CONCLUSIONS

An analysis of the Hindustani Loanwords in the Tamil language has been made in detail in the preceding chapters. The factors that contributed to the borrowing of Hindustani words have been reviewed from the historical point of view.

1. The phonetic system in the Hindustani loanwords has been adapted mostly to the phonetic system of Tamil. Some regular phonetic adaptations such as voicing, de-voicing, de-aspiration, gemination, assimilation, metathesis, insertion and deletion of sounds are dealt with in detail. Some sounds in loanwords have their own historical development. The vowel change appears to take place in all possible ways irrespective of quality and quantity. There are some regular consonantal changes such as,

(a) Uvular voiceless stop /q/ changes into Velar Voiceless stop /k/,
(b) Labial fricative /f/ changes into labial stop /p/,
(c) Palatal voiceless stop /c/ changes into apical stop /s/,
(d) Retroflex fricative /z/ changes into palatal fricative /j/,
(e) Velar fricatives /kh/, /gh/ change into velar stops /k/ and /g/ respectively.

2. The pharyngeal spirant sound /h/ is generally dropped in Tamil, especially in the medial and final positions. But in the initial positions it is sometimes retained.
3. In the analysis of Hindustani loanwords the prefixes such as pē, nā, lā, kair, paikair (all are negative morphecnes); par and suffixes such as tār, nāmā, kiri, vāri, vār, panti, kēr, kār, vālā, mastu, ji, i, inē are identified. Among them some suffixes are adopted and used in native words. They are tār, vāri, kēr and vālā.

4. Most of the di-morphemic words of Hindustani loanwords function as mono morphemic lexical items in Tamil.

5. It has been noted that some of the Hindustani nouns function as verbs by the addition of Tamil verbalizers. Some of the verbalizers are the true translation form of the equivalent verbalizers in Hindustani like inṭōpi dālṭōpi pōtu. 'to deceive'.

6. The varieties of compounds that occur in the Hindustani loanwords have been listed out. Among them the compounds Urdu + Tamil and Urdu + Urdu are the major types.

7. Tamil language has borrowed many Hindustani words related to different fields like administration, revenue, military and judiciary. This is because of the prolonged muslim rule over most part of Tamil Nadu and India and the reforms introduced by the muslim rulers in these fields.

8. Many Hindustani loanwords show the extent of the influence of the socio-cultural life of Muslims on Tamil society in the areas of food, dress, ornaments, utensils, metals, places, measurements, music, dance, sports, plants and animals.
9. The semantic changes that occur in Hindustani loanwords are identified and classified under three broader sections i.e., restriction, extension and transfer of meaning. The transfer of meaning is studied in detail under six sub-headings namely degradation, elevation, concretion, abstraction, metaphor and folk-etymology. As usual the restriction of meaning is the major type of semantic change that occur in the Hindustani loanwords in Tamil.

Scope for further Research

In this thesis Hindustani loanwords that are found in Tamil lexicon which contain both colloquial and standard forms are given. Further research can be done on each aspect of these two in detail.

The research is restricted only to lexical items. There is further scope to extend this type of research to syntactical level with the help of old Government records and documents and by direct data collection.

Some Hindustani loan words have become extinct and some are replaced by English terms. For example the Hindustani word 'adālat' is now replaced by the English word 'court'. So further research may be concentrated on these areas which might throw light on the process of modernisation of Tamil through English.
PART II

DICTIONARY
The Hindustani loanwords are arranged according to the Tamil alphabetical order. The general order in the arrangement of a word is as follows: 1. The word, 2. the pronunciation, 3. the part of speech, 4. meaning(s), 5. quotation under each meaning with chapters and other details of the authorities cited as also illustrated expression. 6. the cognets, 7. compound word(s). Next the origin and derivation of that word, its gender and the original meaning(s) are given.

Though the pronunciation differs from place to place, the form which many people use has been given. For example the word 'pūri' 'wheat cake' is pronounced as būri in and around Madurai district, but many Tamilians, in general pronounced it as pūri but not būri.

The symbol ❧ denotes that the word is not recorded in the Tamil lexicon as Hindustani loanwords. I have collected such words during data collection.

*All these seven features are not always present to all words. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 may be absent for many words for obvious reasons.

akkara-kāram (akkarakāram) n. pollitory root, pyrethri radix; "akkarakāra mutan pēruraitāl" (Pātārta-990)
< U, akkārkara < A, aqaqrarhā m. the herb pollitory.

akkaram (akkaram) n. see akkara-kāram.

akkāra (akkārā) n. see akkara-kāram.

akkārākāram (akkārākāram) n. see akkara-kāram.

akkārōttu (akkārōttu) n. English walnut, 1. tr. juglans regia.
(T. akrōttu, K. akrōda, akrōdu, akrōta, akrōle, S. aksōta, U. akrōt, Cuz. akrōta Mhr. akrōda) < U, akhrōt, m. a walnut, (the fruit of the Aleurites tri.)oba is also so called).

akkal (akkal) n. 1. wisdom, sensibility, 2. news, madr.
< A. aql. f. wisdom, opinion, sense, understanding.

akkirā (akkirā) n. see akkara.

akkimakāram (akkimakāram) n. see akkara.

akkirākāram (akkirākāram) n. see akkara.


akkim (akkim) n. Muhammadan doctor, < U, haqim < A. hāqim m. a ruler, a governor, a commander, a master (pl. hākimān).

akkū (akkū) n. claim, right (T. hakku, haku, K. hakku).
< U, haqq < A, haqq, just, right, true. m. the diety, justice, rectitude, lot, portion, equity.

akkucu (akkusu) n. interest, concern, Vul. < U, akhass < A, akhass, more avaricious, meaner or very mean.
akku-tokku (akku-ttokku) n. 1. ties, as those of family. 2. connection, relation. Colloq. redup. of < U. haqq. < A. haqq. just, right, true, m. the deity, justice, rectitude, lot, portion, equity.


akapār (akabār) n. news. < U. akhbār < A. akhbār. news, a newspaper.

akāṭi (agādi) n. 1. front, 2. rope used for tying a horse's forefoot, (W) (T. agādi. K. agādi. Guz. agādi. Beq. agādi. H. āgādi. Pun. agagdi. Mhr. aghādi)< U. agāṭi. before, forward, further on, f. the ropes with which a horse's feet are tied, the front, the fore-part.

akāṭi piccāṭi-y-illātavan (agādī-piccādi-y-illādavan) n. person free from all responsibility, as a horse bound neither before nor behind. Colloq. < U. agāṭi-picčāṭi+, /U. agāṭi-piččāṭi+, to confine (particularly a horse).

aku-tār (akudār). see akku-tār.

ānkarakā (āngarakā) n. long coat worn by men, tunic. (K. ānkarakhu. T. ankarakā). < U. anjarhā < A. angarkhā. m. a coat, gown, jacket, doublet, an upper garment.

ānkāmi (āngāmi) adj. temporary (C.G.) ānkāmi-p-paṭṭā (āṅkāmi-p-paṭṭā) temporary or limited title decd (N.ī.) ļU. hangāmī < P. hangāmī. extra, temporary, a deputy, a person employed to act temporarily for another.
āṅkūr (āṅgūr) n. grape. < U. < P. angūr. m. a grape; granulations in a healing sore.

āṅkusam (āṅgusam) n. see āṅkusatāṅ.

āṅkustāṅ (āṅgustāṅ) n. thimble. (T. āṅkustāṅpi, H. ankustāṅā. Mhr. aṅgustāṅ, aṅgushāṅa, aṅgusthāṅ). < U. angusthāṅ < P. angustāṅ m. a ring (particularly the one worn on the thumb), a thimble.

accā (accā) int. well done! very good! Colloq. < U. ācchā/ U. acā < S. acchā. good, excellent, righteous, healthy.

accāru (accāru) n. pickles, parav. < U. acār/U. acār. also ācār. m. pickles.

acal (asal) n. the original. 2. principal, capital. 3. that which is excellent, first-rate. "acalukku matippē-taiyāṭ" (Kanna. Vol. VI, p. 212) acal-kuḷippu (asal-kuḷippu) n. day-book, acal-pēri (asal-bēri) n. standard or original assessment of the land revenue without any extra cess. (R.F.) acalviyājam (asalviyājam) original suit; acal-jāmā (asal-jamā) n. original rent or revenue charged upon lands without any extra cess, also the amount taken as the basis of a revenue settle-ment (R.F.) acar-carakkū (asar-carakkū) n. 1. goods of the first quality, 2. pure articles. opp. to adulterated, as ghee, 3. natural drug; acar-cīṭṭu (asar-cīṭṭu) n. original bond. acar-pirati (asar-piradi) n. 1. the original, 2. fair copy (w). (T. asalu, assal, assalu, K. asal, Tu. asal, Guz. asal, Mhr. asal, assal). < U. asl < A. ask. f. lineage, origin, root, foundation, a capital, principal sum, stock in trade.
acāpāt (asaṇād) n. order, warrant, (T. asaṇādu). < A. asṇād, grants, and law papers in general, documents.

acāmi (asaṇī) n. see acāmi.

acāram (asaṇāram) n. royal audience-hall, acāra-vāci (asaṇāra-vāsi) n. watchman of the King's gate; "oru puṣal uṇṭonru kūriya acāra-vācikku" (Gīvaka, 430. Uraī). < U. ḫazar < A. ḫazar, m. residence, resting, remaining in a place, rest or repose.

acīr (asīr) n. readiness (yaḥ-saka) < U. ḫāzir/ U. ḫāzir. present, ready, willing, content.

acumāṇakiri (asaṃagnīrī) n. canopy, tester, (T. asaṃagnīrī, hasumēṇagnīrī, asumaṇagnīrī). < U. asmaṇagnīrī, < P. asmān-gīrī f. a canopy, or awning.

acūr (asūr) n. presence, as of a person in authority, acūr vācal-āṭṭavaṇai (asūr-vāsala ṣṭavaṇai) n. palace, accounts. "acūr vācalāṭṭavaṇaiyir piravēca-ocola-vēti" (Sarevaṇa. Paṇavaṭu-146). < U. ḫuzūr m. presence, appearance, attendance; count, government; the town or station at which the chief authority is resident (the other towns and places subject to the same authority are termed ḫaibat); used also in the sense of "your honour", "your highness".

aṅcaṇā (aṅcaṇē) n. estimate or appraisement of the probable amount and value of the crops standing on a field (C.G.) aṅcaṇai-jābitā (aṅcaṇai-jābidā) n. list or account of an estimate of the probable out-turn of standing crops (C.G.) (T. aṅcaṇā). < U. aṅcēnā/D, anchorē, m. valuation, or estimate of growing crops (it is also called kan-kut q.v.).
aṅcaṇā-ṭār (aṅcaṇā-dār) n., estimator, appraiser (C.C.)
(T. aṅcaṇā-dār) < U. ancēṇā-dār/D. anchenā-dār,
estimator, who valuates growing crops.

aṭatti (aḍatti) n. 1. buying and selling in lots, wholesale. 2. premium for ready money (w). 3. commission or agency business. Loc. (T. aḍāṭī) aṭatti-c-cīṭṭu (aḍatti-c-cīṭṭu) note given by one chittī to another, showing the amount within which to draw upon him for funds in trade. < U. aṛhat/U. āṛhat f., agency commission, sale by commission, brokerage.

aṭānā (aṭāṇā) n. a specific melody-type (Mus) < U. aḍhāṇā/ aṛāṇā m. the name of a tune.

aṭālattu (aḍālattu) n. court of justice (P.N.) < U. aḍālat < A. aḍālat, f. a court of justice, justice, law, equity.

aṭiti (aḍiti) n. mercantile correspondent or agent. (C.G.)
aṭiti-viyābāram (aḍitti-viyābāram) n., wholesale dealings (C.G.) < U. aṛhat/U. āṛhat f., agency, commission, sale by commission, brokerage.

aṇṭā (aṇḍā) n. large vessel, cauldron. (T. handā, handage, aṇḍā) < U. handā < S. handa m. a cauldron.

aṇā (aṇā) n. 1. anna = 1/16 rupee 2. one-sixteenth of a measure of capacity or length (M.M.) 3. space sufficient to grow a plaintain-tree (G.Sa.D., 288)
aṇācūrīṭṭīryam (aṇāsūkṛīṭṭīryam) n. iṇām village in which the interest of the iṇāmdār is so many annas; out of each rupee of revenue the rest going to government (M.M.) < U. anā/U. āna/aṇā, the 16th part of a rupee.


attu (adāu) n. boundary, limit. <U. hadā <A. hadā. f. a boundary, limit, an impediment, a definition; a starting point; punishment agreeable to the laws of Muhammad, which fix the exact number of lashes & c., to be inflicted for certain crimes.

atvāna (advānaa) n. very mean, poor condition, wretched (r. advānaam) <U. <A. advān. very mean, or wretched.

acappu (adābā) n. fear, regard. "ejamagittattil velai-kēragkaluku atappi illai" <U. acab <A. acab n. act of preserving the boundaries of everything; good-breeding; politeness, respect, urbanity, polite literature.

atapu (adābu) n. 1. obedience 2. manners. (r. adābu, ādābu). see atappu.
atānā (adanā) n. mean, low, < U. adān < A. acaṇ inferior, little, low, mean, a person of no consequence.


atiyāl (atiyāl) n. Present or offering made to a superior, nuzz. < U. haliya < A. haliya. m. a present (particularly to superiors); the price of a haliya.

atir (ātir) n. 1. Limit, boundary. Loc. 2. Property. Sinn. atir-kñi, (ātir-lñi) Proprietary right in village lands (J.I. I, 4-106). CE. < U. hali < A. ḫali. f. boundary, limit, an impediment, a definition, a starting point; punishment agreeable to the laws of Muhammad, which fix the exact number of lashes & c. to be inflicted for certain crimes.

atirtti (ātirtti) n. See atir.

antāj (andāj) n. estimate (w.g.) antāj-köttu-, v.tr., to estimate (C.8.) (T. antāju, antājā antāji. m. anticaju, Du. antāji. M. antāj. Var. antāj.)< U. andas < P. andzh/andż. m. Valuation, guess,
weighing, measurement; time in music, note, manner (in comp.) twining as bakh-of, the thresher of lightning.

āndāj-pratti (āndāj-pratti) n. 1. estimate of the value of standing crop (R.P.) < U. āndāz-pratti ...
   < P. āndāz-pratti. f. an estimate of the value of a growing crop.

abhārī (abhārī) n. 1. abhārī, manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors. 2. revenue derived from abhārī (R.C.) < U. abhārī < P. abhārī. f. the business of a distiller, revenue derived from a duty levied on distilleries, also on houses for the sale of spirituous liquors; eating-house, house of entertainment & c.

aptā (aptā) n. Week. "āptā-kapalāu". (C.S.) < U. hafta... < P. hafts. m. a week.

āpūc (āpūc) n. miscellaneous heads of taxation, in addition to the regular land assessment (R.P.) < U. āpūc... LA. āpācā. Doors, gates, ciphers, sections, in the revenue language of India the word means almost any kind of cases, imports, and charges levied by the officials of government.

apjūt (apjūt) n. excess, increase; (T. ajejūtu, njūc) < P. ajejūc. m. increase, addition, abundance, adj. more.

apiq (apiq) n. Opium, insipid; juice of papaw semiferum (T. abiqi, abhiq, afi m. k. apiq, apiq)
aphimu, Tu. apiñi, Guz. afîm, etc. Mhr. afîm).
\(<U, \text{afîm} \,<A, \text{aỳûn}. \, f. \text{o}pium, \text{t}he \text{inspired} \text{juice of the} \text{papaver somniferum,}

apiñi (abîni) n. see apiñ.

ampak (ambak) n. 1. praud. 2. foolishness, \(<U, \,<A, \text{humq}/
\text{humuk. } m. \text{foolishness, stupidity, inadvertency.}

ampar (ambar) n. 1. amber, a fossil resin, succinate; 2. 
ambergris, a morbid secretion of the liver or intestines of the spermacti whale. (Æ. ambaru, K. 
ambera, Mhr. ampar, H. ambar). mînampar (mîgambar) n. 
ambergris, grey amber, ambrigrisea. mînamçol (mîgambal) 
n. ambergris, grey amber, ambrigrisea (Yâl. aâka), 
\(<U, \text{ambar} \,<A, \text{ambar}, m. \text{ambergris, a rich perfume.}

ampâr (ambâr) n. heap of paddy or other grains. ampaßaka-
kaçai (ambârakkaçai) n. store, granary, place where 
anything is stored (W.G.) ampaßarâçi (ambâra-râsi) 
n. the government’s share of the gross produce of 
paddy (R.T.); ampaßarâçi (ambâra-râsi) n. extra quan-
tity of grain measured by the tenant to the land lord 
to compensate for the loss due to shrinkage, etc.
"ampaßarâçi arâi vâyilëkalittu" (Saravâna, papavítu-
136). \(<U, \text{ambâr} \,<P. \text{ambâr}, m. \text{magazines, heaps, a stock.}

ampârâm (ambâram) n. see ampâr Loc.

ampâri (ambâri) n. howdah with a canopy. \(<U, \text{ambâri}
\,<P. \text{ampâri} f. \text{a canopy, a litter or howdah used 
en an elephant or camel.}
ampili (ambili) n., yolk or white of egg (Paisaja, Page 127) < U, ambil, yolk of an egg.

amal (amal) n., 1. authority, sway, 2. administration or management of any land or business on behalf of another (R,F,) 3. in practice, action, amalali (U, amal + Ta. āl) (amalāli) n., amalādār, an Indian revenue officer. "caṭṭalavāy nampu maṇalāli paṭṭino goṇum" (Saravraṇa penatiṭu - 167) (T, amalu, amal anal; hamel, K, amalu, H, amal, Mhr, amal). < U, amal < A, amal m., action, operation, work, practice, effect, dominion, territory.

amaltār (amaldār) n., 1. revenue officer, native collector of revenue corresponding to a tahsildār, manṣāde (R,F,) 2. manager or agent (R,F,) < U, amaldār < A, amal-dār, m., one who has command, a collector.

amal-nāmā (amal-nāmā) n., warrant or authority from a public functionary for doing a piece of work (R,Ṭ,) < U, amal-nāmā < A, amal + P, nāma, the same meaning.

amānattu (amānattu) n., 1. deposit, anything held in trust, 2. money kept in suspense and not credited under any head (R,F,) amānattu-c-ciṭtā (amānattu-c-ciṭtā)n., miscellaneous accounts (T, amānattu, anānattu, K, amanatu, M, amanatu, Guz, amanat, Mhr, anomat) < U, aminat
amanat. f. deposit, charge, anything given in trust, faith, religion.

amanī (amanī) n. 1. Security, trust, deposit. 2. Land held directly under the government, opp. to ījāra (C.G.). 3. Land under the management of government officers for arrears of revenue or for any other reason (C.G.). 4. Land not held by the owner, for whom another holds it as a trustee (C.G.) (*amanī khā, amanī d, amanī k, āmanī < u, amanī < a, amanī) f. security, trust, charge, deposit; adj. (applied to land) that which is in charge of a collector on the part of government. (in opposition to ījāra, that which is formal).

amal (amal) n. dial. var. of amal. See amal.

amal tār (amal tār) n. See amal-tār.

āmān (āmān) n. See āmān.

āmāna (āmāna) n. dial. var. of āmāna.

āmīr (āmīr) n. commander, noble man. < u. āmīr < a. āmīr.

āmīr a noble man, a grandee, an eastern title nearly answering to lord.

āmīn (āmīn) n. 1. Subordinate officer employed to collect arrears of revenue under a coercive process. 2. Subordinate officer employed by civil courts for various purposes such as to sell or deliver up possession of immoveable property, carry out legal processes as a bailiff. (T. amīn, amīn, amīnu. K. amīna. Tu. amīne, amīna, amīnu. U. amīn).
amāg-koccu, amāg koccu) n. official plan of village lands. <U. amān <A. amin. a commission, a trustee, an umpire, an investigator, an arbitrator, a supervisor or officer employed by government to examine and regulate the state of the revenues of a district.

amāgār (amāgār) n. a subordinate revenue officer Nān. <U. amān-ār <A. amin-ār. a commission, a trustee, a supervisor or officer employed by government to examine and regulate the state of the revenues of a district.

amānā (amānā) n. See amān.


nāmesī (nāmesī) adv. almyo. (A. nāmsa, nāmsa) <P.nāmesī/ nāmesa. always, ever, continually, accustomed.

naul (naul) n. authority, regime. See aml.

ayyu (ayyu) n. circuit or government land. ayya-āti (ayya-āti) n. the original standard assessment of revenue. (A.E.) ayya-ātara (ayyaataraa) n. original classification of lands in the nāras Provinces at the time of survey according to their kinds or qualities. ayya-ātara (ayya-ātara) (A. amin + P. ēst) n. land tax, exclusive of cesses. ayya-ātvar (ayya-ātvar) n. tax on land; ayya-ātvar, n. land,
the tax on which is paid directly to government. (R.) नयन-जमा (न्यान्जमा) n. 1. amount of government demand on land. 2. land-tax, exclusive of cesses. (R.). नयन-जमापति (न्यान- 
jamāpatī) n. annual settlement of land revenue.
< U. ain. < P. ṅ̌, In. n. regulation, law, rules 
(common rules) institute, custom, manner.

ayām, n. days times, season, rule. < U. < ४. aiyām, days, 
times, season, weather.

ayintā (ayintā) adj. next, ensuing "ayintā pacali" (C.G.) 

ayiṃca (ayiṃca) n. examination, inspection.
< U. ṅamāli < P. ṅamāliyā. f. trial, proof, exami-
nation, (in revenue language it denotes an estimate 
of the crop while in the field by an officer of 
government).

ayil-vār (ayil-vār) n. lands assessed subsequent to the 
first settlement by the British (४. स्क. D. 11. 20.
ayilvār-namāli, n. dryland convertible to wet (R.'s.). 
< U. 'vin-vār < P. ṅ, ṣ̌वār. Land assessed subse-
quent to the first settlement by the British.

arkkat (arkkat) n. hindrance, prevention. < A. harkat 
motion, action, conduct, procedure, prevention,
hindrance; a short vowel.

arkkattu (arkkattu) n. See arkkat.
arkkar (arkkar) n. messenger, superintendant, inspector (w). < P. har-kara, m. a running footman, a spy, messenger, a factotum.

arxri (arkari) n. see arkkar (w).

arvah (arvah, arvāh) n. soul, "ālму arvāh" Muham.
< A. arvah/A. arwāh. souls, spirits.


arakku (arakku) n. arrack, spirits distilled from the fermented sap of sundry palm (Cūṭā). (T. āraku, arakhu. K. arakkā. Tu. arasa. Mhr. ark. Pun, arak. H. arak, uruk). arakku-c-cārāyam (arakku-c-sārāyam) n. arrack, spirituous liquor, distilled from toddy or palm wine, to which the bark of väl is added (R.). < U. araq < A. araq. m. juice, essence, spirit, sap, the root of anything, sweet.

arakat (arakat) n. painful talk. "arakat-pēci" (Tāciltār. nā. 15). see arkkat.

arapu (arabu) n. Arab. arabu-t-tamil (arabu-t-tamil) n. 1. Quoran written in Tamil script. Muham. 2. Tamil with a large admixture of Arabic words. < A. arab. m. Arabic; an Arapian.

arçm-jatā (arçm-jatē) n. 1. Bastard. 2..engr.
< A. harçm-zētē. unlawfully begotten, a bastard, generally used as a term of abuse, such as rogue, scoundrel &c.

arām (arām) n. Wicked, deceitful person. Colloq.
< U. harām < A. harām n. a robber, an assassin, a rogue.

arikārā (arikārē) n. 1. m scavenger, courier, emissary ("f. 2. bearer, one who carries a message, in royal function; in front of the idol in temple services. < U. harikāra < P. har-kāra. See arikār.

akā (alē) n. j. mean, low, base, vulgar. < U. balak light (in weight or character) subdued, mean, silly, easy, soft, cheap.

allā (alē) n. supreme being worshipped by Muslims, the most high God; "visā nattiruppir p̄yar pil kūri allā yahōva uPa-t-tulu-tapppum" (Pālita. vinā kar nāmanvā, 8) pāruyanta tēvē gīlā naanā (Pālita. arupatāru, p. 257) allē-ēndi (allēśāndē) 3, 4,
allā, allā-p-paṇṭikai (allā-p-pandigai) n, the muhammadan festival, muharram. < U. allāh < A. all. m. 'God, the Supreme Being.'

alti (alti) n. a term in the game of marbles used by a player for removing the obstacles in his front, before playing. Madr. < U. alti, the same meaning.

allikam (allikam) n. colocynth (Mū. aka) < U. alikam. colocynth.

alvā (alvā) n. a confection made of milk, sugar etc. < U. halwā < A. halwā n. a kind of sweetmeat made of flour, ghee and sugar.

alvān (alvān) n. cotton cloth of various sorts and colours. < U. alwān < A. alwān, colours, sorts, kinds, adj. of various sorts and colours.


alakku (alakku, alaggu) n. separateness. < U. alag < S. a"lag, separate, distinct.


alaṅkan (alaṅgan) n. see alaṅkam.
alamāri (alamāri) n. closed wall shelves, wall cupboard; almirah; "alamāri-p-puttakanālai kilōtallī vitātē" (Pārati. Vacaqa, 30.1, p. 528). < U. alamāri/ almāriī f. a chest of drawers, a book-case (the word is of European origin; for example, the old English term is 'almarie' and the Scotch word 'awmrie' or 'aumzie' is in common use to this day).

alakku (alākku) n. separation, aloofness, distinctness. Colloq. see alakku.

alāti (alādi) n. that which is separate. Colloq. < U. alāhida < A. alāhida. (for alaihida) separate, apart.

alātu (alādu) n. see alāti. Colloq.

alāyītā (alāyidē) adj. separate, different (C.G.) < U. alāhida < A. alāhida or alaihida, separate, apart. see alāti.

alicī (alisī) n. linseed. alicī-virai (alisī-virai) linseed. < U. alsī f. linseed (linum usitatis simum).

alīcā (alīcā) n. silk cloth five yards long, which has a short wavy plāme pattern running in the length on either side. < U. clācā/iłācā. m. a kind of silk and thread cloth.

avvāl (avvāl) adj. first, principal. (T. aval, avval, avvalu). < A. awwalī. first, best, principal, proper, fit, m. beginning, adv. at first.
avāl (avāl) n. charge, care, custody. (P. havaḷā, havaḷa, hāḷa, K. havaḷu, havaḷo). < A. havaḷ, n. condition, circumstances, events, occurrences, state, account, a report of the particulars of an affair, or of the condition, of a thing or person.

avālā (avālā) n. See avul-tār.

avālattu (avālattu) n. trans. sense of obligation to another. (P. havaḷattu, K. havaḷate, havaḷalu).

< U. havaḷat < A. havaḷāt. f. things given in charge, trust, deposits.

avālu-tār (avālu-dār) n. See avul-tār.

avīḷī (avīḷī) n. opium. Inhospitable juice of papaver somniferum. "netuvīḷullā māvīḷīṁti yāṅgai marunīḷīṁ" (Pāñcarātra, 20, 2) < U. añīm, < A. tīm, E. amānīm.

avutā (avutā) n. howdah or cant. usu. with cowry, on an elephant's back. "avutā-am, avutā-jāmī" (Pāñcarātra, n. yutta, 67). < U. haṅga < A. hops, a litter (used on an elephant or camel, in which the Indian ladies travel).

avul-tār (avul-dār) n. non-commissioned officer in the Indian army corresponding to a sergeant. < U. havaḷ-ṭār

< A.P. havaḷ-ṭār (for havaḷa-ṭār. m. a military officer of inferior rank. Vul. havaḷ-ṭār.

akāla (arkāḷa) n. mail, māraktāṭaka, n. mule carrying a mail (m.) < U. harkāḷa m. a running footman; a spy, a messenger, a factotum.
āraḥu (āraḥu) n. arabia. Loc. < U. arah. < A. arāb, m. Arabia; an arabian.

āraṃi (āraṃi) n. 1, that which is wicked, vicious, also said of persons; see āraṃi. 2. restive, ill-tempered horse (Acuna cā, 139). < U. harāmi < A. harāmi, see āraṃi.

ānāsi (ānāsi) n. pine-apple "ānāsi palam" < U. annānas, m. a pine-apple.

ānanta vāricu (ānanta vārisu) n. reversioner (legal), < U. anantara + U. vāris < A. wāris. same meaning.

āgaracam (āgaracam) n. a sweet confection made of rice flour, ghee etc. (Intu. pāka, 289). < U. anarasā. the same meaning.

ānāmattu (ānāmattu) adj. separate, not belonging to any specified item. ānāmattu-caṭṭā (ānāmattu-caṭṭā) n. miscellaneous account. ānāmattu-k-kaṇakkku (ānāmattukkaṇakkku) account, miscellaneous account. < U. amānat. < A. amānt. f. deposit, charge, anything given in trust, faith, religion.

āgār (āgār) n. a pomegranate, < P. anār, m. a pomegranate; it also denote a kind of fire-work.

ājmāṣ (ājmāṣ) n. 1, scrutiny, examination. 2. estimate of the crop, while sending, made by the subordinate revenue officer. (T. ajmāyiṣi, ajmāyisa, ajmāyiṣi, ajmāyiṣ, K. ajamāsu, Tu. ajamāsu, ajamāysuni, M, aji-māsi, Guz. ajamāyiṣu, Mar. ājmāsa). ājmāṣ-tār (ājmāṣ-dār) n. officer
who superintends the work of pumas dārs. (R.T.),
< U. azmōiš < P. ājmāyiš, f. trial, provf, exam-
ination; in revenue language, it denotes an
estimate of the crop while in the field by an
officer of government.

ajarat (ajarat) n., a term of respect, used in addressing
a person of rank. (T. hajarat, hajarattu, K. hajaratu), < U. hazrat < A. hazrat, f. presence,
dignity, majesty, highness & c (a title addressed
to the great such as the words excellency, emin-
nance, holiness & c).

ajāti (ajādi) n., one who is useless, a good for nothing
fellow. Vul. < U. ujār m. deserted, desolate,
abandoned.

astipāram (astibāram) n. see astivāram.

astivāram (astivāram) n., 1. foundation, 2. basis.
"astivārānkalukku alakāram yār purivār" (kanna
Vol. VI, p. 14), < U. ustuwār, powerful, strong,
firm, brave, resolute, solid.

astu (astu) int. stop, fault, in a game. < U. āhista.
< P. āhista or āhasta, gently, slowly, softly,
tenderly.

astūri (astūri) int., see astu, prov.

asar (asar) n., evening prayer. Muhām, < A. asur/A. asr/asar,
time of prayer before sun set.

ākpāri (ākbāri) n., the revenue derived from taxes on the
manufacture or sale of alcoholic drinks. <U, Ōkōri < P, Ōkō-kōri. See Ōkōri.

ŏkar (ŏkar) n. end, close. <U, Ōkōir < A, Ōkōir, the last, m. the end, issue, adv. at last, finally.

ŏkayar (ŏkayar) n. See Ōkar.


ŏkō (ŏkō) adv. before, infrant. <U, Ōgō < S, Ōgō. before, beyond, more, ago, already, in future, formerly, forwards, onwards; hence, or henceforth, rather, sooner.


muk, a claimant (in a law suit, a tenant, renter client; a person or individual.

ŏrō-vēri (ŏrō-vēri) n. individually. Ōrō-vēri-icō (ŏrō-vēri-icō) n. revenue account showing the name, etc., individually. tax-payer. Ōrō-vēri-co-citā (ŏrō-vēri-co-citā) n. account showing under the name of each individual the assessment he has to pay.
<u>ānāl-ūdr <q>ā. ḍānāl-ūdr</q>, including all the names applicable to revenue settlements made with the proprietors in detail.

ācil (ācil) n. Valuation, estimate (C.G.) ācil-kattu. v. tr. to value, estimate (C.G.) (r. ḍāsul, ḍasal, ḍasil, āsul, āsili, āsili, āsīl, āsīlu. i. ḍāsul, ḍasīl).<u> ācil <q>ā. āsili</q>, n. Produce, acquiring, profit, earn, atax, duty, custom, revenue.

āurāp-pontakal (āurāp, pontagai) n. Muharram, a Muhammadan festival. <u>ū. āurāp <q>ā. āsūda</q> +, m. the first ten days of the Muharram.

āṭṭa (āṭṭa) n. a kind of flour, meal. āṭṭa-mūvu, āṭṭa-mūvu. n. a kind of flour, meal. <u>ū. āṭṭa +. flour, meal, any ground grain; when shift +, the finer flour, called maizā in separated from the coarser meal, called sūji.

āṭṭa (āṭṭa) n. See āṭṭa.

āṭṭa-pāta-v-ugal (āṭṭa-pāta-v-ugal) n. form of respectful greeting and salutation among Muhammadans. Attar. <u>ū. āṭṭa-pāta +, <q>ā. āṭṭa</q> āṭṭa +. āṭṭa. āṭṭa n. ettiquette, devoirs, ceremonious, politeness, form of address in writing and speaking, salutation, respect.,

āpkār (āpkār) n. manufacturer or retailer of alcoholic drinks. <u>ū. āpkār. <q>ā. āp-kār</q>, m. a distiller (particularly of spirituous liquors), a water-carrier, a sprinkler, a wine-merchant, a seller of spirituous liquors; a drinker of wine.
āpāki (āpāki) n. revenue derived from taxes on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. (p. ābukāri, ābukāri, ābāri, āpāki. k. ābukāri, ābukāri, ābāri. n. āpāki). āpāki-īlāka (āpāki-īlāka) n. revenue department. k. ābukāri < p. ābāri f. the receipts of a distiller, revenue derived from duty levied on distilleries; also on houses for the sale of spirituous liquors; eating-houses; houses of entertainment & c.

āpūt cākupati (āpūtu. āgubári) n. 'authorised cultivation (p.)' < u. āku < u. āp + p. cāk. doing anything without the permission/consultation with others (common usage).

āpānī (āpānī) n. cultivation (r.t.) < u. āpānā < p. āpānā f. a habitation, a cultivated, populous, pleasant place, population, cultivation, abundance. In Hindustani; it is seldom used except in poetry.

āppukūra (āppukūra) n. a narrow vessel for drinking from. < u. āpukūra < p. āp-kuṣ. m. a narrow-mouthed vessel for drinking out of; cup for drinking water.

āpāt (āpād) n. town where military supplies are available (r.t.) 2. cultivation. (v. āpādā, āpādā. k. āpādā. guz. āpādā. mbr. āpādā). āpāt-kirānum (āpād-.āpādā) n. flourishing village, having extensive cultivation and a large population (c.g.) āpāt-cyā-v. tr. to cause a place to prosper by extending its cultivation and introducing population into it (c.g.) < u. āpādā, < p. āpādā. cultivated, populated, pleasant, full of buildings and inhabitants; used in composition in the sense of city or ville, as akbar-ā ādā, the city of akbar.
<U. āndānī < P. āndānī f. the season in which any merchandise generally arrives, perquisites, anything gained over and above ways and means; income, revenue, import.

āmlaṭṭu (āmlāḍḍu/āmlaṭṭu) n. variety of sweet mango.
<U. āmlāḍḍu < S. ām + U. lāḍḍu (fruit of the mangifera indica) the same meaning.

f. arrival, income.

× āman (āmaṇ) n. grace, mercy, protection. <A. amān. f. grace, mercy, security, safety, protection; as an interj. it denotes, 'quarter spare me' and is generally sounded āmān.

āmiṭ (āmiṭ) n. see āmaṇ.

× āyā (āyā) n. female attendant on children (I. āyā).
<U. āyā. f. female attendant on children.

ārāpi (ārābi) n. a specific melody type. <A. ārabhi/A. ārābi. an arab of the desert.

× ārām (ārām) n. ease, rest, health, relief, repose. <P. ārām. m. ease, rest, health, relief, repose.
ālpakōṭā (ālpakōṭā) n. bullace plum, m. tr.; Prunus communis; Sinitsita as from Bokhārā. < U. ālū + bukhārā. < P. ālū, ibukhārā, dried plums, prunes.

ālpakōrā (ālpakōrā) n. see ālpakōṭā.

ālpakārā (ālpākārā) n. see ālpakōṭā (Tīnāpāṇi dt. 23.8.84).

ālam (ālam) n. universe. Muham. < A. ālam, the world, the universe, time, state, condition, people, mankind in general.

ālavāl (ālavāl) n. one's circumstances. < U. ālavāl. < A. hal-ahwāl, m. the same meaning.

ālim (ālim) n. learned man. Muham. < A. ālim, sage, intelligent, learned.

ālū (ālū) n. potato "ālū-kīlānku" < P. ālū. m. an esculent root (arum comanulatum) a potato.


āvārā (āvārā) n. vagabond, wanderer. < U. < P. āwārā. vagabond, wanderer,
āñā (āñā) n. cross, *Lupicium sativum* (n.m.) < U. ḫillūn
< A. ḫillūn, cross, crosses (*Lupicium sativum*).


ājīt (ājīt) adj. frē, solitary "ājīt kāsīr" < U. < P. āzē. free, solitary; a kind of faqir, who shaves his beard,cepilinas and ayyārān, and vows chastity, but considers himself except from all the ceremonial observances of his religion.

ājīr (ājīr) adj. See ājar.

āsara (āsara) n. shelter, support. (T. āsara, āsara, Mhr. āsara). āsara-ṣūnā. n. land under irrigation having the advantage of water. < U. āsara < S. ā-sarə=S. āsra m. hope, confidence, assurance, reliance, retreat, shelter, abode, house, ambush, concealment, shade, hiding place.


including all the names applied to revenue settlements made with the proprietors in detail.

İkkânttu (İkkânttu) n. 1. staying, dwelling. Muham. 2. standing Muham. < A. iğmat. resting, staying, abode, residence, dwelling.

İkkürür (İkkürür) n. confusion, admission. Muham.
(T. ikürür, ikür, ükürür, yikürür). < A. igrär m. promise, agreement, assurance, attestation, confusion, confirmation in the language of the law; it means the notification or a vowel of the right of another upon one’s self.

İktiyâr (İktiyâr) n. control, discretion, option, will. Muham. (T. ikhtiyâr, ikhtiyâra). < A. ıkhtîâr/ıkhtiyâr m. authority, power, will, choice, option, selection.

İkulânu (İkulânu) n. sincerity, true-love, piety. Muham. < A. ıklâlâ/İkhlâs m. affection, friendship, love.

İkuvân (İkuvân) n. brotherhood; fellow members of a religious community. Muham. < A. İkâmân. brothers, friends, companions.

İkkâr (İkkâr) n. objection, contradiction. Muham. < A. iğkâr m. denial, refusal, disavowal.

İkulap (İkulap) n. see inkulap.

İspâköl (İşpâköl) n. ispaghula, S. Sh., Plantago isphagula. < U. İşpâköl ḫ. İspâqül. m. seed of flaxwort or plantain (Plantago psyllium).

İşâbu (İşâbu) n. account, bill of charges. < U. hisâb. < A. hisâb. m. computation, calculation, arithmetical, accounts.
icumu₁ (isumu) n. name. icumu-tār (isumu-dār) n. hereditary holder of a village office (T. yisam-dār).
< U. ism < A. ism (pl. asmā) name, a noun or substantive in grammar.

icumu₂ (isumu) n. village servant. < U. ism. < A. ism. m. name, a noun or substantive in grammar.

icumu-vāri (isumu-vāri) n. revenue account of the holdings and their assessments arranged under the names of the several individual (T. yisam-vāri). < U. ism-vāri. < A.P. ism-wār. entry in statements according to the order of person's names.

iculāmiyar (isulāmiyar) n. see īskāmiyar.

icōp (isōb) n. account. < U. hisāb < A. hisāb. ml computation, calculation, arithmetic, accounts. see icāpu.

injīl (injīl) n. the Gospel; the new Testament. Muḥam. < U. injīl. < Gr. injīl. m. the new Testament, Gospel.

iṭāl (idāl) n. sword. "kante kōṭāriyai-pōl ēntu vellai-p-pakkaraï-y-ṭālinān" (Vijālī viṭu-49) < P. daival. sword.

ittātu (iddātu) n. period of seclusion incumbent on a Muhammadan woman in consequent of the dissolution of her marriage either by divorce or by the death of her husband. < A. iddat. the time of probation which a divorced woman must wait before she can be married.

ittā (iddā/ittā) n. see ittātu.
ittikētu (ittikētu) n. faith, belief, Mahān. < A. ittiqān/A. itiqād. confidence, faith, trust, belief.

ittikēgu (ittikēgu) n. meditation in retirement, silence, devotion. Mahān. < A. ittiqīf/A. itiqīf. n. restraining, curbing one's passion from religious motives, as in lent, continuing in the mosque (particularly in Meca).

ittibār (ittibār) n. confidence, credence. Mahān. < A. itibār. belief, faith, confidence, respect, esteem, veneration, reliance.


ittihātānu (ittihātānu) adj. unanimous. Mahān. < A. ittihād. m. Union, concord, ittiḥād, friendship.

ittidārā (ittidārā) n. confidence (C.S.) ittiḥād-stāg (itiḥās-tāg) trust worthy man, reliable person. < U. ittidār < A. ittidār. m. belief, faith, confidence, respect, esteem, veneration, reliance.

Inti (inci) n. see inti vi.
intu (инд) n. 1. th. river Indus ( kuk) 2. hindu, as one who professes hinduism. Moo. intu-tu(индu цeсa) the country of India. Moo. <U. hindu < S. Sindhu A.P. hindu m. a negro, a black Arabian, Indian or negroid, a gento, an infidel (not a mulatto black (of a mistress)).

intuvi (индуви) n. the Hindi language. <U. hinduvi < P. hinduvi ñ of or relating to the blacks, Indian, Hindu; an old Indian dialect.

intustâgan (индустаан) n. name given to that part of India which is north of Peshawar. (<T. hindustâgan) <U. hindustân < P. hindustân m. India (particularly applied to the upper provinces).

intustâgni (индустаgni) n. the language of Hindustan, the Hindi language; a term generally applied to Urdu. (T. hindustâgni, hindustâgni). <U. hindusthan < P. hindustâní of or relating to India; the language of that country; a native of India.

ippî (икбâ/иппî) n. gift. <U. hîbî < A. hîbî. m. a gift.


iprântu (ирâнту) n. style of writing; mode of expression. Yâham. < A. ibârat. f. style (in writing), speech, a word, dialect, idiom, a trope, or figure; a phrase.

iputâ (ипута) n. breaking a fast. Yâham. < A. iftâr. m. breaking a fast.
ipunu (ibunu) n. Son of, descendant of. Maham. <A. ibn. m. a son, a child.

(immat)
immat n. Pure spirit. <A. himmat. f. spirit, inclination, resolution, bravery, liberality, courage, purpose, design, auspices, favour.

imam (imām) n. Spiritual leader or guide; leader in congregational prayer. Maham. <A. imām. m. a priest, a leader in religious matters, patriarch, prolat, chief, a large bead in a rosary, which remains fixed in the hand, and is not turned over in counting (called by the Hindus sumaru).

immat (immat) n. The act of leading the prayers in a mosque. <A. immat. f. the office of an imām.


irastu (rasdu) n. Stores, provisions for army (W) < P, rasad. f. Store of grain laid in for an army & C. grain, provision.

iräci-nämä (räsinämä) n. 1. written deed of compromise,
whereby the parties to a case agree to adjust their dif-
ferences on certain terms. 2. letter of resignation
of an office. <U. räzi-nämä < A. räži-näma. m. an
acknowledgement of a cause being finally settled, given
by the plaintiff; the defendant gives a Sāfï-näma, a
general release.

irättingam (irättingam) n. 1. Spinning-wheel. 2. pulley for
drawing water from a well. 3. reel. 4. ginning
machine. 5. merry-go-round, whirligig. irättingam-
curru-, V. intr. 1. to spin yarn with a spinning
wheel. 2. to turn a merry-go-round or whirligig.
irättinga-välai (räťinga-välai) n. Species of plantain,
the branches of which have intermediate blank spaces.
irättinga-unjal (räťina-unjal) n. turning swing, with
vanes like a wind mill (W) <U. rahätä/rahät. f. a
wheel for drawing water with. this wheel has a long
string of pots fastened together, laid over it, which
pots continually descend empty into the well or river
and come up full. the wheel itself is acted upon by
another horizontal wheel, which is turned by a bullock

irätu (räțu) n. see irättingam.

irätal (irätal) n. 1. Arabian pound = 40 tolas. 2.
1 lb. about 13 paisms (j). 3. a Jewish measure of
weight (vivili. Lük, 19, 13). <U. ratl < A. ratal, m.
a pound weight consisting of twelve ounces; a cup
of wine.
irātā (irādā) n. design, intention (T. yirādā. K. irāde).
< U. irādā. < A. irādat/irāda. desire, inclination, wish, purpose, design, plan, intention.

irāvuttan (rāvuttaq) n. 1. Cavalier, horseman, trooper.
2. title of a certain class of Tamil speaking muhammadans (I. raut, K. ravulā, rāvutta, rāvatā, rāhutā. M. rāvuttaq), irāvuttaqan (rāvuttāqan) n. amusement in which men and women ride in disguise through the streets at festivals (v). < U. raut/rāwat, m. a hero, a sweeper (of a particular caste).

irāji (rāji) n. see irācī.

irājināmā (rājināmā) n. see irācināmā.

iricāl (irisāl) n. 1. remittance or despatch of collections of rents forwarded by the village revenue to the treasury, 2. collections of rents to be forwarded to the treasury. Muham.< A. irsāl m. mission, act of sending, especially a written, letter & c. in revenue language it denotes monthly collections of rents & c. forwarded to headquarters by the subordinate revenue authorities.

iručāl-nāmā (irusāl-nāmā) n. invoice of collections of rents forwarded to the treasury by the village revenue officer (T. yirusālu-nāmā). < U. irstāl-nāmā. < A. irstāl-nāma, m. an invoice of goods or rents & c forwarded to headquarters by the subordinate revenue authorities.

irūmi mastakī (rūmi-mastakī) n. mastich (Mā. akr). mastic tree, evergreen shrub, pistacia lentiscus. < U. rumi mastakī < A. maštaki, mastiche (the resin of the pistachio lentiscus).

irēkuttī (irēkuttī) n. a specific melody type (m) of. < U. rekhtī < P. rekhta, scattered, m. the Hindustani language is called rekhta, being a mixed dialect; a Hindustani code, mortar, plaster.

irēvār cīgni (rēvār-cīgni) n. 1. rhubarb, m. sh., Thcnum emodi. 2. Ceylon gamboge, l. cr. Garcinia merolla (L). < U. revandcīgni < P. rewand or rewandichīnī f. rhubarb.

iruttān (rauttān) n. trooper, cavalier, horseman (v) see iravuttap, l.

ilm (ilm) n. see ilumu.

ilākkā (ilākkā) n. 1. district, jurisdiction. 2. department. (T. ilākā, yilākā, yilākkā, yilāku. K. ilākho, Tu.
ilākā. Mhr. ilākā. < A. ilāqā or ilāqā n. relation, connection, interest, pretension, right, commerce, correspondence, communication.

ilāki (ilākī) n. See ilākā.


ilātan (ilātam) n. horse-shoe, ilāta-cintūram (ilāqa-sindūram) n. red powder calcined from a horse-shoe (n) < U. lāqa/ lāga/lāga. fit to carry a load.

ilājju (ilājju) n. medical treatment, medicine. < U. ilaj < A. ilāj n. a remedy, cure, medicine.

ilāhi (ilāhi) n. divine, the Divine Being. < A. ilāhī. divine, the Divine Being, used as an interj. O. Gond. name of an ara instituted by Abhar.


iluhām (iluhān) n. revelation by divine inspiration. Muham. < A. ilhām. inspiration, revelation.

ivōći-t-tokai-ūtu (ivōcittoganiyōdu) (U. ivōcätōn. Tokaiyōtu) n. a statement showing the amount of collection and balance in money or in kind (R.T.).

Prob. < U. ivōz+ < A. iwaz. m. reward, retribution, return, anything substituted for another, exchange, ready money, hard cash, recompense. adv. instead, for.
irāku (irāku) n. Arabia. "irāku tēcattāl" (Asuve-cah. 1).
A. irāq, name of a territory between Persia and Arabia, which is divided into two portions viz., Irāqi arab, the ancient Babylonir or Cushdea, and Irāqi ajam, comprehending media.

irāttal (rattal) n. see irāttal.

inkulāp (inkulāb) n. revolution. "inkulāp jintāpāt" (Kapra Vol. VI. p. 132) A. inqilāb, m. revolution, vicissitude, attention, change, inversion, transposition.

insāpu (insāpu) n. justice. Muham (T. insāpu, insāpu).
A. insāf, m. decision (of a cause equity, justice.

insān (insān) n. human being. Muham. A. insān, m. man, mankind,

inavāri (inavāri) n. (Ta. inam-U, wārī) distributively, according to items of different classes. U, wāri, P. wār, (in comp. means) like resembling, worthy of, heavy, possessing, endowed with.

inām (inām) n. 1. gift from a superior to an inferior, present, reward. 2. grant of land made by government by religious or charitable purposes or for service rendered, sometimes given rent-free and sometimes with a light-quilt-rent. (T. inām, yinām, yināmu, K. ināmu, inām, Tu. M. inām, Ben, Guz, Mhr. inām). "inām pūmi" inām-sanām (inām-sanām) n. (redupl. of inām; small gift, present, backshooan. Colloq,
inām-tār (inām-dār) n., holder of land granted, rent-free. (T. ināmdāru, K. ināmudāra, M. ināmtār).
inām-nāṭka (inām-nāṭka) n., lay-days (N.navi. 122).
< U. inām, < L. 'inām, m. a present, a gift.

ināyat-nāmā (ināyat-nāmā) n., deed of gift, grant in writing, written order of patent from a superior (R.P.)
< U. ināyat-nāmā < L. ināyat-ṭā, nāma, f. deed of gift.
iṣrī (iṣrī) n., see hijrī.

ijjattu (ijjattu) n., honour, Muham. < L. iżżat, f. grandeur, power, honour, respect, glory.

ijtācār (ijtācār) n., mark of respect, < U. iżżat-ṭāsār.
< L. iżżat asār, mark of respect.

ijāpā (ijāpā) n., increase of revenue whether from improved cultivation or from enhancement of the rate of assessment (C.G.) (T. ijāfā, iżżāfa, K. iżżāpe. Mhr. iżżāpat).
< U. izāgā, < L. izādā, m. addition, junction, augmentation, attribute.

ijār-nāmā (ijār-nāmā) n., deed of lease, < U. ijār-nāmā.
< L. iżżār-nāma, a lease, any document under which a lease or form is held.

ijār-paṭṭā (ijār-paṭṭā) n., deed of lease, < U. iżżār-paṭṭā.
< L. iżżār-paṭṭā, a lease, any document under which a lease or form is held.
ijārā (i'jārā) n. 1. Lease or form of land held at a stipulated rent or revenue from the owner (W.G.) 2. Land, leased or rented out, dist. fr. amānī (४. i.jārā, yijārā, ijāda). K. ijārā, ija. Mar. ijārat, ija. Guz. ijār.
<U. ija. A. ijar (also ijar) n form, a privilege or income of variable amount sole or lot for a fixed sum.

ijārat-dār (ijārārdār) n. lessor, contractor, renter (W.G.) (T. ijarārdaru). <U. ijārā-dār < A. ijarā-dār. m. a former of land or of revenue, one that hires purchased the labour of another, the holder of monopoly.


īsā (īsā) n. 1. the first part of the night. Mahām. 2. the prayer of the night. Mahām. < A. īsā f. the first watch of the night; the prayers said when going to rest.


īsakku (īsakku) n. love, devotion. Mahām. < A. īsq. n. love.

īsūrākku (īsurākku) n. day-l. oke; rising of the Sun. Mahām. < A. īsq. m. Splendour, beauty, luster, lit., the rising of the Sun.
iskāl (iskāl) n. hindrance. Loc. ≪u, iskāl, ≪ā, iskāl.
   n. difficulty, ambiguity, suspicion, painfulness.

iskī (iskī) n. love, beauty, relating to love, a lover
   "ارِ اسک" Loc. ≪u, ≪ā, isqī relating to love, a lover.

iskāl (iskāl) n. see iskāl (mū.qr).

istavi (istem) n. 1. land tax or rent levied at progressively increasing rates until it reaches the full sum impossible on land brought under cultivation or on villagers let out to farm (W.G.) 2. the practice of so taxing lands (W.G.). V. istiwi ≪ā, istiwi. Parallel, equal.

istikār (istigār) n. begging forgiveness of God, Muhammad. ≪ā, istigfar/≈istiygār. m. begging, mercy, craving grace, deprecating.

istikbāl (istikbāl) n. ceremonious reception of a person of distinction consisting in the villagers coming out of the village limits in procession to meet the honoured guest (W.G.). ≪ā, istigbāl. n. futurity, the ceremony of receiving a visitor in the open air by advancing to meet him, encounturing, meeting.

istifā (istifā, istifā) n. deed of relinquishment (R.T.).
   (T. istifā, yistifā, yistifā). ≪ā, istifā m. asking forgiveness, deprecation.

istimārā (istiṃrārī) n. see istimār.

istiṃrār (istiṃrār) n. proclamation, notice, advertisement, (T. istīhāru, yistīhāru, yishāyrū, K. istīhār).
< U. ʾistihār < A. ēṣṭihār, m. publication, divulging, fame, rumour, report, renown.

istiṃrān-nāmā (istiṃrān-nāmā) n. advertisement, placard, poster, (T. istīhāru-nāmā, yistīhāru-nāmā, K. istīhār-nāmė), < U. ēṣṭihār-nāmā, ēṣṭihār-nāme, a written or printed proclamation or public notice.

istiri (istiri)n. flat-iron, istiri-p-poṭṭi (instiri-p-poṭṭi) n. flat-iron box, istiri-poṭṭi (istiri-poṭṭu) v. intr. to iron (T. ēṣṭiri, yīṣṭīrī), < U. ēṣṭīrī. m. smoothing-iron.

istilākkū (istilākkū) n. technical language, conventional meaning, Muḥam. < A. ēṣṭilāh/A. ēṣṭilāḥ, f. a phrase, idiom, general acceptance; a figure in rhetoric.

islām (islām) n. 1. peace, Muḥam. 2. religion of Islam, the muhammadan religion, Muḥam. islām-mārkkam (islām-mārkkm, islām-mārgqmm) n. religion of Islām, the muhammadan religion. islāmiyar (islāmiyar) n. Muslims, followers of Islam, < A. islām, m. the religion of Muḥammad, orthodoxy (according to muhammadans).

issā (issā) n. part, portion, lot, share (W.C.) issā-kāl (issā-kāl) n. water channel jointly enjoyed by two or more parties (C.C.) (T. ēṣṣā, ḥēssā, K. hisse).
issārār (issārār) n. share holder. <U. hissa
<A. hissa. m. Share, lit. portion, division.

isms (isms) n. name, individual, isam kamām (isms-kamām)
 n. Registered village accountant, as dist. fr. one
who is actually doing the work isam-vār n. Revenue
account of the holding with assessment arranged under
the names of the several individual. isam-vārī n.
See Līam-vār. <A. isam. m. name, a noun or substantive
in grammar.

isāpā (isāpā, isāsā) n. additional charge imposed (R.T.).
<A. izāfah/A. igāfa. m. Addition, junction, augmentation, attribute.

ism (isms) n. name. Muham. See isam. <A. isam. m. name,
a noun or substantive in grammar.

m. expenditure, waste, prodigality.

ihsānah (ihsānah) n. favour. Muham. <A. ihsānah m. benevolence,
benevolent actions, beneficence, benefits, favour,
courtesy, kindness.

ītu (īdu) n. festival. Muham. <A. in. f. a solemnity
festival, holyday, Easter.

ītu (īdu) n. 1. the festival of Īd. Muham. 2. the festival of bakrid. Muham. <A. īḍ. m. solemnity, festival, holy day, Easter.
İtül pitar (İdul-pitar) n. festival day after the close of Ramzan. Muham. <A. idulfitr. festival day after the close of Ramzan.

İtül-alhā (İdul-alhā) n. the festival of Yakr-İd. <A. İdul-ülqabı/H. İdul-azab. a festival held in commemoration of Abraham's offering up his son Isaac (or Ishmael according to Muhammadans).

İmanîr (İmándar) adj. faithful, trusty Muham. <A. imanîr/ A. imân-dâr. faithful, true.

İmâg (İmâg) n. faith, belief Muham. <A. iman/A. İmân. m. faith, belief, conscience, religion.


Irâgî (Irâgî) n. a Persian, a person belonging to İrân, a man of the İn sect. "Irâgî ottal". <P. Irâgî, of or relating to Persia, a Persian, a man of the giir sect.

İjâbu (İjabî) n. Proposal. Muham. <A. ijab/A. İjab. m. rendering necessary (in logic) affirmation (in Musal- mân law) the first proposal made by one of the parties in negotiating or concluding a bargain.

Ukkâ (Ukka) n. hookah. Turkish tobacco pipe and its apparatus by which smoke is drawn through water. (T. hukka, Vukka M. K. hükka). <U. hüqa <A. hucca. m. the pipe in which tobacco is smoked, a grenade or bomb, a box for holding jewels or drugs.
ukkum (uikkum) n. permission, order, ukkum tār (uikkum-dār),
the person who give permission or order. <U, hukm.
<A, ḥukm. m. order, command, decree, permission.

ukkum-namā (uikkum-nāmā) n. written order, <U, hukm-nāmā.
<A, ḥukm-nāma, m. a written order.

ukkumattu (uikkumattu) n. 1. influence. Loc. 2. arrogance
Tinn, 3. comodity, Tj.<U, ḥukūmat, <A, ḥukūmat,
f. domination, sovereignty, government, jurisdiction,
authority.

učār (učār, usār) n. alternows, watchfulness, vigilance,
Colloq. <U, huṣyār, <P, hoṣyār. intellgent,
attentive, careful, clever, sensible.

učār (usār) n. 1. presence of a superior authority, as of
the magistrate. 2. hall of audience, court, office
of the chief magistrate, or administrator. učār-k-
kaċcēri (usār-kkacēri) n. chief revenue office of a
district. <U, huzur.<A, huzur. m. presence, appe-
arence, attendance, court, government, the town or
station at which the chief authority is resident
(the other towns and places subject to the same au-
thority are termed ghulbat) used also in the sense
of "your honour", "your highness".

uṭṭārā (uṭṭārā) n. down-haul (M. navi, 07) (T. uṭnā)
<U, uṭhānā. a. to lift or raise up; to contract
debts or purchase on credits, to drive away, to exhibit.

utay- (उतय्) n. 1. v. tr., to oppose, struggle with. 2. to impose upon. (T. utayinca. K. utayisac). (U. ucanā/ uruṇā n. 1. to cause to fly, to spend extravagantly, dissipate, blow away, disperse flims, entice.


unti (उन्ति) n. 1. bill of exchange, draft, cheque. 2. a box covered and locked or sealed receptacle kept in temples for money-offerings from devotees, or simple box for collecting subscriptions for a public benefaction taken round by people who beg for charities. Uṭiyar-purattu (उतियार पुरात्तु) n. fraud in connection with the drawing of cheques and drafts. Loc. (U. hundi; S. hundi & a bill of exchange, a money-order.

untikni (उन्तिक्नि) n. See unti.

untiyal (उन्तियाल) n. See unti.

uttara-vāricu (उत्तरा-वारिः) (uttarā+U. vāris) inversioner. (T. uttarā+U. vāris); (U. vāris; (A. vāris. m. an heir, master, lord, owner.

upper (उपर्) n. upper. upper-kāvi (उपर-कावि) n.
upper topsail (M. navāl. 83). upper-cavor (उपर-सवार)
n. upper topsail sail. (M. navi, 83) <U. upar, <S. upar. over, above.


upukku- (ubukku) s. V. intr. to swell. <U. ubhamā. to swell.

umattu (umamattu) n. followers, adherents. Muham. <A. ummatt. f. people, a religious sect, people of the same belief.


{umī, yumi) umī, m. external coat of corn "helmi." <U. <P. umī. f. an ear of corn (half ripe).


urutta (uruttā) n. 1. vein, blood, column. <U. ultā. reversed, turned back, reverse, contrary, opposite.

uruttāl (uruttāl) n. See urutta.

urutu (urudu) n. 1. an army. Muham. 2. military encampment. Muham. 3. lit. (language of) the camp, applied to the Hindustani language which is spoken commonly in North India, and which is a mixture of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic (T. urudu). <A. urdu/Turk. Urdu m. an army, a camp; a market. This term is very commonly applied to the Hindustani language as spoken by the Musalman population of India proper.

urumal (rumal) n. 1. turban. 2. Upper cloth; fine-shawl. <U. rumāl <F. rumāil. m. a handkerchief, a towel.

urumalai (rumalai) n. See urumal.


urokkam (rokkam) n. ready money, cash (j). <U. rok <S. rok. m. ready-money, cash.

ulta (ultā) n. 1. reverse. 2. turn back. 3. contrary. 4. opposite. "unutātu kilavi or uulta atikkarā." (Kumar, c. 7-10-62 p. 11). <U. ultā. reversed, turned back, reverse, contrary, opposite.

ulta (ulṭā) n. See ultā.
ulpa (ulpa, ulfa) n. presents of fruits, articles of food etc. offered to great patronages, supplies gratuitously given to officials on tour by people or subordinates. <U. ulфа. <A. ulфа. m. stipend, salary, daily pay, subsistence money.

ulpā (ulpā, ulfē) n. See ulpā (C, G, 117).


ulama (ulama) n. high priest of Muhammadanism. <A. ulama. The learned.

ulu (ulu) n. See olu.

uluppai (uluppai) n. See ulpe. "uṉar kōṅ waiṭṭa vuluppai-
ē aga" (Varuna kulā. 219) vuluppai-k-kattu-, v. intr. to send presents to a land lord or a great person on special occasions such as marriage, as a token of respect. Uluppai kotu-, v. intr. to give supplies to an inferior or dependent. (N) <U. ulфа. <A. ulфа.

Stipend, salary, daily pay, subsistence money.


uluvā (uluvā) n. See uluvam.

ugumāl (rumal) n. See urumāl.

ugumālai (rumalai) n. See urumāl. "nāṉporu āḷuḷa vēṇṇi
ulugumālai" (Tiruvair-cata. 29).
ujūr (ujūr) n. presence of a superior authority, as of a magistrate. see ucūr. Vul.

ustāttu (ustāddu) n. 1. teacher, instructor. Muham. 2. expert in any work. Muham. < A. ustād, m. a teacher, a preceptor, a chief in a department, adj. skilful, competent.

ustāttu (ustādu) n. ustāttu.

uṣār (uṣār) n. 1. prudence, wakefulness, carefulness, mindfulness, alertness. < U. huṣār, < P. hoṣār. see ucār.

ūtā (ūdā) n. purple, violet. (T. vūdā, K. ādī, ūdā).
Ūtā-koti, n. dark-blue creeper n. cl., ichnocarpus grutescens (L) ūtā-iguṇku (ūdā-iruṅgu) n. a kind of maize, ūtā-ūmattai (ūdā ūmattai) n. purple dature, S. tr. datura fastuosa var. typica (L). ūtāk-kattari (ūdākattari) n. new-york purple brinjal; solanum melongena americana. ālāmulli (ūdāmulli) n. crested purple nail dye, m. sh. barleria cristata (L) ūtā-p-pū (ūdāppū) n. medium membranous lance to abovate acuminate or cuspidate leaved jungle germanium m. tr. Ixora nigricanus (L), < U. ūdā, m. brown, of a brown colour.

ūtū-vatti (ūdū-vatti) n. incense stick, joss-stick.
(T. vūdu-vattulu, vūdu-batti. K. Tu. ūdubatti),
< U. ūd-, < A. ūd, m. wood, timber, a staff, a stick, the wood aloes. (in the dakhani dialect this word usually signifies "gum benzoin" while "lignum aloes" is commonly called agar).
ekkin (ekkin) n. faith. muham. < A. yaqin. n. certainty, truth, name of a Hindustani poet, adj. true.

ekin (eekin) n. see ekkin.

ottim (ottim) n. Orphan. Muham. < A. yottim/A. yatim. m. an orphan, pupil, ward, a valuable jewel.

olutakaml (oludagamal) (Tn. elutakum + U. mal) wooden mould used in comics work (< S. mal < P. māl (in comp) rubbing, polishing as rūmāl.

esā (esā) n. see isā.

ekatār (ekatār) n. One strunged tamboura. < U. ēk-tāra/Dak. yaktārī. a kind of guitar with one string.

ēttiri (ēttiri) n. mace, a spice. < U. jawatri, < G. jawatī. f. maço, the nutmeg.


aisāpaisā-vāy (aisāpaisāvāy) adv. (comp) yes or no, conclusively, to the finish. < U. aisāweisā+. So so, indifferent, in differently, this or that etc. (comm. in use).

aintā-sāl (ainta-sāl) n. ensuing year. < U. ānicā-r-sāl
<P. āyanda-sāl. a year in future. (P. sālī-āyanda, next year).
aivacu (aivasu) n. 1. substitute (R). 2. recompense, return.
   3. produce (P.N.) < U. iwaz < A. iwaz. m. reward, retribution, return, anything substituted for another, exchange, ready money; hard cash, recompense. adv. instead of, for.
aivēcu (aivēsu) n. see aivēci.
aivēji (aivēji) n. see aivēci.
aisā (aisā) like this. < U. aisā, like this, after this manner, sometimes joined to other words, as nardaisā, like a man.
okuttu (okuttu) n. time for prayer. "irrānāt tūttantāt
okuttum" (Cīrāp, 55.10). < A. waqt. m. time, season, opportunity.
o ciyattu (osityattu) n. the last precept, will. < A. wasiyat. f. a last will and testament, preceptimandate, making a will.
olu (olu) n. ablution before prayer. Mūham. "oluvoṭu
iravallām toytu" (Naqūdi p. 45) < A. wazu/A, wazū or wuzū, m. ablution (performed before prayer, and consists in washing first the hands, then the mouth, inside, then throwing water on the forehead, washing the whole face, arms and lastly the feet.
autu (autu n. firework, bomb, which, when fired into the air, burst into glowing sparks; Crackers, autu-vițu-, v. intr. 1. to shoot off a firework. 2. to start false rumours. <U. aut/oaută a. to burn, to parch, or dry.

aută (aută) n. See avută.

aurătu (aurătdul) n. formalae of daily devotional exercises. Muham. <A. aurăd/aurăd, daily lessons (of the Qurān) commemorations, devotional exercises.


auliyă (auliyă) n. saints. Muham. <A. auliya/A, auliyyă. friends, companions (particularly of the prophets). the apostles, the saints, the holy.

kańkar (kańkar/kańgar) kankar limestone, an impure concretionary carbonate of lime. 2. gravel. Loc. (K. Kankare, T. Kańkara). <U. kankar <S. kankar, m. a nodule of limestone, a stone, gravel.


Kańcață (kańcață) n. 1. rubbish, dirt, mean. 2. dirty fellow "iían oru kańcață". Loc. <U. kańță, m. rubbish, dirt, sweeping.
kaccal-āṭṭam (kaccalāṭṭam) m. (comp) Squabbling, strife, quarrel. ⌂ U. khajya + ⌂ A. qazīya + a quarrel, wrangle.

kaccā (kaccā) adj. raw, temporary, immature, crude, a term susceptible of a variety of metaphorical applications, eg: kaccā vīdu, kaccā-vālai etc. (opp. to pakkā)
< U. kaccā/ U. kac̣c̣ā, unripe, crude, raw, unbaked, silly, unknowing, green, inexperienced, false, clay-built, slight.

kaccāri (kaccāri) n. 1. Cutchery, office for the transaction of any public business an office of administration, revenue office, court-house. 2. business proceeding in a public office. 3. Assembly as for musical entertainments or other parties for play or pastime. "pattruk-kaccāri" kaccāri-karai-vacūl. n. public office, Rāj. kaccāri-vēstī n. white cloth, eight to ten yard long, washed and kept in reserve to be used as a turban, in order to qualify an illustrate villager to appear in court as a man of standing. Loc. "cattire-kaccāri" (kattīka. kattumpa vilakkku. Part III. 10 line 8). (T. kacēri, kaccēri, kachēri, cacharce, cutcherry, kacherri, Mhr. kacēri). < U. kacēhri/D. kacēri/ U. kudahri an office.

kacak (kacak) n. a sound denoting an action "kacakkaṇu kuttiṇān" (Loc) < U. kacēk. I. pain (of a wound, limp.

kasappu (kasabbu) n. Occupation, calling, profession (C.G) (T. kasabu, casb) <U. kasab <A. kash or kashab. m. trade, profession, employment, gain, acquisition (by labour).

kacam (gajam) n. One yard in length (T. gajamu, gajam, gajam. K. gaja). <U. gaz <P. gaz. m. an instrument for measuring with, a yard, a yardstick.

kacamālam (kacamarlam) n. See kacamālam.

kacar (kasar) 1 n. Deficiency, diminution. <A. qusir/qusir. insufficient, defective, impotent, deficient, failing.

kacar 2 (kasar) n. Surplus, balance, profit or loss on the exchange of coins, excess kacar-pātattu. n. undisturbed balance (w). (T. kesar, kasaru. K. kasaru. Hkr. kaser). <U. kesar. <A. kasaar or ksaar. m. loss of affection, breach, the short vowel, rout, putting to flight.

kacal (gajal) n. a short poem an amatory poem (Mus)< U. ghazal
< A. gharzal, n. an ode, a short poem or amatory
Sonnet.

kac̱aŋa (kasana̱/gajanə) n. treasury. < U. khazanə, < A. khażana,
m. a treasury, magazine, granary, repository,
treasure, the chamber of a gun.

kac̱appu (kasappu) n. 1. slaughter of animals for food, 2.
butcher (C.G. 'kac̱appu-k-kataj, n. butcher's shop.
kac̱appu-k-kitan ku n. slaughter's house (T. kasāpu.
K. kasāba, M. kasāp). < U. qassab, < A. rassab, m.
b butcher.

kac̱apu (kasapu) n. see kac̱appu.

kac̱ayi-k-karaŋ (kasayikkaraŋ) (comp), n. meat-vender, adj.
cruel, hard-hearted (T. kosyi, K. kasayi) ē kasayi,
kara' < U. qasayi+, < A. qasai+, m. a butcher.

kac̱ala (kasala) n. 1. affliction, distress, grief, trouble.
Loc. 2. difficulty, obstruction, trouble. Loc.
"wadj kasa lávayiruntatu" (T. kasala, khasala, K.
kasalc). <U. kasala, < A. kasa la, m. heaviness,
slowness, diskkness, grief, affliction, distress.

kac̱anci (kasanci) n. treasurer (T. khajanci, kajanci, khajānji.
< A. khažanci, m. a treasurer, a cash-keeper.

kac̱anə (kasana̱/kajana̱/gajanə) n. treasury, see kac̱aŋa.
(T. kajana, kajana, K. kajāne, kajani, kajine.
M. khajana. Mr. khajana, khajana).

kac̱anjī (kasanjī) n. see kac̱anci.
krouppā (kasubba) n. chief station or headquarters of a district or division. (t. kasubā, kasbā, kasbēn, casba, cusba, kāsbī, kasībī, kassibbēn. k. kasaba. m. kasaba. pun. kasaba, kasabat.) < u. kasuba. < h. kasba. m. a small town (particularly when inhabited by decent people or families of some rank); a township, including both the town and all the lands attached to it.

kasūr (kasūr) n. neglect, carelessness (c.g.) < u. qasūr. < h. qasūr. m. error, sin, fault, defect, omission, want, failure; the allowance or premium on the exchange of rupīs, in contradistinction to bātta or discount.

kasūri (kasūri) n. neglect, carelessness kuti-k- kasūri, n. negligence or remissness of ryot (t. kasūri). < u. qasūr. < h. qasūri. defect, error, failure.

kañcari (kañcari) n. see kañcīnā.

kañcā (gañjā/kañjā/gañcā) n. 1. indian hemp, m. sh., cannabis indica. 2. the dried flowering tops of the cultivated female plants of the Indian hemp. kañcāk-kutukkai, n. Indian pipe for smoking bhang, the bowl of which is made of coconut shell. (w) kañjā-e-cilukkāi, n. pipe for smoking bhang, smaller than a hookah. kañcā-p-piti-, v. intr. to smoke bhang. kañcā-p-pū, n. African marigold, tagetes erecta (m.m.) (t. gañjāyi, gañjā, gañjai, guñja, gañjāyi) < u. ganjhā < s. gañjāhā. m. the hemp plant (Cannabis sativa) the frutification, when nearly ripe, is bruised and
smoked for intoxication. The leaves dried are ground in water and drunk for the same purpose (in this state it is called bhang and sabzi).

kañcira (kañcira/kañjira) n. Small tambourine with bells. U. khanjiri f. a small tambourine, a timbrel.

kañcili (kañcili) n. See kañcira.

kañjär (kañjär, gañjär) n. See kañcā.

kañṭañi (kañṭañi) n. reaping (v). U. katna, s. katā. a. to cut, to clip, to bitu, to reap, to saw, to stop, to stay, to waste, to spent to pass away (the time), to pass (to road) to interrupt, to intercept, to shame, to make ashamed.

kañṭāvani (kañṭāvani) n. See kañṭañi.

kañṭāvu (kañṭāvu) n. See kañṭañi.


kañṭapāṭi-v-enāl (gañṭabāḍi-v-enāl) n. (comp) hussabalooc, bustling, sounding confusedly. U. garbarā/ garbarā. m. higgledy-piggledy, confused.

kañṭāri (kati) n. a small dagger. ex: "katti kañṭāri eṭutu vansthānka". U. kañṭāri f. a small dagger (Vul. Katār).
kaṭi (gadi) n. stage in a journey, where the horses or bulls of carriages are changed. Colloq. < U. gadi. < S. gham, m. f. a landing place, a quay, wharf, ford, pass, bathing place on a river side; an entrance into a country over mountains, or through any difficulty pass; also a public ferry over any river, or a landing place where customs are usually collected.

kaṭitāci (kaḍidāsi) n. 1. paper. 2. letter, kaṭitāci-t-tāl (kaḍidāsi-t-tāl) n. sheet of paper, < U. qirtās < Gr. qirtās m. paper.

kaṭipāṭi (kaḍibadi/gadibadi) n. peremptory order. "ṭatapata-loṭu kaṭi-patipuri tācil t-tum" (Tāciltār, Nā, 8) < U. garbar m. higgledy-piggledy - confused.

kaṭi-stalam (gaḍi-stalam) n. 1. a sub-division of rātu, a division of the territory occupied by the īlavas in the tinnevely district. (G. Th, D.i. 145). 2. seat of authority, chief town, as fortified. "connaḷyān kaṭistalattī" (Tācil-tār, Nā, 5). < U. gadhī/ U. garhī < S. gadhī, f. a small fort, a castle, a citadel, village for fortification of mud, flanked with towers (under former govern-ments there was scarcely a village in India without its garhī. Now the word is nearly unknown).

katupāṭi (kadubadi/gaḍubadi) n. hubbub, confusion, commotion, tumult, bustle, agitation. Colloq. < U. garbar/garbara/garbarī m. bustle, confusion, motion of the bowels.

katupiṭi (kadubidi/gadubadi) n. see katupāṭi. Colloq.
Kantacari (Kandasari) n. Brown sugar. <U. <S. Khand. m. sugar (coarse).>

Kantaperanam (Kantabarana) n. Two auspicious curls on each side of a horse's neck, a point of the horse. <U. Kanthabaran. <S. Kanthabharan.> The ornaments of the neck.

