CHAPTER - III

HINDI DENOMINATIVE ROOTS
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äga (va)
1. to agree, to accept, ko hoi bhima ägavai pariga:ha:
'Who becoming like Bhima can take upon himself that pledge'.
(Padma: vati: 93.2). 2. to cover. 3. to endure. bhaeū bhikha:ri na:ri tumha la:gi, dīpa pata:ga hoi ägā:ū a:gi:
'I become a beggar, oh lady! for your sake; I became a moth
for the lamp and endured the flame'. (Padma: vati 305.4). 4.
to lift up. jaba la:gi ja:va kaya: maha pa:roh so ägavai bha:ra:
'So long as the spirit is in the body, he will support the
burden if it falls on him'. (Padma: vati 303.9).

Skt. ånga 'limb, body' whence 'to take upon one's self'.

ägurīya:
'to harass, trouble'. kuch log vyarth: ḷi: har ka:mmë ågu-
riya:te hai. 'S-o me people uselessly create trouble in every
work'.

Skt. anguli 'finger'; H. äguri:, whence 'to poke with
a finger'.

ägoch
1. to wipe (the body) dry with a towel or any piece of cloth.
2. to cleanse (the body) with a wet cloth. dīta pata: la: lai
ke ägochata sarir:ra. 'Clean the body with a yellow cloth'.
(Ratnakar Vol. 2, p.100).

Skt. angocha(na) 'towel'; Pa. angoccha: 'waist cloth,
wor:n when bathing and afterwards used as a towel'; H.
āgoccha: 'a towel, a piece of cloth for wiping the body'.

ājor
1. to collect, to gether. 2. to snatch away. paithi ura
barabasa daya:nidhi dambha le:ta ājor:ī. 'But hypertension 0
household of mercy forcibly enters breast and snatched it'.
(Vinay. 158).

Skt. anjali 'the hollowed hands placed together'.
akār
1. to be contracted being dried and be hard. 2. to become stiff. sardiːse tum akār jasoge. ‘You will become stiff in the cold’. 3. to succumb to death. lūṃḥi bahut vyakti akār gae. ‘Many persons succumbed to death by the Sun-stroke’. 4. to walk arrogantly. ṭhaṭ bastke kapṛe pahāṅkār akār karta. ‘Putting on a handsome dress he used to move arrogantly’.


agor
‘to keep guard’ mār-mar kār ḍāṁṅe kāṃsāya; pāhāṛ rāst ko śiśica: agoras. ‘Have we been just about killing ourselves irrigating the crop and keeping guard on it late in to the night’. (Gedāsa 199).

Skt. * aṛgadā,aṛgala ‘bolt’; Pkt. aṛgala ‘cross-bar of a door’.

akulas
1. to be impatient, be hasty, calte haɪ kyō akulasṭe ho ? ‘I am going why are you so impatient?’ 2. be distressed, sad. ati sukumarī dekhi akulasṛi; ‘She was distressed to see her delicate daughter’. (Maṅaṅ-2.58-1).


anakh
‘to be angry’ surḍaːs jasudā; anakhaːṁi,yaha jiːvana dhana more. ‘Surda says that jasoda: became angry,(and told), that he was the pupil of her eye’. (Suṛ-10.310). 2. to displace. khala anakhaːṁai tumhaɪ sajjana na gamhaɪ. ‘Base men may be angered with you but respectable folk will not be saddened’.

(Kavītā:valiː7.71).

Skt. alakṣa.

anukul
1. to be charming. madhya baraːṭa birasjatā ati anukulṛiːu. ‘Being adorned amidst the marriage party (he) looks very charming’. 2. to be pleased.

Skt. anukula ‘favourable,agreeable,kind’.

anumāṇa
‘to guess’. je je bara ke doṣa bakhṛṇe,to saba sīva paṅeh mai anumāṇe. ‘But whatever demerits I have shown in her bridgro-
om exit in Siva so far as I can guess'. (Mānas.1.69-2).

Skt. anumāna.

apanaś
1. to keep in one's own control, remove from others' control;
2. to make a thing one's own.

That is why by resorting to machination and winning previ-
dence on him'. (Mānas.2.18-3).

jihi patitani apanasyou, 'One who had owned the downtrodden'.

(Suṣr.). behut hindus christdharm aparne lage. 'Many Hindus
began to embrace christianity'.

Skt. āstamanakē 'own' ānāh; Im. apanaṇa, Pkt. apanaṇya,
P. aspaṇas. H. ap(a)nas 'own'.

arabh
1. to start, begin;
2. to be perplexed, become restless, frightened.

She enchanted the birds with her weeping, it appeared that the
Kokil had started (weeping)'. (Padmasvat.402-8).

Pkt. arambha. līsa of nasal.

arābaraśa
1. to be perplexed, become restless, frightened;
2. to separate, set apart.

She enchanted the birds with her weeping, it appeared that the
Kokil had started (weeping)'. (Padmasvat.402-8).

Pkt. arambha. līsa of nasal.

ararsa
1. to sound, Görata' to sound like falling, breaking;
2. to fall suddenly.

'The lions gate fell suddenly (and) the mob rushed in'. (Kas-
masyanis.198).

onomato.

al(a)gas
1. to separate, set apart, not connected;
2. to separate, set apart, not connected.

use akāsakar detas hai ałagastā;

"hem tum" se. 'Makes him pauper, (and) separates me (Manu) from
you (S'rādha)'. (Kasmasyanis.136).

Skt. alagā 'not joined', P. alagā 'not joined', P.
alagg; H. alag 'separate, apart, distinct'.

onomato.
alasa: 'to become tired', bala mohana dous alasaime. 'Both Balaram and Mohan became tired'. (Susr. 10.230). japata jisha raghunasthako nasmakh na alasaata.'(If your) tongue had not grown indolent in reciting Raghunasth's name'. (Vinay.151).

Skt. alasa 'inactive', Pkt. alasa 'lazy'; H. alas 'lazy, slackened'.

alasp 1. to tune the voice, pitch or raise the voice. gauris rasga alasp bajavata. 'Tuning Gaurisrag (he) plays (with flute)'. (Susr. 10.368). 2. to expound. jisne jivan ke ksetramē kabhis kadam hi: nahi: rakha; van agar jisvanka visayē ko; naya; dhēst alaspas hai to mujhe us par hōsī asti: hai. 'But I do get amused when someone with no practical experience of life starts expounding new theories about life'. (Godasn-132).

.avagār 1. to understand, know. 2. to make one understand. suśra kaha; yaske mukha lasgata kaun yahi avagāre. 'S. said that who would make the impendent man understand'. (Susr).

of Skt. avagāra 'swallowing - understanding'.


Skt. aci 'flame of fire'; Pkt. acci 'heat, vigour',

H. āśc 'fire, heat of flame'.

āśṭ 1. to hold fully. pīḍa carhasi chaśra jeta āṛti: 'Smearing on his body ashes, as much as it could hold'. (Padmasvat.166-7). 2. to reach, come to, koi phusla parva koi pastī: hasha jehi kajahā āṭṭa. 'Some found flowers and some found leaves, just
as either came to hand*. (Padmaśvat-88.8). 3. to be able to
do, manage to do. bairis kathina kūṭila jasa kāṣṭaṃ, so makoj
rahi cūrādhi āśā. 'Your enemy is hard and crooked like a
thorn; only that M. can deal with him and remain safe which
keeps him in its clutches'. (Ibid.558.5).

Skt. oṭṭa 'bundle'.

1. to remove the cotton seed from cotton. pṭaṭa kaṭṭa bhar-
amā na bhasga. '(I) used to remove seed and make thread, even
then (he) could not break the mystery'. (Kabiśr. sabda). 2. to
repeat one's own words. tum to apāi; his oṭṭa ho, dussre ki;
suante his māni. 'You only speak your words again and again
you don't listen to another'. (HSS).

Skt. oṭṭa: 'shelter, screen'; S. oṭa 'shelter, protection
H. oṭ 'shelter'. There is semantic change when the denom Vb.
is formed from 'cover: remove, dominate'.

ōṛh
'to cover the body with a cloth'. pītaṃber vahā'śira te oṛhā
āmala dai muskāṣta. 'He puts on the yellow cloth on the head
and smiles placing the corner of a cloth (on the mouth)'. (Sus-
10,338). sandhāyā; ghamāśāla; ki; sundar oṛhe rāngvirāṇi; oḥist.
'Apparelled in the fabric beautiful and multi-coloured of the
evening clouds'. (Kasmasyanis 30).

Skt. oḍḍaḥ 'put on, wear, cover'. (In drav. languages the
word is attested Tam.utu;kan udu 'to dress; Telg. udup 'dress'
Pkt. oḍḍha, oḍḍhiyas 'blanket for covering'; P. uḍhasuṇa:
'to cause to be worn'.

ēṛhas
'to cover'. hemalātā; jāmu tāmarā dhīga nila nica lā oṛ-
hāśi. 'Besides a tamarā tree was a golden creeper wrapped in
yellow dress'. (Vinay.62).

or
'to keep in dark-side, stop'. kharaga blīja turuka utāśē; 
rou na canda kāvāla kara ḍhāsē. (Padmaśvat. 520.7).

H. oṭ and ēṛh.
kaekaca  'to gnash'. usne kaekaca kar dast se karat diya. 'He bit with his gnashing teeth'.

onomato. See kickica.

kathiya 'to become hard like wood, become hard being dried'. bhisas gargise karaap jamisn kathiya gai thi. 'Due to intensive heat the earth became very hard'.

P. kath 'wood', Skt. katha.

kaarkara 1. to produce thundering sound. basdal kaarkara hai. 'The clouds thunder'. 2. to produce kapkar sound. ghi, kaarkarista hai. 'Ghee produces such sound'. 3. to break into pieces producing sounds. chahtpar earh-ka kaakaraha dege. 'We shall break your bones sitting on your breast'.

onomato.

kaarak 1. to thunder, roar, basdal karaakta hai. 'The clouds are thundering'. 2. to crack. lakri, karka. 'The wood cracked'.

3. to speak angrily. vah jorse karaakta hai. 'He speaks angrily'.

Onomato.

karua 1. to taste bitter. tarkari karua ti hai. 'The curry tastes bitter'. 2. to be irritated, get angry. ky o karua ste ho bhasi? 'Why do you irritate?'

Karua 'bitter'. Skt. katuka 'pungent, bitter', Pkt. kaquas.

katar 1. to cut with scissors, darji:ne kapras katras. 'The tailor cut the cloth with scissors'. 2. to cut with any instrument. sabji: katar do. 'Cut the vegetable'.

Skt. kartari 'scissors', 'knife'; Pkt. kattari 'cut', P. katarna: 'to clip shear'.

kankanasa 1. to be irritated. susran khasnese galas kankanasta hai. 'By taking elephant's foot (edible root) the throat gets irritated'.

2. to irritate. meris bast use kankanasti hai. 'My words irritate him'.

The second meaning a figurative one.
karak

1. to break with kar-kar sound, burst. 2. to produce a painful sensation; produce an itch. sara sama laga, mastu ura karake.

'(The) gentle and sweet words of Raghubar pierced the mother's heart'. (Nasnas- 2.54-1).

onomato.

karkaras

1. See kaṭkaṭas. 2. to be harsh. ārejīs karkara; uṭhīs hai, ūkakuis nās karo, nāhī; to khasl tuśti; phirēgī. 'The English woman has become harsh and said) do your work properly, otherwise you will be beaten severely'. (Jhaṃsī ki rāṃsi: 180).

onomato.

kaliyas

1. to bud. palak palas ḍāl kaliyasārī. 'The palas branches budded in no time'. (Āraśadhana: 40). 2. new wings to come out (said of birds). cīpiyās kaliyasārī. 'The new wings of bird came out'.


kasamasa(s)

1. to shake. kilakila-ta-kasamasa ta kolaśhala hota miranidhi tīra. 'There was screaming, restlessness and shouting noise on the bank of the sea'. (Gītāvaiśi: 5.22). 2. to become restless. bhāekrudha judha bṛuddha rāghupāti trṇa sasyaka kasamase. 'When the lord of the Rāghus encountered the enemy on the battle field full of rage the arrows in the quiver vied with one another in endeavour to shoot forth'. 3. to move being disgusted. lambe samay tak baiṭhne ke bād calneke liē kasmasa:rahe hai. 'He becomes restless to go waiting for a long time'.

onomato.

kasch

'to put on a dhoti with its ends crossing between the legs and tucking on the waist'. usne dhoti: kaschīs aur cal diya. 'He put on a dhoti and went away'. cautri: colanā; kasche, sakhis sohā asge-pasche. 'Putting on cautads capsand long loose upper garments, they go one after the other, look very beauti-
ful'. (Gita:vali 1.74-1).

Skt. kakṣya: 'girdle, girth'; Pkt. kaccha 'thin cloth'.

kiki: 'to scream'. vah bahut der tak kikiyasta: reha'. 'He screamed/ shriked for a long time'.

onomato.

kickic: 'to gnash in anger'. usne kickicaskar pathar ubharsa, tab ubharsa. 'He gnashed his teeth and raised the stone, only then came out'.

onomato. cf. H. kickic 'alteraction, useless prattling'.

kiṭṭiṭa: 1. See prec. 2. to be felt hard beneath the teeth. dal bhit: nahi: gai: hai, kiṭṭiṭa: hai. 'The dal has not been picked up, (so) the stones come beneath the teeth'.

onomato.

kirkira: 'to grate, have an itching sensation'. meri: ākhe: as: j kirkira: rah: hai. 'I am feeling itching sensation in my eyes today'.

onomato.

kuckuca: 'to pierce continually with something pointed'. vah kacce asmoko bahut der tak kuckuca: reha'. 'He went on piercing the unripe mangoes for a long time'. 2. to bruise slightly. usne apne tej naskhusnose uske sarisrko kuckuca: ya: sa. 'He bruised his body with his sharp nails'.

onomato.

kurh 1. to resent. vah unkas tapasvi jivan dekhkar mame kuptis bhi: thi: 'She was also resenting seeing his austere life'. (Gosan). 2. to fret. vah hamesas mere uspar kuptis: hai. 'He always frets fumes on me'. 3. to grieve. is bastpar vah man his man kurh:as. 'At this he grieved in heart of hearts'. 4. to grudge. tum meri: baṛti: dekhkar kyō kupte rante ho ? 'Why do you grudge to see me prospering?'

