

Chapter IIIInitial Vowels.

29. The a- in the initial syllable followed by a single consonant generally remains in kām, e.g.

kar	'corns in hands and feet'	(kadara)
kalāh	'pitcher'	(kalaśa)
karāt	'saw'	(karapatra)
kare	'a big iron vessel'	(kaīāfa)
kapāl	'fore head, fortune'	(kapāla, the skull bone).
kath	'mat'	(kata)
saye	'bird'	(catāka > *catākika)
sar	'slap'	(capeta)
san	'person'	(jana)
tagār	'a kind of flower'	(tagara)
taṅāl	'bamboo withe'	(tamāla)
thal	'place'	(sthala) cf. M. thal
nal	'reed'	(nala)
phaṭā	'slate'	(phalaka)
barāl	'a kind of wasp'	(varata)
bhaarā	'a large bee'	(bhamaraka) cf. M. bhōvrā.
ḥahā	'hare'	(śasaka)
ḥar	'arrow'	(śara)
ḥare	'a tray'	(*śarāvikā, śarāva 'a dish, a plate')
xapāth	'oath'	(śapatha)
xan xutā	'hempen thread'	(śana-sūtra) cf. pa. sana.
xahās	'easy'	(xajja sahaja, naturai)
but āstā	'foolish boy' cf. e.M.B. ājal, ājulī < *aju < rju - Dr.Chatterji.	
āltā	'a kind of dye'	(alakta) cf. e.M.B. āitā.

30. In words of originally two or more syllables a - followed by two consonants or a consonantal nucleus is changed to - ā when the following conjuncts are reduced to a single consonant. If the conjuncts are made up of a nasal and a consonant the nasal is dropped and the following consonant remains, e.g.

ātāl	'loft in a house' (attāla) cf. kon. atligā < attālikā; Guj. atāri, atālī 'balcony'; Hin. atāri 'terrace'
āt	'source, end of a thread' - (anta)
ārāl	'in the midst' (antarāla)
āg.	'the force part' (agra).
ās	'the glow of fire' (arci) cf. M. āc
āsni	'sty' (āñjana) cf. st. coll. āñnāi.
ākhar	'alphabet, hand-writing' (aksara)
kāke	'comb' (kaṅkatikā) cf. st. coll. kākei.
kākh	'side' (kakeṣa)
kāikrāl	'a bitter fruit used as vegetable' (karkatikā-) cf. M. kon. kākdī 'cucumber' Hin. kākdī.
kālā	'deaf' (kalla)
kātā	'thorn' (kaṅṭaka) cf. M. kātā.
kāpur	'cloth' (karpata)
kāhā	'piece' (khaṇḍa)
khāgri	'reed' (khaḍga) cf. Bg. khāgrā.
gāb	'to be heated and decomposed by means of fermentation' (garbha) cf. kon. gābu 'conception'; gāb 'embryo'
gās	'tree' (gaccha) cf. Bhoj. gāch.
gādhā	'ass' (gardhaba)
gāgāl	'a kind of fish' (gargala)
Sāk	'round shaped heap of corn, wheel'. cf. kumārora sāk 'the wheel of a potter (ak cakra) cf. M. cāk 'wheel' cf. Pk. AP. cakka.

dār	'teeth'	(dañstrā) cf. PA. dāṭhā.
dāpni	'a kind of mirror used in ceremonial purpose'	(darpaṇa).
pākri	'the asvatha tree'	(parkaṭī) cf. Bhoj Pākadi
pākhā	'wing'	(pakṣa)
pāghā	'the tying rope of cattle'	(pragrahā)
bāsā	'young one; a term of endearment'	(vatsa) cf. PK. vaccha
bāsā	'barren'	(vandhyā)
bāklā	'cover of a book'. cf. bākāl 'bark of a tree or cover of a fruit'	(valkala). cf. PK. vakkala.
bhāthi	'receding'	(bhraṣṭa).
bhāthi	'bellows'	(bhastrī).
bhākhri	'store house for rice' (bhakṣa - kāra, bhakṣa, food). cf. M	bhākar, bhākhri 'breed'
mār	'scum of boiled rice'	(maṇḍa). cf. Bhoj māḍ
mākrā	'spider'	(markaṭaka).
mākhā	'collection, multitude'	(makṣa); lāg 'reach' (lagna)
xāko	'small bridge'	(sañkranra).
xāthān	'ability'	(sañsthāna).
xāsā	As in bhāt xāsā 'the ready dish'	(sajja)
hāthā	'ladle'	(hastaka).
hāri	'a cooking pot, an earthen vessel'	(haṇḍikā). cf. M. haṇḍī; O. hāṇḍī; Bg. hāṇḍi