Kantaperar (Kantabarar) n. See Kantaperanam. (A'yuva, Cn.19).

Kattakampa (Kattakambo/Kattagambo) n. (comp) Extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of a Malay shrub, Uncaria gambier, used in mastication with betal. (<U. Kattakalay. Gambier)<U. Kath. m. the nutritious vegetable extract with the natives eat with betal-leaf. It is the produce of the species of a species of mimosa (chadira), cactchu, Terra Japonica.

Kattamar (Gaddamar) n. A mango tree that bears very big fruits sour to the taste. Loc. <U. Gadha-mar <S. garda/bha.> The same meaning.


Kattammar (Gaddomar) n. See Kattamar Loc.

Kattai (Gaddai) n. Donkey (w). <U. Gadda <S. Gadha. m. an ass, a donkey.
kadam (kadam) n. a step, a footstep. <U. <A. qadam. m. a pace, a step, a footstep, the sole of a foot.

kadar (kadär) n. cloth woven with yarn produced on the spinning wheel. Mod. (T. kedar, kaddaru). <U. khadder, a kind of coarse cotton stuff.


katibu (katibu) n. preacher, one who preaches in mosques. <A. khatib. m. a preacher.

kandir (kandir) n. Muhammadan festival held in honour of a deceased holy person as the annual festival held at Nagore of the saint Mīrām Shīb (G.Tj; D.i. 243). <U. kandiri. <P. kandiri. f. a linen (or leather) table cloth; a feast or ceremony observed in honour of holy personages, at which prayers are offered up in their behalf, and food distributed. "When this feast is celebrated in honour of Fatima, only women and those the most virtuous can partake; no male is ever permitted to see the food dressed on this occasion and sit apart for an offering to the prophet's daughter; name of a gourd".

kapsa (kapsa) n. lie, falsehood. kapos-vicu-, v. intr. to spread false rumours. Loc. <U. kabza <A. kāb or kizāb. m. lying a lie.

kappalatu (kappalatu) n. bail. security. Loc. <A. kafūlat. f. pledge, pawn, security, responsibility.
kappî (kappî) n. 1. pulley. Naut. 2. block and wheel in a loom. <U. gabb. <A. gabb. m. the sound of a falling sword. (D. khab. a wrinkle, a fold a notch, a groove).

kappî (kappî) n. lic. bare faced falsehood. <U. gappî/ U. gappî. m. a tattler, a prattle.

kappîr (kappîr) n. pride, haughtiness. Loc. <U. gubbar. D. gubbar. <A. kibr or kibr. m. grandeur, pride, dignity.

kappī-rastā (kappī-rastā) n. (comp) metal road. <Tā. kappī+ U. rastā). <U. rastā. <P. rustā. m. a road, path, street, a row, or line of warehouses, partic. saved, escaped.

kappu (gappu n. idle or vain talk. Colloq. kappu-vituk-. v. intr. To lie, utter falsehood. U. gap- f. prattle, tattling.

kapā (kapā n. dress, clothes. U. karpā. S. kapā. m. cloth, clothes, dress, habit.

kapati (kabātī n. a kind of play. U. kabađī. f. a game among boys, who divide themselves into two parties. One of which take its station on one side of a line or ridge called Ṛṭalā, made on the ground, and the other on the other; one boy, shouting "kabađī, kabađī" passes the line and endeavours to touch one of those on the opposite side if he is able to do this and to return to his own party, the boy that was so touched
is supposed to be slain, i.e., he retires from the
game; if the boy who made the assault be seized and
unable to return, he retires in the same manner; the
assault is thus made from the two sides alternatively
and that party is victorious of which some remains
after all their opponents are slain.

kapar¹ (kabar) n. news (T. khaburu, K. kabaru).
    <U. khabar, <A. khabar. f. news, advice, rumours,
     report, fame, account.

kapar² (kabar) n. a grave, a tomb. <U. kobar (<A. qabar).
    grave, a tomb.

kapartār (kabardār) int. beware, take-care. <U. khabardār.
    <A. khabar-dār. Careful, cautious, informed; (m.
    an inferior, a spy, a scout, interj. have a care).

kaparastāg (kabarastāg) n. a grave-yard, a cemetery (T.
    kobarastāgamu). <A.P. qabarastān. a burying ground,
    a cemetery.

kapā (kabā) n. a kind of long gown, a garment. <U. <P.A.qābī
    z. a garment (quitted) a jacket, a kind of long gown.

kapātto¹ (kabātto) n. 1. capon. 2. pruning (w) <U. kabāt.
    The same meaning

kapātto² (kabātto) n. military drill. (T. kapāyatu,
    kavāyatu). <U. qawād. <A. qawād. rules, military
    exercise.
kapəpu (kabābu) n. roast, dish of roasted meat (M) (T. kabābu)
< U. kabāba, K. kaba, m. a roast, meat cut into
slices and then roasted for fried on skewers.

kapāy (kabāy) n. tunic, a kind of long flowing tunic reac-
ing to the ankles such as that worn generally by
Muhammadans. "kaṭa kalīqutavu kapāy micał pōrttaval".
(mīgāt. pil. kāppu, 10). (T. kapāy, kaba, kabā;
K. kapāy, kabāyi, kavāyi), < U. qabā, < P.A. qabā, f. a
garment (quilted) a jacket; a kind of long gown.

kapi (kapı) n. See kappiyal.

kapul (kabul) n. favourable tenure of land, agreement.
whereby land is held for rent either perpetually or
for a term of years. (G. Sm. D. ii. 22) See Kavul.
< U. qawl. < A. qawl. m. a word, saying, agreement,
promise, consent, contract; a kind of song.

kapul (kabul) n. consent, approval, admission, confession
(w). (T. kabulu, K. kabūla, kabuli, kabūlu).
< U. qabul, < A. qabul or qbul, m. consent, favour-
able, reception, concession, approbation, assent, adj.
approved, consented.

kapuli (kabuli) n. See kapul (C.G.)

kapūliyattu (kabūliyattu) n. counter agreement, counter
part of a license. (T. kabūliyatu. K. kabulāti.
Mhr. kabulat, kabulāyat), < U. qabūliyat, < A. qabuliyat,
f. a written agreement.

kapūliyattu-nāma (kabūliyattu-nāma). counter agreement,
counter part of a license. (T. kabūliyatu-nāma).
<U, qabūliyat-nāmā, A, qabūliyat-nāmā, f., a written agreement.

kapūlēttu (kabūlēttu) n., agreement in writing (w), < U, qabūliyat, A, qabūliyat, f., a written agreement.

kampattu (gambattu) n., pomp, splendour (w), < U, gammat/D, gammat, employment, occupation, rejoicing, merry-makings, pleasure.

kampāyam (kambāyam) n., tartan waist cloth, in chequered designs worn by Muhammadans in the straits and in Ceylon.

kampai-k-kal (kanbai-k-kal) n., cambay pebble, a kind of a pearl found in cambay (w), < U, cambāy, the same meaning.

kammattu (gammattu) n., see kampattu (w).

kammī (kammi) n., deficiency, deficit, sorriness, (T, kammī, kammī, K, kam), < U, kamī < P, kamī, f., deficiency, loss, abatement.

kamācu (kamāsu) n., a musical mode, < U, kamāz/U, khamāch, f., name of a rāginī.

kamācu-tār (kamāsu-dār) n., person appointed to supervise a cattiram, Loc. < U, kamais-dār, P, D, kamais-dār, f., businessman, in general.

kamāmsu (kanamsu) n., affairs, business Colloq. (T, kamāyisi, khamāyisi, K, kamānici), < U, kamais, < P, D, kamais, f., business in general.

kamānicu (kamāmisu) n., see kamāmsu (w).
kamīl (kamīl) n. cleverness. Loc. <A. kamīl, m. Perfection, excellence, completion, conclusion, punctuality.


kamicu (kamisu) n. shirt, chemise (T. kamīju, kamīsu). <U. qamīs. <A. qamīs, m. a shirt.

kamīr (kamīr) n. leaven, yeast, fermented matter. <U. khamīr. <A. khamīr/khamīra. m. leaven, whatever is used to ferment.

kamīs (kamīs) n. See kamicu.

kamīs (kamīsu) n. See kamicu. Loc.

kayavāli (gayavāli) n. (comp) 1. one of the priestly class at Gaya. 2. extortioner (C.G.) 3. dishonest, unscrupulous fellow. (S. gaya + U. wāl/wālā). <U. wāl/wālā, m. a particle (in comp) signifies keeper, man, inhabitant, master.

kayippu (kayippu) n. drunkenness, intoxication (w) (T. kayipu). <U. kaif. <A. kaif, how, in what manner (met), intoxication, an intoxicating drug.

kayilā (kayilā) n. See Kāyalā.

kayili (kaili/kayili) n. a kind of checkered cloth worn by Muslims and others (J). <U. khilat. <A. khilat. m. and f. dress; a robe of honour, with which princes confer dignity on subjects. It is given to a person
invested with a new office, or as a token of confirmation in that he holds. This dress of honour is likewise presented by men of rank to visitors of distinction. But it is generally in pieces, and not made up; the number of pieces and their quality are in proportion to the rank of the persons to whom they are presented; sometimes it is sent as a present.

karceu (karceu) n. charge, expense, expenditure (G.Sm. D. i. ii. 50). (T. kharce, kharca, kharca, kharch, khurch, kurch. K. kharce, karci, karce). <U. kharc. <P. kharnc. m. expenditure, expense, price.

karceu-kāy (karceu-kāy) n. See karicea-kāy.

karceu (karceu) n. See karceu (G.G.).

karna (karna) n. a kind of musical instrument. "karpaṇoṭu eiganta kompukal .... nulakki vara" (Irām. Nā. yutta. 87). Large brass trumpet which sound the base. (T. karna). <U. karnā. <A. karnā. i. s. a trumpet (of horn).

karpurı (garparı) n. See katuṭati (w).

karla (karla) n. Indian club used for physical exercises.

karla-k-kattai. Indian club used for physical exercises.

kharla. <S. khara. m. a stone for grinding medicine on, a mortar.

karjür (karjür) n. See karceu-kāy.

karthē (karthe) n. coarse country paper Mod. <U. kartha. <Dr. girița m. paper.
karamālai (garamālai) n. Pungent curry-stuff (v), \textless U. garm-mālai \textgreater pungent curry-stuff.

karampu (karambu) n. Wasteland, uncultivated though cultivable, Colloq. \textless A. kharāb, bad, depraved, ruined, depopulated, deserted, lost, miserable, spoiled waste. Worthless (as land unfit for cultivation).

karamālai (garamālai) n. See Karamālai, loc.

kārākki (garākki/karākki) n. Scarcity, dearth (v) high price. \textless U. giraki. \textless P. girāi, f. scarcity, dearth, dearth, dearthness of provisions & c. grief, vexation or heaviness of spirit; weight; importance, m. a heavy, dull person.

karakāntita (karakāntitam) n. (comp) Severity, rigour (v). \textless U. garār + \textless A. garār, m. rest, quietness, firmness, stability, ratification, agreement, engagement, waiting, patience.

karāpu (karabu) bad, depraved; waste. \textless U. \textless A. kharāb, bad, depraved; ruined, depopulated, deserted, lost, miserable, spoiled, waste, worthless (as land unfit for cultivation).

karampu (karambu) n. Clove, the clove-tree. \textless U. quaranful. \textless Gr. garanful, a clove.

karār (karār) n. 1. Richness, stability, containcy, firmness.

κ karāj (karāj) n. tax, duty, tribute; <U. <A. kharāj or kharāj. m. tax, duty, rent, revenue, tribute.

kārīc̣ (kārīc̣) n. (comp. 1. date-fruit. 2. a preparation in confectionary a puff (C.G.) <U. kājur. <3. kājur. m. a date, or date tree (phoenix dactylifera); wild date (Elate sylvestris. lin. phoenix sylvestris, Roxb). a kind of sweet meat.

κ karīp (karīp) n. the autumal harvest, autumn "karīp payir" <U. <A. kharīf. m. autumn, the autumnal harvest, the first crop in the year, consisting chiefly of rice.

karanā (karanā) n. See karān (v).


kārippu (kārippu) adj. poor, indigent (C.G.) <U. garīb. <A. garīb. m. a foreigner, stranger. adj. poor, mild, humble, rare, wonderful, strange.
kalkaṇṭu (kalkandu) n. see kalkaṇṭu.

kalpu (kalpu/kalbu) n. mind "coya caṭṭam lākkal muzzuṇ kalpiṅ potinta kalāṇciyavān" (Paṇca, tirumuka. 1613), (T. kalabu for kalb). < A. cēl/A. qalb, m. the heart, mind, soul, understanding, kernel, marrow. adj. invetered, adulterated.

kal-mīcāi (gcl-mīsai) n. whiskers (C.C.) (T. galmīcā); < U. galmucc. < S. gal + U. mucc, whiskers.

kal-muccā (gcl-muccă) n. a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip, see kal-mīcāi (T. galmuccā).


kalli (kalli) n. triangular piece of cloth, gore in long Indian jacket (w). < U. kalli, the same meaning.

kalaṅkāri (kalaṅkāri) n. workmanship, a species of flowered calico ex. "kalaṅkāri tuṇi". Loc. < A. kalam-kāri, f. workmanship; a species of flowered calico or chintz.

kalam (kalam) n. pen. <U. <A. qalam. f. a reed, a pen; a mode of writing characters, hand writing.

kalāci (kalāsi) 1. a labourer. 2. a native sailor or artillery man. <A. khalaśi. m. a native sailor or artillery man, a tent pitchar.

kalacu (kalāsu) n. Shipping (w). <U. kalaś. <A. khalaś. f. freedom, release. m. a native sailor. adj. free, liberated, redeemed, done, out.

kalacu-karaŋ (kalāsu-karaŋ) n. (comp). 1. Indian sea man (Loc. 2. Native gunner who works in an armoury (w). <U. khalaś. <A. khalaśi. m. a native sailor or artillery man, a tent pitchar, vulgarly called by European classes.


kalikkatturā (kalikkatturā) n. (comp) cigarette, spray of gems, diadem of gold or of gold set with precious stones, set up as an ornament vertically over the forehead, on the turban. (S, kalikā + U, turuā.
   (A, turuā). (A, turuā. m. an ornament worn in the turban; a ringlet, a curl; a nosegay, a plume of feathers.

kalipali (kalipali) n. See kalipili.

kalīpā (kalīpā/kalīpā) n. Sultan, King. (A, khilīfā. m. a sovereign, (vulg) the caliph; a successor, particularly applied to the successors of ‘Ummād.

kalipili (kalipili) n. 1. quarrel, wrangle. 2. uproar, disturbance, hubbub. (U, khalbal/chalbalī f. hurry, bustle, agitation, alarm, tumult.

kalimā (kalimā) n. 1. prayer. 2. the Muslim confession of faith, beginning with tāyīlāh-illāhhū ‘Ummād.
   (A, kalimā/A, kalima (vulg. kalma) m. a word, speech, saying, part of speech, the Muhammadan confession of faith.

kavvā (kavvā) n. long coat, tunic, parav. (U, qabā.
   (P, qabā. f. a garment (quilted), a jacket, a kind of long gown.

kavātī-bandi (kavātī-bandī) n. (comp) elephant’s stable cleaner (Loc). (S, kavāta + U, bandī.) (U, bandī.
   (P, bandī f. a female slave, or servant. m.
   m. aprisioner, captive.
kavāttu (kavāttu) n. See kapāttu, Collgr. (T. kavāṭu, kapayatu. K. kavātu, kavyiti, kavyitu).

kavul (kavul) n. Favourable tenure of land, agreement whereby land is held for rent either perpetually or for a term of years. See kaul. (T. kaul, K. kavulu, kavalu, Kabulu. Mbr. kaul, Sen. kaul). (v) kavul-tār n. Ayot holding lands on kavl. (T. kaulu-dāruḍu) kavul-vānki-, v. tr., to make waste lands for rent either perpetually or for a term of years. <U. gaul. <A. gaul. m. a word, saying, agreement, promise, consent, contract, a kind of song. See kaul.

kavul-nāma (kavul-nām) n. written agreement showing terms on which land is held (T. kaulnām). <U. gaul-nām. <A. gaul-nām. m. a written agreement.


karkaṇtu (karkaṇdu) n. a syrup of rock-candy and other ingredients. <Tm. kal + A. qand. the same meaning.

karamattu (karamattu) n. generosity, liberal-mindedness, <U. karamet. <A. karamat. f. generosity, magnificence, nobleness, excellence; a miracle performed by pious individuals nor prophetically inspired, a miracle wrought by a prophet is termed mujiza. g. u.

kari (kari) n. measure of time = 24 minutes. <U. ghari. <P.3. ghari. f. a portion of time, the space of 24 minutes, but applied generally to the European hour.
of sixty minutes; an instrument for measuring time, a clock, watch & c.

kāρṇā (karpā) n. see karṇā (w).

kajji (kajji-hajji) n. pilgrimage to Mecca. Muham. < A. hājī, /A. hajj. m. act of moving round, or going to a place, pilgrimage to Mecca.

kajjiyā (kajjivyā) n. quarrel. < U. qaziya. < A. qāziya or qaziya. m. (in Hindustani and Persian) a quarrel, wrangle.

kajam (gajam) m. yard-measure, see kaçaam, kaja-k-kōl, n. yard-stick, < U. gaz, < P. gaz, m. an instrument for measuring with a yard, a ramrod.

kajānji (kajānji) n. see kačānji. (T. khajānji, kajānji, kajānji, khazanchee, chezanchee, khuzanchee).

kajānā (kajānā)gajānā) n. see kačānā.

kajūr (kajūr) n. see karccūrikkāy.


kaspā (kasbā) n. see kaçuppā.
kasamālam (kasamālam) n. See Kasamālam (Colloq).

kasamālam (kasamālam) n. 1. an idiot. 2. blamable person. 
\[P. \text{kas} + A. \text{malam}, \text{rebukable person, blamable person.}\]

kasamālam (kasumālam) n. See Kasamālam (Colloq).

kasar (kasar) n. Difference between the nominal chit amount and the actual bid for. Colloq. kasar-vāhku-. 
\[V. \text{tr. to exact hard work. Colloq. V. intr. to be exacting, taxing.} \ U. \text{khāsr.} \ A. \text{khasar or khaer.} \text{m. damage, loss, injury, fraud, depreciation in value.}\]

kasarattu (kasarattu) n. See kasarattu.

kasāyi (kasāyi) n. butcher. \[U. \text{qasāĩ} < A. \text{qasaĩ.} \text{m. a butcher.}\]

kasāyi-k-kāraŋ (kasāyiikkāraŋ) n. See kasāyi-k-karaŋ.

kādkā (kākki) n. older brother. Mahār. 2. a kurnamaakan from Kerala (Odo). \[U. \text{kēkā.} < P. \text{kākā. m. (in Persian) older brother, a slave (belonging to one's father (in Hind.) - a paternal uncle).}\]

kākki (kākki) n. light drab or chocolate-coloured cloth, produced by boiling myrobalans and sulphate of iron together. \(T. \text{kēkī, khēkī).} < U. \text{kēkī.} < P. \text{kēkī.} \text{dustry, terrestrial, earthen, a Hindu mendicant who smears his body with the ashes of cow-dung; the name of a kind of arrow.}\]

kēkā (kēkā) n. See kēkā.

kēkī (kēkī) n. See kēkki. loc.
kācā-mūc (kācā-mūc) n. non-sense, "kācā-mūc erṣu kattinān" (Loc). <U. kācā-mac. <gibberish, babble, non-sense, unintelligible language.

kasa¹ (kasa) n. 1. One's own, personal, possession. 2. original price. adj. fine, capital, elegant. kācā-k-karaṇ n. Owner, proprietor. kācā-vasam (kācā-vasan) n. that which is received or paid personally by the individual in whose name the accounts stand. kācā-varidham, n. good tenants (Loc), free of rent; in return for common village service; Tj. kācā-villai, n. jandali paste with special fragrant ingredients (ya. akō kācā-cavari, n. tour of a high or noble person. kēcētāri, n. groom, syce, horse-keeper. Loc. <U. khaśā. <A. khaśā. excellent, noble, pure, unmixed, particular, private, what is kept for the kings (or masters) private use; own, proper, peculiar, single, gentle; in revenue language, the term is applied to lands the rents of which are not leased out, but collected immediately by the officers of governments, appointed for that sole purpose.

kācā² (kācā) n. master, proprietor. Loc. <P. khaśa. m. master, a man of distinction; a rich merchant, a gentleman, a governor.

kācā³ (kājā, kāēā) n. a button-hole. kācā-v-uttu-. (kāśāvag) V. intr. (comp.) To stitch a button hole. <U. kājā. <P. khaśa. button-hole.

kāciyār (kāsiyār/kājiyār) n. Muhammadan judge during jurisdiction over all classes of law, religious, moral, civil
and criminal. <U. qāẓl, qāẓl. m. a Muhammadan judge, civil, criminal and ecclesiastic.

kāṣīqi vittu (kāṣīqi-vittu) n. (comp) chicory, m. sh. cichoe-
riumintybus (m.m.) <U. kāṣnī. <P. kāṣnī. f. endive
(chicorium endivia).

kāṣīqi-virai (kāṣīqi-virai) n. See kāṣīqi-vittu.

kāṭi (gāṭi) n. hill-road, an entrance into a country over
mountains or through any difficult pass. <U, <3. ghat.-
f. a landing-place, a quay, wharf, ford, pass; bathing-
place, on a river-side; an entrance into a country
over mountains, or through any difficult pass; also a
public ferry over any river, or a landing-place where
customs are usually collected.

kāṭa (gāṭa) n. a kind of thick cloth. Loc. <U. gārā, thick,
closion dense; sly, shrewed, knowing, wise; strong or
potent turbid, muddy.

kāti1 (gāṭi, cart, carriage. (T. gādi, Mar. gāḍī). kāti-
kenā n. cart-stand, carriage house, shed for keeping
carts. (T. gādi-kēnā). <U. gāḍī. <3. gārī. f. a
cart, a carriage.

kāti2 (gāḍi) n. 1. trench of a fort. 2. a fire place in
the form of a long ditch. 3. manager, collog. 4.
groove in woodwork. kāti-cil, n. groove in woodwork,
rabbet, kāti-y-stuppa. n. a fire place, in the form
of a long ditch used for cooking on a large scale.
kāti-y-alaku (gādiyalaku) n. groove cutter (C.E.M.)
kāti-y-ilai-pulū (gādiyilaippulū) n. plough-plane (C.E.M.)
kāti-y-uli (gādiuli) n. rabbit-place (C.E.M.)
kāti-veṭṭu (gādiveṭṭu) v. intr. to scoop, cut into
hallowness (w), < U. ghāṭi, f. a straight, a pass (in
a mountain).

kāṇṭu (gāṇḍu) n. 1. anus. 2. arrogant, haughty “arō kāṇṭu”.
   < U. < S. gāṇḍ, f. the anus, privacies.

kāṭar (kādar) n. the Almighty (w), (K. kādar), Kāṭar-pacantu,
n. a kidney shaped graft mango, fleshy, and of milky
flavour when ripe, < U. gādir, < A. gādiri. potent,
powerful, capable, skilful.

kātā (kētē) n. current account in a person’s name; ledger (C.G.)
   (T. kētā, khātā). Kātā-vani (kētavapi) n. a ledger,
   < U. khāta/U. khātā, m. the act of eating; daily
   account, day-book.

kāti (kēdi) n. double-threaded coarse cloth (w), (T. khādā,
   khādī, khada, gādi). < U. khōdī, a kind of coarse cotton
   stuff.

kātēmār (kādēmār) n. see kattēmār.

kāppiri (kāppiri) n. kaffir, negre of South Africa. kēppiri-
kōli (kāppiri-kōli) n. frizzled fowl, having
curly feathers, kāppiri-callātu (kāppiri sailādu) n.
curled endive, chichorium endiva (A) kāppiri-
milakāy (kāppiri milagāy) n. bell-pepper, capsicum
grossum (A.M. 170). < U. kāfīr, < A. kāfirī. of or
relating to an infidel, a negre, an African caffre
or coffery; f. infidelity, unbelief.
kāpantu (kābandu) n. careful protection. <U. kāwānti, <P. kāwinda or kāwanda, m. lord, master, protection.

kāparā (gābarā) n. disorder, confusion, alarm, excitement. <U. gābrā. <A. gābrā, confused, confounded.

kāpil (kābil) n. a fit, clever or competent person. <U. qābil, <A. qābil, possible, capable, skilful, sufficient, able, worthy, clever.

kāpīnī (kāpīnī)n. a kind of dress worn by some faqīrs. <A. kāfrī, f. a dress worn by faqīrs.

kāpūl (kābūl) n. the capital of Afghanistan. kāpūlī-vālā (kābulī-vālā) a person belongs to Afghanistan. <P. kābul, the capital of Afghanistan, formerly a province of the Mogul empire.

kām (gām) n. village (w), kām-vār (gāmvar) adv. village by village. kām-jamāpanti (gāmjamābandi) n. village revenue settlement. <U. gām, <S. gām. (for gām, usually gān) a village.

kām-kāri (kām-kāri) n. public works (C.G.) (T. kāmagāri, kām-ugāri, kāngāri, Mhr. kāmgār, kāmgāri). <U. kām + S. kārin, the same meaning.

kānam (kānam) n. tax. Prob. <P. kāmān, raw, unripe, immature. (khām-āmtānī (kāmāmdānī) n. gross receipts of revenue in rupees of sort.)

kāmil (kāmil) n. 1. completeness, entirety. 2. the total land revenue realised from a village (H.T.) kāmil-pērij (kāmil-pērij) n. 1. standard assessment. 2. the total land
revenue realised from a village. <A. kāmil. perfect, complete, learned, accomplished, entire.

kāmakā (kāmakā) adv. certainty, positively. <U. kha-ka-kāh.<P. kāwah-ma-kāh or kāwah-ma-kāhā. willing or not, volence; certainty, positively, at all events.

kāmakāri (kāmakāri) n. repairs (T. kānakāri, kāngari, kāngari). <U. kānakāri <A. kāngāri, work, repairs.


kāyan-joti, n. land on a fixed quit-rent subject to variation with reference to cultivation or produce (C.G). kāyanmāri, n. a perquisite of the village establishment from the produce remaining with a rent after the claims of government are satisfied (G. Sm. D. ii. 49) kāyan jamāpenti, n. Permanent settlement. <U. gāin. <A. gā-in, erect, perpendicular, firm, fixed, durable, attentive, persevering.
< A. kāhīla. ailing, sick, indisposed.

kāyita (kāyita) n. See kāpta (T. kāyita).

kāyila (kāyila) n. See kāyala.

kārkāna (kārkāna) n. workshop, factory, place of business (T. kārkhaga, kārkaṇi, kārkāṇi. K. kārkhaṇa, kāru-
kähaga). <U. kārkhaṇa. <P. kār-khaṇa. m. a workshop, manufacture, an arsenal, dockyard, or any place where public works are carried on (met.) a great work.

kārkīna-tār (kārkīna-dār) n. Proprietor of a factory.

kārkōṇa (kārkōṇa) n. See kārkāna (T. kārukhaṇa, kārkhaṇa).

kārkōṇ (kārkōṇ) n. director, manager, revenue-inspector. a subordinate revenue officer under a tahsildar (T. kārkōṇ, kārkoṇ, K. kārkāṇa). <U. kārkan.
< P. kār-kum. a director, manager, an officer whose business it is to keep records.


kārpāri (kārpari) n. manager, agent, superintendent.

kārpāri-t-tampirān. n. a sanyasi superintendent of a Saiva monastery (T. kārubāri, kāropāri). <U. kārbari.
< P. kār-bārī, a trader, a transactor of business, a manager or officer.
kārpaḍu (kārbara) n. See kārpaḍ.

kār-vār (kār-vār) n. See kārpaḍ.

kār vārī (kār vārī) n. See kārpaḍī.

kārap-pūntī (kārabbūndī) n. See kārap-pūntī.

kārap-pūntī (kārabbūndī) n. Astable in the form of small balls prepared from spiced salted flavour in ghee or oil. <U. khārā-būndī. <S. khārī-būndī. a kind of sweet meat in the form of drops.

kārā-pūvantī (kārābhūvandī) n. See kārā-pūntī.

kāri-kūn (kārikūn/kārikkūn). a garī, a fungus, poly- porous Ignatius. <U. gharāqānār. gharīqān. n. agaric
cūn cūvām (cūn cūvām) n. See cūn hājār (m.L.)

cūn cūvām (cūn cūvām) n. See cūn hājār (m.L.)


empty, vacant, pure, mere, only, unmixed, unoccupied, unemployed.
kālipā (kōlipā) n. see kalīpā.

kāvantu (kāvandu) n. see kāpantu (w).

kāvāli (kāvāli) n. vagabond. < U, < A. gawāli, the same meaning.

kāvintu (kāvindu) n. master, employer. (T. khāmandu, khāvandu, khamand, khāwind, K. kāvanda, khāvanda). < P. khōwind or khāwand. m. lord, master, husband.

kārū-pāgu (kārū-bāru) n. see kārūr, kārū-pāra-igu-, (kārū-bāru-igu-) v, intr. to keep a strict eye, as upon a person. kāru-pāgu-pati-, (kāru-bāru-paḍi-) v, intr. intr. to learn how to manage business (w).

kān-cākip (kān-sāhib) n. a title of honour bestowed on distinguished Muhammadans, < U, khān - sāhib, < P. khān + A. sahib, the same meaning.

kān-pahātur (kān-bahadūr) n. a title of honour bestowed on distinguished Muhammadans, < U, khān + P. bahādur/P. khān + P. bahādur, the same meaning.

kānā (kānā) n. house, place, dwelling. < U, < A. khāna. m. house, place, dwelling; a drawer, a partition, compartment, department.
kiṅā² (kāṅā) n. food. <U. khāṅā, <S. khāṅā, m. food, dinner, eating.

kāṅecumāri-k-kaṇakku (kāṅesumārikkaṇakku) n. consensus (T. khāṅusumāru, khāṅēsumāru lekka; khana shoomary, khana shumari, K. khāṅe sumāri, Mhr. khāṅe sumāri), <P. khāṅa-śumārī, f. house counting, a house tax.

kāṅokō (kāṅugō) n. village or district officer who, under Muhammadan governments recorded full details regarding landed property within his sphere (C.G.) (T. khāṅugō kāṅugō). <U. khāṅum-go/U. qānūn-go, <Gr. qānūn-go, m. an officer in each district acquainted with its customs, the nature of the tenures of the land, a law officer.

kāṅūn (kāṅūn) n. rule, regulation, statute (C.G.) (T. kāṅūgu, khāṅūgu). <U. khāṅun/U. qānūn, <Gr. qānūn, m. rule, regulation, statute, canon, dulcimer or harp.

kājā¹(kājā) n. a buttonhole. <U. kājā, see kācā². Loc.

kājā²(kājā) n. a kind of sweet meat, Kājā-maṇṭikai (kājā-maṇḍīgo) n. a kind of cake made of wheat and rice flour (Intupāka, 326), <U. khājā, <S. khājā +m., eatable, name of a sweet meat like pie-crust.

kājī (kājī) n. see kāciyār. (T. khājī, kājī, kājī, K. kājī, M. kājī, kādī).

kājiyār (kājiyār) n. see kāciyār.
kāsā (kāsā) adj. excellent, pure, clear. (T. khāṣṣ, kahs, khāṣu). <U. khāsā, <A. khāṣṣ. adj. excellent, noble, pure, unmixed, particular (private, what is kept for the king's or master's private use, own, proper, peculiar, single, gentle).

kícātī (kícātī) n. a kind of dish. <U. khicī, <S. khícī. ɣ. a dish made of pulse and rice, boiled together; the flower of the ber tree (zizyphus jujuba).


kittāppu² (kittābābu) n. title, degree, honour. (T. kitāb, kitābu). <U. kitāb, <A. kitāb. m. title, conversation, speech, address.

kittā (kittā) n. linen, canvas. (T. kittāpu, kittāg. M. kittān). kittān-katīl (kittān katīl) n. canvas cloth. kittān-kayju (kittān kayju) n. hemp-ropes. kittān-pūcu (kittān-pūcju) n. tarp, canvas for cauking ships (w). kittān-pūy (kittān-pūy) n. canvas sail (v). <U. katān, <A. kattān. n. a kind of cloth, linen. (It is said to be rent by exposure to the moonlight, and hence it is represented by oriental poets as enamoured of the moon).

kittāppu (kittābābu) n. see kittāpāpu¹.
kipāyattu (kipāyattu) n. Profit, advantage, gain from lands held at reduced rent or tax (v). (T. kipāyatu, kifāyatu, kipāyattu. K. kifāyatī. M. kipāyatī).
< U. kifāyat. < A. kifāyat. f. sufficiency, enough, abundance, plenty, surplus, economy, thrift.

kīyāl (kīyāl) n. A Hindustani musical composition or anything similar to it in Tamil. < U. kīyāl. < A. kīyāl. m. Imagination, fancy, thought, consideration, phantasm, delusion, vision, a kind of song.

kirpa (kīrpa) n. A sword, generally kept with sikhs. < U. < S. kīrpan. m. A sword, a scimitar, a sacrificial knife.

kīrakki (girākki/kīrākki) n. High price. 2. Samar. see kārakki. (T. girākki, girāki, girāgi, girāku).
< U. kīrāqi. < P. girāni. f. Scarcity, dearth, dearness of provisions & c. Grief, vexation or heaviness of spirit; weight; importance. m. A heavy, dull person.

kīrampu (kīrāmbu) n. See kārampu. kirāmpu-pūtī n. clove shaped ear-jewel. kirāmpu-pūtī m. Prime race willow. m. sh., Jussicaa-suffruticosa. < U. girānful. < Gr. garānful. a clove.

< P. girān or garān. heavy, important, precious, dear.

kīrimīchei (kīrimīchīji) n. Cochineal, the dried female insect, scarlet dyestuff (G. Tj. D. i. 120). kirāmā- pulu. n. Cochineal insect, coccus casti. < U. girāniz. < A. girmiz. m. Crimson, kermes. kirmals, farangī, cochineal (hence charms or kermes).
kirutā (girudā/kirudā) n. ringslets on the cheeks almost touching the curls of moustache, whiskers. kirutamicādi, n. the same meaning. (T, girdā, giradā, girudā, giruda).
<U. girdā, <P. girdā, m. a circle, a ring, a hoop; the hair cut in a circular form; a round carpet spread under a ḫukka; adj. round, circular.

kirō (girō) n. pledge, mortgage, pawn, <P.U. girvā, anything, pledged or pawned.

killattu (killattu) n. robe of honour conferred by the nobility or loyalty, <A. khilāt, m. and f. dress, a robe of honour, with which princes confers dignity or subjects. (it is given to a person invested with a new office, or as a token of confirmation in that he holds. This dress of honour is likewise presented by men of rank to visitors of distinction, but it is generally in pieces and not made up; the number of pieces and their quality are in proportion to the rank of the persons to whom they are presented; sometimes it is sent as a present. The khilāt is not necessarily a dress. Sometimes arms, jewels or other valuables are presented, without any article of atti, although in most cases a turban and shawl from part of the gift.

Χ killāṭi (killāṭi) n. 1. a clever and tricky man. 2. mischievous fellow, <U. khilāṭi, <S. khilāṛi, playsome, funny, mischievous, full of tricks; agambler, one addicted to gaming.

killī (kili) n. betel-leaf made up with the different ingredients (ref. biqā).<U. khilī/khillī, f. betel-leaf made up with the different ingredients.
killi² (gilli) n. a short stick in the game of tip-cat, which is struck by the longer one called danda.
< U. gilli, f. a span, an ear of India corn (Zea mays) from which the seeds have been taken out, the short stick in the game of tip-cat, which is struck by the longer one called danda.

killē-tār (killē-dār) n. commandant of a fort (w) (T, killadār)
< U. qiladār, < A. qila'-dār, commandant of a garrison,

kilācu (kilāsu) n. lascar, Indian sailor. Naut, < U. khalāṣī,
< A. khalāṣī, freedom, liberation, discharge, m. a native sailor or artillery man, a tent pitcher; vulgarly called by Europeans clashee.

kilāpattu (kilāpattu/kilaf ttu) n. caliphate. Loc.
< A. khilāfat, f. the office of caliph; deputy ship, lieutenancy & c., imperial dignity, monarchy; more especially the succession of princes who ruled at Damascus and Baghdad from the time of Muhammad to that of Hūlagū khan.

kilācu-kāran (kilāsukāran) n. (comp) l. lascar (C.E.M.), one who attends to packing of things by stitching etc.
Loc, < U. khalāṣī, < A. khalāṣī, see kilācu,

kirākki (girākki) n. high price, see kirākki. kirākki-pannu-, v. tr. to effect reserve. Colloq, < U. khirāqi,
< P. girānī. f. scarcity, dearth, dearness of provisions & C. grief, vexation or heaviness of spirit, weight; importance. m. a heavy, dull person.

kīṅ-kāppu (kīṅ-kābbu) n. silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers; brocade, kincob. (T. kīṅkābu, kīṅkābu, kincob, kincob. K. kīṅkā, kīṅkāpu). < U. kan-khāwāb. < P. kan-khāwāb or kin-khāwāb. (vul. kincob). Silk worked with gold or silver flowers, brocante.

kīṅārā (kīṅārā) n. sile, bank, shore (w) (T. kīṅārā)
< U. kinārā. < P. kinārā, kīṅārā. m. sile, margin, part, limit, boundary, edge.


kisti-panti (kisti-bandī) n. Settlement of kists (H. j. 486). (T. kisti-bandī, kisti-bandī, K. kistubandī). < U. qist-bandī. < A. qist-bandī. f. an agreement for a stated payment of a sum of money, to be discharged at several times; settlement of the revenues or taxes by installment.

kismat (kismat) n. fate, Muham. < A. qismat. f. fate, fortune, lot, share, distribution, portion; a division, particularly of inheritance, when any part of the paryana is transferred from one zamindār to another, each part is called a qismat paryānā.
kisvis-palam (kisvis-palam) n. See kicumatu.

kisā (kisā) n. a farmer, peasant. < U. < S. P. kisān. n. a husbandman, ploughman, peasant, farmer.


kīraikāy (kīraikāy) n. Cucumber. < U. khīrā + ta. kāy. m. a cucumber.

kīl (kīl) n. pitch, tar, pixliquida. kīl-pīcu-. v. intr. to tar, kīl-vatti, n. tarred-wick, kil-engney, n. pitch, tar (M. kīl). < U. qīr. < A. qīr. m. a pitch a kind of bitumen flowing from some mountains.

kīlam (kīlam) n. Pitch, tar (w) See kīl.

kucar (kusar) n. anything extra obtained from a shopkeeper as a bargain. < U. khusr. < A. kesar or kasr. Same meaning.


kučūr (kusūr) n. neglect, carelessness, default (C.G.) (T. kusoor, khusūrī, khusūrī). <U. khusūr. < A. qusūr. m. error, sin, fault, defect, omission, want, failure; the allowance or premium on the exchange of rūpīs, in contradiction of battā or discount.


kuṭakků (guḍākku) n. 1. hookah. 2. ball made of tobacco, plain, and sandel, used in a hookah (v). (T. guḍāku. M. guḍākku. < U. guḍākā, tobacco prepared for the ḥuqqa.

kuṭukki (kuḍukki) n. drawers, pants, pond. (T. guḍigī). < U. kurṭī. < P. kurṭī, f. a waist coat for women or jacket for soldiers.

kuṭutta (kuḍutta) n. half arm jacket, shirt without sleeves. (T. kuḍutta, kuḍā, K. kuḍā, Tu, kurtā, Mhr. kuḍatā. M. kurtā). < U. kurta. < P. kurtā, m. a large tunic upper garment, frock, shirt.

kuṭuttunī (kuḍuttūnī) n. sec kuṭutta (T. kuḍitini, kuḍatani, kuḍatīnī).

kuṭā (guṇḍā) n. sec kūntā.

kuṇṭi (gunaṭi) n. a button. < U. gunḍī, f. a stud, know, a button. Loc.

kuṭtakai (guttagai/kuttakai) n. tenancy, lease of land. (T. gutta). kīl-kuttakai (kīl-gutta_gai) n. sub-tenancy, sub-lease; kuttakai-k-katāi (guttagai-k-katai) v. tr. to lot out, farm, lease out, kuttakai-k-kāran (gutta_gaykkāran) n. contractor, lessee, kuttakai-c-carakku, n. good secured by contract, kuttakai-c-cittu, n. lease deed.
kuttakai-tār (guttakai-dār) n. contractor, lessee. 
(T. guttādār). kuttakai-tāraṇ (guttakai-dāraṇ) n. 
contractor, lessee, kuttakai-p-porūl. n. money payable 
by a lessee for the lease. kuttakai-mārūtal (guttakai-
mārūdal) v. tr. to obtain a contract of lease. < U. 
guttā/D. guttā m. rent, lesse of land, form.

kuttā (kuttā) n. dog. < U. kuttā. m. a dog, the scar of a gun 
lock, the part which is acted upon by the trigger; 
a handvice.

kutti (kutti) n. wrangle. "kutti paṭam vātuporuḷotta maruṅkināḥ" 

kutinnī (kutinnī) n. a kind of striped silk (w). (T. kutinnī. 
Mhr. kutnī, khuntī). < U. khutni. < A. kutnī. made of 
cotton.

kutuni (kutuni) n. see kutinnī.

kutpa (kutpa) n. 1. sermon at a mosque after prayers on Fridays, 
on the feast day after Ramzan or Bakrid. 2. the day of 
such sermons. (T. kubba). < U. khutba. < A. khatba. m. 
a sermon or oration delivered after divine service 
every Friday, in which the preacher blesses Muhammad, 
his successors and the reigning Sovereign.

kutam (gudam) n. 1. godown. 2. plenty. abundance (w). 
< U. gudam/gudam (Vul. godown) a warehouse.

kutān (gudām) n. godown. loc. see kutam,

kuntā (kunda) n. 1. stock of a gun. 2. Stem of a vessel (w). (T. kunda, kuntā). <U. kunda. <P. kunda. m. a block. the stock of a gun, a billet of wood.

kupār (gubār) n. 1. outcry, complaint. 2. cholera. Loc.
< U. gubār/ghabrāhat. f. confusion, perplexity, agitation, perturbation, alarm.

cupāra (gubāra) n. See kupār.

kupur (kupur) n. disbelief, kufr. <h. kufr. m. Paganism,
iniquity, incredulity, ingratitude.

kumnakku (kumnakku/gumnakku) n. aid, help, assistance.
<P. kumak. f. aid, assistance.

kumnattam (kumnattam/gumnattam) n. 1. globe lights made
of paper, chines lantern. 2. cupola, dome. 3. arch,
vault, arched roof (R). <U. gumbad. <P. gumbad/gumbaz,
m. a vault, an arch, cupola, dome, tower, a vaulted
building.

kumastā (gumastā/kumastā) n. 1. agent, steward. 2. writer,
clerk. (T. gumastā, gumāstä, gumāsta. K. gumāsta,
<U. gumāsta.<P. gumāsta. an event, a factor, an
envoy with full powers.

kumā (kumān/gumān) n. suspicion (C.G.). (T. gumā).
<U. gumān.<P. gumān. m. doubt, suspicion, opinion,
fancy, supposition, imagination.

kumāgi (kumān/gumān) n. suspicious character. kumāgi-
naper, n. suspected character, suspect. kumāgi-yā-
ānañi, n. suspected character, suspect (C.G.). (T.
gumāgi, gumāgī, gumānu). <U. gumānī.<P.D. gumānī,
jealous, doubtful, a suspicious character.
kumāstā (gunāstā/kumāstā) n. see kumastā.
kumukku (kumukku) n. see kummakku.
kurkur (gurgur) n. sound, noise, uproar "kurku kurkur enratu", <U. ghrur, qhrur<², qhrur qhrur, noise, uproar, tumult (a man) muttering with rage.
kurcci (kurcci) n. see kuricci. Colloq.
kurttā (kurttā) n. see kuṭuttā.
kurpāṇi (kurbāṇi) n. sacred, devoted, especially songs. <U. qurbāṇi, <A. qurbāṇi, devoted, sacrificed.
kurmā (kurmā) n. a kind of dish, a kind of sauce. (T. kurma, kuruma). Loc.<U. qormā. m. a kind of dish, a savoury stew.
kurān (kurān) n. see kurān.
kurumā (kurumā) n. see kurmā.
kuricci (kuricci) n. chair (T. kurici, kurici, kuriji, kurusi, kurcco, kurijī. K. kurici, kuraci, kurusi, kurci, M. kurusi). <U. kursī. <A. kursī. a chair, a stool, a seat, a throne, the eighth heaven, the throne of God, the name of a place within about fourteen miles of Lakhnow, the inhabitants of which are said to be foolish or mad.
kul¹ (kul) n. all, total (C.S.) kul-parīj. total revenue. (T. kullu, Khullu, K. kullu, Mbr. kul), <U. kull. <A. kull. all, universal. m. ʿum, amount, totality.

kul² (kul) n. reading of a chapter of qurān, <A. qul. m. reading of the ʿum or chapter of the qurān, entitled qul-hwa-ʾl-luh, which is done by way of benediction over fruits and sweet meats presented to the guests at the conclusion of the religious annual feasts held in commemoration of ancestors and other relatives. Hence it comes to signify conclusion.

kulkantu (gulkandu) n. conserve of roses, prepare in honey. <U. guq-qand, <P. guq-qand. m. conserve of roses.

kulmāl-pannū, (gulmāl-pannū) v. intr. (comp) 1. to chest. Loc. 2. to create a hubbub, <U. gulmāl, <P. ghul-māl+. to create a noise, hubbub, tumult. 2. To chest.

kullā¹ (kullā) adj. Open, plain, not hidden (C.S.). <U. khula <S. khula. Open, wide, naked, loose, unconfined, clear, fair (as the sky).

kullā² (gullā/kullā) n. 1. a kind of cap, skull-cap, night-cap, etc. "kullāvum toṅkāṅ pariyattamakāp-patum paruttīyam" (Koyilo. 36). 2. Out-rigger of a boat (j). 3. boat or dhony with an out-rigger (w). kullāk-kattai, n. Post set up in shallow water to indicate the existence of channel (j). kullāc-cipāy, n. lit. One who wears a kullā, police man. Loc. kullāc-cēvakaṅ, n. one who wears a kullā, police man. kullā-pōtu-, tr.


kulōsā (kulōsā) adj. spacious, roomy, wide. Inc. (T. kulūsā, kuluśa, kullah, kulfāṣa. K. kulāsa, khalōsa). <U. kuluṣā. <A. kuluś. also kuluṣat. m. essence, the best part of anything, abstract, abridgment, conclusion, inference, form, spacious, roomy. In Dikhīnī it is vulgarly used for kūlōśa.

freedom, free & c.

kulūttu (kulūttu n. (comp) 1. joy. 2. enthusiasm. Frres. <U. gul. <P. gul. m. noise, tumult.

kulāp-joan (gulāb-jān) n. see kulāp-joan.

kulāp-jān (gulāb-jān) n. a kind of confectionery. Hed. <A. gulāp + <P. gulāb-joan. f. the rose-apple (Eugenia jambos, Roxb).

kulām (gulāmā) n. See kulāmpī (T. gulāmā, gulāmā).

kulām (gulāmā) n. Slave, menial servant. (T. gulāmā, ghulāmā, Mhr. gulāmā, M. gulāmā). <U. gulāmā, <A. ghulāmā (in persan and hindi) a male slave. (in Ara'b) a boy or youth, a young man at maturity.

kulāmar (gulāmar) n. miser; as slaves to money. "ic-naivam ... kotukkariyāttrakku kulāmarukku" (pattiyatt. tiruppū tiruvi, n. 7). <U. gulāma, <A. ghulāmā, a male servant.

kulāl (gulāl/kulāl) n. 1. richness, 2. red powder spraying on each other's cloth in the holi festival. adj. fine, nice, pleasant (k) <U. gulāl. m. a farinaceous powder red dye, which the Hindus throw on each other's clothes, in the holi satumalai.

kulāpakāvali (gulāpakāvali) n. 1. a famous story. 2. a title of a Tamil film. <U. <F. gullukāvali, name of a charming little romance in the Hindīstānī language by Mīrīl Chān. 'ahorī.

kulavār (kulavār) n. See kulivār (C.G.)


kurmā (kurumā) n. A kind of stew seasoned with condiments. Loc. (T. kurumā). <U. karmā/qarmā, qamā, m. a kind of dish, a savoury stew.
kṣān (gūnā) n. fault, crime (v). (T, gūnāhā, gūnāhā).
< U, gūnāh. < P, gūnāh. m. a fault, error, crime; sin.

kujarāt (gujarāt) n. the State Gujarāt, kujarātti, n.
Persons belong to the state Gujarāt. < U, < P, gujarāt.
the Province of Gujarāt.

kujarāttu (gujarāttu) adv. through a person. < U. guzarā.
< P, guzarā. a passage, passing.

kujili (gujilli) n. evening bazaar. kujilīk-katal, n.
evening bazaar. loc. kujilī-kattu, n. small round
piece of thin glass stuck on the forehead by young
girls. (T, gujilli). < U, guzrī. < P, guzrī. f. a
market, especially one held in the afternoon by the
roadside.

kuskā (kuskā) n. a kind of dish, boiled rice with condiments
(T, kuska). < P, khuska. m. boiled rice.

kuski (kuski) n. dry or unirrigated land. Opp. to tari.
(T, kuski, khusqi, khuski, k. kuski). < U, khuski.
< P, khuski. f. dryness, drought; dry land, high lands not flooded with water, and upon
which millet and other grains not requiring much mois-
ture are cultivated. adv. by land (in opposition
to tari by water.

kusāl (kusāl) n. gait, morriment. (T, khusālu) "inru
appinyillai. Kusāl. Vāliyiliruantu" (Pārati.
happy, fortunate in pleasant circumstances.


kūcā (kūsā) n. a kind of goglet, water-monkey. "kumpe kōṇattuk-kūcā" (Pārśitā, kutumpa, I. p. 12), <U. kūsā, <P. kūza, m. a gugglet, or goglet, a long-necked earthen pot for water; a jug or mug; a kind of rose; a lump of sugar which has been crystallized in an earthen pot.

kūntā (gūṇḍā) n. a hired rowdy, violent fellow. <U. gūṇḍa. a fop, a dissolute fellow (Vul. gūṇḍā).

kūjā (kūjā) n. see kūcā. (T. kūjā, kūjā, kūṣā. K. kūjā, khūjā, kūji, hūjā).


kccam (gesam) n. see kajam.

keti (kedi) n. see kati.

keti-piti (kodi-bidi) n. see katupati.
kejum (kejum/gajum) n. See kajum.

Kosari (Kosari) n. 1. a kind of pulse 2. a kind of sweet. <U. kisari/khisari. f. a kind of pulse (labyrus sativus).


Ketu (Ketu) n. field. Loc. Ioc. Ketu. Ketu-varri, n. portion taken as temple revenue from the gross produce of dry lands, before a division of the yield is effected between the ryeot and government (G. Th. s. i. 318). <U. khet. <S. khet. m. a field, a field of battle, ground, a holy place.

Ketu (Ketu) n. field. Loc. Ioc. Ketu. Ketu-k-kol, n. demarcation stone, Loc. <U. khet. <S. khet. m. a field, a field of battle ground, a holy place.

Kompari (Kompari) n. an idiot, fool, madman. <U. <S. khowamir. an idiot, foolish killer, a madman.

Kera (Kera) n. hair over the front part of the head and adjoining the katu. <U. khera. round, surrounded.

Kevu (Kevu) n. charge for transporting goods by sea; freight. (T. kepou, kovu. Tu. kovu). <U. khevai. <S. kheva. m. fare, ferry-money, price of passage in a boat, passage-money; crossing over a river.

Kelvu (Kelvu) n. See Kevu.
kālvu (kālvu) n. See Kēvu.

<A. qādē. m. a prisoner, a captive.


kāippu (kāippu) n. See kāippu.

<A. qāipat. f. being invisible, absence.

kāipar (kāipar) n. the Khyber pass. "Kāipar kāŋavāy.
<A. kāipar. m. name of town of Mījāz in Arabia Petraea, near which there is a pass between two ranges of mountains, and hence the name of several similar places in various parts of the East, the famous Khyber pass at Peshawar among others."

kaipīṭu (kaipūṭu) n. See kaippattu.

kaipu (kaipu) n. intoxication, jī śūṣa. < u. < A. kaif (mot) intoxication, an intoxicating drug.

kainō (kaīṇā) n. Rūnasā ment. < u. qīn. < A. qīn. n. Rūnasā ment.

kair (kaīr) adj. good. Muhāna. < A. qhāir. good; best, well. f. goodness, health, happiness.

kair (qair) adj. different adv. except, kair-hājir. absent. qair-intu, nam-intu. < u. < A. ghaīr, other, different, foreign (adv) a stranger. adv. except, unless. In compound it denotes negation or the absence of a thing as ghaīr-hāzir, absent.

kairattu1 (kaīrattu) n. 1. charity, alms. 2. chant which is useless. kairattani (kaīrattani) n. 1. beggar. 2. a good for nothing person. Loc. kairattanī (kaīrattanī) n. charitable chanted. Loc. (T. khaīrātīnī). < u. khaīrī. < A. khaīrāt. also, name of charity land given in charity, principally to muslims, it is by custom hereditary and alienable.

kairattu2 (kaīrattu) beggar, a term of name. kairī. < A. khaīrāt. also, name of charity land given in charity, principally to muslims; it is by custom hereditary and alienable.
kairiyat (kayriyat) n. welfare. Loc. Z 'u. kairiyat.
K. kairiyat. s. welfare, happiness.

knili (kayili) n. See kayili.

knivitu (kayivitu) n. See knippetu.

kokkai-o-cäl (kolay-o-cäl) n. balk in ploughing (j). Rtn.
\[U. kaksi. \] \[K. spukl + . . . . \] \[s. dryness, earth occasioned by drought; dry land; high land's not flooded with water, and upon which millet and other grains not requiring much moisture is cultivated; adv. by land (in opposition to tarl by water).

koer (kosar) n. See kocar.

koeru (kosaru) n. See kocar.

koeru (kosuru) n. See kocar.

kottati (kotṯədi) n. 1. room, as kitchen, store-room. 2. embellished. 3. prisoner's cell. 4. chuk, silk cloth of a woman. (R. kotti, kothi) . Kotṯati-āṉami (kotṯadiyāsami) n. gymnast, athlete trained in the Kuhnamadon methods of bodily exercise, as practiseing in a kotṯati-k-kutam. Loc. \[U. kotthari/kothii. \] \[s. a room, a chamber.

kottagai (kottaray) n. See kottati.

kottaväl (kottaväl) n. chief police officer for a city or town; Superintendent of Markets. (R. kutuval, kāvāl. K. koṭṭa-vaḷa. Ban. kottāvāl). Kottavār-ūvati (kuttuvaś cavoli) n. 1. Police station or residence of a
kottavāl. Loc. 2. central place in the town serving as a market for provisions, etc. (T. kottavāl-cāvadi)
kottavāl-cēvalan (kottuvār-sēvagam) n. Police constable under a kottavāl. Loc. <U. kotāvāl. <P. kotāvāl. m., the chief officer of the police for a city or town; a superintendent of a market.

kottamiri (kottamiri) n. a kind of greens. <U. kotāmir <S. kotāmīr. n. he cressander plant.

kottavāl (kottavāl) n. See kottavāl.

kopparai (kopparai/kobbārī) n. dried coconut kernal, Copra (T. kōbbarī, kōbbarī). <U. khopīrī/khālīrī, m. the kernal of a coconut, the dried interior pulp.

koppārī (koppārī/kobbārī) n. See kopparai.

koy (koy) n. 1. a fresh-water fish; [fish, green, attaining 6 inches in length; Malayalam source. 2. water lily. "Cempadul koyagittum kōram" (Tōvā. 196.3). <U. khowāi/kawāi. Water lily.

korda (korā) n. See kura.


kolla-vandi (kolla-vandi) n. See kolla-panti. "Vuruva tirināiyūniya kolla-vanti" (Cīla. 356, Uraii).
kōa₁ (kōa) n. harm, provocation, anxiously, (T. khoja, kójā.
K. kójja, kója, Gu2. khoja), ≤U. khoja. ≤P. khoja.
m. an anuuch,

kōa₂ (gōa) n. _kōana_ lady, pursuasion, Colloq.
≤U. gosā. ≤P. gosa. m. a corner, the horn or pointed extremity of a cow, a closet, retirement, privacy, side.

kōa-kōa (gōa-gōa) n. juggling, deception, hoax, Colloq.
≤U. gul-māl, ≤P. ghul-māl. t. create a noise, hubbub, tumult. 2. To cheat.

kōta₁ (kōta/gōta) n. ridicule, mockery, Colloq (T. kōta).
≤U. kota... m. malicious, impious, false, faulty, defective, base (as coin); forged (a bank note), spiceful, malicious.

kōta₁ (gōta/kōta) n. See kōta (T. kōta).

kōta₂ (gōta) n. a horse, ≤U. ghumī, ≤S. ghorī. m. a horse; a cock (of a gun) the knight at close.

kōta (gōta) n. wrestling ground, kōta-k-kōta-, v. tr. to give the slip, play the horn, slide. ≤U. gorum. Fenced ground.

kōtu (gōntu/kōntu) n. gum, Colloq. (≤U. gondu, gōda).
≤U. gond. ≤S. gone or gūnd. 2. gum.

kōpar (gōbar) n. cow-dung, the excretion of the cows and other cattle. "kōpar vāyu, "kōpar-plānt", < U. gobar, cow-dung, dried and used as a fuel.

kōrjā (kōrjā) n. bale of cloth containing 20 pieces (C, G.) (T. kōja, khōjā, kōjā) < U. korja, the same meaning.

kōrān (kōrān), see kurān.


kōlmāl (gōlmāl) n. See kuilmāl.

kōli (gōli) n. 1. marble, ball of stone etc. for play, 2. ball, 3. bullet, 4. round tablet. kōli-kurṭu (gōli-gurdu) n. marble ball of stone for play. < U. goli. < S. goli, m. any small ball, a bullet, a musket ball, a pill, a jar.

kōvā (kōvā) n. milk inpissated by boiling. pāl kōvā (pāl-kōvā) n.; a kind of sweet meat, milk inpissated by boiling and sugar is added. < U. kho, m. plaster, coarse brick dust, milk inpissated by boiling.

kōjā (kōjā) n. sec kōsā.

kōspārā (gōspārā) n. abstract of account. sec kōsvārā. (T. gōspārā, K. gōsvārā, gōspārc).

kōsvārā (gōsvārā) n. abstract of account. < U. gosvārā. < P. gośvarā. m. an ear-ring; an embroidered cloth worn as an ornament over the sides of a turban; the
abstract of an account, a summary an index; boring the ears (of female children).

kōsā (gōsā/kōsā) n. See Kōcā (T. gōcā).

kauri (kauri/gauri) n. Seeru, small white or yellow shell used as a coin in some parts of India; cypress money (n.). Kauri-cippi (kauri-cippi) n. A large kind of oconch used as offering cup in worship (w.). Kauri-pattiran (kauri-pattiran) n. A large kind of oconch used in offering cup in worship (w.). (T. kaurī, Am. kauri), "a small shell used as coin in the lower provinces.

In account from Kauri's are equal to one ganda as 30 Kauri's one pan. (U. kauri/kaurī. f. a small shell used as coin (cypress money); money, fire, hint, a gland, the point of the sternum or ungiform cartilage.

kaul (kaul) n. Sc. kapul and Kaulus.

caakkattu (cakkattu) n. Anything obtained free or gratis.

Tinn. <U. zakāt. <A. zakāt. f. alms, a portion of a Musalmans's property given in charity agreeable to the rules laid down in the Korān.

cakki-mukki (cakki-mukki) n. Flint-stone used for kindling fire. Cakki-mukki-k-kal (cakki-mukki-k-kal) n. Flint-stone used for kindling fire. Cakki-mukki-tattu-, (cakki-mukki-tattu-) V. intr. to stir-up, as kindling fire with flint and steel (w). Cakki-mukki-potu-, (cakki-mukki-potu-) V. intr. to stir up, as kindling fire with flint and steel (w). (T. cakumukki, caakku-
<Turk. Caqmak/Caqmak. f. The steel for striking fire from a flint, the lock of a gun.

cakkorā (cakkorā) n. store, hoard, treasure (w) (T. jakora, jikora. K. jakora, jakoru). C. u. saaḫra. C. a. gaqhirā. m. treasure, provisions, victuals, stores.

cakpanti (cakbändi) n. the four boundaries with their distinctive marks showing the limits of each field as entered in the survey accounts (R.f.) (T. chak-bándi, cnak-bándi). C. u. cakbándi. C. a. cak bándi. f. defining or marking the boundaries of an estate.

cakatāt (sagattu) n. (comp) cakattati-yāku (sagattariyāya) adv. by the lump, at a sweep; on an average. cakattīlō (sagattīlō) adv. by the lump, at a sweep; on an average. cakattu-mānikku (sagattu-mānikku) advs. by the lump, at a sweep; on an average. "ilānhkayiī... Tūndī ilāndī cakral cakattumānikku kaitu suyyaṣṣattārkāl" (Tigauāpi 23-3-84). C. u. sagat +. The same, alike, similar.

cakatōl (sagonol) n. howdah. C. C. u. cakālōl. The same meaning.


cakānu (sagānu/sahānu) n. a specific melody-type (Parata. irīka. 55)(Mus.). C. u. sahānu. The same meaning.
cakārā (sakārā) n. See ockārā (w) (T. jokārā, jikārā. K. jokērā, jokērū).

cañcāli (cañjāli) n. large gun (w). (r, jacāli).
(U. janjāl. m. a swival, a large musket.

cat (cat) adv. quickly, immediately "cattupu pā".
(U. cat. quickly, instantly.

catti¹ (satti) n. a professional wrestler. Colloq.
(K. jatti). (U. jathī/D. jathī, jathī. m. a wrestler,
a servant who shampoos or makes the limbs after bathing.

catti² (cadi) n. drawer (F. caddi). (D. caddī. drawer.

cattini (catṭī) n. Cautary, a kind of strong relish.
(T. catṭī). (U. cattī/catnī. l. a kind of net; sauce
(or marālahā); a voracious woman.

cattupattu (cattupattu) adv. quickly, immediately,
"cattupattupu vā" (U. catṭūtī. l. haste, hurry,
quickness, agility, restlessness.

catnī (catnī) n. See cattini.

catā (caṇā) n. slippers with pointed toes, usually worn by
Muhammadans. (T. catāva, caṇāvu, caṇāva). (U. caṇāc/
charhnaωa. m. a shoe rising up over the heel of the
wearer.

catāy¹ (caṇāy) n. See Catē.

catāy² (caṇāy) v. tr. 1. to load, as a gun. 2. to chide,
to reprove. intr. to talk tall. Colloq. Of (U. cattanāc/U.
cakāna. to crack (as a ship), to snap the fingers (in rejoicing) to split, to fire off a musket; to irritate.

catakā (saṭkā, jaṭkā) n. 1. jaṭka, a small cart. 2. quickness, swiftness. (T. jaṭka, jaṭkā, jaṭkā).

< U. jaṭka (common in use in the same meaning) a shake, a sudden jerk or knock.


catuti (caṭutī) n. Examination, inspection, review, search.

See catutti. catutti-pār- (saṭutī-pār-) v. tr., to review, muster as forces; to inspect, examine accounts.

cattā (cattā) 11. v. tr. 1. to tease, torment. 2. to ridicule, mock at. Loc. < U. satānā < A. satānā. a. to tease, to vex, to fret, to trouble, to afflict, to interrupt.

cattār (cattār) n. oblique, slanting or sloping direction. Loc. < U. cattār. < A. satār. m. one who covers.

catar¹ (saṭar) n. catar-karseu (saṭar-karseu) n. remission or allowance made by the government, of a certain percentage of the revenue raised from a village for repairing tanks, giving alms to mendicants, and other incidental expenses (R. s.). catar varittu (saṭar-varittu) n. 1. contingencies, incidental expenses. Loc. 2. Charge formerly levied on ryots for
supplying, the public office, with, paper, oil, and the like (T. sādaru, sādar, K. sādaru). C.ū. sādir. 〈A. sādir. produced, derived, happened, arrived, passed, issued.}

catār² (sr. ar.) n. catār-amān (sadar-amān) n. the same given to the subordinate judge during Mahommedan rule, (T. sadar-amān). catār-atālāt (sadar-atālāt) n. chief court of justice (C.G.) C.ū. sadr, 〈A. sadr. f. the breast, exaltation, pre-eminence, chief, supreme, government.

catāpu (sa'āpu) n. ruc, m. sh., ruta (ravensons (M.M. 775). C.ū. sādir, 〈A.P. sudāb, m. the herb, ruc.

catāy-, (catāy) ⅰ. v. tr. see cattāy-.

catir (sadir) n. natich, catir-k-kaccāri (sadir-k-kaccāri) n. natich party. catir-āttām (sadir-āttām) n. natich. C.ū. sādira, the same meaning.

catiram (sa'īram) n. a kind of country melon (Malai).
C.ū. sardā/sardā, m. a kind of musk or water melon.

catur (sadur) n. see catir.

cannaḍa (sandoka) n. coffin. Muham. < U. sanduq. A. sanduk. f. and m. a box, a trunk, a chest.

cantiri (cantiri) n. Almanack, calendar, usually of several years. Colloc. (T. jantri), < U. jantri, < B. jantri. m. an instrument for drawing wires; a conjuror, a juggler, a wizard. f. an almanack, a register, more especially the Indian army and civil list, commonly called "the Gentry Book".

cankaḍu (sanduṣku) n. chest, box, coffin (m). (T. sandukā, sanduka, sanduku, sanukan, cankaḍā. K. sanduka, sanduku, sanuka). < U. sanduq. < A. sanduq. f. and m. a box, a trunk, a chest.

capti (sapti/japti) n. attachment (legal) See japti. (T. japtu, japt, japti, jertī, japtī, japti. K. japti. N. japti). capti-sey-, (sapti-sey-) v. tr. to attach property, to strain. capti-yil-iru-, (sapti-yiliru-) v. intr. (legal) to be under sequestration or attachment. capti-tār (sapti-dār) n. confiscator. < U. zābti. < A. zātī. m. confiscator, f. confiscation sequestration. adj. seized, confiscated.


capparaṁ (capparaṁ) n. 1. canopied car-like vehicle in which idols are carried during festivals. 2. A small car on wheels in which idols are carried (m).

cappal (cappal) n. a slipper. "cappal uṅkā?" Colloq. <U. cappal. f. a slipper.

cappāti (cappāti) n. thin cake of unleavened bread. (T. cappāti cappāti. K. cappāti). <U. capāti/capāti/capāti. m. a thin cake of unleavened bread.

cappītu (cappītu) n. shoes of European pattern (not from port. capato as mentioned in Ta. Lexicon). cappītu-k-kattai (cappītu-k-kattai) n. wooden sandals. <U. capīt/capīt. a slipper having heel piece; an English shoe or slipper, in contradistinction to the oriental shoe (Q.), which wants the heel piece.

cappiram (cappiram) n. See capparaam.

cappu (sabbu) n. cause (T. sabhā, sabbu. K. sabbu).< A. sabhā. m. cause, reason, motive, relationship, affinity, instrument; an account of, by reason of.

a seal; impression of a stamp or seal; the Government stamp on coins, papers & c., an official stamp in general.

caprāśi (caprāśi, saprāśi) n. livering poison, orderly, as wearing a badge (C.G.). (T. chaprāśi). <U. caprāśi. m. a messenger, or other servant, so called from his wearing a caprāśi, a buckle, a breast-plate, clasp, badge.

capjā (sabjā) n. 1. iron-grey, as the colour of a horse.
2. sweet basil. m. sh., Ocimum basilicum. (T. sabjā).
capjā-kottadi (sabjā-kottadi) n. a saree of dark green colour Loc. capjā-cēlai (sabjā-cēlai) n. a kind of silk cloths worn by women Loc. <U. sabzā. <P. sabžā. m. ventura, incipient beard, bloom; a green stone worn in the ear as an ornament; the joy bird, the sweet basil (Ocimum basilicum).

capjātā (sajjāta) adv. completely. Loc. <U. sajjaṭā. completely.

capji (sabji) n. greens. Loc. <U. sabži. <P. sabži. 2. greenness, greens, culinary vegetable, an intoxicating potion made of bhang.

capppu (sabbppu n. reason, explanation (C.G.) (T. sabbabu). <U. sabeb. <A. sabab, m. cause, reason, motive, relationship, affinity, instrument, on account of; by reason of.
Capar (sabar, safar) n. voyage. (w). (T. safaru, sabaru, saburu, sabar). <U. safar, <A. safar. m. journey, voyage, travel.

Capar 2 (sabar) int. expr. signifying "silence", "pause". <U. sabr, <A. sabr. 2, patience, endurance.

Capar 3 (saper, safar) n. the second month in the Arabic Year. <A. safar/A. safar. m. the second month of the Muhammadan year (on the 20th day of this month is held the festival of Sar-o-sani in commemoration of the junction of the head and body of Hussain. The 20th and the last days of this month are reckoned unfortunate; the former on account of Husain's being poisoned by his wife; the latter because destructive vegetables are supposed to be produced on that day).

Capari (sapari) n. 1. journey. 2. a colour. "capari kalar" capāri-sušin, n. a kind of dress. <U. safāri. 2. travelling provisions.

Capamaṇi (sapamaṇi) n. See capāvani (C.S.).