Skt. kruḍha 'irritated', 'kurūḍha; S. kurṇa: 'to be grieved'; P. kurṇas: 'to pine envy'. The meanings 3 and 4 have shown semantic variation 'to anger, to grieve, grudge'.

1. See prec. 2. to be felt hard beneath the teeth. daś hi hi: nah: gai: hai, kiṭṭiṭi: hai. 'The dal has not been picked up, (so) the stones come beneath the teeth'.

onomato.

onomato.

onomato.
kuhak
'to sing', koyal kuhaktis hai. 'The cuckoo sings'.
Skt. kuhuk, kuhus.

kuhuk
'to warble'. abahus bolahi teh kuhuki kokila castika mora.
(Padmaśvat.588.9).
See kuhuk.

kuskh
'to utter a painful sound'. jaspeke ma're kuttas kuskh uthas.
The dog produced a painful sound due to extreme cold'.
cf. Skt. kunthana 'pain'.

khaṭak
1. to click. daraśjas khaṭkas. 'The door clicked'. 2. to throbb in pain. pāsvmē kāṭas khaṭak rahas hai. 'A thorn is throbbing in the foot'. 3. not to be liked. tumhaśras yahē; rahas use khaṭakta; hai. 'Your stay here is not liked by him'. 4. to be terrified. corks dehhkar vah buris tarahe khaṭak gayas.
'Seeing the thief he was terrified very much'. 5. to be offended. merī bastae vah khaṭak gayas. 'My behaviour offended him'. 6. to get suspicious. gobarko hasṛbars ahiraśne jaste dehhkar vah khaṭakas tha; jarusr. 'He had been getting a little suspicious about Gobar's frequent trips to the cow head'. (Godasn 183). 7. to be disgusted. hamasras jis yahē se khaṭak gayas. 'I am disgusted with this place'.
onomato of Skt. katta 'sour', Pkt. khaṭta.

khalas
'to make a pit', kusā; khalasna.
H. khasl 'gulf, rivulet'. Skt. khalla 'trench', Pkt. khalla 'low depressed (of ground); P. khasl 'hollow'.
gandhas
'to smell, give out foul smell'. aur ham sarvadas mṛtyu-gandhas se gandhaste rante hai. 'Ant we keep stinking continually'. (Ajnabi; 108).
Skt. gandha 'smell', Pkt. gandha.
gajā: caus.
gatāk
'to gulp'. vah sasras dusdh ek sēsme gatāk gayas. 'He gulped the whole milk'.
onomato.
garap
1. to swallow, gult, vah sab kuch sk kaamā gaarap gaya. 'He swallowed everything in no time'.
2. to usurp, apne usvamiski anupaśthitāṁusne uṣki: sāmpatti gaarap liś. 'He usurped the property of his master in his absence'.

garbaraś
1. to be confused or confounded, kyasho-gayaś, kyō garbaraste ho. 'What happened why are getting confused ?'
2. to be unsuccessful in an attempt, maś iś kasmī gaarbaras gayaś. 'I became unsuccessful in this endeavour'.
3. to be spoiled, sab kuch garbaras gayaś. 'Everything spoiled'.
4. to confuse, is tām nam na gaarbarasō. 'Donot confuse me in this way'.
5. to spoil.

Skt. gada-baḍa 'confused'; Pst. gaḍavada 'confusion'.

gamak
1. to be full of fragrance, pusri: vaśṭikas gamak rahi; hai. 'The whole garden is emitting fragrance'.
2. to become famous, thore hiś dinōmē unke yaśah-saurabhse sāras nagar gamak uthās. 'The whole town was filled with the fragrance of his fame in a short time'.

H. gamak 'fragrance'.

gahraś
1. to be deep, vah nadij gahraśīs gais. 'That river went on becoming deeper'.
2. to deepen, usne kuśko sur adhīk gahraśaś. 'He deepened the well still more'.

Skt. gahvara 'deep', H. gahraś.

gahiras
'to become deep'. moda-saritā samudra gahirase. 'The joy of river and sea became deep (grove)'.

See prec.

gurgurāś
1. to produce gurgur sound, peṭ gurgu-ṛutas hai. 'The stomach produces 'gurgur' sound'.
2. to smoke tobacco on a hubble-hubble. usne hukkaś gurgurāsyaś. 'He pulled hukka'.

gudgudas
1. to tickle, titillate, usne baceko gudgudasyaś. 'He tickled
the child*. 2. to tease for merriment, usne ramak se gudguda : ye. 'She teased R. for merriment*. 3. to make angry or impatient, usne jas bijnkar use gudgudas : ya. 'He deliberately made him impatient'.

cf. H. guddasis. (mf.) 'pith, brain'.
gurras 'to growl'. jab denekis basris astis hai to gurraste ho. 'When it is time to pay up you start growling'.

Skt.*guragura 'growl'; S. guramu 'to growl'.
ghatiyas 1. to waylay, sikaris: sasre dinbhar sikara ke lie ghatiyaste rahe. 'The hunters waylaid for the prey the whole day long'. 2. to conceal, pilfer, steal.

slaughterer, 'cheat', ghaat 'ambush', killing'.

Skt. ghaata 'killing, blow, bruise'; H. ghaat; ghatias.

gharharas 1. to thunder, roar, baidal ghargharas: rahe hai. 'The clouds are thundering'. 2. to produce thundering sounds, van ghargharastas: as pahùcâ. 'He came producing thundering sounds'.
onomat.

ganghanas 'to ring loudly'. ghâta: ganghanasyas. 'The bell rang'.

ghabras 1. to be nervous, pariksakke prasne vidyaarthis ghabras: 'The student became nervous on hearing the questions of the examiner'. 2. to get panicky, pita: jiskis: haslat dekhkar mai ghabras: gaya: 'I got panicky seeing (my) father's condition'. 3. to feel disgruntled, imparskis: us kothris: akele baîthe baîthe mera: jis ghabras: tha: 'I was feeling dejected sitting alone in that room at Impal'. 4. to make one nonplussed, use ghabras: mat. 'Donot make him hurry'.

Skt. *ghabbhara 'confounded', *ghabbhâda, P. ghabbras.

ghamas 1. to warm in the Sun, mujhe asj gehû ghamasnas hai. 'I have to warm the wheat in the sun to-day'. 2. bask in the sun.

Skt. ghamâma: heat, sweat', Dat. ghamâma.

ghahar 'to roar, thunder'. ghaharatâ naba karata cahala. 'The cloud roared (and) created horror'. (Susr.948).
1. to create roaring sound. ghahras ten jimi paripasta jamu pralayake basdala. 'While the contending warriors reared like the clouds on the day of universal destruction'. (Masnas.6.49, ch.1) * nadi: ghahra: ranish this. 'The river was producing roaring sound'. 2. to spread over. ambarmé pasvam hom dhushm ghahrase. 'The sacred smoke of oblation fire spread in the sky'. (Suset.217).

onomato.

1. to appear very humble. susr hve ke kasheko ghigiiyassta ho? 'Being a susr (braveman) why do you falter like this?'
2. to falter in speech (due to fear or emotional upsurge).

onomato. of ghigghs bandhna: 'to have the throat choked (Out of fear or emotional upsurge).

1. to hate. aspse kahu: saüpiye mohi jo pai atithi ghinassta.
2. to falter in speech (due to fear or emotional upsurge).

onomato. of ghigghs bandhna: 'to have the throat choked (Out of fear or emotional upsurge).

ghinas

If you are greatly revolted by me at least offer me someone's (aid) who is liked you'.

Skt. ghun 'heat, warm feeling, aversion'. Pkt. ghing 'abhorrence, odiousness'.

ghun

1. to become hollow. lakris ghunis hai. 'The wood becomes hollow (being eaten by worms)'. 2. (Idiom) to rot, reduce. sumiri-sumiri basara nish ghunie. '(You) become rotten (with in yourself) remembering (him) day and night'. (Tul.Krishna-37).

H. ghun 'weevil, woodlouse'. Skt. ghupa 'woodworm',

Pkt. ghupa, P. ghup.

capet

1. to press, push. usne mujhe divisalse capet diyas. 'He pressed me hard against the wall'. 2. to remonstrate. usne asj mujhe bura tara capetas. 'He remonstrated me very badly today'.
camak

1. to flash, sparkle; mani kūḍal camak-ahā ati lome jamu ksūḍha; laukahī duḥū kone. 'These jewelled pendants shine with wondrous beauty, as it were lightning flashing in opposite quarters of the sky.' (Padmaśvet. 110.2). āskhō mē garv ki jyoti; camak uthi; '(His) eyes sparkled with pride.' (Godasa 86). raṇ vargaśmē, sastraś sa; bijili; camamastā. 'Flashing with the levias lurid light the deadly weapons in the battles rain.' (Kasmāyanis 200). cam cam bijalīs camak rahi; reu-ra mē ghan ke. 'The lightning sparkles and flashes in the bosom of the clouds.' (Scarp dhusli 49). 2. to glitter, shine; bahu kṛpaṇa taravāśra camākaḥ. 'A numberless swords and claymeries闪光.' (Mānas 6.87-2). 3. to be famous, improve. 4. to prosper; ajkal unki; vakaśal khub camkti; hāt. 'These days his practice is prospering.' 5. to startle; camaki gaya bijara sabā. 'The heroes being startled went.' (Sūr. 2591). 6. to progress swiftly; māj cashtas hūś ki tum jiśvāmē khub camke. 'I want that you prosper with leaps and bounds in your life.' 7. to show one's anger. (Idiom) tumto jaraśā; baiś par camak uthe ho. 'You become angry on a silly matter.' 8. to fight; bhaśrat aur pāṣkā bīś khub camak rahi; chē. 'India and Pakistan were fighting.' 9. to have pain on waist; Kamar camakī. 10. to blaze; bhāsata hāsata dasana taka camke pas-han uthe jhatakī. 'When she smileth or laugheth adamant blazeth forth in glory.' (Padmaśvet. 107.3).

Skt. *cammakka 'sudden movement'; S. camaka 'glittering';
P. camakpaś 'to shine'.

camcamas

1. See camak. vriṅgō ke bhīse patte bijīs ke prakasāmē camcamas rahe the. 'The wet leaves of the trees were glittering in the electric light.' (Yaśpasāl). 2. to flash, capalaš camacemasti camakī nabha jhahasta. 'The lightning flashes
the sky being the sky resounded*. (Susr 960).

See camak.

carras
1. to sound while breaking. vah swakhas per ēsdi se carras
uṭhas. 'That dry tree broke with 'car-car' sounds in the storm'.
2. to ache badly. aṣij mere pusra; badan carras raḥas hai,
'My whole body is badly ex aching today'.
onomat. The second meaning is a development from 'to
break, to ache'.

carmaras
'to creak' yas phir ṭhaskur sahab kī casrpaśi; carmarasne
lagūtis. 'Or sometimes Thaskur's bed used to creak'. (Andhere--
11). onomat.

cahak
1. to warble. caḥak raḥas ciriyaś tiśiśiśi tuṣṭiśiś. 'The
sparrows warble in merriment'. (Pant). 2. to flit. ṣe garvaṁ
phuṣiṃ us jīśavān kī phuṅgīyōpar caḥak raḥas hai, vah bhūsla
hai. 'He who proudly flits from bloom to bloom is cruelly
deceived by a specious phantom'. (Tyaśgpatra). 3. to twitter.
vah āsliye caḥaktī; sur vinod kartīś hai kī isse uske kartavya
kaś bhar kuch hakāś he jātāś hai. 'She twitters and amuses
responsibilities a little'. (Godasn 241).
onomat.

cihūk
'to start, to wince, to shrink back'. cihūktis aur rābhaśti;
sphraye gāṛgar aśiś. '(The train) starting and bellowing like
an animal swollen with overeating'. (Ariś o karupas.45).
onomat.
cukcukaśna: 1. to ooze, drip. camṝ par ragar lagnēśi khaśi
cukcukas āsī. 'Due to friction on the skin blood oozed out'. 2. to be wet/
watery.