31. (a) In certain words of more than two syllables a- in the initial syllable followed by two consonants change to ā- only in a particular area (near Barpeta), e.g.

kakāl,	kākāl	'waist'	(kañkāla). cf. Bg. kākāl; st. coll. kākāl.
kapāh,	kāpāh	'cotton'	(karpāsa).
pathār,	pāthār	'meadow'	(praṣṭāra).
pasrā,	pāsrā	'wrapper'	(pracchada).

katri,	kātri	'knife'	(kartarikā). cf. kon. kātri 'scissors'
kaṁār,	kāmār	'blacksmith'	(karmakāra). cf. kon. kāmār, kāmāru.
sakāl,	sākāl	'slice'	(cakrala).

(b) Other examples showing absence of the change of a- to ā- when one of the double consonants in the succeeding syllable is dropped, e.g.

adā	'watery, not mixed with sufficient salt'	(andraka).
kaṁli	'blanket'	(kambala)
sabā	'chewing'	(carva). cf. kon. cābtā 'bites'.
sakh	'evil spirit, miser'	(yakṣa, attendants of kubera).
pakh	'fort-night'	(pakṣa).
baṁā	'load'	(vahya).
bakhlā	'a lump'	(valkala).
baṁār	'year'	(vatsara).
lag	'companion'	(lagnaḥ). cf. lag-bhāg 'companion; lage-bhāge 'jointly'.
xatra	'seventeen'	(sapta - daśa).

32. Sometimes ā - > u - or o - , e.g.

pun	'eighty'	(paṁa).
buṁ	'forest, grass'	(vana).
sob, sop	'all' cf. sop kām 'all works'	(sarva). cf. PK. savva; Hin. sab.
thum	'a bare trunk'	(stambha). cf. M. Thomb.
khum	'ability'	(kṣama).

33. In initial syllable - a - sometimes > -ā-, e.g.

dālā	'a flat bamboo basket'	(dalaka)
kārā	'thick, severe'	(kvatha). cf. M. kādhā 'decoction'.

kālā	'a kind of pulse'	(kalāya).
nārā	'stubble'	(nata]. cf. st. coll. narā.
hāldhi	'turmeric'	(haridrā) cf. PA. haliddā; kon. haladi.
xāddhā	'strong desire'	(śraddhā). cf. M. I. A. saddhā; Hin, C. sādhi 'wish'

34. O. I. A. ā- before a single consonant generally remains in kām, e.g.

ākāh	'sky'	(ākāśa).
kānā	'blind'	(kāṇa).
kāith	'a higher caste of Hindus'	(kāyastha). cf. Bg. kāyēt.
sāreni	'shrub'	(jhāṭa). cf. kon. jhāda.
tāuā	'a roasting pan'	(tāpaka). cf. kon. tavo; Hin. tavā
pāiāh	'rice boiled in milk with sugar'	(pāyasa).
bhāluk	'bear'	(bhāluka)
lāhā	'lac'	(lākṣā). cf. PA. lākhā.
xān	'whet stone'	(śāna). cf. kon. sāṇa.
xāun	'name of a month'	(śrāvāna).

35. O. I. A. ā - before conjunct consonants was shortened to a- which again became ā - in kām, when one of the following double consonant was dropped, e.g.

tāmā	'copper'	(tamba, tāmra)
bākhān	'praise'	(vakkhāna, vyākhyāna).
kāhā	'bell-metal'	(kaṇsa, kāṇsya). cf. Bg. kāśā.
ādā	'ginger'	(ādraka).

36. In certain words ā -> a -, e.g.

adā	'imperfectly roasted or dried'	(ārdra). cf. AP. adda
kalā	'black'	(kāla). cf. Bg. kālō; kon. kālō.
sāuār	'a chowrie'	(cāmara).

37. O. I. A. i - , ī - in initial syllables followed by a single or double consonants generally remain in kāṃ as - i , e.g.

indur	'rat'	(indūra).
indrā	'wall'	(indra gāra). cf. Bg. īdārā.
khin	'thin'	{ ksīna).
gid	'song'	(gīta).
sidro	'defect, fault'	(chidra).
zin	'digested'	(jīrṇa).
tikhā	'steel, anger, name of a person'	(tīkṣṇa). cf. PA. tikkha 'sharp'
thiknā	'address'	(sthitī). cf. thiknā sā 'to calculate future events'; cf. kon. thikāni, place (sthitī).
dimā	'egg'	(dimba).
dīā	'island in the middle of a river'	(dvīpa)
dighāl	'long'	(dīrghala).
nīam	'nimb tree'	(nimba).
niār	'fog'	(nihāra).
pihās	'demon, a devilish being'	(piśāca)
binākh	'destruction'	(vināśa).
likhā	'louse'	(likṣā). cf. PA. likkhā 'egg of a louse'
ximeli	'silk cotton tree'	(śālmālī). cf. PA. śīmbalī
xihā	'wick of a lamp'	(śikhā).
xindur	'vermilion'	(sindura)
him	'frost'	(hima).