Capāvani (sapāvani) n. embezzlement. 2. non-mention in the records of a piece of land with a view to evade payment of revenue. <U. sipā'oni/U. sipāwoni. clandestine cultivation of land.

caputti (sabutti) n. See capiti. "caputti vâranțu piyōntu" (Pañca. tirunuka. 1583).


camki (cankī) n. 1. glittering powder. 2. spangle. Loc. <U. c amkī. f. glitter, a spangle.


cāmaṇyi (samaṇyi) n. 1. doubt, difficulties. Loc. 2. satisfying one's needs. camaṇyi-. (samaṇyi-). 11. v. intr. to make arrangements, settle. Loc. <U. samjēś / Sanjēś. i. tempering with, subornation, instructing in false evidence.


campōdku (samboāku) n. samboak, fleet of ships. (a). <P. sambuk. the same meaning.

camjāyisi (samjāyisi) n. explanation (C.G.) camjāyi-,. (samjāyi-). 11. v. tr. to reconcile hostile parties, bring to an understanding. Loc. (T. cajāyisi, samjāyisi, samajāyisi, samajāyisi). <U. sanjāna. <S. sanjānā. a. to make comprehenś, to explain,
to convince, to describe, to inform, to satisfy, to
undeceive, to warn, to admonish, to instruct, to
apologise.

canakkālam (canakkālam) n. carpet. See campukanā. Colloq.

camattu (camattu) n. a division of a district or taluk
camattu-tār (camattu-tār) n. Petty revenue official
in charge of a subdivision (C.G.) (T. samattāri,
samutdār, sadīmdār). <U. samat. <A. samat. f. a way,
path, a part, side, quarter, towards.

camā (camā) n. collection. See jamā. <A. jamā f. a congre-
gation, conjunction, collection, accumulation, assem-
bly. amount, sum total, whole revenue generally,
amount assessed, plural marks.

camā-penti (camā-bandī) n. annual settlement of revenue.
camā-penti-tirru (camā-bandī-tirru) n. orders or
particulars of revenue orders at camā-penti (W.G.).
<U. jamā-bandī. <A. jamā-bandī. f. accounts of the
revenues, settlement of the revenues.

camāy- (camāy-) 11. v. intr. t. do excellently. Loc.
See jamāy-

camāl-kottai (camāl-kottai) n. croton seed. 2. a kind
of sweet meat. (T. je nalu kotte) Colloq.
<U. jamāl-goti. the name of a purgative nut
(Jatropha curcas; croton tragilium).
camāgattu (samāgattu) n. Promise, guarantee. Surity.
< U. < A. zamānat. m. the being security or surity for another.

camīntār (samīntār) n. zamīndār, landed proprietary paying land tax to government. (T. jāmīndāru, K. jāmīndār, jāmīquērū, K. jāmīquēru. Mr. jāmīndāru).
< U. zamīndār. < P. zamīn-dār, a land lord, a land holder (in reality a revenue farmer, or what in Ireland is called a middleman).

camīntāri (samīntāri) n. 1. estate of a zamīndār. 2. zamīndār, landed proprietary, paying land tax to government. (T. jāmīndāri). < U. zamīn-dārī. < P. zamīn-dārī. f. the office of a zamīndār, the land or estates held by him as above described.

< U. zamīn. < P. zamīn. f. the earth, ground, soil, a region, country, the grounds of a picture.

samukki (samukki) n. See canki.

camukku (samukku) n. ēndēlo. "Itapa mutukita-c-samukkita-tti" (Tiruppu. 902). < U. jāmēkhar/ jāmēkhar. to adjust, to go on well, to settle, to assemble, to crowd together.

camutātu (samadātu) n. ēgggar. "vāl camutātu vīṇavāl lāttutal" (Parata. pēvu. 20). (T. jāmēkādi).
<U. jandhar. <S. jandhar, jamdhar. m. a dagger (lit. death-wearer). a large dagger resembling a katar, but having a kind of basket hilt protecting the hand


<H. jam'-dãr. m. a native officer of the army so called; the head of any body, as guides, harkârs & c.,

camotãr (samotãr) n. See camotär.

camôsa (samôsa) n. See samôsa.

cayittäq (sayittäq) n. Satan, devil. <U. saitän/Saitän. m. the devil, satan.


carkkar (sarkkar/carkkar) n. 1. government. 2. verandah, under a sloping roof (w). "carkkaritam colippârttum paynillai" (P. ñarati. täciyadynkk. P. 192).

(T. sarkråru, sarkår, sarkari. K. sarakara, sarkår,
< U. sarkār. < P. sar-kār. f. the king's court, Government. estate, property, a district comprehending several paraganas. m. a superintendent, a title by way of respect given to a person present or absent, such as 'your highness' 'your honour'.

carkāl (sarkāl) n. The minister or chief officer vested with general control over administration, under Maratha Government (R.I.) (T. sakhīl). < U. sarkhāl.
< P. A. sar-khāl, a general or commander of an army or division.

carkāl (sarkkal) n. See carkāl (R.T.).

< P. sar-dār. m. a chief, a headman.

< P. samāmā. m. title, address, superscription of a letter.

carppirāki (sarppirūgī) n. Providing supplies.
< U. sarbarāhi. < P. sar-ba-ri. f. the act of providing supplies for a journey & c. direction, arrangement.

carppirāyī (sarppirāyī) n. See carppirāi.

carpattu (sarbatu) n. Sherbet, syrup. (T. sarabat.)
S. sarbat, H. sarvatti). <U. sarbat. <A. sarbat. m. shurbat, beverage, drink, the dose of a medicine.

carpat (sarbat) n. See carpattu. Loc.

carpārā (sarparā) n. Surveying, supplying Loc.
<P. sar-ba-rāḥ. f. supply, travelling expenses, or cash to pay them.

carparāj (sarparāj) adj. Distinguished, famous (w).
<P. sar-farāzī. f. exaltation, distinction, promotion (also sarāfrārī).

<P. sar-badd. f. boundary, extremity, frontier, limit, confines.

carāmīḷ (sarāmīḷa) n. furniture, apparatus, utensils, paraphernalia (C.G.) (T. sarāmīḷa, sarāḷa).
< U. sar-anjaṃ.< P. sar-anjaṃ. m. apparatus, utensils, furniture, goods and chattels, materials, ingredients, conclusion, end, accomplishment.

carattu (sarattu sarattu) n. condition, stipulation.
"anta carattu vēṇām" (Loc). < U. < A. Sarṭ, f. condition, agreement, stipulation, anger, sign, mark, signal.

carapattu₁ (sarabhātta) n. See carapattu.

carapattu² (sarapattu) n. a kind of guitar with catgut strings. < U. Sarōṭ.< F. sarōde. m. a song, modulation, melody.

carā² (sarā) n. marks, note. Loc. < U. sarāṭ.< S. sarā. f. explanation, commentary, allowance, pay, rate.

carā² (sarā) trousers. "talaipakōtakī cara" (kōntal vitu. 677). See carāy.

carānku (sarāngu) n. 1. native boatswain, chief of a lascar crew, skipper of a small native vessel. 2. a railway mechanic. (T. sarāngu). < U. sarāṅga.< P. sarāṅga. m. a general, commander, captain, chief, overseer, a foot-soldier. adj. disobedient, violent, rebellious, strong.

for a village servant. <U. sarānsari. <P. sarānsāri. f. the name of an ornament worn on the head, going all round the head; Summary.

carāpattu (sarābattu) n. Soc carpatu.

carāpā (sarāpa) n. Soc carpānā.

carāppu (sarāppu) n. 1. shroff, teller employed by banks and commercial firms. 2. treasury assistant. 3. banker, dealer in precious metals and colo- mdr. <U. sararā. <A. sarāf. m. a banker, a money-changer, an officer employed to ascertain the value of different currencies, vulgarly called a shroff; hence, according to Glaudin, the Anglo-Indian term shroffing, which signifies the examining, shorting, and weighing the various kinds of rupees, to fix each to its distinct species, discard the refuse, and settle the bātta upon all, according to the price of the day, in order to establish the value in standard or silver rupees.


cāryam (cārayam) n. 1. land held on a progressive rent for a term of yrs. 2. additions, made to the assessment of a sum equal to the amount of temporary remissions. (Nat A.D. 1. 287). <U. carāyam, the same meaning.


carīp (carīp, carīp) n. a honourary title given to a noble person "Cennai carīp" < U. < A. carīp. noble, eminent, excellent, illustrious. a title given to the rulers of Moco.

carupantu (carubandu) n. helmat. See caruvantu.


asarūt (sarūd) n. see sarapatta.

caltī (saldi, caltī) adv. quickly, colloq. (T, jaldū, jalādi).


callāri (sallāri) n. 1. cloth of loose texture. Loc.

2. worthless person. 3. a person with clownish dress.


callāli (callāli) n. coloured strips of cloth hanging from buffoon’s dress (w). <U, jalāli. <A, jalāli, glorious illustrious, it also denotes an area reckoned from the time of jalāl-ad-dīn, Malik Shāh, son of Alp-Arslān, of the caliphs dynasty of Persia, commencing at the vernal equinox A.D. 1079.

callicu (callisu, callaçu) adj. easy, gentle. See: calicu.

<U, salēs. <A, salās. easy, not abstruse, simple.

calamantanam (salamandalam) n. tarantula, a large spider, Poecilotheria formosa. <U, jal-mandāl. <S, jalmandal. m. a kind of tarantula or large spider, the bite of which is said to be fatal.
calamanthali (salamanthali) n. See calamanthalam.


calavani (calavani) n. See calamani.

calavattu (salavattu) n. See calappattu.

calang (calang) n. 1. form of particulars concerning money remitted to a treasury (C.G.). 2. Order issued by a court directing deposit of money (Loc.) (T. chalang, chalang, calang). <U. calam or calam. <S. calang. f. clearance, remittance, an invoice, an announcement of despatch, a pass or passport.

cāliću (śāliśu) n. See cāliću.

cāvarisī (śavārisi, jāvarisī) n. (comp.). Sago, farinaceous and glaucous pith taken out of the stem of several species of a particular genus of palm, especially nutmeg oak (Parākṣa. 824). < U. sāgū + ra. ārisī. Sago, a tree of the palm species; a flour is made from this tree, which forms into bread, when fresh from the oven, eats like hot rolls when hard, it requires being soaked in water before it is used. Thus if these trees are sufficient to maintain a man a year, and an acre properly planted will afford subsistance for one hundred for that time.

cāvācu (śavācu) n. See cāpās.

cāvātu (śavādu, jāvādu) n. a kind of scent being the secretion of the civet cat, civet. "Kalavri pulikantu cauvatānta" (Tagippa, i. 227, 21). cāvātu-pūṇi (śavādu-pūṇay) n. cāvātu-pūṇi, n. civet cat, viverra civettina. Loc. < U. caūk, < A. P. kau or caūk. Civet (perfume so called).

cāvāṭā (śavāṭā) n. ostentation, display, Colloq.
cāvāṭā-ati-, (śavāṭā-aqi-,) v. intr. 1. to b. ostentatious, foqish. 2. to boast, brag. Colloq.
< U. caūṭā. The same meaning.

at the head of the top-gallant mast. (Naut.) cavār-p-
paruvāy (savar-paruvāy) n. top-gallant yard (Naut)
cavār-p-pulūṭī (savar-p-pulūṭī) n. top-gallant backstay
(Naut.) cavār-lavalān (savar-lavalān) n. top-gallant
rigging. Naut. <U. sāvar. <A. sāfar. m. journey,
voyage, travel.
cavār² (cavār) n. See cāpar³.
cavācu (sāvācu) n. See cāgas.
cavātu¹ (cavācu, javāvu) n. See cavācu. cavātu-p-pulūṭī
(savādu-p-pulūṭī) n. malabar civet cat, Viverra
civettina (w).
cavātu² (savātu) n. copy, transcript, duplicate. (w)
cavātu-c-cittu, (savātu-c-cittu) n. copy & duplicate
(w). <U. savātu. the same meaning.
cavāp (savāp, javāp) n. answer, reply. <U. javāp.
<A. jawāp. m. an answer, anything answering to
another.
cavāptar (savāptar, javāxār) n. responsible person.
<U. javāp-tār. <A. jawāb-dār. a responsible or
surety, adj. responsible, accountable, answerable.
cavāp-namis (savāb-namis) n. 1. interpreter or clerk
of a magistrate. 2. secretary. <U. javāb-namiks.
the same meanings.
cavāppu (savāppu, savāppu) n. See cavāp.
cavāpā-tūri (savābba-tūri) n. see cavāp-tūr.

< U. savālī. The same meanings.

cavārī (cavārī) n. 1. Ride, drive. 2. Circuit, tour, Loc.
3. Conveyor, vehicle (v). cavārī-cavāy- (cavārī-cavāy-).
v. intr. to ride, drive. cavārī-cavāy- (cavārī-cavāy-). v. intr.
1. to go on circuit or tour. 2. to ride, drive. (T. cavārī, cavārī. A. cavāra, cavāra. N.

cavāl (cavāl) n. 1. Question, interrogation (C.G.). 2. A
sacred song of the bowers (v). cavāl-cavālū (savad-
cavābba) n. (U. cavāl + U. jau) question and
< A. savāl. m. interrogatory, question, proposition,
request.

cavān (cavān) n. 1. Strong robust person. 2. Peon. 3.
M. a youth, lad, and, acule.

cavikkai (cavikkai) n. customs-house (v). (T. cavākī,
A. chair, a stool, guard or watch, the post where a guard is stationed,
a customs-house, a police station, an ornament worn
of the breast.
cavukkai (cavukkai) n. small cannon (w).
  <U. jabarjangi. Small cannon.

 cavukki (cavukki) n. See cavikkai.

 cavukku (cavukku) n. 1. whip, horse-whip "cavukkkatatttah-
    1mkkam 
 1mkkam" (Tiruvavott, Cattalnu, 46). 2. whip-
  1. trv. 1. trv., casuarina equisatifolia. cavukkati
  (cavukkadi) n. the lash, a corporal punishment,
  (w, cappuku for cabuku). <U. cůbuk. <P. cůbuk. m.
  active, alert, a horse whip

 cavukkat (cavukkay) n. See cavikkai.

 cavukkani-tār (cavukkay-tār) n. officer in a cavukkai.
  <U. caulkī-tār. m. a watchman.

 cavukūl (cavukūl) n. hevcal. (T. tenugōlu), <U. chowcal.
  m. a kind of sedan with two poles.

 cavukūl (cavukūl) n. See cavarūl.

 cavantu (cavantu) n. shouc; one-fourth of the actual
  collections of revenue, levied by the Mahrattas on
  <G. cauth. & the fourth lunar day, the fourth
  part; a species of tribute, consisting of one fourth
  the regular government assessment, demanded by the
  Mahrattas from the neighbouring princes, Hindu and
McAlmon alik, as the price of forbearing to ravage their countries. This is the same as the "black mail" formerly levied by the Highland Scottish chiefs on their more wealthy and less warlike neighbours of the low lands.

cavukári (śauḍégi) n. horse-dealer (w). <P. sauvágarí/ F. saucágarí. merchandise.

cavūpa (śavubá) n. return on a court-process. Loc.
<A. sauhb. the same meaning.

cavul (śavul, oul) n. gaity, merryness. <U. caul.
<A. caul. the ceremony of tonsure.

caluká (śaluká) n. 1. suppity. 2. dexterity, presumption (w). <U. caúká. <P. caýák/cáía. laborious, active, art working, alert, fleet, nimble, ingenious, clever.

cau-vántu (sañ-vádu) adj. Yearly 'cauántu példá.' Loc.
<U. saan. <A. san. a year.

cannátu (śagnádu) n. grant, charter, patent, document creating rights and given under the seal of the ruling authority. cannátu-mánityam (śagnátu-mánityam) n. rent-free land granted under a sanad (C.G.)
signature, a deed, the seal of a magistrate, a patent grant or charter, from a man in authority, a prop, anything on which one leans or is supported; relation, connexion.

caniyan (saniyan) n. bayonet. (T. sani, saniyan, sanilu, saniyu). <U. sanin, <P. sangin, f. a bayonet. ('"from the Turkish" "Sungun", a spear, bayonet.') The Persians call this weapon sarnaiza.

cajir-jamin (ajjin-jamin) n. see cimjir-jamin.


cāhānā (sahānā) n. see cakhānā (pārata. irāke-55).

canh-nakal (sahin-nakal) n. (comp true cp'y (C.G.) <U. sahi + A.naql. just. the same meaning.


cakkaṭai (cakkatay) n. drain, gutter for carrying off sewage; "cā kkaṭaikkul narikkutti" (Irāma nā. yut. 43). Prob. <U. sāqit. <A. sāqit. falling.

cakkāp-k-kaci (cakkāp-k-kazi) n. (comp) meat prepared and sold at taverns to be taken by drunkards along
with the drink (see) (T. ṣāḥāpa). <U. ṣāhu.
< S. ṣāḥānā. a. to enjoy, to relish, to taste.

cākili (cākili) n. māni service. Colloq. (T. cākiri.
<P. cākari. f. service, attendance; a grant in a
village for personal services, service land.

cākili (cākili-ōkili) morpl. of pākili. See pākili-
ōkili. cākili, n. inhabitant. <A. cākina/A. cākin
n. inhabitant (adj. quite, peaceable, a quiet sent
laser, i.e., a consonant not followed by a vowel).

cāmīru (cāmīku) See cāmīp & cāmīpu.

cāmīr (cāmīr, jāgīr) n. jaghir. tenure of land, common
under federated government by which the revenues of
a certain tract of land were made over either uncondi-
tionally or on condition of performing some public
service, hereditary assignment of land and of its
rent as annuity (R.F.) (N.M.B.819). (T. jāgīru,
janajīru. K. jāgīru, jahanjīru, jāhāgīrī. Ibr.
land given by government as a reward for services or
as a see; a pension (in land).

cāmīr-tār (cāmīr-dār). See jāgīr tār.

cākki (cākki) n. a small knife, a penknife. (T. cākī.
K. cākī). <U. <P. cākki m. a clasp knife, a pen
knife.

cākhi (cākhi) n. residence, halting place. <U. jāgā/D.
jāgā (for jagah) a place, situation.
căcă (căcă) n. a paternal uncle, a father's brother.
Că, căcă. n. a father's brother, paternal uncle.

căcăi (căcăi) n. aunt. Că, căcăi, father's sister or father's brother's wife, aunt.

cătăi (cătăi/sătăi/jătăi) n. 1. whip. 2. a large whip cracked before idols and chief officers of the Kāndyan country to disperse or silence crowd (j). 3. String to spin a top. 4. a small whip (w). (F. jātī. K. călī. n. căta, jătī). Că, jătī. whip, horse-whip.

cătta (cătta, sătta) n. See cătă "cătăi/pāmpāra călua, pōlelua ḍāṭtuvā" (Tāyu.' acaī-ī).

cănti (cănti) n. burning, destruction, as of records (C.ī.) (v. cănti, căntini, chatgi). Că, chiānā, f. cutting, slip, chip.

călī (căli, jătī) n. See jătī.

călīkör (călīkör) n. Fale bearer, back biter (C.ī.)
(F. caghalkor/D. U. căčikhāna. to delight in columny & c.

căltmālī (căltmālī, jătumālī) n. 1. Woman-sweeper Loc. 2. Servant who attends to lighting etc. 3. a mean, despicable person. Loc. (T. jătmālī, jătumālī, jătmālī, jătumālī, jătumālī, jătumālī, jătumālī). Că, jahumālī/jahumālī. f. a broom a sweeper by caste and occupation, a comet.

călumārī (călumārī) n. See călumālī. Loc.

cănakki (cănakki) n. earthen dish. Loc. Că, sānaka, Earthen plate.
cānākku (cānākku) n. see cākkañā-k-kari (v).
cattal-vār (sattal-vār) n. contingencies, incidentals expenses. Luc. <U. sādarvār, the same meaning.
cattān (sattān, cattān) n. satān. Chr. <U. sātān, m. the devil, satan.
cattirai (cattiray) n. see cattirai.
cātārā (sādar) v. intr. to be served, as an order. "uttaravu catarāyiru" Colloq. <U. sādir. <Ā. sādir. produced, derived, happened, arrived, passed, issued.
cātārā (cātārā) n. fine shawl, embroidered silk-cloth. (T. candārā, K. caddarā). <U. cādāra/t, cādar, f. a shawl, table cloth, mantle, veil, a cascade.
cātalvāl (sātalvāt) n. see cattal-vār.
cātalvār (sātalvār) n. see cattal-vār.
cattāvarttu (sādāvarttu) n. daily provisions to travellers and mendicants as in a choultry. Colloq. <U. sādavart. <S. sādh. + v. tti, the same meaning.
cattirai (sātiray, jētiray) n. 1. procession, "cattirai-t-tīvetti velicca minu minna" (virali vitu. 346). 2. festival (Luc). <U. jātra. <S. jātā, f. a moment. (generally implies a fortunate moment) pilgrimage, departure, march, journey; a religious festival, especially a procession of idols, a fair.


 Cáptā (sābda, jōbda) n. list, inventory. < U. zābitā.
 < A. zābitā, m. canon, ordinance, law, rule, regulation; a list; a catalogue.

 Cáppā (cāppā) n. 1. stamp, seal. 2. (Mus) the concluding stroke in an instalment of drum-play. cáppā-kotu- (cāppākoṭu-) v. intr. (Mus) to test the tone of a matalāan by striking it. (A. cápa for cāpañ, onáppā. K. cápa, pā.) < U. čāpa/čāp. i. stamp, print, copy, a seal, impression of a stamp or seal; the government stamp on coins, papers & c. an official stamp in general.

 Cápu (cāpu) n. adj. and n. adj. (1) unostentatious, plain (2) fair minded (C.G.) n. copy, transcript (C.G.) cáppāy (cáppā + Ta.:yā) adv. wholly, entirely (A. sāfu for sāp) cáppu-tālam, (cāppu-tālam) variety of time-measure. cáppu-madita, (cāppu-madi:ta) n. one who is fair and above-board in his dealings (C.G.) < U. sāf < A. sāf. clean, clear, pure, candid, innocent.

 Cára (cāpa) n. 1. stamp, seal. 2. (Mus) the concluding stroke in an instalment of drum play (see cáppā). cápa-kālita (cāpa-kāliga) n. stamp paper. Loc. cápa-kāpā (cāpa-kāpā) n. printing office, Loc. (A. čāpākoṭu, K. čāpākoṭu, čāpākoṭu) < U. čāpā/nčāpā i. stamp, print, copy, a seal, impression of a stamp or seal; the government stamp on coin, paper & c. an official stamp in general.

 Cáppāy (sābda) n. see cápa.

 Cápita (sābidra, jōbida) n. see cáptā.
cāpittu (sābittu) n. that which is proved, established, i.e. an offence or charge (G.S.) <U. sābit <A. sābit, fire, constant, durable, stable, proved, confirmed, established, fixed.

cāmiṇī (cāmiṇī) n. goods, furniture, articles, Colloq. "arpu vaṇṭi cāmiṇum" (Kanna vol. VI. p. 172) "amulla narac cāmiṇkal eṭiṇcava! ..." (Pāratiṭā. Kutuma. I. p. 11). (T. cāmiṇu, sāmiṇ - K. cāmiṇu, sāmiṇu, M. cāmiṇī) <U. sāmin <P. sāmin, m. furniture, apparatus, instruments, tools, measure, quantity, understanding, reason, intellect, custom, habit, move, order, proportion, opulence, power, probity; a land mark.

cāmiṣya (cāmiṣya) n. see cāmiṇī.

cāmilātta (cāmilāttu) n. village land held in common, the produce being enjoyed, in specified snares (R.T.) cāmilāt-pāncar, the same meaning. <U. sāmilāt <A. sāmilāt. the same meaning.


cāmil-tār (cāmilār, jāmilār) n. security, bail. (T. jāmilāru, jāmān dāruwa. K. jāmilādu, jāmilādu. Mhr. jāmilār) <U. zāmin-dār <A. zāmin-dār. one who has bail or security; a person bailed.

cāykā (cāyga) n. see cākā.
cāypu (sāybu) n. title of muhammadans and Mahārāstrās.
(T. sāyabu, sāyibu, sāhābu, sāyib, sāyab, sābu)
< U. sāhib, C.A. sāhib, m. a lord, master, companion,
adj. possessed of, endowed with & c.


cāyapu (sāyabu) n. see cāypu.

cāyār (sāyar) n. 1. customs, duties; current or customary
sources of revenue other than land-tax. (C.G.) 2.
custom-house officer. cāyār-cauki, n. custom-house,
or station. (C.G.) (T. sāyaru) < U. sā'ir < A. sā'ir,
m. the whole, the remainder, going, walking, wandering,
tax, duty levied on personal property, in opposition
to that levied on land, which is denominated māl land
customs; duty levied on transit of goods, this tax has
lately been abolished.

cāyi (sayi) n. ink. (C.G.) (T. cāyi, sāyi, svayi. K. sāyi,
cāyitān n. ink-stand (C.G.) < U. siyāhī < P. siyāhī
f. blackness, ink, blacking.

cārkkē (sārrkē)n. see cārkkē.

cārkel (sārkel) n. see cārkkē.

cārpar (sārpār) n. division into four parts. Loc. < U.
cārparā. < P. cār-pāra, divided into four, four-
pieced.

sāraññi (sāraññi) n. a musical instrument (Mus) < U.
sāraññi. f. a musical instrument like a fiddle.
cāranta (sārandā) n. a stringed musical instrument played with a bow. (G.Tj.D.1, 127) (T. sārinda) < U. sārinda (V. sārēngē) a fiddle.

cāri¹ (sārijīri) n. free from attachment or legal service. (T. jēri, jēri-Kjēri, jēri) cāri-cey¹ (sāri-cey-) (T. jēri-śeyu) V. tr. 1. to exempt from revenue. 2. to assign, as a land. 3. to reinstate in office. Māh. cāri-cey², V. tr. to serve, as summons, to execute, as warrant. collog. < U. jēri. see jēri.

cāri² (sāri) n. long piece of cotton or silk cloth worn by women. (T. sāri). < U. sāri < S. sāri. f. cream, a dress consisting of one piece of cloth worn by Hindu women round the body and passing over the head.

cōrikai (sērigay) n. duty, toll (Hin). < U. sē'ir < A. sādir, m. the whole; the remainder, going, walking, wandering, tax. duty levied on personal property, in opposition to that levied on land, which is denominated māl. Land customs, duty levied on transit of goods; this tax has lately been abolished.


cāl-ayntā (sāl-ayntā) n. next year (w) < U. sāl-āyanda < P. sālī-āyanda. next year.


cāl-pacūl (sāl-basāl) n. year by year, annually (w). < U. sāl-basāl < P. sāl-hā-sāl, annually.
cālvār (sālvār) n. see sālvār.

cālvai (sālvay) n. shawl (K. sāluve) cālvai-y-etu- (sālvay-edu) v. intr. to lower or take off the upper cloth as a mark of respect (j) "cālvai pōrvai camparāi kal" (Pārati, pāncālī, p. 369) < U. sāl < A. sāl. shawl.


cālappu (sālappu) n. Indian jalap. L. cl., ipomoea turpethum. (L) < U. jēlāb. the same meaning.

cālar (sōlar, jōlar) n. decorative fringes of cloth, as of a tester (w) (T. jhāleru. jālar, jhālar, jhālari, jāler). < U. jhālar. f. a fringe.

cālastiri (sālastiri) n. horse-doctor (w) (T. sālastrī, sālistrī) < U. sālotrī < S. sālotar/sālotarī, m. a farrier, a horse-doctor.

cālākku (cālākku) n. see cālakku.

cālākar (sālākar) n. end of the year (w) < U. sāl-ākhir < P. sāl-ākhir. end of the year.

cālāpāttu (sālābāttu) adv. annually; year by year (C.G.) < U. sāl-ābad < P. sāl-ābad. annually, year by year.
cālam (sālam) n. see cālappu.

cālā-miciri (sālā-misiri) n. salep tuber of Ethopia, of Egyptian origin. <U. sālemisir <A. sa'labi misiri, salep (the root of a species of orchis, considered, particularly in the East, to be a strong restorative and aphrodisiac.

cāliyānā (saliyānā) adj. annual, yearly (C.G.) (T. sōliṇā sāliyānā, sāluṇā) <U. sāliyāna <S. sāliyāna.annual.

cālisvaram (sālisvaram) n. see cālēcaram.

cālu (sālu) n. see cālvai.

cāluvai (cāluvai, sāluvai) n. see cālvai "jayappaṭaikal radiuvāṭṭu-c cāluvaikal ...(Pārati. veḻuttup. p.276)

cālēcaram (sālecaram) n. cataract, hypermetropia, as usually appearing in the 40th year of a person. Loc. (k. cālsa. Tu. cālisu) <U. cālisā <S. cālisā. m. a dinness of sight which is supposed to come on at forty years of age, and often to be removed on approaching the forty-eighth or fiftieth year; the fortieth year of any era; or of a century; an aggregate of forty; a period of forty days; a quarantine.

cālehāl (sālehāl) n. current year. (C.G.) (T.salehālu). <U. sāl-ehāl <P. sālihāl, the present year.

cāvaṭi (cāvaḍi) n. 1. a choultry. 2. an office "cuṅkac-cāvaṭi" 3. booth. "ottuccāvaṭi" <U. cāvri. f. name of a place in Delhi; a caravansary, a building for accommodation of wayfarers; commonly called a "choultry".
cāvātu (sāvādū) n. copy, transcript, duplicate (w) ČU. sawād. the same meaning.

cāvitā (sāvidā) n. see cáptā.

cāvūp (sāvūn) n. soap (w) (T. sābbu, K. cāvu, saba, sabu, sabbu) ČU. sābūn čA. sābun/sābūn. m. (v. sābūn) soap.

cālecaram (cālesaram) n. see cālecaram.

cālocuram (cālesaram) n. see cālecaram.

cāhip (sāhib) n. a horrific title. Loc. (T. sāheb, sāypu, K. sāb, sāheb. M. sāyibbe) ČU. sāhib čA. sāhib, m. a lord, master - companion adj. possessed with, endowed with & c.

cikā (sikkā) n. seal. cikkā-cannattu (sikka-sangad) n. stamped grant (R.T.) (T. sikka, sikkā, k. siki, sike, sikke) ČU. sikka čP.A. sikka, m. a coining die, an impression on money; sterling, current, stamped coin, nema of a weight equal (in Bengal) to 7dwt. and 11.5511 grains.

cikki-mukki (cikki-mukki) n. see cakki-mukki.

cikā1 (cikā, sikā) n. mouse, rat. (w) ČU. cikkā/cikka f. a mouse.

cikā2 (sikā, cikā) n. seal (w) see cikka, cikā-mōtiram, n, ring with initial Loc.

cikāri (sikāri) n. 1. hunting. Loc. 2. hunter 3. hunterboy. (T. sikāri, sikāri, k. sikāri, sikāri, sikāra, M. sikkār, sikkāri) cikāriyāl, n. 1. hunter 2. hunterboy. ČU. sikāri čP. sikāri relating to hunting & c.
cikil (cikil) n. polishing or burnishing of arms (T. cikili, cikili) cikil-šu-, (cikil-šu-) v. intr. to polish arms (w) cikir-karang, (cikirkarang) n. a caste of knife-grinders, belonging originally to upper India (sikligar) and found chiefly in Madura district (E.T.) < A. saiqal, m. scouring, polishing, clearing, furfishing, the polishing instrument.

cikilli (cikilli) n. see cikil (w)

cicu (sisu) n. shisham. < U. sisu, shisham.

cifjir-žāmin (sifjiržāmin) n. mutual covenant or security in which each man becomes security for the rest (w) < P. zanjir-žāminī chain security, number of persons binding themselves severally and jointly as security.

cittā (cittā) n. day-book. Colloq (T. cittā, cittā) 

< U. cittā m. a memorandum of money paid or the pay of servants of the state; a rough note or account, journal or day book.

citti (citti) n. chit. see cittu. Loc.

cittai (cittay) n. 1. day-book 2. memorandum of account containing details of major items of expense. Colloq. (T. cittā) < U. cittā m. a memorandum of money paid or the pay of servants of the state; a rough note or account; journal or day book.

cita patā (citapata) n. anger, fiery. "citapatānu irukkān" < U. cipirā, fiery, hot (as pepper) acrid.

cittār (sittār) n. a three stringed guitar with movable frets, common in north India (T. cittāru, citāra,
K. sitāru, sitāru, sitāra, M. sittār) 〈U. sitār
〈P. sitār m. a kind of guitar with three stings.

cittu (cittu) n. blot, erasure (C.G.) cittu-n-kol (cittu-
nagol) n. rough copy (C.G. 103) cittu-śārā (cittu-śārā)
n. note or memorandum of corrections) (C.G.) 〈U.
citti/cit. blotted, foul, stained.

citār (sitār) n. see cittār.

cintu-k-kāni (zindu-gāni, jindugāni) n. godā, chatties, movable (w) 〈U. zindagāni 〈P. zindagāni f. life,
living, existence.

cippanti₁ (sibbandi) n. establishment of clerks, etc. (w)
cippanti-ṣ-poruppu (sibbandi-poruppu) n. lands in
the occupation of persons belonging to the establish-
ment of mīñākṣi temple at Madurai, originally granted
rent-free but subsequently burdened with a tribute
during the Muhammadan government (G.M.D.I. 199).
〈U. sibanda 〈P. si-bandi. m. a military soldier
employed in collecting revenues.

cippanti₂ (sibbandi) n. armed police (G.M.D.I. 197)
〈P. siband/P. si-bandi, m. a military soldier
employed in collecting revenues.

cippāy (sippāy, cippāy) n. sepoy (T. sipāvi, sīfāyī, sipāhi,
K. sipāyi, sipāya M. sipāyi) "sippāyai-k-kantānuvār"
(Pratī-teciya. paratāntu) (p. 156) 〈U. sipānī 〈P.
sipāhī. m. a soldier, military.

cippāy (sipāy) n. see cippāy.

cipārcu (sibārsu) n. recommendation. Loc. (T. sifārsu,
sifārsu sifārsu, sifārcu, K. sifārsu, M. sifārisi,
sifārī) 〈U. sipāris 〈P. sipāris or supāris. f.
a recommendation, intercession, introduction.
cinça (cinya) n. 1. pincers, tweezers, used to pluck hair.
   2. a nip or pinch, as a snuff (T. cimta, cimta,
   cimta, cimta, cimta) <U. cimta/cimta/shun< tongs.

chimkik (chimkik, jimikki) n. 1. bell-shaped golden penda-
   gent or kinnal, the edges of which are furnished with
   small pearls (yalaka) 2. blue passion flower, m. el. 
   passiflora amorn partea. (D) chimkiki pā (chimkik)\Pā
   n. the same meaning, <U. jhunki/jhunkā, m. the bell-
   shaped pendant of an ear-ring; the main, urae major,
   a bunch of flowers or fruits; name of a flower (glor-
   ious superba).

cimattā (cimattā) n. see cinta. cimattā-p-piṭukhar-
   (cimattā-p-piṭukha) v. intr. to pluck hair with pin-
   chers, loc.

cirastā (cirastā) n. 1. offic. of a ciraste tar 2. court of
   justice (T. cirastā K. siraste) <U. sarraṣṭā <P. sar-
   raṣṭā, m. an office, employment, connexion, affinity,
   a rope, thread, cord, desire.

cirastadar (cirastadar) n. head-officer of a court of
   justice or Collector's office, head accountant, of
   a taluk who has the general superintendence of the es-
   tablishment (T. cirastā-dāru, sirastā-dār, sirasta-
   dāru K. siraste-dāru, sirastā-dāru m. sirastadar).
   <U. sarraṣṭadar <P. sar-raṣṭa-dār/sarṣṭadar.
   chief native revenue office in a district, super-
   visor of revenue matters.

cirastar (cirastar) n. see cirastadar.
cirāhī (cirāhu) n. boat main, skipper of a small vessel, chief of a laudar crew. <U. sar-hang < P. sarhang, m. a general, commander, captain, chief, overseer, a foot soldier.

cirāppu (cirāppu) n. shroff Loc. sou carāppu.

cirāy (cirāy) n. see carāy.

c'ī (sī) n. land liable to assessment. dist. fr. ināv (w) < U. seri, the same meaning.

cilk-yantī (silk-bandī) n. adjustment in account of balance due (C.G.) {T. silk banded} < U. silk-bandī. < A.P. silk-bandī an account of the daily receipts of revenue made out at the end of the month, when the whole is added together, and formed into one total.

cilkōjā (cilgōjā) n. the seed of dēvācáru plant which is useful in Indian medicine, erythro xylon monogynum (T. cilgōjī) < U. cilgojā < P. calghoza, m. a kind of nut, like the pistachio.

cilkōji (cilkōji) n. see cilkōjā.

cillattu (sillattu, jillattu) n. small jacket (w) of. <U. zillat < ē. zillat or zillat, f. baseness, meanness.

cillaraal (cillaray) n. 1. remainder, surplus, balance 2. fractional quantities over and above a round sum. 3. change as of a rupee 4. trifling, insignificant matter 5. petty, annoying business. Loc. (T. cilra, cillara) < U. cilrā adj. a few, some.

cillā (jillā, cillā) n. district. see jillā. < U. zillā (<ā. zlā' or zilā', f. a side, a district, a division
cilakai (silakai) n. something more Loc. (T. silaku, silku, ciluku, silaku, silku, K. siliku, silka) <U. silak <A. silak line, balance, arrears.

cilamān-kal (silamān-kal) n. agate, a variegated form of silica (L. N.) <U. sulaiman. <A. sang-sulaimānī agate.

cilāmānt (silāmānt) n. see cilāmānt.

cilār (silār) n. reward, recompense <U. sila <A. sīla. m. conjunction, connection, a present.

ciluppā (siluppā) n. 1. side locks on the temples, especially of boys and young men. 2. cropped hair (j). (T. julpā, jilupā, jilupū) <U. zulf <P. zulf. f. a curling lock, a ringlet, whisker.

cilumpi (cilumbi) n. pipe for smoking bhang (T. cilum, silla, cilamu, K. cilimi, H. chilmi) <U. cilm/cilam. m. f. the part of a hūga which contain the tobacco and the charcoal ball.

cilēbi (jilēbi, silebi) n. a sweet meat <U. jilēbī/jalebī f. a kind of sweet meat.

civīy (sivīy) adj. extra (C.G.) civīy-jamā n. 1. extra revenue; revenue derived from miscellaneous sources other than land, customs or excises (C.G.) 2. revenue derived from lands unassigned or cultivated without payū (G.S.M.3.1.1. 245) 3. temporary or irregular items of revenue (R.T.) <U. sivāl <A. sīvān, the same meanings.
cīrānu (cīrānu) n. see cīrānu.

cīrāy (cīrāy) n. see cārāy.

cīgāyattu-k-kaccī (cīgāyattu-k-kaccī) n. (comp) himalayan
chiretta, <U. chiretta (S. chirācē) m. a species of
gentian so called (vegeta chirācē).

cīnāl (cīnāl) n. 1. a prostitute. 2. a slipper <U.
chīnāl. m. a kind of high heeled slipper.

cīstu-vāsūl (cīstu-vāsūl) n. collection of instalments or
fixed rents. <A. qist-wāsūl. the same meaning.

cīsā (cīsā, sīsā) n. glass bottle (T. sīsā, sīsā, sīsā,
sīsa, K. sīsa, sīse) "gāndāntī pānā cīsā (Pārati 15. kutumā
L. p. 12) <U. sīsā <P. sīsa. m. glass, a bottle,
a glass.

cīttu (cīttu) n. 1. note, letter, scrap of paper or old
containing a memorandum, pass, ticket. 2. voucher,
bond, document, promissory note 3. association chit
fund where the sum total of the premium in each
instalment is assigned either to the lowest bidder
or to one whose name is decided by drawing lots. 4.
playing cards 5. list. cīttātu-, (cīttātu-, v. intr.
to play at cards. cīttāl (cīttāl) n. servant, as
carrying letters. "cīttālukkora mūttāla?" cīttu-
k-kaccerī, n. game at cards. cīttu-k-kattu
(cīttukkattu) n. pack of playing cards. cīttu-k-
katru-, v. intr., to subscribe to a chit fund.
cīttu-k-karaī ovān (cīttukkarai-suvān) n. foreman
of a chit transaction. Loc. cīttu-k-kavi (cīttu-
k-kavi) n. epistle or letter written in verse;
"cīrāku-c-cīttu-k-kavi pātī-k-kotu-coyko 
(Tiruvilāi, payakara. 55) cīttu-k-kīly-, v. inf.
lit. tearing of one's life-record, death, to re-
move from his job (Mod) cītta-kišū (cītta-kišū)
v. intr. to contrive or resolve upon one's mind. Loc.
cītta-k-kulukku-, (cītta-k-kulukku) v. intr. to cast lots. cītta-k-kotu-, (cītta-k-kotu) v. intr. 1. to tender a bond, voucher, draft, etc., (w) 2. to dismiss, as giving written order to stop work. Colloq.
cītta-t-tattu-, (cītta-t-tattu-) v. intr. to cast lots. tin: cītta-mittu, n. 1. note, bond, Colloq.
2. chit or similar profit earning transaction. Tīna.
cītta-nel, n. paddy due from or to, a chit transaction. Loc. cītta-p-panam, n. money due from or to a chit fund. cītta-p-piti-, (cītta-p-piti-) v. intr. 1. to organise to chit transaction 2. to bid, as a subscriber in a transaction. Loc. 3. to win a trick in card-play. Colloq. cītta-p-potu-, (cītta-p-potu-) v. intr. 1. to cast lots. 2. to take up share in a chit fund. 3. to play at cards. 4. to shuffle and distribute cards. cītta-vatām-aguti, n. close or end of a chit transaction. Nāh. cītta-vāhku-, (cītta-vāhku-) v. intr. 1. to receive dismissal order to be dismissed. 2. to die, as receiving yamā's mandate. cītta-vācakam, (cītta-vācakam) n. tenor or contents of a letter (3) cītta-vilu-, v. intr. to fall to one's lot, as a lottery, chit. < U. cītthi/cītthī f. a note, a letter; an order or demand.

cīrkastu (cīrkastu) n. saccharine exudation obtained from plants either naturally or by cutting the bark, edible and medicinal (Pañāja-74).
< U. sir-khist < P. sir-khist. a species of manna.
cīraṇī (sīraṇī) n. a kind of pastry (w) of < U. sīrā, the same meaning.
cīrā¹ (sīrā, jīrā) n. armour, coat of mail (w) < U. zīrāh
(P. zirah or zirih, l. iron armour made with rings).

cīrā² (sīrā) n. a confection. < U. sīrā, a kind of pastry.

cīl (cīl) n. kite, mulvys goinda (m. M. 170) < U. cill
< S. cīl/cill, l. a kite, falco cheela, lath.

cīni¹ (cīni, cīni) n. 1. white sugar. 2. Chinese productions, used in compounds as cīni-kāram, cīnattu-
p-porul. 3. false hemp tree. l. tr. tetrametes, nudiflora (L). 8. sātghūr orange. Loc. upppem
ćiliyem (ćiliyem) pārati, tēciya iyakka-40 p. 196)
cśni-k-kannāti (śniikkānādi) n. telescope Tj.
cśni-k-karkantu (śniikkarkantu) n. a kind of sugar, candy. Loc. cśni-c-akkar (śniikk-car-kar) n. a
species of mango. Loc. cśni-k-karkkarai, n. china
sugar, white sugar. (patartta-187) cśni-p-palā
(cśniippalā) n. bread fruit tree l. tr., arto corpus
incisa. cśni-mittāy (śniikk-mittāy) n. a kind of
sweet meat. cśni-milāvāy (śniikk-milāvāy) n. a kind
of chilli. cśni-y-atricam (śniikk-yaṭrācam) n. a
kind of sweet meat. (yāl-aka). cśni-y-avorai (śniikk-
avorai) n. cluster-been. < U. chin[chinii. sugar of
a coarse kind.

cśni² (cśni) n. 1. saddle 2. wooden anchor made heavy
with stones (w). (T. jīnu, jīni, K. jīna) cśni-k-
kayjīnu, n. cable of wooden anchor (w). cśni-k-kattu-
(cśniikkattu-). v. intr. to saddle a horse. < U. zīn
(P. zīn, m. a saddle.

cukkāk-kīrai (cukkakkīray) n. see kokkāk-kīrai. Colloq.
cukkān (cukkān, sukkān) n. rudder, helm; sukkān-kiri (sukkān-giri) n. helmsman, one who steers a vessel (w). cukkān-kūru (sukkān-gūru) n. rudder truck. Naut. cukkān-carukki (sukkān-saruikki) n. rudder wheel. Naut. cukkān-tiruppu- (sukkān-tiruppu-) v. tr. 1. to steer a vessel. 2. to bring round another to one's own opinion. cukkān-piti- (sukkān-piti-) v. tr. to steer a vessel (w). < U. sukkān. < P. sukkān. a rudder, helm of a ship (pl. of sākin) inhabitants.

cukkāni (cukkāni, sukkāni), n. helmsman (w). (T. cukkāni, sukkāni, cukkāni. K. cukkāni, cukkāpe, cukkāpā, sukkāni, 4. cukkāh) < U. sukkāni < A. P. sukkāni, m. a steersman.

cukriyā (sukriyā) n. see sukriyā.

cukkūr (sukkūr) n. thanks; cukkūr-oey- (sukkūr-oey-) v. tr. to render thanks. < A. sukru n. thanks, gratitude.

cunka (cunga) n. a tax, excise, duty; cunka-o-oavatī (cunga-o-oavatī) n. check-post, where the tax is collected (T. chunga-o-oavatī) < U. cungā f. a tax gathered daily from grain merchants, being as much grain as can be taken up in a man's first, illegal abstraction of handful of market produce.

cunka-1 (cunga) n. see cunka.

cunka-2 (cunga) n. tobacco pipe (yāl, aha) (K. Tu. cunga M. cunka) cunka-sukai-yilai (cungān-pugniyilai) n. tobacco prepared for the pipe. cunka-tunna-kalal (cunguttān-kalal) n. long tube through which pellets of clay are short at birds (w). < U. congā, a funnel.
cuṭīṭār (cuṭīṭār) n. a kind of under drawer, generally worn by women and dancers etc. < U. čuřīdār. drawers, or slaves, made too long so as to be crumpled into plaits.

cup (cup) n. silent, kap-cup (gap-cup), silent, without any noise < U. cup, silent, gratis, for nothing. interj. silence!

cuṇḍirīcī (cuṇḍirīcī) n. see cuṇḍirīcī.

cuṇā (cuṇā) n. district or province, especially of the Moghal empire (< G. Q. 91) < A. subā/sūba, m. a province, one of the large divisions of the Mogul empire, such as Bengal, Ochar & c., a governor (term peculiar to Hindustān).

cuṇātār (cuṇātār) n. governor of a province (R.T.) < A.P. subā-dār, m. the chief (or lieutenant) of a province, a military officer among Indian troops, whose rank corresponds to that of captain.

cuṇī (cuṇī) n. betel-nut < U. supārī, f. betel-nut (arçon catechu), glosa penis.

cuṇāmāṇi (cuṇāmāṇi) n. a formula of Muslim mantra (Mati, kn. ii. 93) < A. subhānallāh/A. subhāna-l-lāh. interj. O God! O holy God!

cuṇātār (cuṇātār) n. Indian military officer whose rank corresponds to that of captain (R.T.) < A.P. subādār, subādārā K. subādāra, K. subādār) < U. subādār < A.P. subā-dār, m. the chief (or lieutenant) of a province, a military officer among Indian troops, whose rank corresponds to that of captain.
cupol (subay) n. district, province (w) see supā.

< Uttarā < subā m. a province, one of the large divisions of the Mogul empire, such as Bengal, Behar & c. a governor (term peculiar to Hindustān).

cumīntār (subayadār) n. see cupītār.

cumācuma (sumama) 1. boil gently 2. suppressed feeling

"enā uṭṭāra samasumāppu irukkā?" < Uttarā, is the noise of moist wood when burning, simmering.

cumār (sumār) adv. about, approximately; on an average, adj. moderate, fair. Colloq. (T. sumārā, sumāru, sumāru
K. sumārā, sumāra, sumāru, M. sumār) < P. sumār m. counting, computing, numbering, reckoning (in comp) as sitārā-sumār, star-counting, watchful.

curacurā (surasura) n. 1. a kind of firework, acrid, crisp.

< Uttarā, curcurā, crisp, acrid.

curatār (suridār) n. see cuṭitār.

curumā (surumā) n. sulphide of antimony (T. surumā)

< P. surumā/P. surumā m. a collyrium (generally considered to be antimony, but what is used in India is an ore of lead).

cultūn (sultān) n. sultan. cultūn-kāsa (sultān-kāsa) n.
an ancient coin in Travancore. < Uttarā sultan n. a prince, a sovereign, a king, an absolute monarch, an emperor.

culmaṇā (sulmaṇā, jilmāṇā) n. fine, forfeit, penalty. Lcc< Uttarā jirmāṇa or jorāmāṇa (properly jirīmāṇa n.) a fine, a penalty.

cuvān (suvān) n. cuvān-tār.
cuvān-kāraṇ (cuvān-kāraṇ) n. see cuvān-tār.

cuvān-tār (cuvān-tār) n. owner, proprietor (T. svāṇa dāru) <sv. swandār, owner.

cuvāṇu-kāraṇ (cuvāṇu-kāraṇ) n. see cuvān-tār.

cuvāri (cuvāri) n. see cavāri.

cunnattu (sunnattu) n. circumcision, as the practice of the prophets. Cunnattu-k-kaliyāṇam (sunnattuk-kaliyāṇam) n. ceremony of circumcision. A. sunnat.e (lit. a religious ceremony necessary to be performed. q. d. that which is constantly, repeated or performed) it denotes, first, circumcision.


cunāvanī (sunnāvanī) n. reading of petitions, commonly official (w) <U. sunāqi <S. sunā, onl.e. tidings of any one having died abroad.

cufji (cufji) n. see cojji.

custi (susti) n. 1. negligence, tardiness (T. susti, sustu, sustī k. susti) 2. non-existence. "tastikla ērpatu susti-yāy-p-pocca" (Tācīltār nā-page 28) <U. susti K. sustī. f. relaxation, laziness, negligence, dilatoriness, cheapness, lowness of prince.

cūtti (sūtti) n. shoes, slippers. Loc. <U. jūtī. f. a shoe, a slipper.

cūppi (sūppi) n. prepuce, foreskin (w) Cūppi-k-kaliyāṇam (sūppikkaliyāṇam) n. ceremony of circumcision (w) <U. supārī/supāri. m. glans penis.
cūpti (sūpti, sūfī) n. piousman, devotee. Muham. <Mah. sūfī/ sūfī, wise, pious, intelligent. m. a sūfī, or one of a peculiar sect of masalmān devotees (so called), who are said to be free thinkers or pantheists on matters of religion, outwardly they conform to the vulgar creed, but are looked upon with great suspicion by the more orthodox.

cūmā (sūrā) n. collyrium, pigment for the eyes. Muham. (T. sūrā, sūrāyī) cūrā-kal. (sūrūnakkal) n. antimony (M. H.) <U. surā <P. surma. m. a collyrium (generally considered to be antimony, but what is used in India is an ore of lead).

cūrā (sūrā) n. chapter or division of the quoron. <A. sūrā/ n. sūra. m. the same meaning.

cūl (sūl, jūl) n. ornamental cloth-cover for elephants, horses, etc. Colloq. <U. jhūl. f. body clothes of cattle, housings; n bag, a wallet, a knapsack, a swing.

cokku-pantī (cokku-bandī) n. see cokapantī. cokku-pantī-inām (cokku-bandīyām) n. inām land with well defined boundaries (R.T.) (T. cokkbandī, cokku-bandī, k. coklabandī) <U. cokbandī <S. cak-bandī. f. defining or marking the boundaries of an estate.

coku (coku) n. detached fields of a village; a patch of rent-free land or any separate farm (R.T.) cekunāmā (ceku-nāmā) n. map denoting field and boundary. <U. cak <S. cak. m. landed property, an estate, a farm, also a portion of land divided off.
cénkala-paccay (cengalappaccay) n. (comp) verdigris, (M.M. 1042) <U. zàngār <P. zangār+ m. verdigris, rust.

centa (cëndā, jënda) n. flag (<T. jhënda, jánda) <U. jhanda/jhundā <P. a banner, a flag, an ensign, a streamer.

cempu (cempu) n. see compu.

cemutātu (cemutādu n. see camutātu.

cęyaṭāl (seyaṭāl) n. see āyaṭāl.

ceruvantu (servandu) n. see čeřpantu.

cellāy (sellāy) n. a kind of muslin. Loc. <U. sellā/selā. a kind of muslin.

celām (selām) n. see calām.

celāmāṇi (calāmāṇi) n. see calāmāṇi.

celāṇ (calān), n. certificate of despatch etc. (R.F.) see calāṇ.

celāvanī (celāvanī) n. see calāmāṇi. celāvanī-cāṭṭu, n. negotiable instrument.

cāṭṭu (cāṭṭu) n. title of merchants, especially Gujaratis.

cāṭṭu-k-katāi (cāṭṭukkaṇṇy) n. place of business of a Gujarati merchant. (U. sēṭh. a title.

cētai (cēday, cēday) n. field filled with water with a view to prepare it for sowing. Loc. cētai-piyocu-.
(sēgay-gīyccu) v. intr. to fill rice fields with water. T. cētak-pāytal (sēgay-pīyda) n. spontaneous flow of water into a field T. cētak-vat (sēgay-wāy-) v. tr. to fill a field with water and prepare it for sowing paddy. Loc. <U. jede/jhādā. Land which remains under water during the rains, the swamp.

cēnti (sendi) n. toddy (W.G.) (T. senti). <U. sendī/sendī. the juice of wild date-tree (Phoenix sylvestris Roxb)

cōppu (sōbbu, jābbu) n. pocket. <A. jab/ P. jēb. also jāb. f. a pocket.

cōmpū (sāmbā) n. glands, a horse-disease (Asvācā. 92).
<U. sēmbi, a kind of horse disease.

cēr (sōr) n. 1. a standard weight = 8 palas. 2. dry or liquid measure = 1/24 pāgni in Ceylon = 70 cu. in an upward in South India. cēr-kantakam (sōr-kantakam) n. a measure of capacity equal to about 80 Madras measures. (G.S. D.1. 287) cēr-vallam (sōr-vallam) n. a measure of capacity equal to about 2 Madras measures. (G.S. D.1. 287) (K. Tu. sēru) <U. sōr. <P. sēr. n. 1. a standard weight.

cērlam (sōrhandu) n. whip; scourge. <U. zer band. <P. zer band. a martingale.

cēr-vilākku (sōr-vilāngu) n. (comp) faster for the feet or hands; (J) <U. zer. <P. zer. under, below the, vilākkā.)
cövu (cövu) n. a kind of confection. <U. sav. a kind of confection.

cövai (cövai) n. see cövu. cövai-nöli, n. a kind of colander-like vessel used in preparing cövai. Nöli.

cailtän (saytän) n. devil (<T. cailtän, saitänu. K. cailtän) <A. gaitän. U. saitän. in the devil, satan.


cailö (saylö) n. 1. flowing dress. W. hab. 2. a silk turban. <T-R. caillö-tori, n. a kind of turban cloth, worn by mullahs. <U. selö, a silk turban.

cokkarö (kokkarö) n. errand-boy, attendant (w) (<T. cokraö) <U. cokraö errand-boy, attendant, young fellow, a dwarf fellow in a court of the king.

cokkön (kokkon) n. 1. errand-boy, attendant. 2. merchant's attendant; carrying a bag (w) <U. cokraö, errand boy. (Leonard, young fellow; a dwarf fellow in a court of a king.

cokkak-kiri (kokkakkaröy) n. (comp) a species of greens (w) <U. cokki + T-R. kiri, the same meaning.

cokkë (soguë) n. pinchbeck, gold-like alloy of copper and zinc (w) cokkë-nötöram (soguë-nödiram) n. ring made of pinchbeck (w) <U. soguë, pinchbeck, in alloy.

cottë (cottë) n. n. kind of crooked sword. see cottai, 1.
"cōṭṭaivāḷ puricaṁ" (Rāmapya Kṛttisumā. 101) cōṭṭai-vāḷai, n. 1. fresh water fish, silvery, attaining more than 2 ft. in length; notopterus kāpīrat. 2. butter-fish; fresh water fish, silvery shot with purple, attaining 3/4 feet in length; callichthys bimaculatus. 3. a species of centipede. Nāṁ. <U. sōnta. crookedness.

compu (combu, sombu) n. (corr. of combu) 1. copper, cuprum as radish. 2. gold. 3. metal vessel. 4. liquid measure 3½ cōr = 2 1/6 cu. in. <U. somba. copper, a measurement.

cōjjī (cōjjī) n. 1. a preparation made of wheat grits, sugar ghee or milk. 2. a kind of food prepared from fried rice. cōjjī-yāppum (sojjī-yāppum) n. a kind of round sweet cake prepared from wheat. <U. sujjī, the same meaning.

costi¹ (costi) n. see custi.

costi² (costi) n. 1. negligence. 2. laziness. 3. nothing. <P. susti/ F. susti. 1. relaxation, laziness, negligence, dilatoriness, cheapness, lowness of price.
cōdkarā (cōdkarā) n. boy attendant or servant. Colloq. 4 U. chokarā/chokā. m. a boy.
cōkā (cōkā) n. see cōdkarā.
cōku (cōku, sōku) n. gaudiness. pomp. Colloq. 4 U. sokh 4 S. sokh. m. drying, intumescence, pulmonary consumption.
cōkiri-ka (sōgirī-ka) n. see cikāri (yāl-aka).
cōṭti (cōṭti) n. 1. club, rod. 2. small stick, baton with a curved end, walking stick (cāhī-ka) cōṭṭa-t-tāṭi (cōṭṭa-t-tāṭi) n. 1. club, rod. 2. small stick, baton with a curved end, walking stick (w). 4 U. sōntā. crookedness.
cōgānī (cōgānī, jōgānī) n. 1. adorning, decoration, attire for a play (w). 2. beauty due to decoration. 3. concoction as of a false case. Loc. (K. Tu. jōgānī) 4 U. jōgānī/jūnā. a. to join, to mend, to patch, to add together, to rejoin, to add up, to get or rather to save and scrap a fortune & c. to fabricate etc.
cōti1 (cōdī, sōdī, jōdī) 11. v. tr. 1. to adorn, beautify, decorate, as a town, a street, a dwelling, a person (Yālānka). 2. to prepare carefully, concoct, arrange. Colloq. 3. to exaggerate, elaborate, as speech (w). 4 U. jōnā. a. to join, to mend, to patch, to add together, to rejoin, to add up, to get or rather to save and scrap a fortune & c. to fabricate etc.
cōti2 (cōdī, jōdī) n. 1. couple, pair. Loc. 2. similarity, match. Loc. cōti-cēr-, v. tr. to let a cow and a
boll cover. v. intr. to select at boll as match for another. cōti-pār-, v. intr. to select a boll as match for another. āv. jōgī jōgī, s. a pair, a couple, a small pond.

cōti3 (cōti) n. 1. relinquishment of pūṭā holding (C.G.) 2. easy rent or quit-rent (C.G.) cōti-rājinaṁ (cōti-rājinaṁ) n. a dead relinquishing one's rights in land (C.G.) āv. chūt. s. remission, leaving, remission of revenue; striking off hand or playing loose in fencing; ridicule or splendour of jewels; reflection of a mirror &c; giving money off hand or at will to jugglers &c. at entertainments.

cōtīnai (cōtinay, jōtinay) n. see cōtanai. Colloq.

cōtinai (cōtinay, jōtinay) n. see cōtanai. cōtinai-k-kāraṇ, n. 1. maker of costumes for actors in a play; as who dresses actors for the stage (w) "upāmi cōtinai-kay- p-rūti." (Vipāl viṭu-375). 2. one who concocts or fabricates. Loc. cōtinai-k-kaṭṭu-, v. intr. to attire on. self for a play (j).

cōtu (cōtu, jōdu) n. 1. pair, couple, brace, set "cōturra taḷaiṇāi nāmukai pāl." (Tirupp. 305). 2. mate, partner "cōtu kāṇṭā pēṭu." (Kumāra. Catā-29) 3. (k. cōtu) pair of shoes, slippers. Colloq. 4. match, equal, likeness, "avānukevaṇ gōtu" (Nāma. nā ṅārani-15) 5. gradual increase or decrease of things in a series (w). (T. jōdu. K. tu. jōdu) cōtu-kaṭṭu-, (cōtu- kaṭṭu) v. intr. 1. to join or unite two similar things. 2. to make or form a set; pair or couple. cōtu-pār-, (cōtu-pār-) v. intr. to see whether two
persons or things are well matched. Loc. cōtu-
payarnat-kāy, (sōt-payarnat-kāy) n. piece in a game of draughts moving in pair but separated owing to the unlucky fall of the disc. Colloq. <U. jodi <S. jori> a pair, a couple, a small pond.

cōptā (sōtā) n. 1. lazy fellow. Madr. 2. vagabond. 3. weak person. Loc. 4. useless person. <U. sudha/sudā> m. prodigate, a rake. a vagabond, a scoundrel.

cōptār (sōdār) n. mace-bearer, attendant carrying a staff (v). (T. chabdār, chabdār. K. cōpādā. Mbr. cōpār). <U. cōbdār <P. cōb-dār> a servant whose business is to announce the arrival of company, a mace-bearer.

cōnti (sōnti) n. companion, comrade. Loc. (K. sōnti). <U. subbati <A. sabbat. i. companionship, society; an assembly, a fair, colition, discourse.

cōntri (sōntri) n. lazy fellow, vagabond (vul) <U. somfrī. lazy, indolent, also laziness, indolence.

cōr. (sōr, jōr) n. gauntness, pomposity. cōr-tōkkitu (sōr-tōkkitu), n. stringent order. Loc. <U. jōr. <P. zōr m. force, strength, power, vigour, violence.

cōrāpāri (sōrāpāri) n. see cōrāvari.

cōrāvari (sōrāvari) n. 1. dacoity. 2. force, violence, outrage, as on a woman's modesty. Loc. (T. jōrāvari, K. jōrāvari). <U. jōrāvari <P. zōr-ūwar m. exhibition of strength, violent, force.
cörāvari (sörāvari) n. see cörāvari (w).

cörāvalī (sörāvalī) n. see cörāvari. (Loc.)

cōlga (sōlā, jōlā) n. a kind of small bag or pouch, Collaq. (T. jōlpā, jūlpā, jōlā, jōlpā). "U. jholā to swing, to dangle, to oscillate."

cōlī (jōlī, jōlī) n. a kind of bag made of cloth. "U. jholī. "E. a wallet, a sack."

cōlīyā-pṇī (sōlīypṇī) n. a large kind of bag used by merchants. see jōlā (T. djōlā, kē jōlīga). "U. jōlā / U. jholā to swing, to dangle to oscillate."

cōlānā (sōlānā) n. see cōlā (w).

cōgāvari (sōrāvari) n. see cōrāvari (w).

caukā (caukā) n. corner, a square, an open place in a city or town, where the market is held and where also the chief of the police-officer is stationed. "U. cauk. the same meaning in general usage."


caukān (caukān) n. four. "U. cauk/cauk, four."

cauṭāl (caudāl) n. see cauṭāl.

cauṭāl (caudāl) n. see cauṭāl.
cauttu (cauttu) n. see cavuttu (m.m. 184) cautāy-p-pul-vari,
n. tax levied for a grazing = ¼ of the full assessment
of the land when used for cultivation. (m.m. 703)
(T. cauttāyi; chaotai). <U. cautt < S. cauthāī. f.
the fourth part; a quarter; a fine equal to one
fourth of the revenue.

cautā-kirī (sa두기리) n. horse-dealer. (T. sa두가리,
sa두가, sa두가구). cautākirī-k-katimā, n.
horse for sale (w). <S. sa두가디/ P. sa우다-가리.
merchandise.

caul (caul) n. 1. jollity; 2. ostentation. <U. caul. <S.
ciaul, the ceremony of tonsure.

tākkoṇ (తక్కాన్) n. southern India. <U. dakkon < S. dakkan,
m. the south, hence the deccan.

takkāṇi (dakkāṇi) n. country of the deccan (w).
(T. dakkāṇi) <U. dakkhāṇi < S. dakāṇi, dakkāṇi,
dakāṇi or southern of or belonging to the deccan or
southern India (generally things or persons from
the south).

takkar¹ (takkar) n. striking or knocking against, collision.
Colloq. takkarati-, (takkurati-) v. intr. (1) to
collide. Loc. 2. to be unruly or un manageable, as
a restive or turbulent horse. Colloq. <U. takkar. f.
shoving, pushing, shouldering, knocking against,
striking or blow, the knocking of head to head,
equality.

takkar² (takkar) n. confusion, bewilderment. Loc. U.
tāgar. m. borax, wanton play or sport; wandering
in the mind, confusion, perplexity.
tākkāmulki (ṭakkāmulki) n. difficulty, trying occasion, perplexity, trouble. < U. ṭangnag, nād, unsteady, tottering, 2. the act of shivering, tottering.


ṭaṅka-cālai (ṭaṅga-cālai) n. see tanka-sā

ṭaṅka (ṭaṅka) n. a small drum, a pair of kettle-drums. Loc. ṭaṅki-kili-, v. tr. to tear one's body to pieces. Loc. ṭaṅki-kili (ṭaṅki-kili) n. exhaustion from over work, as a drum spoiled by over-boating. Loc. ṭaṅki-kutirā (ṭaṅki-kutirā) n. horse used to carry kettle-drums in a procession. Loc. < U. ḍankā, m. 1. a double drum, a kettle drum, 2. the sound of the kettle-drum.

ṭaṅki (ṭaṅki) n. see tanki.

tàptar-töttam (tàptar-töttam) n. daftar, garden, inma gardens entered in the early dafters or registers in the district of south Arodt and enjoyed as private property without being subject to the ordinary lapse rules (R.P.) < P. daftar, m. 1. book, journal, record. Ta. töttam, n. garden.

tàptar (tàptar) n. bundle of documents, registers other records (R.P.) tàptar pontu (tàptarbandu) n. 1. record keeper, 2. attendant in an office. < P. daftar, daftar, m. a book, journal, record, daftar-band, m. a man employed in preparing articles of stationery and in ruling and binding office books.
ṭappā (dabbā) m. a round box for keeping jewels, scents, etc. casket (T. ḍabbā) < ṛ. ḍibba/dabbā = a small box.

ṭappā (ṭappā) n. Tamil song attuned to Hindustani style of music. ṭappāṅkuttu, n. the same meaning. < ṛ. ṭappā m. the post office; a raft; a catamaran; a relay of palanquin bearers; the name of a mode in music, the bound of the ball & c.; a sort of hook; a jump; a bound.

ṭappūcu (ṭappūsu) n. fire crackers. Colloq. ṭappūcu-c-ceṭi (ṭappūsućeṭi) n. plant whose pods burst and scatter seeds. Loc. < ṛ. ṭappūs / pūṭākā (or) pūṭākhī a cracker, a squib.

ṭappi (dabbī) n. a small box. < ṛ. ḍabbī, ḍibbi. f. a cartouch-box, a small box of any kind.

ṭappā (ḍabbāl) n. see ṭappā.

ṭapakkegal (ṭapakkegal/ḍabakkegal) n. (comp.) onomat. epi-, signifying sharp sound as in sudden dropping, beating etc. < ṛ. ṭapak. f. pain, throbbing, sound made by dropping.

ṭapara (ḍabarā) n. a shallow cup like vessel, which is used as snucre. < ṛ. ḍabarā/ḍabrā m. marshy land, a puddle, a small pond, but also used in the meaning of a cup like vessel.

ṭappū, (ḍabāy-) m. v. tr. 1. to bluster, to frighten. Loc. 2. to mock at. Colloq. < ṛ. ḍabānā, to bluster, to frighten.
ta'āl (tā'āl) n. see tā'āl. tā'ālāpīcā, tā'āl-kārān, see tā'āl.

tā'ālār (dabādār, cāfēdār) n. head peon. Colloq.
    < U. cāfēdār < A. daf'īdār, m. an officer so called, whose rank corresponds with that of serjeant.

tānūcā (tānūsu) n. see tānūcā.

tānūkā (tānūkā) see tānūkā.

tānūkā (tānūkā) n. see tānūkā.

tār (dār) n. fear (w). tār-vānāv-. (dār-vāngu-.) v. intr.
    1. to be afraid. 2. to be weakened by over purging of the bowels (J) v. tr. to bring under unberable strain, to overwhelm as an opponent in wrestling, to exact excessive work, as from a labourer. Colloq.
    < U. dār. m. f. fear, dread.

tārāk-kālī-, (dārākkīlī-) n. intr. 1. exhaustion from over work, as a drum spoiled by over-beating. Loc.
    2. to be weakened by over purging of the bowels, excessive work etc., see tānūk-kālī-in tānūkī. < U. dānūkī. m. a double drum, a kettle drum, the sound of the kettle drum.

tārāy-, 1 (dārāy-,) lī. v. tr. to decoy, be fool a person by honied words. Loc. < U. ġakīnā. m. to bellow, to bellow, to low.

tārāy-, 2 (dārāy-) lī. v. tr. to fix, establish, adjust, settle (C.G.) (T. thārāyīcā. K. tārāyīsā). < U. tāhīnā / thākīnā. n. to fix, settle, to come to a decision or determination.
ţalăyattu (ţalăyattu) n. head peon of a district or divisional office, as wearing a silver badge, Colloq. (T. ţhalăyattu, ţhalăyat, ţhalăyat, ţhalăyattu) < U. chalbeit / chalnit. an armed attendant or peon.

ţavâli (ţavâli) n. peon’s belt on which a badge is worn. Colloq. (T. ţavâli, ţavâli, ţavâli, ţavâli).< f. ţavâli / F. ţuîli. f. (properly doîl) a leather strap, a belt.

ţavul (ţavul / ţavul) n. 1. estimate, valuation, estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield. 2. agreement between a wholesale retailer and his shop-keeper by which a later agrees to take each month a certain quantity of liquor for sale. 3. see tavul. (T. ţavul, K. ţavulu shr. ţavul. Beng. ţuul). tavul-kañkâka (ţavulkanકâka) n. extract from the estimate assessment, given for the information of the tax-payers. ţavul-nêmân n. extract from the estimated assessment, given for the information of the tax-payer. (R.T.) ţavul-vaül-kañkâki (ţavulan-vaül-bâcki) n. a revenue account, containing particulars of xamanā collection and balance (R.T.) ţavul-jamā (ţavul-jamā) n. particulars of the total revenue assessed upon a district or village (R.T.) < U. ţavul n. manner, method, mode, shop, fashion, form estimate of assets for the purpose of assessments.

ţavulați (ţavulaţi) v. intr. 1. to praise oneself, boast, as beating one’s own drum. 2. to utter lies, spread false rumours. < A. tabul / A. ţabul. m. a drum, a tambourine.
țvai (țavay) n. head paeon, corr. of ṛpēdēr Loc.
țvai-tăr (țavay-dăr) n. see ṛpôtēr.

țastūr-pūttāi (țastūr-pūttay) n. eye or hole at the end of a yard through which is passed the studding-sail boom. Naut. < U. āstūr < ā.P. āstūr n. custom, fashion, mode, manner, a minister, senator, model, regulation.

țiknā (țikna) n. potulent fellow (w). < U. āțṇā / āṭhnā a robber, a cheat, the term is more especially applied of late to the miscreants called phādgars.

țikdi (țikdi) n. 1. basting. Loc-2 cut "țikkāpōtu". < U. āțgnā / āṭhnā a to cheat, to deceive.


țiki (țiki) n. see țikki. Colloc.

țikku (țiku) n. mark, spot, brand (w) țiku-pōtu-v. intr. to brand cattle or horses with a redhot iron. < P. ādīgh / ādīghā m. spot, stain, mark, scar, a freckle, a mark made by burning with a hot iron brand, stigma, cautery (adjectively) wounded, cauterized, having many scars.

țīṇī-k-kārāṇ (țīnī-k-kārān) n. person in-charge of a police-station; station-house officer; police-constable. Colloc. țīṇā-tār (țīnā-dār) the same.

ṭāppu (ṭābba) n. show, display, pomp. Loc. ṭāppu-c-ṭāpama (ṭābba-c-ṭāpama) n. show, display, pomp. Colloq.

(U. ṭāb / ṭāb m. shape, form, manners, breeding, behaviour, mode, method, knack, knowledge, fashion, style, way.

ṭāpī (ṭāpī) n. apothec. (U. ṭābī m. a net, the sakes of a house, extending three or four cubits beyond the wall, so that people may sit under them.

ṭāl (ṭāl) n. choll, ṭāl-ṇīki, n. a sauce made of choll and brinjal. Loc. (U. ḍāl (+far. ṃāṅgī) < S. ḍāl. the same meaning.