Denom. cuk 'a little', kuch.

cāūk
1. to start up in sleep. caūki pariś tana ki sudhi aśiś.
'She started up (and) became conscious of her body'.(Susr.548).
2. to startle. kaṇakāśi hāśka parā caūkā cādhīś sa bidaś. 'Wha-
"Whose trumpeting then was startled Gandi's lord and Vidhi".
(Kavitasvalis). 3. to be astonished. caukirirai sakara.
'S was astonished'. (Kavitasvalis.1-11).
Skt. *camakka 'sudden movement'; Pkt. camakka 'surprise'
camakkei 'startles'; P. caukna; 'to be startled'.
causa. 'to alarm, startle, be astonished, scare'.
cauk
chak
1. to gratify, be much. ab na cahiye, chak gae. 'No more now,
we are full to the brim'. tandurustu chakte hai. 'The healthy
men are gratified'. (Kukurambat: 49). 2. to outwitted.
matvasias astmas rasmrasa pistas huas chak gayas. 'The in­
toxicating soul, drinking the Rasmrasa and pondering over it out­
witted'. (Kabi:r:188). 3. to enjoy. madhura bhasva uske tan
man me apnas hi ras chaktas. 'An impulse in her body sweet,
her mind enjoined with relish keen its own self'. (Kasmasyanis:123).
Skt. *chakka 'mouthful'; P. chaknas 'to eat'.
chakas
1. to gratify, cloy. ham tau prema pritike gashaka, bhasji
saksa chakasyo. 'I am a maximum customer of love and affecti­
ocn; you have cloyed me just with your ordinary vegetables'. &
(Susr: 1,239). 2. to tease, harass. unhoone as hamke behut
chakasyas. 'They afflicted us very much today'.
See prec.
chatras
1. to spread like an umbrella. ghasko is tarah mat chatraso.
' Donot spread the grass like this'. 2. to affect in a wider
manner. ghasvko is tarah mat chatraso. 'Donot affect the
wound like this'.
Skt. chatra.
chanchanas 'to emit a hissing sound as a drop of water on hot platei,
vah bhistarse chanchanastis rahis. 'She jingled her bangles
from inside'.
onomato.
chamchama: 1. to tinkle. pasyal chamchamasi: 'The anklets tinkled'.
2. to walk with tinkling sounds. vah chamchamasi: 'She walked with tinkling sound'.
onomat. P. chamakapar 'to fry'.

chamak 'to sound like a bell'. curiyai: chamaki: 'Bangles jingled'.
onomat.

chalak 1. to overflow. chalakata bashira bhari mansu tiya hiya kaw amurakgu. (Bhavari: 340): gasgar chalkis: 'The jar overflowed'.
2. to spill. prasannata: eho par chalak uthi: 'The happiness spilled over his lips'.
onomat.

chalkas caus. jo chalkasya: 'That which (I) caused to spill'. (Asanka-paśar dvar: 50).

chalchala: 'to be filled with water (the eyes)'. uski: āśkhē chalchalasī. 'His eyes filled with tears'.
onomat.

chitak 1. to be scattered, be dispersed. pathar khāq khāq ho kar chitak gayas: 'The stone being broken in to pieces scattered here and there'.
2. to be diffused (rays). suṣraj niklas dhup capsule or chitak gais: 'The sun rose and the light diffused all around'.
3. to be vanished. vah kṣan kārkti laaśmēse āśtkar kahī: chitak gayas hai: 'That moment got separated from the chain of time and vanished some where'. (Ajanabī: 9).

See next.

chitkas 1. to spread all round. samsacar patrone uski: kisrīko capsule or chitka: diyas: 'The newspapers spread his fame all around'.
2. to drive away.

Skt. kāpta-siṣṭa (contasm.). cf. B. chitka: 'to scatter, sprinkle'.

chīp 'to begin, commence'. sākh bajte hi: yuddh chiṃ gayas: 'As soon as the conch blew the war began'. (Mahābhārata 70).
yah vah antardvand hai jo vyavahasriktas aur bhavvuktas ke
chirak
1. to sprinkle, spray. unhone barastv par gulasbjal chirakas.

chiras
1. to liberate. dpra bandhana sasarte guhake die chiras.

chid
1. to be perforated. purasnis kitasbkke panne chid gaye. 'The pages of the old book became perforated'. 2. to be injured, be full of injuries. sarsa; sarsir tirose chid gaya; thats.

chidra
Skt. chidra 'torn asunder; having holes, pierced'; Pa. chiddita 'perforated'; Pkt. chiddiya; P. chiddpa; 'to be pierced'

chas
caus.

chil
1. to be bruised. asj jagalmes mera; sarisr bur; tarah chilas.

chisn
1. to snatch. usne mere hasthse kalam chisnas. 'He snatched the pen from my hand'. 2. to cut off. ham apne parivasree
chisn liyas hai• 'We have been cut off from our family'. 3.
to occupy forcibly. usne hamse hasas ras makasn chisnas. 'He
occupied our house forcibly'.
Skt. chinna "cut off'.

chisl
1. to scrape. usne kais patthar chislas. 'He has scrapped
some stones'. (Pratimas 65). 2. to peel. kyas mai in anginat
partoko chisl kar kabhis apnas saccas man deh nahis pasusgas.
'Can I not see the real heart of mine peeling these imnum-
orable layers? ' (Ek uthas haas hasth 67). kelas chisl kar
khaso. 3. to scratch. susranne galas chislas. 'Elephant foot
scratched the throat'.
Skt. *chilla 'torn, cut'; Pkt. chillia 'torn'; P. chillpas
'to cut with a knife'.

jakar 'to tighten'. pat antariyoke pass jaisa kois cisj uskis saksle
jakar rahis this. 'As if something near the intestine was
tightening his breath'.
Skt. yata 'restrained, preferred'; Pkt. jaya replaced
in M.I.A. by *yakka 'restrained' Ext. with *- P. jakarnas
'to tighten'.

jatas 'to cause to know'. uspar ehsan kaisa jatas reha hai. 'He
was supposed to consider that a favour'. (Godasn.278).
Skt. jnasta.

jana m 1. to be born. je janane kalikasla. 'Those who are born in
this terrible Dark age'. (Masnas.1,42). 2. to give birth.
kalkaya sutas sumitra dous, sundara suta janesata bhai-ous
'K. and S. each gave birth to a lovely boy'. (Masnas.1,193-1).
Skt. jakanman 'birthg creature'.

jalas 'to be drowned'. mahas pralaya jabhoive bhais, svarga martya
pastasl jalas. 'When the great flood will occur, the heaven
world and the pastasl will be flooded'. (Kabir').
H. jal; Skt. jalum.

jitas see next. aba mohi jitaio. 'Will you now give me the victory?'
jist 1. to win, bharat larasime jist: 'India won in the war'.
2. to conquer, overcome. janam janam hau man jityo. 'In birth on birth, the mind has defeated me'. (Vinay.270).
3. to gain.
bahut karmeke basd ham jiste. 'After a lot of trouble I gained (this)'.
4. to save. sukrtasainha hasrata jitaun hai. 'Saved the whole army of good deeds'. (Vinay.137).

Skt. jita 'won', conquered': Rv. replaced in M.I.A. by jitta, Pkt. jitta; P. jittas 'to conquer'.

jutiyas 1. to beat with a shoe. usne usko buri tarah jutiyasas. 'He beat him badly with the show'.
2. to humiliate. mai tumko sabke sasme jutiyasasgas. 'I shall insult you publicity'.

H. justa: 'shoe'. Skt. yuktaha 'pair', S. juti: 'a pair of shoes'; P. jittas 'large shoe'.

juhasr 1. to pray for help. 2. to salute. ye guru jana bipsnu na juhasre. 'Those donot salute their elders and brahmins'.

(Suar).

Skt. 'jayabharaa.'

justhiyas 'to make polluted by tasting'. maskhis kahuke hastha na ase,
gandha sugandha saba juthiyasve. 'The fly donot come to any body's hand but it pollutes everything whether foul smelling or scented'. (Sant. Darivas).

Denom: from justha: 'defiled by eating, drinking or using otherwise'. Skt. *justa 'enjoyed, tasted', Pkt. jutha 'used'.
P. juthas 'polluted, leavings of a meal'.

ji*t
jutiyas
juhasr
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(Suar).

Skt. 'jayabharaa.'
to produce tingling sound', jhājh jhākavarna: 'The cymbal to tinkle'. hotday tantris jhakair uthi: 'The violin of the heart tinkled'.

Denom. jhakair 'jingling' ts.

jhanghana: 'to tinkle, rattle'. talva:re jhanjhana: 'The swords rattled'.

Skt. jhanjhana

jhājhana: 'to talk with disgust'.

jhājhārer 1. to shake violently, 'to move violently'. pavana jhājora: hi dehi ilhora:, saraga la:i bhii la:i bahora: 'The tempest bloweth, the waves arise and dash up to heaven and again fall to earth'. (Padmasvat 103.4). ve soe hum the,

inhōne jāte hi: uhnē khub jhājhora: 'He was sleeping the moment he reached, he shook him violently'. 2. to hold with teeth and give a jerk. kuttene billi: ko jhājhora: 'The dog held the cat and gave a jerk'.

Skt. * jaṭ+jaṭati, suddenly falls'.

jhākor 'to shake with a jerk. cahu disi pavana jhākorata ghorata megha ghaṭa: gambhirā: 'The wind shakes the thick clouds violently and dissolves them'. (SuŚr).

Denom. jhakor 'a gush of wind, a jerk'.

Skt. * jhakkol 'sudden movement'; S. jhakora 'down pour of rain'; P. jhakpol: 'to shake(CDIAL).

jhāvra: 1. to get dusky. sandhīya: jhāvra: gai: thi: 'The evening had become dusky'. 2. to loose lustre, befaint. uska: cebra: sab ka:phi: jhāvra: gaya: hai. 'His face has lost its lustre quite a lot now'.

Denom. jhāvvar 'blakish, dirty, faded, languid, slow'.

ghāva: 1. to become blackish. kya: bāt hai kyō jhāva:ye ho ?. 'What is the matter; why have you become blackish?'.

2. (The fire) to become cool. a: g jhāva: gai: 'The fire
'The fire extinguished'. 3. to be reduced. vah kaːphiː jhavāː gayaː hai. 'He is reduced considerably'. 4. to tane in the sun. vah dhupmē jhavāː hai. 'He got tanned in the sun'. 5. to rub with a pumice stone. jaraː is phār ko jhavāː do. 'Please rub this floor with a pumice stone'.

Denom. jhavāː 'burnt brick which is black'.

Skt. jhaːmaka 'vitrified brick', P. jhaːvaː, Bi. jhaːwāː.

jhāːs
1. to massage head with some oil. jaraː pāːv jhāːs do. 'Rub the oil on soles of the feet'.
2. to cheat. usne meriː pustak jhāːsiː. 'He took away my book fraudulently'.

Cf. Skt. * jhaː 'sudden movement'; Pkt. jhasia 'thrown up', with ext. -kk-.

jhak, jhor
'to give jerk violently'. suːrdaːs tinakau brajajuːvatiː jhak–jhorati ura amka bhare. 'Surdas says that the young lady taking him in her lap and clasping him to her breast gives him violently jerks'. (Suːr.). bhagvaːn jaːne, kaunsːiː vah taːkat thiː jo is vīsaːl jansaːmduːn ko tuːpʰaːnkiiː tarah jhakjhoriː thiː. 'There was such a great melee, so much rushing and pushing, that God alone knew what power it was that moved these people like waves in a storm'. (Jvaːlaːmukhiː 147).

See next.

jhakjholaː See prec.

jhakjholaː intr.

Cf. B. jhōkaː+jholaː.

jhajhak
1. to fall, separate by a sudden shaking. gharani pada paːtakii jhajhak bhaːhuːnii maːtakii atakii tahːiː riːjhe kahmaːiː.' 'The housewife dashed her feet against the floor, gave a jerk to her eyebrows affected coquettish gestures and slopped there and infatuate K'. (Suːr. Saːba). 2. to shake a thing violently. to ekbaːr kaːn jhajhakːiː kər malabə par lauːt aːyaː.
'Then the dog once shaking its ears returned to the debris'.
(Raikesh. Malamb: ma:lik), na sir a jhatakate hai. 'Nor he shook (his) head'. (Kya: bhu:l:li. 186). 3. to snatch. usne mere hathse pustak jhâkti: aur cela: gaya: 'He snatched the book from my hand and went away'. 4. to wrest. vaha: par apna: virodh dekh kar vah sir jhatak detai: tha: 'Seeing his opposition there, he was wrestling (his) head'. (Sa:rika: 137.90).

See jhatak.

jhatak
'to become weak due to some disease or sorrow'. vah bahut jhatak gaya: hai. 'He has become very weak'.

Onomato.

jhâk: caus. 'to remove one from one's place'.

Denom. jhatak:.


jhâk: 'to shake one's limbs'. akha: pe m: to jara: hath pair jhâk: -rne ja:te hai. 'We go to the gymnasium to shake limbs'. (Bha:1: 46).

See jhatak.

jhârap 1. to attack, fall upon. vah mere upar jhârap: 'He attacked me'. 2. to snatch. usne mere ghari: jhârap: 'He snatched away my watch forcibly'. 3. to fight quarrel. ve aipasme jhârap: 'They fought among themselves'.

Denom. jhârap 'fight'.

Skt. * jhâ: 'sudden movement'; Pkt. jhâ:ati 'suddenly'.

jhârap: Extend form with- pps. jhârap:nu 'to strike'. (CDIAL).

jhârap: caus. to cau to fight two birds.

jhank 1. to tinkle. pa:yal jhanke. 'The anklets tinkled'. 2. to throw one's limbs in anger. meri: baat sunkar vah jhânak utha: 'He beat his hands and feet in anger to hear me'. 3. to talk furiously. ky: jhânakte ho ? 'Why do you talk furiously?'.
Onomato

Skt.*jhanatka 'tinkling'.

jhanaka: caus.

jhapak
1. to spring at. 2. to drowse. 3. to wink. usne ā:khē jhapka:--
5. to shrink, to fear.

Denom. jhapak.

Skt.*jhap 'sudden movement'. H.jhap 'jerk' ext. with -kk-
P. jhapakna: 'to wink (CDIAL).

jhap
1. to fall, palak jhapte hai. 'The eyelids fall'. 2. to be shut (eyes). Ā:khē jhapna: 3. to be ashamed. apni bhū:1 ja:nthē:
ve jhap:1kne lage. 'Knowing their own mistakes they became
ashamed'.

Denom. jhap 'quickly'.