38. O. I. A. -i - and sometimes - ī - before double consonants change into - e - in kāṁ, eg.

tetli	'tamarind'	(tintilī).
bəl	'a fruit'	(bilva)
ketār	'mucus of the eye'	(kiṭṭa)
perē	'squeezes, presses as oil out of seed'	(pīdyate)
hekti	'hiccough'	(hikkā - vṛtta)
xekā	'a lesion'	(śikṣā). cf. PA. sikkhā.

39. u -, ū - followed by one or double consonants have generally > u - in kāṁ, e.g.

ukā	'burnt straw carried about by wind, marsh - gas'	(ulkā)
udhān	'earthen support for cooking vessel'	(uddhāna, a fire place).
urāh	'bug'	(uddaṅśa). cf. M.I.A. uddaṅśa.
ukhni	'a kind of stick for threshing corn'	(ut - √khan). cf. AP. ukkhina
ultā	'reverse'	(ulluthāki). cf. kon. ulṭo.
kuisā	'a fish like the eel'	(kucika). cf. Bg. kūciyā, kūcō.
kurmā	'relative'	(kuṭṭambaka). cf. PK. kuṭṭamba. car. kuṭṭambā.
kumār	'potter'	(kumbha - kāra).
kur	'a puddle'	(kuṇḍa).
kukrā	'cock'	(kukkuṭa-ka). cf. PK. kukuḍa
kur	'body of the plough'	(kūṭa).
kumrē	'pumpkin'	(kuṣmāṇḍaka). cf. Bg. kumarā.
khurā	'hoof, hoof of a bedstead'	(khura).
gurā	'small particles, powder'	(guṇḍaka).
gu	'human excrement'	(gūtha). cf. M.I.A. gūha; kon. gu.
sukā	'sorrel'	(cukraka). cf. M. cukā.

sutā	'pretext'	(sūtraka)
thuh, thuth khuri	'spiting'	(thū thū). cf. kon.thū
thupā	'a heap of straw and cow-dung burnt to drive away mosquitoes'	(stūpa).
put as in put mur khā	'ša term of abuse'	(putra). cf. PK. putta. M. pūt.
puthi	'sacred book'	(pustaka). cf. M.I.A. potthao; M. O. Guj. pothī.
purān	'ancient'	(purāṇa). cf. Bhoj. purān.
puhān	'ceremony after conception'	(puṁsavana).
buk	'chest'	(bukka, heart).
bhūhrā	'any refuse'	(busa + pūra)
mukāl	'free'	(mukta). cf. kon. moklo; PK. mukkala.
muthā	'fist, handful'	(muṣṭi). cf. M.I.A. muṭṭhi; kon. mūt
rupā	'silver'	(rūpya)
luri	'an instrument made of bamboo and straw used in husking paddy'	(luṇḍikā)
xuthi, xuthā	'anything dried up'	(√sunṭh). cf. Hin. sūṭh; kon. sūṭhi 'dry ginger'
xudhā	'unmixed'	(śuddha).
hukār	'support in speech'	(huākāra).

40. O. I. A. - u - , - ū - sometimes become - a - in kām. before double and sometimes single consonants. The double consonants are reduced to a single consonant, e.g.

akni	'louse'	(utkuṇa). cf. st. coll. okani.
adāl	'a kind of tree'	(uddāla).
kaśā	'a bundle'	(kūrca). cf. PA. koccha; kon. kucci 'shavelings' ; N. kuco 'brush'.
kadāl	'spade'	(kuddāla). cf. W. kudāl; st. coll. kodāl.

kakh	'side of the abdomen'	(kukṣi).
kase	'shrinks'	√kuñc
khapā	'lock of hair'	(kṣumpṛa)
gaphli	'horse's mane'	(gumpha)
ganthā	'gloomy'	(gulaa + avasthā).
dharā xāp	'a non-poisonous snake'	(duṇḍubha)
dablā	'weak'	(dūrbala)
dhāhā	'smoke'	(dhūmaka).
bhakh	'hunger'	(bubhukṣā). cf. AP. bhukṣha.
mag	'foolish'	(magdha). cf. PK. mogga.
mathā	'a fragrant grass'	(mustā). cf. M.I.A. moṭhā; M. moth, mothā.
but, goph	'moustache'	(gumpha)