ṭānapūṭūnā (ṭāvā-pūṭūnā) n. port, the left side of a ship. Naut. (U. ḍāna-pūṭā holt / ḍānāh, left, left hand.

ṭikānā (ṭikānā) n. station - camp. Colloq. (T. tīndhi)

(U. tīkānā n. to retreat, to fix in any place, to stop, to billet, to lodge, to station.

牂 ḍīcu (ṭīcu) n. a blow of the head. "or ě ḍīcu" Loc.

(U. ḍīcu ṭā n. a blow of the head (from a fighting ram & c).

ṭīndhi (ṭīndhi) n. a kind of tabor, made with an earthern frame. (U. tūndhi/tīndhi; a small drum, a gong.

ṭillī (ṭillī) n. Delhi, formerly the capital of the moghuls and now the capital of India. ṭillī tarpār
(dilli-qurbār) n. a kind of superior silk sarce. Colloq. dilli-paça (dilli-ḫeqā) n. the moghul king.
dilli-ravatam (dilli-ravatan) n. a choice ruby (w) < U. dilli / dilli f. the city of Delhi; the metropolis of Hindustan, called also shāhjahan-ăbad.

tikā (тика) n. a kind of jewel pendant with a top clasp of gold, set with precious stones. tikā-p-patakkam (тика-p-pidakkam) n. a jewel pendant with a top-clasp of gold, set with precious stones, dist. fr. laucci-p-patikkam Colloq. tikā-p-potta (тика-p-потта), n. a jewel pendant worn by women of the forehead. Loc. < U. tikā. n. inoculation, a mark made on the forehead by hindūs; a badge of sovereignty, an ornament worn on the forehead; the nuptial gift.

tilī (тилі) n. 1. looseness. 2. weakness, helplessness. Loc. tilmītu-, (тілміту-) v. tr. to forsake, leave one helpless or seditious. Loc. < U. chīlī / чілі. f. looseness, looseness.

tupūkkdi (тупукқди) n. see tupūkkdi.

tupūkkdi (тупукқди) n. see tupūkkdi.

tupūkkdi (тупукқди) n. see tupūkkdi Colloq.

tekeā (теқеа) n. see tekeā.

temnī (темні) n. earnest money, cash security. Loc. < U. thownī. f. compensation, debt, fine, loan.
Tôra (dôra) n. 1. tent, 2. camp (T. dôra, dôryi) < U. dôra / dôra / dôra. m. a dwelling, a tent.

Tôvâni (tôvâni) n. see Têmâni Loc. (T. Tôvâni).

Tôjkit (tôjkit) n. entire village held as imâm. < U. ǧeshât. the same meaning.

Toppî (toppi) n. see toppi.

Tôkir (tôkir) n. tôkar-ko'tu. v. intr. 1. to collide, Loc. 2. to run away, abscond, Colloq. < U. ǧhokar. f. a blow, a stroke, a thump; tripping or striking the foot against any thing, a kick, stumble, a stumbling block.

Tôkâ (dôgâ, tôgâ) n. hydrocele, swelling of the acrotum. Colloq. < U. ǧhawûna, the same meaning.

X Tôpî (toppi) n. a wig, a hat. < U. topî. m. a covering for the head, a helmet, a cap.

Tôpi1 (tôpi) n. see toppi (T. tôpi, tômu, toppi, tôpî).


Tôriyân1 (dôriyân) n. relish of curds and condiments. Loc. < U. dôra, a ladle; a capsule (of poppy & c.).

Tôriyân2 (dôriyân) n. striped muslin. Colloq. (T. dôriyân, dôryâ, dûrya, dôri, K. dôriyân) < U. dôriyân. m. striped muslin; locu, a hog keeper.
tors (doli) **n.** 1. a large drum, "kīgu caṅku ṭōṅ muracu."

(Tagi-ppā 270, 1) 2. clever talk. Loc. (T. dōlu, dōl).

< U. ḍhol – m. a kettle drum.

ṭōlakku (ṭōlakkul) **n.** a small drum. Loc. (T. ṭōlak).

< U. ḍholak / ḍholkī – f. a small drum.

ṭōlākkul (ṭōlākkul) **n.** an earring. pendant. see lōlākkul.

ṭōli (dōli) **n.** litter, dooly, a kind of sedan (T. dōli, dōli).

< U. ḍoli – S. doli – f. a kind of sedan, an inferior sort of palanquin commonly called "a dooly."

ṭau (daul) **n.** see ṭavul (T. ṭaulūk. K. ḍavulu. ḍhr. ḍaul).

ṣ takkali (takkali) **n.** see takli (Colloq.).

takāvi (takāvi) **n.** advance of money made by the government to cultivators at the time of sowing, agricultural loan to ryots (C.G. 142) (T. takāvi, takāvi. K. takāvi. ḍhr. tagāī, tagāyī). < A. taqāwī – f. strengthening, assisting (particularly tenants) vying, contending with, money advanced to cultivators at the time of sowing.

takīyā (takīyā) **n.** residence of fakirs (C.G.)< P. takīn / P. takyn – m. a pillow, a fakir's stand, the reserve of an army.

taksār (taksār) **n.** guilt, fault, crime (C.G.) (T. taksār, taksāru) taksār-nāmā (taksār-nāma) **n.** charge sheet (C.G.) < A. taqāsīr / A. taqāsīr – f. (lit. deficiency) fault, error, crime.
takārī (takārī) n. exclamation of praise "Allāhu akbar".

Munām. <A. takbir / A. takārī, s. repeating the (musalmān) creed, or only saying "Allāhu akbar," "God is great" upon particular occasions.

ṣ taklī (taklī) n. a spindle <U. taklī, a spindle, a weaver's reel.

takṣil-dār (takṣil-dār) n. revenue officer in charge of a taluk under the district collector. (T. tahasīlu dāruq, Tāhsīldār, Tehsīldār, Mahāsīludāru, Tāsīlādāru, K. tahasīludāra, tasīlādāra, Khā. tahāsīlādār).
< U. bāgsīlādār < A. tābṣil-dār, m. a collector, a taxgatherer, an officer employed for a fixed salary to collect the revenues of a district.

takattu (takattu) n. 1. throne (w). 2. decorated chariot or dais used in weddings. 3. excellent place (w). 4. superior status or position. Loc. < P. takhtī m. throne.

takāta (tagādā) n. 1. harm. 2. A. tagāzā / A. tagāzi m. dunning, exacting urgency, importunity, exacting by means of a suit at law.

takār (tagār) n. 1. altercation, objection. 2. dispute.
takār-pūkki (tagār-pūkki) n. doubtful balance, balance object to (w) (T. takārū, tagārū, K. takārū, takārī, n. takārī) < U. < A. takārī. f. repetition, tautology, altercation, contention, dispute, the chorus or burden of a song.
takirūl (tagarūl) n. see takaṟūl. Loc.
takirūgu (tagarūru) n. see takarū. Loc.
takil-pūci (dagal-būci) n. see takal-pūci.
takalu-pūci (dagalu-būci) n. see takal-pūci.
takulupru (tagalubbu) n. pretending, cheating, seducing (w).
  (T. takuluf, tagallūfhi, tagalūbi, tagalūfhu).
  < U. tagallub < A. taghallubī. f. adulteration, forgery.
takvalu (tagavāl) n. 1. information, intimation. Loc. 2.
citation, illustration, example (w). 3. appropriate answer (w).
  < A. daghani / daghā. m. entrance, access, possibility or practicability produce, income, reculpt, intrusion, interference.
takō (dagō) n. cheating, fraud (C.G.) (T. dagā, daghā, K.
dagā) < P. dagā / P. daghā. f. deceit, imposture, treachery.
takátā (tagidā) n. see takatā. Loc. (T. tagadā, tagāyidā. K.
tagadā).
takātī (tagādi) n. see takatā (w).
takāyattu (takāyattu) Prop. since, until, upto (C.G.)
  < U. tak. till, to, upto, while, toward.
takiti (dagidī) n. exclamation of defiance, surprise, etc.
takiti-pīccai (dagidi-pīccay) n. importunate begging: imperious behaviour in begging. Loc. < U.
dhagāri / dhaggar / dhagān. an expression of pride and independence.
takīṭīdkī (dagīdkī) int. see takītī (w).

takīṭītu (takīṭītu) adj. 1. correct, true. 2. distinct, clear.
   < A. taqāqīd / A. taqīdī f. ascertaining, investigation, trial, verification, exactness, precision, truth, certainty, adj. authentic, actual, real, indubitable, apparent, indeed (pl. taqīqītī).

takīṭī (takīḍī) adv. reliably, as form personal knowledge.
   < A. taqīdī / A. ajīdī or ajīdīt m. faith, belief, a fundamental article of religion, fidelity.

tagūval (tagūval) n. see takīval (w).

tagāįyir (tagāųyir) n. 1. dismissal, suspension. 2. change.
   (T. taqāįyir, tagāyir, tagaryir K. tagāyir). < A.
   tahrīr / A. tagaįyor or tahrīrī f. m. change, alteration, removal.

x tagaįsūlī (tang-așūlī) n. mint. q. < S. tank-sala f.
   a mint.

tacaįrīppu (tasarīppu) n. reward, present (w). (T. tasarīffu,
   tasalīfu) < A. tagaįrī f. honouring, exalting, investing with a splendid robe.

tașār (tasār) n. see taşār (yılı-ako).

tașu-k-kūli (tasu-k-kūli) n. loan for agricultural expenses.
   given by land owners to tenants (C.G). < A. taşkūli f.
   explanation, analysis, separation, division, detail or particulars of an account, and the like.
tāṭṭā (tāṭṭi) n. 1. screen, as a cussus, grab, rotten etc. a matted shutter (T. K. H. tāṭṭi). < U. tāṭṭi / tāṭṭi. f. a screen, a matted shutter, a necessary office, a frame for illumination.


tantāl (tandāl) n. loot, swain, mat. Naut.


tantā (tantā) n. 1. difficulty, mischief, vexation, Loc. 2. dispute, squabble, Loc. 3. puzzle, intricacy, trammel. Loc. 4. iron bar used in holding a door. Tamm. (T. tantā, tantā for tantā). tantākārāṇ (tantākāran) n. troublesome person, quarrelsome person, quarrelsome fellow (C. G.) tantāk-kł̄r (tantāk-kł̄r) n. the same meaning as tantākārāṇ (C. G.) tantā-tākārā (tantā-tākārā) n. dispute, contest (C. G.).

< U. tantā / tantā. m. wrangling, altercation, squabble.

tantāl (tandāl) n. see tantāl.

tantā (tantāy) n. trouble, vexation (w) tantāi-kārāṇ (tantāy-kārāṇ) n. 1. troublesone fellow 2. crafty person (Yīl. akē) tantāi-nōy (tantāy-nōy) n. a disciple "tantāi nōy pirāṭēla" (Tiruvūḷu. 27, 14).

< U. tantā / tantā. m. wrangling, altercation, squabble.
taṇṭōrā (daṇḍōrā) n. proclamation by beat of tom-tom, Mod. (T. daṇḍōrā, daṇḍōra) < U. dhanḍora/dhandhōrā. m.; publication by beat of drum (in dakh).


taṇiki (taṇiki) n. see taṇikkai (C.G.)

tatimmā (tadimmā, tatimmā) n. reminder, balance, supplement (T. tatimmā) < A. tatimma, m. an appendix, supplement, continuation, reminder, balance.

tapśīl (tapśīl) n. particulars, details of an account and the like, schedule (C.G.) (T. tapasīlū, tabisīlū, tafisīlū tafsīlū, tafsīlu. K. tapasīlu, tapisīlu, tamsīlu, Mhr. tāsīla). < U. < A. tafśīl. f. explanation, analysis, separation, division, details or particulars of an account, and the like.

tapśīl-vār (tapśīl-vār) n. particulars, details of an account and the like, schedule (C.G.) (T. tapasīlū-vāri); < U. < A. tafśīl-wār, in full detail.

taptar-tōṭṭam (daptar-tōṭṭam) n. see taptar-tōṭṭam.

tātīl (tabdīl) n. change, alteration, substitution (C.G.,
(T. tabadīlu, tabdīl, tabudīlu, tabidīlu, K. tabdīl),
< A. tabdīl, f. change, alteration, substitution, differen-
tes, transposition.

tappīk (tappīk) n. extra contribution imposed by the village
officials on all the villagers or on those who hold a
greater portion of the rent-free lands (R.T.)
< A. tafrik, i. separation, division, partition, parti-
cipation, jealousy, misunderstanding, department.

taprīk (taprīk) n. see tappīk. (T. tafriku, tafriku. K.
tafriku).

tapacil (tapasil) n. see tapcīl.

tapalā (tabalā) n.; a kind of tabret. Loc.< U.< A. tabal/A. tabal,
tablá, m. a drum, a tambourine.

tapalai (tabalay) n. see tapalā "tapalai timilaikai pūrikai-
pampai" (Tiruppu 546).

tapalā (tabalā) n. see tapalā. Loc.

topā (dapa, dabā) n. time, occasion, turn (T. dafā, daśa, duffa.
K. daśä). < U. < A. dafa, time, a moment, one time.

tapāl (tapāl) n. 1. post, mail, tappal. 2. regular stopping
place in route, stage. (T. tapāl, tapālu, tapā,
K. ʿtaḥālā, ʿtaḥālū. Mhr. ʿṭaḥālā) ʿtaḥāl-ḵāraḵ, ʿtaḥār-ḵāraḵ, n. 1. mail-runner. 2. post-man. ʿtaḥāl-ʿārlīḵu, n. post-office. ʿtaḥāl-pettī (ʿtaḥāl-pettī) n. post-box, ʿtaḥāl-saḵtu (ʿtaḥāl maḵu) n. relay of bullocks as in journey by stage. ʿtaḥāl-vantī, n. stage coach. Loc. ʿU. ʿtaḥāl. n. the post for letters, a mail or pocket; relay of runners or carriers, for the conveyance of letters or other things, the post-office.

tajāvatū (tajāvatū) n. cheating, defrauding (C.G.) (T. tajāvācetu, tajāvatu, tabāvatu, K. tajāvati, tajāvatu) < U. < A. tajāvat / A. tajāwāt. m. distance, difference, distinction, disparity, distant, separate, faraway, remote, absent.

tapāla (tablā) n. see tapāla. Loc.

tapātār (tapātār) n. head-peon; see taṣātār (T. taṣaḏār, ḍaṣaḏār, K. dafṣāra, Mhr. daḏār).

tapāla (tablā) n. see tapāla. Loc. (T. tabāla, K. tabāla).

tan (dana) n. 1. holding the breath. 2. breath. Colloq. tan-piḏi-, (dana-piḏi) v. intr. to hold one's breath. tanmaḏāku-, (danaḵdaḵu) v. intr. to hold one's breath, tanmaṭi v. intr. to smoke. < U. < P. damā. m. breath, life, boasting, spring, ambition, cheerfulness, a moment, the stowing over a slow fire.

tampti (daŋgaḏi) n. cash, a small coin = 1/12 anna. < U. dampti / dampī. f. the eight part of a paisa or very nearly three dīms; in the emperor akbar's time, the dampti was rated one eighth of a dīm.
tamPortland (dambifi) n. see tampi, Colloq. (R. dambidi, dambidi).

tampura (tamburi) n. a kind of guitar producing the keynote. (R. tambura, tambur u. tamburi, tamburi, u. tamburu; f. tamburi; m. a kind of Turkish guitar; also a drum).

tampuri (tamburu) n. see tampurä "tampuri kipnarikul" (kippala kipu-13).

tampir (tambur) m. see tampuri.

tampurii (tambuuru) n. see tampuri. "tampuru mulaniko" (kongal-vitu-5).

tamaski (tamasuki) n. bond, note of hand (w). (T. tamassuk)
(U. A. tamassuk m. a note of hand, bond, obligation (pl. tamassukit).

tamigi (tamiga, tamiga) n. see tamigi (T. tamiga, K. tanase, M. tamiga).


tamad (tamads) n. see tamadu. Loc.

tamun (tamun) n. whole, entireness, completeness (w). (T. tamunu, K. tamunu). < U. tamun < A. tamun entire, perfect, complete.
tamān (tamān) n. 1. long trousers. 2. a kind of cloak worn by moors (w). (T. tamānu). < U. tamān < P. tambān / tambā. trousers, drawers.


tamukku (tamukku) n. drum for publishing orders. tamukku- (tamukkād) v. intr. and tr. 1. to tom-tom, publish orders by beat of drum. 2. to give unnecessary publicity to a news. Colloq. tamukku-p-pōtu-, (tamukku-p-pōdu-) v. intr. and tr. the same meaning as tamukku-. Colloq. < U. ūmāk < P. tamkü. f. a small drum, a gong.

tamukkā (tamukkā) n. see tamukku. Colloq.

taykā (taykā) n. faqir's residence. Amam. < U. takya, < P. taka. m. pillow, a faqir's stand; the reserve of an army.

taykāl (taykāl) n. see taykā. Tj.

tayār¹ (tayār) n. readiness, preparedness (f. tayāra, k. tayāra, tayāru, m. tayār. mhr. tayār, tayār).
< U. tāyār < P. tāyār. ready, prepared, finished, complete, alert.

tayār² (tayār) adj. ready, see tayār¹.

tayānāṭṭu (tayānāṭṭu) n. see tayānāṭṭu.

tarkāṣṭu (darḵāṣṭu) n. tender, representation or petition, as for an assignment of land, for the cultivation of land, for farming any branch of the revenue, application, as for an appointment (R.T.) (T. darḵāṣṭu, darḵāṣṭu, čarḵāṣṭu, darḵāṣṭa. K. darḵāṣṭu, M. darḵāṣṭ, darḵāṣ. mhr. darḵāṣ) tarkāṣṭu-tār (darḵāṣṭu-dār) n. one who applies to Government for assignment of lands, one who makes a darḵāṣ; petitioner. (T. darḵāṣṭu-dāruḏu) tarkāṣṭu-uṇgu, n. petition for assignment of waste lands. tarkāṣṭu-uṇgu- (darḵāṣṭu-uṇgu-) v. tr. to obtain grant of waste land from the government, as for cultivation. < U. darḵāṣ < P. darḵāṣ. 2. application, request, entreaty, proposal, desire, wish, demand, petition, appeal or petition of appeal.

tārḵā (dargā) n. mosque, shrine of a mahomedan saint, place of religious resorts and prayer. mahā (T. dargā, dargā, dargā K. darogā). < U. dargāh < P. dargāh. f. a place, court, threshold; a mosque.

tarxivān (tarxivān) n. translation (T. tarjāmā, tarjāmā, tarjumān). < U. tarjāmā < A. tarjām / tarjum. m. translation, interpretation.
tarpū (darmā) n. 1. forcing payment, as of a debt, by sitting at the door of a debtor's house. 2. preventing others to work. < U. darānā < S. dharmā n. to place, to put down; to give in charge to hold, to seize, to catch, to lay hold of.

tarātūtu (tardūdu) n. exertion, endeavour, contrivance. < A. taraddud. m. irresolution, contrivance, deboating, rejecting, hesitation, fluctuating, suspension of judgment, anxious consideration. (pl. taraddudīt)

tarppāttu (tarppāṭtu, tarppīṭtu) n. 1. education, practice, training. 2. conduct, character "tarppāttu keṭṭavāl."

tarpar (darbār) n. court of a sovereign; royal audience; hall of audience, levee held by an Indian Prince or high English official (R.F.) silanāram tarparil āghi vuvipuli (Kanna. Vol. VI p. 87) (T. darabāru, darabār, dararias. K. darabār, darabiru, darbāru. M. darbār). < U. darābū < P. darbā. m. house, dwelling, court, hall of audience.

tarpīyattu (tarpīyattu) n. see tarppāttu.

tarjūs (darbūs) n. a water-melon, a kind of fruit (T. darbīja) < U. < P. tarbūj, tarbāz, tarbūz. m. a water-melon (Curcurbita citrullus).
tarpūj (darbūj) n. sc. tarpūs. Colloq.

tarmā (darmā) n. monthly pay, salary, wages (T. darmaha or darajā). < U. darmāh < P. dar-māhā. n. or dar-māhī. f. monthly wages, salary.


tarvillā (darvillā) adv. in this connection, sec tarvillā.

.tarjan (tarjān) n. see tarjāmā.

tarjānā (tarjānā) n. see tarjāmā (T. tarjumā, tarjāmā, tarjāmā, tarjumā, tarjumā, K. tarjumā).

.tarjā (darjā) n. grade, rank, class (T. darjā, darja, darajā K. darja). < U. daraja < A. darja (properly daraja). m. step, stair, gradation, degree, rank, station, act (of a play); a degree in a circle.

tarji (darji) n. tailor (T. darji) < U. < P. darzā. m. a tailor.

taran-kamāl (taran-kamāl) n. 1. inferior quality or class of land. 2. reduction from taram assessment or general percentage; reduction in old survey rates. < U. tarā-kamāl. the inferior quality or class of land.

land that is always under cultivation (R.T.) tarattütu-jäptä (taraddūdu-jābdā) n. account showing the species and quantity of the seed sown and the extent of the lands under cultivation etc. (R.T.) < U. taraddudd < A. taraddud n. irresolution, contrivance, debating, rejecting, hesitation, fluctuating, suspension of judgment, anxious consideration (pl. taraddudāt).

tarattūtu (taraddudu) n. see tarattūtu (w).

tarap-tār (tarap-dār, taraf-dār) n. inferior servant, as under a thalsdar. (T. tarafu-dāru, tarafudār) < U. tarafīdār < A. taraf-dār n. a partisan, a follower, a Secretary, an assistant, a subordinate officer of revenue and police, adj. partial, prejudiced.

tarapju (tarapju) n. 1. party, faction, side. 2. office rank. 3. government lands (T. tarafu, taraf. K. tarapu). < U. taraf < A. taraf or taraf. f. direction side, margin, corner, quarter, extremity, towards.

tarapju-tāraŋ (tarappu-dāran) n. see tarap-tār.

tarav (tarav) n. see tarapju.

taravvu-tāraŋ (taravvu-dāran) n. see tarap-tār.

tarā (tarā) n. sort, kind, manner, mode "tarātaram pūrṭuṃ pūcū" (T. tarahā, K. tarahā). < U. tarab < A. tarbh or taraf. f. manner, mode, position, establishment ejection, throwing.
tarācu (tarāsu) n. 1. balance "tarācu-pigutta-pīn"
(tirumān. 2918) 2. scale of balance. 3. a measure
of weight = 800 palams. 4. libra in a zodiac. 5. the
second naksatra (cūtā). (T: trāṣu, trāja, tarāsu,
tarācu-k-kācu (tarāsu-kāsu) n. old copper coins with
the figure of weighing scales on one side, issued by
East-India Company for use in Bombay. tarācu-k-kuntu
(tarāsu-guṇa) n. weight. tarācu-k-kol (tarāsu-k-kol)
n. beam of a balance. tarācu-t-tattu (tarāsu-tattu)
n. scale of a balance. tarācu-nu̇, n. needle or index
of a balance. tarācu-p-atī (tarāsu-ppaṭī) n. weight
tarācu-mu̇, n. needle or index of a balance. tarācu-
ujai, n. tarācuci (tarāsūsi) n. needle or index of
a balance. < U: tarāzu < P: tarāsū. f. a scale, a
balance.

tarāppu (tarāppu) n. accommodation, ladder (M: navi. 174).
prob. < A: taraf / ḍ taraf or taraf. f. direction,
side, margin, corner, quarter, extremity, towards.

tari (tari) n. wet land, opp. to kuski (T: tari, tari).
< U: tari < P: terı̄. f. moisture, water (in opp. to
kuski, dry land). wet lands applied to the cultivation
of rice and other vegetables requiring much
moisture, sugar.

taricu (tarisu) n. see tari. (K: tarasu, M: tarisu
(Īṣu. 2, 71).

taripīt (tarīḍ) n. see tarppīṭtu, Loc. taripīṭ-ecy, v.
tr. to train up, as a novice.
tarīm vilā (tarīm vilā, darīm vilā) adv. in this connection, afterwards, subsequently, hereinafter, used in official correspondence to connect the substance of the communication with the salutation with which it usually opens (C.G. 83) (f. tarīm lilā, tarīm lilā, tarīm vilā, tarivillā, darīm lilā, darivillā, darīm vilā, K. darīm vilā, darivillā). < U. dar-in-wi-lā < P. dar-in-wi-lā at this time; in this case; by these presents.

tarivillā (tarivillā, darivillā) n. see tarivillā (C.G. 103).

tariyāptu (dariyāptu) n. 1. enquiry, investigation. 2. discovery, detection. 3. dispute. Tinn. (T. daryāfti dariyāftu, dariyāft, K. dariyāpti, Mkr. dariyāpat, dariyāpati), < U. daryāft. < P. dar-yāft. perception understanding, knowledge, attainment, acquisition, discovery, inquiry, investigation.

tariyāptu (dariyāptu) n. see tariyāptu. Tinn.

tarivillā (tarivillā, darivillā) adv. see tarivillā (C.G. 103) (f. tarivillā).


tarōpastu (darōbastu) n. entire, whole (C.C.) (T. darōbastu, darōbst, derobust, derobast. K. darōbstu).
< U. darobast. < P. darobast. all, entire, the whole of an estate, an opposed to a qusmat, or share of it.

tallāl (dallāl) n. broker, intermediary. Loc. < A. dallāl. m. a broker, a salesman.


talāqpu (talāppu, talābbu) n. salary, pay (W.C. 504)
(T. talabu) < U. talāfi. < A. talab. f. pay, wages, salary, desire, wish, inquiry, demand, request, application, sending for.

talāyattu (dalāyattu) n. liveried attendant, peon.
(T. dalāyatu, dalāyatu, āhalāyatu). < U. dalāith/ dhalāit, an armed attendant or peon.

talāl (dalāl) n. broker (C.C.) (T. dalāli, dalāli, dhalāli.
K. dalāli, dallāli, dalāli, dallyā. M. dalāl) < U. dallāl < A. dallāl. m. a broker, a salesman.

talāli (dalāli) n. brokerage (T. dalāli) < U. dallālī.
< A. dallālī. f. brokerage, the business of a broker.

talāṣi (talāṣi) n. enquiry, detection (C.C.) (T. talāṣu,
search, study, inquiry (talāṣī - one who searches goods & c.)
tavatāyaṁ (tavātāyaṁ) n. affliction, straits, (j) tavatāyi-,
11. v. intr. to be in straitened circumstances (w).
< U. tavāi. < P. tawāl. f. distress, misfortune.

tavalattu (davalatta) n. managing, reigning, governing (w).
< U. daulat < A. daulat. f. happiness, felicity, richness, wealth; fortune, prosperity, state, empire or kingdom, cause, occasion, effect, means (w).

v tavā (tavā) n. i. a kind of iron-plate on which tōsai, rotti etc. are baked. (Loc.) 2. a frying pan.
< P. tavā, tawā. m. the iron plate on which bread is baked; the part of a hakka to which tobacco is fixed; or the tobacco itself, an iron mirror.

tavāl (tavāl) n. see tapāl.

tavici (tavisu) n. 1. small seat, stool, mat to sit on.
"kōla-t-taviciṁ mitikkiṁ" (Tirukkō. 239). 2. mat.
"ceviṇai-t-taviciṁ" (Cīlap. 16, 37) (w). 3. mattress.

tavil (tavil) n. a kind of two headed drum "cēntavil canātalkē" (Tirupati. 550). < U. tabl. < A. tabal.
m. a drum, a tambourine.

tavūtu (tavūtu) n. 1. running, galloping. 2. invasion, incursion, military expedition. < U. daur. f. run,
incursion, attack, assault, endeavour, race, struggle, effort, career, military expedition.


tavul¹ (tavul) n. see tavil. Colloq.

tavul² (daul, davul) n. estimate, especially of probable revenue; which a district or estate may be expected to yield. < U. daul. < A. daul. state, condition, statement of revenue items.

tavulattu (davulattu) n. see tavalattu. Colloq.

tavuji (tavuji) n. allowance made to land holders; pension (T. tavajji). < U. taujīh < A. taujīn. f. calling one's attention, explaining, accounting for, adjustment of accounts, assessment; a description.

talukkā (taulkka) n. 1. mica. 2. small round piece of mica worn on the forehead by women. talukka-pottu (talukkappottu) n. small round piece of mica worn on the forehead by women. < U. talq. < P. talq. m. tale, mica.

tanikki (tanikki) n. see tanikkai (T. tanikī, tanakī, tanakkī, tankī, tanakhi; K. tanikī, tanakki, tanikhi).

tanikkai (tanikkay) n. audit, investigation. < U. tanajīn < A. tanajnīn. f. cleaning, polishing, deciding disputes, investigation, search, ascertaining, verification of accounts & c.
tanīkī (tanīkī) n. see tanīkkī.

tanīyā (tanīyā) n. waist band. <U. tanīyā/taniyā. n. a kind of covering for the waist.

tajvīj (tajvīj) n. endeavour. <A. tajwīz. f. approbation, inquiring into, examining, considering, contrivance, sentence, judgment, trial, plan, permission.

tajvīs (tajvīs) n. 1. investigation, inquiry, examination.
2. judgment, sentence (C.S.). <U. Tajwīz. <A. tajwīz f. approbation, inquiring into, examining, considering, contrivance, sentence, judgment, trial, plan, permission.

tajkā (dajkā) n. hand writing, signature (C.S.) (T. daskatu, dust kuttu, K. dasakattu, daskatu)
tajkāt-tār (dajkāt-dār) n. signatory (C.S.)
<U. dastkāt <P. dast-khāt. n. signature, a manuscript, a chirography.

tastak (dastak) n. 1. summons or orders to appear as before a judge. 2. pass (T. dastak) <P. Dastak. f. clapping of the hands tapping at a door, a pass, passport, summons, commission.

tastār-tār (dastār-dār) n. record-keeper, registrar, accountant, inferior office servant who prepares writing materials and arrange the books of the establishment (R.P.) <U. āftār-dār. <P. daftār-dār. a registrar, a recorder.
tastar-pantu (dastar-bandu) n. record-keeper, registrar, accountant, inferior office servant who prepares writing materials and arrange the books of the establishment (R.P.) see taptar-pantu. < U. daftar-band. < P. daftar-band. m. a man employed in preparing articles of stationery, and in ruling and binding office books.

tastaran (dastaram) n. 1. bundle of documents, and papers tricd in a cloth, record, registrar, account; the whole body of papers pertaining to an office or to the records of a case. 2. the office in which the public records are kept (C.G.) < U. daftar. < P. daftar. m. a book, journal, record.


tastā (dastā) n. bundle of 24 papers (T. dastā, K. dastu, 14hr. dasta). < U. dasta. < P. dasta. m. a handle, a paste, a quire of paper; a bundle consisting of twenty-four arrows, a handful; a skein of thread; a division of an army; a brigade.

tastāvōju (dastāvēju) n. see tastavōsu.

tastira-pantu (dastira-bandu) n. see tastar-pantu (C.G.)
tastiram (dastirah) n. see tastaram (C.G.)

tastik (tastik) n. grant or allowance in money to temples on lieu of the nāqiyan lands resumed under the Muhammadian rule. (G.Tn.D. 1.812) (T. tasadīk, tastikku, K. tasādīlī, M. tasātikī). < U. tasadduq < A. tasadduq. M. alms, giving alms (particularly with a religious view), sacrificing, devoting.

tastu (dastu) n. money on hand; revenue realised by the headman of a village but not remitted to the treasury; any collection of money (C.G.) (T. dastu, dast. Mahr. dast). < U. dast. < F. dast. the actual collections, (as opposed to sist, the assessment).

tastür (dastür) n. 1. custom, usage (A.F.). 2. customary fee, perquisite, commission (A.F.). (T. dastūrī, dastūrī, dastūrī). < U. dastūrī < A.F. dastūr. M. custom, fashion, mode, manner, a minister, senator, modus, regulation. < P. dastūri. f. perquisites paid to servants by one who sells to their master, a gratuity varying in amount in different places from one to three per cent, leave, licence, congé.

tastūrī (dastūri) n. custom, usage (C.G.) see tastür.

(T. dastūrī, dasturī, dastūrī. K. dastūrī, dastūrī)

tahasīl (tahasīl) n. collection, especially of public revenue derived from the land, the revenue collected. (T. tahasīlu, tahail, tahail, K. tapasīlu, tāsīlu, M. takū-tāsīlī, Mahr. tahasīlī, Guj. tehesīl)
tākkal (dākkal) n. 1. registration, entry (C-G) 2. giving of a notice (C-G) 3. taking procession, occupancy (C-G) 4. information, news, intimation 5. connection Loc. tākkal-say-, (dākkal-say-) v tr. to file as documents etc., in court (T. dākkal, dākkal) dākkal-illāta --ācau (dākkal-illādappēccau) n. unsubstantiated or inconsistent statement (v). < U. dākhil. < A. dākhil entering, penetrating, arriving, taking procession, entry in a book (adjectively) entered, produced.


tākkalā (dākkalā) n. 1. entry in an account 2. giving of a notice. (T. dākkala, dākala K. dākhala).

< U. dākha. < A. dākhalā/dākha. m. a record or money, a list or entry, a muster-roll; a concern, or business, a connexion.

tākkalā-mōkkalā (dākkalā-mōkkalā) n. redupl. of tākkalā. giving of a notice.

tākkīdu (tākkīdu) n. injunction, command, order (N-G) (T. tākkīdu, tākīdu, takīdu K. tākiti, tākīdu. M. tākīlī. *r, tākīdu. < U. tāku. < s. tākī. f. confirmation superindence, ascertaining, injunction.)
tākittu (tākattu) n. ability, power (T. tākhatu, K. tākattu). < A. tāqat/ A. tāqat. f. strength, power, force, patience, ability.

tākatu (tākatu) n. see tākattu. Colloq.

tākāyattu (tākāyattu) conj. until (T. tāgāyattu, tāgāyati or tāgāyati). < U. takāyac. until.

tākitu (tākitu, tākīdu) n. see tākittu.

tāṅka (tāṅka) n. tonga, wheeled conveyance by two ponies. Loc. (T. tāṅka). < U. tāṅga. m. a small two-wheeled car (without covering, and on which one person only can sit). (in Dakh) it means the rostrum or pole part of a Hindu car, to which the bullocks are yoked.

tācā (tācā, tāja) n. enthusiasm, vivacity (w). tācā-macālā (tācā-macālā) n. a medicinal preparation to instil spirit in horses (Guvācā-186). < U. tācā. < P. tāza. fresh, fat, young, green, tender, raw, happy, pleased.

tācil (tācil) n. . . collection, especially of the public revenue derived from the land, the revenue collected. 2. office of the tahsildar. 3. tahsildar. 4. a revenue taluk. < U. tācil (< A. tāsil. f. collection (particularly revenues) it also denotes the district allotted to a collector; gain, acquisition, profit, attainment).

tācil-tār (tācil-dār) n. see takcil-tār.

tācīl-tār (tācil-dār) n. see takcil-tār. Nān.
tāsu (tāsu) n. 1. gong to strike the hour (w). 2. an hour
< A. sā'at. 2. a moment, minute, hour, a watch or clock.

tāpa1 (tāpa) n. see tāpa.

tāpa2 (dāpa) n. 1. boiled gram for feeding a horse. 2. light refreshment (C.G.) (T. dāna, dāñā) <U. dāna <F. dāna.
2. a grain, seed, speck, plimple, corn.

tattu (dādā) n. 1. justice. 2. complaint, representation.
< U. dād < F. dād. f. a gift, giving, law, equity, justice, revenge (in comp. it denotes given, bestowed, as khusadhā, given by Gō, etc.

x tattu (dādā) n. 1. grand-father. 2. father. 3. a rowdy, a strong man. < U. dādā. n patroalgrand-father, a
clear brother, father.

x tatt (dādā) n. plaintiff, complaint (C.G.) < U. dādā.
< F. dādā. n plaintiff, a complainant.

tattu-yaṇālu (dādā-yaṇālu) n. sign, indication. indr.
< U. dād dāriyād. < F. dādī-yaṇālu. a complaint, one suing for justice.

tāptā (tāptā) n. silk cloth (C.G.) (T. tāptes, tāptes tāptes. K. tāptā) < U. tātā < A. tētā. m. a kind
of silk, taffeta; a colour in pigeons and horses, glassy cream-colour.
tāpe (tābē) n. 1. dependent, follower, subordinate (C.G.)
   < A. tābī', dependent, subject.

tāpēdār (tābedār) n. dependant, follower, subordinate
   < A. tābī'-dār. dependant, follower.

tān (dān) n. price (C.G.) < U. dān. m. price, the name of
   a copper coin, etc.

tāmās (dāmās) n. fair and equitable distribution (R.F.)
   (T. dāmāsā, dāmēsā, dāmāsīyī, dāmēsā). < U. dāmāsahī/
   dāmāsahī. f. proportioning, equal assessment, divi-
   dend (of a bankrupt's property), composition of a debt.

tāmāṣā (dāmāsā) n. average (w). < U. dāmāsahī/dāmāsahī. f.
   proportionating, equal assessment, dividend (of a
   bankrupt's property), composition of a debt.

tāmāsā (dāmāsā) n. rate, proportion, distribution (C.G.)
   see tāmās.

tāyattu (tāyattu) n. see tāyittu. Loc.

tāyi (dāyi) n. claimant, plaintiff (C.G.) (T. dāyī, dāyī).
   < U. dāi. < A. cāī. m. a well wisher, one who
   prays for the welfare of another, a plaintiff; one
   who instigates another to anything, instigator;
   author, cause.

tāyittu (tāyittu) n. 1. small gold or silver case worn on
   the person as amulet; cylindrical tellisman. 2. an
tār (dār) part. a termination indicating owner. Ex. "jākīrtār". carkkil-tār (carkkil-dār) n. executive officer in charge of a circle. Loc. suvāstiyantār (suvāstiy-dār) n. holder of free and hereditary lands and rights especially applied to brahmins (R.T.) pōkkīya-tār (pōkkīya-dār) n. pōkkīya-tārān n. usufructuary mortgagee (C.G.) manu-tār (manu-dār) n. one who prays or makes a request in writing. Mod. manu-tāri, n. (fem. of manu-tār) women petitioner. Mod. māttā-tār (māttā-dār) n. incapable, incompetent persons (Tīvā). vinnappā-tār (vinnappā-dār) n. petitioner. < U. dār. < P. dār. m. a gallows, a gibbet, an impaling stake (in comp.) it means possessing, a possessor, a lord; a master.

tārīppu (tārippu) n. 1. estimation, guess (w). 2. recommendation, commendation. 3. causing to excel, encouraging, as a pupil "avānai-tārippu-n-paṇṇīnā" (w). < U. tārī. < A. tarī. f. praising, asserting, explaining, description, a table of rates of export and import duties; hence the European term "tarif".

tārī-pāri (dārībāri) n. relative merit "tārīpārikā".

Turintu cakala campaṇṇañ ciyyum (Kānā) kiraṇaṇaṇyan-
117) part. <P. darbārī of or belonging to the court, a courtier; the elegant and polished language of the court (in contradiction to bāzārī).

tārik (tārīk) n. date (w). (T. tārikhu, tārīk, tārīkhu, K. tārīku, tārikhu). < U. tārikhu, tārīkhu. < L. tārīk. f. date, era, annals, history.

tārōka (dārōgā) n. superintend of poons (w). (T. dārōga K. dārōga. Mhr. dārōgā, dārōgā). < U. dārōgha. < P. dārogha. m. the head man of an office, the perfect of a town or a village; a superintend of the police & c., an overseer.

tāl (dāl) n. sec tāl. Loc.

tālāppu (tālābālu) n. tank (w). < P. tālāb, tālāv. m. an artificial pond, a reservoir of water, a tank.

tālim-kānā (tālim-kānā) n. fencing ground (tāćōna in Carītīrām. p. 224) (C. tālimkānā). < A. tālim + P kānā. it is in common usage with the same meaning.

tālukā (tālukā) n. sec tālukā Loc.

tālukā (tālukā) n. 1. connection, dependence, possession, property (C.G.) 2. dependency, revenue sub-division, convenient division of a district for purposes of revenue administration. 3. court of justice (yāl. aka) (T. tālūk, tālukā, tāluk, K. tālūka, tālūka, tālukā, M. tālūkā. Mhr. tālukā).
< U. tāllūka < A. ta'lluq, m. relationship, connection, dependence, consideration, reflection, commerce, correspondence, property, possession, appertaining, a manner, lordship, a lease in perpetuity, a subdivision of a ḍilā' or country, the latter consisting of several ta'alluqā.

tāllūkā² (tāllūkā) n. a small ear ornament. Loc. < U. tālā.
the same meaning.

tālūkā (tālūkā) n. see tālūkā¹.

tāvānī (tāvānī, ḍāvānī) n. 1. a piece of cloth worn generally by girls over their petticoat. 2. pieces from the shroud kept as relic of the deceased. chr. 3. saddle-cloth. Loc. (T. ḍāvānī, ḍāva'nī, ḍāvānī, ēnī). < U. ḍāmanī. < P. ḍāmanī. f. scrap of the shroud kept by relations of the deceased; a saddle cloth; furniture, housings, an ornament worn on the forehead.


tālā (dālā) n. comparison (C.G.)< U. dālā. comparison.
tāp (tāp) n. 1. piece goods. Collq. 2. piece of vegetables in curry broth. (U. thān. m. a piece of cloth, a stall for cattle, a manager, a piece (of coin).)

tājā (tājā) n. 1. that which is new or fresh. 2. enthusiasm, vivacity. 3. comfort. 4. training (T. tājā) tājā-kalam (tājākalam) n. post-script (T. tājākalam) (C.G.) tājā-pānū (tājā-pānū) v. tr. 1. to refresh, to comport one in sorrow. 2. to train. 3. to coax, flatter, to appease, conciliate by kind words or deeds. Collq. tājā-pirāti (tājā-pirādi) n. fair copy (C.G.) < U. tūzā < P. tūza. fresh, fat, young, green, tender, raw, happy, pleased.

tājīyā (tājīyā) n. a secret symbol of Mahommedan (Ahm). (T. tajyā, dt. 13.10.63). < A. tāziyā m. condolence, comforting, a representation or model of the tomb of Husain and Husain, which is thrown into the river at the anniversary of the 10th of the Muharram.

tikku-viyāti (tikku-viyādi) n. endemic disease (T.L.)
< U. dik< A. digv. m. teasing, trouble + Ta. viyāti, disease.


tikiri (tigiri) adj. another, different, see tikar. tikiri-kōrītu (tigiri-kōrītu) n. court outside the jurisdiction of a particular court (C.G.) tikiri-jīllā (tigiri-jīllā) n. another or a different district


(C. G. 57) U. digar. P. digar/digār. other, another, once more, again.

tīnēl (tīnēl) n. boat, swain, mate, sweetheart. U. tānēl /
tīnēl. mate, boat, swain.

timākku (dimmākku) n. conceit, arrogance, haughtiness. 
Loc. U. digmāk. A. dimāk/damāk. the
brain, pride, haughtiness, the organ of small.

timākku (dimākku) n. see timākku. Loc.
til (dīl) n. heart, courage. U. dīl. n. heart, mind, soul.
tillānā (tillānā) n. a kind of song (mus) "tillānā nokop-
ānapāl" U. P. tillānā. a kind of song.

tillānā (tillānā) n. see tillānā (Colloq.)

til-pesantu (dil-pesantu) n. a kind of superior mango (G.
agreeable to the heart, desirable.

tilli (dillī) n. see tillī.

tillāsā (dillāsā) n. encouragement (T. dilāsā) U. dilāsā. 
< V. dilāsā. m. comfort, consolation.

tivācī (dīvācī) n. see tivācī.

tivānam (dīvānam) n. 1. Muhaiman governent "Kālanti-
vānamānā patinālē" (Piruppaṇi. natural-t-tala-10) 
2. expenditure from temple funds (T. divānam. 
Mīr. dīvāp). U. dīvānī. P. dīvānī. the office 
of the King's dīvān, and superintendence of the ad-
mnistration of civil justice.
tivāl (divāl) n. bankruptcy, insolvency (C.G.) (T. divāla, divālā, divālu, K. divāli, Mhr. divāle, divālu)
tivāl-arji (divāl-arji) n. petition in bankruptcy, insolvency petition. Nadr. tivāl-ešṣ, (divāl-eṣṣ-
) v. intr. to become a bankrupt, to seek the benefit of the insolvency act (C.G.) (U. divālā / dewālā).
m. bankruptcy.

tivālā (divālā) (n. see tivāl. Loc.


tivān (divān) n. 1. prime minister, chief officer of a native state. 2. head officer, of the revenue or financial department (R.F.) (T. divānu, divān. K. divānā, divānā. Mhr. divān). tivān-pakātūr (divān-
< T. diwān. m. a tribunal, a steward, the collector general of a province on the part of his majesty (next in rank to the nāzim), whose business it is to superintend the lands and collections, and the remittance of them to court; to grant sanads under his seal (with the approbation of the nāzim) to zamāndārs, jāγīr dārs & c., the steward of any man of rank, as the title is now adopted by the principal servants of the zamāndār, and those of English gentlemen are also called diwān, the term is sometimes used to express the bags in which the records and other papers are kept, it is also applied to a book or collection of poetical pieces of the species called ghilāl and qasīdān. q.v., the rhymes of the different poems ending successively with letter in the alphabet.
tīvānī (dīvānī) n. place of justice (w), (T. dīvānī).  
< U. dīvānī. < P. dīvānī, the office of the King's dīvān, and superintendence of the administration of civil justice.

tīnicu (dīnusu) n. kind, sort, grade (yāl. akan) (T. tīnicu, dīnicu, jinas, jins) tīnicu-vāri. n. according to kind (T. dīnuvāra, T. dīnuvāri). < U. Jīnis < A. gīnis. f. genus, kind, species, sort, family, race, goods, merchandise, morals, grain, commodities, produce.

tīnicu (dīnusu) n. see tīnicu. Loc.


tīvān (dīvān) n. see tīvān.

tīvānam1 (dīvānam) n. council of Muhhamadan king. POND.  
< P. dīvān. m. a tribunal, a steward, the collector-general of a province on the part of his majesty (next in rank to the nākim) whose business it is to superintend the lands and collections and the remittance of them to court, etc., see tīvān.

tīvānam2 (dīvānam) n. madness, insanity < P. divānā / P. dīvānā. mad, insane, inspired.

tīntatākā (tīntaţākā) n. scattering, squandering, spoiling, dispersion (T. tīntāragā for tīntāragā).
tītīr (tītār) n. scattering, squandering, spoiling, dispersion, waste. (< U. tīnteraḥ. < S. tīn-terah. dispersed, scattered.>

tīgār (dīnār) n. the name of coin during the Muslim rule in India. (< F. dīnār, m. the name of a coin, a ducat.>

tulākānī (dukkanī) n. that which pertains to a shop. Loc. (< U. dukhānī. < F. dukan / dukkān, f. a shop.>

tulkaṭī (tukkaḍī) n. 1. piece, bit. Loc. 2. any relish. Loc. adj. insignificant (< F. tukkaḍī, thukṣāḍī) 
(< U. tukān / tukaḍī, m. a bit, a portion, morsel.>

tukkaṭī (tukkaḍī) n. 1. division of a district. 2. piece, bit. adj. insignificant. (< U. tukri / tukri, m. a bit, a portion, morsel.>

tukkaṭī (tukkaḍī) n. see tukkaṭī.

tukkaṭī (tukkaḍī) n. see tukkaṭī.


tukāṭī (tukkāḍī) n. see tukkaṭī. (< T. tukkāḍī, tukkaḍī.>

tutti (tutti) n. deduction from the wages of a person made because of his absence from work. (< U. shūṭṭī, cut. f. remission, leaving, remission of revenue, striking off hand or playing loose infencing.>

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tuppattā (duppattā) n. 1. a coarse cotton cloth used to cover oneself in cold weather. 2. veil, cloth used by purava woman for covering themselves on public occasions. 3. sheet, table-cloth, cotton-blanket. 4. a fine cloth worn by men over their shoulders. Colloq. "lānci nākar tuppattā" (Karna, Vol. VI, p. 128) (T. duppattī, duppattā, duppata, duppattā; duppattī) < U. du-pattā / do-pattā. m. (two-breadth-thed) a kind of veil in which there are two breadths.

tuppatti (duppathi) n. see tuppattā.

tuniyn (duiniyn) n. 1. country, district (w). 2. world. < U. duiniyn < A. duniyn. f. the world (either as being near and present or as worthless); (not) people.

tupāci (dubāsi) n. see tupāśi (v).

tupākki (tupākki) n. see tupākki.

tupāci (dubāsi) n. see tupāśi. Colloq.

tupārā (dubārā) n. twice, double, unnecessary expenditure. (T. dubārā, K. dubārī). < U. dubārā. < P.S. do or dū-brā, dubārā, twice, a second time over again.

tupān (tupān, tufān) n. cyclone, typhoon. < U. A. tu fanc. cyclones.

tupāśi (dubāśi) n. 1. interpreter. 2. Indian agent attached to a European mercantile firm, acting as broker. (T. dubāśi, dubāśi, tibrhasi). U. dubāśi. P.S. do-shāsiyā. m. an interpreter.

tumpāl (dumbāl) n. inam land held free of assessment or at a favourable rent. (w) (T. dumbāla). carva tumpāla inām, (carva dumbālāta inām) n. carva tumālā (sarve tumālā) n. (R. T.). tumpāla māniyam (dumbāla māniyam) n. tumpālā (dumpāla) n. an order giving up the government share of produce. tumpālā inām (dumbāla inām) n. inām land held free of assessment or at a favourable rent. (R. T.) tumpālā māniyam (dumbāla māniyam) n. inām land held free of assessment or at a favourable rent. (W. G.). tumāl (dumal) n. inām land held free of assessment or at a favourable rent. (w). tumālā (dumalā) n. inām land held free of assessment or at a favourable rent. (w). carva-tumālā (w). land granted rent-free under a dumbāl or sanad. < U. dumbāl. the same meaning.
turkai (durgay) n. tomb or shrine of a Muhammadan saint (w. < P. dargah. f. a place, court, threshold, door, a mosque.

turastu (durastu) n. cleanliness. (T. durastu, durustu, K. durastu) < U. durast. < P. durust. right, fit, proper, just, true, well, safe, sound, entire, straight, accurate.

turāy (turāy) n. an ornament for the head made of pearls etc., "corukļa kalā muttāt-turāyālākām" (Vigali viśu... (T. turā, turāyi, turāyi. K. turāyi, turāya). < U. turā. < h. ġurra. m. an ornament worn in the turban, a ringlet, a curl, a nosagay, a plume of feathers.

turukkam (turukkam) n. turkistan. "tonalattā turukkam micirām" (pārati. töttirap=1 (p. 44). 2. turks.
< U. K. turk, turk, a soldier, a musalmān.


turustu (durustu) n. 1. repair, mending. Colloq. 2. that which is right, proper. Loco < P. durust. right, fit, proper, just, true, well, safe, sound, entire, straight, accurate.

tulukkar (tulukkar) n. see turukkar. Loco. "tulukkas-cāmanti, n. a kind of flower.

tuvakku (tuvakku) n. gun, fire lock, musket, see tuppākki
tuva (duva) n. prayer, Loc. < A. du`a / A. du`ā. f. benediction, salutation, congratulation, prayer, wish, imprecation.

tuniya (duniya) n. world, Loc. < A. duniya. f. the world (either as being near and present, or as worthless) (also) people.

tussala (jussala) n. every two years, biennial (C.G.)

tuā (duā) n. see tuva.

tuti (duṭti) n. dhoti, cloth, garment (ka ni) < U. dhoti.
< S. dhoti. f. a cloth worn round the waist, passing between the legs and fastened behind.

tūt (dūt) n. milk. < U. dūh < S. dūh. m. milk, the juice (or milk) of certain bushes.

tekeō (dēksā) n. a cauldron (T. déksē, dēksā, dēkūsā, dēksi) < U. tekoē. < P. deko. dékā. m. deghi. f. a pot, a small cauldron.

teri (terīj) n. abstract of account, compiled from other detailed accounts (C.G.) (T. terji, teriji).
< U. teri`j / tiraj, an abstract of a long list of accounts & c.

tevaṭi (devaḍi) n. royal palace, əndr. (T. devaḍi)
< U. deori / D. deori / U. deorhi, a gate, a threshold, a door, antechamber.
tēvā (dēvā) n. giving, lending (C.G.); U. devī (<S. devā) m. a god; a deity, a giver; a liberal man.

tēnā (dēnā) n. giving, lending (C.G.); U. denī (<S. denā) (also dīnā) a. to give, to grant, to yield, to allow, to permit, to endit, let, resign, to cause, to produce, to lay eggs. m. giving.

tailkā (taylkā) n. 1. the place where a Muhammadan saint is interred. 2. fakir's hut. F. takya m. a pillow, a fakir's stand, the reserve of an army.

tailkāl (taylkāl) n. see tailkā.

tailā (tailā) n. woollen box, trunk (J). see taili.

taili (tayli) n. purse, pouch (w). (T. tayili)
< U. shaili; F. thaila m. thailiyā; F. a purse, tied round the waist, a bag, the scrotum.

tailāttu (taylāttu) n. 1. appointment (C.G.); 2. peon, personal attendant (C.G.); (T. tyanat, tainat)
Tailāttu-c-dēvakan (taynāttu-c-cāvakan) n. a volunteer pro. < U. tainat. < A. tāyīnat. m. appointments, command, a garrison, business.

tolkan (tokkan) n. lawsuit (yāl-aka); of <U. tokkan.
Law suit.

tokam (togam) n. estimate, total, toka-k-kāraŋ, n. one who estimates (w) tokam-pār-; (togam-pār-) v. tr. to estimate, value, as the produce of a field (w).
< U. tokha; / thok. m. amount, heap, ready money, share, portion.
toppanai (toppaṇai) n. a form of obeisance to Lord Ganapāsa, in which the hands are crossed over each other, the finger grasp the ear-lobes and the motions of sitting and standing are gone through alternatively.

"vājarkai kūjiipi toppanai kūṭṭu vacai paripara par giáta varcoṇṇai" (Tiruppi. vinayakar tuti. 5).

cf. <U.-topāi <A. tauba. m. penitence, conversion promising to sin no more.

toppi (toppi) n. 1. a kind of head-dress. "toppiyu mukāt-stitτai-t-tulakkka mUnaṛkā" (Tiruvāta, pu. kutirai-yiṭ-16). 2. cap worn underneath a turban, Mahāyāna.

j. toppe, sola hat, pith hat, sun hat. 4. integments or areca-flower (w) toppi-k-kattai (toppi-k-kattay) n. sticks of posts set up in shallow waters to indicate the course of the channel, as having straw on the top to make them conspicuous (j) toppi-k-kal-, (toppi-k-kal) n. ortholithic stone with a wide cross-slab (HM. 915) toppi-k-kārara (toppi-k-kārara) n.

Europeans, as hat wearers (w). toppi-p-pūru-, (toppi-p-pūru) v. tr. 1. to cap, decive. 2. to confound and ruin: toppi-maṭal (toppi-maṭal) n. integument of the areca-flower (j). <U. topi / toppi. f. a hat.

tōdkā (tōdku) n. hand-gun (w). <U. tupāk (Turk. topak / tūpak. f. a musket.

tōkar (tōkar) n. see takkar1.

tōṭā (tōṭā) n. cartridge, wadding (T. tōda, tōṭā).

< U. tota / totā. m. loss, deficiency, a cartridge, a candle’s end.
tṓta (tṓža) n. 1. an amulet. 2. gold bracelet, as a reward of merit. tṓta-pṓtu- (tṓža-pṓdu) v. intr., to present tṓta, as to scholars in recognition of their merit. < U. tora. < S. torā. m. scarcity, want, a purse, a bag containing one thousand rupīs, the match of a gun, a bank, an island, a bar, a plough-share, a piece of rope, an ornament like a chain.

tṓta2 (tṓža) adv. a little, some, less. tṓta tṓta (tṓža tṓža) a little. " tṓta tṓta mālum" Loc. < U. thorā, thorā, thor. a little, small, scarce, seldom, some, less.

tṓti (tṓdī) n. a specific melody type (cilap. 8, 35, urai) < U. toqī. / tṓqi. f. the name of a musical mode or ragini.

tṓtti (dṓtti) n. see tū́ti. Colloq.

tṓppara (tṓppara, tṓbbarā) n. 1. leather bag used in feeding horses. 2. leather bucket for drawing water (t. tṓparā). < U. tobra / tobra (also tobrea or tobra). m. the bag out of which horses eat their corn.

tṓppa (tṓpā) n. tribute (w) < U. tohfa. < A. tuhfa. a curiosity, a present (adj. rare, uncommon, excellent, admirable, nice, beautiful, wonderful, odd, singular).

tṓppār (dṓbbar) n. couplet, that which is double. Loc. < U. dobār. < S. dobār. double, twofold.
töppi-karanaṃ (töppi-karanaṃ) "see toppanaṃ."

töppu-karanaṃ (töppuk-karanaṃ) "see toppanaṃ."

 töpoi (töpl) "see töpl."

tölā (tölā) "weight of a rupee. < U. tōla. < S. tolā. m., one rupī weight, a denomination of weight, consisting of a number of māhas, which varies in different parts of India."

tōli (dōli) "litter, dooly. < U. doli. < S. doli. f., a kind of sedan, an inferior sort of palanquin commonly called "a dooly."

tōvati (dōvati) "see tūṭi."

tölā (dōli) "litter, dooly, a kind of sedan. < U. dola. < S. doli. f., a kind of sedan, an inferior sort of palanquin commonly called a "dooly."

tōli (dōli) "see tölā and tōli."

tōnti (dōnti) "1. friendship. 2. friend. < U. < P. dostī. f., friendship, love, affection."

tōstu (dōstu) "friend. < U. < P. dost. m., a friend, a sweetheart."

tautu (dāvdu) "1. gallop, running. 2. invasion, incursion, military, expedition. < U. davor. f., run, incursion, attack, assault, endeavour, race, struggle, effort, career, military expedition."
taul (dawl) n. valuation, estimate, especially of revenue. 
< U. dawle. m. manner, method, mode, shape, fashion, 
form, estimate of assets for the purpose of assessments.

taulattu (dawlattu) n. managing, reigning, governing (w)*. 
< A. daulat. see tavalattu.

nakkarā (nakkarā) n. a large kettle-drum. Loc. < A. nakara 
nagqrā. m. a kettle drum.

nakdi (nakdi) n. a kind of braid ornamentally stitched on 
to the borders of garments and curtains (G.Ty. D. 1. 
161) (T. nakdi, nakī, nakhi). < U. nakshi: silver 
or gold lace, laced silk.

nakti (nagdi, nakdi) n. treasury (C.G. 145) nakti-cittā 
(nagdi-cittā) n. account showing cash receipts in 
a treasury (C.G. 145) nakti-jana-karocu, (nagdi-
janā-karocu) n. account of cash receipts and dis-
bursements (C.G.)*. < A. nagdi: / A. nagdi: monied, 
abounding in cash, payable in cash or ready money 
(goods). nakti-gumāỵtā, n. a cash keeper.

nakā (nakā) n. picture, plan, map (C.G. 57) (T. nakā, 
nakā. K. nakasi, nakasa, nakasi, nakasu, naks, 
naksah). < A. nakā: m. a portrait, & c. model, 
pattern, a map, plan, chart, delineation.

nakat (nakad, nagad) n. ready money, cash (C.G.) (T. nagadu, 
K. nagadi, M. nakuti. Mr. nagad) * nakattu-jāṃṭhā. 
cash security (C.G.) nakat-pāpu (nagad-pāpu) n. a
tax on tank fishery, on the houses of those not engaged in agriculture, and on coconut, mango and tamarind topes (R.T.) < A. naqda / A. nagd or naqda: m. ready money, cash.

nakati (nakadi) n. 1. person having ready money. 2. bullion, gold or silver in the mass. 3. land revenue in money (R.T.). 4. treasury (C.G.) (T. nakadi, nakdil, nagdi). < U. naqdi < A. naqdi: coined, a bounding in cash, payable in cash or ready money (goods).

nakara (nagar, nakara) n. a large kettle-drum "nakaramulanka" (Kopai vitu. 506) (T. nagara, nakhara. K. nagare, nagara). nakara mantapan (nagaramandabam) n. kettle drum sections established by Tirumalai Naik along the road from Sri Villiputtur to his palace at Madura for announcing the completion of the worship of the Goddess at Sri Villiputtur, after which he would take his food. < U. nagara < A. nagara / naqara: m. a kettle drum.


Parav. nakāsu-vēlai (nakāsu-vēlay) n. delicate ornamental work done by goldsmiths < U. nagāsi < A. naqqāsi. f. drawing, painting, sculpture, embroidery, statuery.

nakir (najār) n. see nakarā.

nakarā (najārā) n. see nakarā.

nakatā (nakatē) n. captain of a ship (m). (A. nāzhudā (for nāzhudā) m. master or commander of a ship, captain of a super cargo (in Anglo-Dīnāli) "nay-quiddie").

nazar (nazar, najar) n. present to an official, customary gift to a superior (T. najar, najara, K. naja, najara, nadaru). < U. nazar. < A. nagar. f. a vow, a present or gift, conferred to a superior, anything dedicated (act) an interview which is generally preceded by a present.

nakikattu (nakikattu) n. reprimand. (A. nasīhat / A. nasīhat. f. advice, counsel, admonition.

nakintā (nakintē) n. accountant, clerk (C. S.). < U. nawī-Sindah. < P. navī-sanda, navīsanta. m. a writer, a clerk, an accountant, a transcriber.

nāp (nāpā) m. 1. fate, destiny (w). 2. good luck, fortune (w). < U. naipā. < A. nasībā. m. fortune, lot, chance, portion, part, fate, destiny (in Hindīstānī it is always constructed as a plural).
nattu (nattu) n: a kind of ornament worn in the nose.
(U. < S. nath) m: a large ring worn in the nose, a rope passed through the nose of an ox.

nadar (nadar) n: see nazar (C.G.).

nadir (nadir) n: see nazar.

nabar (nabar) n: individual, person (C.G.) (T. naʃaru K. na'ara) nazar-jāmīn m: personal security (C.G.)
(U. na' ar) < A. nafar m: a groom, a servant, an individual or person.

nabar-kati (nabar-gati) n: individually, < U. nazar-gatti
< A. nazar-gati t individually.

fasal: settlement of land revenue, taxes & c. made with the individual cultivators themselves, independent of any landholder, also called ra'iyat-wāri-
Faisalā. q.v.


napāp (napāp, nabāp) n: 1. nabāp: Muhammadan official or governor under the great mogul. 2. a title conferred on Muhammadan gentlemen of distinction (m). (T. nabābū,
nabob, nawab. < U. nawāb. < P. S. Nawāb. a guard of soldiers. Nawāb (pl. of nawāb) vicegerant, deputies, lieutenants, governors (in pl. and giving) a vicegerant & c. a nabob, attesso, highness (as title & c.).

nāpqī (nabābu) n. see nāpqī.

nāpqī (nāpqī) n. 1. prophet (Yaqūb). 2. Muhammad, as the prophet (w). Nāpqī-nāyakwa (nāpqī-nāyakwa) n. Muhammad, as the prophet. < U. nāpqī. < A. nāpqī. m. a prophet.


nāfuru (nāfu-ru) n. see nāfuru.

nāmfā (nāmdā) n. felt or wollen saddle-cloth. Loc. < U. nāmdā. P. nāmdā / nāmdī. m. a coarse wollen garment, membrana virilis, nāmdī-zīn, a coarse wollen, saddle-cloth.

nāmnāk (nāmnāk) n. salt. Nāmnāk-bānim, n. disloyal, wicked, evil, disobedient. < U. nāmnāk. < P. nāmnāk. m. salt (nut) spirit, animation, bread, subsistence.

nāmnāq (nāmnāq) n. prayer in a mosque, Muhammad (P. nāmnāq. K. nāmnāq, nimāq, nīmāq. B. nāmnāq). < U. nāmnāq. < P. nāmnāq. f. prayer, those especially prescribed by the Muhammadan law, which are offered up five times a day.

nāmnātu (nāmnātu) n. 1. proof, evidence (w). 2. that which is particularised, entered, as in an account (C. O.).

namūga (namūga) n. form, specimen. Loc. (T. namūgā, namūgā, K. namūja). < U. namūnā. < P. namūna. m. an example, muster, model, type, specimen, pattern.

namōtu (namōdu) n. that which is particularised, entered, as in an account (T. namōdu, namōdu). < U. namū. < P. namū. f. Index, guide, appearance, (adj. apparent, public, shown, exhibited, famous, prominent).

nalli (nalli) n. 1. thigh-bone of a quadruped, femur. Loc. 2. the back-bone. Loc. (T. nalli). < U. nalli. < S. nalli. f. a tube, spout, the wind pipe, ureter & c. a gun barrel, morbus plorumque a manustuprationse ortus, in quo membrum virile exile fit nec erigi potest, the bone of the leg the tibia, a weaver's shuttle; or the little tube within the shuttle on which the wool is wound.

navar (navar) n. see napan. navar-citta (navar-citta) n. revenue account of holdings with assessment arranged under the names of the holders.

navarōgu (navarōsu, navarōju) n. a kind of tune (w) (mus). < U. nauroz. < P. nau-roze. m. new-year's day according to the persian calendar, being that on which the sun enter aries, this is called lamma, or general and the
sixth of the same month is called Ḹhāsa, or particular, both are celebrated by feasts, the liberation of prisoners etc.

navāju (navābu) n. see nāpy (T. navābu, K. navāb. M. navābi, navābu).

navār-pattai (navār-pattay) n. see nāvar-pattai.

navīs (navīs) n. writer, scribe (C.G.) (T. navīsu).
< U. navīs, P. navīs (in comp) writing, as khus-navīs, one who writes beautifully.


najar (najar) n. see nacar (C.G.).

nāsintā (nāsindā) n. see nacinta (C.G.).

nākutā (nākutā) n. see nakutā.

nānkar (nāŋgar) n. cultivation, agriculture (C.G.) < U. nānkar.
< P. nāṅkār, m. an allowance of money or land to servants, gāṅgos & c. for subsistence, land granted to servants for their maintenance.

nānku (nāngu) n. interest or debt, paid in grain (C.G.).
< U. nāṅghā. /Turk. nāṅga, vacant, void, nought, unemployed. m. adjournments, respite.


nāccukku (nāccukku, nājukku) n. exquisiteness, fineness, neatness. < U. nāzuk, P. nāzuk. thin, light, subtle, delicate, tender, elegant, facetious, gracious, genteel-
nāta (nādā) n. ribbon, tape. < U. nārī. m. tape, untwisted thread.


nāmakā (nāmakā, nāmakā) n. that which is only nominal (w). (T. nāmakā). < U. nāmakā / nāmak. bearing the name of nāmakārtam, n. see nāmakā (w).


< U. nāmārd. < P. nā-mārd / nā-mārdāna or nā-mārdum, unmanly, a coward, impotent.


w. a letter, book, writing (in comp) history, account, as shāh-nāmā, the account of the kings, an epic poem by Ferdousi.

nāmārta (nāmārta) n. 1. impotent, effeminate person. 2. useless person. 3. a low bred wicket person. see nāmārta. < U. nāmārd. < P. nāmārd / nā-mārdāna / nā-mārdum, unmanly, a coward, impotent.

nāyap (nāyab) n. deputy, subordinate official, lieutenant. (T. nāyabu. K. nāyaba. Mhr. nāyab). nāyap-cirastātār
(nāya’-sirastadār) m. deputy sheristadar; < U. nālib; < A. nā/, ib. m. a deputy, vice governor, lieutenant, substitute.

nāli (nāli) m. 1. water channel; 2. water course; 3. ravine (T. nāli); < U. nāli. m. a ravine, a rivulet, canal, gutter, furrow (Vui. "nallah").

nālak (nālak) m. a kind of palanquin; < U. nālki. f. a sort of sedan or litter, generally used by people of rank.

nāvār-papattay (nāvār-papattay) n. multi-coloured tape (R). (T. nāvāru, nāvārā); < P. navār / S. U. niwart. f. tape (of a coarse kind).

nājar (nājar) m. officer of a civil court charged with the serving of processes and the execution of decrees; (T. nājuru). < U. nazīr. < A. nāgzir. seeing, observing, inspecting; m. a spectator, an inspector, a superintendent, a guard, a keeper, supervisor, an officer employed in a judicial court, superior to all poons, bailiffs, &c. a sheriff.

nājūk (nājūk) m. see nākūkku (T. nājūku. K. nājāku, nājūlu)

nāṣā (nāṣā) m. see nāṣā; Loc.

nāṣa (nāṣa) n. light meals, luncheon, light refreshment; < P. nasča / P. nāṭā, nāsta. m. breakfast, luncheon, refreshment, ndje. hungry.

nāsar (nāsar) m. see nājar.
nickā (nikkā) n. 1. marriage among muhammadans. 2. remarriage of a widow. Loc. (T. nika). < U. nikā. < A. nikā. m. matrimony, marriage, it denotes the most honourable kind of marriage, though in Bengal the term is only applicable to a left handed marriage, such as that of a widow, which is considered disreputable.


nicār (niḍār, nijār) n. long drawers or trousers "tā’kārāk-kenyāt tāyānā nicār toṭṭiruddi" (Kūlappa. 42). < U. nizār. Long trousers, thin, slender, subtle.

nicāru (niḍāru) n. see nicār "nēyattār Pupū nicāgu tantān" (Vigali. vini. 1120).

nicāh (niḍān, nishān) n. flag, banner, "nāṭa nakara niḍāpanī-ṭṭilā paḷayānuma" (Tāyū. parāparak-232). (T. niṣāpu, niṣānu, niṣāyī). < U. niṣān. < P. niṣān. m. a mark, sign, signal, a scar, a butt, family arms, armorial bearings, an ensign, flag, standard colours.

nicintā (niṣāinda) n. 1. clerk, accountant (C.S.) 2. temple accountant. see nacinba (T. navīsinda, nivasinda). < U. navīsinda. < P. navāśinda. m. a writer, a clerk, an accountant, a transcriber.
nicintār (nisindār) n. see nicintā. Loc.

nimāā (nimāā) n. prayer of the Muslims. < P. namāz. f. prayer, those especially prescribed by the Muhammadan law, which are offered up five times a day.

niyyātu (niyyātu) n. 1. royal decree. 2. will, intention. 3. the calling to mind of the details of particular prayer about to be offered. < U. niyāt. < A. niyat. f. wish, intention, design, will, purpose, aim, object.

nirakku (nirakku) n. 1. price, rate, tariff, especially as established by authority, price-current (< C.G.). 2. correctness, precision. Colloq. (< T. nirakhku, nirakku, nirukku, K. nirakhku). < U. nirikh. < P. nirik. m. price (fixed by the officers of police), price, current, tariff, assize.

nirakku-nāmā (nirakku-nāmā) n. current price or market rate. (< T. nirakhku nāmā, nirakku-nāmā) < U. nirikh-nāmā. < P. nirik-h-nāmā. m. an account or bill of current or settled market prices.

nivisintā (nivisindā) n. see nicintā (< C.G.).

nijāha (nijāha) n. a ruler, a prince. Loc. < U. < A. nizām. m. order, disposition, arrangement, custom, habit, a string of pearls, a composer, arranger, a ruler, or sovereign prince, basis, foundation, constitution.

nijār (nijār) n. see nicār.
nīgā (nīgā) n. 1. intoxication. 2. pride - crop-sickness.
   (T. nīgā. K. nīsa, nīgā) <U. < A. nāgā. m. intoxication,
a headache or crop sickness (from over drinking).

nīgāni (nīgāni) n. signature (w). (T. nīgāni. K. nīsānī).
   <U. nīsānī. <P. nīsānī. f. a mark, sign, token of
   remembrance, keepsake.

nai (nay), no, not <U. nai, nahi (for nahi). no, not.
naukar (navkar) n. see navukar. (T. naukaru, navakaru.
   K. naukara, navakara, navukara).
naukari (naukar) n. service (C.G.) (T. naukari, naukari.
   < U. naukari. <P. naukari. f. service, attendance.
pakkā (pakka) n. see pakkā. Loc.
pakkā (pakkā) adj. 1. ripe, mature, complete, superior, sub-
   stantial, consummate, opp. to kacca "en pakkā magacai
   inta vekkam vantu" (Tirai insip. Part I. Kumarippaṇ
   p. 200). 2. built of brick and mortar. Mod. n. a
   standard measure of capacity. Loc. pakkā-cār
   (pakkācār) n. 1. standard weight of a avoirdupois
   10 palams - 30 tōli, as a right cēr. 2. a weight of
   24 palams (w). 3. a standard measure of capacity. Mod.
pakkā++-tiruqān (pakkā-tiruqān) n. notorious thief
   (w) pakkāppaṭī (pakkā-p-padī) n. a standard measure
   < S. pakkā/pakkā/pakk. ripe, boiled, dressed (opp.
to raw) baked as bricks, made of brick, cunning,
   knowing.
paqakhī (pakki) m. 1. one who carries water in a leather sack on a bullock (w). 2. canvas covering (T. pakki, pakkāli, pakkāli). paqakhī-mātu (pakkāli-mātu) m. bullock used for carrying water in a leather sack put on its back (w) < U. pakkāli < S. pakkāli m. a water carrier.

paqkiri (pakkiri) n. 1. fakir, Muhammadan religious mendicant. 2. mendicant. Loc. (T. fakīru, pakkiri, pakāru, K. pakāru, pakāra, M. pakkir, pakkiri, Mhr. pakir) < U. faqīr < A. faqīr m. a begger, a dervise, a man who leads what is called a holy life.

paqkiri (pakkiri) n. see pakkiri (w).

paqkuvāṭā (pakkuvāṭā) n. see pakāṭā Loc.

paqkāṭā (pakkāṭā) n. see pakāṭā. Loc.

paqkāṭu (pakkāṭu, fakkāṭu) adv. only, merely, simply (C.G.) (T. fakkāṭu, fakat, faktu) < U. faqṭ < A. faqṭ (properly faqṭī or faqṭū) merely simply, only, solely, no more.

paqkīt (begrīd, bagrīt) n. a Muhammadan festival (T. bakrīd, K.M. bagrīd) < U. bagrīd < A. begarīd: a festival held in commemoration of Abraham's offering to sacrifice his son. (according to the Muhammadans or the sunnī sect, it was Ismaīl, that Abraham was about to sacrifice those of Shīa persuasion hold that it was Isaac. It may be stated, however, that the name of this son is not mentioned in the qurān).
paku (pakru, Fakru) n. pride; Muham. (A. fakhr/A. fakhr. m. glory, nobility, ornament, grace, boasting, egotism, pride, ostentation.

paksis (baksis) n. gift, donation. *palkal paksis*. < U. bakhis. < P. bakhis. m. gift, donation, pay, pardon or forgiveness, share, portion, lot.

pakati (najadi)n. giving of money to a trader to vacate a shop. *pakati kotatta katai kitaikkum*. < U. pajrig < P. Lubban, a species of poll-tax.

paka (bagal) n. armpit, Loc. (T. bagalu). paka-atii (bagalaadi). n. slapping the arms against the sides. < U. bagal. < P. bagal. is. the armpit, embrace.

pakal (pakal) n. term prefixed to the signature of the writer of a document indicating that he is the writer thereof. (C.Gs) < U. pa-kalam. < S. pa-kalam, same meaning.


pakbar (bakar) n. value of a crop fixed by an appraiser (R.F.). < U. bakar. amount or value of a crop fixed by an appraiser by word of mouth.

pakiru (pakiru) n. pride. Loc. see pakru.

pakis (bakis) n. 1. wrangling, dispute, quarrel (C.Gs).