See next.

jhapat
1. to run quickly towards somebody/something. 2. to rush, fly
at. 3. to attack suddenly. sara:1kē: nāśā: unke u:par sīm
ki: bhū:1 ti jhap:1ta: aur daboc bai:thā: 'The intoxication of
this liquor, however sprang on him like a lion, subduing him
completely'. (Godā:n 102).

See next.

jhapatā: caus. 'cause to rush at'.

Skt.* jhapp 'sudden movement'. F.jhap 'jerk', ext. form
with -tt-, P. jhapatā: 'to pounce upon'(CDIAL).

jhapeṭ
'to suppress by attacking'. sahumi sakhā: ta b:1tāj:1:ta:
'Remembering the son of wind, they shrank in fear and hid them-
selves, even as the quail hides when he espies the falcon'.
(Kavīta:vali: 6.9).

Onomato.

See jhapat.
jham  'to be soft, come down; be depressed'. Su:ra purana parasī su:ru: makha nāiku na:hi: jhami: 'Surdas says that fully touching the māmak beautiful of face Krishna the goodness will not bow down'. (Su:ra 10.225).

jhamā: caus. but the meaning intr. 'to spread over'.

jhamak  "ka-allocted, mā."  

jhamak  1. to flash, shine, glitter. 2. to spread over. a:lasa saū kara kaura uṭha vata nainani niīda jhamakī rahī: bhairī: (K). raises the handful rice with laziness and the sleep is spreading over his eyes'. (Su:ra 10.128). 3. to be produced the sounds. jham. 4. to dance producing such sounds. ramakē jhamakata jagāka sūta: sāpa ha:va bhā:va cita core, (Su:ra 310). 6. to flounce (rush, jump). kahā: to punni: baithī: ro rahī: thi: kahā: jhamakkar uṭhi:.'At this Punni, who had been sitting there weeping jumped up'. (Godān 44). 6. to show one's power/greatness. 7. to produce jham jham sound.  

Onomat.  


jhamaka: caus.

jhamjham: 1. to shine, glitter. 2. to produce jh. sounds.  

See proc.

jharap  1. to thrust, push. barasata girī jharapata braja upara, (Su:ra sabda). 2. see Jharap-1. 3. see Jharap-3. ete pare kābahu: jaba arvata jharapata larata ghanero, (Su:ra sabda).  

See Jharap.

jhal  1. to wind by shaking something. ve makkhi: jhal re:he hai:  'They wind the flies'. 2. to move a fan to and fro. yuvati: kha:ri: pamkha: jhal rahī: thi: 'The girl stood fanning him'. (Godān 129).

**jhalak**
1. to shine, flash. jhalaki: jhalakata pa:yanha. 'The blisters shine on the feet'. (Mainas. 2.204.1). jaisa: piital dhu:pme jhalaka: hai....'It is just like the copper that glitters in the sun....' (Mug. sutra: Cal. 1823 p.65, DHPL p.117). 2. to be expressed/ evident to some extent, be visible. unki: bai:so jhalakta: tha:, ve kuch nairaj hai. 'From their talks, it was expressed that they were bit angry'. 3. to gleam. itna: hi: saral jhalakta: hai. 'This simple truth alone gleams obviously'. (Kama:yanj: 102).

Skt. *jhal 'flash*. jhallika 'light'; Pkt. jhaljhalamta 'shining'; H. jhaljhalana: 'to shine'. ext. form- kk-, jhalakkia 'burnt'; P. jhalakpa: 'to glitter'.

**jhalaka**
- tr. form. jhalakta: parcha:i: nija:'Getting his shadow flashed'
- See proc.

**jhalamala**
- 'to shine intermittently, twinkle:. sya:ma alaka bica moti: ma:nahu jhalamalati sisa ga:mga:. 'Amidst the black hairlot the gem appears like the river, Ganges on the head(of shiva)'. (Sur.).

- Onomato.- mal is an echoword.

**jhalamala**
- 'to snake/move the flame of a lamp etc.

**jhal**
- 'to ache esp. when bones, joints or nerves get stroke!.. aisi: thokar lagi: ki pair mera: jhala: gaya:. '(I got) such a stroke my foot ached'.

- Onomato.

**jhalla**
- 'to be displeased, irritated, be fretful, tease, excite!.. uske kuka:ma dekh ham jhalla: ushe.
- Denom. jhalla: 'eccentric, mad, foolish'.
jhirak

Onomato.

jhirak
See prec.

jhil
1. to enter forcibly. jhili: phauj pratibha:ta gire khai gha:v par gha:v. 2. to be satisfied. jhile pa:iikai manorath ki:. (Bihari:):3. to be absorbed. 4. to be tolerated.

jhiskh
'to lament'. angina jhiskate jhigur.(Ari: o Karupa:; 160).

Onomato.

jhik
1. to enter forcibly. 2. to be satisfied. Jhile pa:iikai manorath ki:. (Bihari:).3. to be absorbed. 4. to be tolerated.

jhiskhe:
1. to deceive, fraud(children).

jhishla:
1. to prove false. icchaso ko jhishhala:te hai.'They belie the desires'. 2. to pretend; deceive(by telling lies).

Denom. jhirts: 'false'.

Skt.* jhirttha 'false'. Pkt. jhirthha, ju:ththa.(CDIAL).

jhutha:
See prec.


Onomato.

jhulja

jhuniya: is gharme a:ye to m:un jhulja: du:; rai:la:q.'If Jhuniya: sets foot in this house I will scald her face'.(Goda:n 161).
khila: 'Like the hot wind I have been running bleak, what bud
hath ever blossomed with my breeze?' (Kamat:yani: 158).

jhum 1. to move to and fro. hava:me vah da:lı jhum: ki: hai. 'That branch
is moving in the wind'. 2. to toss the head, slumber, nasemę
jhum:na: 'To toss the head owing to intoxication'. 3. to sway.
'Thou like the flashing wreath of lightning gay and glorious
thereupon didst shine and sway'. (Kamat:yani: 225). 4. to wheel.
see-prec. jhumata dvaira aneka matamga jahi: ra jare mada ambu
cu:aste. 'Be there many maddened elephants wheeling before his
gates, chained with fetters and dripping with drops of rut'.
(Kavita:vali: 7, 34). 5. to swing jhum:me jisse: ban madhura prai:.
'In which sweet life may swing delightfully'. (Kamat:yani: 145).

jhok 1. to throw. akh me dhu:lı jhok: na: (Idiomatic). 2. to push.
usne mujhe a:ge ki: jhok: diya: 'He pushed to the front'. 3.
to spend lavishly. is vyahme bahut rupaye jhok: na: pari:.
4. to push to a bad spot. usne apani: iar:ki: ko bure ghar me: jhok
diya: 'He threw his daughter in a bad family'. 5. to give
more work. hama:re upar ina: k:am na jhok: na: 'Donot give me
so much work'. 6. to accuse without considering. kasur: usi:
par jhokte ho? 'You accuse him for the fault?' 7. to push.
yah jo tandur: jhokata: hai. 'This man who pushes T. (into the
oven)'. (Indradhanu raudhe hue ye 20).

Denom. jhēp.

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oven)'. (Indradhanu raudhe hue ye 20).

Denom. jhēp.

jhēp
1. to be knocked or dashed together. andheremē uska: sir
disvārse ākara:ya: 'His head dashed against the wall in
the darkness'. 2. to knock. jahā tāhā phirātē svā:na:kis
nasīs dvārā dvārā takra:sta. 'Wanders like a dog here and
there (and) knocks at different doors'. (Susr). 3. to wreck.
yah pot lāskar ke unhone is vikāt caṭṭasna:se takra: diya: hai
'They brought this ship and wrecked it against this fierceful
rock'. (Gā:mr kheme). 4. to loiter. mā:ī anek jāgah ākara:ya:
kt:tu kois phasyadas; nā:īs ha:is. 'I loitered in many places
but it was of no use'. 5. to cause to fight. unhone do sā:s
aspāmē takra:ya: 'He caused two bulls to fight'.
Skt. takkara: 'blow on the head'; Pkt. takkara: 'collision'.
1. to feel with hand, to touch. usme apnē jēv kā:is ba:is
ṭa:tol:as par use bhī paisa: na mila: 'He felt his
pocket repeatedly, but he did not get find even a penny'.
2. to move one's hand to get something, to search. andheremē
kyas ṭa:tol rahe ho? 'What are you searching in darkness?'
3. to try to know one's intention. tum bhī use ṭa:tol: ki vah
kahā:is tak denēke liye taiyā:rh hai. 'You also try to know his
intention, and find out how much he is willing to pay'.(HSS).
4. to examine. ham use khusb ṭa:tol cuke hai, usmē kuch vī:sē
vidya: nā:īs hai. 'I have examined him thoroughly, he does
not possess any particular knowledge'.
   cf. Skt. tvak+tolana.
ṭanak
1. to sound ṭa:n-ṭa:n. bharāt ṭanaka: 'The vessel pealed'.
2. to have headache. mēra mā:stha: ṭa:nak rahas hai. 'I am
having severe headache'.
onomata. Skt. ṭa:n 'be tight'; cf. B. ṭanakarna 8to
stiffen'.
ṭapak
1. to drip. yah chāt buri: taraḥ ṭa:pa:kis hai. 'This ceiling
drips very badly'. 2. to arrive suddenly. itnēmē vah bhī
ṭapka: 'Meanwhile he also arrived there suddenly'. 3. to
fall spontaneously, esp. fruits being ripe. asjkal din rast
asm āraktae hai. 'The mangoes fall spontaneously throughout
the day and night these day'. 4. to come in, to view. muhalle:
udarsis āraktes hai. 'In the street the sadness is seen'.
5. to be attracted, incline, slip. tum hindiski or kaise ārak-
ake pahe? 'How did you get inclined towards Hindi?' 6. ā pewe
(r. sore). phero ārak rehae hai. 'The boil is oozing out pus'.
rajaniski voie ākah ālak vindo ārakastes. 'The weeping e
eyes of night are dripping the drops of light'. (Āssus 57).
onomato.

ārakas
'to drip'. veē:khōeēēēēēēēārakatē hai. 'They drip the tears
from the eyes'.

See prec.

ārakasī
'to drive an animal making ticking sounds'. ārakeko ārakasīro.
'Drive the horse making ticking sounds to pace ahead'.
onomato.

ārakastē
1. to produce tik-tik sounds. ārakesē ārakastēs hai. 'The
clock produces tik-tik sounds'. 2. to knock at gently. darava-
jas kaun ārakastēs rehae hai. 'Who is knocking at the door?'
onomato.

ārakā
to swingle. rob. asjkalē netas khusb ārakte hai. 'The
leaders of the present day swindle too much'. 2. to cheat,
deceive. tum apne adhyaspkko kyō ārakte ho? 'Why do you
deceive your teacher?'. 3. to take more than the actual price.
yah dukasaēdēsē bahut āraktae hai. 'This shop-keeper takes
more than the actual price'. Also intr.use.

Skt. āraka 'cheat'; Pkt. ārakīya 'cheated', P. ārakā.
name his beloved). (Susr). 2. to stand firm. ठाम जो ठाड़ी करे so that this: 'The stand that was taken was right'.
(Jaybhārat.322). 3. to settle. होता सु जो राधृश्वत्त ठाड़ी: 'What has been settled by R. must come to pass'. (Susr). 4. to decorate, arrange well. 5. to begin. राग गाउँसि ठाड़ी: 'Rāg G. was begun'. (Haridas-HSS).

cf. Skt. शास्ति: 'one who has stood'.

तथा: 'to make fun of'. हासबा तथा: फुलूबा गालूस्. '... to laugh a boisterous laugh and to look grave'. (Mānas.2.35-3).

Denom. ठाड़ी: 'laughter'.

त्हा: 1. to commence (a work with promptness). युद्धा त्हाना: 'The war broke out'. 2. to be settled, be firm. हरिश्चन्द्र जस बासा ठाना: to ठाना: 'H. says that what is settled is settled for good'. (Harischandra. HSS).

त्हानक 1. to produce sound. धोलाक त्हान्के: 'The drum produces ringing sound'. (Caśr kheme.68). 2. to strike with certain intervals.

onomato.

त्हानकार: caus. ग्हाता: ग्हरमे दस ठानकारे: 'The clock tower struck ten'.

त्हानकार: 'to hiss'. शप्क खम्दाहर पर ठानकारा: 'The snake hisses from the ruins'. (Bhaṣaratendu. 2.469).

onomato.

त्हाला: 'to push, place'. पत्री रिसि अनुसारा सामाग्री ठाला प्रभुना को पालना: 'After that different things were placed according to the tradition (and) then the lord was rocked in the cradle'. (Vaśvan. 1.36-3).

See thel.

त्हान: 1. to begin a work with promptness. युद्धा ठाननासि: 'to begin a war'. 2. to decide/settle in mind. मारमा ठानना मना राजसी पुष्पि: 'Having resolved upon death, devised a plan'. (Mānas-1.36-3). mele जर्ने का: हाथ नाहि: 'I shall be rigid
I shall not be rigid to go the Mela'. (Asgan ke par dvār r.22)

Skt. stānya. (stāniya) 'town'. P. thāṇṇā 'to settle'; determine'.

黝thāk
1. to stop short; tanik thīthak, kuch murkār darē dekh ajīr mē unkīs or. 'Having suddenly stopped for a while turned a little to right, looked towards (him) in the courtyard'.

(Sasket 368). 2. to stop the movement of limbs; apne pitaśji ko dekhte hi unke pair thīthke. 'As soon as he saw his father he stopped'. 3. to hesitate.

Skt. sthītāka 'firm, lasting'; Pa. thītika 'lasting'.

Cf. H. thīka'sas 'station'.

黝thā/ur
'to be chilled, become stiff due to cold'. itne mē his badan thīthur gayās the. 'In just that time my body had gotten chilled'. (Ajnābis. 56).

onomato. cf. Or. thurukības.