41. O. I. A. s - followed by a single or double consonants becomes e -, e.g.

erā	'castor-oil plant'	(eranda).
eghra	'eleven'	(ekādaśa).
kerā	'squint-eyed'	(kekara).
khṛ	'straw'	(kheṭa).
selā	'follower, attendant'	(ceṣṭaka). cf. PK. ceḍa; M. celā; kon. ceḍo 'a man servant'.
seu	'a portion cut off'	(cheda).
selā	'scarf'	(cela).
teṣ	'blood'	(tejas).
dehā	'body'	(deha).
perā	'box'	(peṣṭaka)
pekhān	'dance of a peacock'	(preṅkhā)
phen	'foam'	(phena).
behār	'mustard seed'	(vesavāra).
berā	'fence'	(veṣṭa). cf. PK. vedha.

bēlā	'time'	(velā). cf. kon. vēlu.
bherā	'ran'	(bhēdra).
bhekli	'frog'	(bheka).
bhebā	'amazed'	(bhetavya).
mēlki	'a member of a sitting'	(mela).
reghā	'a mark, a line'	(rekhā).
xetā	'pale'	(śveta) cf. PA. seta.
but. bed	'the vedas'	(veda).

42. O. I. A. e - of eka - > ā - in kām, e.g.

ākādehi	'the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight'	(ekādaśī).
āk	'one'	(eka).
āklā	'single, alone'	(ekala). cf. kon. eklo

43. O. I. A. ai -> M. I. A. e -> e - in kām, e.g.

kēut	'a caste'	(kaivarta). cf. PA. kevatta
tāl	'oil'	(tella, taila)
zēth	'a month'	(jyais̥ṭha).
bēs	'barber'	(vejja, vaidya). cf. boid 'physician'.

44. The sound - group - aya - in initial syllables > - e -, e.g.

tera	'thirteen'	(teraha, trayo -dāsa).
xetli	'bed'	(śayana + talikā).

45. O. I. A. 0 - before single or double consonants generally becomes a - .

Only in a few words 0 - remains as - 0 -, e.g.

kalā	'lap'	(kroḍa). cf. St. coll. kolā
kar	'bud'	(kora).
kalthi	'the soft belly part of a fish'	(kela + aṣṭhi).
kāual	'soft, tender, immature'	(komala). cf. M. Kōvlā.

khalā	'shell of a cocoanut'	(khola).
kharā	'lane'	(khora).
gabār	'cow-dung'	(govara).
gaīā √mār	'condense'	(gotra).
sakhā	'sharp'	(cokṣa).
saxnā	'a kind of tree'	(śebhāñjana).
zan	'moon'	(jyotsnā). cf. PK. jonhā
zarā	'joint'	(joda).
dalā	'palanquin'	(dolā).
pharā, phāhrā	'boil'	(sphoṭaka).
bhalā	'simple'	(bahulaka). cf. kon. bhoḷo.
lahā	'iron'	(loha).
xalā	'toothless'	(M.I.A. sella)
xatā	'stream'	(srota). cf. Bhoj. sotā.
but.		
kāhā, kōh	'inner pulp of a fruit'	(kosa).
dol	'rope'	(dora).
goru	'cow'	(go - rūpa).
sogi	'an ascetic'	(yogī).
thoth	'beak'	(troti). also thathā
		'the mouth portion of a fish'.
bhog	'enjoyment'	(bhoga).
moh	'affection'	(moha, infatuation).
xoth	'a swelling disease'	(śoṭha).
46.	O. I. A. au - > M. I. A. o - > kām o - , sometimes a - , e.g.	
okhud	'medicine'	(auśadha).
kophin	'a small strip of cloth worn between the thighs'	(kaupīna).
but.		
xanā	'gold'	(sauvarṇa). cf. St. coll. xon.

garā 'fair' (gauraka). cf. kon. goro; M. gorā

au -> u - in

zuli 'wallet' (jhaulika). cf. M. jholī.

xnāg 'joy, happiness' (saubhāgya). cf. Hin. sohāg, suhāg.

47. O. I. A. - ava - , upā -> u - , a - respectively in kām in certain words, e.g.

nun 'salt' (lavāṇa). cf. O. nūṇa; PA. loṇa;
Bhoj. nūn.

azā 'teacher', village physician' (upādhyāya; cf. AP. ujjhā.

but. thok 'bunch of fruits' (stavaka)