2. quarrel-some person. *avan periya pakisai*.
pakeṭi-velai (bakeṭi-velay) n. troublesome or vexatious business (C.G.) (T. bakeṭa for bakheṭ). < U. bakheṭra/bakeṭra. m. wrangling, a tumult, contention, dispute, uproar.


paketi (paketi) n. a kind of fried cake of flour and other ingredients. < U. pagara < S. poketi, m. poketi, f. pakauri, l. a kind of dish made of pea meal.

pankala (bangala) n. bungalow. (T. bangala, bangala, bangla). < U. bangla. m. kind of thatched house, commonly called by Europeans a "bungalow" a sort of betel-leaf so called.

panki (panki) n. punkah, a large swinging fan (w). (T. paniś, pankha). < U. pankha < S. panish. m. a fan.

panki1 (bagi) n. bhang, a variety of Indian hemp (tallava. tinua-loś). panki-yati, (bagi-yati,) v. intr. i. to smoke ganja. 2. to eat bhang. < U. bhanga < S. bhanga. f. hemp (Cannabis sativus) of which an intoxicating portion is made.

panki2 (bagi) n. parcel. "nakaiyai-p-panki ceytu amappa". panki-t-tapal (bagittapal) n. parcel post (T. paniki). < U. bahangi. < S. bahangi, f. a bamboo stick with ropes from each end for slinging baggage to, which is carried on the shoulder.

paccakāṇā (baccaıkāṇā) n: 1. dancing-boy. Loc. 2. small cloth, as given to boys. Loc. (T: baccāṇā, baccākāṇā, baccakāṇā, baccakāṇā, baccakāṇā, baccakovāṇā). <U: baccakāṇā/bakāṇā: small (generally applied to shoes and clothes) m: a dancing boy.


pacal (posal) n: see pacali.


pacali2 (pasali, lasali) n: time, season, crop, harvest, pacali-kamal (pasali-kamal) n: remission granted on double crop land cultivated with only one crop for want of water (C.G). (T: fasalu kamāl) pacali-jasti (pasali-jasti) n: 1. extra-crop, 2. assessment imposed on land bearing more than an annual crop. 3. charge for a second crop raised with government water on
land, registered under single crop (T. faselu-jāstī).<U. fasī. <A. fasī. a section, article, chapter, time, season, crop, harvest.

pačār¹ (pačār) n. see pafār.

pačār² (pačār, pafār) n. a pair of shoes (w) pačār-cō̄tu (pačār-cō̄tu.) n. a pair of shoes (w).<U. paizār. fe. a slipper, a shoe.

pačāri (basāri, bajāri) n. see pafāri.

pacuntu (pasuntu) n. see pacantu. Colloq.

pāncār (banācar) n. waste or fallow land (C·S. (T. bancaru) <U. banjār. fe. waste land, land which has not been cultivated for five years and upwards.

pāncāri (pañcāri) n. a viss, a measure. Tj. <U. pānch-sēr.<S. pānch-sēr (Five-sērs), a viss, a measure.

pañcā (pañjā) n. 1. clutch, grasp of the hand. 2. hand with the five fingers extended. 3. figure of the hand carried as an emblem by shīāh muslims in moharrum festivals.<U. panjā/U. panjah. <P. panja. m. a claw, the bunch of fives.

pañcāy (pañcāy) n. censor (w). (T. pañcāyi, panjē). <U. panjah. <P. panja. m. a claw, the bunch of fives, a sort of link or torch resembling the five fingers, which is also called.

pañcāyan (pañcāyam) n. see pañcāyattu.
pañcāyattu (pañcāyattu) n. 1. a body of persons sitting as a court of arbitration, usually five in number. 2. arbitration by disinterested persons chosen by the contending parties. (T. pañcāyiti, pañcāyīti, pañcāyatu). pañcāyattār (pañcāyattār) n. arbitrators, mediators, assessors, juniors. < U. pañcāyat. < S. panchāyat. 1. a meeting of any particular society, generally as a court of inquiry, a jury, an inquest, originally consisting of five members.


< U. bancāyat-nāma. < S. panchāyat-nāma. the written award of a court of arbitration.

pañcāri (pañcāri) n. Muhammadans whose trade is cotton-cleaning. Loc. < U. panjārī. m. a cotton-carder.


< U. paṭṭa. < S. paṭṭa/paṭṭa. m. a deed, particularly
a title deed to land, a grant or lease, specifying the quantity of land possessed by each tenant, and the amount of rent with which it is charged.

**pattā**² (ṣaṭṭā) n. outer rim of a wheel. < U. patta; the same meaning.

**pattācu** (ṣaṭṭasu) n. see ṭaṭṭa.</p>

**pattāni** (ṣaṭṭāni) n. Indian Muhammadan whose mother tongue is Urdu. (T. pāṭāni, pāṭānī). < U. pāṭāni/paṭānī. name of a race or dynasty that reigned in Delhi, also an Afghan race settled in Rohilcund.

**pattālam** (ṣaṭṭālam) n. a regiment, a battalion, body of foot soldiers of 500 to 1000 men. < U. paṭālan. m. a regiment, a battalion.

**patti** (ṣaṭṭī) n. 1. list, invoice curriculum. 2. betel leaf folded with arecanut (w). (T. patti, patte). patti-vali (ṣaṭṭi-vali) n. lands of a village divided into lots with reference to the quality of the soil and assigned to holders. pattayam (ṣaṭṭayam) n. title-deed. < U. patti. < S. patti. f. plaster, a bandage, a fillet, a quarter of a place, the side pieces of the frame or a bedstead, a written order, charter, or patent, a list statement or invoice, documents of any kind of sweatment, divisions of the hair which is comb'd towards the two sides, and divided by a line in the middle.

**pattiyal** (ṣaṭṭiyal) n. invoice. < U. patti. < S. patti. see patti.
pattil (pattil) n. see pattiyal Nāṇaṃ.

pattuvāṇā (batuvāṇā, pāttuvāṇā) n. distribution, disbursement of wages. (T. batuva, batuvāṇā, butuvāṇā).
< U. batwārā m a share, the partition or division of a crop in shares.

pattuvāṭu (pattuvāḍu) n. see pattuvāṇā. Loc.

pattai-k-kampu (pattay-k-kambu) n. (comp) quarter-staff, used by fencers. "visukina pattai-k-kampukku-p-payantu" (Virali vitu-1034) < U. paṭē m a foil, a wooden scimitar for cudgelling with, a board on which Hindus sit, whilst eating their meals or performing religious ceremonies.

paṭmaṅga (paṭmaṅga) n. rascal (w). < U. baḍmaṅga < baḍ-maṅga of a bad profession, of an infamous trade.

paṭvāri (paṭvāri) n. registrar, Rā d < U. paṭvāri m one who keeps accounts of lands, a land-steward, he keeps the accounts of the rents realised in his village or department, and accounts for them to their superior.

paṭava (baḍava) n. 1. rascal, base second-rate. 2. pimp. Loc. 3. prostitute. Loc. (T. baḍava or baḍavā).
< U. bhaṛavā/bhaṛuṅā m a pimp, one who lives on what a prostitute earns.

paṭā (baḍā) adj. large, great. (T. baḍā) "paṭā tāmaśupa" Loc. < U. baṛā < S. baṛā large, great, old senior; principal, it is often used adverbially in the sense of "very exceedingly"
paṭāka (paṭākā) n. fire-cracker, squib, gun-cap. Loc.
   (T. paṭāki, paṭāku). <U. paṭākha/paṭākā. m. a squib, cracker, fire works.

paṭāki (paṭāgī) n. 1. pride, boasting (w). 2. liar (cānāka).
   <U. baṛā. <S. baṛā. f. greatness, boasting.

paṭāsu (paṭāsul) n. cracker, fire-works (T. paṭāsul).
   <U. paṭākha/paṭāka. m. a squib, cracker, fire works.

paṭāyi (paṭāyi) n. 1. sharing of crops between a landlord and his tenant, the landlord's share varying from 1/6 to 1/2 (R.P). 2. revenue paid in kind (R.P). (T.
   baṭāyi). <U. baṛāi/baṛāli. f. a partition, division, in revenue language, division of crop between the cultivator and zamindār.

paṭutā (paṭudā) n. 1. curtain, screen, veil. 2. covering, as for a vehicle. 3. shelter (w). <U. parḍāi. <P. parḍā. m.
   a curtain, a screen, the sail of a ship, a musical tune or melody, a key or mode (in music), modesty.

paṭuvā (paṭuvā) n. see paṭavā.

paṭē (paṭē) adj. big. "avai paṭē āsamī". Loc.

paṭēki (paṭēki) n. crackers. Loc. (T. paṭēki, paṭēku. M.
   paṭēkulu). <U. paṭēkē/paṭēka. m. a squib, cracker, fireworks.

paṭtā (paṭtā) n. clue, trace "paṭtā akappatavillai" (C.G.,
   a sign, mark, symptom, hint, direction, address (or
place where one is directed) a label, a book of instructions and regulations for rent collectors.

Batta\(^2\) (batta) n. batta, daily allowance (C.G. 58) (T. battā, bhattā) \(< U. bhatta\) m. an extra allowance for troops when marching, batta.

Pattunāmi (battunāmi) n. 1. bad name, disgrace, notoriety; 2. responsibility. (T. badanāmi, badanādi, badānāmi, badanāmu. K. badanānd) \(< U. badnāmi\) \(< P. badnāāi\) \(< F. lac-nāa, infamous, calumnious\).

Pattāmi (badlāmi) n. 1. bad name, disgrace, notoriety; 2. responsibility. (T. badlāmi) \(< U. badlāmi/bad-lām (Fr. bad-nāam) infamous, of bad repute.

Patnā (badnā, padnā) n. see patā. (T. badnāgi. K. badnāgi).

Patvā (patvā) n. 1. judicial sentence or judgment by a mufti (C.G.) (T. fatvā, fatwa, futwa) \(< U. fatwa\) \(< A. fatwā\) judicial decree, judgment, sentence delivered by a qāżī.

Patar-pēni (padar-pēpi) n. (comp) a kind of cake prepared from wheat (intupāka) \(< U. padar-pheni\) a kind of sweetmeat.

Patal (badal) n. see patil.

Patil (badil) n. 1. exchange, substitution; 2. reply. (T. badilu, padulu. K. badilu, badal, bada. N. badal)
patil-ī (badil-ī) n. substitute, deputy, representative, proxy. batil-ī (badil-ī) n. substitute, deputy, representative, proxy. < U. badlī. < A. badalī. m. exchange, substitution, retaliation, prep. for an account of.


patili (badilī) n. substitute, person or thing substituted for some other person or thing (R.F.) (badili, padli; K. badali). patilippattirim (badili-pattirim) n. writ of authority or proxy. < U. badli. < A. badlī. f. exchange, relief (of watches & c) a substitute, a person or thing taken, representation or exchange of some other person or thing.

pantā (bandā) n. total or full amount as a whole in the form of a single coin or a note "oru rūpā pantā va tā" Colloq. < U. < P. bandā. m. a fastening, a knot, a bandage, finding literally or figuratively, as a tie, a cord, fettors, imprisonment; an agreement, pledge or promise; a contract, a regulation; a ḍyka, mound, dam or embankment.

pandi-kāṇā (bandi-kāṇā) n. prison, jail (T. bandi-kāṇā, bandikāṇā, K. bandēkāṇā). < U. bandēkāṇa. < P. Sin. bandi-kāṇa. a prison-house. In law and revenue language bandī denotes agreement, arrangement, distribution, allowance, deduction, or charge, it is also the name of a certain dry measure.
pantu (bandu) n. whip, scourge (T. bandu; K. bindu).
< U. band. P. band. m. a fastening, a knot, a bandage, binding, literally or figuratively, as a tie, a cord, fetter, imprisonment; an agreement, pledge or promise; a contract, a regulation, a dyke, mound, dam, or embankment, a verse of a song consisting of two or three couplets; belt, roll, string, joint, knuckle.

pantē-kāga (bandē-kāga) n. see panti-kāga (C.G.).

pantōkku (bandōkku) n. 1. gang. Loc. 2. gun. < U. bandīg. f. a musket.


pammattu (pammattu) n. see pammāttu (w).

pammāttu (pammattu) n. false show, pretension, deceptive appearance. < U. gammat. employment, occupation, rejoicings, merry-makings, pleasure.

pammātētu (pammāttētu) n. false show. see pammāttu. "pammāttētu-k-kaṭṭi-vanta pilaṁ patarō" (Pañca tirumuka-617).

pamōjip (pamōjib) adv. according to; conformably to.
<P. bha+A-mūjib/P. ba-mūjib. on account of, by reason of, in conformity with.
payāmvar (payāmvar) n* detail* (T. bayāvārīgā).
< U. bayāmvar < P. bayā-vāri in detail*

payrāgī (payrāgī, payrāgi) n* religious mendicant from North India* (T. bairāgī, vairākī, bairāgī).
< U. bairāgī < S. bairāgi* austeres, recluse* m* the religious ascetic who abandons terrestrial objects, thoughts, passions, a kind of wandering fāqīr, who practices certain austerities*.

payil pannā (payīl-pannā) n* fore-castle* < U. pahila-pannā. fore-castle*

payilvān (payilvān) n* wrestler, boxer* (T. pailumānu, mailuvān). < U. pahlwan < P. pahalwan or pahlawan* m* a hero, a champion, a stout fellow, a wrestler*.

parkā (parkā) n* agreement by which a cultivator engages to pay his landlord half the produce, the latter providing half the seed and paying the whole revenue (R.F*).< U. borgā* m* a rafter, half-plough*

parkāṅgās (parkāṅgās) n* armed police (W.G*). < P. berg/A.P * park-āngāz* (Lit. throwing lighting) a watchlock man; also a watchman, guard or escort*.

parkattu (parkattu) n* prosperity, thriving (C.G* "inta vīṣu parkattu illai" (T. barakatu, barakhattu).< U. barkat < A. barakat* f* a blessing, abundance, prosperity, auspiciousness; an inherent prosperity which produces success or abundance*.
parkāstu (barkāstu) n. 1. closing or rising of a court, an office or a business (R.F.) 2. with drawal. 3. raising an attachment (C.G.) (T. barkhāstu, barakhāstu, barakāstu. K. barakhāstu). < U. barkhāst. < P. barkhāst. f. recalling or removing from office, going away, a breaking up of a court of justice.

parkānā (pargānā) n. sub-division of a district (C.G.). (T. paragāna, parakaṇa, K. paragana). < U. pargānā. < P. lorganā. m. an inferior division of a country (less than a pāl) nearly equalling a barony; the largest division of land in a zamīndārī.


baratarappu (barratarappu) n. dismissal, discharge (C.G.). (T. baratarafu, batarafi, bararafu, bharatarapu. K. baratarafu). < U. batarafu. < P.A. bar-ṭaraf, a side, a part, dismissed (as a plaint); also as a subst; discharge; dismissal from office.
partā (pardā) n. sec 1. pātū (T. pardā, parādā, faradā. K. jaḍado, parādā, parādo. M. pardā).

parturupu (bārturupā) n. see partarappa. Colloq.


parī (bārī, barī) n. a kind of sweet meat prepared with wheat-flour, sugar, coconut etc. Colloq. < U. barī. < P. barī. F. a kind of sweet meat.

parvāṇa1 (parvāṇa) n. 1. order, written command. 2. grant. (T. parvāṇa). < U. farāhā. < P. farāhā. m. to order, to command (when put in the mouth of kings and superiors, it may signify to say, to do, to accomplish).

parvāṇa2 (parvāṇa) n. licence, passport (C.S.). < U. parvāṇa. < P. parvāna, m. a grant, or letter, under a great seal, from any man of power to a dependant, an order, a pass, a licence, leave, command, a precept, warrant, a butterfly, a moth.

parmāṇa (parmāṇa) n. fireman, written order, mandate, warrant (T. parmāṇa. K. parmāṇa, parmāṇa). < U. farman. < P. farman. n. a mandate, command, order, a royal patent, according to Gladwin it denotes a grant, decree, patent or command of the emperor; a royal commission or mandate. In Bengal the term is used for a patent to trade duty free; by way of eminence, it means the charter which the company obtained from the emperor.
partā (pardā)n. see maṭutā (T. pardā, parada, farada, K., paḍada, parada, parade, M. pardā).

parturuppu (barturuppu)n. see partaruppu Colloq.

parvarāṭtu (barvarāṭtu)n. 1. esclat Loc. 2. elegance, grandeur. 3. ostentation. 4. pretension. Loc. < U. bar-fārāhat. (A. bar-fārāhat. delight, pleasure, cheerfulness, joy, amusement.

parā (barā, barfi)n. a kind of sweet meat prepared with wheat-flour, sugar, coconut etc. Colloq. < U. barfi. < P. barfi. f. a kind of sweet meat.

parvāṇā¹ (parvāṇā)n. 1. order, written command. 2. grant. (T. parvāṇā). < U. farmaṇā. < P. farmaṇā. m. to order, to command (when put in the mouth of kings and superiors, it may signify to say, to do, to accomplish).

parvāṇā² (parvāṇā)n. licence, passport (C.G.). < U. parvāṇā. < P. parvāṇa. m. a grant, or letter, under a great seal, from any man of power to a dependant, an order, a pass, a licence, leave, command, a precept, warrant, a butterfly, a moth.

parmaṇā (parmaṇā)n. firman, written order, mandato, warrant (T. parmaṇā. K. paramaṇa, farmaṇa). < U. farmaṇa. < P. farmaṇa. m. a mandate, command, order, a royal patent, according to Gladwin it denotes a grant, decree, patent or command of the emperor, a royal commission or mandate. In Bengal the term is used for a patent to trade duty free; by way of eminence, it means the charter which the company obtained from the emperor.
parakku (parakku) n. 1. examination. Loc. 2. assaying of coins.
   Loc. < U. parakhi. < S. parkhāi. f. the price paid for
   examination, trial, inspection, the act of examining.

parakattu (parakattu) n. see parkattu. Loc.

paratā (paratā) n. see pātutā. Loc.

paramās (paramās) n. 1. pleasure. 2. order, commission. 3.
   that which is excellent. Madr. (T. parmāyisi, K. para-
   māyiṣi). < U. formāṣq. < P. formāṣq. f. an order (par-
   ticularly for goods & c) commission, anything commis-
   sioned, pleasure, will, commands.

paravā (paravā) n. 1. care, concern. 2. harm. "paravā illai"
   (T. parvā, farvā). < U. parvā. < P. parvā. f. care, con-
   cern, anxiety, vexation, inclination, affection, con-
   cern, desire, rest, quiet.

paratāma (paratāma) n. peremptory demand, dunning (C.G.) (T.
   f. a commission, a warrant, assignment, a letter, a
   draught.

parāpur (parāpur) adj. correct, exact, straightforward,
   full. "avaṇ parāpur āl" (C.G.) (T. barābar, barābari,
   < U. barābar. < S. barābar. abreast, even, level, like,
   plain, uniform, smooth, upto, opposite, equal, exact,
   accurate, alike, straight.

parāparttu (parāparttu) n. see parāprattu.
parāmoṣi (parāmoṣi, farāmoṣi) n. forgetfulness, negligence, oversight (C.G.) (T. farāmoṣi, farāmoṣi).

parāri (parāri) n. 1. ascending, fugitive, run away (C.G.).
  2. cultivator who has abandoned his lands and home,
    ryot who has disappeared from his village. 3. heading
    under which the names of ascending revenue defaul-
    turs are entered (R.P.) (T. parāri. K. farāri).
  < U. farāri. < A. firāri. a person who has absconded.

parāvarttu (barāvarttu) n. 1. pay roll of an establishment,
  acquittance roll. 2. estimate. (T. barāvardu, barā-
  vaddu, barāvartu. K. barāvaddu). parāvarttu-p-
  paṭṭi (barāvarttu-p-paṭṭi) n. pay roll of an esta-
  blishment, acquittance roll. < U. barāward. < P.
  barāward. f. barāwarda. m. calculating, estimating,
  considering before hard hat may be necessary for a
  feat & c.

parōsā (barōsā) n. faith, confidence. hope, "avan mītu
  maṅkku parōsā illai". < U. < S. bhārosā. m. hope, de-
  pendence, faith, confidence.

pulį (pulį) n. a gymnastic feat. < U. pulį/pulį. m. 
  turn, stead, exchange, recompense, revenge, retaliation.

pallakku (pallakku) n. a litter, palankeen or palanquin
  (Tonta. cata. 87). < U. palki. f. a litter, a
  sedan, commonly called by Europeans palankeen.
pallā (palli) n. northern vessel. "putu-p-pallāvil irantu
palam nāmakkāti-vāñki-c-cutta calattir-pottu (Acuva-
one scale (or side of a pair of scalos).

pallāy (palli) n. see pallā.

palampūs (palampūs) n. see palampōs (w).

palampōs (palampōs) n. checkered sheeting for mattresses (w).
(T. palangipoś. for palangupōsa, palaṅku pōṣu).
< U. palang pōṣ < P. palang-pōṣ m. a coverlet, a
countermine, this last compound is commonly called
"palamporo" by Europeans.

palāv (palāv) n. see pulāva. Colloq.

palā (palā, falāṇ) n. such a one or thing (C.G.) (T. falāṇa,
= such a one or thing.

palāṇa (palāṇa) n. definitely known, as a person or thing.
Loc. palāṇanap, n. certain or such a person.
< U. fulān. < A. fulān. m. such a one or thing.

palica-maram (palisa-maram) n. comestible Indian linden.
m. tr. Grewia Asiatica (L). < U. phālsā. m. name of a
fruit. (Grewia Asiatica).

palītā (palītā) n. 1. volley, a number of darts or balls dis-
charged together (C.G.). 2. beating (C.G.). 3. abu-
sing (C.G.). < U. falīta. < A. falīta. m. (per. met.
for fatīla). match torch, wick, a wick composed of
paper inscribed with mystic words, by inhaling the
smoke of which demons are expelled from those posse-
sessed; a cord of twisted thread sent between the two-
folds of hem of a garment to strengthen.

paľē (haľē) n. term of approbation denoting "excellent".
< U. haľa < S. bhalē good, excellent, benevolent, kind, healthy, virtuous, righteous, sound, strange, wonderful, admirable, comical, droll.

paviću (pavisu, bavisu) n. 1. order, course, range, company, as of guests; 2. affluence, opulence, prosperity; 3. felicity, splendour; 4. pride; 5. respectability. "pavićuštva tavićuštva" (Tāyu. malaivalar - 1).
< U. faujī. < A. faujī f. an army, a multitude.

paviću (pavijju) n. see paviću.

< U. faujī. < A. faujī f. an army, a multitude.


pavur (pavur) n. pride. Madr. see pakīgu.

pavujćar (pavuj-dár) n. magistrate of a division (C.G.).
pavujćarī-k-kattalai (pavuj-dāri-kkattalay) n. criminal proceedings (C.G.). < U. faujdārī. < A.P. fauj-dārī f. an officer of the police so called, a magistrate.
pagakkāli (parakkāli) n. a kind of muslin (T. paragālā, K. parakkāle) < U. parakāla < F. parkāla m. a spark; pane of glass.


pagāϊ-kēl (pagaykēl) n. 1. muslin; a fine cloth. 2. coarse-cloth. see pagakkāli.
pajait-kāli (paryykkāli) n. see pagni-k-kāl (w).
pagni-k-kāl (paraykkāli) n. see pagni-k-kāl (w).
pagṣat (baŋsat) n. an abusive term. "tu-t-teri+pagṣat".
       Vul. < U. bahar-sit an abusive term meaning "the vulva of your sister".
pangar (baŋcar) n. see paṅcar (w).
pangari (paṅgāri) n. druggist, grocer (C.G.) (T. paṅgāri).
       < U. pāngāri. m. a druggist, a dealer in groceries,
       spices-herbs & c.
pañgātu (baṅgātu) n. see pañgātu.
pañgātu (baṅgātu) n. a kind of broad-cloth. pañgātu-c-cōtu
       (baṅgātu-c-cōtu) n. a kind of shoe. < U. baṅgātu. f.
       broad-cloth.
pagājīmu (baṅgājīmu) n. fabrication (C.G.). pagājī-
       (baṅgājī-,) v. tr. to fabricate (C.G.). < U. banānā.
       n. to do, to make, to fabricate, to prepare, to build,
       to compose, to perform, to adjust, to adorn, to pluck
       (a fowl), to mend, to invent, to rectify, to dress
       (virtuals) to mock, to feign.
pajār (bažār) n. bazaar, a street of shops, where goods
       are exposed for sale. (T. bajaar, bažāru. K. bajāra,
       bažāru, bažāru, bajāra. M. bhajār. Mhr. bajār).
       < U. bažār. < F. bazar. m. a market, according to
       Gladwin it denotes a constant and established market
       in contradiction to ḫāṭ, an occasional one.
pajāri (bajāri) n. harlot, whore, street-walker. < U. bazāri. 
< P. bazāri. belonging to a market, market people, common people.

pajītā (bajītā) n. 1. disgrace. 2. annoyance, harassing 
< F. disgrace, ignominy.

paskānā (bastānā) n. a kind of small silk bordered cloth 
(sev paccē-kānā). < U. bacce kānā/bachkānā. small 
generally applied to shoes and clothes.

pastā (bastā) n. bundle of goods (C.G.). < T. bastā. K. bastu). < U. bastā. < P. bastā. m. the cloth in which a bundle is tied up; a bundle, a parcel.

pastī (bastī) n. 1. flourishing state, prosperity. 2. thickly populated place, village or small town. < T. bastī). 
< U. bastī. < S. bastī. f. an abode, a village, a populated place, population.

pahādur (bahādur) n. a title (T. bahāduru, bahādar, bahādur. K. bahādar, bahadar, bahāduru, bahādura, bahādur. M. bahadur. Mhr. bahādur). < P. bahādur. brave, bold, valiant, courageous, invincible. m. a hero, a champion, knight. a title bestowed on military officers.

pakṣa (bakṣa) n. pay-master, superior magistrate (W.G.) 
< U. bakṣa. < P. bakṣa. m. (lit. the given) a pay-master, a general, commander in chief.
pākki-kaipītu (bākki-kayītu) n: statement or account of outstanding balances (R.P.). pākki-cākki (bākki-cākki) redupl. of pākki. 1. balance, outstanding arrears. 2. remainder. 3. a little extra quantity.


pākku₁ (bākku) n: estimate, estimate of the crop (R.P.). < U: bāk. < S: bāk. m: language, dialect, speech; in the language of revenue officers; it is used to denote a verbal estimate of the produce without measuring the field.


pākku₃ (bākku) n: a kind of dagger. Loc. (T: bākku). < U: bānk. f: an ornament (half-circle) worn on the arms; a kind of dagger having a curved blade; an exercise with the dagger; a slice.

pākktu (bāgattu) n: see pākāyati. (T: bāgattu).

pākāyattu (bāgāyattu) n: see pākāyati. (T: bāgāyattu, bāgāyat) (C.S.)*

< U. bāgāyat/bāghāyatī. fit for garden cultivation. (f. fruit raised in a garden, tax levied on gardens).

pākījā (pākījā) n. sanitation, "pākijā vēlāi". < U. pākīzā. < p. pākīzā. clean, pure, neat.


pāku (pāgu) n. see pāku. Colloq. "lāl-pāku".

pākopantu (bāgubandu) n. joint interest in the property of a village or persons associated (R.F.) pākopantu-mirūsu (bāgubandu-mirūsu) n. occupancy of lands in conjuncture especially by members of the same family (R.F.). < U. bāgband. the same meaning.

pākai (pāgay) n. see pāku (T. pāga).

pāṅkā (bāṅkā) n. a kind of bugle-horn 'Apache'. (T. bāṅkā, bāṅkā). < U. bāṅkā. m. a foal, a buck, a cock comb, a buck, a brave, a bully, a bent, trumpet or bugle.

pāṅku (bāṅgu) n. call for prayer. Muhām. < P. bāṅg. f. found voice, cry; the voice of the muqaddim Colling Muhammads to prayer; the crowing of a cock.
paccā (baccā) n. 1. king, emperor; sultan. 2. show of power.

"up paccā ekkatsam palikkātu" Colloq. (T. paccā, pache K. pācchā, pataṣā). < U. bādeh. < P. bādeh. m. a king, a sovereign; this is an Arab corruption of the Persian word bādisāh q.v.

paccē (paccē) n. fishery in tanks or pools (C.G.). paccī-k-kuttakai (paccī-k-kuttagai) n. fishing lease (C.G.). paccī-vari (paccī-vari) n. tax paid for the privilege of fishing. < U. pāsi. < S. pāsi. f. a net, a rope with which the legs of a horse are bound.


< U. pāsi. < S. pāsi. f. a net, a rope with which the leg of a horse are bound.


pāṭkā (bāṭkā) n. pimp, go between. Madr. < U. bhatkā. astray, wandering.
pītān (bādānā) n. a Muhammadan king or governor (w).<U. bādānā. <P. bādāh. a king, a sovereign, see pīcān.>

pātakān (bātakān, bābakān) n. see pātān. Colloq.

pāćā (bānā) n. cudgel used by Indian gymnasts in fencing (C.G.) pāṇati-taṭi (bānā-ṭaṭān) n. cudgel used by Indian gymnasts in fencing (T. bānā). <U. bānā. m. habit, profession, a kind of weapon, fashion in dress, peculiar to individuals, or bodies taken individually (so regimentals may be called bānā) uniformity, the wool (in weaving) a vein.>

pātī (bānī) n. style, manner, peculiarity. <U. bānī. <S. bānī. f. speech, language; name of the goddess of eloquence, saraswati. (<U. bhānt or bhānti. f. manner, mode, method, kind, sort.>

pattiya (pattiya) n. the rite of reading the first chapter of the qurān, at a Muhammadan wedding or funeral. Colloq. pattiya-k-kotu-, (pattiya-k-kodu-,) v. intr. to perform the rite of pattiya.- Mahān. <U. fatihān. <A. pāṭiṣā. i. commencement, exordium; the first chapter of the qurān, which being repeated when praying for the souls of the dead, the word comes to mean prayers offered up in the name of saints & c. and vulgarly oblations made to saints & c.>

pātān-ālva (bādān-ālva) n. a kind of confection prepared with almond. Loc. <P. bādān + A. ālva. the same meaning.>
pāṭar (bāḍar) n. bahadur. see pahadur. *pāṭar vellai-yeyru kūppituvūn* (Kasṭa pommu. p. 26).

pāṭas (bāḍas) adv. afterwords.<U. bāḍ-as.> F. bāḍ-aske or or bāḍ-asa. afterwords.

pāṭākāṇi (bāṭākāṇi) n. 1. talkative woman (C.G.) 2. useless talk. (T. pāṭākāṇi or bāṭākāṇi). <U. batkahanī. batkahanī. batkahanī. talkative.

pāṭān (bāḍam) n. almond. pāṭān kottai (bāḍān kottay) n. almond. pāṭān-paruppu (bāḍām-paruppu) n. almond. (T. bāḍam, bāḍam. K. bāḍam, bāḍam, bāḍam, bāḍāvī m. bāḍam). <U. bāḍam. F. bāḍam. n. an almond, also an Indian fruit resembling the almond, the catapang or the Malayas.

pāṭam-alva (bāḍam alva) n. see pāṭam-alva.

pāṭumū (bāḍumū) n. 1. sultan, mahammadan ruler. *pāṭumū pōḷē ni nūn veṭtūm* (Tirai ići śi p. 82). 2. a kind of sweet cake. Loc. <U. bāḍūnī. F. bāḍūn or pāḍūn. a king, a sovereign.

pāpāccu (pāpāccu) n. slippers.<U. pāpō. F. pā-pō. f. a slipper.


pāpāvūr (bāḍabuvūr) n. see pāpāvūr.

pāppācu (pāppācu) n. see pāppāccu (yaḷ-akn).
pāprē (bāprē) int. helpless, of poor. <U. bāprā. helpless, poor, destitute.

pāpatu (bāpatu) n. 1. item, article, matter, business, affair (w). 2. account, head in accounts. (T. bāpatu, nāmputu, bāpatu, bāpta. K. bābat, bābatu). <U. bābat. < A. bābat. f. account, head, article, item, business, affair, matter, an account of, this term, with its compounds, is much employed in revenue accounts, as bābat-vār, according to entry.

pāpatu (bāpatu) n. see pāpatu (C.G.).

pāpī (bāpī) n. father, Sir, a respectable person. "sāyipāpī" (T. bāpī. K. M. bābā). <U. bābā. m. father, sir, in Bengal it is a very common term for boy, girl, child or any young person.

pāpi (bāpi) n. brother's wife. <U. bhābhi. f. a brother's wife.

pāju (bāju) n. 1. door. 2. section. 3. title, head of accounts. (T. bāju. K. pābu, bābu). <U. bāb. < A. bāb. m. a chapter, section or any division of a book, a door subject, head, affair, business, point, matter, reason, manner, modes, species, method, sort.

pāju (bāju) n. lord, master Loc. < U. bābū. m. a child; a price; master, a title among Hindus equivalent to Mr. or squire and it is now as common as the later terms.
pāpuvār (bābuvaś) n. head or items of accounts, arranged or classified. (< T. babuvāri, babuvāri). < U. bābvar. < A. bāb-wār, classified, items entered under their proper heads.

pāy (bāy) n. brother, a friend or comrade. < U. bēi < S. bāi.
m. brother, also a friend or comrade.

pāyi (bāyi) n. see pāy.


pāyakāri (pāyakāri) n. temporary cultivator, one who cultivates the land of another for a stipulated term, obtaining a certain share of the crop (C,G.). uṭkuṭi-p-pāya-kāri (ulkuti-p-pāyakāri) n. tenant who has acquired an occupancy right in a village (M,N,A,D. 284). (< T. pāyakāri. K. pāyakāri). < U. pāc-kāri. < P. pāc-kār. a person who purchases goods from the manufacturer to sell to the merchant; a non-resident labourer hired to cultivate land.

pāyita (pāyidā) n. gain, advantage, benefits Loc. (< T. fāyidā, pāyidā. K. pāyidā, pāyida, pāyide, fāyide). < A. fāyadā/ A. fāida. m. profit, gain, advantage, utility.

pārānī (pārā) 1. watch, custody. 2. guard, sentry. Pārā-kūrā (pārā-kūkārā) n. guard, sentry. Colloq. (T. pārā, pahārā K. pahārā, pārā). < U. pahārā. 8. pārā. m. a watch, a sentinel, tour of watch; a corporal and six.

pārānī (bārā) n. count of 8 or 12 in the game of draught. Tācch-pārā (tācch-bārā) n. a game played with counters or pieces on a diagram like a chess-board. Pārā-kalam (bārākalam) n. a kalam measure of 12 big marakkāl. Loc. Pārāapasālī (bārāapasālī) n. fasli 1212 or the year 1801, when the Carnatic country was finally ceded to the English (A. T.). Pārā-palūti (bārāpalūti) n. the twelve kinds of village servants during the Muhammadan rule. Pārāvajātī (bārāvajātī) n. the day of Muhammad's death, observed by the Muhammadans as a religious festival (W. G.). < U. Bārāvārāh. 12.

pārānī (pārā) n. bit, fragment. Loc. < U. pārā < P. pāra. m. a strap, a slip, a piece, a bit.

pārānēri (bārānēri) n. (comp.) big-sized horse. < U. bhāri sawāri. a big-sized horse.
pāri¹ (bāri) n. 1. that which is heavy or big. 2. that which is important. 3. man of consequence, weight or importance (w). pāri-kāriyaṁ (bāri-kāriyaṁ) n. important business (yāl. aka). pāri-yāl (bāri-yāl) n. stout, robust man (w). < U. bāri. < S. bārī. heavy, of importance (mat) big, weighty, fat, large, valuable, patient, steady, grave, strong, thick, troublesome.

pāri² (pāri) n. 1. night-watch with the beat of drum. "vilampum pāriyu māṭānīnātu" (Kampaūr ūr ētu-158). 2. night watchman’s song. "cāṅkītā-p-pāri, pāgaī-p-pāri, manī-p-pāri" Loc. < U. pahra. < S. pahra. m. a watch, a sentinel, tour of watch, a corporal and six.


pārikattu² (pārikattu) n. see pārikattu (w).


pārikattu (pārikattu) n. 1. release deed (w). 2. partition, division. 3. partition deed. (T. pārikhattu, pārikattti, pārikhatti, k. pārikattu). < U. fārīgīkhatti. < A. fārīgī-khatti. f. a written deed of release or full acquittance.

pālkanī (bālkanī) n. see vālkanī (T. bālkanī).
pālam (pālam) n. l. bridge. "neruppālam mayir-p-pāl-mumā
nāṭakka nāṭakka vēṇum" (Irāma-nākiś-12) 2. dam,
embankment, projecting wharf, jetty (w) pāla-v-ōra-k-
kaṭtai (pāla-vōrakkattay) n. abutment of a bridge
(C.E.K.) < U. pāla/pāl n. f. shelter; a sail, a small
tent, layers of straw, leaves & c., between which un-
ripe mangoes are ripened; a dyke or dam; crown lands
kept in the hands of Government.

pāvattā (būvattā) n. flag (w). (T. bāvutā, bābutā).
< U. bāvotē < S. ba, etē/baōtē n. a flag on banner;
a sail; a sort of armblet worn by women.

pāvattu (būvattu) n. article, affair, item of account; see
pāmutu. < U. bābat. < A. bābat f. account, head-
article, item, business, affair, matter, on account of.

pāvatī (pāvatī) n. receipt for money paid; acknowledgment.
(T. pāvalī, pāvutī, pātī). < U. pāoti/pātoolī f. what
one gets, gain, income.

pāg (pāg) n. betal leaf < U. S. pānī m. act of drinking, betal leaf.
pāncat (bāncat) n. see paṅgcat.

pāni (pāni) n. water. < pāni-pāri (pāni-pāri) n. a kind of
dish. < U. S. pāni m. water, lustre & C., sperm.

Pājipantu (bājibandu) n. see pācipantu.

Pājippu (bājībābbaru) n. miscellaneous items of revenue
derived from small farms, licenses, etc. (G.N.A.D. 11,
276). < U. bāji-bābō < A. bāji-bābī various or misce-
laneous items, sundries.
pikkalāna (bikkalāna) n. (comp) term signifying "written by" and prefixed to the signature of the writer of a document (C.G.). < U. baqalamī. < P. baṭqalamā. m. the same meaning.

pikārī (vikārī, bikārī) n. poor, miserable, wretched fellow, "purīya kuṭi payamtu pikkārī-y-āṅgē" (ātiyūravatāpī-ē). (T. likārī, bhikārī, bikārī). < U. bhikārī. m. a beggar, a mendicant.

pilārī (likārī) n. see pikārī. Loc.

pīcāṭī (picāḍī) n. tether for the hind feet of a horse (opp. toākāṭi) (w). (T. pichāḍī, pichāḍī). < U. pichārī/pichāḍī. f. the rear, the hinder part of an animal, the ropes by which a horse's hind legs are tied. (vic. in the rear, behind).

pīcānā (bicānā) n. bed. Collq. (T. bicānā). < U. bicānā. m. a bed, bedding carpet.

pīcuvā (bicuvā) n. 1. dagger (w). 2. a kind of knife, Collq. (T. bicuvā, bicusivā, bicivā, bicuva). < U. bicuvā/bicusivā. m. a sort of dagger, a small stiletto with a curved or serpentine blade; an ornamental worn on the toes.

pīcāṭī (picāḍī) n. see pīcāṭī (w).

pīcānā (bicānā) n. see pīcānā (C.G.).

pɪnjar (pɪnjar) n. a class of cotton-carding maharadans
Loc. (T. pɪnjar, pɪnjar, pɪnjar). <U. pɪnjar/D. pɪnjarā. pɪnjarā> m. a cotton-carder.

pitavi (pitavi) n. 1. devoted servant. Loc. 2. menial servant (w). 3. petitioner. <A. pitavi/A. fidvā. devoted, a devoted servant, subject or vessel.

pitivi (pitivi) n. slave, servant, used in official correspondence (C.G.). (T. fidivi, fidvi, fidavi). <U. Lidivi. <A. fidvā. devoted, a devoted servant, subjected or vessel.


piyāku (biyāku, byāku) n. (Mus). a musical mode.
< U. biyāku. name of a musical mode.
piyākatā (byākatā) n. a tune. <U. byākatā. same meaning.
piyākatai (byākatai) n. see piyākatā (cañ.aka.).


pirkā1 (pirkā) n. division, portion of a taluk, group of villages in charge of a revenue inspector. (T. firka, firkā, firkā, firka. K. pirka, pirki, piriki, piriki. K. parkā). <U. firka. <A. firqa. m. a religious or philosophic sect, a tribe, troop, company, society.

pirkā2 (birka, burka) n. 1. a kind of veil covering the entire body. 2. cover for vehicles. Loc. <U. birqah.
pirāti (pirādi) n. complainant (C.G.). (T. firiadyi, firyādi, pīrādi, fīryādi, pīrādi, pīryādi, pīryādi, pīryādu). < U. faryādi. < P. faryādi. m. a complainant, a plaintiff, one who sues for justice.

pirātu (pirādu) n. (legal) a complaint; suit (C.G.).
pirātarji (pirādarji) n. plaint; complaint (C.G.).
pirātu-tākkal (pirādu dākkal) n. (legal) presentation or filing of plaint or complaint (C.G.). pirātu-paṇṇu-. (pirādu paṇṇu) v. intr. to lodge or file a plaint or complaint. Colloq. (T. firiadyu, fīryādu, fīryādu, pīryādu. K. firiadyu). < U. faryād. < P. faryādi. f. complaint, exclamation, lamentation, cry for help.

piriṇji (biriṇji) n. see viriṇji. Loc.


piriyādi (pīryādi) n. see pirāti.

piriyādu (pīryādu) n. see pirātu. Loc.

pirukka (birkka) n. see pirkka-2.

pirukka-1 (pirkka) n. see pirkka-1.

pirukka-2 (birkka) n. 1. a kind of veil covering the entire body. 2. cover for vehicles. 3. curtain. Loc. see
pirkke<sup>2</sup> < U. *burqa*<sup>h</sup> < A. *burqa* n. a dress, or kind of veil covering the whole body from head to foot with eye-holes to it.

pilkul (bilkul) n. 1. all together, total 2. certain:
"pilkul awān varamāṭtan" < U. < A. *bil-kull* (or bi-l-kulliyā) totally, all together.

pilmattā (bilmattā) n. 1. lease under which the ryot pays a certain fixed sum on each plough and is not liable to any further demand, engagement by lessees of land to pay a fixed money rent, not subject to any enhancement during the continuation of the lease (R.*F.*). 2. village or land held at a fixed rent. 3. trees situated on a specified area and held by the pāṭḍādar on payment of a fixed sum, such sum being generally less than of usual tree-tax (N.*A.*). (T. *bilmaktā*, bilmoktā, bilmotā, bilmakhtā) < U. *bilmagta* < A. *bilmagta* a kind of tenure.

pillākku (billa-kku) n. see pulikkku.

pillai (billai) n. 1. that which is round, as a patch of sandal paste. 2. a tablet or tabloid. 3. nut of a screw (C.G.). 4. badge, as of a peon. 5. square tile. 6. a head ornament. pillai-c-cavān (billay-c-cavān) n. pillai-c-cēvakač (billay-c-cēvakač) n. peon with a badge, liveried peon. < U. *billa/billa* m. breast-plate or badge worn by peons, police men & c., a tablet or flat piece of metal, also a string confining the hilt of sword or dagger to the sheath.
piḷēkku (piḷēkku) n. see piḷēkku.

piṅgī (piṅgī) n. transaction entered into by one person in the name of another. piṅgī-cār (piṅgī-cār) n.

piṅtā (piṅtā) n. 1. a mordant obtained from excrescence on the leaves of the myrobalan tree. (G.Tj. D. 1.121). 2. a kind of nut. piṅtā-paruppu (piṅtā-paruppu) n. a kind of nut (med.). 3. hard. "atēmma piṅtā vēlai". < U. < P. piṅtā. m. a pistachio nut.

piśmillā (piśmillā) n. see pismillāhi.

pismillāhi (piśmillāhi) n. a term meaning "in the name of Allāh". Muham. (T. piśmillā). < A. pismillāhi/Aśbismillāh in the name of God. this phrase is generally used by good muslims in the beginning of all actions, written works & c.


piṅkā (piṅkā) n. see pīṅkā.

piṅkātāp (piṅkātāp) n. a vessel for holding betel spittle. < U. < P. piṅkātā. n. the vessel for holding betel spittle.

piṅcōkkattī (piṅcōkkattī) n. 1. combined pocket knife and iron style. 2. long country knife. see piccuva.
(T. liucavā-katti. M. pāccānkatti. < U. bichvā/bichūnti. m. a sort of dagger, a small stiletto with a curved or serpentine blade, an ornament worn on the toes.

piti (pitti) n. breast of a garment, stitched in two folds (w). < U. piti. the same meaning.

pīri (pīrī) n. a betel leaf made up with a preparation of the arecanut, spices and chunnam (T. bīrī). < U. bīrī. m. a betel-leaf made up with a preparation of the arecanut, spices, and chunnam.


pittai (pittay) n. tape, fillet (yāl, aka). < U. pita. tape.

pīlar (pīlar) n. a superior variety of mango (Gāme. P. 111. 235) pīlar-pasandu (pīlar-pasandu) n. a superior variety of mango. < U. pīlar. the same meaning.

pīphū (pīphū) n. see pīpā.

pīpā (pīpā) n. barrel, cask. Coll.: < U. pīpā. m. a pipe. barrel, cask.

pīli (pīli) n. title of a Muhammadan lady (T. bīli, bīli, bilī). < U. bīli/bīli. f. a lady (vulgarily a wife).
pīma (bīma) n. insurance. Mod (T. bīma. K. bīna). pīma-sey- (bīma-sey-) v. intr. to effect an insurance. Mod. pīma-pattiram (bīma-pattiram) n. policy of insurance. < U. Lhīma/bīma. m. insurance, also the rate of insurance, or the percentage paid for that purpose.


pīgar-pântikai (piyar pandigai) n. a Muhammadan festival. (T. pūrulapântaka). < U. pīra. < F. pîr. the same meaning.

pūkā (pukār, pukār) n. 1. loud talk, shout, outcry, uproar. 2. rumour, bad report. 3. complaint. (T. pukara, pukāra, pukāru). < U. pūkāra/pukāra. m. pukār. f. a cry, a shout.


puṭṭā (luḍḍa) n. old, aged, an old man. Loc.< U. luḍḍa. old, aged, an old man.

puṭṭi (luḍḍi) n. a old woman. < U. luḍḍi. < S. budi. f. an old woman.

putiŋ (pūtiṅ) n. see putiṅā.

purkkā (purkkā) n. see purkkā.

purkā (purkā) n. see purukkā. (T. burakā, K. buraki, buriki).

pursat (pursat) n. leisure, opportunity, suspension of
duty, recess, interval (C.G.).
(T. purasattu, pursatu, pursatū. K. purasattu,
purasattiga). <U. foṣasat. <A. fursat. F. leisure,
freedom, ease, convenience, opportunity, relief, rest.

one who stands in need of necessitated, waiting,
having occasion for.

purukkā (purukkā) n. a kind of veil covering the entire body. (T.
< A. burqā. m. a dress, or kind of veil covering the
whole body from head to foot with eye-holes to it.

lurukā (lurukā) n. see purukkā.

purōktu (purōktu) n. sale, selling (C.G.). (T. purōktu. K.

purōktu (purōktu) n. see purōktu.

pulpul (bulbul) n. 1. a mockery term on beautiful ladies.
"pulpul, wā irpaṭi" 2. a shriko. 3. a bird. pulpūltāra
(bulbulātāra) n. a musical instrument. <U. <P. bulbul, f.
nightingale in India, a shriko.

pullākkā (pullākkā) n. see pulākkā.
pulavū (pulavu) n. 1. a kind of dish prepared of cooked meat and boiled rice. 2. a kind of rice-goul. (T. pulāvu, polao, pulācco, pīlāv) < U. pulāo < P. pulāc (properly pilāv) m. a kind of dish made up of rice, spices and flesh or fowl.


pulēvu (pulēvu) n. see pulavu.

pulau (pulav) n. see pulavu.

purgavāli (puravāli) n. see puruvāli (C.G.).

purgavāli (puruvāli) n. 1. excreta (Kaṭṭṭaṭa namā). 2. latrine, privy (C.E.M.) < U. purwāi < P. parwāi. one who stands in need of, necessitated, wanting, having occasion for.


puṇiyāttu (puṇiyāttu) n. see puṇāti (C.G.).

pusalāyij- (pusalāyi-) II.v.tr. to induce, entice, coax. Loc. (T. pusalāyifou, pusalāyifouta, pusalāyimpu). < U. rhuslāni a. to coax, to wheedle, to instigate, to entice.

pāti (būndī) n. a kind of confection made of bengal gram flour. pūnti-laṭṭu (būndī-laḍḍu) n. sweet confection balls of bengal gram flour. pūnti-laṭṭu (būndī-laḍḍu) n. sweet confection balls of bengal gram flour. < U. būndī.
< S. būndī. f. drops of rain; name of a place; a kind of sweet meat in the form of drops.

pūrṇīs (būrṇīs) n. flannel or woollen covering (C.G.).
< U. būrṇīs. the same meaning.

pūrā (pūrā) adj. complete, full, whole; adv. fully, completely (T. pūrā). pūrā-k-kāī (pūrā-k-kāī) n. expert (w).
pūrā-k-kāī-k-kāarañ (pūrākAkāyīkāñ) n. expert.
< U. pūrā. < S. pūrā. entire, complete, exact, full, perfect, total, ripe.

pūrā (pūrā) n. fine brown sugar. pūrā-sarkkarai (pūrā-sarkkarai) n. fine brown sugar. (T. pūrā-sarkkarai). pūrā-sarkkarai, nāṭṭu-pūrā (nāṭṭu-pūrā) n. fine brown sugar. < U. būrā. m. a coarse kind of sugar; sawdust, powder, redeemable mortgage.

pūrī (pūrī) n. a kind of cake fried in butter or ghee. (T. pūrī). pūl-pūrī (bōl-pūrī) n. a kind of dish.
< U. pūrī. < S. pūrī. / S. pūrīkē f. a kind of fresh cake, fried in butter or ghee.

pūrāi (pūrāy) n. 1. fullness (yāl-aka). 2. sufficiency, "nāṭcArka əṭō takap-poyyilālum pāliyini-pūrāiKē." (Tōyē pongaInāta. 40) 3. end, finish. "kuttIny-p-
pāliyini\'va māyātō." (Tiruppū. 879). 4. nothingness, naught (w). 5. worthless person or thing "amarari
pūrai yatri (m. nācaulpāta" (tiruppa. 593). pūrai-pūr
y-āpō (tūr. t. jārenal) n. expr. signifying enough,
enough" "pūrai-pūrai yaṃ sirukalīyā lāmutta ruttēlir"
(līc. tu. mūtei-16) pūrai yāja (pūrayāja) v. intr.
1. to cease, end: "pārī varu iṣṭa-yu-pūrai-y-ṣa
vant iyaśū" (tiruppa. 879). 2. to become tedious, as
a strong (v). <u. pūrā. <s. pūrā. entire, complete,
full, perfect, total, ripe.

pūvanti (sūvanti) n. 1. a kind of sweet meat consisting of
bols of confectionary which are gathered together in
making laḍā. 2. a medicine (sał. aka). <u, būndō.
3. [un-] 5. drops of ra n, name of place a kind
of a devotion in the form of droe.

ū (ū) j. art. suffix meaning 'o' (fr). (T. be. K. bē).
"u-ān-kaṃ puri unkappu-γkam "pūrī". <u. be. <p. be. a
v. 'in' structure or proposition denoting in the per-
spec label. "without" void of" when prefix-ed to nouns
it forms common adjective, corresponding with words
of the same kind beginning with r, ur, im, ir & e or
such as end with less.

maghāl title corresponding with lord, master etc.
pūkalāgī (phīlāgī) n. simpleton, foolish fellow.
< u. bevačī. <p. be-wuqī. 'ignorant, inexpert,
stupid.

lēkūp (lu.-ču.); uncultured, foolish, stupid (C-G).
<u. bevačī. <p. be-wuqī. 'ignorant, inexpert,
stupid.
pīkam (bogam) n. a muhammadan lady of rank (w). (T. bhogamu. K. būgarnu. shr. bōgamu). < P. biγam. < Turk. beγam. f. a lady, a queen, woman of rank are called begams (pl. beγamat).


bēnālātu (bēnālādu) n. confection made of the flour of bengalgram and wheat (intu-jāka). < U. bōsan-lāddū. m. the same meaning.


pōsavā (pōsavā) n. see pōsvā.

pūṭā (pūṭā) n. 1. tur. an. 2. turban cloth woven by silk and cotton (U. Sm. De 1 iis 266). < U. pheṣā/phēṭā. m. a small turban; a waist band without a fringe.

pēṭi (bēḍī) n. fetters (C.G.). (T. bēḍī, bēḍī). pēṭī-seev-. (bēḍī-seev-) v. tr. to hand cuff (C.G.). <U. bēḍī/U. bēḍī. f. iron fastening to the legs of criminals or of quadrupeds; the baskets used to irrigate fields with.

pētā (pēḍā) n. 1. foot soldier; 2. pawn; 3. pawn at chess. (T. pēḍā, piyādā, piyāda, pēda; K. pēḍā, pēde). pētā-māṛgu (pēḍā māṛgu) n. checkmating with pawns.
< U. piyāda. <P. piyada. m. a foot man; a foot soldier; a pawn at chess; a species of foot soldiers employed as servants or attendants; they are armed with swords and targets; and sometimes carry matchlocks.


pētu (bēḍu) n. secrecy, secret inquiry (w). <U. bēḍa.
<s. bhod. m. secrecy, mystery, difference, kind, sort, division, disagreement.

pērāntu (bēbandu) n. 1. being without order; confusion, irregularity; 2. insecurity. (T. bēbandu; K. bē andu).
< U. bēbandu. <P. bī-bandu. insecure, not secured, unfettered.


pēparākku (bēparākku) adj. see pēparvā.

 помалам (бөмалам) n. simplified, foolish fellow (< t. бөмалам).

 помалам (бөмалам) n. see помалам. Sec.

 помағи (бөмағи) n. one who feels no shame (< t. бөмағи).

 помағи (бөмағи) n. foolish, idle, vain, unmeaning, absurd.

 пөл (пөл) pert. see пөл.

 төртсү (төртсү) n. list, catalogue, inventory, index (< t. фарсү).

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 төртсү (төртсү) n. see төртсү.
pēvakūp (bēvakūp) n. one who is unlettered or ignorant, foolish person (C.G.). < U. be-waqūf. < P. be-waqūf. ignorant, inexpert, stupid.

pēvāraru (bēvāraru) n. 1. one who is without an heir or representative; one who has no one to claim as his relation or to inherit his property. 2. unclaimed property. 3. worthlessness. (T. bēvāraru, bēvāraru, bēvāraru, bēvāraru, bēvāraru) < U. be-wāris. < P. be-wāris. (P. bī-wāris) without heirs, without an owner.


pōjā (bōjā) n. see pēcā Maṇḍ. pōjā-viyācīyam (bējā-viyācīyam) n. groundless or vexatious suit (C.G.).

pōjar (bējar) n. 1. fatigue, weariness. 2. annoyance, disgust, displeasure (C.G.). (T. bējaru) pūjāgu-. (būjāru-.) 5. v. intr. to become wearied. Loc. < U. bejār. < P. bezār. (P. bīzār) displeased, angry, out of humour (Vul. sick) (P. bīzār. see, clear, absolved, healed, wearied, disgusted).

rūs (bōs) int. exclamation meaning "very good", "Excellent" (C.G.). (T. bōsū, bōsu). < U. bēs. < P. bēs. more, good, proper, well, excellent, elegant, delightful.

pēkas (pēkas) n. 1. tax, tribute. 2. rent payable to government by the owners of permanently settled estates.
(T. pēśkaś, pēśkācū, pēśkās, pēśkāstī, K. pēśkaś).
< U. jēś-kaś. < pēś-kaś. m. a present, a tribute, a fine; tribute or quit-rent paid to Government as an acknowledgement for any tenure.

pēśkār (pēśkār) n. 1. deputy, agent, manager. 2. a revenue officer placed in charge of division of a taluk and invested with the same authority, as a tahsildar (C.G.).
< U. jēś-kār. < pēś-kār. m. a deputy, agent, assistant, a minister, a manager.

pēśkistī (pēśkistī) n. 1. tax, tribute (C.G.). 2. rent payable to Government by the owners of permanently settled estates (C.G.). see pēśkas. < U. pes-kistī (C.G.) the same meaning.

pēśak (bē-śak) adv. undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly (C.G.).

pēśvā (pēśvā) n. a title of the marāḥṭā minister. "pēśvā bājirāv". < U. pēśwā. < I. pēśvā. m. a leader, a guide, a title of the marāḥṭā minister.

pēśō (bēśō) adv. see pēśak. "pēśō vān".

rai (rai) n. a small token coin of copper = 1/12 anna.
< U. paisā. m. the name of a copper coin nearly equal to half penny; the sixty fourth part of a rupee; in common parlance it is used for money in general.
paikasti (paigasti) n. superintendent on petrol duty (C.G.*).
(T. paigasti, paigasti, paigasti, paikastu).
(U. paigasti: a collector of market dues, a police man who patrols at night; a guard who goes about from station to station.

paical (paysal) n. 1. decree, judgment, decision, settlement of a quarrel; settlement of a debt (C.G.*). 2. original settlement assessment fixed at the time of the settlement, assessment fixed at the time of original survey in Madras, generally about the year (1801) (R.F.*). 3. death or murder. "avagai paical pappu". (T. faicalu, falsalu, faisalā, faisalā, paicalu. K. paicalu, paicalā) paical-kammī (paysal-kammi) n. partial remission of revenue on account of scanty crop etc. (C.G.*) paical-tīrvai (paysal-tīrvay) n. rate of assessment fixed on each field at the time of the first settlement (C.G.*) paical-nāmā (paysal-nāma) n. written order or award (K.M.*) paical-jāsti (paysal-jasti) n. any payment levied over and above the paical-tīrvai (R.F.*) (U. faisal. < A. faisal, faisala; n. decision, decree settlement; determination, division, separation.

paicāl (paysā, paisā) n. 1. a small token coin in copper = 1/12 anna. 2. quarter anna. 3. copper change. Loc - paicā-vari (paysā-vari) n. a kind of poll tax of quarter anna per head, once in vogue in Salem district (R.T.*). (T. payisā, payisu, payissu, paisā).
(U. paisā: m. the name of a copper coin; the sixty-fourth part of a rupi, in common parlance it is used for money in general.)
paică (paică) n. see paite. Loc.

paicăr (paicăr) n. slippers, Indian shoes (w.) (T. paijaru).< U. paizăr f. a slipper, a shoe.

paite (paite) n. wheel of a cart. Loc. paite-v-atal-.< U. paită f. to fit the wheel in the axle of a cart. nān,paite-varaital (paite varaital) n. rubbing of the wheel against the body of the cart. Loc.< U. paitā n. a wheel, an allowance of half an ānā, on each rupee of revenue set apart for the paitāri or village account.

paimās (paimās) n. land measurement made early in the nineteenth century by the British in India. (T. paimāsi, paimāsi, payimāsi, paimāsi. K. paimāsi. K. paimāsi).< U. paimās. <P. paimis, paima f. measuring; the measure or survey of a country; measurement and allotment of lands.

pairāki (pairāki) n. see payirāki. (T. Lairāgi).

pairi (pairi) n. peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus.< U. Lairij. a falcon.


pattalam (pattalam) n. 1. small bundle, farsil. 2. bundle of drugs, leaves etc., tied in a piece of cloth and used in fermentation.< U. pot/potā f. a bundle, a bale, a package, a spout.


porottu (porottu) n. see purōktu.

pola (pola) n. flesh (w) Prob.< U. pulso, see pulavu.
poti (bōti) n. ment, generally of intestine. Loc.
"Tōti cūttutuvōn" < U. botī f. a morsel (or lump)
of meat.

pōni (bōni) n. 1. handsel, luck money; first cash payment of
price which a shopkeeper receives after his shop for
the day or on an occasion. Mdr. 2. the season of
sowing. (T. bōni), total meaning possible
f. the money, received for the first sale in the morn-
ing by shopkeepers and hawkers; no credit is allowed,
nothing but ready money being received on such occea-
sions.

potti (pōtti) n. deceased person. "ējarirukku mūtipōtti
y-avnūvum" (Tōcīlīr. nā-69).< A. fahī adj. dead.
property of one who dies intestate and without legal
heirs (which usheats to the sovereign).

pōtai (bōdāy) n. intoxication, inebriation, giddiness, as
from drink.< U. būdā n. weak, faint-hearted, low-
spirited.

pōra (bōrā) n. a sect of Indian Shīh Muslims in Bōlī
presidency. Loc. < U. bōra/U. bōra. n. a class of
bankers or money lenders so-called.

pōlu (bōlu) n. 1. hollow object. (opp. tokattī). 2. shaft (w).
3. falsehood (Aṣēni). 4. bamboo.< U. bhulā simple,
artless, undesigning.

pōli (bōli) n. simpleton.< U. bōla/bhola. simple, artless,
undesigning.
pōtakāy (pōtakāy) n. dried poppy heads (w). (T. pōtukāyi, pōtakāya) < U. post. (post. + Ta. kāy) poppy heads.

pōsati (bōsati) n. vulva, an abusive term. (U. S. bhosri. f. vulva, valde magna.

pauñju (pauñju) n. army, order, range (w). (T. pauñju, pauj K. pauju, pauju) < A. fauj f. an army, a multitude.

paujtāri (paujtdari) adj. magisterial, criminal (C.G.).

paujtāri-k-kattalai (paujtdari-k-kattalay) n. criminal proceedings (C.G.) < U. faujtdari < A. fauj-dari the office of an officer of the police, so called magistrate.

makłam (makłam) n. see makă "vēriyam panaicul makłam ikkokku" (Tiruvilai naripari-105).

makkar (makkar) n. vice, as of a horse, unruliness. Madr. (T. makkaru) < A. makr. fraud, deceit, evasion, imposture.

makku (makku) n. mecca, one of the two chief cities of Arabia, celebrated as the birth place of Muhammad (T. makku K. makku, makku, n. makkā) madu*cōlam (makku*cōlam) n. Indian corn, see mașs. < A. malkān/makku m. the city of Mecca in Arabic where Muhammad was born, and to which his followers are enjoined to make a pilgrimage at least once during life.

makta (makta) n. special form of assessment fixed on a village as a whole, in vogue in the early period of
revenue settlement (C.S.) • (T. maktā • Guz. Mhr. maktā) •
< A. maqta/maqatta • adj. cut off, shaped, well-dressed, well-defined, beautiful, fixed rate of assessment •

makpi (makpi, makfī) • n. secret, confidential (C.S.) • makpi-
camānūram (makpi-samānūram) • n. confidential information
(C.S.) • makpi-varttamaṇaṇam (makpi-varttamāṇam) • n.
confidential information (C.S.) • < A. mahfī • concealed,
secret, clandestine, occult, private •

makūl (makūl, makkūl) • n. that which is approved (C.S.)
< A. maghūl, agreeable, acceptable, taking in good part,
agreed on, one of the faithful, a mistress •

makūl (makūl) • n. velvet (w) • (T. makhamlu, mokhamal, mokhamal,
makamal, manamal, makhamalu • K. makhamalū, makhmal,
mokhamallu) • < U. makhmal • < A. makhmal • m. velvet •

makripū (magribu) • n. prayer at sunset • (H. maghrib •
/ F. magrib, maghrab • m. the west, the west regions,
generally applied to the north coast of Africa; muslims prayer at the time of sunset •

makakkānī (mahakkanī) • n. court, tribunal (w) • < A. mahakkanī/
mahkāna • m. a tribunal, court of justice, judgement seat •

makādur (mahajrar, mahajar) • n. petition, written representa-
tion, memorial (C.S.) • (T. mahajaru, mahajharu,
mahijaru • K. mahajaru • N. mahājār) • makādur-dār
(mahājar-dār) • n. petitioner • < A. mahazar/mahzar • m.
royal presence, appearance, a general application or petition, nature, temper, disposition •
makanār-nāmā (mahajar-nāmā) n. petition, written representation, memorial (T. mahajaru-nāmā) < U. mahazar-nāmā.
< A. mahjar-nāmā m. a muster roll, list of those present.

makācūl (magasūl, mahasūl) n. produce, or cut turn, as of a field (T. mahasūlu, mūsūlu K. mahasūlu M. mahasūl)
makācūl-dār (magasūl-dār) n. watchman for the crops to whom tax was formerly allowed (R.T.) (T. mahasūlu-dāru)
< A. maḥsūl m. tax, duty, excise, custom, postage, produce of anything, public revenue from any source maḥsūl-dār, yielding, or having a profit; a collector, or receiver of taxes.

makanātu (mahanatu, mahantu) n. head of a religious establishment, superior of a monastery, who is succeeded on his death by the chief of his disciples (R.E.) (T. mahantu)
< U. mahant < S. mahantāh/mahant, m. a monk, an abbot, a religious superior, a chief of the faqīrs.

makanāmātu (mahammadu, magamadu) n. the prophet (w)
< A. muḥammad m. name of the Arabic prophet.

makanāmātu-yar (magamadīyār) n. muṣsamāns (w) (T. muḥammadī, muhammadīyudu, K. muhammadā, mahammadā M. muhammadī)
< A. muhammad/muḥammadī, a follower of or believes in Muhammad.

makanatū (magamadu, mahamadu) n. see makammātu.

makanatū-nābi (magamadu-nabī) n. see makamatu.

makanāl (magomal) n. see makmal.
makānu (mahānu, magānu) n. see makānu.

makānu (magānu) n. 1. contribution in grain for a temple or choultry levied from cultivators now given optionally; tax or contribution levied for a religious or charitable purpose bearing a certain definite proportion to the rent payable (R•F) (S•I•I•VI 157) (I•M•P• ej 519) <U> makhma; the same meaning.

makār1 (məgar, mahar) n. 1. written contract making settlement on a wife; 2. a marriage portion or gift, settled upon one's bride; 3. dowry, jointure, alimony; 4. amount paid or promised to a bride by the bridegroom as security for keeping the marriage tie; <A> mahr/ mahar; n. a marriage portion or gift settled upon the wife before marriage contracting by writing for such settlement.

makār2 (mahar) n. pānca-makār (pañca-mahar) n. a way of ending a game in chess; when the total of pieces on both sides is five; <P> mahr; n. a shell, a rubber, a chessman, a counter for playing at any game, as chess, draughts & c; a charmed stone said to be found in the head of a serpent.

makārū (makārū, maharū) n. that which is fixed or established; <A> magarrā; certain, infallible, established, unquestionable, adv. assuredly, unquestionably

makān (maya, makān) n. see makān; <T> makān, makān.

makār (mokār) n. see makār.
macāl (mācāl, mācāl) n. palace. (T. māhālu, K. mahanālu).
< U. mabhāl, m. a place, building, house, mansion, seraglio, district, quarter, abode, time, opportunity.

macālī1 (masālī) n. flambeau, torch made of rags, round a stick and fed at intervals (w). U. māsālī. L. masālī. m. a torch, flambeau, lantern.

macālī2 (masālī) n. 1. condiments, spices, curry-stuff. 2. drugs mixed and given to horse and other animals.
macālī-vaṭal (masālī-vaṭay) n. a kind of cake made with onions and condiments. Colloq. U. masālā. L. masālā. m. condiments, drugs, spices, seasoning.

macālā (masālā) n. see macāl. Colloq. (T. masālā).

macālīci (masālīci) n. 1. torch-keeper (w). 2. servant who trims the lamps. Loc. (T. masālīci) see masalji.
< U. masālīci. L. masālīci. m. a torch-bearer.

macālai (masālai) n. see macālī2. (T. masālā) masālai-mōy- (masālai-mōy-). v. tr. to give macālai, as to a horse (w).

macīl (masīl) n. see macīl (w).

macīlu (masīlu) n. see macīlu (w). (T. masīdu, majjīdu, masīdi, masīdī, K. macīdi, masīdi).

macīl (masīl) n. see macīl (w).

macunata (masumātā) n. see macōtā.
f. a mosque, a temple.

macūṛī (masūrī) n. see macūṭī (caṅkāka).

macūṛī (masūḍā) n. 1. rough draft, as of a document. 2. rough draft of an act. Mod. (T. masūḍā, masūḍā. K. masūḍī) < U. masau-wada < A. maswada or masawwada. m. a sketch, or rough draft of a letter &c.

maṇḍīl (maṇḍīl) n. stage in a journey (w) (T. maṇḍīl, maṇḍīl) < U. manjīl. f. a day's journey; rank, dignity, a stage; an inn, a caravanserai, habitation, dwelling, boundary, limit, goal, a story or floor (of a house); deck (of a ship); mansion of the moon (in astrology).

maṇḍūr (maṇḍūr) n. that which is accepted or approved. (C.G.) (T. maṇḍūru, maṇḍūr. K. maṇḍūru) maṇḍūr-nakal (maṇḍūr-nakal) n. certified copy (C.G.). maṇḍūr-uttaravu (maṇḍūr-uttaravu) n. order of confirmation. Loc. < U. maṇḍūr < A. manzūr. seen, looked at, admired, visible, chosen, approved of, agreeable, acceptable.

maṇḍīl (maṇḍīl) n. see maṇḍūr. Loc.

maṇḍī (maṇḍī) n. 1. large grain market. 2. shop, stall, warehouse, large shop where things are sold wholesale or in large quantities (w). (T. maṇḍī, maṇḍī) maṇḍī-k-kalam (maṇḍī-k-kalam) n. grain measure of 72 rajī. Hindu: maṇḍī-viyāpāram (maṇḍī-vyābāram) n.
wholesale trade (w) · n. a market, (in Dakh) a shop or store house for the sale of goods on commission or by auction; a shop for the sale of grain, having a store house attached.