黝thuk
1. to be beaten. vah aśi burǐs sarah thūkās. 'He was beaten badly'. 2. to be penetrated. divśālpār khūṣṭīs thūkīs. 'The peg penetrated in the wall'. 3. to be lost; put in to loss. gharse mīkālte his hiss kīs thūkīs. 'The movement I came out of my house I have had to lose twenty rupees'. 4. to be imprisoned. 5. to be filed a case. 6. to be sounded.

onomato.

黝thukrās
1. to kick. agar aśi use thūkra; sakte hai to aśi mamsāya nahi hai. 'If you could just kick her aside then you are completely inhuman'. (Godān 260). 2. to drive, priyās ko thūkṛeskār bhi; man ki masyā uljhās leti. 'Even though we drive our darling out of mind the heart's attachment traps us in anew'. (Kasmāsyanis. 127). 3. to push aside, usne apnis patni ko thūkṛasās. 'He kicked and pushed his wife aside'. 4. not to care for, vah meri bāț thūkṛas detas hai. 'He does not care for my advice'.

Denom. thokar 'blow'. Skt. ṭhākkāras 'knock'.

黝thuk
"to tap with fingers'.

onomato.

See prec. usne midag thunkas: 'He tapped the mridang with his fingers'.

See prec.

'to push'. kendrase durs har thanki pravritti unhe surajki: or thelti hai. 'The tendency of going away from the centre pushes these' (plant) towards the sun' (Ajnabis 16). tum mujhe thelte thelte yahat le aste no. 'You push me, pushing (me) you bring me here'. (Ek uttas vastu hasth-62).

Skt. *thell 'push'.

'to be pushed'. prithivii bhi surajki or knichti bhi hai sur suraj ki or se pareks thelti hai: rahtis hai. 'Even the earth is drawn towards the sun and is pushed away by the sun' (Ajnabis 16).

See prec.

1. to hurt severely' with a hammer' 2. to sound, thump, knock: thoki bajaya lakhe gajaraaja, kahai lau kahaai kehisore da suphe. 'The elephant sounded them and saw how far to whom one can go begging for aid'. (Kavitasvali 1.54). is par unhone mej thokki. 'At this they thumped the tables'.

3. to drive a nail. kisl theknas 4. to file a suit. dasvas thokoge to van thesk ho jayagas. 'If you file a suit he will come to his senses'.

Skt. thokk 'knock'; P. thoknas 'to strike'.

' to make a search' haris so harias khois ke hama rahis samudra thogora. 'Losing a diamond like Hari we are searching the sea(for him)' (Susr).

onomato.

' to belch, low bellow'. suhasg fastis dakasr ysh kutil asg. (Rasmirathi 125). kyoo qakars rahe ho? 'Why are you belching?' onomato.
dakras
1. to swallow. usne pušras thalās bhaṣṭ ek kaṃ mē ṃkva-
liyas. 'He swallowed the hole plate of rice in no time'.
2. to misappropriate. usne jasyēd ṃkva līs. 'He misa-
propriated my property'.

onomato.

dagar
1. to walk on the road. tāsā itī ṃkva dviṣa deva na
jasātiṁ kāṃna ajā maga ṃsthai. 'D. says that since the
various paths are not known to kṛma kāṃna, he therefore
came this way'. (Dviṣa. HSS). 2. to tumble. jē phusāna tul-
tīs sukhana atula tīṁ his khalātī te ṃkvarīs. (Padma. 238HSS)
Skt. ṃag 'step, pace', cf. Mth. ṃkvar 'road'; Or- ṃkvar-
'footsteps, road', H. ṃkvar.

dāph
intr. 1. to burn. 2. to tumbīks have burning sensation. ācā-
vata pāya tāstau ṇaṣa lāṣaṣu, rovāta jisākā ṃkvar. 'When
he sipped a little milk and when he found it hot and, it
burned his tongue'. (Bhr. 10.174). 3. to burn, vexed'. H. ṃkvarāna; (Poet.) intr. 2. 'to burn'.

śahāk
See next. bhaktī, bijṛṣa, jīrṇa sarṣhana kāli bahu bīḍh
śahākāta loga phīṣā. 'I go about in many ways deceiving
people, telling them of the disciplines of devotion, dispassion
and knowledge'. (Viṣṇ. 141). 1. to pretend, cheat. śahākī śahākī paricēnu sāba kāhur.
'Deceiving every one you have become habituated to such
tricks'. (Maṇuṣ. 1.127-2). 2. to allure. khelāta khaṣa,
paraspara śahākāta. 'They go on playing, eating and alluring
each other'. (Tul. Kṛṣna-19).

śahak
1. to lament. gopinī, sāba utṣho aṣe śahakī; diṣu roč.
'All the cowmaids lamented, cried bitterly before Uddhav'.
(Sur) 2. to roar, shout.

onomato.
dahdahas

1. to be green (tree, plant).

vah per phir dahdahas uthas. 'In the beginning of the rainy season that tree once again, became pleasant to look at'.

onomato.

dasti

1. to scold. vidyasrthiko mat qasato. 'Donot scold the student'.

2. to speak in harsh tone. chote baceko kyō qasate ho? 'Why do you speak in harsh tone to the child?'

Cf. Skt. dapa 'punishment'; H. das 'threatening'.

dasti

1. to push keeping one object upon another. use is dadesa qasato tab pische khiskegas. 'Push it by keeping this stick on it, then it will move backward'.

2. to cover the hole or face. usne mithisse divaslke chedoko das diyas. 'He covered the holes of the wall with the clay'.

3. to fill to the brim (by pushing). vyasn golis vahas khusb qastis. 'There I filled myself to the brim with the tablet of (divine) knowledge!'.

4. to eat to one.

aganita taru phalasugandha madhura miṣṭa khaite; manasa kari prabhumi arpi bhojanako qasata. (Susr). 5. to put on dress gorgeously. khannasne śikāsri suṣṭ ṛṣas thar. 'Kh, has stuffed himself in to a hunting out of fit'. (Gadasn. 231).

dasti 'plug, prop, stop'.

daspa

'to burn, bring to ashes'. reṃma kripas kapidala bala bāṣyas.

jimi triṇa pasi larga ati daspa. 'The monkey host waxed stronger by Rasm's grace even as, fire blazes up when fed with straw'. (Manasa. 6.72-1). priti beli aisai tanu daspa. 'The plant of love burns the body in such a way'. (Padmasvat. 254.4).

See dasa.

dass

'to spread'. dassatari gai; bisti nisā sabā, kahāhā na nāthi; nāṣda bhari soyo. 'All the nights have passed in spreading the bed, but o my lord, I have never had full sleep'. (Vinay245)
tāṣ suggests- Skt. darbhāsana, H. dāṣsan ‘mat’.

dāṣ ‘to torment’. ḍaṁहako mohi ḍashana ase. ‘Why did you come
to torment me?’ (Suśr). toṁ hi kaṁśa vaṁ jogi; maṁ kiṁśa
tan-ḍaṁs. ‘For your sake he is a yogi and has burnt his
body and reduced it to ashes’. (Padaṁvat 230.8).

Skt. dāsha ‘burning’, Pkt. dasa, dasa; P. dāsh ‘malice’;
H. dāsh ‘fire, jealousy, rage’.

dīciṣya ‘to bellow in sorrow (a cow)’. pariś dharaṁśe dhuki yō
bilalasi, jyō mṛt baccha gari dīciṣya. ‘She fell prostrate
on the ground and wailed as a cow bellows at the death of
her calf’. (Manḍa 242).

onomato.

dīṣṭ ‘to see’. vamcaka viṣayabidha tamu dhari amubhave sune aru
dīṣthe. ‘I have assumed various bodies and have both felt, seen
and heard that the objects of the senses are deceptive’. (Vinsy.
169).

Skt. dṛṣṭa ‘seen’, Pkt. dīṭha, P. dīṭha; of. H. dīṣṭa.

tābiṣya 1. to become like the colour of copper. uska sarīṣ tābiṣya
ghaya. ‘His body becomes copper like in colour’.
2. to have
the qualities (tastes or odour) of the copper being kept in
a copper container. is barṭamē rakhe rakhe yah sabji tābiṣya
gaṇi hai. ‘The curry odours like copper for being kept in the
copper vessel for a long time’.


tārak ‘to season’. usne dāṣ tārak. ‘She seasoned the pulse’.

onomato.

tārata ‘to make a cracking or splitting noise’. jamisapar girte hiś
vah suskhas per tārata utaḥ. ‘The dry tree cracked with
a loud sound the moment it fell on the ground’.

onomato. Skt. traṭ-traṭ, Pa. taṭataṭayato ‘rattles,
grinds’; P. taṭataṭa ‘cracking’.

tāmak 1. to be enraged, grow red in face. tāmaṅke ghananāsdaṅe bīṣra
tamtams
1. to become red in anger. uski bas sun kar vah tamtama; uthas. 'His face became red in anger to hear him'. 2. to shine. purkv disasmē suraj tantamaypas. 'The sun shone brilliantly in the east'.

cf. Skt. tasmra 'dark red'.

tarchas
'to give a hint with oblique eyes'. aradhā jasma jasmini qe sakhina sakuch tarachasya. 'When the half of first quarter of the night was over she gave a hint bashfully to her friend with an oblique eyes'. (Dev).

Skt. tirāča 'slanting, crosswise', P. te/tticeha:

tartaras; see tartaras. chathae pasmeis tartarayas. 'The water from the roof fell down making cracking sound'.

smeta,

tal
'to fry deep'. puriyās talo. 'Fry the puries'.

Skt. taila 'oil', Pkt. tella, H. tel.

tiras; 'to come to the shore'. naukas tirasi. 'The boat floated to the shore'.

H. tisr 'shore, bank'.

tisas; 'to be thirsty'. mukha maudhriske locana tisaye hā. 'The eyes are thirsty of the beauty of the face'. (Priyādas). 

Skt. tṛgas 'thirst', Pkt. tisar; H. tisa:
	
tutras; 'to lisp'. sravanana nahi upakariṣa rehata aru bolata tutarasta ris. 'The ears dont live at the gloat and he always lisp's'. (Susr.10-136).

see next.

tutlas; 1. to speak indistinctly like a child. tutlaste kyō ho, spast kaho. 'Why are you stammering, tell me clearly'. 2. lisp.
bacca's tutulastas hai. 'The child lisps'.

onomato.

tunak tunuk
'to be pettish or petulant'. striyās praśyaṇ tunak jāmeke kaśraṇ sab bāślōṃē nikāśi letīś hai. 'Ladies, when they are petulant, often times quarrel with their hair'. (Kaṅkālī 165).
nilimasne tunuk kar uṭh khaṛś hūś. 'H. got up petulantly'. (Andhere 42).

Skt. tyāṇa 'pierced, cracked'; H. tinkas 'a straw'.

thash
'to take fathom the depth of water'. so bala kaḥas bhayaḥ bhagavāna, jīhī bala mīnarūspa jala thasyau. 'O god! what happened to that might of yours by which in the incarnation as fish god you fathomed the water (of the ocean)'. (Susr. 10-127).

H. thash 'bottom, depth'. Skt. sthasagrā 'base, bottom, shallow'; Pkt. thasagrā 'shallow place', thasagrā 'bottom'; P. thash 'bottom'.

thahas
see prec. gopada buśībe joga karaṇa karaṇi bastami jaladhi thaharvaṅī. 'I perform such acts that I am fit to drown in a cow's hoof-print, though my words are such as if I plumbed the depth of ocean'. (Viṃay. 232).

thiras
'to become settled'. janama koṭi ko kāḍalo hṛdaya-thiraṃstha. 'The muddy sediment of ten million births have settled in your heart-lake'. (Viṃay. 151).

H. thir 'firm, fixed', Skt. thīra 'firm', Pkt. thira.

dagdagas
'to glitter, shine'. jyō jyō ati kṛṣata; bārhati tsāvī tsāvī duṭi sarasastha dagadagasta tsāvī hi; daśāta jasta. 'As she becomes more and more emaciated, the lustre acquires fulness shines brilliantly and burns others (with passion)'. (Gumasa).

onomato.
dagadh 'to burn'. bajra agan birahtmahiya jastra, sulaga sulaga
dagadhni bhed chastras. 'The harsh fire of separation burnt
the heart of the lady separated from her lover and gradually
smouldered and burnt to ashes'. (Jaysys).
Skt. dagdha 'burnt'.
dapet 'to speak in harsh tone'. ita uta jhapaati dapaat Kapik... jodhas mardai laga bhau ati krodha. 'Burning all over
with rage, he darted and bullied hither and thither and
started crushing monkey warriors'. (Masnas.6.82-3).
Skt. darpe.
damak 1. to shine. damakeu dasmini jimi dhanu layaus. 'The bow
gleamed like a flash of lightning as he grasped it in his
hand'. (Masnas.1.261-3). 2. to be burnt.
of. caks.
dahasr 'to roar, cry aloud'. ispar pandittijis tulisdas'ki copasajdas
dahasrte. 'At this Panditjis used to shout these copasajyas'.
(Kyasbhulsus.177).
Onomat.
daṭ 'to be known'. kai rasarajja pratstasok saragaj benis biharasra-
sō yāu ārpa daṭi. 'While playing her braid of hair looks
like the path of the flow of Rasaraj'. (Ghansajnanda.32).
Skt. dṛṣṭa 'see', Pkt. daṭha.
dutkasr 1. to drive away (uttering dut dut). hās mai itnīs bemurav-at
nāhīs hūs ki khannasko apne pass ute dekh kar dutkasr detas.
'I am not such a heartless or mannerless that I would have
driven away khanna to see him to come to me'. 2. to reproach.
usne baceko burīs tarsa dutkasras. 'He reproached the child
very badly'. 3. to administer a sharp snub. mai jab kabhis
uske pass jastas vah mujhe dutkasr detas. 'Whenever I went
to him, he always administered a sharp snub to me'.
Onomat.
drasv 'to conceal, make away'. pragaṭaip upassanas, durasvai durabas-
sanahis: ‘Who make public their devotions, but conceal their evil desires’. (Kavitasvalis 7.119).

See next.

dur: 1. to go away from one’s sight; not to be seen. 2. to hide.

bair pristi nahi dural duras. ‘(For) hatred and love cannot be hidden even if one tries to hide’, vah aaye to mai unhe dururasusgis nahi. ‘If he comes around, I cannot drive him away’. (Godar 260).

Skt. dura distant, distance, H. dur.

duralas: 1. to fondle, (the children). jasodas hari pailansai jhulas vai, halaras vai, dularasi, maharas vai, joi sol kachu gas vai. ‘Yasodas while swinging swings Hari in the cradle, she fondles him, pats him gently and sings whatever comes to her lips’. (Sufi 10.43). meris kagokis dakis duralas sati sati. ‘If it flows down fondling my paper-boat’. 2. to behave like an affectionate child.

See next.

duralasr see prec. mastu duralasr kahi priya lalanasi. ‘The mother fondles him calling him her own darling’. (Masnas 1.198-4). skt. duralasr.

Pkt. duralasana.

dusras: ‘to repeat’ yah karaja avicarita kisse, tahti na phira dusrasai suniye. ‘You do a work judiciously, why will you not hear to repeat it again?’ (Padmaskar).

Denom from dusras second, other’. See numerals.

dhuras 1. to revise, recapitulate. vah pasth duhraso. ‘Revise that lesson’. 2. to repeat, reiterate. mislimasne uskis bast dhurya. ‘Mislimas mimicked’. (Andhere 167). 3. to make two-fold
is caddarko dohras do. 'Double-fold this bed-sheet'.

Skt. *dvadhraka.

dhatkar

1. to drive away. mujhe usne vahar, dhatkaras. 'He drove me away from there'. 2. to reproach. aise karo ge to malik dhatkar raage. 'If (you) commit such (follies), the master will reproach you'.

Onomato.

dhamak

1. to fall with a thud. caṭṭasa niśce dhunṣka. The rock fell down with a thud'. 2. to have pain intermittently. mera hṛday dhunṣka raḥa hai. 'My heart is throbbing'. 3. to make a sudden and swift appearance. prathama paṭṭha paṭaśa sudhunṣka caṛṇa akṣaṇa. 'First she dive deep in to the nether-most world and then made a swift sudden appearance in the sky'. (Dariyas). vah aśi mere ghar as dhunṣka. 'He made a sudden and swift appearance in my house today'. 4. to be beaten drum etc. dhunṣkata ṣhuṭa, bajata ḍepha.... 'The drum is sounding and the tambourine is beaten'. (Premghar 1.34).

Skt. dhunṣka 'thrust'. P. dhunṣka: 'to emit smoke'. maśa karṣa, laṅkaśa dhunṣka raḥa hai.

'dhatkar' vah aśi mere ghar as dhunṣka. 'He made a sudden and swift appearance in my house today'. 4. to be beaten drum etc. dhunṣkata ṣhuṭa, bajata ḍepha.... 'The drum is sounding and the tambourine is beaten'. (Premghar 1.34).

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See next.

dhūṣdhas

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dhūṣdhas

1. to bend downwards. dagamagasta giri parata pahana para

See next.

dhūḍhlas

1. to bend downwards. dagamagasta giri parata pahana para

See next.

dhūḍhuvas

1. to bend downwards. dagamagasta giri parata pahana para

See next.

dhuk

1. to bend downwards. dagamagasta giri parata pahana para

See next.
bhûja bhrasática nandala; Janu sridharâ sridharâ
adomukha dhukata dharami masâno nemi nala. (Sûr) 2. to
fall down. rupâ par rupâ dhuki pere. 'The trunk falls
over another trunk'. (Sûr) 3. to tremble. tulasi: jinhâ!
dhâsyé dhukai dharamis-dhara, dhaora dhakasiniâ meru hale
hai. 'Tulasi says- whose trembling the very mountain shook
and from whose harsh beating mountain Sumeru rocked'.
(Râkshâvâlï: 6:33).

Dhushp 'to incense, perfume'. varâna dhuspi agasrâna dhusma
andhâras: pasarâris: maîha: hai. '(She) incensed all the do-
cors and the front part of the house; there is great dispersion
of smoke'.(C.H.S.)

Skt. dhupâ 'incense'.

Dhupas 'to fumigate'. manasa: mandira maîhi dhupasâye. 'Please
fumigate the temple of your mind'. (Râkshâvâlï: 69).

Skt. dhupas: 'sunshine', D. dhupp.

Dhust 'to cheat, deceive'. tulasi: raghubara sevakahi, sakai na kali-
jugâ dhusti. 'The Dark Age cannot deceive devotee of Rasmi'.
(Doherâvalï: 87).

Skt. dhusrâta 'cunning, rogue'; Pkt. dhuatta 'rogue,
gambler; H. ãhust 'rogue'.

Nak(a) 'to be harâssed'. teha: asro ika asghâta asyo dâba kari
campata rasya nakayo. (Lal).

Nak 'nose. Skt. *nasâ, Pkt. nakka.

Nakiyas 1. to speak through nose. 2. to harass. vah mujhe bahut samay
tak nakiyasâs rahâs. 'He was harassing me for a long time'.

See prec.

Nat 'to spoil'. nâtâi loka dou. 'Spoils both the worlds'.(Keâv).

Skt. nata; Pa. *natta, Pkt. nattha. cf. B. nata 'spoiled
(milk)'.

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Skt. nata; Pa. *natta, Pkt. nattha. cf. B. nata 'spoiled
(milk)'.
1. to be strong, to be tied with a string. dono bail nath gaye. 'Both the bullocks were strung'. 2. to be pored or pierced. mere pair kaśțose nath gaye. 'My feet were badly pierced with thorns'.

Skt. nyasta 'to be fixed in its proper place', Pkt. nāttha:.

\( \text{na(\text{\textdagger}} \text{\textdagger} \text{\textdagger}} \)

'to disagree, not to keep promise'. nāṭi na,śi\text{\textdagger}sa sarbīta bhīsa; lūṭi sukhana kiś moṭa. 'You domot disagree, your head (hairknot) gives the proof that you have enjoyed the whole'. (Bihārīs R.607).

Skt. nāṣṭa, H. nāṣṭa: 'vile, dissolute'; cf. M. nāṣtas 'vile'.

\( \text{nāṣṭh} \)

'to be lost, vanish, disappear'. sā̤ṭhi nāṣṭha jāga bāsta ko puchas. 'My wealth (loved one) is lost, who cares now (for me) in the world?'. (Padumāśvatis 38.3).

Skt. nāṣṭa.

\( \text{nīras} \)

'to uproot the grass etc. grown near the plants in the field'. kṛṣi; nīrasvahē catura kīsānas. 'The clever husband men protect their crop by uprooting the weeds'. (Maṇiṣuš.15-4) phasal ke dinīmē khet nīrasītīs. 'During cultivating (she) weeds the field'. (Kṛṣiśhulas 1.133).

Cf. Skt. *nīrasāyā 'With out retting place'; Pkt. nīrasālas 'homeless'; H. nīrasrīs 'separate'.

\( \text{nīhor} \)

1. to importune. soī kṛpālā kevāṭaṁ niḥora. 'That compassionate (lord) importuned (an ordinary) boatman'. (Maṇiṣu 2.101-2). 2. to entreat. duhū; ora kiś bīcārī aba na niḥori-hai. 'Think of the two alternatives, now I shall not entreat you more'. (Vīnay.268).

\( \text{pakār} \)

1. to hold something in hand so that it would not fall. pāṣa; pakāryas; premaka. 'Kabir has held the dice of love'. (Kabirā.1.32). pāṣe acchā; tarasa pakro. 'Hold the
money carefully*. 2. to take hold of a ball or hand of a
ball or hand of a person *pakte* se kisi ne mere
hath pakar*liye. *Some one caught my hands from behind*.
3. to hold a person. nava komal avalamb sath me vay kisor
ugris pakare. *She was supported and accompanied by a tender
lad who held her by the hand*. (Kasmayanis 213). 4. to
capture a person. pulisne cor ko pakaras. *The police captured
the thief*. 5. to find out mistakes, theft etc. bhusi pakarnas.
coris pakarnas. 6. to clutch birds etc. ciityas pakarnas.
7. to catch (the train or a competitor in race. *vah casr
baJe pakaresas. *He will catch (the train) at 4 P.M.*. 8. to
arrest the persons engaged in unlawful activities. jasas
khelnahe loko pulisne pakras. *Police arrested the gamblers*.
9. to obstruct. bolmevile kis javan pakarnas. *To stop
the speaker*. 10. to catch the idea, understand. aksar pakarnas.

*Know the alphabets*. 11. to get stick to. 12. to suffer from
(any disease). mahisno se use bakhasre pakar rakha hai. *He
has been suffering from fever for many months*. 13. to be
influenced by coming in contact with a spreading thing (like
fire). rasoi; banaste samay uski saari he agh pakar li.

*While cooking her sari caught fire*. 14. not to function
(any limb). mai keise karun bakhar mere hath pakry hue
ha. *How can I do it, my hands donot function because of
this fever*. 15. to acquire bad traits. baigaru laroke
sath rakkar tunne yah nai: casi pakarish hai. *You have
acquired this hiv trick in the company of waywards*.

Skt. *pakka symbol. P. pakar* 'to seize'.

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<th>pakras</th>
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<td>pakrvas</td>
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<tr>
<td>pakar</td>
<td>1. to catch. kabahu mrrakhi hari arpu chaahu kau, karsau pakarana cashata. <em>Sometimes, when he caught sight of his shadow, H. wants to catch hold of it</em>. (Susr. 10.110). kara</td>
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pakaraṇ āguri: ginaĩ, mana dhāvai cahū vora. 'Holding hand (the beads) counts and the mind goes in all the directions.' (Kaḥi'r.24.2.1).

See pakar.

pacasa

1. to publish a matter before it is done. hāika pacāṣr kar koiś kasm karnaś. 'To do anything work by publishing it'.
2. to challenge. jaũ rama-hamaši pacāsāi kous. 'Should any of these challenge me'. (Maṇas.1.284-1).

Skt. pracāṣra 'spreading, stretch'. Pkt. pacāṣra.

pachasṛ(y)

1. to throw (in wrestling). maśrāhī kastahi pachasṛ-shi. '(They) struck, bit, seized and hurling him to the ground'. (Maṇas.6.81-3).
2. to knock down. bhīṣ ke asge maṇjar ko pachasṛ-ti bhīṣ. 'The crowd knocks the glance against the crowd'. (Ek uṭhas hau; hasī 56).
3. to beat the cloth heavily while washing.

Skt. pracāṣaṭ 'be knocked, fall'; Pkt. pacāṣaḍa 'washed'; P. pachasara; 'to knock down'.

pachita:

See pachita.

pachor

'to winnow grains'. dhāṣn pachor do. 'Winnow this paddy'.

See pachṣaṛ.

pachor

'to strike violently on the rock while washing'. dhobis kapre jyādaśa mat pachornā. 'Washerman, donot strike the clothes too much on the rock while washing them'.

See pachṣaṛ.

pathras

1. to petrify. mūn banaskaṛ bhūṃ caṛhaśkaṛ ākhe pathraśkaṛ lage krama kanhe. 'Screwing his face, lifting up his nose and eye-brows, petrifying his eyes, began to say'. (EŚī-IX.I p.108).
2. to harden (in to stone).
3. to be
rendered insensitive. अिखे पाध्रास गाई थी। इ 'its eyes became insensitive'. (Gobarn 143).

Skt. prastara 'rock, stone'; Pkt. patthara 'stone'.
'to crush'. एकाणां सदिर मिरिया दिन पिथ, सुरु जो दुस्हा
कहाँ सो मेठे. 'One was ground up with singer (and) chillies
another was sweet with milk and candy'. (Padmaśvat 549.2).

Skt. pīṭā 'crushed, ground, flour'; Pa. pīṭha 'crushed
seeds, flour'. Pkt. pīṭha 'flour'.

1. to enter, penetrate, ghar paithata pūchaba ehi harṣus.
'When I return home (all) will ask about the necklace'.
(Padmaśvat 64.4). paitho bastika; bajāi bala raghūbindra.
'Brazenly the grove he enter through the strength of R'.
(Kavitaswali 5.2). anpi: mirjanatas bice paith. 'In the deptl
of my loneliness immersed'. (Kasmasyān 150). 2. to sit.

Skt. praviṣṭa 'entered', Pa. paviṭha, Pkt. paviṭha, 2
S. petho.

1. to paint. kivasā par rangā patas; agara pata sukhā
sampati dhāras. 'The house which is mastered with wood of
aloes and is full of comfort and luxury'. (Padmaśvat 68.5).
2. to daub. mere mūh par gulaś mat poto. 'Do not daub red-
farinous powder on my face'. 3. to besmear, smudge. āgan
mē gobar potnas. 4. to conceal, hide. (Cia).

Skt. potta 'cloth'; Pkt. potta 'cotton cloth'. cf. N.
potna 'to smear'; H. potas 'white washing brush'.