māṇīku (māṇīgū) n. a standard weight: 25 lbs. < U. māṇī. < P. māṇī. m. the name of a weight (forty seers).

māṇu (māṇu) n. maund, a standard weight = 8 viss = 40 seers = 25 lbs, varying in different localities. Colloq. see māṇīku. (T. māṇyū, K. māṇu, māṇyū).

mattalapu (mattalabu) n. 1. intention (C.G.) 2. subject or purport of a document; draft of a document (C.G.) (T. mataiku, mattašę, K. mattalu). < U. mattab. < A. māntāb. m. a question, petition, intention, wish, desire, purpose, meaning, an object of pursuit, substance or purport of any writing &c. stricten with pontilence.

mattalibbu (mattalibbu) n. intention, object. Loc. see mattalapu.

mattāppu (mattāppu) n. coloured fire-works used in festive occasions. "para mattāppi noliyati latikam" (Aćapa- vata 43) (T. mātāpu, mattābu, mattāppu, K. metāpu, matābu, māntābu. H. māttāppu) < U. mahtab. < P. mānhā. m. the moon, moon shine, a kind of fire-works.

matattu (madattu) n. financial assistance, loan (C.G.) (T. madad, maddatu, K. madḍatu). < U. < A. madad. m. assistance, help, succour.
madrasā (madrasā) n. a college or a school for the diffusion of Muhammadan learning, "kāliyil madrasā vantatum ..." (Nāp. Nāl. p. 41). <A madrasa n. a university, a college, a school for the diffusion of Muhammadan learning.

māza (māza) n. hamlet (C.G.) (T. mīzāra, majārā, māsra'a). <U mazā <A mazra'a a field sown or prepared for sowing; a corn field.

mutī-mastu (madā-mastu) n. 1. great madness, intoxication, 2. indifference (j) muta-mastān (madā-mastān) n. robust, corpulent man (w) <U mad-o-mast <S mad + P. mast T. intoxication, drunkenness, wantonness.

mūcar-singu (madā-singu) n. litharge, impure, oxide of lead, plumbi oxidum (C.G.) <U mūcar-sing <P mūcar-ang, mūcar-sang or mūcar-sang in litharge.

mūdi (mūdi) n. the burying place of Muhammad, a city in Arabic (T. mūdi, medīnā K. mādinā, medīna). <U <A mūdi <A n. a city, a state; name of a city in Arabia, Medina, famed as the burying place of Muhammad.

mūdi (mūdi) n. see mūdi.

mūjā (mūjā) n. common myna; see mānā.

mūjā (mūjā, mānā) n. common myna; see mānā.

marji (marji) n. 1. mind, will, temper, disposition (C.G.) 2. polite manners, civility (w) (T. marjī, marjī K. marji) <U marjī <A marjī f. will, assent, pleasure.
marjai (marjāy) n. 1. opinion. 2. secret opinion. see marji.
mari (marī) n. hogplum. 1. tr. spondias mangifera (patārta. 676) mariyasāggy-cēti (mariyāsāggy-cēti) n. hogplum, marīnā (marīnā) n. hogplum. < A. marīy, hogplum.
mal (maḷ) n. see mal-mal. malveśti (maḷ-vēṣṭi) n. white mal
vorn by maṇ.
malkōvā (maḷgōvā) n. a mango with yellowish green, fleshy
fruit. Loc. < U. malgōvā. < P. maḷgōvā. n. emitting
saliva, name of a dish (maṇa mixed with dahi).
malkōpā (maḷgōpā) n. see malkōvā. Colloq. (T. maḷgōpā).
malpup (maḷpup) n. anything enclosed, as letter in an
envelope (v). (T. malppu, maḷppu, maḷpū, maḷpūpi, K. malppu, malppu). < U. maḷpū. < A. maḷpū. wra-
pored up, involved, inclosed, collected, gathered.
malvil (maḷvil) n. mull, muslin. Na. (T. malvil. K. malmal, 
malji (maḷji) n. see marji. Loc.
malām (maḷām) n. see mulām (C.G.) (T. malām, milā, 
molāma. K. malāmu).
mavutti (mavutti) n. carcase, dead-body. (c sû. aka)
< A. maus/malt/mait f. death, a dead body.

mavūjō (mavūjō) n. hamlet, dependent village with its lands.
(C.G.) (K. māwat). <U. mausje. <A. mausaj, m. a
village, district, place, occurrence, conjecture.

mavujō (mavujō) n. see mavujō (v).

mavua (mavua) n. attraction, attractiveness. Loc.<U. mauz.
< A. mauge f. a wave, whim, caprice.

māṟmattu (māṟmattu) n. see māṟmattu.

māṟ (māṟ) n. see māṟaku. Māṟ

māṟmē (māṟmē) n. deduction. māṟmē-cē-ti-marum (māṟmaś-cē-ti-
marum) n. true in a reserved forest (C.G.).
< A. minē, mē/minē, i. f. (lit. from that) deduction,
subtraction, remission of rent or revenue.

māṟaku (māṟaku) n. see māṟaku (yāl. aka)

māṟu (māṟu) n. see māṟaku Colloq. (T. māṟu, māṟu, māṟum. K. māṟu, māṟu).

majūr (majūr) adj. before mentioned, above said
(T. majūr, majūr, majūr, majūru. K. majūru, majūru). <U. majūr. <A. majūr. before mentioned,
remembered.

majūr (majūr) n. a labourer. "majūr yūniyāy".
< U. mazdūr. < P. mazdūr. m. a day labourer, a labourer
in general.

majlis (ma'lis) n. assembly, a convention (T. majlis) < U. majlis < A. majlis. F. an assembly, a company, confraternity, convention.

majlā (ma'jā) n. 1. enthusiasm, exuberant, feeling. 2. enjoyment, pleasure. < F. maza m. taste, flavour, anything acceptable to the palate or mind & c. a fit-bit or bon-net.

majārī (ma'jārī) n. 1. pleasantry. 2. restiveness, as of a horse saying. (K. majākū). < A. mazzār/mazārī n. jest, a joke, pleasantry.

majālī (ma'jālī) n. see mājilī. (T. majīlī, majīlī, majalī, K. majalū) mījilī-sey (majilī-sey) v. intr. to break one's journey for taking rest (C.G.) < U. mājilī/ mājilī. 1. a day's journey, rank, dignity, a stage, an inn, a caravanerai etc. see mājilī.

majum-dār (majum-dār) n. head-accountant in the taluk katchī. Indian revenue-accountant either of a district or a taluk and remunerated either by jagān land or by iṣan. (T. majumārūgū, majumārūgū, majumdār) < U. majumādār < A. majmā'-dār (record-keeper) a title given to the servants of a qānūn-go.
majunu-tār (majumudār) n. see macumutār.

māsrūt (māsrūt) adj. 1. stipulated, agreed. (C.G.) 2. conditional. (T. maṣāratu, māsrūt, maṣruṣ). maṣruṣ-tīmān (maṣruṣ-tīmān) n. grant of land to which certain conditions or services are attached. (C.G.) < U. maṣruṣ < A. maṣrūt, māsrūt. agreed upon, stipulated (sub) a settled revenue of ten per cent, allowed to the zamindar.


māṣālā (māṣālā) n. see māṣālći. Loc.

māṣkūr (māṣkūr) adj. aforesaid. Loc. < A. maṣkūr. before mentioned, remembered (sub) n. mention, discourse.
mastaki (mastaki) n. mastic-tree. <U. mastakî. <Gr. mastaki. f. mastiche (the resin of the pistacia lentiscus).

mastān (mastān) n. one intoxicated, drunkard. <U. mastāna. (P. mastāna. intoxicated, like a man intoxicated.

mastān (mastān) n. a honorific muslim title as for saints. (E.T.V. 48). mastān-cākipu (mastān-sāhibu) n. a muslim saint, author of the collection of devotional songs known as 'mastān cākipu pātākāl'. <U. mastān. a honorific title.

masti (masti) n. 1. fat, corpulence. 2. intoxicant. 3. stimulant. 4. the piece in chess which by the rules of the game cannot be removed. (T. mastu). <U. mast. < P. mast. drunk, intoxicated, lustful, wanton, proud.

masāla (masāla) n. see māṣala. (T. masāla. K. masāla, masāle).

mahal (mahal) n. see maḥala. Colloq.

mahāsū (mahāsūl) n. produce, profit, proceeds of an estate, income from any source as land, customs, excise and the like, the produce or return realised from anything, the total crop raised on a land. (R.F.) (T.K. mahāsūl. M. mahāsūl). <U. mahāsūl. < A. maḥsūl. m. tax, duty, excise, custom, postage, produce of anything, public revenue from any source.)
mahatāpi (mahatābi) n. brocade, Indian cloth of gold and silver, used as a shawl. < P. mahatābi/mahatābī. f. a kind of fire works, an open high terrace. adj. of or belonging to the moon, ornamented with gold, tinsel & c.

mahapūpu (mahapūbu) n. a muhammadan invocatory word. < mati·ka·li, 93. m. a vent, a place whence or whither the wind blows.

mahasar (mahasār) n. see makasar.

mahāl (mahāl) n. palace, see makāl. < T. mahālu, K. mahala, mahāla, mahālu). < A. mabali. m. a place, building, house, mansion, seraglio, district, quarter, abode, time, opportunity.

mākānām (mākānam, māhānam) n. district, province. 2. division of a taluk, consisting of several villages, under the management of one karṇām. 3. group of dependants gathered for a common purpose. < U. mākān. < A. mākān, m. a place, station, dwelling.

mākāni (mākāni) n. Madras measure, perh. < U. mākān, the same meaning.

māki-muṣṭu (māki-guṣṭā) n. balance of rent due for the past month. (C.G.). < U. māhi-guṣṭā. < P. mānguṣṭā. m. the same meaning.

māki-majār (māki-majār) n. collections of the current month. (C.G.). < U. māhi-majār. < P. māh-majār. the same meaning.
mākevār (māgoṛ) n. monthly (v) (T. māhevāri, māhevāri) < U. māihwar < P. māhevār monthly.

mācakāy (mācakāy) n. see māon-k-āy, 1. (n.m.)


mājumān (mājumān) n. a sweet preparation of gānjā (v) < U. mājum the same meaning.

mācar (mācar) n. see mākcar. Loc.

māc-i-k-āy (māsikkāy) n. see mācakāy.

mācūl (mācūl) n. product of a field, produce of grain. < U. mācūl < A. māsuł. m. tax, duty, excise, custom, postage, produce of anything, public revenue from any source.

mānjā (mānjā) n. a kind of glue, prepared with glass-dust and used to rub the kite-string. Mādr. < U. mānjā mānjā. m. a paste mixed with pounded glass and applied to the string of a kite to cut that of another with; a feast given by a bridegroom previous to the wedding; the trunk of a tree.

mānjā (mānjā) n. see mānčā. Loc.

māttu (māttu) n. mate with pawns. Loc. < U. māt < P. māt. f. (in chess) mate, or what we call checkmate, which last phrase in a corruption of gāmān "the king is dead or done for".
mātpar (māḍbar) n. testing the adequacy of a security.
(C.G.) < U. mōtābar, (A. māṭābar. confidential, respectable, worthy of confidence, remarkable, trust worthy.

māḍari (māḍari) n. 1. pattern, example, sample, specimen, model. 2. manner, way. 3. kind. (T. mādari, māṭiri. K. māḍari. N. māṭiri.) < U. < P. māḍari. a sample, specimen, model, pattern.

mātarōcat (māḍar oṭ) n. an abusive term. < P. māḍar-sūř/ māḍar-śūn. the same meaning. naked as born of the mother, innate.

mātpur (māḍabar) n. see mātpar. (K. māṭubari, māṭabaru).

mātpur-ṭāmī (māḍabar-ṭāmī) n. substantial security.

māṭvē (māḍvē) n. mare. < P. māṭivē. m. a mare, a she-ass.

māppu (māppu) n. excuse, pardon. Colloq. māppu-ṣātī (māppu-ṣātī) n. approver, king’s evidence. māppu-vētī (māppu-vētī) v. tr. to excuse, pardon. Loc. < A. māṭśāf. absolved, exonerated, dispensed with, forgiven.

māmalattu (māmalattu) n. that which pertains to revenue (w) (t. māmulatu, māmilyyatu, māmiliyatu) < u. māmalat-
māndattu (māndattu) n. see māmalattu (w).

mānūṭā (mānūṭā) n. gum scammony, convolulus scammony
(1.4. 201) < u. mānūṭā gum scammony, convolulous, scam-
monia.

māmil (māmil) n. 1. that which is established or usual;
immortal custom (r.f.) 2. tribe. "māmil koṭṭāμa..." (t. māmil, māmilu, k. māmil, māmile, m. māmil)
māmil-kaṭṭamai (māmil-kaṭṭamay) n. revenue rate fixed by
long standing custom. Colloq. māmil-nāmā (māmil-
nāmā) n. rules of revenue practice. (m.9.h.d.1. 282).
< a. māmil ordered, commanded fixed, appointed to
a situation, determined, defined, (sub) usage, estab-
lished, custom.

mārvāṭi (mārvāṭi) n. a caste of traders and money lenders,
from mārwār, in central india. (t. mārvāṭi, mārvāṭi).
< u. mārvāṭi person belong to mārwāṛ, the mārāṭṭi
language.

mārvāṛ (mārvāṛi) n. see mārvāṭi.

māripattu (māripattu) n. part, side, behalf, means, medium
(t. māripattu, māripattu, māripattu, māripattu, k-
māripattu, māripattu) < a. māripat prep. by means of,
through the means of, by the hands of.

māripaṭi (māripaṭi) n. see māripattu.

mārusu (mārusu) n. see mākusūr.
māl¹ (māl) n. property, wealth (T: māl, mālu; K: mēlu)
māl-kāṅgā (mālkāṅgā) n. palace. māl-ēr (māldār) n.
propriety. Loc. māl-pañṭāri (māl-bandāri) n. 1.
steward, store-keeper. 2. clerk of a ship owner. Naut.
māl-jāṃgā (māl-jāṃgā) (legal) property-security (C.G.)
pañṭu-māl (pañgu-māl) n. list of shares (C.G.)
< U. māl. n. property, wealth, merchandise, goods,
the public revenue of a state; a prize (in a lottery ; c).

māl² (māl) n. 1. wooden mould for forming the mouldings of
a pillar or cornice of wall. (w) 2. mould for making
bricks. Loc. 3. brick-kiln. Loc. 4. form, plan,
t fashioned (w) 5. demarcation, limit (w) 6. a kind of
net (w) 7. stand, stall (v). 8. quit-rent (w).
9. property. māl-, v. inf. to form mouldings on a
pillar or wall. (w) māl-pōtu-, (māl-pōṭu) v. intr. to
draw a plan, to demarcate. Loc. māl-mūti-, (māl-
mūṭi-) v. intr. to make a net. Loc. māl-vēṭtu-
(māl-vēṭṭu) v. tr. 1. to cut out a form or pattern,
make a plan or diagram (w). 2. to form plots bounded
by rāgas. (Vāl. nāk) kulācchu-mār (kulācchu-mār) n.
kalācchu-māl (kulācchu-māl) n. grain sold on a thro-
sing floor. Loc. < U. māl. see māl³.

māl³ (māl) n. palace. "tirumalai nāyakkar māl". < A. mahāl/)
manāla) n. a place, building, house, mansion, serag-
lio, district, quarter, abode, time, opportunity.
māl-kāṅgānti (māl-kāṅgānti) n. bloc. = il. Loc. < U. māl kanginī,
f. culastrus.

mālik (mālik) n. 1. proprietor, owner. (C.G.) 2. lord, king. (T. māliku, māliku, māleku, K. mālike).< A. mālik. m. master, lord, possessor, proprietor, owner.

mālī-kānā (mālīkānā) n. subsistence allowance granted to land lords disposed of their zemindars. (C.G.) (T. mālikānā).< A. mālī-kānā. P. mālī-kānā m. an annual or monthly allowance paid to a zemindār by the person who occupies his lands, whether the state or jāgārdār.

mālicu (māliṣu) n. 1. rubbing, as a horse, scrubbing, polishing as a floor. Loc. 2. praising "mālicu poṭu". (T. mālicu, K. māliṣu).< P. māliṣ. rubbing, polishing, furnishing.

mālim (mālim) n. see mālumī, (yāl-aka). (T. mālimi, K. mālim). m. mālimi, mālimūd.

māliṣu (māliṣu) n. see mālicu.

mālumī (mālumī) n. captain of a vessel, pilot, navigator (pīh). (T. mālumī, K. mālimī, mālimī) mālumī-gūṣṭānim (mālimī-gāṣṭīram) n. nautical science. (yāl-aka).< U. māllim. A. mūllim. m. an instructor, a preceptor, a pilot.
māvuttaṇa (māvuttan) n. elephant driver, mahout. "māvuttar ney-vōlē'uttu" (panavītu-261).< U. mahaut.< S. mahawat, mahāwath. m. an elephant driver or keeper.

mōji (mōji) adj. past, previous, former, late, last (C.G.).< A. mōji, mōjī. K. mōji. M. mōji).< U. mōzi.< A. mōzī. past (time) m. (in gran) the preterite or indefinite past tense.

mōjūam (mōjūam) n. an intoxicating drug prepared from hemp. (nati ka. II. 52)< A. mōjun/mōjun, mōjun. f. an electuary, medicine, confection, an aphrodisiac.

mōjun (mōjun) n. see mōjun (C.G.). (T. mōjum, majum).


misari (mīsari) n. salcop, cuber of Eutopia, as from Egypt. (patēttata. 706).< U. misr. m. Egypt, also Cairo, the capital of Egypt, any large city.

misir-tēcam (misir-dēsam) n. Egypt. < A. misr, m. Egypt, also Cairo, the capital of Egypt, any large city.


mīṭṭāyī (mīṭṭāyī) n. see mīṭṭāy.

mīrāci (mīrāsi) n. see mīrācu. (T. mīrāsi, mīrāsi. K. mīrāsi). mīrācu-cutantīram (mīrāsu-sudandīram) n. absolute hereditary right or claim to land or office (W. G.).


< U. mīrāsi. < A. mīrā, f. heritage, patrimony, inherited property or right.

mirudara-singa (mirudara-singu) n. see mirudara-singi.

milk (milk) n. property (C.G. < U. milk < A. milk m. possession, property, right (pl. amlak).

milkiyat (milkiyat) n. proprietary right (C.G. < U. milkiyat < A. milkiyat, f. property, possession.

mithā (mithā) n. deduction from the assessed revenue of a village on account of uncultivable tracts of wood, wilderness or wasteland. (T. mithā K. mīnāhā) < A. minhā m. minhā, f. (lit. from that) deduction, remission of rent or revenue.

mithākā (mithāhā) n. see mithā (w).


muktā (muktā) n. rent fixed for a village as a whole (C.G.) < U. muktā < A. muktāta, adj. cut, cutout, shaped, well-dressed, well-shaped, beautiful, fixed rate of assessment.


mukattamā (muhaddamā) n. case, affaırs. Loc. < U. muqaddama or muqaddamat. m. the first part, preface, preamble, cause (in law) business, subject, affair, matter).


mukammatiyr (mugamadiyar, mohamadiyar) n. followers of the religion of Muhammad. < A. mūhammad, muhammadu. a. follower of or believer in Muhammad.

mukammatu (mugamadu, muhammadu) n. see mukamatu.

mukammatu napī (mugamadu nabī) n. see mukamatu napī.

mukamal (mukamal) n. velvet. < A. makhrīl. m. velvet.

mukar (mugar, mihar) n. seal. mukar-vaī. (mugar vaī.) v. intr. to seal. < P. muhar/muhr. or mugar. f. a seal a gold coin, virginity, maiden hood; the gold mukar is sixteen rupiah or really a guinea; and fifteen rupiah at Madras and Bombay.
mukārīr (muḥārīr) n. clerk, writer, scribe, A. muḥārīr, m. a writer, a clerk.

x mukālāyar (muqālāyar) n. see mokālāyar.

mukāsā (muqāsā) n. village or land assigned to an individual, either rent-free, or at a low quasi-rent, on condition of service (M.M. 506). (T. muḥāsā) carva-mukāsā (sarva-muqāsā) n. village granted without any condition of service. (R.T.)< U. muḥāsā, A. muqasam, a part, a portion.

mukāpīla (muqābila) n. examination, comparison as of a copy with the original. (w) (T. muqābila, K. muqābila, mukābila) mukāpīla-tār (muqābila-dār) n. comparer one whose duties are to compare copies with the original. (C.G.). mukāpīla-rāyasam (muqābila-rāyasam) n. see mukāpīla-tār. (C.G.)< A. muqabila/muqābalat. m. or muqābalat. f. comparison, collation, confronting, presence.

mukām (muqām, muḥām) n. place of encampment, camp. (A. mokām, molām, molām, molām, molām, K. mukām, molām, molām).< A. muqām/muqām. m. dwelling, mansion, a place or residence or encamping; halting of an army.

mukāma (muqāma) n. headship, superiority, preeminence, precedence (w). mukāma-i-kāran (muqāma-i-kāran) n. manager, headman, president, as of a society. < U. muḥāyiymām. A. muqāiymām. m. an encampment.

mukāri (muqāri) n. manager, headman, president of a society < U. muqāriyar. A. muqāriyar. possessed of free choice.
mukāvalī (mukāvalī) n. confronting, mukāvalī- _, (mukāvalī- _) v., tr. to confront. (w) A. muqabala/muqābala. m. muqābalat. f. comparison, collation, confronting, presence.

mukān (mugān, muhān) n. see mukān. (C.G.)

mukilān (mugilaq, mugilāq) n. mogul. Nān. (A. mugal/P. muqbal). m. a mogul, a native of Tartary or Turān. In India, the term is erroneously applied to Persians and in the Deccan to Muslims in general.

muccalikka (muccalikkā) n. 1. note of hand, written obligation, agreement, bond, deed, counterpart of a lease, as by a tenant to his landlord. 2. recognisance, bail, penalty bond (T. mucalika, mucalikā, mucalikā; K. mucalikā); U. mucklea. Turk. mucalikā, muchalkā. m. a bond, a note of hand, an agreement.

muccalikkai (muccalikkāy) n. see muccalikkā.

muccalikā (muccalikā) n. see muccalikkā (G. Tr. D. i. 284).

mucci (mucci) n. 1. stationer, one who serves out stationery in a public office. (C.G.) 2. one who works in leather. (C.G.) 3. sheathmaker. (Skānī) 4. carpenter, cabinet-maker (M. M.). 5. painter. (w) (T. mucī). mucciyān (mucciyān) 1. carpenter, cabinet-maker, 2. painter. (w). (M. mucciyān); U. mocī. m. a saddler, cobbler, shoemaker, a worker in leather.

muqatti (musaddi) n. writer in a public office; accountant (C.G.) (T. mutsaddi, musaddi, mutsaddi, mutsadi. K.)
mutsaddi, musaddi, — U. mutsaddi, A. mutasaddi, M. a true believer; a
accountant, a writer, a clerk, turning away the
face, opposing, attempting, daring, intend on.

musalma (musalma) n. Muhammad, a muhammadan. T. musalma, K. musalma
A. musalma, M. a true believer; a
muhammadan.

musalıyar (musalıyar) n. muhammadan priest, Lec. M. musali, A. muslim, a believer in and follower of
the muhammadan faith; name of a famous martyr, the
nephew of Ali, the son-in-law and fourth successor of
Muhammad.

musapar (musapar, musafar) n. 1. traveller. 2. travelling;
going in camp (w). T. musafar, musafar, musapar, K. musafar, M. musafar.
musapar-kap (musapar-kap) n. travellers bungalow (w). T. musafar khan.
A. musafir, a traveller, passenger, stranger.

musafiri (musafari, musafari) n. see musapar (w). T. musafari, musafari, K. musapari, M. musafari.

musafiri (musafari) n. see musapar, M. musafari. Lec. musafari-bangal (musafari bangal) n. travellers bungalow, Lec.

musibattu (musibattu) n. distress, misfortune, "musibattai-
p-pöldki-p-parakkattu un-takkum" (Mati-kaisi, 94).
A. musibat, M. a misfortune, disaster, affliction,
adversity, evil, misery, ill.

musumutar (musumdar) n. see musumutar.
museum-tār (musumadār) n· district accountant· <U· majmīa-dār· < A· majmīa-dār· (record keeper); title given to
the servants of a qānumā.

muntā (mundā) n· shoulder, upper arm· muntātattur· v· intr·
to clap the shoulders as in challenge or defiance·
Colloq.· <U· mūndhā· m· the shoulder, a hump, a foot
stool, shoots of the sugarcane

muntācu (mundāsu) n· a kind of head-dress, small loose
turban· "kottutagor muntācu" (virali·vitu·illī),
<U· mundāsā· m· a kind of small turban.

muntāyi (mundāyi) n· see mittāyī.

muntāri (mundāri) n· see muntāri,

muntāl (mundāl) n· pertinacious beggar· Loc· (T· mundū, K·
monu); <U· mundū· /mundū· shaved, bald, low, mean.

muntālī (mundālī) n· see muntā.

muntāri (mundāri) n· copying of a wall· Loc· <U· munterī·
f· the copying of a wall, the roof·

muttā valli (mattavalli) n· manager of a mosque· Loc·
(T· muttavalli); <A· mutawallī· a superintend·ent or
treasurer of a mosque, a kinsman·

muttāy (muddāy) n· the compl·in·ant, the plaintif· (C·G·)
(T·, muddāyi· K· muddāi·); <A· muddā· m· a plain-
tiff, suiter, claimant, prosecutor, an enemy·,
mudāyālā (muddāyālā) n. the accused, the dependent. (C.G.)
(K. muddā'āyālā).
A. muddā'āli. a defendant (in law), criminal.

mudāyālā (muddāyālā) n. see mudāyālā.

mudāyi-pāan (muddāypāan) n. (Mus) finale. Loc.
(U. muddā,1 finale.

mutavalli (mutavalli) n. see mutavalli.


mutār-cīṅki (mudār-cīṅki) n. mutār-cīṅki.

mufti (mufti) n. musulman law officer, who in ancient days expounded the law and supplied the qāzi which precedents in difficult cases. (M) (T. muftī, muftī, A. muftī is a law giver, among the Turks, the mufti is the supreme head of the law.

mubālā (mubālā) n. total, especially written in words instead of figures. (C.G.) (T. mubālā, mubālāg, mubālāg, K. mubālāg; U. mubālāg, A. mubālāg) the place of arrival, amount, sum, ready money, much, money.

mupātalā (mubātalā) n. sum lent on a running account. temporary loan. (C.G.) (T. mubātalā) A. mubādalā n., exchange, barter, retaliation, recompense.

murāpā (murappā) n. see murapā.

mūllā (mullā) n. a Muhammadan saint, and who is also a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher. (T. mullā). <U. < A. mullā. m. a Muhammadan lawyer, a doctor, a school master, a decoy-bird.

mulakīk (mulakit) n. interview, meeting. Loc. < A. mulāqāt. i. interview, meeting, a visit, conversation, encountering.

mulakīk (mulakit) n. see mulakīk. Loc.

mulānjīnā (mulanjīnā) n. favour. Loc. < A. mulānīzā/mulānāza. m. looking at, contemplating, consideration (after used for reading) notice, view, regard.

mulān (mulān) n. gilding, electro-plate, (T. mulām). mulān pānu-, v.tr. to gild (w) mulām pādu-. (mulām pānu-) v. tr. & v. intr. to gild (w) mulām pādu (mulān pādu) v. tr. & v. intr. to gild. < A. numannā, plated, covered with gold or silver; a species of poem, the distichs of which are written in Persian and Arabic alternatively.

mulājī (mulajī) n. compassion. (T. mulājā, K. mulāju, mulījo). < A. mulānjīzā/mulānāza. m. looking at, contemplating, consideration, notice, view, regard.
mugappā (mugappā, mugabbā) n. see mugappā.

mugappāku (mugappāgu) n. see mugappā "īḥoi mugappākum ..." (pāratiṭa: Kutumpa: part II, p. 44).

muni (munisi) n. teacher of a language (T. munisi, munisi, munisi. K. munisi. M. munisi). japa-munisi n. l. interpreter and clerk of a magistrate. 2. secretary. (<A. munisī n. a writer, a clerk, a secretary (commonly means) a tutor, a teacher of languages; more particularly of Hindustani, Persian and Arabic.

munācap (munasab) adj. proper. (K. munāsabu) <A. munāsib. proper. convenient, fit, pertinent, congruous.

munacip (munasib) adj. & n. adj. see munācap n. just or reasonable tax (R.T. (T. munāsabu, K. munasabu) munacip-kammī (munasib-kammī) n. proper remission of assessment (R.T.) <A. munāsib. proper, fit, pertinent, congruous.

municīppu (munisīppu, munisīffu) n. 1. village head man. (w) 2. district munisif; presiding officer in certain subordinate courts of justice (T. munasabu, munasafu, munasapu, munābu, munisību, munasafu, munisap, munisifu, munasaf. K. munasapu, munisīpu. M. munisī, munisippi). (<A. munisif. equitable, just (sub) a distributor of justice; a judge, an arbitrator.

munisi (munisi) n. see munisi. Mod.
mujāra (mujāra) n. deduction (M. navi) (T. mujāra, mudarā)<br> K. mujāra) < A. mujrā allowance, premium, deduction, obisance, respect, visits, audience.<br>

mujāra (mujāra) n. remission granted to ryots for adverse seasons, any authorised deduction, set off see mujāra.<br>

mujumu-tār (mujumudār) n. see mucumutār.<br>

maṣarap (maṣaraf) n. accountant, examiner of accounts.<br> < A. muṣrif. an examiner, inspector, observer, near, approaching, impending.<br>

mustājār (mustājār) n. one who farms the government revenue for a fixed account, renter (R.T.) (T. mustājāraḍu).<br> < A. mustājār/mustājir n. a tenant, one who rents a house, a contractor, a renter, a farmer.<br>

mustājirī (mustājirī) n. renting system, as opposed to ryotwari system (R.T.)<br> < A. mustājīrī f. renting, farming, holding or settlement in a farm.<br>

mustippu (mustippu, mustibbu) n. preparedness, 2. appurtenances, accoutrements, para phernalia (T. mustibmu, mustaou, mustipu).<br> < A. mustā'īdū prepared, ready, capable, able, fit, proper, worthy.<br>

mustippu (mustippu, mustibbu) n. see mustippu.<br>

mustipu (mustibu) n. see mustippu.<br>

mustītu (mustīdu) n. preparedness. see mustippu.
muslim (musлим) n. see muslim. Colloq.

muslim (musлим) n. a musliman. (T. musлим, муслиму. 
M. musлим) A. muslim. a believer in and 
follower of the Muslim faith.

musalmān (musalmāн) n. see musalmān (T. musalmāну. K. musalmāна).

müngi (müngи) n. green gram (Malay) <U. münga. <S. müngi. f.,
nname of a kind of pulse commonly called blackgram.
(phasedus mungo)

müngu (müngу) n. see müngi (v).

mükāppu (мүкāппу, мусāббу) n. 1. cloudiness, duskiness
(yāl. aka) 2. difficult breathing (w) mükāppu-vānhku-,
(musāппu-vāŋgu-) v. tr. dispersing of clouds. (w)
<K. mусāбб the same meaning.

mūcāmparam (мūcāмبارам) n. 1. scarlet flowered aloe. 2.
resinous inspissated juice of aloe. Madr. 3. a compound
of candelilla (сăлăка) (T. musăмbramу). U. musăмbar,
<A. musambar. aloe. (the drugs merely).

mūsăлăн (мусăлăн) n. 1. laziness (yăl-aka) 2. stupidity (w)
3. that which is void of beauty or attraction (yăl-
aka. <U. mūsal. <A. majhăлл. f. laziness, ignorance,
apathy.

mūpti (мухпти) n. see mupti.

mūpālakā (мухпǎлаку) n. total especially when written in words
see mūpālakā.

mūjāpar (муха̀бар) n. respectability, position. <A. mûdăбар.
respect, trust.
mūṣāmperam (mūṣānbaram) n. see mūṣāmparam.

mekkā (mekkā) n. see makkā (T. makkā).


< A. miḥnat. f. labour, trouble, misfortune, difficulty, calamity, affliction, trial, temptation, perplexity, sorrow.

mekku (mekku) n. 1. wedge (w) 2. wooden nail, wooden peg.

Loc. (T. mēku K. mēku).< P. mekh/mekh f. a nail, a tent pin, a hook, a tenter.

mēsai (mēsai) n. a table. <U. <P. mez f. a table.

mējai (mējai) n. see mēsai (T. mēja).

maicūr (maisūr) n. maicūr-parappu (maisūrparappu) n. lentil, lens es culen. maicūr-pāku (maisūrpaṇu) n. a kind of sweet confection. <U. maṣūr <S. maṣūr f. a kind of pulse (orum hirsutum or cicer lens).

maidda (maidda) maiddā-mē, (or) maiddē-mōvu, n. corn-flour.

<U. maidda. <P. maida, maide m. flour of the finest kind also fine bread.

maiddāgam (maiddāgam) n. a plain, open field, maidan. Mod.


<P. maiddān m. a plain, an open field, a field of battles, parade ground.

maiyattu (maiyattu) n. corpse. Mahām. <A. māyyit/māyyit, maite. a dead body.
maiym (maiym, mayyam) n. see maiyetu. Loc.
maiya-vāţi (maiya-vāği) n. burial-ground. Muham. <A. mâyit +
S. vāţi. the same meaning.
mailālkakati (mailālakkādzi) n. 1. common gray mango laurel.
2. bark of common grey mango laurel. <U. mailālakrī.
<Š. mailā+ U. lakrī. dirt or scum of a wood or a stuf.
maiŋā (maiŋā, maynā) n. common myna. Acidotheres tristis.
see mayinō. <U. mainī. f. a name of a bird, a kind of
starling (coracias Indica).

mokkai-c-cōlam (mokkariccōlam) n. see makkāc-cōlam.
mokacaal (mogasaal, mhasaal) n. guard placed over a revenue
defaulter. <U. mohaasal. the same meaning.
mokattamā (mokaddamā) n. subject matter of a case or law-
suit. (C.G.) (T. mokaddamā, mokaddhamā, mokhaddhamā,
mogaddhamā. K. mokaddama). <A. muqaddama or muqaddemat.
M. (in law) business, subject, affair, matter.
mokatarpa (mokatarpa) n. tax on arts and trades. (T. mohataratā
matarfa, matarfā, mohatarpa. K. mohatarpa).
<A. mahatariba/mubatarfa. M. professional tax, duties
levied on certain trades and occupation.
mokar (mohar) n. 1. seal. 2. see mokarā. (T. moharu, mohar,
mohrā, mohri. K. mohara, mohri. M. mohar) mokar-vai,
v. intr., 1. to seal. Loc. 2. (Mus) to finish a time
beat by emphatic strokes in drumming. <P. mohar/muhr
or muhur. f. a seal, a gold coin, virginity, maiden-
hood.
mokaram (mogaram, moharam) n. a Muhammadan festival in the
despotic month of muharram. (T. moharam K. moharam
M. moharam X. muharram sacred, forbidden (sub.).
the name of the first Muhammadan month, held sacred
on account of the death of Musa son of Ali, who was
killed by Yazid, near Kuba.

mokarar (mokarar) adj. appointed, fixed (C.G.) (T. mokararu,
mokararu K. mokararu) < A. muqarrar certain, in-
fallible, established, unquestionable.

mokarâ (mokarâ, moharâ) n. 1. a gold coin = Rs. 15. 2. gold
coin, dollar, etc. < P. mohar/muhur or mohur. 3. a seal,
a gold coin, virginity, maidenhood.

mokârîr (mokârîr) n. clerk, writer, scribe (C.G.)
< A. muharrir m. a writer, a clerk.

mokalîyur (mokalîyur) n. muslim < U. < P. mughal/mughalî,
musalmans in general.

mokâca (mokâca) n. see mukâca.

mokâpîlâ (mokâbîlâ) n. see mukâpîlî (C.G.)

mocci (mocci) n. one who serves cut articles of stationery
in an office. < moci m. a saddler, cobber, shoe
maker, a worker in leather. In southern India the
mocci does not make shoes or saddlers but binds books
and manufactures of variety of ornamental wares.

mocciyân (mocciyân) n. artist, painter. Loc. < U. mocî.
see mocci.
mopasal (mopasal, mofasal) n. mofussil (mofasal); <A> mufassal. distinct, full, detailed (account of circumstances) the term mufassal is used to denote the country or upper province.

mojā (mojā) n. ryotwari village; <A> mauza. n. village, district, place, occurrence, conjuncture.

mokar¹ (mokar) n. see mukar.

mokar² (mokar) n. marriage portion, gift settled upon the bride on marriage; dower. Muhām <A> mahr/mokar. n. a marriage portion or gift settled upon the wife before marriage; contracting by writing for such settlement.

mokar³ (mokar) n. see mokarā.

mokarā (mokarā) n. see mokarā.

mōkali (mōkali) n. mogul. (pratāpa vilāca p. 131) <T> mogalu. <P> mugul/mughal. n. a mogul, a native of Tartary or Turān. In India, the term is erroneously applied to persians in the Deccan, to musalims in general.

mōkini (mōkini, mōhini) n. compensation in money given annually by the government to temples for resuming their lands. <T> mōhini. mōkini-p-yānam, n. compensation in money given annually by the government to temples for resuming their lands. Collq. <U> mōyīn/moyīn. variety, kind, wage.
nöküpf (nöküpf) n. suspension, dismissal. (C.G.) (T. nöküfu, nöküpu, nöküf, nökübu, nöküf, navaküpf, K. nöküpu, manavaküppu) <A. muqūf deferred, postponed, relinquished, delayed, dependent on,

nökoram (nögoram) n. see nokoram (w)

məsəl (məsəl) n. 1. detention, surveillance. 2. guard in-charge of a person under arrest. <A. muḥassil m. a tax-gatherer, a bailiff, a dun.

məcu (məsu) n. see masur.

müṣurpa (müṣurpa, müṣabbi) n. responsibility, security. (w) 
<A. muḥṣabba m. computation, calculation, account.

məcül (məcül) n. 1. guard (w). 2. guard placed over a revenue defaulter or a civil debtor. (C.G.) 3. compelling payment of a debt by sitting at a debtor's door. Loc. (T. məcül) <A. muḥassil m. a tax-gatherer, a bailiff, a dun.

məṭṭā (məṭṭā) adj. 1. large, great, big. 2. shoddy, trashy, coarse, rough, unrefined. (T. məṭṭā) məṭṭākkuguvai (məṭṭākkuguvai) n. a coarse paddy which matures in 3 months. Loc. <U. məṭṭa fat, corpulent, thick, coarse, great, large.

məṭəpar (məṭəbar) adj. reliable, respectable, trustworthy. (C.G.) (T. məṭəbər, məṭəpər, məṭəbərī, K. məṭəbarī) <A. mutəbar respect, trust.
mòtaripà (mòtaripà) n. professional tax formerly levied on the manufacturing and trading communities. (T. mohtariffa, mòtarfa, mohterfa) <U. mutarifa, A. muhtari, mutcharifa) a tax on trade, duties levied on certain trades and occupations.

mòyaŋ (mòyaŋ) n. 1. establishment. (w) 2. members of temple establishment. Loc. <U. muyin/moyin variety, kind, wage.

moyin (moyin) n. see mòyaŋ.

mòyini (mòyini) n. see mòkinì.

mòr (mòr) n. see mular.

mòro (mòro) n. place constructed to mount cannon. Pond. x an organisation. "yùa mòro" <F. moro/morea m. rust, a battery (dim of mor) a little ant.

mòrei (mòrei) n. see mokarà.

mòri (mòri) n. small water course, channel, gutter. Loc. (T. moharin, mohirì, morì) <U. mòri <T. mòri channel, gutter.

mògà (mògà) n. see mokarà.

mòj (mòj) n. see mòju.

mòjà (mòjà) n. 1. stocking. 2. shoes. (w) (T. mòjà, K. mòjë, mocce, mocce, moce) <F. moza m. a stocking, boot.

mòju (mòju) n. ardent desire, longing. <U. mòju ardent desire, longing.
mọs (mọs) n. see mọju.

mọstar (mọstar) n. 1. manner. 2. sample, specimen, model. 3. fashion, in dress and manners. 4. mọstar. the same meaning.

maukūp (maukūp) n. that which is suspended, stopped or closed. (C.G.) kọrtu-maukūp (kọrtumaukūp) n. closing of a court. 4. mauqūf. 5. mauqūf. deferred, postponed, relinquished, delayed, dependant on.

mausu (mausu) n. 1. ardent desire, longing. 2. being in great demand, as an article. 3. attractiveness. Loc. 4. pomp. Loc. see mọju.

mauttu (mauttu, mavattu) n. death. 4. maute. f. death, resting, reposing.

maurās (maurās) n. that which is hereditary or inherited, in heriitance (C.G.) 5. maurās/maurūs, hereditary, inherited.

maulvi (maulvi, mavulvi) n. Muhammadan lawyer, expounder of Muhammadan law, learned, religious Muslim. (R.F.) (T. mawallī, K. maulvī). 4. maulawī m. a learned man, a doctor.

maulnā (maulnā) n. Muhammadan lawyer, expounder of Muhammadan law, learned, religious Muslim. (R.F.) 5. maulnā (lit. our lord & c) m. a title given to persons respected for learning, a doctor.

mauža (mauža) n. 1. a chief village, its lands and habitations. 2. Hamlet. 5. mauza m. a village, district, place, occurrence, conjunction.
maujūtāt (maujūtā) n: assets, effects, funds (C.G.) (T: maujūtātu, mauvujūtātu) < A: maujūtā the same meaning.

maujē (maujē) n: see maujē (w) (T: maujē, maujē, K: māvujē).

maujēvār (maujēvār) n: detailed account according to towns or villages (w) (T: maujivāri, mavumajēvāri).

< A: maujā-vār: by villages (applied to the assessment)

maujēvārī (maujēvārī) n: see maujēvār (w).

maus (maus, mavus) n: see mauca.

mausūn (mausūn) n: see maujē, 1. (C.G.)

yātāstu (yādāstu) n: see yātāstu (w).


yāti (yādī) 1. memory (yāl-āka); 2. deep thought (yāl-āka) (T: yădi, yād, yădigī; K: yădi) < U: yăd < P: yăd; f: memory, recollection.

yātu (yādu) n: memory; (T: yādu) see yāti.

yuṃāṇī (yuṃāṇī) n: Greek school of medicine, practised by Indian Muhammadans (T: yunānī, K: yunānī).

< A: yunānī. m: an Ionian, a Grecian.
yūmiyā (yūmiyā) n. see yūmiyā.

yūmiyā (yūmiyā) n. daily allowance or pension granted to
Muhammadans, in the earlier years of British rule for
having rendered special services (M.N.A.D.I. 287)
(T. yūmīyā) yūmiyā-tār (yūmiyā-dār) n. grantee of a
daily allowance. (M.N.A.D.I. 287) (T. yūmiyā-dāru)·
(A. youns or yomiyā· daily· n. daily allowance or
substance to pensioners of any kind·.

raː (raː) n. a wicket brat, course wollen carpet· <P. rag,
i· a vein, a fibre·

rakku (raggu) n. see rak·

rakam (rakam, raham) n. class, sort· (C.G.) (T. rakam,
rakam, rakhama, K. rakamu)· <U. rogam, f· writing,
handwriting, character, a mode of arithmetical no-
tation, chiefly taken from the initials of the Arabic
words denoting the numbers; arithmetic, manner, kind,
method, sort, a royal edict·

rakā· (rakāb) n. stirrup· Loc. (T. rikābu· K. rikāpu, rikābu)
(A. rikāb· f· a stirrup·

racā (rasː) 1. permission, leave· 2· cessation from work,
recess, holiday, vacation· (T. raː)· <A. raː or
raː· f· consent, acquiescence, permission, leave·

rasītu (rasīdu) n. see rasītu·

rasītu (rasīdu) n. receipt, acquittance· (T. rasīdu· K.
rasiti, rasīdu· M. rasiti)· <P. rasīd· f· acknowledg-
ment of arrival or receiving; a receipt·
raṃțī (raṃțī) n. the ninth Arabic month (periya varu. 28) (T: rāmālī; A: ramān) m. the name of the ninth muhammadan year.

raddu (ratcu, raddu) rejection, repulsion, reputation, repul., derogation; making null and void (C.G.) (T: raddu; A: radd) m. rejection, repulsion, rebuff, refutation (met.) vomiting.

.1 (rat) n. God, the all nourishing (A: raḥ/rabb) m. a lord, protector, preserver; a name of God.

rap2 (rap) n. see rappu.

rappicūni (rabbiṣ̣iṇi) n. the fourth Arabic month (periya varu. 28) (T: rabbiṣ̣iṇi) A: rabiṭhānānir/raḥiṣ̣-ṣānī, the fourth month of the muhammadan year.

rappilwval (rabbiṣ̣iṇi) n. the third Arabic month (periya varu. 28) (T: rabbiṣ̣iṇi) A: raḥiṣ̣-annāl, the third month of the muhammadan year.

rappu (rappu, raḥu) n. darn (C.G.) (T: rappu, raḥ) < U: ṛa ṛu A: raḥ m. darn; a darn.

raṃțān (rāmān) n. 1. rāmān, the ninth month of the muhammadan year, each day of which is observed as a fast from dawn till sun set. (v). 2. festival on the last day of the month of rāmān. (T: K.M. raṃṭān) A: raṃțān. m. the name of the ninth muhammadan year, during which those who profess that religion are interdicted from eating, drinking and conjugal duty between the morning dawn and appearance of the stars at night; in short, this is their lent. on the 27th of this month,
the Qur'an began to descend from heaven, and every prayer offered upon that night (called lailatu-l-qadr, q.v.) will be complied with. Also prayers offered upon the 19th, 21st and 23rd days of this month are supposed to be peculiarly efficacious.

**ramōl** (ramōl) n. big drum. see ṭōl. Loc.

**ramjaḥ** (ramjaḥ) n. see ramaŋ, (w) (T. ramjaŋ).

**ramāram** (ramāram) adv. 1. more or less. 2. on an average (v. ramāram). U. P. ramāram. more or less, an average.

**rayat** (rayat) n. ryot, peasant, cultivator, tenant. (C.G.)

**rayatti** (rayatti) adj. ryotti, relating to or belonging to a ryot. (R.T.) see rayat.

**rayattu** (rayattu) n. see rayat.


**rayittu** (rayittu) n. see rayat. rayittu-vāri, n. see rayattu-vāri.

rayāti (rayāti) n. see rayāt. (C.S.)

rayā (rayā) n. 1. wheat flour. 2. small particle. (T. rava, ravanā) < U. rava/ravā m. gold or silver fillings, a grain or particle of sand, dust, gun-powder & c.

ravanā (ravanā) n. 1. sending despatch (C.S.) 2. pass, permit (w) 3. labour (T. ravanā). Madr. jakā-jravanā (jakāj-ravanā) n. that which is sent by steamer or exported by sea. < P. ravanā m. a pass, passport, adj. dispatched, departed.

ravanā (ravanā) n. sending, despatch (T. ravanā, K. ravanā)
see ravanā. 1.

ravās (ravās) n. customary fees, brokerage. (C.S.) adj. best. Colloq. ravās-pār-, v. intr. to test the quality or the fitness of a thing for a particular purpose. ravās-veghi-i, n. tender betal leaves, as the best and most approved sort. < U. ravaq. < P. ravāq f. custom, fashion, institution, law, rule, an avenue, walk, passage, way.

rava (rava) n. 1. small particle. 2. wheat flour. Colloq. 3. diamond. (C.S.) 4. small lead shot. Colloq. 5. marble. 6. a little; adj. a little (T. rava, ravanā). rava-attikā (rava-adīgā) n. attikā set with diamonds. < U. rava/ravā m. gold or silver fillings, a grain or particle of sand, dust, gun-powder.

rajab (rajab) n. the seventh Arabic month (parəs-varu-9)
(T. rajab) < A. rajab m. the seventh month of the Muhammadan year.
raja (rajā) n* see roca (T. raja).

rajāy (rajāy) n* quilt; Colloq (T. rajāyī) < P. razzālī; f* a quilt, a headgear, a comforter.

rastā (rastā) n* 1* high road (C.G.) 2* street (T. rascal K. raste) < P. rasta/rasta; rusta* m* a road, a street.

restu (restu) n* food stuffs; provisions (v) < P. rasad* f* store of grain laid in for an army & c* grain, provision.

rasti (rasti) m* see racitu.

rahmat (rahmat) n* grace, kindness < A. rahmat* f* pity, merciful; forgiving (an epithet of God).

rahajan-cori (rahajan-cori) n* highway robbery (T. rahejani-cori) < U. < P. rahjan-cori; highway robbery.

rahīm (rahīm) n* God, the all merciful < A. rahīm* merciful (an epithet of God also applied to the prophet Muhammad).

rakkaṭi (rakkaṭi) n* an ornament worn by women on the crown of the head; Loc* (T. rakiṇi) < U. rakkaṭi/rakkiṭi; an ornament worn by women; also called sis-rūḥl and sūraja.

rākkiṭi (rākkiṭi) n* see rākkaṭi; Loc*.

rākkuṭi (rākkuṭi) n* see rākkaṭi; Loc*.

rākkoṭi (rākkoṭi) n* see rākkaṭi; Loc*.

rākkoṭi (rākkoṭi) n* see rākkaṭi; Loc*. 

rāltay (rāltay) n. spinning wheel, pulley for drawing water, real. < U. rāhat/raft. f. a wheel for drawing water with sat irāttigam. Loc.

rāptā (rūptā, rūbdā) n. 1. bond, that which binds onething with another. 2. friendliness. 3. habit, custom. Madr. 4. namool, precedent. 5. thoroughfare. < A. rabiṭā/ raḥt. conjunction, bond, connection.

rāppu (rāppu) n. rāmu-co-carkkarai (rāppuccarkkarā) n. unrefined sugar. Loc. < U. rāb f. syrup.

rābi (rābi) n. the spring; the spring harvest. "rābi paruvam" (K. rābi). < U. < A. rābi. f. the spring, the spring harvest or grain sown in October and November and cut in the spring months (March–April) as peas, wheat etc.

rāy-sāhip (rāy-sāhib) n. a title of honour conferred by the government on Indians other than Muhammadans. Madr. < U. rāi. < S. rē=U. saheb, the same meaning.

rāyttā (rāyttā) n. salad, pumpkin etc., pickled in butter milk. Loc. < U. rayta/ra,eta, m. pumpkins & c., pickled in sour milk.

rāyttu (rāyttu) n. see rāyttā.

rāv (rāv) n. title of mahārājās, rādhvā brahmins etc. (T. rāvu) rāv-sāhip (rāv-sāhib) n. a title of honour conferred by the government on Indians other than
Muhammadans: Mod. rāv-pakatūr (rāv-bahadūr) n. a title of honour conferred by the government on Indians other than Muhammadans. Mod. < U. rāo, a prince, a Hindu title.

rājī (rājī) n. amicable settlement between litigants. see rācī. māgō-rācī (māgō-rāsī) n. agreement, consent. (w) < U. rāzī. rājī: satisfied, contented, agreed, pleased, willing.

rājī-nāmā (rājināmā) n. 1. document in writing, whereby the parties to a case agreed to adjust their differences on certain terms. 2. letter of resignation of an office. 3. deed of relinquishment executed by cultivators when he gives up his patta lands. (T. rājināmā, rājināmā, rācināmā, K. rājināme) < U. rāzī-nāmā. < A. rājī-nāmā: an acknowledgement of a cause being finally settled, given by the plaintiff.

rikāp (rikāb) n. see rakāp (T. rikābu, K. rikābu, rikāpu).


rivācu (rivāsu) n. see rivāj. (C.G.).

rivāj (rivāj) n. custom, practise, usage. (w) (T. rivāju, K. rivāju) < A. rivāj: f. usage, custom, fashion.

rivājā (rivājā) n. see rivāj. Loc.

rivās (rivās) n. see rivāj. (w).

rikar (riṅgar) n. black cotton soil. (w) < U. regar: n. black soil & c.
< S. rug'ā. m. a bit, a piece, a note, epistle, card.

rucu (rusu) n. 1. proof. (C.G.) 2. signature. (C.G.)
rucu-c-cey-, v. tr., to prove or establish by evidence; to bring home, as a charge or accusation. (C.G.) rucu-p-pagattu (rusu-p-pagattu-), v. tr., to prove or establish by evidence, to bring home, as a charge or accusation. rucu-p-pappu- (rusu-p-pappu-), v. tr. see rucu-c-cey-, rucu-p-pogppu (rusu-p-pogppu) n. burden of proof. (Jesuram nisayam 30) rucu-p-potu-, v. intr. to affix one's signature. (C.G.) < U. rujū. < A. rujū. m. return, turning towards, appearing, reference.

rucum (rusum) n. fees, money payments received by public officers, or perquisites attached to their office (R.T.)
(T. rusum, rusum, rucūm. K. rasum) < U. rūjīm.
(A. rūjum. a fee, duties, taxes, postage of letters, customs.

rucuva (rusuva) n. see rucu. (C.G.)

rucūm (rusūm) n. see rucum. (C.G.) (T. rucūm).

rumāṃg (rumāṅg) n. pomegranate. Loc. < P. rumāṃ/A. rumāṅ.
the pomegranate.

rumāñlī (rumāñlay) n. 1. turban. 2. upper cloth, fine shawl.
(w) (T. rumāla, rumālā. K. rumāla, rumālu. H. urumāl)
<P. rumālī/rumālī. m. a handkerchief, a towel.
rumāṇī (rumāṇī) n. a round reddish mango fruit, as resembling in colour the pips of pomegranate. Loc. 

<U. rumāṇī. <A. rumāṇī. resembling a pomegranate.

rujū (rujū) n. see rucu. (w).

rujam (rujam) n. see rucum. (w).

rusem (rusem) n. hero, gallant, brave. "rusemā iruntā vāth" Loc. <P. rusem n. n. of a celebrated warrior, hence this term is applied to a hero in general.

ruccūn (ruccūn) n. see rucum (A.T).


rupa-ruju (rupa-rjuha) adv. see rupru.

rup-ruj (rupru) adv. see rupru.

rupru (rupru) adv. in person, in one's presence, personally. 

face t. face. (C.G.) (P. rūbu-rūbu. K. rūba-rūba, rūbaru, rūbarūbu). <. rupru/rūba-rū. m. presence, face 
<. face, before.

ruppy (ruppy) n. r rupee, a coin. <U. rupayā, rupaiyā, ripiyā, ripiyā, n. a rupee, a well-known coin.

ruprā (ruprā) see ruppy.

rupara-ruju (rupu-rūbu) adv. see rupru.

ruh (ruh) n. soul, f. soul, spirit.

rēklā (rēklā) n. a kind of single bullock-cart with only one seat, rēklā-vantī (rēklā-vanḍī) n. a kind of single bullock-cart with only one seat. <U. rēkār, the same meaning.

rēkku (rēkku) n. 1. petal, of flower. 2. foil of metal. <U. rek, the same meaning.
rākṣi (rōgaḍi) n. black cotton seed. Loc. see rākṣa.

rēvaļ-ciṇṇi (rōval-ciṇṇī) n. 1. rhubarb. m. sh. Rhamnus crocei. (i. n. 363) 2. ceylon gamboge. l. tr., Garcinia morella (v) see īrēvāg ciṇṇi. (T. rēvaļ-ciṇṇi, rēvočiṇni, rēval-ciṇni) < u. revand-ciṇī. (P. rewand or rewandi ciṇī) f. rhubarb.

ṛōṭī (ṛōṭī) n. bread, wheat cake. (T. roṭ̣e, K. roṭṭi) < u. roṭi < s. roṭi. l. bread, (in the general sense) any cake toasted on a gridiron & c. without yeast.

rōda (rōdā) n. 1. see rōkā. Loc. 2. a written acknowledgement of a debt. (R. T.) an order issued by the government authorising specific payments or supplies. (R. T.) < u. ragā < s. raga. m. a bit, a note, epistle, card.

rōj (rōj) n. 1. day. (w) 2. journal, day book. (C. C.) (T. rōjā, K. rōju) rōj-nāmā, n. journal, day book. (v). rōj-vīri, every day, daily. < P. roz. m. day.

rōjīkār (rōjīkār) n. service, employment. < P. rozīkār. m. service, earning, the world, time, age.

rōju (rōju) n. a day. (T. rōju) rōju-nāmā, n. journal, day book. < u. roz. < P. roz. m. a day.

rōziṇā (rōziṇā) n. a daily allowance granted to brahmins, fakirs and poor persons. (R. T.) (T. rōjīnā) < u. rozīna. < P. rozina. m. daily pay.

lāddi (lōddi) n. fire wood. (T. lōkādi) < u. lōkā. l. wood, a staff (met.) adj. stiff.
lakšray (lakšray) n. paralysis ≪ U. laksray. ≪ə lakšy ≪ m. a spasmodic distorsion of the face (paralysis)."

lak-śray-(lakšray) n. fire-tongs, pincers for handling heated articles. ≪ U. lag ≪ə lág + Ta. kšrayṭu the same meaning.

lakštā (lakštā) n. see lakštā.

lakšti-k-kāṣa (lagšti-k-kāṣa) n. owner of an adjoining land. ≪ U. lagštā/lagštā ≪ the same meaning.

lakšti-tāṣa (lagšti-ṭāṣa) n. see lakšti-k-kāṣa. (C,G.) ≪ U. lagštā-ṭāṣa/lagštī-ṭāṣ the same meaning.

lakam (lagam) n. see lakān (T. lagām).

lakān (lagān) n. see lakān (T. lagān).

lakāy (lagāy) 1 l. v. intr. to prosper in an eminent degree to be successful l v. tr. Loc. 1 to deal severely to chastize l 2 to cut to统计局 (T. lagāyāc. K. lagāyāc. K l gāyāc. K U. lagānāc. K t. lagānāc. K to apply, to close, to attach, to place, to join, to add, to shut, to spread, to fasten, to fix, to plant, to plaster, to put work, to use, to impute, to lay, to reserve, to report anything in the way of scandal.

lakāyat (lagāyat) prop. since, until (T. lagāyati. lagāyat. Kī lagāyati, lagāyati). ≪ U. lagāyat. ≪ə lagāyat until.

lagav (lagav) v. imp. beat. "lakāy, lakāv, lakāv into lagāvācā pāvī cantālaṇāi" (pratāpa-vilā-102) ≪ U. lagāv. beat."
Lanka (lagoon) n. rein < U. lagām < P. lagān f. a bridle, a bit.

Lakōtō (lakōtō) n. 1. that which is besmeared with loc. Loc. 2. envelope of paper, as sealed or wafered. (w) (T. Lakhotā) lankōtappaggu (lankōtappaggu) n. lit. small particles of cooked rice for gumming envelopes; a small quantity of particle. Loc. < U. lankotā < T. lakhuṭā. besmeared with inc.

Lankaṭi (langaṭā) n. 1. lame person. Loc. 2. an abusive term "enta lankaṭā pēcu ennītān vēntām" < P. longāṭa/langaṭā. lame, one who limps.

Lankar (langar) n. anchor. (T. langar, lāgar, langara, langarā). Lankar pāy-. (langar pāy-). v. intr. to be moored; to be at anchor. Lankar pōṭa (langar pōḍu) v. intr. 1. to cast anchor 2. to turn a somersault. < P. langar m. an anchor, a stay or rope for supporting a tent, an alms-house, the pleats of a robe.

Lankar-khāṇā (langar-khāṇā) n. almshouse. (w) (T. langar-khāṇā) < v. langar-khāṇā. an hospital, an almshouse, an asylum for the poor and destitute.

Lankaṭi (langaṭi) n. rake. Loc. see Lankaṭi.

Lankōtō (langōtō) n. strip of cloth fitted to the loins, as of a wrestler. (T. langōtō, langōḍa) < U. langoṭū/langōḍī. f. a barrow slip of cloth passed between the thighs and tucked into a waist belt before and behind to conceal the privy parts.
lanköţi (langūti) n. see lan kötök (T. langōti).
lan kötök (langūtu) n. see lan kötök (T. langōtu).

lan sök-kör (la undo kör) n. one who habitually receives bribes. (T. lano am+u-kör; the same meaning).

lattu (la da, lattu) n. a kind of sweetmeat. (U. la dü. n. a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar with coconut kernel rasped and cream and formed into balls.)

la dü (la dü) n. 1. fighting, fight. 2. bickering, abusive quarrel. (T. la düy.) <U. la dü, la dü, I <S. lara I f. battle, quarrel, war, fight.

la ti (la gi) n. skin of lace, nearly 440 yards. (T. la di, la gi) <U. la gi/la ri. f. a string (of beads & c.); a thread; a row, a strand of a rope or cord a party.

la dü (la dü) n. 1. fair-lead, thimble or cringle to guide a rope. Naut. 2. plummet. Naut. <U. la dü/(lattu a measure of rod or pole; twenty square lattas make a bigha.

lan tan (lan çan) n. 1. a class of mendicants. 2. stubborn man. 3. man of loose conduct "into lan tan: a young lad" (Patāpan vilās, 162) prob. <U. laun ča/laun či. n. boy, a slave boy.

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lan ti (la gi) n. 1. stubborn, intractable woman. 2. woman of loose character. prob. <U. laun ča/laun či. f. a girl, a slave girl, a servant girl.
lattā (lattā) n. blow, kick. <U. lat/lāt. a kick.>


lati (lati) n. see latti.

lappai (lappai, lappai) n. a class of Tamil speaking
muhammadan found chiefly on the coasts of South India. (T. labbi, lappi). <U. labba. the Tamil speaking
Arabian then left their muhammadan customs and were
called as mappillai, settled on the coast of South
India.

lapak-egal (lapak-egal, labak-egal) n. onom. expr. signifying (a) suddenness (b) gulping. <U. lapak f. a flash
(or lightening & c); the spring (of a tiger & c);
a bounce, a snatch.

lampāti (lambādi) n. 1. a wandering caste. 2. vagabond.
3. a breed of cattle. <U. lambāra. a wandering tribe
who deal in grain, salt & c.

lavatā (lavātā) n. membrum virile. <U. lārā. <S. lārā. m.
membrum virile.

lavanți (lavandi) n. see lanti.

lavukkār (lavukkār) n. rough plastering with cunnam. Loc. <U. lavā. m. one who takes plaster; that which is
spread on the outside of a new pot.

lavunti (lavandi) n. see lanti.
laskar (laskar) n. army* (C.G.) (T. laškaru, laskaru. K. laškaru, laskaru). < P. laškar. m. an army.

lassi (lassi) n. ice-cold curd or buttermilk. < U. lassī. milk and water.


lākhirāj (lākhirāj) n. see lājkāri. (T. lākhirāji).

lātti (lātti) n. see latti (T. lātti).

lātam (lātam) n. see lātam lāṭakkōraq (lāgakkōraq) n. lorry. lāṭakkātu (lāgakkātu) v. tr. to shoe, as a horse.

lāti (lāti) n. see lātti (T. lāti, lāthi).

lātu (lātu) n. see lattu.

lāttu-lāttātu (lāttu-lāttādu) n. convenience and inconvenience (C.G.) < U. lāt-lātād. the same meaning.


lālā (lālā) n. a vender, a title for some venders. (T. lālā) lālā-mittāy (lālā-mittāy) n. sweetmeat sold by such lālā. < U. lālā. m. sir, master, a school
master, a writer, clerk or copyist, it may also denote, a slave.

lāvā-devi (lāvā-devi) n. money-dealings. (C.G.) (T. lāvādevi, lāvādevi); < U. lend and borrowing, traffic, trade.

lāvaris (lāvāris) n. without heirs. < A. lāvāris, without heirs.

lipāpā (lipāpā, lifāfā) n. envelope, cover, wrapper. (C.G.) (T. lifāfā, K. lifāfā). < A. lifāfā/lifāfā m. a cover, envelope, enclosure, a wrapper, outward, case.

līvā (līvā) n. see lipāpā. loc.

lukaqā (lukaqā) n. lose (C.G.) < U. m. lose, defect, deficiency, detriment, injury, prejudice, mischief.

lūngī (lūngī) n. a coloured cloth worn by Mohammedans and others. (T. lūngī, lūngī. K. lūngī). P. lūngī f a narrow strip of cloth & c.

lūcaqā (lūcaqā) n. vagabond, rake, profligate, worst fellow. adj. low, mean. < U. lūcaqā/lucāqā m. a vagabond, a libertine, a rake, a profligate, a bankrupt, adj. low, mean.

lukaqā (lukaqā) n. see lukaqā.

luhar (luhar) n. mid-day prayer. Muham. < A. zuhr. m. mid-day, or a little time after the sun has passed the meridian, when it is most sultry.
lūṭṭi (lūṭṭi) m. 1. plunder, pillage, loot. 2. trouble, annoyance. (T. lūṭṭi) < U. lūṭṭi < S. lūṭ. f. plunger, pillage, booty.

lūṭi (lūṭi) n. see lūṭṭi (T. lūṭi).

lūvā-tēvi (lūvātēvi) n. see lūvātēvi.


lotti (lotti) n. see rotti.

lottu-, (lottu-) 5. v. tr. to beat or strike hard, to belabour. Loc. Prob. < U. lāt. f. a kick.

lōṭā (lōṭā) n. 1. pipkin, a small metal pot, generally of brass. Colloq. 2. a necklace of gold beads. Loc. (T. lōṭā, lōṭāḥ). < U. lōṭa. m. a pot, a pipkin, a watering pot.

lōṭā (lōṭā) n. see lōṭā. 1. (w).

lōlakkū (lōlakkū) n. see lōlakkū.

lōlakkū (lōlakkū) n. a pendant suspended from the lobe of the ear. (T. lōlaka, lōlak). < U. lolak. < S. lolak. m. an ear-ring, drop, pendant.

vakkil (vakkil) n. see vakkil.

vakkil (vakkil) n. 1. authorised attorney; counsel at law; pleader. 2. one who represents the bride in a contract of marriage. Muham (T. vakkilu, vakkil, vakkilu. K. vakkila. M. vakkil) < U. vakil. < A. vakil. m. an agent, ambassador, representative, counsellor (at law).

vaktu (vaktu) n. time, season, opportunity. Loc (T. vaktu) < A. vague/wagq. m. time, season, opportunity (met) adversity.

vakn (vakn) n. lands and wealth &c., belonging to mosques, colleges and other charitable institutions for their support and maintenance. "vakp-pörtu" vakp-nömä (vakfnnm) n. a written deed of endowment. < U. < S. vagf. m. tranquility, firmness, constancy, a legacy for pious use, lands & c., belonging to mosques, colleges and charitable institutions for their support and maintenance.


vakālattu (vakālattu) n. see vakālattu. (w)

vakil (vakil) n. see vakkil.


vakaiyarā (vagaiyarā) n. see vakaiyarā.
vakairä (vágairā) n. see vakaiyana.

vakar (vágairā) n. see vakaiyana.

vahkā (vaṅgā) n. a kind of trumpet, horn. Loc. <U. bāṅkā.
m. a hop, a beau, a cock comy, cuck, a brave, a bully, a bent trumpet or bugle.

vacā (vaṣā) n. deduction, remission, as of revenue. see vajā. (T. vajā. K. vajā) <A. vaṣā, wajā. trust, deposit, deduction.

vasūl (vaṣūl) n. 1. collection, 2. collections, as of revenue (T. vaṣūlu, vaṣūli. K. vaṣūlī. M. vaṣūl) <U. vaṣūl <A. vaṣūl. m. arrival, conjunction, acquisition or enjoyment of anything desired, realization of revenue.

vasūlattu (vaṣūlattu) n. 1. collection, 2. collections as of revenue (w) (T. vaṣūlattu. K. vaṣūlattī) vaṣūli- (vaṣūli-), atr. to collect, as revenue. <A. vaṣūlattī. vaṣūlatt. pl. accounts of collected money; the total collected.

vārkattu (vārkattu) n. luck, fortune. <A. barakat. f. blessings, vaneousness.

vārakkattu (vārakkattu) n. see vārkattu.

varakkattu (vārakkattu) n. see vārakkattu. Tinn.

vajā (vajā) n. see vacā. (C.G. (T. vajā. vajā-patti, (vaḻā-patti) n. list of remissions made. (C.G.)
vastātu (vastādu) n. 1. gymnast, wrestler. 2. physically strong person. (T. vastādu).< P. ustād. m. a teacher, a prosector, a chief in a department adj. skilful, competent.

vānkā (vāṅkā, vānkā) n. see vānkā.


vādān-kōṭṭai (vādān-kōṭṭai) n. see pāṭān-kōṭṭai.

vāpācu (vāpācu) n. 1. returning, refunding. 2. retracting with drawn as one's words. Nom. (T. vāpācu, K. vāpācu).< U. vāpācu. < P. vāpācu. behind, afterward, then, again, each, returning.

vāpācu (vāpācu) n. see vāpācu. Nom.

vāyā (vāyā) n. 1. installment. (C.G.) 2. due date, fixed date. Loc. 3. granting time, adjourning. 4. tax, kist (yūlāka) (T. vāyāda, K. vāyāda).< U. vāyāda. < A. vāyāda. m. a promise, vow, agreement, bargain.

vāyitā (vāyitā) n. see vāyā. Loc. vāyitā-paṇam (vāyitā-panam) n. kist.

vārcu (vārcu) n. heir, one who has a legal right to take the property of another after his death. (T. vārasu,
vārsu, vārasu-ku. K. vārosu) vārcu-tār (vārsu-dār) n.: heir, one who has a legal right to take the property of another after his death. vārcu-tār (vārsu-dārāp) n.: see vārcu-tār. (C.G.) (T. vārcu-dāru-ku. K. vārascá-dāru, vārisu-dāru) vārcu-nāmā, n.: certificate of heirship; succession certificate. < U. vāri: < A. vārōs, m.: en heir, master, lord, owner.

vār-nāmā (vārnāmā) n.: bill of lading. vār-nāmār-či-tu (vārnāmāntā) n.: bill of lading. < U. vāri-nāmā, the same meaning.

vāri (vāri) n.: see vārcu.

vāri (vāri) m.: suffix meaning "according to" eg. vaḍappu vāri (vāri) teram-vāri (teram-vāri) n.: arrangement according to classes of land. tara-vāri (tara-vāri) n.: settlement with each individual cultivator without the intervention of a third party (T. taravāri) pīcu-vāri (pācu-vāri) n.: extent of land computed according to the quantity of seed required to be sown in it. (R.P.) < U. vēri: < P. vār (in comp) like, resembling, worthy of; having, possessing, endowed with as shēh-vār, worthy of a king.

vārisu (vārisu) n.: see vārcu. vārisu-tār (vārisu-tār) n.: see vārcu-tār. loc. vārisu-nāmā (vārisu-nāma) n.: certainty of title. (vārōs-kā).

vālkāri (vālkāri) n.: balcony. < U. vālakāri. < P. bāli-kāri. m.: on upper room, on upper story. balcony.
vālā (vālā) n. a suffix meaning person. U. vāl/vāla, m. a particle (in comp) signifying keeper, man, inhabitant, master.

vāli (vāli) n. bucket. Mod. vāli-e-cūttirān (vāli-e-cūttleam) n. the version wheel. Loc. < U. vāli, bucket.

vājin (vājin) n. 1. excuse, putting off (C.G.) 2. propriety of conduct. vājīb-collu-, (vājīb-collu) v. intr. to set off payment of debt or demand with some excuse. (C.G.) < U. vājīb, vājīb necessary, expedient, worthy, proper, convenient, just, reasonable.

virītan (virītān) n. collection of revenue. (w).

virītāk-kāran (virītāk-kāran) n. collector of revenue. < U. kāran, kāt, assignment, a letter, a draught.

virīnji (virīnji) n. a social preparation of rice. (w)

< U. birinj < P. birinj or biranj. m. rice, brass.

villāi (villāi) n. 1. that which is circular. 2. scented tablet. 3. match. 4. a kind of car ornament. 5. metal badge on a person’s belt. 6. a kind of head ornament.