1. to flutter. phatakata srepan svasa dvarer para garasis.
kerata larasī. 'The dog flutters (knocks off) its ears at
the door and howling and fighting'. (Susr.541). 2. to shake.
jhūṣṭhi basta tūsi; sīs bina kama phatakata hardha na esvai.
'The false words are like husks (and) come to hand, without
shaking the particles'. (Susr.3287). 3. to throw. kṣaṭha cāspi
bahu basra phirasyau gahi phatakyau, uppa passa paryau. (Su: v.
10.59). 4. to winnow. sata ságati hai supa yó tyagai phataki
asastras kahai kabira hari nasma lai parasai nahi vikarra.
(Kabiśr.)

Skt. 'phaṭṭi 'sudden movement'; P. phataknas 'to winnow',

phataknas 'to shake'.

1. to separate. 2. caus.

See preo.

phatakarna 1. to beat. khaṭapada cōta gadas phataskaris. 'The mess beat
with quick motion'. (Lallu). 2. to receive; be benefitted.
asjkal to ve roj kasharias se pāsc sast rupae phatakair laste hai
day 'Now a days every body he receives some money (as a bribe)'.
(HSS). 4. to beat (clothes in the act of washing). 5. to
scatter, throw. ghīsc maorī dīyau kāgasura meraī dhiga
phatkasris. (Su: r.10.60). 6. to talk in angry tone so that
the hearer will be ashamed. asp use jah tak phatakarsege nahi's
tab tak vah nahi's marnegas. 'Unless you tell him in angry
mood he will not care'.

See phatak.

phara 1. to throb. 2. to thrill. dasāi kas basyās āg pharkas.
'The left portion of the body of the grand mother throbbed'.
(Kyasbhuslās 61.). yuvak ke hoṭh khud-ba khud dhīse se phara-
ke sur laṛkis ke kampate hoṭhō se jas mile. 'The lips of the
young man thrilled and met the trembling lips of the girl'.
(Saśrikā. 9.15-66).

See phara.

pharphara 1. to throb. komal ang pharpharasme lage. 'The soft limbs began
to throb'. (Nāis kahāsnīyā: 13.5-121).

Skt. phat 'sudden movement'; P. pharparsuna 'to move
convulsively'.
**pharak**

1. to throb. dashiṁ śīkhī sīta pharakatī morī. 'My right eye always throbs'. (Tulsī). itamū kahāta mājā mura pharakate. (Surī.9.83). 2. to come out spontaneously. 3. to furl. dhvajas pharakai dvīja sūmyo mbajā anahada tuvr. (Kabiśr).

See phaṭkā.

**phahar**

'to wave'. lāl kilē par tirangā jhānas phaharatas hai. 'The tricoloured flag is waving (in the air) over the red-fort'.

Onomat.

**phaharas**

'to hoist, wave'. sarī karāṁ pāṣīka phaharasīṁ. 'The fort-men leaped and danced, displaying exercises of various kinds'. (Mānas.1.302-4). 15 āgaṣṭ 1947 ko apna ā sāgas deśāpar phahā phumkasāla legegas. 'On August 15, 1947, the Indian flag would wave over the land, she was told'. (Jveśalāmukhī 313).

See prec.

**phumkar**

'to make a hissing sound by the mouth'. taba cale bāna karāla; phumkarata jama bahu byaśāla. 'Then the terrible arrows sped forth hissing like so many serpents'. (Mānas.-3.20-1).

Skt. pustkasra.

**phusphusas**

'to mutter'. sarā sar galat hai sarā sar galat hai- suri bhī do ek afsar phusphusāye. 'Absolutely wrong, absolutely wrong muttered other officers'. (Jveśalāmukhī 313).

Skt. phussu 'hissing, whispering'.

**phusk**

1. to blow air. masaka phŭskā maku meru urasī. 'Mount meru be blown away by a puff of wind discharged from the mouth of a mosquito'. (Mānas.2.232-3). 2. to blow air uttering hymns. mantra phŭskasā. 3. to blow conch shell. sāṃkha phŭskasā. 4. to fan the fire. asg phŭskasā. 5. cause to burn. sigṛṭ phŭskkte piste cale jāste hai. 'Smoking cigarettes he goes away'. (Manu-śya ke rusp.6).
Skt. *phutka 'blowing'; Pkt. phurêkash; f. 'blowing',
P. pêkân.

phek
1. to throw. mere samam pêko mat. 'Do not throw away my articles'. yaha sunatehis una mahara'ja ne brâmhasa ke sira par cager pêka mairi. 'Having heard this, the king threw his (staff) adorned with flowers on the head of the brâmha'. (HKK.11). sir para pêkewa. 'To throw on or towards the head'. (HSEHP.185). tarmgo se pêki; mami ek. 'The billows cast a radiance jewel'. 2. to scatter. khel me bhi pêkena. 3. to waste. paisa pêkena. 'Waste money'.

Skt. *pêkn 'throw'; N. pêkm.

bak
1. to talk uselessly. mukhare batak kubola. 'Talks uselessly bad words'. (Jasycslis). pâgali: sis kois antar më bâthi: jaise anudin bakti. 'Some one within me, like a crazy maid doth always sit and talk deliriously'. (Kasmasyanis: 105). krodu me vah kitai: his gasliyâ: bak gaya. 'He told many abusive words in anger'. (Nâmsaya ke rusp.8). 2. to babble. jisha hu: na jaspyo narsa baky o: su basu mai. 'My tongue has not repeated your name but has babbled nonsense'. (Vinay. 261). phir abhasv asaphalatsar kis gashta kaun kahâ: baktas. 'Who would have babbled then about the tale of life's defaults dearth and deficiencies'. (Kasmasyanis: 37). 3. to rebuke. use tokne par vah khus bakan. (Naiyshasmiyâ. Aug.70.40).

Skt. *bak 'chatter'; Pkt. bakkara 'laughter'; P. baknias 'to prattle'.

ba ka s
caus. syamso kachu bola bakanâvata. 'Causes S. to talk somethin g'. (Susr).

bakar
1. to speak out one's defeats; jasoda: uskhala bâ:nhai sasma, dakhau mathati, mukhâtaj kachu baksat gârij: dai lai narsa. J. tying S. the mortar..., churns the curd and calls the name' (Susr.379). 2. to confess (guilt) with out any pressure,
 jab mantra phara; kase jasyaga; tab jo cor hogi; vah aspase asp bakarega. 'When the mantra will be recited, those who are thief, shall himself confess'. (HS).

Ext. form of bak.

batsa
1. to make one know by telling, explain. yah kiske liye batasa to. 'Tell me for whose dear sake is all this meant'. (Kasmas-yami: 146). ma¡ne do bar batasayas. 'I have explained twice'.

2. to tell, speak. bahut pushh-ne par his vah kuch batastas x hai. 'If (you) ask repeatedly he speaks out something'.

3. to point out. busjhasta citrakus̄ta kaha jehi teh muni baslakamed batasya. 'When the inquired about the C., the saint boys pointed out'. (Gistavali: 2.62). satgurus da∫; batasya. 'To her Satgurus had pointed out'. (Miras): batasas; hai vismrti kar marag. 'Leads to the pathway of forgetfulness'. (Kasmas-yami: 49).

Skt. vartta: 'tadings', vasrttas: 'livelihood, business';

Pkt. vattas: 'talk, event, thing'.

batiyas
'to talk' ghants̄ batiyas̄ hai. 'She was talking for hours'. (Satgista-varṣ-119). dhage chisre batiyaso mat. 'Do not talk slowly'. (Ham vispasyis: 520).

Bast 'talk, matter, thing'.

batlas 'to point out, to say'. ma¡ne islie batlas diyas. 'That is why I pointed (you) out'. (Adhikasr: 26). tum apne ko jisvan ka; pratinidhi batlaste. 'You want to say you are life's representative'. (Rajat sikhar: 58).

See bata.

bicasak 'to be startled'. is ghar ko to dekhte his ve bicasak jasyega. 'He will be startled seeing the house'. (Kyasbhulii: 170).

Skt. vicakita 'to startle'.

bicas 'to startle, make wry (face)'. muh̄a bicasna; 'To make a wry face'. (Idiomastic).

See prec.
1. to think. tehī khala paśchila bayaru sābhāsra; taspa
nāpa mili mantra bicasrās. 'Recalling the old grudge the
wretch conspired with the hermit-king and contrived a plot
for the extermination of the enemy'. (Maṇas.1.170-4).
2. to make an effort. jisko aśas aśadhy bicārtaṁ hai, so udyaṅ
gī se kaṁ saṁktas hai. 'If a thing is impracticable for a lazy
person, he can do it provided he makes an effort'. (Upaniṣa- 
kathās DHPL-p.118).

Skt. vicaṁra 'pondering'.

bīst

'(time) to pass away'. dekhatā rasghabarā, prataspā, bīste samaspā
paspa. 'Seeing the splendor of R. Sin's afflictions passed
away'. (Vinay.74). bīst gayaṁ bāhū him. 'Many a frozen age
has passed'. (Yugavani.12).

Skt. vṛttā 'completed, passed, elapsed (of time)'; Pkt.
vattā-.vattā-, vittā-. 'passed, gone away, completed, dead';
P. bītasūṇaṁ 'to pass (time)'.

bitaś

tr. 'to pass time'. avaguna amīta bītaiho. 'Bring my unmeasur-
red vices to an end'. (Vinay.220). kisiṁ tathā rast bītaiho.
'Somehow spent the night'.

See bīst.

budbudaś

'to mutter, jabber'. aur mānī jo gasyaṁ, svadharm nibhayaṁ,
budbud thas budbudāyaṁ. 'And whatever I sang, (simply) I acc-
complished my own duty, (I was) a bubble (so) I muttered'. (Cas-
krhemā,155).

Skt. *buda buda 'murmur', Onomato.-cf. N. budbudaupa -
& 'to mutter, grumble'.

baitha

1. to sit. baitha bhanvara kuca nasṛṁga baisī; laṅge makhā
ucaṛiṁ raṁga dhariṁ. 'The bee (the king) sat on your
breasts as in an orange orchard; his nails scratched you and
the red lines appeared'. (Padumavati.57.3). ham subsh se
yahiṁ baithā hai. 'I have been sitting here since morning'.
2. to be set. ched mē kīśīl baithaṁ. 'The peg is set in the
hole'. 3. to be accomplished to do a work. kasm me hasth baithnas.

Skt. upavista(aphesis after voicing of p. in MIA).

baur

'to blossom (mango or neem)', baurane ko asura askul. 'The mango trees are anxious to blossom'. (Reputa: 39).

Skt. vakul, H. bakul, baur.

baura:

'to become mad'. sunahu naththi mana jareta tribida jura, karata phirata baurasi. 'Listen master, my mind is burning with the three fevers and acting like some lunatic it wanders' (Vinay: 31). vas khaaye baurasta hai ya paye baurasi. 'By taking that (Dhatura seeds) one goes mad, but by having this (gold) one goes mad'. (Bhatis).

Skt. vastula 'crazy', vastusla 'mad'; MIA. vasula - 'perplexed, mad' < vyaskula. H. basula.

bhag


bhag:

1. to run away. ruci bhasvati, bhagati bhagohi samunashi amita anbhasi: 'Pleasant wishes flee afeared, countless unpleasant onex come forward'. (Vinay: 195). banduk dekhte his sab bhanga. 'The moment they saw gun, all ran away.

2. to move, fly. bhanga kye ho, jura baithkar baste karo.

bhaga:

caus. 1. to run. kuthe ko bhaga: 'Run the dog'. 2. to drive away. darasa bhuskha lagsai argana bhuskahi detta bhagasi. (Kasamidhi). 3. to disperse. andhakar ko dusr bhagastis. 'Like a beam of radiance she dispels. (Kasmyaras: 112).

Skt. bhagna 'broken', 'torn, defeated, lost'; Pa. bhagga 'broken, Pkt. bhagga- 'broken, fled', Ap. bhagga, cf. N. bhagga

bhatek

1. to roam. taha taha torani takata uluska jyo bhataki kutaru kotra gahai. 'Therefrom did I return, as the owl on seeing the sun roams back to shelter in the hollow of a tree'. (Vinay.
222). 2. to wander. bhus bhatakas asti liye. 'I am wandering with my existence'. (Kasmaranyas 74). pustakas - lay me ghususgat aslmariyam me his bhatakisga. 'I shall enter the library only,(and) I shall wander about only amidst books'. (Casr kheme). ek pasu bhatak jasyas. 'An animal would wander'. (Asatsph 63).

Skt. bhata 'sudden movement or noise'. G.i bhat 'suddenly' ext.-kk-s. bhat karm.

bhatkas

bharak

1. to flare up. jeb casraron taraph hisas kis asg bharak uthis ho. (Jvaslasmukhi 233). 2. to be startled. 3. to be angry.

svaya sevak usi ke bhasan se bharake. 'The volunteers were aroused to action by his speeches'. (Jvaslasmukhi 118). 4. to increase.

Skt. bhata 'sudden movement or noise'; H. bhar 'crackle, rush'-ext- kk-s. Pkt. bhadaka 'noise'; H. bharak 'flash, display'. (CDIAL).

bhabhak

1. to flare up, burst suddenly in to flame. bhabhakata taraphata sroptita mai tana nash ho parata nihastrau. (Ssur.9-159).

bhabhak rehes hai krodhe agni se maasnava antara. 'Flaming anger burns in his mind'. (Rajat sikhar 61). 2. to be provoked, burst in te a fit of fury.

Onomat. Skt. bhavh 'blaze'; ext.-kk-f. 'flare'; P. bhabak f. 'flare' (CDIAL).

bharakas

See bharakas.

bhisgas

'to drench, make wet, put in water'. kapre bigas do. 'Drench the clothes'. canar biganam. 'Put the grams in water'.