7. ball of cooked rice-offering available in temples.

villāi-e-cūttirān (villāi-e-cūttleam) n. ball of cooked rice-offering available in tombs. villāi-e-dēvakān (villāi-e-dēvakān) n. 1. līvarā, pāon. 2. taluk-pāon. Loc. villāi-murulā n. a kind of car-ornament. (U)

< U. villāi. m. a breast-plate or badge as worn by pāons, rōleem n & c. a tablet or flat piece of metal; also a string confining the hilt of a sword or dagger to the sheath.

vilām (vilām) n. corr. of mulām. Nān.
vilãvari (vilãvari) n. see vilãvari. Loc.

vilãvari (vilãvari) n. see vilãvari.

vilãvãrã (vilãvãrã) n. details, particulars. (C.G.)
vilãvãrã-kã n ku (vilãvãrã-kã n ku) n. i. account giving details of expenditure. 2. a system of village accounts kept by the government. (U. vilãvãrã: the 3st. m. sing.)

vaïri (vaïri) n. royal falcon. (v) < U. sañãri: falcon.

jekaj (jagaj, jheag) n. saír or streamer. jekaj-saâñã, n. that which is sent by steamer or exported by sea. <k. jheag/jheag. n. a ship, the tree of a man's sañãs, a portion in the disposal of the sañãs, funeral sacrament.

jek (jek, jekã) n. withdraw. "jekã vaína." < U. jagah/jage a place, station, quarter, vacancy.

jaãkã (jaãkã) n. see aãkalã (T. jaãkã, jaãkã, jaãkã).

jaãki (jaãki) n. see aãkãti.

jaãkãti (jaãkãti) n. see aãkãti.

jantā (janā) n. see centā (T. jhongā, jongā) jāntārāman- n. flag-pole.

jantichi (jantiri) n. see centiri.

japti (jopīti) n. 1. (legal) seizure, desecration, attachment.
    2. (legal) forfeiture, confiscation "evag' catasti
    varātu pōpi avātaiya joralkalālīm japti
    ceryapātātā " (vivili. edg. 10, 8) (T. jopu,
    japti, jopīti, jopiti, jopiti K. jopiti. M. jopiti)
    jopiti parkastu (jopiti barkast) n. raising an attachment.
    2. ubāti/zabāti f. confiscation, sequestration.

japar (jopar, jopar) n. 1. force, violence. 2. pomp, show.
    A. zabar/zabār m. oppression, violence, strength,
    force, power; the reduction of fractions to integrals.

janar-tasti (jobar-dasti, jaubar-tasti) n. see jopar-tasti.

japar-tasti (jobar-dasti, jaubar-tasti) n. 1. force, violence.
    2. pomp, show. (f. jobarasti, jobarastī, jopar-tasti, jopar-tasti; K. jaubarastu Mnr.
    jobarastu). A. zabar-dasti/zabār-dasti f. violence,
    oppression, violence, forcibly.

jankālam (jamkālam) n. see janakālam.

jānā (jānā) n. 1. pleasure party; company, club. 2. number,
    aggregate, total, especially the total rental of an
    estate, village or district, receipts, collections,
    proceeds of land (Rīt). (T. jānu, K. jānu, jāna M.
    jānā Mnr. jānā) jānā-kōmil (jānā-kōmil) n. standard
    assessment. (Rīt) jānā-kāṭṭu- (jānā-kāṭṭu) v. intr.
together or assemble a crowd. <U: jāmā < A: jām' < a: jama' > a congregation, conjunction, collection, accumulation, assembly, amount, sum total, whole revenue generally, amount assessed, plural number.


jumā-kārj (jumā-kārj) n. see jumā-kārcu. (v).

jumāttu (jumāttu) n. congregation of Muslims in a mosque for prayers (T: jumāt Mhr: jumāti) jumāttu-k-kutţan (jumāttu-k-kutţan) n. meeting of communal purposes. Muham. <A: jumāt/jumā't. E: a crowd, a party, an assembly, a troop, meeting, society, senate, congregation.

jumā attu (jumā attu) n. see jumāttu. (Nāmarū. p. 25).

jumādīsānī (jumādīsānī) n. the 6th Arabic month (pertiya-vara-26) (T: jumādīsānī). <A: jumādīsānī/jumādī-ş-şāni the 6th lunar month of the Muslims consisting 29 days.

jumātilaval (jumātilaval) n. the 5th Arabic month (pertiya- vra-25) (T: jumātilaval) <A: jumādīlaval/jumād-šawwal the 5th month of the lunar year of Muslims, it contains 30 days.

jumā-ṣānti (jumā-ṣānti) n. annual settlement of the amount of revenue assessed on a village under the rytwarī
system (R•F•) (T* jämâbendi; K* jämâbendi; N* jämâbendi) vakai-jâmâ-panti (vagul jâmâbendi) n* a jâmâbendi showing itemwise total of the detailed.

jâmâ-bendiis relating to nâmâi-y-arzî-k-kâla-nâthi;

jâmî-y- (jâmî-y-) ll* v* tr* to accomplish, or do a thing skillfully, in a grand style. ll* v* intr* to behave or talk ostentatiously (T* jâmîyîncî) <U* jâmîâ*; to collect, to sum up, to congregate, to freeze or make ice, to conceal; to arise in the monoge.

jâmî-wasûl-lûkî (jâmîwasûlbûkî) n* account of demand, collection and balance. <U* jâmî-wasûl-bûqî.

A* jâmî-wâqîl-bûqî an account stating payments periodically due, with the amount received and the errors.

jâmîyyattu (jâmîyyattu) n* see câmîyyattu.

jâmândîr (jâmândîr) n* see camîndîr.

jâmândîri (jâmândîri) n* see camîndîri (T* jâmândîri).

jâmâncari (jâmâncari) n* 1* proprietor of a zamin estate. 2* wife of a zamindar. <U* jâmâncarînî. <P* zamândârînî. the wife of a zamindar.

jâmîn (jâmîn) n* estate of a zamindar (T* jâmîn; jâmîn- K* jâmîn) jâmîn-arshû (jâmînarsûkhûr) n* zamindâr; administration. (C•G•) <P* zamin* 1* the earth, ground, soil, a region, country, the ground of a picture.
jamīqār (jamiqār) n. see amīqār.

jamākkālam (jamākkālam) n. see amākkālam.

jamedār (jamedār) n. see amētār (T. javēdār, jamedār, K. javēdēr, jamedēr). jamētār-k-kātū (jamedār-k-kātū) n. police station. Loc.

jamāi (jamāi) n. 1. total collection, as of rent or tax; total receipts. (C.G.) jamāi-kātu-, (jamaıkātu) v. intr. 1. to sum up, total. (C.G.) 2. to sequestrate. jamāi-val-, (jamaival) v. tr. to credit. (C.G.)

<j. jamā < i. jam. f. a congregation, conjunction, collection, accumulation, assembly, amount, sum total, whole revenue generally, amount assessed, plural.

jartā (jartā) n. an intoxicating drug. < U. < P. zarda, m. a kind of putaw.

jartā (jartā) n. see jartā.

jarāp-cuy-, (jarap-sey-) v. intr. to exercise undue authority. (C.G.) jārā zarab/zarē. f. a blow, violence, multiplication in arithmetics, mode (of speech) form, species, striking, stamping coining money, struck.

jarāyāyat (jarāyāyat) n. 1. ryot whose occupance is agriculture. 2. ryot who has an occupancy right similar to that of pattatar. < U. jarāyāyat the same meaning.

jari (jari) n. see carikāi (T. jari. K. jara, jari).

jarikāi (jarikāi) n. see carikāi (T. jari, jarige, sarige, K. jarige).
jarīb (jarīb) n. 1. measure, measuring. 2. measure of land; land survey. (T. jarību, K. jarību) jarīptār (jarīptār) n. land-measurer, surveyor. (C.G.).

jarūr (jarūr) n. 1. urgency, emergency. (C.G.) 2. care, attention. 3. quickness, promptitude, dispatch. (T. jarūru, jarūr, K. jarūru) jarūrmārāmatu (jarūrmārāmatu) n. monsoon repairs, etc requiring immediate attention. Loc. U zarūr. (A zarūr necessary, expedient, unavoidable, urgent.

jaldi (jaldi) n. quickness, speed. (C.G.) adv. quickly. "jaldi vā" (S jaldi, jaldi, jaldi). U. jaldi.

P. jaldi. f. quickness, swiftness, (in dakh) jaldī, quickly, speedily.

jallāli (jallāli) n. see callāli. (w).

jallāli-pallāli (jallāli-pallāli) n. republic of jallāli. expr. signifying reduced condition, as of clothes.

javvarisi (javvarisi) n. see savvarisi.

javvātu (javvātu) n. see savvātu.

javāp (javāp) n. 1. reply, answer. 2. symmetry, correspondence. "mār-pakkatu jennālukku javāppāka-lo-kiy-pugama oru jennāl valuka vēnēnu" (T. javāp, javāpu, javāp, K. javāpu, Mār javāp) javāp-nivās (javāp-nivās) n. 1. clerk who reads reports and
petitions and drafts, replies, subordinate officer who answer questions put to him by his superior in regard to official or other matters. (C.G.) 2. interpreter and clerk of a magistrate. 3. secretary. (T. javābunīṣu) < A. javāb. m. an answer, anything answering to another.


javābudāri (javābudāri, javābudāri) n. see javāp-kā.

javāru (javāru) n. see javāp.


javāhir (javāhir) n. (C.G.) 1. precious stone. 2. jewel. < A. javāhir. m. a jewel, essence, gem. it is strictly speaking the plural of javhar, but in the Hindustani, it is used singularly.

javāb (javāb) n. a title prefixed to the names of Mohammedans meaning "your excellency" (T. jaqābā, K. jaqāba). < A. jaqāb. f. side, brink, margin, majesty, highness, excellency, vestibule, threshold.
jâgí (jâgí) n. place, empty place, situation (f. jâga, jâgva, jâga, k. jâga, mhr. jâgá) (v. jâgân. (for john) a place, situation.

Jakir (jâgår) n. tenure of land, common under Muhammadan government, by which the revenues of a certain tract of land were made over either unconditionally or on condition of performing some public service, hereditary assignment of land and of its rent as annuity. (R.P.) (Imp. 1019) (f. jâgårā, jâgâr̀ā, k. jâgûr, jâgârû, mhr. jâgîr, jâhîgîr) Jakir-carîkār (jakîr-carîkâr) n. the Chingleput district, as granted by Nawab Muhammad Ali to the East-India company in return for their espousing his cause against Nawab Sahib and for the maintenance of their troops. (f. jâgîr. f. land given by government as a reward for service, or as a fee or pension (in land).

jâgîr-dâr (jâgîr-dâr) n. holder of a Jakir (f. jâgîr-dârû, jâgîr-dârû, k. jâgîr-dârû, jâhîgîr-dârû, jâhîgîr-dârû) (f. jâgîr-dâr m. the holder of a fee or jâgîr.
jākāi (jākāi) n. see cākāi.

jāṭṭi (jāṭṭi) n. see sāṭṭi.

jāṭṭai (jāṭṭai) n. see cāṭṭai & sāṭṭi.

jāṭa (jāṭa) adv. entirely, in full, completely. < U. jāṭā, jāṭare. entirely.


jāṭi (jāṭi) n. jar, large bottle. < U. jāṭi, forest, woe, bush, jar, a vessel.

jāṭa (jāṭa, jāṭō) n. list, inventory. (I. jāṭā, jāṭā). < A. zābiqa/zābicq. m. canon, ordinance, law, rule, regulation, a list, a catalogue.

jāṭiti (jāṭiti, jāṭiti) n. see jāṭiti. (I. jāṭiti, jāṭiti, jāṭiti. k. jāṭiti).

jāṭiyam (jāṭiyam) n. see jāṭi. firm.

jāṭi (jāṭi) n. see jāṭi.

jāṭi (jāṭi) n. security, security, bail. (I. jāṭi, jāṭi. k. jāṭi, jāṭi, jāṭi. m. jāṭi, jāṭi, jāṭi. Mr. jāṭi).

jāṭi-jāṭi (jāṭi-jāṭi) n. security in money, cash-security. jāṭi-jāṭi (jāṭi-jāṭi) n. security in money, cash-security. jāṭi-jāṭi (jāṭi-jāṭi) n. security in money, cash-security. jāṭi-jāṭi (jāṭi-jāṭi) n. security in money, cash-security.
jénạŋ-ka (jěmđnđr) n. see chěŋp-tór (f. jěmđnđru,
jěmđnđr-uxu. k. jěmđnđhr, jěmđnđuru).

júří (júři) adj. (C.G.) (legal) free from attachment. 2. exempt from revenue. n. 1. that which is free from attachment. 2. that which is exempted from revenue. 3. that which is issued. (T. júří, júři. K. júři, júři). júří-soy (júří-soy-). v. tr. to resign, to deliver possession. (T. júří-soy) júří-uxunu, n. a percentage contribution made from the sources of revenue towards the support of certain temples and onestates under private management. K. júří-magá, n. monastic assigned to a person by the revenue authority. (C.G.) júří-miṭṭ (júří-miṭṭi) n. estate held under permanent settlement. júří-vríaṛu (júří- vríaṛu) n. delivery warrant, warrant for the delivery of a property through court. < V. júří/júří. running, flowing, proceeding, current, customary, in force (in law).

jélk (jélk) n. kind of music instrument. jélkáṛpu (jélkáṛpu), 1. to play the music instrument. jélk. 2. blindly supporting a person. < V. jélkra m. a spine (as water).

jélak (jélak) n. see chěkšu.

jélar (jélar) n. see cělar.

jéweš (jéweš) n. a kind of song. < V. jéwéli, the same meaning.
jasti (jasti) adj. surplus, extra, more, great, too much.
(T. jasti, jasti, jithi; K. jasti; M. jasti).
< U. jisti < Az. ziyād/ziyāt. augmentation, surplus, addition, adj. great, excessive, more, too much.

ji (ji) a. honorary suffix, added to the names of personae, by north Indians, e.g. "Kantiji" < U. ji you, sir, master, you sir.

jigâ (jigā) n. foliated tinsel. (T. jīgā) jikipâ-vâlai (jigâ vâlai) n. 1. orphreary work with jikina 2. cheating. "jikipâ-vâlai ñâyâyâ?" < U. cike. the same meaning.

jintaki (jindaqi) n. property. < P. zindaqi, f. life, living.

jintâpat (jindaibôd) n. long-live, term of greeting, < U. zindaibôd < P. zindaibâ', alive, living, long-live.

jinkipâ (jindaipâ) n. 1. gymkhana, place of public resort where facilities for athletics and games are provided. 2. meeting for sports. < U. gond-štân < *gondaštân, "play-ground."

jimmâ (jimmâ) n. charge, possession. (G.C.) (T. jimâ; K. jimâ; Mbr. jimâ) < A. jimma. m. trust, charge, obligation, subjection, duty, service, fidelity, lineage.

jimmi (jimmi) n. non-muslims subject of a muslim government who by the payment of a capitation tax becomes entitled to security of life and property. (R.T.) < U. zimmi < A. zimmâ. an individual, i.e., a person who is not a musalmin) subject to a muslim government.
jimikkî (jimikkî) n. see cimikkî. (T. junkî, jimiki, jumukkî, jumukkî).

jiyārat (jiyārat) n. a ceremony observed on the second day following the death of a Muhammad. Muhammad.
< A. ziyyārat f. pilgrimage, visiting (in the same sense, they are using in daily usage).

jirāyat (jirāyat) n. (w) 1. arable land, land fit for cultivation and not requiring artificial irrigation. 2. agriculture, cultivation. 3. ryawari land. (T. jirātu, jirāyati, jirāyatī, k. jirāyitī, jirāyita, jirāyata, jirāyati, jirāyati) < A. zirayat/zirāyat f. agriculture, husbandry, small field, tillage, cultivation.

jirāyttu (jirāyttu) n. see jirāyat. (C.G.)

jirāyati (jirāyatī) n. see jirāyat.

jirāyit (jirāyit) n. see jirāyit. (C.G.)

jilpā (jilpā, jilpā) n. 1. side-locks on the temples especially of boys and young men. 2. cropped hair.
< P. zulfā f. a curling lock, a ringlet, whisker.

jillā (jillā) n. district made up of several taluqs, placed under a collector, for purpose of land revenue (C.G.) (T. jillā, jilla, jilā, k. jillā, jilla, n. jillā.
Mhr. jillā) jillā-pōkkiri (jillā-pōkkiri) n. notorious rogue. jillā-tār (jillātār) n. district officer. < A, zilā/zila f. a side, part, a district, a division (in newspaper terminology called a jillah) a column (in the page of a book) (in Hindustani) the art of speaking with double meaning so that the chain of both senses be uninterrupted through the discourse.
jilhêtu (jilhêda) n. the eleventh month of the Muhammadan calendar. (Farîya: Varu: 28) (T. jîlchîyîda) < A. jilhêda/zî-qîda. the eleventh month of the Muhammadan calendar year, consisting of 30 days.

jilnêtu (jilnêda) n. the twelfth month of the Muhammadan calendar. (Farîya: Varu: 23) (T. jîlnîj) < A. jilhaj/zî-qijja. the name of the last month of the Muhammadan year, on the 10th day of which month is the festival of Bogrîc.

jîlê (jîlê) n. see cîlêpî.

jîrị̂tî (jîrị̂tî) n. see jîrị̂tî (C.C.)

jîn (jîn) n. evil spirit, goblin. Loc. (T. jîn) < A. jîn/jîna. n. a genius, spirit, demon.

jînus (jînusu) n. species, kind. (w) (T. jînus, jînsa, jînusu, dinusu) K. jînasi, dinasi, jînusu, dinusu, dinus. (au. jînrasa) < A. jîns/jînsa. n. genus, kind, species, sort, family, race, goods, merchandise, movables, grain, commodities, produce.

jînusc (jînusu) n. see jînusc.

jî (jî) a n.-nom. suffix added to the names of persons by North Indians ex. 'kanjîj' 2. sir, yes, master. < U. ji. yes, sir, master. yu. sir.

jîrị̂ (jîrị̂) n. see cîrị̂.

jîrị̂ (jîrị̂) n. 1. tricle. 2. a sweet meat made of sugar, ghee and wheat flour. see cîrị̂.
jālī (jālī) n. saddle. (T. jīnu, jīnī K. jīnā Mhr. jīn, jīnu) < P. zīn n. a saddle.

jālā (jālā) n. a kind of sleeveless shirt. Loc. (T. jālā) < U. < K. jālā a kind of long vest, resembling a shirt, a coat of mail.

jūbār (jūbaṛ, jūbaṛ) n. see cupār.

jumā (jumā) n. see jimā (w).

julhāt (julhāt) n. see jilhātu (pān).

julhēj (julhēj) n. see jilhētu (pān).

julum (julum) n. 1. oppression, tyranny, injustice. 2. violence, outrage, especially against women. 3. vehemence, force. "Ingarīdu mālai enga julum pannigup nārtti"? (R. julumu, julumā, julum, julīmo Mhr. julīmu, julumu). < A. zulm n. oppression, injustice, extortion, a heavier assessment than people can bear.

jūl (jūl) n. 1. ornamental clothing for elephant, horse other than domesticated animal. (u) 2. Humbug, protestance. Loc. < U. jūlā f. body-clothes of cattle, housings.

julpā (julpā) n. see cilupā (T. julpā, julpā, jiluṛā).

julmāgam (julmāgam) n. fine, penalty. (v) < P. zulmānī. A. jurmāna or jaramāna (properly zarāmānā) n. a fine, a penalty.
jūlmāṇā (jūlmāṇā) n. see jūlmāṇam (T. jūlmāṇā, jurumāṇā, jūlumāṇā, jurumāṇā. K. jūlamāṇa, jūlumānu, jurumānu, jūlumāna.

jēṇā (jēṇā) n. see cēṇā and jāṇā. (T. jēṇā, tēṇā).

jemutātu (jemudātu) n. see cemutātu.

jeyil (jeyil) n. jail, prison. (T. jeyalu, jeyulu) jeyil-kāṇā (jeyil-kāṇā) n. jail, prison. (T. jeyilu-kāṇā, jeyulu-kāṇā) < U. jel. < P. jel. a jail, prison, a string or line of captives chained together; a string of buckets passed over the Persian wheel.

jēri (jēri̊) n. see jari̊ (w)

jēnu (jēnu) n. pocket. (T. jēbi) < U. jēb. < P. jēb. (also jēlu) f. a pocket.

jōti̊-1 (jōti̊-) v. tr. see cōti̊-1.

jōti̊-2 (jōti̊) n. see cōti̊2. jōti-cār (jōti-sēr) v. tr. see cōti-cār-. jōti-pār-, (jōti-pār-) v. intr. see cōti-pār-.

jōti̊-3 (jōti̊) n. see jōti̊kni.

jōti̊kni (jōti̊kni) n. 1. relinquishment in writing of pātā holdings. (c.g.) 2. favourable quit-rent payable by ḍēnā villages (M.N.A.1.281) < U. cōdi̊. the same meaning.

jōpi (jōpi) n. see jōpi. (T. jōbi, jōbī, jōba, jōvi. K. jōbu, jōbi).
jör (jör) n. 1. violence. (w) 2. stiffness, as of workmanship. Loc. (P. zör. m. force, strength, power, vigour, violence, effort, weight).


jölğa (jölğa) n. see cölğa. (T. jüliğa, jölğa).

jöli (jöli) n. see cöli. (T. jölli, jöli).

şakar (şahar) n. 1. large town, city. 2. public place. 3. central situation, prominent place. (T. şahar, şahar. K. şahara, şahara, şahar, şahar). (P. şahr. m. a city)

sapğa (sapğa) int. see sapğa.

garpattu (garbattu) n. see carpattu.

garattu (garattu) n. stipulated rule or regulation, condition. (T. garattu, garattu. šrattu. K. garat. sarada, garat). (U. gart. k. gart. f. condition, agreement, stipulation, wages, sign, mark, signal.

şarə (şarə) n. 1. clause. 2. condition. 3. remark, observation, note. (T. şarə. K. şarə). (U. şarən. k. şarən. š. sarə. š. explanation, commentary, allowance, pay, rate.

şarə1 (şarə) n. wine. (w). A. şarən. f. wine, spirituous liquor.
गर्वपू (गर्वपू, गर्वपू) n. see गर्वपू (T. गर्वपू, गर्वपू सरकैट, सरकैट).

गर्वपू (गर्वपू, गर्वपू) n. see गर्वपू. गर्वपू-क्षेत्र (गर्वपू-क्षेत्र, गर्वपू दल्ल) n. a dealer in precious metals. गर्वपू-का-क्रिया (गर्वपू-का-क्रिया) n. see गर्वपू-का-क्रिया.

गर्वी (गर्वी) n. see गर्वी. (T. गर्वी, गर्वी, गर्वी, गर्वी).

गर्वीम (गर्वीम) n. see गर्वीम. (A.T.) गर्वीम-लुटकाटक (गर्वीम-लुटकाटक) n. on. who holds land in गर्वीम लेना. (A.T.)

गर्वी (गर्वी) n. see गर्वपू.

गवील (गवील) n. the tenth month of the muni mad n. कलंके (पृष्ठ-पृष्ठ, 28) (T. गवील) (A. पवील/ गवील). the tenth month of the muni maradur year, in the first day of which the festival of Baivā or ॥ is celebrated, being the first day after the muslim new year, and on this day it is customary to make presents आगा.

गाल (गाल) n. 1. high-pitched wooden wind instrument (brass) 2. clarion, which is generally used in marig- etc. (mus) (T. गाल, गाल, गाल) (U. (P. गाल) n. a clarion, a hautboy.

गाहा (गाहा) n. a term denoting 'check to the king' in the game of chess. (P. गाहा / गाह-रुख) m. a term used at chess.
sādī (sādī) n. Muhammadan marriage (w) (T. sādi, sādi, K. sādi, K. sādi) <U. sādi. (A. sādi, rejoicing. (but it is now generally restricted to the marriage feast).

gābīn (gābīn) n. the eighth month of the Muhammadan calendar (purīya varu. 28) (T. gābīn) <A. gābīn, m. the eighth Arabic month, the 14th day is a festival (called bāzā) on this day an angel is supposed to examine a record on which is written the names of the living.

gāmiyān (gāmiyān) n. canopy <P. gāmiyān. a kind of canopy.

gāmilāt (gāmilāt) n. village land in common, the produce being enjoyed in specified shares (T. gāmilāt, gāmilātu, gāmilāt. K. gāmilātu) gāmilāt-tam pantam (gāmilātu, tasa pandam) n. remission of revenue made in lieu of compensation for the construction of a tank, well or channel. gāmilāt-pandar (gāmilāt-panjar) n. the same meaning. (A. gāmilāt. partnership, general affairs.

gāmil (gāmil) n. that which is included or connected (w) (T. gāmilu, K. gāmil) <A. gāmil. included, together, united, confraternised.

gāyi (gāyi) n. see gāyi.

gāl (gāl) n. shawl. see gālān. <P. gāl, shawl.

gāfīl (gāfīl) n. second class national land (w) <U. gāfīl. the same meaning.
šikāri (ṣikāri) n. 1. hunting. 2. hunter. see sikāri.
(T. šikāri, šikāri. K. šikāri, sikāri, sikāra. H. sikār, sikāri) < U. šikāri. < P. šikāri. relating to hunting & c. m. 1. bowler, c. sportsmen.
šiyā (siyā) n. a school of muhammadanism (I. siya). < A. siā/ siā. m. follower of the sect of Ali, a secretary.
ṣuvar (suvar) n. pig. suvar ka paca in, < U. šuvar. pig.
šok (šok) n. a term of respect meaning "venerable old men" (T. šuk, šoku. K. šoku, šoku). < A. sēkha/mēkha. (vulg. šukh) m. a venerable old man, a chief, a prêtre, a title taken by the descendants of the prophet, and given to those who become proselytes to muhammadanism.
śuvāpi (śuvāpi) n. a kind of jackar. (T. śeruvāni, śeruvāni. śeruvāni. the same meaning.
śuṭān (śuṭān) n. devil. see suṭāp. < U. śitān. the devil, Satan.
šok (šok) n. 1. pompishness, ostentation, pomposity. 2. guilt. < P. sauq/šauq. saug. m. desire, inclination, love, guilt, cheerfulness, curiosity.
šoku (šoku) n. see šok.
šölā (šölā) n. wood, forest, woody, ravine. < U. solā. m. Aeschynomenopulocas. (Roxb).
svasti (svasti) n. negligence. see costi. (T. susti).
svasti-k-kapiva (svastik-kapiva) n. negligence.
< P. susti l. relaxation, laziness, negligence, dilatoriness, cheapness, lowness, lossness of price.
svāptār (svāndār) n. owner, see cuvāptār. < P. svāndār, the
same meaning.

sattār (sattār) n. see cattār.

satar-k-korttu (sadār-k-korttu) n. see catar²-atālet.

sapti (sapti, sapti) n. see japti. (R.T.)

sajjātā (sajjādā) adv. see capjātā.

sa-jār (safar, saper) 1. journey, travel. 2. the second month
of the Muhammadan calendar (pañ) (R. sa-jār)
< A. safar, m. journey, voyage, travel.

sapās (sapās) int. see capās.

samcāyl¹ (samsāyi) n. see camcāyi.

samcāyi-² (samsāyi-) II. v. intr. see camcāyi-².

samōsā (samōsā) n. a kind of cake which is triangular in form,
usually made of wheat flour and potato, < U. < P. samosa.
m. a kind of small pastry of minced meat of a triangular
form; a shawl or handkerchief & c., doubled diagonally
to throw over the shoulders.

sarkkār (sarkkār) n. 1. government. 2. veranda under a sloping
roof. 3. a title by way of respect given to a person
such as 'your highness' 'your honour'. < P. sarkār, f.
the king's court, government, estate, property, a dis-
trict comprehending several parganas. m. a superinten-
dent; a title by way of respect given to a person
present or absent, such as 'your highness' 'your
honour'.
sartãr (sardãr) n. an officer of rank. <P. sardãr. m. r
chief, a headman.

sarparã (sarpara) n. see sarparã.

sarâfjãm (sarâfjam) n. furniture, appurtenances, para
phernalia. <P. saranjãm. m. apparatus, utensils,
furniture, goods and chattels, materials, ingredients,
conclusion, end, accomplishment.

sarikai (sarigai) n. see carikai.

salãm (salâm) n. salutation. (T. salâm, salamu. K. salâm.
N. salâm) < A. salâm. m. salutation, peace, safety.

salã (salã) n. see salãcu.

savãri (savãri) n. 1. ride, drive. 2. circuit, tour. 3.
conveyance, vehicle. <A. savãri/P. smãri. i. riding
equipage, suite.

sañãy (sañãy) n. see sañãy.

sajã (sajã) n. punishment, imprisonment. <P. sazã. f.
literally) one's desert. (generally means) correction,
punishment, retribution.

sañããn (sañããn) n. see cakããn. (parat.: irãka. 55).

sahi (sahi) n. truth, correctness. <A. sahi/sahãn.
accurate, just, pure, perfect, entire, second,
certain.

sãtãtu (sãtãtu) n. whole-sale. "sãtãtu vãhki vittãg".
(U. sagat. the same meaning.)
sātā (sātā, sātā) adj. see sātā. (T. sātā. K. sātā, sāthā).

sāmā (sāmā) n. see sāmā.

sāmānā (sāmānā) n. see sāmā.

śālwar (śālwar) a kind of pant or trouser "kamdś-śālwar".

< P. śalwar. m. trousers.

śāljāp (śāljāp) n. see cāljāppu.

śālāmicīri (śālāmicīri) n. see cālānācīri.

śāliyāṇa (śāliyāṇā) adj. see cāliyāṇā.

śālchāl (śālchāl) n. see cālchāl.

śāhip (śāhip) n. 1. see sāhip. 2. see cāhip.

śāhip (śāhip) n. 1. muhammadan. 2. whiteman, European.

3. master. Loc. < U. sāhip. < A. sāhip. m. a lord, master, companion.

śippantī (śippantī, sippantī) n. see cippantī.

śipāy (śipāy) n. see cippāy.

śipārsu (śipārsu, sipārsu) n. see cippārsu.

śiśā (śiśā) n. see cīśā.

sukriyā (sukriyā) n. thanks, an expression of gratitude.

< A. suk. m. thanks, gratitude.

śupūri (śupūri) n. betelnut. < U. supūrī. f. betel-nut.

(Areca catechu) glans ḥamis.
supēṭār (subēḍār) n. see cupēṭār.

sunēr (sumēr) adv. about, approximately, on an average; adj. moderate, pair. see sumēr.

sultān (sultān) n. sultan. see sultān.

sultāni (sultāni) n. daughter of a sultan; (kōyilo 23)
(T. sultāni) < A. sultāne, queen and daughter.

sunnat (sunnat) n. see cumpattu.

sunni (sunni) n. see cumi.

saiyatu (saiyadu) n. a sect of muhammadans; (T. saiyyadu, K. sayyade). < U. saiyyid the same meaning.

sosti (sosti) n. 1. debility, impotence. 2. idleness, laziness. 3. dilatoriness. 4. carelessness. 5. idleness.
<P. susti. f. relaxation, laziness, dilatoriness.

sāmpu (sāmpu) n. common anise; < U. sump; ní sēki.

hakku (hakku) n. see akku; (T. hakku, hākku, K. hakku)

hakku-tār (hakku-dār) n. see akku-tār.

hakīm (hakīm) n. hekseem, physician following the unīni system. loc. (T. hakīm, hakki, hakki, hākim, K. hakīmu. M. hakīm) < A. hakīm, a sage, philosopher, a physician, a doctor in the general sense of the term.

hānkām (hāngām) n. time, season, period at which anything is most abundant or prevalent as business; (C.G.)
(T. hāngāmu) < U. hāngām. < P. hāngām. n. season, time, period.
hamārd (hamārdi) adj. see āndām.

hātvō (hātvō) fall down, go back, falling back. "karīpu
hātvō" <U> hátō, retreating, falling back.

hātē (hātē) n. see aptē.

hattu (hattu, haddu) n. boundary, limit. (T. haddu, addu-
K. haddu) hattu-pattirikka (hattu-pattirikka) n.
statement fixing boundaries. (R.T.) hattu-māgu,
(hattu-māgu) v. intr. to transgress. <A haddu f.
boundary, limit, an implement, a definition, a
starting-post, punishment agreeable to the laws of
mahārāja, which fix the exact number of lashes etc.
to be inflicted for certain crimes.

hattu-pantē (haddu-bandē, hattu-bandē) n. demarcation of
boundaries. <U> hadd-bandē. <A> hadd-bandē, the
settlement and demarcation of boundaries.

hamāyi (hamāyi) n. that which is in the neighbourhood
(C.G.) (T. hamāyi) hamāyi-kirāmam (hamāyi-girāmam
n. neighbouring hamlet attached to a revenue village.
<U> hamāyi. <P> ham-sāya, a neighbour, neighbouring.

hamāli (hamāli) porter. (T. hamāli) 'hamāli yūniya'.

< A hamāli, a porter, a carrier of burlather; a palki
bearer.

hamēn (hamēn) adv., always. see anēn.

haym (haym) n. days, time. period. (T. haym). <U<A
haym, days, times-season, weather.
harākā (harākā) n. 1. messenger, courier, emissary. 2. message-bearer; one who carries a message in royal functions in front of the idol in temple services. "harākāravni-pārta..." (Pratāpa-vilāni-137) (T. harākā, harkā, K. harakāra). < P. har-kārā m. a running foot man, a spy, messenger, a factotum.

harak (harak) n. 1. movement, motion, agitation. 2. opposition, hindrance. 3. trouble. see arikatu. (T. harakattu, K. harakatu, harakattu) < A. harkat/ harak. motion, action, conduct, procedure, prevention, hindrance, a short vowel.

harṭāl (harṭāl) n. closing of shops and other business. < U. harṭāl the same meaning.

harji (harji) n. see arji.

harām (harām) n. that which is unlawful and not permitted by religion (T. harām) harājaṃ, n. illegitimate child. 2. insolent or rude boy. Buham. < A. harām. unlawful, forbidden, sacred, wrong.

harāmī (harāmī) n. rascal, wicked, deceit person. < A. harāmī/harāmī m. a robber, an assassin, a rogue.

halvā (halvā) n. a confection made of milk, sugar etc. (T. halvā, K. halvā). < A. halvā m. a kind of sweet meat made of flour, ghee and sugar.

halāl (halāl) n. that which is lawful and permitted by religion (T. halāl) A. halāl. legal, legitimate, lawful, right (of a woman) lying aside mourning for the
death of her husband at the expiration of a hundred days (during which time she is not by law allowed to marry) opr. to ḥaṭṭā.

ḥavālīr (ḥaviḍār) n. ḥavīlār, Indian military officer. (T. ḥavālīr, ḥavālīdār, ḥavīlār. K. ḥavālādāra, ḥavālādāra, ḥavālīdāra). < ḥavālīdār (for ḥavālīdār) m. a military officer of inferior rank. (vul. ḥaviḍār).

ḥavīlār (ḥavīlār) n. see ḥavīlār.

ḥajārat (ḥajārat) n. exalted person, eminent person. "vantakō hajārat" (Pratāpa. Vilā-134) (f. hajārat, hajāratu. K. hajāratu). < A. hajamat/ḥajarat. f. presence, dignity, majesty, highness & c (a title addressed to the great, such as excellency, eminence, holiness & c).

ḥajīm (ḥajīm) n. barber. < A. hajām/ḥajjām. cupper, phlebotomist, scarifier, a barber, a shaver.

ḥajūr (ḥajūr) n. that which is chief or principle. see ʾaṭār.

ḥāṣal-kalām (ḥāṣal-kalām) n. that which is written to the point (C.G.) < T. ḥāṣal-kalām. < A. ḥāṣil-kalām. in short, briefly.

ḥāṣil (ḥāṣil) n. see ʾāṣil.

ḥāṣīl (ḥāṣīl) n. see ʾāṣil. (C.G.)

ḥāptā (ḥāptā, ḥāptā) n. week. "ḥāptā kapāda." (T. huptā, hapte). < A. ḥāfda/Ḥ. ḥāftā. m. a week.
hāmi (hāmī) n. guaranty, protection, defence, protector. 
< U. ħāmī. A. hāmī. m. a protector, a defender, a guard in.

hūmlāt-bānjār (hūmlāt-bānjār) n. land partly waste and partly cultivated. < U. hūmlāt-bānjār: the same meaning.

hūrtāl (hūrtāl) n. see hūrtāl.

hūl (hūl) n. present condition, condition of being current (C.G.) adj. present, current "hūl mākīm" (C.G.).
( T. hūlū, hūl, hūlū, K. hūlū, hūlū). < A. ħūl. m. state, condition, business, affair, present, time, present tense (in gram) in revenue language, the actual state of the collections, estate.

hāj (hāj) n. pilgrimage to mecca. Muham. ( T. hāju, hāj). 
< U. hāz/ Ā. hājj. a pilgrim to mecca.

hūjar (hūjar) n. 1. a term meaning 'present' used in answering a roll-call. 2. ready. hūjar-pṭuttu (hūjar-pṭuttu) v. tr. 1. to cause to appear, as a person in court. 2. to produce as a thing before a person. hūjar-n-pīr-. (hūjar-pīr) v. tr. to spy on the activities of another, to watch the movements of a person. Loc. v. intr. to check the attendance of employed or workmen. 
< A. hūzir. present, ready, willing, consent.

hāji (hāji) n. Muhammadan who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (T, hāji). <U, hāzi. <A, hāji, m. a musalman who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hājir (hājir) n. see hājar. Loc.

hājil (hājil) n. see hājar.

hinti (hindī) n. see ihtuvi (T, hindī, hindī).

hintu (hindu) n. Hindu, as one professes Hinduism, see intu, 2.

hintustāṇam (hindustāṇam) n. see intustāṇam, (T, hindustāṇam).

hintustāṇi (hindustāṇi) n. 1. hindustāṇi, the hindi language, a term generally applied to Urdu. 2. (mus) the music of Northern India, "ist. fr. karnāṭakam (T, hindustāṇi, hindustāṇi) <U, hindustāṇi. <P hindustāṇi, of or relating to India; the language of that country; a native of India.


hijrā (hijrā) n. see hijiri.

hijiri (hijiri) n. 1. the flight of the prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, 2. the era commencing from the flight of the prophet. (paṯ). (T, hijiri, hijiri. K, hijari, hijrā. M, hijara). <A, hijri/hijra, hijrat. separation, departure from one's country and friends; flight; the flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina (whence the Muhammadan era commences) which happened on the 16th July. AD, 622,
hissā (hissә) n. share. (T. hissә, hissә, K. hisse)
hissә-tәr (hissәdәr) n. share-holder.
pančam hissә
(pančam hissә) n. one-fifth share. < U. hissa. < A. hissa.
m. the same meaning.

hukkә (hukkә) n. see ukkә.

hukdu (hukdәm) n. see ulkum. (T. hukdәm, hukunә, vukumә, hukdum). 

hukdum-nәmә (hukdum-nәmә) n. 1. written-order. 2. standing order or set of rules for the administration of the revenues of a district. < U. hukamәmә. < A. hukum-nәmә.
m. a written order.

hусәә (hусәә) n. 1. presence of a superior authority as of a magistrate. 2. hall of audience; court; office of the chief magistrate or administer. hусәә-kәccәәri
(hусәә-kәccәәri) n. chief revenue office of a district. < A. hусәә. m. presence, appearance, attendance, court, government; the town or station at which the chief authority is resident. It also used in the sense of "your honour", "your highness".

hunjә (unjә) n. see unti. (T. unә). 

hunәjәә (unәjәә) n. bill of exchange, draft, cheque. < U. unәjәә. < S. unәjәә. f. a bill of exchange, a money order.

hujjat (hujjат) n. obstacle. (C.G.) hujjat-kәәרג (hujjat-
kәәрг) n. person who obstructs an officer in the discharge of his duty. (C.G.) < A. hujjат. an argument, proof, reason, altercation, disputation, controversy.
hujûr (hujûr) n• see hûçûr• (C.G•) (T• hujûr• hujûru• K• hujûru• M• hujûr•)

hûçûr (hûçûr) n• 1• see uçûr• (C.G•) 2• a word uttered as a
a warning "be ware" (T• hûçûru• hûçûru• K• hûçûru•
M• uçûr) < U• hûçûr• < P• hûçûr• intelligent, attentive,
careful, clever, sensible•

hûçûyar (hûçûyar) n• see hûçûr•

hûçûr (hûçûr) n• see hûçûr•

hûtûn (hûtûn) n• position, status• (C.G•) (T• hûtûn• yûhûtûn)
hûtûtar (hûtûtar) n• officer• < U• hûtûn• hoc• m• wealth,
means, ability•

hûtû (hûtû) n• howdah• (A• hûtû/hûtûdaj• m• a litter (used
on an elephant or camel in which Arabian ladies travel)•
A STUDY OF HINDUSTANI LOANWORDS IN TAMIL

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SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
for the award of the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1987.
CHAPTER III

MORPHOLOGY
3. **MORPHOLOGY**

3.0. In this chapter word level morphological analysis of loanwords is being made.

On the form and function of Hindustani loanwords, an attempt is made here to study the morphology of the borrowed items under three headings.

1. Addition of new affixes.
2. Conversion of poly or di morphemes into monomorphemes.
3. Transfer of grammatical items.

3.1. **Addition of new affixes**

3.1.1. **Prefixes:**

One of the peculiarities of the Hindustani loanwords, from the morphological point of view is that they have prefixes.

3.1.1.1. **Negative prefixes:**

3.1.1.1.1. be -

   eg:

   ṛevaṟcu 'without heir'

   pālīṇak 'unfit'
3.1.1.2. aā -

eg:
ārā 'without possession'
ārā 'unmanly'

3.1.1.3. ān -

eg:
ārās 'without hair'

3.1.1.4. qhāir -

eg:
ārājār 'not present'
ārāhintu 'non-hindu'

3.1.1.5. bahāir -

eg:
pakāirsarāt 'without any condition'

3.1.1.2. Other Prefixes

3.1.1.2.1. bār - 'at, over'

eg:
pārārapā 'discharge'

3.1.1.2.2. bā - 'in the name of'

eg:
pārām 'in the name of another'
3.1.2. Suffixes

3.1.2.1. Possessive suffixes

3.1.2.1.1. - dār 'one who has or possess'

eg:
jamīntār 'one who possess a jamīn'
tācīlār 'one who holds a tācil'

3.1.2.1.2. - vār 'one who has'

eg:
ummātu vār 'a hopeful candidate'

3.1.2.1.3. - kārī 'one who has'

eg:
payakārī 'temporary cultivator'
pikkārī 'a poor fellow'

3.1.2.1.4. - vālā 'one who possesses'

eg:
tōpīvalā 'one who wears a hat'
rikṣāvālā 'one who drives a rikṣā'

3.1.2.2. Other suffixes

3.1.2.2.1. - girī 'one who takes'

eg:
cukkān kiri 'one who steers a vessel'
cautā kiri 'merchandise'

3.1.2.2.2. - kōr 'one who does'

eg:
kūnikōr 'a murderer'
cātikōr 'a back biter'
3.1.2.2.3. - ji 'honorific'

- kantiji 'Gandhi'
- laλaji 'a laλa'

3.1.2.2.4. - dāŋ 'one which contain'

- kalantāŋ 'pen-stand'
- cāyitāŋ 'ink-bottle'

3.1.2.2.5. - nāmā 'dead'

- rājināmā 'written deed of compromise'
- iŋayatnāmā 'deed of gift'

3.1.2.2.6. - vāri 'according to'

- icumuvāri 'entry in statement according to the order of person's name'
- tinucuvāri 'according to kind'

3.1.2.2.7. - bandi 'agreement, settlement'

- jamapanti 'annual settlement of revenue'
- kistipanti 'settlement of kists'

3.1.2.2.8. - mast 'proud, intoxicated'

- matamastu 'intoxication'
- kattumastu 'robust build of body'

3.1.2.2.9. - i  It has several functions.
3.3.1. 2. **Verbalised nouns**

It can be classified into two categories. (1)

Tamil verbalizers which are loan translation of the Hindustani verbalizers are added in the conversion process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Tamil verbalizer</th>
<th>equivalent in Hindustani</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>No. of entries occur in the data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>cey or pannu</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>rujukar &gt; rujucey</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>calāmkar &gt; calampunnu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ñi</td>
<td>ņā</td>
<td>uhabāna &gt; ṭapāyi</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>poṭu</td>
<td>dāl</td>
<td>ōpī dāl &gt; ōpīpoṭu</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>āku</td>
<td>honā</td>
<td>uivalālhonā &gt; tivalāku</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.2. Adjectives

Adjectival forms borrowed from Hindustani seem to function under two categories.

* The verbalizers which are entered in single examples may be sometimetrue translation of Hindustani verbalizers.
CHAPTER IV

COMPOUNDS
4.0.2. By Tamil, in this data is also meant the loan component of the Sanskrit vocabulary inherent in the colloquial Tamil.

4.1. Double Words Compound

4.1.1. Compounds with Tamil words as initial component

4.1.1.1. Tamil + Urdu

िगारी 'according to items of different classes'

उत्कृष्ट पवारी 'tenant who has acquired an occupancy right in a village'

उत्तरा वारी 'reversioner'

काटमासु 'robust build of body'

कातिना कालिया 'rigorous imprisonment'

कालिकातुर 'an ornament worn in the turban'

कप्परस्ता 'metal road'

कील कुटकाल 'sub-lease'

कुटिकृकार 'negligence or remissness or riot'

कर्पुर 'village granted without any condition of service'

तरावारी 'arrangement according to classes as of land'

तारामवारी 'settlement with each cultivator without the intervention of a third party'

नाढुपुर 'fine brown sugar'

पानकु माल 'list of share'

पल काव 'a kind of sweet meat'

पोक्कियार 'usufructuary mortgages'
CHAPTER VI

SEMANTIC CHANGE
6. Semantic Change

The meaning of a word may also sometimes undergo change. The change in the lexical meaning of word is called semantic change.

Conditions for Semantic change:

The conditions of semantic change have been interpreted by several scholars such as Bréal, J.H. Breasted, Prof. Sayce, H. Bahri while quoting Tucker's eight chief motives of semantic change in detail, brought all these types into three groups as psychological, logical and structural conditions.

Kinds of Semantic changes found in Hindustani loanwords in Tamil:

When a word changes in meaning it must mean either more or less what it meant before or it must refer to something altogether different from the original meaning. Thus we can classify the semantic change that found in the Hindustani loanwords into the three broader sections, (1) Restriction of meaning, (2) Extension of meaning and (3) Transfer of meaning.

* Hindi Semantics, pp. 156-158.
Sometimes some words may have quite different meaning. They may degrade or elevate the original meaning. Sometimes they may give concrete or abstract meaning. Sometimes they are used metaphorically. Thus the transfer of meaning can be classified into six groups viz., degradation, élévation, concretion, abstraction, metaphor and folk-etymology. As the names are self explanatory the definitions are not given here.

Semantic Change

Restriction of meaning  Extension of meaning  Transfer of meaning

Degradation  Elevation  Concretion  Abstraction  metaphor  Folk etymology
**Restriction of Meaning**

Th restriction of meaning is the major type of semantic change that is found in Hindustani loanwords in Tamil. The words may have many meaning in Hindustani, but they are used in Tamil in restricted meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning in Hindustani</th>
<th>Meaning in Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akkikattu</td>
<td>account, narration, relation, explanation, truth, sincerity</td>
<td>Statement of a case; Truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkīm (bakīm)</td>
<td>a ruler, a governor, a commander, a master</td>
<td>Muhammadan doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akku</td>
<td>just, right, true, the diety, justice, rectitude lot, portion, equity</td>
<td>claim, right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akapār</td>
<td>News, a newspaper</td>
<td>news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkāmi</td>
<td>extra, temporary, a deputy a person employed at act temporarily for another</td>
<td>temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acchāram</td>
<td>residence, resting, remaining in a place, rest or repose</td>
<td>royal audience hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acīr</td>
<td>present, ready, willing content</td>
<td>readiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acīr</td>
<td>presence, appearance, attendance, court, government, the town or station at which the chief authority is resident, used also in the sense of 'your highness'</td>
<td>presence, as of a person in authority</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>atālattu</td>
<td>a court of justice, justice, law, equity</td>
<td>a court of justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attu (atir,</td>
<td>a boundary, limit, an impediment, a definition, a starting</td>
<td>boundary, limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atirtti)</td>
<td>post, punishment agreeable to the laws of Muhammad, which</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fix the exact number of lashes &amp; c. to be inflicted for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>certain crimes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atappu (atapu)</td>
<td>act of preserving the boundaries of everything, good-</td>
<td>fear, regard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>breeding, politeness, respect, urbanity polite literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atāpu</td>
<td>pain, misfortune, torment, martyrdom, punishment</td>
<td>pain, punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atiyāl</td>
<td>a present (particularly to superiors); the price of qurān</td>
<td>present or offering made to a superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antāj</td>
<td>valuation, guess, weighing, measurement, time in music,</td>
<td>estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mode, manner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apvāp</td>
<td>doors, gates, chapters, sections, in the revenue language</td>
<td>miscellaneous heads of taxation, in addition to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of India the word means almost any kind of cases, imposts,</td>
<td>regular land assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and charges levied by the officials of government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annal</td>
<td>action, operation, work practice, effect, dominion,</td>
<td>authority, sway, administration, in practice, action</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>amin (amiṉa)</td>
<td>a commission, a trustee, an umpire, an investigator, an arbitrator, a supervisor or officer employed by government to examine and regulate the state of the revenues of a district</td>
<td>sub-ordinate officer employed to collect arrears of revenue under a coercive process; sub-ordinate officer employed by civil courts for various purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayan</td>
<td>regulation, law, rules (common rules), institute, custom, manner</td>
<td>circle or government lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arkkat (arkkattu, arakkat)</td>
<td>motion, action, conduct, procedure, prevention, hindrance, a short vowel</td>
<td>hindrance, prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arakku</td>
<td>juice, essence, spirit, sap, the mot of anything, sweet</td>
<td>arrack, spirits distilled from the fermental sap of sundry palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arapu (agapu)</td>
<td>Arabia; an Arabian</td>
<td>Arab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aikā</td>
<td>light, debased, mean, silly, easy, soft, cheap</td>
<td>mean, low, base, vulgar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alāṅkam (alāṅkap)</td>
<td>side, way, corner, intrenchments</td>
<td>rampart, bulwark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avāl</td>
<td>condition, circumstances, events, occurrences, state, account, a report of the particulars of an affair, or of the condition of a thing or person</td>
<td>charge, care, custody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agkāṟa</td>
<td>a running footman, a spy, a messenger, a factotum</td>
<td>mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agmattu</td>
<td>deposit, charge, anything given in trust, faith, religion</td>
<td>separate, not belonging to any specified item</td>
</tr>
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<td>(1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>अनार</td>
<td>a pomegranate, it is also a kind of fire-work</td>
<td>a pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अस्तु (अस्तुरि)</td>
<td>gently, slowly, softly, tenderly</td>
<td>stop! fault in a game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अजार (अजार, अजर)</td>
<td>present, ready, willing, consent</td>
<td>present, in attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अस्मि (अस्मि)</td>
<td>names, a defendant (in a law suit); a tenant, renter, client, a person or individual</td>
<td>individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अोल</td>
<td>produce, acquiring, profit, corn, a tax, duty, custom, revenue</td>
<td>valuation, estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आटा (आटा)</td>
<td>flour, meal, any ground grain, when sifted, the finer flour, called मैदा is separated from the coarser meal, called सुजी</td>
<td>a kind of flour, maida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आटा नाटा-वाल</td>
<td>etiquette, deportment, ceremonies, politeness, forms of address in writing and speaking, salutation, respects</td>
<td>a form of respectful greeting and salutation among Muhammadans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आपकर</td>
<td>a distiller (particularly of spirituous liquors); a water carrier, a sprinkler, a wine-merchant, a seller of spirituous liquors, a drinker of wine</td>
<td>manufacturer or retailer of alcoholic drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आपणी</td>
<td>a habitation, a cultivated, populous, pleasant place, population, cultivation, abundance, in Hindustani it is seldom used except in poetry</td>
<td>cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āntaṅgí</td>
<td>the season in which anything gained over and above ways and means, income, revenue, rents, profits, proceeds</td>
<td>income, revenue, rents, profits, proceeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ālam</td>
<td>the world, the universe, time, state, condition, people, mankind in general</td>
<td>universe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ājāt</td>
<td>free, solitary, a kind of faqir</td>
<td>free, solitary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āsarā</td>
<td>hope, dependence, defence, reliance, retreat, shelter, support, shelter, house, ambush, concealment, shade, hiding place</td>
<td>support, shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikkurār</td>
<td>promise, agreement, assurance, attestation, confession, confirmation in the language of the law, it means the notification or a vowel of the right of another upon one's self</td>
<td>confession, submission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icāpu (icāp)</td>
<td>computation, calculation, arithmetic, accounts</td>
<td>account, bill of charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icamu²</td>
<td>noun, a noun or substantive in grammar</td>
<td>village servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ippikāpu</td>
<td>restraining, curbing one's passion from religious motives, as in lent, continuing in the mosque (particularly in Mecca)</td>
<td>meditation in retirement, silent devotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intu</td>
<td>a negro, a black arabian, Indian or Ethiopian, a gentoo, an infidel (met) a mole or black (of a mistress)</td>
<td>The river Indus; Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>immāt</td>
<td><em>spirit, inclination, resolution, bravery, liberality, courage, purpose, design, auspices, favour</em></td>
<td>pure spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imām</td>
<td>a priest, a leader in religious matters, patriarch, prelate, chief, a large bead in a rosary, which remains fixed in the hand, and is not turned over in counting.</td>
<td>spiritual leader or guide; leader in congregational prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irākutti</td>
<td>a Hindustani ode; mortar, plaster.</td>
<td>a specific melody type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilāhi</td>
<td>divine, the Divine Being, used as an interj. Cf. God, name of an era instituted by Akbar.</td>
<td>divine, the Divine Being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igkulāp</td>
<td>revolution, vicissitude, attention, change, inversion, transposition</td>
<td>revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ījāpā</td>
<td>addition, junction, augmentation, attribute</td>
<td>increase of revenue whether from improved cultivation or from enhancement of the rate of assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īṣurēkku</td>
<td>splendour, beauty, lustre, lit., the rising of the sun</td>
<td>day-breaker; rising of the sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īskāl</td>
<td>difficulty, ambiguity, suspicion, painfulness</td>
<td>hindrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īstikpāl</td>
<td>futurity, the ceremony of receiving a visitor in the open air by advancing to meet him; encountering meeting</td>
<td>ceremonious reception of a person of distinction consisting in the villagers coming out of the village limits in procession to meet the honoured guest.</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isēpā</td>
<td>addition, junction</td>
<td>additional charge imposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>augmentation, attribute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īmān</td>
<td>faith, belief, conscience, religion</td>
<td>faith, belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukkē</td>
<td>the pipe, in which tobacco is smoked, a</td>
<td>Hookah, Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grenade or bomb, a box for holding</td>
<td>tobacco pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jewels or drugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ućr</td>
<td>presence, appearance, attendance, court,</td>
<td>presence of a superior authority; hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>government, the town or station at</td>
<td>of audience, court, office of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which the chief authority is resident;</td>
<td>chief magistrate or administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>used also in the sense of 'your honour'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ućtērā</td>
<td>to lift or rise up; to contract debts or</td>
<td>down-haul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purchase on credits, to drive away, to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exhibit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āpiśtu</td>
<td>death, decease</td>
<td>death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māṛtu</td>
<td>people; a religious sect, people of the</td>
<td>followers, adherents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same belief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urucu (ruju)</td>
<td>return, turning towards</td>
<td>proof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appearing reference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urutu</td>
<td>an army, a camp, a market, Hindustani</td>
<td>an army, a camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>language</td>
<td>Hindustani language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urus</td>
<td>oblations, offering to a saint, a</td>
<td>festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>marriage feast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulpā (ulpē, uluppai)</td>
<td>stigent, salary, daily pay, subsistence</td>
<td>presents of fruits articles of food etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>money</td>
<td>offered to great patronages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ulamā (ulāmā) The learned one versed in Islamic lore

ūtuvattī wood, timber, a staff, a stick, the wood aloes insense stick, joss-stick

śtimm an orphan, pupil, ward, a valuable jewel orphan

ślam proclaiming, indicating announcing, a warrant, notification auction

aivacu reward, retribution, re-substitute, return, return anything substituted produce for another, exchange, ready money, hard-cash recompense

aivēcī return, retribution, re-substituted for another, exchange, ready money, hard-cash, recompense property, wealth, stock, capital

(aivēcu, aivējī) return, anything substituted for another, exchange, ready money, hard-cash, recompense

okuttu time, season, opportunity, time for prayer

'uliya friends, companions (particularly of the prophets) the apostles, the saints, the holy saints

kacarattu health, welfare athletic or gymnastic exercises (physical exercises) (kasarattu)

kacāpā (kacāpā, kajāpā) a treasury, magazine, granery, repository, treasure, the chamber of a gun treasury

kacūr (kucūr) error, sin, fault, defect, omission, want, failure; the allowance or premium on the exchange of rupias, in contradiction to bātū or discount neglect, carelessness
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kattari (kattavi, to cut, to clip, to bite</td>
<td>reaping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kattawi</td>
<td>to reap, to saw, to stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to stay, to waste, to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spent or pass away (the time) to pass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to road), to interrupt, to shame,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to make ashamed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kati (kātā)</td>
<td>a landing place, a quay wharf, ford,</td>
<td>stage in a journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pass, bathing place on a river-side;</td>
<td>where the horses or bulls of carriages</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>an entrance into a country over</td>
<td>are changed</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>mountains also a public ferry over</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>any river; or a landing place where</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>customs are usually collected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kantaparānam (kantaparaṇ)</td>
<td>The ornaments of the neck</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kattu</td>
<td>a letter, epistle, a line, stripe-</td>
<td>letter, writing, entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lineament, writing hand writing,</td>
<td>in a book</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chirography, moustaches, beard, name</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of a place in Arabia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kantiri</td>
<td>a linen (or leather) table-cloth; a</td>
<td>a Muhammadan festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>feast or ceremony observed in</td>
<td>held in honour of a deceased holy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>honour of holy personages, at which</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
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<td>prayers are offered up in their behalf,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and food distributed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kappālattu</td>
<td>pledge, pawn, security,</td>
<td>bail, security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>responsibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapata</td>
<td>cloth, clothes, dr.as habit</td>
<td>dress, clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaper</td>
<td>news, advice, rumours, report, fame,</td>
<td>news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapētτu (kavētτu)</td>
<td>rules, military exercise</td>
<td>military drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapul (kaul, kaul)</td>
<td>a word, saying, agreement, promise, consent, contract, a kind of song</td>
<td>favourable tenure of land, agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kampattu (kammattu)</td>
<td>employment, occupation, rejoicing, merry-making, pleasure</td>
<td>pomp, splendour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamēcutār</td>
<td>businessman, in general</td>
<td>person appointed to supervise a choultrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamāl</td>
<td>perfection, excellence, completion, conclusion, punctuality</td>
<td>cleverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayili (kaili)</td>
<td>dress; a robe of honour, with which princes confer dignity on subject</td>
<td>a kind of checkered cloth worn by Muhammadans and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karlā (karlakkaṭṭai)</td>
<td>a stone for grinding medicine on, a mortar</td>
<td>Indian club used for physical exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karstā</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>coarse country paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karampu (karāpu)</td>
<td>bad, depraved, ruined, depopulated, deserted, lost, miserable, spoiled, waste worthless (as land unfit for cultivation)</td>
<td>wasteland, bad, depraved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karakkī (kirakkī)</td>
<td>scarcity, dearth, dearness of provisions &amp; c. grief, vexation or heaviness of spirit, weight, importance</td>
<td>dearness, dearth, high price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karāj</td>
<td>tax, duty, rent, revenue tribute</td>
<td>tax, duty, tribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karippu</td>
<td>foreigner, stranger</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalpu</td>
<td>the heart, mind, soul, understanding, kernel, narrow</td>
<td>mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kallā</td>
<td>grocer's cash box, the produce of the earth, grain, corn</td>
<td>grocer's cash box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalam</td>
<td>a reed, a pen, a mode of writing characters, handwriting</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalimā</td>
<td>a word, speech, saying, part of speech, the Muhammadan confession</td>
<td>prayer; the Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of faith</td>
<td>confession of faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karāmattu</td>
<td>generosity, magnificence, nobleness, excellence, a miracle performed</td>
<td>generosity, liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by pious individuals</td>
<td>mindedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kari</td>
<td>a portion of time, the space of 24 minutes, but applied to 60 minutes;</td>
<td>measure of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an instrument for measuring time; a clock, watch</td>
<td>= 24 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kajji</td>
<td>act of moving around, or going to a place; pilgrimage to Mecca</td>
<td>pilgrimage to Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kastu</td>
<td>surrounding, going round especially guards patrolling walk, walking,</td>
<td>night patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>strolling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasar</td>
<td>damage, loss, injury, fraud, depreciation in value</td>
<td>difference between the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nominal chit amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and the actual bid for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kākā (kākā)</td>
<td>elder brother, a slave, a paternal uncle</td>
<td>elder brother, a Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kākki (kāki)</td>
<td>dustry, terrestrial, earthen, a Hindu mendicant who smears his body with the ashes of cow-dung; the name of a kind of arrow</td>
<td>light drab or chocolate coloured cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kācā²</td>
<td>master, a man of distinction, a rich merchant, a gentleman, a governor</td>
<td>master, proprietor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāt</td>
<td>a landing place, a quay, wharf, ford, pass; bathing place, on a river-side; an entrance into a country over mountains or through any difficult pass; also a public ferry over any river, or a landing place where customs are usually collected</td>
<td>hill-road, an entrance into a country over mountains or through any difficult pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kātā</td>
<td>thick, close dense, sly, shrewed, knowing wise, strong or potent turbid, muddy</td>
<td>a kind of thick cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kētar</td>
<td>potent, powerful, capable, skilful</td>
<td>The Almighty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kētā</td>
<td>the act of eating, daily account, day-book</td>
<td>current account in a person's name, ledger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāpantu</td>
<td>lord, master, protection</td>
<td>careful protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāmukā</td>
<td>willing or not, nonens volerse, certainty, positively, at all events</td>
<td>certainty, positively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāmukāri</td>
<td>work, repairs</td>
<td>repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyta</td>
<td>basis, ground work, rule, custom, institution, the rules of grammar</td>
<td>order, rule, custom, practice, checking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A STUDY OF HINDUSTANI LOANWORDS IN TAMIL

N. KRUPANANDAN

Lecturer in Tamil, Sri Krishnadevaraya University

ANANTAPUR. (A.P.)

Thesis submitted to the SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY for the award of the Degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1987.
CHAPTER III

MORPHOLOGY
3. **MORPHOLOGY**

3.0. In this chapter word level morphological analysis of loanwords is being made.

On the form and function of Hindustani loanwords, an attempt is made here to study the morphology of the borrowed items under three headings.

1. Addition of new affixes.

2. Conversion of poly or di morphemes into monomorphemes.

3. Transfer of grammatical items.

3.1. **Addition of new affixes**

3.1.1. **Prefixes:**

One of the peculiarities of the Hindustani loanwords, from the morphological point of view is that they have prefixes.

3.1.1.1. **Negative prefixes:**

3.1.1.1.1. be -

eg:

pevaρcu 'without heir'

pələnyək 'unfit'
3.1.1.2. aā -

    eg:
    mārār  'without possession'
    nāmarātā  'unmanly'

3.1.1.3. īn -

    eg:
    īnāris  'without hair'

3.1.1.4. qhair -

    eg:
    kairhājar  'not present'
    kairhintu  'non-hindu'

3.1.1.5. baghair -

    eg:
    pakaïrsarat  'without any condition'

3.1.1.2. **Other Prefixes**

3.1.1.2.1. bar - 'at, over'

    eg:
    partarapātu  'discharge'

3.1.1.2.2. bī - 'in the name of'

    eg:
    pīnāmaï  'in the name of another'
3.1.2. **Suffixes**

3.1.2.1. **Possessive suffixes**

3.1.2.1.1. - dār  'one who has or possess'

eg:

jamīntār  'one who possess a jamīn'
tācīltār  'one who holds a tācil'

3.1.2.1.2. - vār  'one who has'

eg:

ummētu vār  'a hopeful candidate'

3.1.2.1.3. - kāri  'one who has'

eg:

pāyakāri  'temporary cultivator'
pikkāri  'a poor fellow'

3.1.2.1.4. - vālā  'one who possesses'

eg:

tōpivalā  'one who wears a hat'
riksāvalā  'one who drives a riksā'

3.1.2.2. **Other suffixes**

3.1.2.2.1. - giri  'one who takes'

eg:

cukkān kiri  'one who steers a vessel'
cautā kiri  'merchandiser'

3.1.2.2.2. - kōr  'one who does'

eg:

kūnikōr  'a murderer'
cātikōr  'a back biter'
3.1.2.2.3. - ji 'honorific'

    eg:
    kantiji     'Gandhi'
    lālāji      'a lālā'

3.1.2.2.4. - dān 'one which contain'

    eg:
    kalantān  'pen-stand'
    cāyitān    'ink-bottle'

3.1.2.2.5. - nāmā 'dead'

    eg:
    rājināmā    'written deed of compromise'
    īnāyatnāmā  'deed of gift'

3.1.2.2.6. - vāri 'according to'

    eg:
    icumuvāri  'entry in statement according to the order of person's name'
    tinucuvāri 'according to kind'

3.1.2.2.7. - bandi 'agreement, settlement'

    eg:
    jamāpanti   'annual settlement of revenue'
    kistipanti  'settlement of kists'

3.1.2.2.8. - mast 'proud, intoxicated'

    eg:
    matamastu    'intoxication'
    kattumastu   'robust build of body'

3.1.2.2.9. - i It has several functions.
3.3.1. 2. **Verbalised nouns**

It can be classified into two categories. (1)

Tamil verbalizers which are loan translation of the Hindustani verbalizers are added in the conversion process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Tamil verbalizer</th>
<th>equivalent verbaliser in Hindustani</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>No. of entries occur in the data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ceey or pannu</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>rujukar &gt; rujuceey</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>calāmkaṛ &gt; calampānu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yiy</td>
<td>āna</td>
<td>ṣhabāna &gt; ṭapāyi</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>poṭu</td>
<td>dāl</td>
<td>ṭōpi dāl &gt; ṭōpipoṭu</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>āku</td>
<td>honā</td>
<td>uivalāḥhonā &gt; tivālāku</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.2. Adjectives

Adjectival forms borrowed from Hindustani seem to function under two categories.

* The verbalizers which are entered in single examples may be sometime true translation of Hindustani verbalizers.
CHAPTER - IV

COMPOUNDS
4.0.2. By Tamil, in this data is also meant the loan component of the Sanskrit vocabulary inherent in the colloquial Tamil.

4.1. *Double Words Compounds*

4.1.1. Compounds with Tamil words as initial component

4.1.1.1. Tamil + Urdu

*igavāri*  
'according to items of different classes'

*uktutī payakāri*  
'tenant who has acquired an occupancy right in a village'

*uttara vāris*  
'reversioner'

*kattumastu*  
'robust build of body'

*katina kaitu*  
'rigorous imprisonment'

*kalikkatturā*  
'an ornament worn in the turban'

*kappirnātā*  
'metal road'

*kīl kuttakai*  
'sub-lease'

*kući-k-kacūri*  
'negligence or remissness or riot'

*carva mukāsā*  
'veillage granted without any condition of service'

*taravāri*  
'arrangement according to classes as of land'

*taramvāri*  
'settlement with each cultivator without the intervention of a third party'

*nāṭtupūrā*  
'fine brown sugar'

*pānkū māl*  
'list of share'

*pāl kōva*  
'a kind of sweet meat'

*pokkiyātār*  
'usufructuary mortgages'
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>calamskar &gt; calampannu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>'ayi</td>
<td>'ana</td>
<td>'apaban &gt; 'apayi</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>poṭu</td>
<td>dāl</td>
<td>ṭopī dāl &gt; ṭopipipu</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ḍhaku</td>
<td>hona</td>
<td>ᴍivalālhona &gt; tivālāku</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Word 1</td>
<td>Word 2</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>ataku</td>
<td>tammataku</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>ärü</td>
<td>pējāru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>itu</td>
<td>puraiy-itu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>kiru</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>calaramkar &gt; calampammu</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>ṃāńńā</td>
<td>ṇābañā &gt; ṇapañāyī</td>
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<td>dāl</td>
<td>ṇōpi dāl &gt; ṇōpipōcū</td>
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<td>honā</td>
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<td>Word (Hindustani)</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
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A STUDY OF HINDUSTANI LOANWORDS IN TAMIL

N. KRUPANANDAN

Lecturer in Tamil, Sri Krishnadevaraya University
ANANTAPUR. (A.P.)

Thesis submitted to the
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
for the award of the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1987.
CERTIFICATE

THE THESIS SUBMITTED IS A RECORD OF THE RESEARCH WORK DONE BY MR. N. KRUPANANDAN, DURING THE PERIOD OF STUDY UNDER US AND IT HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY FORMED THE BASIS FOR THE AWARD TO THE CANDIDATE TO ANY DEGREE, DIPLOMA, ASSOCIATESHIP, FELLOWSHIP OR OTHER SIMILAR TITLES.

(DR. P. SOURIRAJAN)
Professor of Tamil.

(DR. G. N. REDDY)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<td>l. sh</td>
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An attempt is made in this thesis to record the pronunciation of the Hindustani loanwords. Hence here the study of phonology is mainly based on the spoken aspect of the loanwords.

Chapter III is on the morphology of Hindustani loanwords and Chapter IV pertains to the formation of compound words with Hindustani elements. The formation of compounds from the point of view of the language is classified and suitable examples are provided. Chapter V deals mainly with the areas of borrowing in respect of Administration, revenue, judiciary and other socio-cultural fields. Semantic changes in the loanwords are discussed in Chapter VI and these changes are classified under various categories.

The second part of the thesis constitutes the Dictionary Part and deals with the Hindustani lexical items alphabetically. The various meanings with usage and derivation of the loanwords are dealt with in detail.

This study thus attempts at a comprehensive survey of the Hindustani loanwords in Tamil, recorded in the Tamil lexicon and also those found in the modern Tamil writing and speech.
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION
1. INTRODUCTION

1.0. In this introductory chapter, the definitions of the term 'Hindustani', the environment in which the Hindustani terms have entered into the Tamil language and the reasons for such borrowing are discussed.

1.1. Hindustani

There are several definitions of the term 'Hindustani'. Encyclopaedia Britannica refers to Hindustani as "a lingua franca of modern India before partition. It is considered to have been based on Khariboli dialect." ¹

Franklin C. Southworth defines 'Hindustani' as "the lingua franca of urban North-India, particularly of the Hindi speaking area, but also of such cities as Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad". He further states that 'it developed as the language of Commerce in the urban bazars where there was a need of a common language for communication among individuals whose native dialects were not mutually intelligible. It borrowed extensively from persian in the moghal period." ²

According to S.K. Chatterji, Hindustani "was a common Hindi and Hindvi or Dehlawi or to give a later name Hindustani (Hindusthani) speech, which was the common property of both the Hindus and Muslims." ³

---

3 Indo - Aryan and Hindi, p. 212.
He further states that "the masses took the Hindustani language as the colloquial common language par excellence, with words relating to the simpler and broader things of life, mostly native Hindustani, and quite a good few from perso-Arabic, and a lesser number from Sanskrit." He also says that "although the grammar of the two forms of Hindi or Hindustani (Hindusthani) is almost identical, and the common words and roots are the same, the different scripts employed (the native Indian Nagari, and the foreign Perso-Arabic)....."  

Siddheswara Verma classifies Hindustani into vernacular Hindustani and literary Hindustani. He states that "literary Hindustani is based on the vernacular Hindustani spoken in the upper Doab, and in West Rohilkhand. It grew up as a lingua franca in the polyglot bazaar attached to the Delhi court, and was carried everywhere by the lieutenants of the moghul Empire." 

The Tamil lexicon considered it as "the language of Hindustan, the Hindi language, a term generally applied to Urdu."  

M.K.Gandhi, in one of his book says that "I have suggested as the definition of Hindi or Hindustani is that language which is generally spoken by Hindus and musalmans of the North-India, whether written in Devanagari or Urdu." According to him "Hindi + Urdu = Hindustani."  

4 Indo-Aryan and Hindi, p. 216  
5 Ibid., p.212  
6 G.A. Grierson's linguistic Survey of India - A summary Part II, p.853  
8 Thoughts on national language, 1961 p.63.  
The above references agree on the following points that Hindustani is the langue franca of urban-India. It is especially used in commercial circles. It has simple grammar and extensively borrowed vocabulary from perso-Arabic. It is based on a vernacular (Khariboli) of North-India. By and large Hindustani is identified with Hindi and Urdu.

In this study the term 'Hindustani' is used for the loanwords from Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages in Tamil.

1.2. It is well known that the Hindustani words entered into Tamil mainly because of the mogul rule which encompassed parts of the present South-India and the then Carnatic. The areas of contact were mainly (1) commercial, (2) political and (3) religious.