Denom. bhisgas 'wet'. Skt. abhysanga 'smearing, wetting' cf. abhayanga-anj).

bhisg

'to get wet, be soaked, be drenched'. tum baraso, bhisege mere tan. 'You rain your kindness, my body will be drenched'. (Casrkheme 66).
Skt. *bhigyagna 'smeared, wet'; P. bhīgagnas 'to get wet'.

bhīṣa
1. to be diffused, spread. jahar rag rag me bhīsagnayā hai. 'The poison diffused in each vein'.
2. to make moist, smear. kōvala kari; kōvala ranga bhīṣmī. 'She was like a tender lotus bud diffused with colour (love)'. (Padumāvatī; 59.3).

See prec.

bhūga
'to endure, suffer, experience'. hama tau paspa kiyo bhūgatai ko. 'We have committed the sin, who(else) will suffer?'
(Susr). itihās se laane kas natisjas paskistam ne bhūgatas aur bhūgatagās. 'Pakistan suffered and will suffer as the result of (her) fighting with the history'. (Sārīka; 137-71)

Skt. bhukta.

bhūgata
caus.

bhog
1. to experience. jo kuch bhognai badas hai, bhogege. 'We will undergo whatever we are fated to undergo'. (Godasn 355).
2. to tolerate.
3. to enjoy. yaha astma; moha awastha; me karma rahita parama ananda bhognai hai. 'In illusion the soul remains inactive and enjoys the sensual pleasures'. (PP. 191).

sadiyo tak bhogai nava nādhukās vaibhava bara. 'New honey will be enjoyed for centuries to come' (Yugvāsa; 12).

Skt. bhoga 'enjoyment, use, possession'.

bhūgas

bhūgas
caus.

bhaṅk
1. to bark. ahdhīn reṣṭ ko kutte bhaṅkne lage. 'In the midnight the dogs started barking'.
2. to talk too much unnecessarily. kyo bhaṅkte ho. 'Why are you talking unnecessarily so much'.

Onomatō.

mādṛas
1. to fly around something. naṁna kaunīyān bhai mādoras-ḥī. '(My) eyes become kingfishers and hover'. (Padmāvatī 401.6).
 kokil kis kaskalis brithas hi ab kaliyo par maqaras-tis.
 'The cuckoos notes melodious were in vain hovering impa-
ioned over the budled blooms'. (Kasmasyanis 175). 2. to move
around some one. abhay vardha: esla; gayas, bajaiyas ri me
karuyasamiti kis sabhasye hua; kartis thi maqarahastas rahas.
 'Abhay had gone to wardha and was loitering around the leader's
s' camp with great reverence and devotion he used to watch 
them going to and coming from the committee room'. (Jvasla:
khis.35). 3. to move nearly (some one). unkis gah-nes chasyas
hamesre des par bhi maqaras rahi thi. 'The shadow (of dang-
er) now it was spreading to our country'. (Jvasla:skhis. 23)
4. to crowd. spurn rucil ban kar maqaras vikirna. 'Crow-
d to the mind like taste ungratified'. (Kasmasyanis.160).

Cf. Skt. manfala 'circle', 'circular'.

maPN
1. to gild, cover, têbul par kapras maPNas. 'To cover the
table with a cloth'. 2. to attach lather on the face of a
drum. give a coating. dusdhabhastakis donis daikhau sone coco
maPNasau. 'I shall give you leaf-cup-ful, rice and fix a
coating over your bead'. (Gista;valis.6.19). 3. to impose,
impute. ab to asp saras doš mujh par his maPNhe. 'Now you
will put all the blame on me'.

Skt. *madh 'cover'; Pkt. maPNhia 'covered, set', P.
maPNnas.

maPNvas:

Caus.

maPNK
1. to become frustrated. tehi para carheu madamu mane maSKhas-
'The God of love climbed up to it, being frustrated'. (Masnas.
1.87-1). 2. to become angry. sund pana sakala bhupsa abhila-
se; bhara maSKhas atisya mana maSKhe. 'Hearing the vow all the
princes were filled with longing, while those who prided on
their valour felt very indignant'.(Masnas.1.250-3).

Cf. Skt. mraksya 'ill feeling', maSKa 'concealing of
one's own vices'; Fa. makkha 'anger'.
to be mad, be intoxicated. karamabhumi kali janama kusangati masti bimoha mada masti. Through taking birth in the dark age in this land in which one gets the fruits of his actions, and in the company of bad people, my reasoning is maddened with pride and delusion.(Vinay.233).

Skt. matta 'delighted, intoxicated'; Pa. Pkt. matta 'intoxicated, proud'; P. matt 'foolish', mattas 'intoxicated'.

to be intoxicated. nayana sajela tana thara thara kaapita; majabi khasa misna janu mapi. 'Her' eyes were wet with tears and (her) body violently shook like a fish which had got intoxicated by sucking the scum raised by the first monsoon'. (Manas.2.54-2).

See prec.

mit 1. to effaced or erased. kuch din baad unkas nasam mitesgas. 'His name will be erased!'. bid bid tak mit kar hilo ek uthas gayas sasgar akul me. 'Even the bubbles being erased a wave rose up (and) went to be boundless sea'. (ALmH. Hiraj. 77). 2. to be obliterated. sumrata jati mita srana bharu.

That he whose very thought relieves the great toll of transmigration'. 3. to be destroyed. mita doṣa dukha dasrida dasvas. 'The fire of my errors, sorrows and indigence has been quenched'. (Manas.2.102-3). 4. to cease to exist. taje carna ajahuna mitata nita bahibo tasius kero. 'Yet today even she, since leaving (the lords) feet, has never ceased to flow'. (Vinay.87).

Skt. mṛṣṭa 'rubbed, washed, pure'; Pa. māṭha 'wiped, polished, pure'; cf. Pkt. mitṭijai 'is wiped out', P. mitnas 'to wipe out'.

met 1. to clean by rubbing ksaṛi, efface. tustis tilaka gas meti. '(Her) nosering was broken and the mark (on her forehead) effaced'. (Padumavati 49.7). 2. to separate, scare away. mete yah sanghara. 'This conflict will be over'. (Ham vispas
1. to beslaver, supplicate meekly. ye lalcah dhiri:re ririyas-
tis. 'Being enticed she supplicates'. (ALHK. Pant.119). 2. to weep. asg ko asisatis hai= vah, jise asgko dekhkar ririyas-
-nas cashie kyoki abhi uske bhistarki: asg bujh jasyegis aur
vah ho jasyegis ky: 'She blesses the fire,(she) who ought
to weep on seeing the fire since the fire within her will
soon be extinguished and she will become what'. (Ajabis 40).
3. to talk in a very submissive manner.


3. to stop. |5ri*ti
\[\text{sapno se nahl a rujthif. 'iven la dreams the love is not stopped'. (Hsras saptakSl)\]

Skt. rusta 'angry'; Pa.,Pkt. ru\[\text{t}h\]a; P.ru\[\text{t}th\]nas 'to be
angry'.

1. to bray (donkey's noise). \[\text{t}iska\]: saba dhun kar chenuk kharr
r\[\text{e}k\]te asyas. 'Listening to his voice D. donkey came braying'.
(Lallu). 2. to sing in very bad voice. par hamsre rasu bhis
jab r\[\text{e}k\]te hai. 'But when our R. begins to sing (in his) bad
voice'. (Prat\[\text{e}p\]nasrasyan).

Onomato. Skt. \[\text{re}nk\] of. G. r\[\text{e}k\]ro 'lowing,blitting';
M. \[\text{re}kn\] 'to grunt'.

1. to rub with a file to soften,shorten. 2. to sharpen an
instrument. asri; retas: 3. to cut slowly. tumne mere sasth
bhalasi; ki; hai ya; ultis; churi; se meras; galas; retas; hai.
'Have you done me a favour or have you cut my throat with
the blunt edge of a knife?' (Goda 378).

Skt. retra 'perfumed powder'; H. ret, retis 'sand, file'.

lata:
1. to trample under feet. 2. to kick. 3. to massage by
walking along the body of a man lying on the bed so as to
relieve him of tiredness. (Western use HSS.) 4. (fig.) to
harass, make one tired.

Skt. *lattas 'foot, kick'; Pkt. lattas latias f. 'blow
with the heel'; s. lata. f. 'foot, leg, kick'; p. latt f. 'leg'.

latiya:
1. to trample, press with feet. 2. to kick, severely, punish.
ise khub latiyaso, tab manega; 'Punish him severely he
will obey'. (HSS).

See prec.

lathiy:
'to abuse. gobar ne caupal se horisko asias lathas kis
becasras svarthbhisru busphas ruassas ho gayas. 'When
Gobar got home he sat in to hori so heatedly that the poor
old man was almost in tears'. (Goda 350).

See lata.

lalac
1. to be tempted. dekhas baune jalanichi kas sasi chuane ko
lalacasas. 'You saw the dwarf sea's tempting of touching
the moon'. (Assus 77). 2. to envy. jahi lakhata lalacata
surarasja. 'Seeing which the king of gods envies'. (Baghurasj
3. to feel greedy.

Skt. laslasa.

lalasa:
cus. 'to tempt'. baara baara lalacata saishha kari. '(It)
tempts again and again with desires'. (Sur 1074). nashta,
hasatha kachu nashi lage laslaca lalacasa. 'O lord, due
to greediness I become tempted, but I could get nothing'. (Vin-
ay 276). sur lakacata swayem haate udhara ki sur. 'Then
tempt'st me and then dost withdraw thyself altogether, out of my
laharas

1. to move with the stream of wind. nascta: girta: laharta: 
thirta: (Kavita: sur kavita: 36). 2. to blow (wind), rise 
and fall like waves. ab to nadi laharta: hai. 'Now the river 
is blowing'. 3. to swirl. jisme' svapno ki jivat-lame laharta: 
this. 'With flames of dreams swirling therein'. (Chidan-
bara: Samdes). 4. to flutter. van asvegas mrdu malayaj as 
laharata: apna: marna bair. 'His smooth hair fluttering he 
will come to me'. (Kasmayam: 153). 5. to be embellished. 

lahar

Ujaya tumharsi me ishare. 'Let your victory be embellishe 
in them Sky'. (Miralis Airaidahana: 44). 6. to swell.

Skt. lahar =f. 'large wave'; H. lahar 'wave'.

Not attested in Sur and Tulsi.

sathiya:

1. to be of sixty year of age. sasthas so pasthas. (Proverb) 
2. to become old. 3. to become ineffective (of brain). due to 
old age. tumharsi: to aila sathiya: gai: hai. 'Your intelli-
gence has become ineffective'.

H. sath 'sixty'.

sapanas

'to dream'. tum to dinbhar ba the sapanaste ho. 'You are 
dreaming through out the day'. tr. show dreams.

sapanas 'dream'. Skt. svapna.

sudhar

1. to be repaired. maslin sudharega. 'The machine will be 
repaired'. 2. to become reformed. satha sudharahi satasam-
gati pasi. 'Though contact with the virtuous even the wicke 
get reformed'. (Mamas. 1.3-5). van asdmi: ab nahis sudharega: 
'That man will not be rectified now'. 3. to improve. aba mon-
liko sudharas. 'Now improve mine also'. (Vinay.271).

Skt. *suddhakasa 'making clean'; P. sudharna: 'to 
repair'.

sudha

1. to mend, rectify. tuma sudhasri aye sada: sabaki: sabaha: 
bidhi. 'You have in every way ever improved the condition of 
all men'. (Vinay.271). 2. to root out the bad qualities. 3.
to correct the mistakes (writings etc.) - lisai janama.

Sudhatri. 'Get your life rectified'. (Sutr. 7.3).

See prec.

to soak up the watery substance - jasu prasada janami.

Sokhtaj hat. 'Flour absorbs ghee'.

Skt. Suska, cf. *sosya 'to be dried', asosya 'not drying up'.

1. to purify, refine - siya lai sodhati tiyana tanani lagani.

Sudhati. *It was as if you have gathered now (in you) the plainness of the world*. (Bisikapiya: 2.5). 4. to discharge a debt. 5. to correct, amend. 6. to settle after calculation.

sviskrar

1. to accept. *kisko sviskrar, kisko inkasre*. 'To whom shall I accept (and) whom shall I refuse?* (Casr Khme: 41). bas usko his sviskrar. that. *I had accepted that one (which you had given me)*. (Ti:tra: saptak 21). 2. to confess.
harbaras
'to be perplexed, startled'. didhi rastme harbaras kar
uth baithis. '(I) sat up startled in the middle of the night'
(Ajnabi.56).

Skt. hadabada 'confusion', H. harbari; f. 'confusion';
P. harbarasuna: 'to hurry'.

hathiyas
1. to take by hand, hold. kuch afsar sakte aise hai ju kuch
miltas hai, hathiyaste hai. 'There are some such officers
who take hold of anything that is available'. 2. to
occupy other's thing, grab. vah maj-duur amir kis jamisn
hathiyasas. 'That labourer grabbed the the land of the
rich man'. 3. to bring under one's control. usne samsthas
ko hathiyas liyas. 'He brought the organisation under his
control'.

Skt. hasta 'hand'; Pkt. hattha, H. hasth.

hitas
1. to be favourable, be beneficial. brashmana jyō ugilyo
uragarsi hai tyō his tihasre hiye na hitai hai. 'As Garuda
once spewed forth a Brashman, so will I prove of little
profit to your belly'. (Kavi:tavali.7.102). 2. to be in
the mood of love. bādhyo dekhi syamako parabasa gopis
parama hitasn: 'Seeing Syam in the bondage of someone's
love the cowmaid became happy'. (Suir). 3. to be affectionate.
alse karama anahi prabhu mere jaste tumki hitaihai.
'I am so fortunate that I shall be affectionate to you'.
(Suir).

Skt. hita.