1.2.1. Commercial Contact

The travel notes of Marcopolo and the writings of Wassaf, a Muslim historian, reveal that Tamil Nadu had contact with Muslim countries from the ancient times. One inscription at Chidamabaram also reveals that the Persian daimies who were drawn by the wealthy and the great sang songs to the glory of Kulottuṅka cōlaṇ (10th century AD). Hence it is believed that many muslims mostly traders, settled in Tamil Nadu, especially in the coastal areas even before the Muslim invasion. Tamil Nadu had commercial contact with

CHAPTER III

MORPHOLOGY
3. **MORPHOLOGY**

3.0. In this chapter word level morphological analysis of loanwords is being made.

On the form and function of Hindustani loanwords, an attempt is made here to study the morphology of the borrowed items under three headings:

1. Addition of new affixes.
2. Conversion of poly or di morphemes into monomorphemes.
3. Transfer of grammatical items.

3.1. **Addition of new affixes**

3.1.1. **Prefixes:**

One of the peculiarities of the Hindustani loanwords, from the morphological point of view is that they have prefixes.

3.1.1.1. **Negative prefixes:**

3.1.1.1.1. **be:**

- 

  - pēvarcū 'without heir'
  - pēlānyak 'unfit'
3.1.1.2. aā -
  eg:
  nātār    'without possession'
  nāmarā    'unmanly'

3.1.1.3. in -
  eg:
  ināris    'without hair'

3.1.1.4. ghair -
  eg:
  kairhājar    'not present'
  kairhintu    'non-hindu'

3.1.1.5. baghāir -
  eg:
  pakairśarat    'without any condition'

3.1.2. Other Prefixes

3.1.2.1. bar - 'at, over'
  eg:
  parūrāṇu    'discharge'

3.1.2.2. b̐ - 'in the name of'
  eg:
  pinnārī    'in the name of another'
3.1.2. Suffixes

3.1.2.1. Possessive suffixes

3.1.2.1.1. - dār 'one who has or possess'

eg:
jamīntār 'one who possess a jamīn'
tācīltār 'one who holds a tācil'

3.1.2.1.2. - vār 'one who has'

eg:
ummětu vār 'a hopeful candidate'

3.1.2.1.3. - kāri 'one who has'

eg:
pāyakāri 'temporary cultivator'
pikkāri 'a poor fellow'

3.1.2.1.4. - vālā 'one who possesses'

eg:
tōpivālā 'one who wears a hat'
riksāvālā 'one who drives a riksā'

3.1.2.2. Other suffixes

3.1.2.2.1. - giri 'one who takes'

eg:
cukkān kiri 'one who steers a vessel'
cautā kiri 'merchandise'

3.1.2.2.2. - kōr 'one who does'

eg:
kūnīkōr 'a murderer'
cātīkōr 'a back biter'
3.1.2.2.3. - ji 'honorific'

\textit{eg:}

- \textit{kantiji} 'Gandhi'
- \textit{lālāji} 'a lālā'

3.1.2.2.4. - dāṇ 'one which contain'

\textit{eg:}

- \textit{kālanṭāṇ} 'pen-stand'
- \textit{cāyitāṇ} 'ink-bottle'

3.1.2.2.5. - nāmā 'dead'

\textit{eg:}

- \textit{rājināmā} 'written deed of compromise'
- \textit{ināyatnāmā} 'deed of gift'

3.1.2.2.6. - \textit{vāri} 'according to'

\textit{eg:}

- \textit{icumuvāri} 'entry in statement according to the order of person's name'
- \textit{tinucuvāri} 'according to kind'

3.1.2.2.7. - bandi 'agreement, settlement'

\textit{eg:}

- \textit{jamāpanti} 'annual settlement of revenue'
- \textit{kistipanti} 'settlement of kists'

3.1.2.2.8. - mast 'proud, intoxicated'

\textit{eg:}

- \textit{matamastu} 'intoxication'
- \textit{kattumastu} 'robust build of body'

3.1.2.2.9. - i It has several functions.
3.1.2.2.9.1. It is added to form abstract nouns.

\[ \text{eg:} \]
\[ \text{tōst} '\text{friend}' \rightarrow \text{tōsti} '\text{friendship}' \]
\[ \text{jamintār} '\text{holder of a jamin}'' \rightarrow \text{jamintāri} '\text{estate of a jamintār}' \]

3.1.2.2.9.2. It is added to form patronymic and other relative objects.

\[ \text{eg:} \]
\[ \text{Irān} '\text{the country of Iran}'' \rightarrow \text{Irāni} '\text{of Iran}' \]
\[ \text{Hindustān} '\text{India}'' \rightarrow \text{Hindustāni} '\text{belong to Hindustān}' \]

3.1.2.2.9.3. It is commonly added to convert the masculine noun ending in ā into feminine noun.

\[ \text{eg:} \]
\[ \text{puttā} '\text{old man}'' \rightarrow \text{putti} '\text{old lady}'' \]
\[ \text{cācā} '\text{uncle}'' \rightarrow \text{cāci} '\text{aunt}'' \]

3.1.2.2.10. ini/ṭini 'denotes feminine gender, generally added to the suffix -ār.'

\[ \text{eg:} \]
\[ \text{jamintār} \rightarrow \text{jamintārini} '\text{wife of a jamintār}' \]
\[ \text{mittātār} \rightarrow \text{mittātārini} '\text{wife of a mittātār}' \]

3.1.3. Though these suffixes are found in the Hindustani loanwords in Tamil, only a few Tamil speaking Muslims and educated scholars are able to identify these suffixes. Most of the native Tamil speakers do not recognise most of them as affixes nor do they know their meanings.
However some of the affixes, discussed above are found to occur in the native words also. This means that these suffixes alone are recognised as such by the native people and that is why they extend them to native words. These suffixes which occur in the native words are considered as grammatical borrowing.

3.1.3.1. - dār 'one who has or possesses'
   
   eg:
   
   pākhutār 'share holder'
   
   vinnappattār 'petitioner'

3.1.3.2. - vālā 'one who has'
   
   eg:
   
   tātivalā 'one who has beard'
   
   kutimivalā 'one who has kutimā'

3.1.3.3. - kār 'one who does'
   
   eg:
   
   lāṅkonkār 'one who takes bride'

3.1.3.4. - vārī
   
   eg:
   
   inā vārī 'according to the variety'
   
   taravārī 'according to kind'

3.1.4. The borrowed words accept, as usual, some of the native suffixes. Most of the Hindustani nouns accept the native casal suffixes and plural suffixes, apart from them they also accept the following suffixes.
3.3.1. 2. **Verbalised nouns**

It can be classified into two categories. (1)

Tamil verbalizers which are loan translation of the Hindustani verbalizers are added in the conversion process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Tamil verbalizer</th>
<th>Equivalent verbaliser in Hindustani</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>No. of entries occur in the data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ceiy or panni</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>rujukar &gt; rujucey</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>calānmēra &gt; calāmpanni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ñyi</td>
<td>ñāñ</td>
<td>ṭhābanā &gt; ṭapāyi</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>poṭu</td>
<td>ðāl</td>
<td>ṭōpi ðāl &gt; ṭōpipōṭu</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ūku</td>
<td>honā</td>
<td>uīvalāñhonā &gt; tīvalāku</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.2. Adjectives

Adjectival forms borrowed from Hindustani seem to function under two categories.

* The verbalizers which are entered in single examples may be sometime true translation of Hindustani verbalizers.
CHAPTER IV

COMPONUDS
4. **Compounds**

4.0. Compound study is an important aspect of socio-linguistics. The mechanism by which two words of different origins settled to signify the meaning of a single word is called compound formation.

4.0.1. Here, compound words are identified on the basis of source languages of Hindustani only. It is a useful way of studying loanwords from two points of view.

4.0.1.1. First, it speaks on the socio-cultural changes that a particular linguistic group underwent. For example, the following forms which occur in the data presented hereafter, give us many clues about the history of very popular words.

1. Kalkantu (Ts. kal + A. qanu) - sweet
2. pāṅca mahar (Ts. pāṅca + P. muhra) - game
3. ṛāv pakatūr (U. rāo + P. bahāūr) - title
4. ṭālvēkki (U. dāl + Mar. vēngī) - dish
5. katta kāmpu (U. kath + Malay. gambier) - spice

4.0.1.2. Secondly, it gives us an understanding about the way of word formation in colloquial Tamil. From the analysis of the data which is learnt that there are two types of loan compound formation. (1) formed by double words and (2) formed by triple words.
4.0.2. By Tamil, in this data is also meant the loan component of the Sanskrit vocabulary inherent in the colloquial Tamil.

4.1. **Double Words Compounds**

4.1.1. Compounds with Tamil words as initial component

4.1.1.1. **Tamil + Urdu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ᵍᵃᵃⁿᵃʳⁱ</td>
<td>'according to items of different classes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶜᵗᵘᵏᵗᵘ ᵃⁿᵃʳⁱ</td>
<td>'tenant who has acquired an occupancy right in a village'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵍᵗᵗᵃʳᵃ ᴣᵃʳⁱ</td>
<td>'reversioner'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵃᵃⁿᵃʳᵃ ᵉᵃʳᵃᵘᵃᵃᵗᵘ</td>
<td>'robust build of body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵃᵃⁿⁱⁿᵃ ᵉᵃʳᵃůᵃнул</td>
<td>'rigorous imprisonment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵃᵃⁿᵃʳᵃ ᵆᵃʳᵃⁿᵃ</td>
<td>'an ornament worn in the turban'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵃʳᵃⁿᵃ ᵆᵃʳᵃⁿᵃ</td>
<td>'metal road'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵇⁱⁱ ᵄᵘᵗᵗᵃᵏᵃⁱ</td>
<td>'sub-lease'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵅᵗᵗⁱ-ʳ-k-kᵃⁿⁿⁱ</td>
<td>'negligence or remissness or neglect'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶜᵃʳᵛᵃ ᵃʳᵘᵃᵃⁿᵃ</td>
<td>'village granted without any condition of service'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵣᵃʳᵃⁿᵃ</td>
<td>'arrangement according to classes as of land'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵣᵃʳᵃⁿᵛᵃʳⁱ</td>
<td>'settlement with each cultivator without the intervention of a third party'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵇⁿᵗᵗᵘᵖᵘʳᵃ</td>
<td>'fine brown sugar'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵄᵃⁿᵃ ᵉᵃⁿⁿⁱ</td>
<td>'list of share'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵇᵃʳⁿᵉʳᵃ ᵃⁿⁿⁱ</td>
<td>'a kind of sweet meat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᵃⁿⁿⁿⁱ ᵃⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿ</td>
<td>'usufructuary mortgages'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
taccīpārā 'a kind of game'
patar pāṇi 'a kind of cake'
para paçali 'fasci 1212 or the year 1801 when the carnatic country was finally ceded to the English'
parapalūti 'the twelve kinds of village servants during the Muhammadan rule'
pirā vāpat 'the day of Muhammad's death'
pirī paṭṭi 'account of rainfall'
pāṇi pārī 'a kind of dish'
pirātarji 'plaint'
pirātu tākkai 'filling of complaint'
pillai-c-cavān 'peon with a badge'
pīṇāmi tār 'one who has pīṇāmi'
pīṭi-nāmā 'genealogical tree'
pīṭar pācaantu 'a superior variety of mango'
pūntu-lātu 'a kind of confection'
rāl pūri 'a kind of dish'
pācaḷ kāmmi 'partial remission of revenue on account of scanty crop etc.'
pācaḷ jāsti 'any payment levied over and above the pācaḷ tirvai'
manjūr nakal 'certified copy'
mastāṅ gākipu 'a Muslim saint'
māl kanā 'palace'
māl tār 'proprietor'
māl kaṅkāṇi 'black oil'
CHAPTER VI

SEMANTIC CHANGE
6. Semantic Change

The meaning of a word may also sometimes undergo change. The change in the lexical meaning of word is called semantic change.

Conditions for Semantic change:

The conditions of semantic change have been interpreted by several scholars such as Bréal, J.H. Brodsdroff, Prof. Sayce, H. Bahri while quoting Tucker's eight chief motives of semantic change in detail, brought all these types into three groups as psychological, logical and structural conditions *.

Kinds of Semantic changes found in Hindustani loanwords in Tamil:

When a word changes in meaning it must mean either more or less what it meant before or it must refer to something altogether different from the original meaning. Thus we can classify the semantic change that found in the Hindustani loanwords into the three broader sections, (1) Restriction of meaning, (2) Extension of meaning and (3) Transfer of meaning.

* Hindi Semantics, pp. 156-158.
Sometimes some words may have quite different meaning. They may degrade or elevate the original meaning. Sometimes they may give concrete or abstract meaning. Sometimes they are used metaphorically. Thus the transfer of meaning can be classified into six groups viz., degradation, élévation, concretion, abstraction, metaphor and folk-etymology. As the names are self explanatory the definitions are not given here.

**Semantic Change**

- Restriction of meaning
- Extension of meaning
- Transfer of meaning

- Degradation
- Elevation
- Concretion
- Abstraction
- Metaphor
- Folk etymology
# RESTRICTION OF MEANING

The restriction of meaning is the major type of semantic change that is found in Hindustani loanwords in Tamil. The words may have many meanings in Hindustani. But they are used in Tamil in restricted meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning in Hindustani</th>
<th>Meaning in Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akkattu</td>
<td>account, narration, relation, explanation, truth, sincerity</td>
<td>Statement of a case; Truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkīm (akīm)</td>
<td>a ruler, a governor, a commander, a master</td>
<td>Muhammadan doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akku</td>
<td>just, right, true, the deity, justice, rectitude, lot, portion, equity</td>
<td>claim, right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akapāṛ</td>
<td>News, a newspaper</td>
<td>news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aṅkāmi</td>
<td>extra, temporary, a deputy, a person employed at act temporarily for another</td>
<td>temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aṅram</td>
<td>residence, resting, remaining in a place, rest or repose</td>
<td>royal audience hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akīr</td>
<td>present, ready, willing content</td>
<td>readiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aṅūr</td>
<td>presence, appearance, attendance, court, government, the town or station at which the chief authority is resident, used also in the sense of 'your highness'</td>
<td>presence, as of a person in authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
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<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atālattu</td>
<td>a court of justice, justice, law, equity</td>
<td>a court of justice, justice, law, equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attu (atir, atirti)</td>
<td>a boundary, limit, an impediment, a definition, a starting post; punishment agreeable to the laws of Muhammad, which fix the exact number of lashes &amp; c. to be inflicted for certain crimes</td>
<td>boundary, limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atappu (atapu)</td>
<td>act of preserving the boundaries of every-thing; goal-reading, politeness, respect, urbanity, polite literature</td>
<td>fear, regard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atāpu</td>
<td>pain, misfortune, torment, martyrdom, punishment</td>
<td>pain, punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atiyāl</td>
<td>a present (particularly to superiors); the price of Qurān</td>
<td>present or offering made to a superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antāj</td>
<td>valuation, guess, weighing, measurement, time in music, mode, manner</td>
<td>estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aprāp</td>
<td>doors, gates, chapters, sections; in the revenue language of India the word means almost any kind of cesses, imposts, and charges levied by the officials of government</td>
<td>miscellaneous heads of taxation, in addition to the regular land assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amal</td>
<td>action, operation, work, practice, effect, dominion, territory</td>
<td>authority, sway, administration, in practice, action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amēn (amēna)</td>
<td>a commission, a trustee an umpire, an investigator, an arbitrator, a supervisor or officer employed by government to examine and regulate the state of the revenues of a district</td>
<td>sub-ordinate officer employed to collect arrears of revenue under a coercive process; sub-ordinate officer employed by civil courts for various purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayaṅ</td>
<td>regulation, law, rules (common rules); institute, custom, manner</td>
<td>circle or government lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arkkat (arkkattu, arkkat)</td>
<td>motion, action, conduct, procedure, prevention, hindrance, a short vowel</td>
<td>hindrance, prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arakkku</td>
<td>juice, essence, spirit, sap, the root of anything, sweet</td>
<td>arrack, spirits distilled from the fermented sap of sundry palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arapu (agapu)</td>
<td>Arabia; an Arabian</td>
<td>Arab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aikā</td>
<td>light, debased, mean, silly, easy, soft, cheap</td>
<td>mean, low, base, vulgar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alan̄kam (alan̄kag)</td>
<td>side, way, corner, intrenchments</td>
<td>rampart, bulwark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avāl</td>
<td>condition, circumstances, events, occurrences, state, account, a report of the particulars of an affair, or of the condition of a thing or person</td>
<td>charge, care, custody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agkārē</td>
<td>a running footman, a spy, a messenger, a factotum</td>
<td>mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agāmattu</td>
<td>deposit, charge, anything given in trust, faith, religion</td>
<td>separate, not belonging to any specified item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anār</td>
<td>a pomegranate, it also de note a kind of fire-work</td>
<td>a pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astu (astūri)</td>
<td>gently, slowly, softly, tenderly</td>
<td>stop! fault in a game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ādar (ājar, ājīr)</td>
<td>present, ready, willing, consent</td>
<td>present, in attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣīmā (ṣāmī)</td>
<td>names, a defendant (in a law suit); a tenant, renter, client, a person or individual</td>
<td>individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣōil</td>
<td>produce, acquiring, profit, corn, a tax, duty, custom, revenue</td>
<td>valuation, estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣīṭā (ṣīṭā)</td>
<td>flour, meal, any ground grain, when shifted, the finer flour, called maida is separated from the coarser meal, called suji.</td>
<td>a kind of flour, maida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣītā ṣīṭā-v-vañal</td>
<td>etiquette, devotions, ceremonies, politeness, forms of address in writing and speaking, salutation, respects</td>
<td>a form of respectful greeting and salutation among Muhammadans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣīkār</td>
<td>a distiller (particularly of spirituous liquors); a water carrier, a sprinkler, a wine-merchant, or seller of spirituous liquors, a drinker of wine</td>
<td>manufacturer or retailer of alcoholic drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣīptañi</td>
<td>a habitation, a cultivated, populous, pleasant place, population, cultivation, abundance, in Hindustani it is seldom used except in poetry</td>
<td>cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अन्तग्रि</td>
<td>the season in which any merchandise generally arrives, perquisites,</td>
<td>income, revenue, rents, profits, proceeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anything gained over and above ways and means, income, revenue, import</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अलम</td>
<td>the world, the universe, time, state, condition, people, mankind in</td>
<td>universe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>general</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अजात</td>
<td>free, solitary, a kind of faqir</td>
<td>free, solitary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>असरा</td>
<td>hope, dependence, defence, reliance, retreat, shelter, above, house,</td>
<td>support, shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ambush, concealment, shade, hiding place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>इक्कुरुर</td>
<td>promise, agreement, assurance, attestation, confession, confirmation</td>
<td>confession, submission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>in the language of the law, it means the notification or a vowel of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the right of another upon one's self</td>
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<tr>
<td>इकापू (इकापू)</td>
<td>computation, calculation, arithmetic, accounts</td>
<td>account, bill of charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>इकुमु²</td>
<td>noun, a noun or substantive in grammar</td>
<td>village servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>इतिकापू</td>
<td>restraining, curbing one's passion from religious motives, as in</td>
<td>meditation in retirement, silent devotion</td>
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<td></td>
<td>lent, continuing in the mosque (particularly in Mecca)</td>
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<tr>
<td>इतू</td>
<td>a negro, a black arabian, Indian or Euphotian, a gentoo, an infidel</td>
<td>The river Indus, Hindu</td>
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<td>(met) a mole or black (of a mistress)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Word</td>
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<tr>
<td>imam</td>
<td>a priest, a leader in religious matters, patriarch, prelate, chief, a large bead in a rosary, which remains fixed in the hand, and is not turned over in counting.</td>
<td>imamat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irakutti</td>
<td>a Hindustani ode; mortar, plaster.</td>
<td>ilahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igkulp</td>
<td>revolution, vicissitude, attention, change, inversion, transposition</td>
<td>ijapa</td>
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<tr>
<td>isurakku</td>
<td>splendour, beauty, lustre, lit., the rising of the sun</td>
<td>iskal</td>
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<tr>
<td>istikpal</td>
<td>futurity, the ceremony of receiving a visitor in the open air by advancing to meet him; encountering meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>isēpā</td>
<td>addition, junction, augmentation, attribute</td>
<td>additional charge imposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Īmān</td>
<td>faith, belief, conscience, religion</td>
<td>faith, belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukkā</td>
<td>the pipe, in which tobacco is smoked, a grenade or bomb, a box for holding jewels or drugs</td>
<td>Hookah, Turkish tobacco pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uḍūr</td>
<td>presence, appearance, attendance, court, government, the town or station at which the chief authority is resident; used also in the sense of 'your honour'</td>
<td>presence of a superior authority; hall of audience, court, office of the chief magistrate or administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uṭṭīrā</td>
<td>to lift or rise up; to contract debts or purchase on credits, to drive away, to exhibit</td>
<td>down-haul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uḍhūti</td>
<td>death, decease</td>
<td>death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uṭṭāttu</td>
<td>people; a religious sect, people of the same belief</td>
<td>followers, adherents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urucu (ruju)</td>
<td>return, turning towards appearing reference</td>
<td>proof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urutu</td>
<td>an army, a camp, a market, Hindustani language</td>
<td>an army, a camp Hindustani language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urus</td>
<td>oblations, offering to a saint, a marriage feast</td>
<td>festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uḷpā (ulpē, uluppai)</td>
<td>stigent, salary, daily pay, subsistence money</td>
<td>presents of fruits articles of food etc, offered to great patronages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ulamā (ulāmā)  The learned  one versed in islamic lore

ūtuvaṭṭi  wood, timber, a staff, a stick, the wood aloes  insense stick, joss-stick

ṭṭim  an orphan, pupil, ward, a valuable jewel  orphan

śām  proclaiming, indicating announcing, a warrant, notification  auction

aivacu  reward, retribution, return, substitute, return, turn anything substituted produce for another, exchange, ready money, hard-cash recompense

aivdci (aivdcu, aivdjl)  return, retribution, return, anything substituted for another, exchange, ready money, hard-cash, recompense  property, wealth, stock, capital

uṣkuttu  time, season, opportunity, time for prayer

uliya  friends, companions (particularly of the prophets) the apostles, the saints, the holy  saints

kacaruttu (kacaruttu)  health, welfare. athletic or gymnastic exercises (physical exercises)

kacānā (kacānā, kajāpā)  a treasury, magazine, granery, repository, treasure, the chamber of a gun  treasury

kacūr (kacūr)  error, sin, fault, defect, omission, want, failure; the allowance or premium on the exchange of rupia, in contradiction to battā or discount  neglect, carelessness
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kattani (kattavani, to cut, to clip, to bite)</td>
<td>reaping</td>
<td>reaping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kattavu</td>
<td>to reap, to saw, to stop to stay, to waste, to spent or pass away (the time) to pass (to road), to interrupt, to shame, to make ashamed</td>
<td>reaping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kati (kaṭi)</td>
<td>a landing place, a quay wharf, ford, pass, bathing place on a riverside; an entrance into a country over mountains also a public ferry over any river; or a landing place where customs are usually collected</td>
<td>stage in a journey where the horses or bulls of carriages are changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kantāparanam (kantāparan)</td>
<td>The ornaments of the neck</td>
<td>two auspicious curls one each side of a horse's neck</td>
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<tr>
<td>kattu</td>
<td>a letter, epistle, a line, stripe-lineament, writing hand writing, chirography, moustaches, beard, name of a place in Arabia</td>
<td>letter, writing, entry in a book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kantiri</td>
<td>a linen (or leather) table-cloth; a feast or ceremony observed in honour of holy personages, at which prayers are offered up in their behalf, and food distributed.</td>
<td>a muhammadan festival held in honour of a deceased holy person</td>
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<tr>
<td>kappālattu</td>
<td>pledge, pawn, security, responsibility</td>
<td>bail, security</td>
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<tr>
<td>kapatā</td>
<td>cloth, clothes, dr.as habit</td>
<td>dress, clothes</td>
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<tr>
<td>kapa1</td>
<td>news, advice, rumours, report, fame, account</td>
<td>news.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kapātu²</td>
<td>rules, military exercise</td>
<td>military drill</td>
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<tr>
<td>(kavātu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kapul (kavul, kaul)</td>
<td>a word, saying, agreement, promise, consent, contract, a kind of song</td>
<td>favourable tenure of land, agreement of land, agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kampattu (kammattu)</td>
<td>employment, occupation, rejoicing, merry-makings, pleasure</td>
<td>pomp, splendour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamācutār</td>
<td>businessman, in general</td>
<td>person appointed to supervise a choultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamāl</td>
<td>perfection, excellence, completion, conclusion, punctuality</td>
<td>cleverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayili (kallī)</td>
<td>dress; a robe of honour, with which princes confer dignity on subject</td>
<td>a kind of checkered cloth worn by muhammadans and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karlä (karēkkattai)</td>
<td>a stone for grinding medicine on, a mortar</td>
<td>Indian club used for physical exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karstā</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>coarse country paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kārampu (kārāpu)</td>
<td>bad, depraved, ruined, depopulated, deserted, lost, miserable, spoiled, waste worthless (as land unfit for cultivation)</td>
<td>wasteland, bad, deprived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karākki (kirākki)</td>
<td>scarcity, dearth, dearness of provisions &amp; c, grief, vexation or heaviness of spirit, weight, importance</td>
<td>dearness, dearth high price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karāj</td>
<td>tax, duty, rent, revenue tribute</td>
<td>tax, duty, tribute</td>
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<tr>
<td>karippu</td>
<td>foreigner, stranger</td>
<td>poor</td>
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<tr>
<td>kalpu</td>
<td>the heart, mind, soul, understanding, kernel, narrow</td>
<td>mind</td>
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<tr>
<td>kallā</td>
<td>grocer's cash box, the produce of the earth, grain, corn</td>
<td>grocer's cash box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalam</td>
<td>a reed, a pen, a mode of writing characters, handwriting</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalimā</td>
<td>a word, speech, saying, part of speech, the Muslim confession of faith</td>
<td>prayer; the Muslim confession of faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karāmattu</td>
<td>generosity, magnificence, nobleness, excellence, a miracle performed by pious individuals</td>
<td>generosity, liberal mindedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kari</td>
<td>a portion of time, the space of 24 minutes, but applied to 60 minutes; an instrument for measuring time; a clock, watch</td>
<td>measure of time = 24 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kajji</td>
<td>act of moving around, or going to a place; pilgrimage to Mecca</td>
<td>pilgrimage to Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kastu</td>
<td>surrounding, going around especially guards patrolling walk, walking, perambulation strolling</td>
<td>night patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasar</td>
<td>damage, loss, injury, fraud, depreciation in value</td>
<td>difference between the nominal chit amount and the actual bid for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kākkā (kākā)</td>
<td>elder brother, a slave, a paternal uncle</td>
<td>elder brother, a Muslim from Kerala</td>
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<tr>
<td>kākki (kāki)</td>
<td>dustry, terrestrial, ear-thern, a Hindu mendicant who smears his body with the ashes of cow-dung; the name of a kind of arrow</td>
<td>light drab or chocolate coloured cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāca²</td>
<td>master, a man of dis-tinction, a rich mer-cant, a gentle-man, a governor</td>
<td>master, proprietor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēt</td>
<td>a landing place, a quay, wharf, ford, pass; bathing place, on a riv-er-side; an entrance into a country over moun-tains or through any difficult pass; also a public ferry over any river, or a landing place where cus- toms are usually collected</td>
<td>hill-road, an entrance into a country over moun-tains or through any difficult pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kātā</td>
<td>thick, close dense, sly, shrewed, knowing wise, strong or potent turbid, muddy</td>
<td>a kind of thick cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kētar</td>
<td>potent, powerful, capable, skilful</td>
<td>The Almighty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kātā</td>
<td>the act of eating, daily account, day-book</td>
<td>current account in a person's name, ledger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāpantu</td>
<td>lord, master, protection</td>
<td>careful protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāmukā</td>
<td>willing or not, velons volerse, certainty, positi-vely, at all events</td>
<td>certainty, positively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāmukāri</td>
<td>work, repairs</td>
<td>repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyta</td>
<td>basis, ground work, rule, custom, institution, the rules of grammar</td>
<td>order, rule, custom, practisc, checking</td>
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<tr>
<td>käyam</td>
<td>errect, perpendicular, firm, fixed, durable, attentive, persevering</td>
<td>permanence</td>
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<tr>
<td>kāvintu</td>
<td>lord, master, husband</td>
<td>master, employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāpa₁</td>
<td>house, place, dwelling, a drawer, a partition, compartment, department</td>
<td>house, place, dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>kāpa₂</td>
<td>food, dinner, eating</td>
<td>food</td>
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<tr>
<td>kānecumāri-k-kaṇakku</td>
<td>house-counting, a house tax</td>
<td>census</td>
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<td>kittāppu₁ (kitāppu)</td>
<td>a book, writing despatches, scripture, a letter</td>
<td>title of a book, a book</td>
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<tr>
<td>kittāppu₂</td>
<td>a title, conversation, speech, address</td>
<td>title, degree, honour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kipāyattu</td>
<td>sufficiency, enough, abundance, plenty, economy, thrift</td>
<td>profit, advantage, gain from lands held at reduced rent or tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiyāl</td>
<td>imagination, fancy, thought, consideration, phantom, delusion, vision, a kind of song</td>
<td>a hindustani musical composition or anything similar to it in Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirākki (kigākki)</td>
<td>scarcity, dearth, dearness of provisions &amp; c grief, vexation or heaviness of spirit, weight, importance</td>
<td>high price, demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirutā</td>
<td>a circle, a ring, a hoop, the hair cut in a circular form; a round carpet spread under a hukka</td>
<td>ringlets on the checks almost touching the curls of moustache; whiskers</td>
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<tr>
<td>killi: a span, an ear of Indian corn</td>
<td>a short-stick in the game of tip-cat</td>
<td>the game of tip-cat</td>
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<tr>
<td>corn (zea mays); the short stick in</td>
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<tr>
<td>the game of tip-cat which is struck by a</td>
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<td>longer one called dandā</td>
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<tr>
<td>kilāpattu: the office of caliph; deputy</td>
<td>caliphate</td>
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<tr>
<td>ship, lieutenant, &amp;c; imperial dignity,</td>
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<tr>
<td>monarchy</td>
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<td>kismat: fate, fortune, lot, share,</td>
<td>fate</td>
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<tr>
<td>distribution, portion, a division</td>
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<tr>
<td>kunṭi: a stud, know, a button</td>
<td>a button</td>
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<tr>
<td>kuttā: a dog, the scar of a gun lock,</td>
<td>a dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>the part which is acted upon by the</td>
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<td>trigger; a hand-vise</td>
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<tr>
<td>kutāmpu: a warehouse</td>
<td>rice mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>kupār (kupāra): confusion, perplexity,</td>
<td>outary, complaint</td>
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<tr>
<td>agitation, perturbation, alarm</td>
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<tr>
<td>kumān: doubt, suspicion, opinion, fancy,</td>
<td>suspicion</td>
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<tr>
<td>supposition, imagination</td>
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<tr>
<td>kumāni: jealous, doubtful, a suspicious</td>
<td>suspicious</td>
<td>character</td>
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<td>character</td>
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<tr>
<td>kurcci (kuricci): a chair, a stool, a</td>
<td>chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>seat, a throne, the eighth heaven, the</td>
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<tr>
<td>throne of God, the name of a place</td>
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<tr>
<td>within about fourteen miles of Lucknow,</td>
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<tr>
<td>the inhabitants of which are said to be</td>
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<tr>
<td>foolish or mad</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
kulācā  essence, the best part of anything, abstract, abridgement, conclusion, inference, moral, spacious, roomy, wide

kulāmar  a male servant   miser, as slave to money

kūcā (kūjā)  a gugglet, or goglet, a long necked earthen pot for water; a jug or mug; a kind of rose; a lump of sugar which has been crystallized in an earthen pot   a kind of goglet, water monkey

kūni  blood, murder   murder

kōṭtu  a field, a field of bottle, ground, a holy place   field

kārā  round, surrounded   hair over the front part of the head and adjoining the kuṭumī

kaitu  a better, imprisonment, an obligation, compact, an obstacle   imprisonment

kaippattu  story, statement, account (kaipiyyattu, kaipiṭu, kaivīṭu)   statement, report, detailed relation, state, circumstances, quality, mode accounts, particulars

kōca² (kōsā)  a corner, the horn or pointed extremity of a bow, a closet, retirement, privacy, side   zenana lady, purdah nashin

kōṭṭā (kōṭā¹)  pernicious, impious, false, faulty, defective, base (as coin); forged (a bank note) spiteful, malicious   ridicule, mockery
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kōṭā²</td>
<td>a horse, a cock (of a gun), the knight at chess</td>
<td>a horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōri</td>
<td>temp, grave, the wild ass</td>
<td>Muhammadan tomb, mausoleum.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōlmāl (kōcumānu, kulmāl)</td>
<td>to create a noise, hubbub, tumult, to cheat</td>
<td>juggling, deception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōli</td>
<td>any small ball, a bullet, a musket ball, a pill, a jar</td>
<td>marble for play ball, bullet, round tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōvā</td>
<td>plaster, coarse brick dust, milk inpissated by boiling</td>
<td>milk inpissated by boiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōsvāra (kōṣṇāra)</td>
<td>an ear-ring, an embroidered cloth worn as an ornament over the sides of a turban; the abstract of an account, a summary, an index; boring the ears (of female children)</td>
<td>abstract of account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cakkimukki (cikkimukki)</td>
<td>the steel for striking fire from the flint; the lock of a gun</td>
<td>flint-stone used for kindling fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catti¹</td>
<td>a wrestler; a servant who shampoos or kneads the limbs after bathing</td>
<td>a professional wrestler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catti (catni)</td>
<td>a kind of acid sauce, (or marmalade); a voracious woman</td>
<td>a kind of strong relish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāntākku</td>
<td>a box, a trunk, a chest</td>
<td>coffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāntiri</td>
<td>an almanack, a register, more especially the Indian army and civil list, commonly called &quot;the gentry book&quot;</td>
<td>almanack, calendar, usually of several years</td>
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<tr>
<td>capsu</td>
<td>cause, reason, motive, relationship, affinity, instrument, an account of, by reason of</td>
<td>cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capjā</td>
<td>verdure, incipient beard, bloom; a green stone worn in the ear as an ornament; the joy bird, the sweet basil (ocimum basilicum)</td>
<td>iron-grey, as the colour of a horse; sweet basil, m. basilicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capsji</td>
<td>greenness, greens, culinary vegetable, an intoxicating portion made of bhang</td>
<td>greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camēyisi</td>
<td>to make comprehend, to explain, to convince, to describe, to inform, to satisfy, to undeceive, to warn, to admonish, to instruct, to apologise</td>
<td>explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camattu</td>
<td>a way, path, a part, side, quarter, towards</td>
<td>a division of a district or taluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camā</td>
<td>a congregation, confluence, collection, accumulation, assembly, amount, sum total, whole revenue generally amount assessed, plural marks</td>
<td>collection, company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carkkār</td>
<td>the king's court, government, estate, property, a district comprehending several pargānas</td>
<td>government, veranda under a sloping roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carparāj</td>
<td>exaltation, distinction, promotion</td>
<td>distinguished, famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caraṅcām</td>
<td>apparatus, utensils, furniture, goods and chattels, materials ingredients, conclusion, end, accomplishment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carattu</td>
<td>condition, agreement, stipulation, wages, sign, mark, signal</td>
<td>condition, stipulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) | Explanation, commentary, allowance, pay, rate | Remarks, note
---|---|---
(2) | The name of an ornament worn on the head, going all round the head, summery | Modal estimate, average
---|---|---
(3) | Noble, eminent, excellent illustrious, a title given to the rulers of Mecca | A hononorary title given to a noble person
---|---|---
Calám | Salutation, peace, safety | Salutation
---|---|---
Calám (Celám) | Clearance, remittance, an invoice, an announcement of despatch, a pass or pass port, | A form of particulars concerning money remitted to a treasury, 2. order issued by a court directing deposit of money
---|---|---
Caväng | A youth, lad, mad, adult | Strong robust person, peon, police constable
---|---|---
Cavikkāi | A chair, a stool, guard or watch the post where a guard is stationed a custom-house; a police station, an ornament worn of the breast | Custom-house
---|---|---
Cavukku | Active, alert, a horse whip | Whip, horse-whip; whip tree
---|---|---
Cavuttu (Cauttu) | The fourth lunar day; the fourth part, a species of tribute, consisting of one fourth of the regular government assessment, demanded by the Mahrāṭṭās from the neighbouring princes | One-fourth of the actual collections of revenue levied by the Mahrāṭṭās on their subordinate rulers
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cavūkiri (cautākiri)</td>
<td>merchandise</td>
<td>Horse-dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kannatu</td>
<td>signature, a deed, the seal of a magistrate, a patent grant or charter from a man in authority, a prop, anything on which one leans or is supported; relation, connexion</td>
<td>grant, charter, patent, document creating rights and given under the seal of the ruling authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cātara¹</td>
<td>produced, derived, happened, arrived, passed, issued</td>
<td>to be served, as an order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cātara²</td>
<td>a sheet, table cloth, mantle, veil, a cascade</td>
<td>fine shawl, embrodered silk-cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cātirai</td>
<td>a fortunate moment, pilgrimage, departure, march, journey, a religious festival, especially a procession of idols, a fair</td>
<td>procession, festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāptā (cāpitā)</td>
<td>canon, ordinance, law, rule, regulation, a list, a catalogue</td>
<td>list, inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāpīttu</td>
<td>firm, constant, durable, stable, proved, confirmed, established, fixed</td>
<td>that which is proved, established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāmāṅg</td>
<td>furniture, apparatus, instruments, tools, measure, quantity, understanding, reason, intellect, custom, habit, mode, order, proportion, opulence, power, probity, a landmark</td>
<td>goods, furniture, articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāyapu (cāypu, cāhāp)</td>
<td>a lord, master, companion</td>
<td>title of Muhammadan and maharastas</td>
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<tr>
<td>cāyār (cārikā)</td>
<td>the whole, the reminder, going, walking, wandering, tax, duty levied on personal property</td>
<td>customs, duties; customary sources of revenue other than land tax; custom-house officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāyil</td>
<td>blackness, ink, blacking</td>
<td>ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cālēcaram (cālisvaram, cālecaram)</td>
<td>cataract, hypermetropia; the fortieth year of any era, or of a century, an aggregate of forty; a period of forty days; a quarantine</td>
<td>cataract, hypermetropia, as usually appearing in the 40th year of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cikkā (cikkā)</td>
<td>a coining die, an impression on money, sterling, current, stamped coin, name of a weight</td>
<td>seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipārcu (cipāricu)</td>
<td>a recommendation, intercession, introduction</td>
<td>recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cimikki</td>
<td>the bell-shaped pendant of an ear-ring; the wain, ursa major, a bunch of flowers or fruits; name of a flower</td>
<td>bell shaped golden pendant or kammal; blue passion flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cirastā</td>
<td>an office, employment, connexion, affinity, a rope, thread, cord, desire</td>
<td>office of a cira-statar, court of justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cirāṅku (carāṅku)</td>
<td>a general, commander, captain, chief, overseer, a foot soldier</td>
<td>skipper of a small vessel; chief of a lascar crew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cillā (jillā)</td>
<td>a side, a district, a division, a column (in the page of a book); the art of speaking with double meaning</td>
<td>district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cilakkū</td>
<td>line, balance, arrears</td>
<td>something more</td>
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<tr>
<td>cilār</td>
<td>conjunction, connection, a present</td>
<td>reward, recompense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupārī</td>
<td>betel nut; glands penis</td>
<td>betel nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumār</td>
<td>counting, computing, numbering, reckoning</td>
<td>about, approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custi (costī²)</td>
<td>relaxation, laziness, negligence, dilatoriness, Chapnness, lowness of price</td>
<td>negligence, tardiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cul</td>
<td>body clothes of cattle, housings; a bag, a wallet, a knapsack, a swing</td>
<td>ornamental cloth cover for elephants, horses, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coontā (jaṃtā, janṭā)</td>
<td>a banner, a flag, an ensign, a streamer</td>
<td>flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokkarā (cokkan, cōkkarā)</td>
<td>errand-boy, attendant, young fellow, a dwarf fellow in a court of a king</td>
<td>errand-boy, attendant, merchant's attendant, carrying a bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotī²</td>
<td>a pair, couple, a small pond</td>
<td>couple, pair, similarity, match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotī³</td>
<td>remission, leaving, remission of revenue; striking off hand or playing loose in fencing; radiance or splendour of jewels, reflection of a mirror &amp; c., giving money off hand or at will to jugglers &amp; c at entertainments</td>
<td>relinquishment of paṭṭā holding; easy rent or quit-rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōpati</td>
<td>companionship, society, an assembly, a fair, coition, discourse</td>
<td>companion, comrade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamil Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ṭakkar</td>
<td>borax, wanton play or sport, wandering in the mind, confusion, perplexity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭoppā²</td>
<td>the post office, a raft; a catamaran, a relay of palanquin bearers; the name of a mode in music; the bound of the ball &amp; c., a short hook, a jump; a bound.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭoparā</td>
<td>Marshy land, a puddle, a small pond, but also used in the meaning of a cup-like vessel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭavul¹</td>
<td>manner, method, mode, shape, fashion, form, estimate of assets for the purpose of assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭāku</td>
<td>spot, stain, mark, scar, a freckle, a mark made by burning with a hot iron brand, stigma, cauterized having many scars</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ṭānā</td>
<td>place, station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭāppu</td>
<td>Shape, form, manners, breeding, behaviour, mode, method, knack, knowledge, fashion, style, way</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭāpā</td>
<td>a net, the cover of a house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭīkā</td>
<td>inoculation, a mark made on the forehead by Hindūs, a badge of sovereignty, an ornament worn of the forehead, the nuptial gifts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tamul song attuned to Hindustani style of music

a shallow cup like vessel, which is used as saucer

estimate, valuation agreement between a whole sale rentor and his shopkeeper by which a latter agrees to take each month a certain quantity of liquor for sal

mark, spot, brand

place, station, police station, guardhouse

show, display, pomp.

upstairs

a kind of pendant with a top clasp of gold set with precious stones
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tänapı (tävänd)</td>
<td>compensation, debt, fine, loan</td>
<td>earnest money, cash security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>töriyä</td>
<td>striped muslin, lace, a dog keeper</td>
<td>striped muslin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takkävi</td>
<td>strengthening, assisting (particularly tenants), vying, made by the government to cultivators at the time of sowing</td>
<td>advance of money of sowing; agricultural loan to ryots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takkiyä (taykkä, taykkäl)</td>
<td>a pillow; a fakir's stand; the reserve of an army</td>
<td>residence of fakirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takarär (takaräl, takarägu)</td>
<td>repetition, tautology, altercation, contention, dispute, the chorus or burden of a son.</td>
<td>altercation, objection, dispute,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takittu</td>
<td>ascertaining, investigation trial, verification, exactness, precision, truth, certainty</td>
<td>correct, true, distinct, clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatti</td>
<td>a screen, a matted shutter, a necessary office, a frame for illustration</td>
<td>screen, as an cuscus, grab, rattén etc., a matted shutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagikkai (täpiki, täpikki)</td>
<td>cleaning, polishing, deciding disputes, investigating, search, ascertaining, verification of accounts &amp; c.</td>
<td>Inspection, inquiry, supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tappık (taprík)</td>
<td>operation, division, partition, participation, jealousy, misunderstanding, department</td>
<td>extra contribution imposed by the village officers on all the villagers, or on those who hold a greater portion of the rent-free lands</td>
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<tr>
<td>tam</td>
<td>breath, life, boasting, spring, ambition, cheerfulness, a moment, the stewing over a slow fire.</td>
<td>holding the breath, breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tampūrā (tampuru, tampēr, tampūru)</td>
<td>a kind of Turkish guitar; also a drum</td>
<td>a kind of guitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarkā (turkai)</td>
<td>a place, court, threaten, hold door, a mosque</td>
<td>mosque, shrine of a Muhammadan saint, place of religious resorts and prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarpā</td>
<td>to place, to put down, to give in charge to hold, to seize, to catch, to lay hold of</td>
<td>forcing payment, by sitting at the door of a debtor's house; preventing others to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartūtu (taretūtu, taretūtu)</td>
<td>irresolution, contrivance, debating, rejecting, hesitation, fluctuating, suspension of judgement, anxious consideration</td>
<td>exertion, endeavour, contrivance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarpār</td>
<td>House, dwelling, court, hall of audience</td>
<td>court of a sovereign, royal audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarjā</td>
<td>step, stair, gradation, degree, rank, station, act (of a play); a degree in a circle</td>
<td>grade, rank, class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talāppu</td>
<td>pay, wages, salary, desire, wish, inquiry, demand, request, application, sending for</td>
<td>salary, pay</td>
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<tr>
<td>tavalattu (tavulattu)</td>
<td>happiness, felicity, riches, wealth, fortune, prosperity, state, empire or kingdom, cause, occasion, effect, means,</td>
<td>managing, reigning, governing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tavā</td>
<td>the iron-plate on which bread is baked; the part of a hukkā to which tobacco is fixed; or the tobacco itself; an iron mirror</td>
<td>a kind of iron-plate, a frying pan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tavūji</td>
<td>calling one's attention; explaining, accounting for, adjustment of accounts, assessment; a description</td>
<td>allowance made to land holders; pension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tajvīj</td>
<td>approbation, inquiring into, examining, considering, contivance, sentence, judgement, trial, plan, permission</td>
<td>endeavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tastā</td>
<td>a handle, a pestle, a quire of paper, a bundle consisting of twenty four arrows; a handful; a skein of thread; a division of an army, a brigade</td>
<td>bundle of 24 papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tastūr (tastūri)</td>
<td>custom, customary fee; fashion, mode, manner, a minister, senecor</td>
<td>custom, usage; customary fee; perquisite, commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahacīl (tācil)</td>
<td>collection (particularly revenues) it also denotes the district allotted to a collector, gain, acquisition, profit, attainment</td>
<td>collection, especially of public revenue derived from the lands, the revenue collected</td>
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<tr>
<td>tākkalā</td>
<td>a receipt for money, a list or entry, a muster-roll; a concern or business, a connexion</td>
<td>entry in an account, giving of a notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tācā (tājā)</td>
<td>fresh, fit, young, green, tender, raw, happy, pleased</td>
<td>enthusiasm, vivacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāttu</td>
<td>a gift, giving, law, equity, justice, revenge</td>
<td>justice, complaint, representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāpītā</td>
<td>a kind of silk; taffeta, a colour in pigeons and horses, glassy-cream colour</td>
<td>silk-cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lām</td>
<td>price, the name of a copper coin etc.</td>
<td>price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāmāṅgā</td>
<td>proportionating, equal assessment, dividend (of a bankrupt's property); composition of debt</td>
<td>average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭāyī</td>
<td>a well wisher, one who prays claimant, plain- for the welfare of another, tiff a plaintiff, one who investigates another to anything, investigator, author, cause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭāṛīk</td>
<td>date, era, annals, history</td>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṭāṛākā</td>
<td>the headman of an office, the prefect of a town or a village, a superintendent of the police &amp; c., an overseer</td>
<td>superintendent of paons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāvāṇī</td>
<td>scrap of the shroud kept by relations of the deceased; a saddle cloth, furniture, housings, an ornament worn on the forehead</td>
<td>a piece of cloth worn generally by girls over their petticoats; pieces from the shroud kept as relic of the deceased; saddle cloth</td>
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<tr>
<td>ṭaḥ</td>
<td>a piece of cloth, a stall for cattle, a manager, a piece (of coin)</td>
<td>piece goods, piece of vegetables in curdly broth,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tājiyā</td>
<td>cordolence, comforting, a representation or model of the tomb of Hassan and Hussain, which is thrown into the river at the anniversary of the Muharram</td>
<td>a sacred symbol of Muhammadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timmākku (timāku)</td>
<td>the brain, pride, haughtiness, the organ of smell</td>
<td>conceit, arrogance, haughtiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turastu</td>
<td>right, fit, proper, just, true, well, safe, sound, entire, straight, accurate</td>
<td>cleanliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turāy</td>
<td>an ornament worn in the turban; a ringlet; a curl, a nosagay; a plume of feathers</td>
<td>an ornament for the head made of pearls etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turukkar (tulukkar)</td>
<td>a Turk, a soldier, Mussalman</td>
<td>a Turk, Mussalman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuvā (tūā)</td>
<td>benediction, salutation, congratulation, prayer, wish, imprecation</td>
<td>prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūt</td>
<td>milk, the juice of certain bushes</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēvāṭi</td>
<td>a gate, a threshold, a door, antechamber</td>
<td>royal palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēvā</td>
<td>a god, a deity, a giver, a liberal man</td>
<td>giving, lending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taikkā (taikkāl)</td>
<td>a pillow, a faqir's stand, the reserve of an army</td>
<td>a saint's or faqir's hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tailī</td>
<td>a purse, tied round the waist; a bag; the scrotum</td>
<td>purse, pouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tokam</td>
<td>amount, heap, ready money; share, portion</td>
<td>estimate, total</td>
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<tr>
<td>tōṭā</td>
<td>loss, deficiency; a cartridge, a candle's end</td>
<td>cartridge, wadding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōṭāl</td>
<td>scarcity, want, a purse, a bag containing one thousand rupis; the match of a gun, a bank, an island, a bar, a plough share, a piece of rope, an ornament like a chain</td>
<td>an armlet; gold bracelet, as a reward of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōppa</td>
<td>a curiosity, a present</td>
<td>tribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taul</td>
<td>manner, method, mode, shape, fashion, form, estimate of assets for the purpose of assessments</td>
<td>valuation, estimate, especially of revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakal</td>
<td>a history, narrative, tale, story, copying, mimicking, acting, transcribing, imitating; a copy</td>
<td>duplicate, copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakāou</td>
<td>drawing, painting, sculpture, embroidery, statuary</td>
<td>delicate ornamental work done by gold-smiths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāpar</td>
<td>a groom, a servant, an individual or person</td>
<td>individual, person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namtā</td>
<td>a coarse woollen garment; membra virile</td>
<td>felt or woollen saddle-cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalli</td>
<td>a tube, spout, the wind pipe, urerter &amp; c., a gun barrel, the bone of the leg, the tibia; a weaver's shuttle or the little tube within the shuttle on which the woof is wound</td>
<td>thigh-bone of a quadrupud, femur; the back bone</td>
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<tr>
<td>nātār</td>
<td>poor, without possession, insolvent</td>
<td>poor ryot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mājar (māsūr)</td>
<td>a spectator, an inspecter, a superintendant, a guard, a keeper, supervisor, an officer employed in a judicial court, superior to all peons, bailiffs &amp; c. a sheriff</td>
<td>officer of a civil court charged with the serving of processes and the execution of decrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nicāṇ</td>
<td>a mark, sign, signal, a scar, a butt, family arms, armorial bearings, an ensign, flag, standard colours.</td>
<td>flag, banner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nījām</td>
<td>order, disposition, arrangement, custom, habit, a string of pearls, a composer, arranger, a ruler or sovereign prince, basis, foundation, constitution</td>
<td>a ruler, a prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīšāṇi</td>
<td>a mark, sign, token of remembrance, keepsake</td>
<td>signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakru (pakīru)</td>
<td>glory, nobility, ornament, grace, boasting, egotism, pride, ostenta- tion</td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paksis</td>
<td>gift, donation, pay, pardon or forgiveness, share, portion, lot</td>
<td>gift, donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakaṭi</td>
<td>a turban, a species of poll-tax</td>
<td>giving of money to a trader to vacate a shop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
paṅkalaē  a kind of thatched house, commonly called by Europeans as 'bungalow'; a sort of betel-leaf so called

paccoē  a child, a young animal

pocaliē  a section, article, chapter, time, season, crop, harvest

pattī (paṭṭiyal, paṭṭil) plaster, a bandage, a fillet, a quarter of a place, the side pieces of the frame of a bedstead; a written order, charter; or patent; a list statement or invoice, documents of any kind of sweetmeat, division of the hair which is combed towards the two sides and divided by a line in the middle

paṭutā (paṛtā) a curtain, a screen, the sail of a ship, a musical tone or melody; a key or mode (in music), modesty.

pettā  a sign, mark, symptom, hint, direction, address (or place where one is directed) a label, a book or instructions and regulations for rent collectors

pantā  a fastening, a knot, a bandage, finding literally or figuratively, as a tie, a cord, fetters, imprisonment, an agreement, pledge or promise, a contract, a regulation, a dyke, mound dam or embarkment

pantu  Ibid

bungalow

a child, boy

time, season, crop, harvest

list, invoice curriculum; betel leaf folded with arecanut

curtain, screen, veil; covering, as for a vehicle, shelter.

clue, trace

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

Whip, scourge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>payilvān</td>
<td>a hero, a champion, a stout fellow</td>
<td>wrestler, boxer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a wrestler</td>
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<td>parvāgā</td>
<td>a grant, or letter, under a great seal</td>
<td>licence, passport</td>
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<td></td>
<td>from any man of power to a dependant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>an order, a pass, a license, leave,</td>
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<td>command, a precept, warrant, a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>butterfly, a moth</td>
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<tr>
<td>parātam</td>
<td>a commission, a warrant, assignment</td>
<td>peremptory demand,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a letter, a draft</td>
<td>dunning</td>
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<td>pirāpar</td>
<td>abreast, even, level, like plain,</td>
<td>correct, exact,</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>uniform, smooth, upto opposite</td>
<td>straight forward,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equal, exact, accurate, alike, straight</td>
<td>full</td>
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<tr>
<td>paltī</td>
<td>turn, stand, exchange, recompense,</td>
<td>a gymnastic feat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>revenge, retaliation</td>
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<tr>
<td>pahāyippu</td>
<td>to do, to make, to fabricate, to</td>
<td>fabrication</td>
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<td>prepare, to build, to compose, to</td>
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<td>perform, to adjust, to adorn, to pluck</td>
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<td>(a fowl), to mend, to invent, to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>rectify, to dress, to mock, a fawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>paskāga</td>
<td>small (generally applied to shoes and</td>
<td>a kind of small bordered cloth</td>
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<td>clothes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pākku¹</td>
<td>language, dialect, speech, in the</td>
<td>estimative, estimate of the</td>
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<td>language of revenue officers, it is</td>
<td>crop</td>
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<td></td>
<td>used to denote a verbal estimate of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the produce without measuring the</td>
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<td>field</td>
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<tr>
<td>pākku³</td>
<td>an ornament worn on the arms; a kind</td>
<td>a kind of dagger</td>
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<td>of dagger having a curled blade; an</td>
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<td>exercise with the dagger, a althea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pāku&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>a turban, syrup, a poll-tax formerly levied on all males over twelve years of age</td>
<td>a turban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāṅku</td>
<td>found voice, cry, the voice of the mu'azz in calling Muhammadans to prayer; the crowing of a cock</td>
<td>call for prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pācci</td>
<td>a net, a rope with which the legs of a horse are bound</td>
<td>fishery in tanks or pools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāṅā</td>
<td>habit, profession, a kind of weapon, fashion in dress, peculiar to individuals, or bodies taken individually uniformly, the woof (in weaving) vein</td>
<td>cudgel used by Indian gymnasts in fencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāpu&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>a chapter, section, or any division of a book, a door; subject, head, affair, business, point, matter, reason, manner, modes, species, method, sort</td>
<td>door, section, title, head of accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāyaṅkāri</td>
<td>a person who purchases goods from the manufacturer to sell to the merchant; a non-resident labourer hired to cultivate land</td>
<td>temporary cultivator, one who cultivates the land of another for a stipulated term, obtaining a certain share of crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pālam</td>
<td>shelter, a sail, a small tent, layers of straw, leaves &amp; c. between which unripe mangoes are ripened, a dyke or dam; crown lands kept in the hands of Government</td>
<td>bridge, dam, projecting wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāvaṭṭā</td>
<td>a flag or banner; a sail, a sort of armlet worn by women</td>
<td>flag</td>
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<tr>
<td>pāvati</td>
<td>what one gets, gain, income</td>
<td>receipt for money paid; acknowledgement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāṇi</td>
<td>water, lustre &amp; c, sperm</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picouvā</td>
<td>a sort of dagger, a small stillette with a curved or serpentine blade; an ornamental worn on the toes</td>
<td>dagger, a kind of knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pīrkā</td>
<td>a religious or philosophical sect; a tribe, troop, company, society</td>
<td>division, portion of a taluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pīṭi¹</td>
<td>a small stool; a race or series of generations, progenitors, or descendants</td>
<td>generation, lineage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pīr</td>
<td>monday, an oldman, a saint spiritual guide</td>
<td>muhammadan sahib shrine carried procession by Mahommedans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pūnti (pūvanti)</td>
<td>drops of rain, name of a place; a kind of sweet meat in the form of drops</td>
<td>a kind of confection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pūra²</td>
<td>a coarse kind of sugar; sawdust, powder; redeemable mortgage</td>
<td>fine brown sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēṭi</td>
<td>iron fastening to the legs of criminals or of quadrupeds; the baskets used to irrigate fields with</td>
<td>fetters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pētu</td>
<td>secrecy, mystery, difference, kind, sort, disunion, disagreement</td>
<td>secrecy, secret enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēlā</td>
<td>a glass, a cup; a priming pan (of a musket &amp; c)</td>
<td>a kind of cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōṣvā</td>
<td>a leader, a guide a title of the marhatta minister</td>
<td>a title of the mahatta minister</td>
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<tr>
<td>paikasti</td>
<td>a collector of market dues, a police man who patrols at</td>
<td>superintendent on patrol duty</td>
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<td>night; a guard who goes about from station to station</td>
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<td>psitā</td>
<td>awheel, an allowance or half an anna, on each rupee of</td>
<td>wheel of a cart</td>
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<td>revenue set apart for the patwarī or village account</td>
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<tr>
<td>makkar</td>
<td>fraud, deceit, evasion, imposture</td>
<td>vice, as of a horse, unruliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maktā</td>
<td>cut off, shaped, well-dressed, well-shaped, beautiful,</td>
<td>rate of assessment</td>
</tr>
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<td>fixed, rate of assessment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>makpūl</td>
<td>agreeable, acceptable, taking in good part, agreed on,</td>
<td>that which is approved</td>
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<td>one of the faithful, a mistress</td>
<td></td>
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<td>makripu</td>
<td>the west, the west regions, generally applied to the</td>
<td>prayer at Sunset</td>
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<td>north coast of Africa; muslim prayer at the time of sunset</td>
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<tr>
<td>makacar (mahasar, mācar)</td>
<td>royal presence, appearance, a general application or</td>
<td>petition, written representa-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>petition, nature, temper, disposition</td>
<td>tion, memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makacūl (mahacūl, mācūl)</td>
<td>tax, duty, excise, custom, postage, produce of anything,</td>
<td>produce or outturn, as of a</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>public revenue from any source</td>
<td>field</td>
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<tr>
<td>makāl (mahal, mahāl, māl)</td>
<td>place, building, house, mansion, palace</td>
<td>stage in a journey</td>
</tr>
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<td>seraglio, district, quarter, abode, time, opportunity</td>
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<tr>
<td>mañcil (macil, macīl)</td>
<td>a days' journey, rank, dignity</td>
<td>stage in a journey</td>
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<td>a stage; an inn, a caravan</td>
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<td>seral, habitation, dwelling, boundary, limit, goal, a story</td>
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<tr>
<td>māṇcūr (māṇcūl)</td>
<td>or floor (of a house) deck (of a ship) mansion of the moon (in astrology)</td>
<td>seen, looked at, admired visible, chosen, approved of, agreeable, acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māttalappu (māttalippu)</td>
<td>a question, petition, intention, wish, desire, purpose, meaning, an object of pursuit, substance or purport of any writing &amp; c, stricken with postillence</td>
<td>a question, intention, subject or purport of a document; draft of a document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māṣā (mājarā)</td>
<td>a field sown or prepared for sowing; a corn field</td>
<td>hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mālkōpā (mālōvē)</td>
<td>omitting saliva; name of a dish (mas mixed with dahi)</td>
<td>a mango with yellowish green, fleshy fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māvujā (māvujō)</td>
<td>a village, district, place, occurrence, conjecture</td>
<td>hamlet, dependent village with its lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māvus</td>
<td>a wave, whim, caprice</td>
<td>attraction, attractiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mājmūn</td>
<td>sense, signification, purport, contents (of a letter or book)</td>
<td>contents of a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māhatōpi</td>
<td>a kind of fire-works, an open high terrace. adj. of or belonging to the moon, ornamented with gold, tinsel &amp; c</td>
<td>brocade, Indian cloth of gold and silver, used as a shawl</td>
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<tr>
<td>rucu (ruju)</td>
<td>return, turning towards,</td>
<td>proof, signature</td>
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<td></td>
<td>appearing, reference</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rōjkar</td>
<td>service, earning, the world</td>
<td>service, employment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>time, age</td>
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<tr>
<td>laṅkar</td>
<td>an anchor, a stay or rope</td>
<td>anchor</td>
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<td>for supporting a tent;</td>
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<td>an almshouse, the plaits of robe</td>
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<td>laṅkar-kānā</td>
<td>an hospital, an almshouse,</td>
<td>alms-house</td>
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<td>an asylum for the poor</td>
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<td>and destitute</td>
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<td>lati</td>
<td>a string (of pearls &amp; c)</td>
<td>skein of lace, nearly 440 yards</td>
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<td>a thread, a row, a strand of a rope or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>card party</td>
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<tr>
<td>lassi</td>
<td>milk and water</td>
<td>ice-gold curd or butter milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lālā</td>
<td>Sir, master, a school</td>
<td>a vender, a title</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>master, a writer, clerk</td>
<td>for some vendors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>or copyist, it may also</td>
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<td></td>
<td>denote a slave</td>
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<tr>
<td>lāvātēvi (lēvātēvi)</td>
<td>lending and borrowing,</td>
<td>money-dealings</td>
</tr>
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<td>traffic, trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>lukcān (luccān)</td>
<td>lose, defect, deficiency,</td>
<td>lose</td>
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<td>detriment, injury, pre-judice, mischief</td>
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<td>vakkālattu (vakālattu)</td>
<td>agency, embassy, deputation,</td>
<td>power of attorney</td>
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<td>office of wakil</td>
<td>given to a lawyer</td>
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<td>for conducting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a case</td>
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<td>vakp</td>
<td>tranquility, firmness,</td>
<td>land and wealth &amp;</td>
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<td>constancy, a legacy for</td>
<td>c belong to mosques,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>pious use, lands &amp; c,</td>
<td>colleges and other</td>
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<td></td>
<td>belonging to mosques,</td>
<td>charitable institutions for their</td>
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<td>colleges and charitable</td>
<td>support and maintenance</td>
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<td>institutions for their</td>
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<td>support and maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>mocci (mocciyan)</td>
<td>a saddler, cobbler, shoemaker, a worker in leather, in Southern India the mocci does not make shoes or saddles but binds books and manufactures of variety of ornamental wares</td>
<td>one who serves out articles of stationery in an office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mopasil</td>
<td>distinct, full, ample, detailed (account of circumstances) the term is used to denote the country or upper provinces</td>
<td>mofussil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mojā (maujā, maujē)</td>
<td>a village, district, place, occurrence, conjunction</td>
<td>ryotwari village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōkini</td>
<td>variety, kind, wage</td>
<td>compensation in money given annually by the government to temples for resuming their lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōcūl (mōcal)</td>
<td>a tax gacheror, a bailiff, a dun</td>
<td>guard, guard placed over a revenue defaulter or a civil debtor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rak</td>
<td>a vein, a fibre</td>
<td>a racket brat, course woolen carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rakam</td>
<td>writing, hand writing, character, a mode of arithmetical notation, chiefly taken from the initials of the Arabic words denoting the numbers, arithmetic, manner, kind, method, sort, a royal edict</td>
<td>class, sort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ravēs</td>
<td>custom, fashion, institution, customary fees, law, rule, an avenue, walk, passage, way</td>
<td>brokerage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mānčā (mānjā) a paste mixed with pounded glass and applied to the string of a kite to cut that of another with; east given by a bridegroom previous to the wedding; the trunk of a tree

mālumi (mālimi) an instructor, a preceptor, a pilot

captain of a vessel, pilot, navigator

micard Egypt, also Cairo, the capital of Egypt, any large city

saleem, tubes of Euopia, as from Egypt

muktā cut, cutout, shaped, well-dressed, well-shaped; beautiful, fixed rate of assessment

rent fixed for a village as a whole

muktiyār chosen, selected, absolute, independent, invested with power and authority

attorney, pleader

mukattamā the first part; preface, preamble, cause (in law); business, subject, affair, matter

case, affairs

mukar (mokara, mokar, mūr, mōrā) a seal, a gold coin, virginity, maidendom

seal

mukāpilā (mukāvali) comparison, collation, confronting, presence

examination, comparison as of a copy with the original

mucatti an account, a writer, a clerk, turning away the face, opposing, attempting, daring, intend on

writer in a public office, accountant
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mucaliyār</td>
<td>a musalman, a believer in and follower of the muhammadan faith, name of a martyr, the nephew of Ali</td>
<td>muhammadan priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muntā (muntēzi)</td>
<td>the shoulder, a hump, a foot stool, shoots of the sugarcane</td>
<td>shoulder, upper arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mupalaku (mūpalaku)</td>
<td>the place of arrival, amount, sum, ready money, much, many</td>
<td>total, especially written in words instead of figures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mullah</td>
<td>a muhammadan lawyer, a doctor, a school master, a decoy-bird</td>
<td>a muhammadan saint, and who is also a lawyer a doctor, a preacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulūm</td>
<td>plated, covered with gold or silver, a species of poem, the distichs of which are written in persian and Arabic alternatively</td>
<td>gilding, electroplating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mujara (mujarā)</td>
<td>allowance, premium, deduction, obolsance, respects, visits, audience</td>
<td>deduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muṣnrap</td>
<td>an examiner, inspector, observer, near, approaching, impeding</td>
<td>accountant, examiner of accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mekānattu</td>
<td>labour, trouble, misfortune, difficulty, calamity, affliction, trial, temptation, perplexity, sorrow</td>
<td>exertion, labour, toil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mākku</td>
<td>a nail, a tent pin, a hook, a tenter</td>
<td>wedge, wooden nail, wooden peg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacā (vajā)</td>
<td>trust, deposit, deduction</td>
<td>deduction, remission, as of revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacūḷ</td>
<td>arrival, conjunction, acquisition or enjoyment of anything desired, realization of revenue</td>
<td>collection, collections, as of revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vācīpu (vājīp)</td>
<td>necessary, expedient, worthy, proper, convenient, just, reasonable</td>
<td>l. propriety of conduct 2, regularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vāṭṭi</td>
<td>time, occasion, delay, verge edge</td>
<td>time, turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vāpacu (vāpicu)</td>
<td>behind, afterword, then, again, back, returning</td>
<td>returning, refunding; retracting with drawn as one’s words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vārcu (vāricu, vārs)</td>
<td>an heir, master, lord, owner</td>
<td>an heir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virāttam</td>
<td>a commission, a warrant, assignment, a letter, a draught</td>
<td>collection of revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viriṇji</td>
<td>rice, brass</td>
<td>a special preparation of rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jakaj</td>
<td>a ship, the tree of a camel’s saddle; a portion in the disposal of the wifu, funeral apparatus</td>
<td>ship or streamer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jamēṭṭu (jama attu)</td>
<td>a crowd, a party, an assembly, a troop, meeting, society, senate, congregation</td>
<td>congregation of muslims in a mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jamiṇ</td>
<td>the earth, ground, soil, a region, country, the ground of a picture</td>
<td>estate of a zamindar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
jama'ī — a congregation, conjunction, collection, accumulation, assembly, amount, sum, total, whole revenue generally, amount assessed, plural number

ejarāp — a blow, violence, multiplication in arithmetic, a mode (of speech), form, species, striking, stamping, coining money, struck

ja'vāhir — a jewel, essence, gem, precious stone, jewel

ja'āb — side, brink, margin, majesty, highness, excellence, vestibule, threshold

jāṭī — forest, wood, bush, jar, a vessel, jar, large bottle

jintaki — life, living, property

junnā — trust, charge, obligation, subjection, duty, service, fidelity, lineage

jince (jincu, tin'cu) — genus, kind, species, sort, family, race, goods, merchandise, movables, grain, commodities, produce

je'yil — a jail, prison, a string or line of captives chained together; a string of buckets passed over the Persian wheel

jör — force, strength, power, vigour, violence, effort, weight, violence, stiffness, as of workmanship
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>şarattu</td>
<td>condition, agreement, stipulation, wages, sign, mark, signal</td>
<td>stipulated rule or regulation, condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şarā</td>
<td>explanation, commentary, allowance, pay, rate</td>
<td>clause, condition, remark, observation, note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şikāri</td>
<td>relating to hunting &amp; c. m., a Fowler; a sportsman</td>
<td>hunting, hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sameśa</td>
<td>a kind of small pasty of minced meat of a triangular form; a shawl or handkerchief &amp; c., doubled diagonally to throw over the shoulders</td>
<td>a kind of cake which is triangular in shape, usually made of wheat flour and potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sančkār</td>
<td>the king's court, government estate, property, a district comprehending several parganas, a superintendent, a title by way of respect given to a person such as 'your highness', 'your honour'</td>
<td>government, varendra under a sloping roof, a title by way of respect given to a person such as 'your highness', 'your honour'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarānjām</td>
<td>apparatus, utensils, furniture, goods and chattels, materials, ingredients, conclusion, end, accomplishment</td>
<td>furniture, appurtenances, paraphernalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salām</td>
<td>salutation, peace, safety</td>
<td>salutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hattu</td>
<td>a boundary, limit, an impediment, a definition, a starting post, punishment agreeable to the laws of Muhammad.</td>
<td>boundary, limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hamāli</td>
<td>a porter, a carrier of burdens, a palki bearer</td>
<td>a porter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hujjēt</td>
<td>an argument, proof, reason altercation, disputation, controversy</td>
<td>obstacle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2. **Extension of meaning**

Sometimes extension of meaning also happens in the loanwords. Somewords which are used to denote limited sense in the original may be used to denote many meanings. *Extension is less frequently met with in language than restriction.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kannada</th>
<th>English Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nāgha</td>
<td>the 16th part of a rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aṣamī</td>
<td>a robber, an assassin, a rogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ākaiyar</td>
<td>the end, issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iruṭṭiṇam</td>
<td>a wheel for drawing water with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islām</td>
<td>the religion of Muhammad, orthodoxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uṇṭi</td>
<td>a bill of exchange, a money order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaccatā</td>
<td>rubbish, dirt, sweeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kacṣari</td>
<td>an office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 16th part of a rupee
2. 1/16 of a measure of capacity or length
3. space to grow a plaintain tree

1. that which is wicked, vicious, also said of persons
2. restive, ill-tempered horse

1. end, close, total sum

1. spiny-wheel
2. pulley for drawing water from a well
3. reel, 4. ginning-machine, 5. merry-go-round, whirligig

1. peace, 2. religion of Islam; the Muhammadan religion

1. bill of exchange, draft, chêque, 2. alms box

1. rubbish, dirt, mean, 2. dirty fellow

1. office for the transaction of any public business.
<table>
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<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kacāppu</td>
<td>a butcher</td>
<td>1. slaughter of an animal, for food, 2. a butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaṭitāci</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>1. paper, 2. letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaḷṭṭā</td>
<td>an error, a mistake</td>
<td>riot, commotion, tumult, insurrection, strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāṭ²</td>
<td>a straight, a pass (in a mountain)</td>
<td>1. trench of a fort, 2. a fire place in the form of a long ditch, 3. manager, 4. grave in wood work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāparā</td>
<td>confused, confounded</td>
<td>disorder, confusion, alarm, excitement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutam (kutām)</td>
<td>a warehouse</td>
<td>1. godown, 2. plenty, abundance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuppi</td>
<td>a skin, a leather bottle</td>
<td>1. vital, flask, bottle 2. an ornament worn on hair-tuft, 3. ear ring of a particular shape, 4. jewel-case, 5. a species of diamond, 6. adjusting screw of alute, 7. ferrule 8. cowdung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulla²</td>
<td>a cap, hat, tiara, crown</td>
<td>1. a kind of cap, skull-cap, night cap, fez, 2. cut-rigger of a boat, 3. boat or dhowy with an cut-rigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kullāli</td>
<td>omnipotent, universal</td>
<td>1. omnipotent, 2. clever person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūcari</td>
<td>a kind of pulse</td>
<td>1. a kind of pulse, 2. a kind of sweet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>