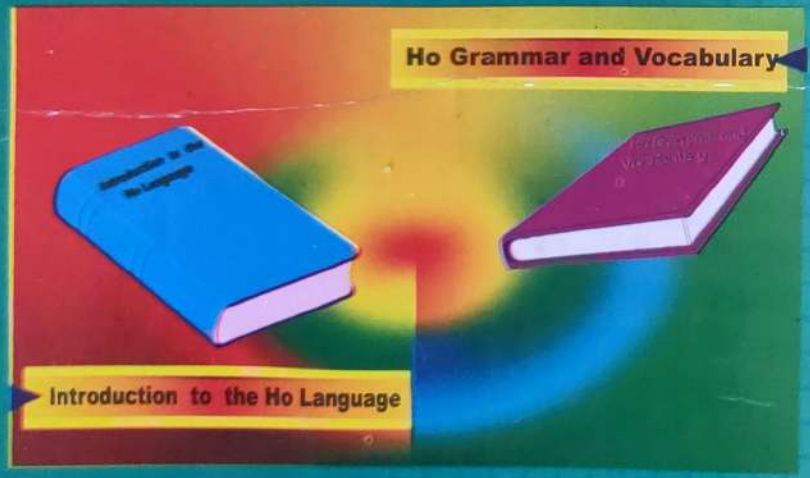
Fr. John Deeney S. J. is one of the most eminent scholars of the tribal languages of Jharkhand. His contribution to Ho, an Austro-asiatic language of the state, is very important.

The revised and enlarged edition of Ho-English Dictionary of Fr. John Deeney is the most comprehensive dictionary published so far. It is not only a boon to those who want to learn and expand their knowledge of the Ho language, but also to the present generation of the Ho people for acquiring a correct and deep knowledge of their mother tongue.

Dr. Dineshwar Prasad
Ex. Prof., H.O.D. - Hindi Department,
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HO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

J. DEENEY, S.J.

HO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



J. DEENEY, S.J.

CPR



Fr. John Deeney, sj was born in Philadelphia, USA in the year 1921. He joined the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in 1939. Before coming to India he acquired an M.A. in Philosophy from Boston College. He came to India in 1949 where he did his theological studies in Poona and in Kurseong. He was ordained a Catholic Priest on Nov. 21st 1952. He was appointed Headmaster of St. Xavier's High School, Lupungutu (near Chaibasa) from July 1955 until June 1962. Since then he has spent his whole life in the Chaibasa area working with the Ho language. Besides the Dictionary he has, also written a "Ho Grammar and Vocabulary" and "Introduction to the Ho Language" which gives another approach to learning the language. Along with Mr. Dhanur Singh Purty he has translated the New Testament of the Bible into Ho language along with other texts needed for Catholic religious services. He was awarded Indian citizenship in 1991. He and Mr. Purty are now engaged in translating the Old Testament of the Bible into the Ho language.

INIGO NIWAS
c/o
LUPUNGUTU

HO-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

NEW EDITION – 2005
REVISED AND ENLARGED

Director
Loyola Hall, P.B. 153,
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand 831001

J. DEENEY, S.J.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1978 I put out a Ho-English Dictionary. For some time now that has been out of print, so now I have prepared this new completely revised and enlarged edition, keeping the same basic format as the previous dictionary. As I explained in the first edition, the dictionary started as a personal effort putting words on 3" by 5" cards for my own benefit. In the process along with the definition I would often add some other helpful data in connection with that word. Presuming that what I found helpful would also be helpful to others who use the dictionary I have retained these added notes.

I have been working with the Ho language now for over 50 years. I was given a copy of Burrow's Ho Grammar when I came to Chaibasa to stay for a month in Dec., 1952. Quickly I picked up how the language hangs together, and I already knew much Ho when I was appointed Headmaster of St. Xavier's High School, Lupungutu, in July, 1955, a position I was to hold for 7 years. During the half century since I came to Lupungutu as Headmaster, I have always been busy working with the Ho language, which also facilitated my receiving Indian citizenship, for which I am very happy and proud.

I have great admiration for the Ho language and the Ho people. My early training before coming to India involved deep immersion into the Grammar of English, Latin, Greek, French, and the ancient Gaelic language of my Irish ancestors, then after coming to India I studied Hindi. I struggled with these languages. However I found the Ho language so logical, so regular that it seemed to just come to me. Right from the start learning Ho was a labour of love for me. This language is a highly developed language, which has evolved with great ingenuity. It has characteristics which enable it to express ideas very succinctly. Some



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such characterists are the -*p*- infix to express reciprocity, the -*n*- infix making verbs into nouns, and the use of compound roots. Once one understands it, their sense of grammar (- transitive, intransitive, - active, passive, reflexives, and the various verb tenses) is amazingly clear and logical. I am fascinated by how fluently the uneducated Ho can speak grammatically correct Ho.

The Ho language belongs to the Munda branch of the Austroasiatic language family, which comprises languages spoken especially in Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma and various parts of India.

The 1991 census (Part B - Languages not specified in the Eighth Schedule) gives the number of Ho speakers as **949,216.**

The Ho language is very close to the Mundari language both in grammar and vocabulary, although in the process of revising this dictionary, when at this stage I was running in less commonly used new words, I was surprised how few of these words were used in Mundari. For commonly used words there is a high degree of correspondence between Ho and Mundari, but not for words less used.

THE SCRIPT

We represent द by d, ड by ḍ, त by t, ट by ṭ, र by r, ड़ by ṛ, न by n, ञ by ń, ङ by ṅ, ण by ṇ, च by ch. The other consonants will present no difficulties.

In Roman we indicate a long vowel by putting a long mark over the vowel, e.g. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū. In Devanagri we represent the long vowels ī and ū by using the corresponding long form in Devanagri, e.g. pī, a field, = पी, jūr, smooth, = जूर. To represent the long vowels ā, ē and ō in Devanagri we have adopted the convention of putting immediately after the vowel a short stroke slanting slightly up to the right, e.g. bā, flower, = बा', mēḍ, iron, = मेंड्, and jō, fruit, = जो'.

To indicate checked (glottalized) vowels we use the same symbol (:) in both Roman and Devanagri, which happens to be the colon in Roman and the visarg in Devanagri, although obviously here it performs neither function, e.g. le:, tongue, = ले:, da:, water = द:, lo:, with = लो:.

To indicate nasalized vowels in Roman script we put the tild over the nasalized vowel, e.g. ã, ẽ, ĩ, õ, ũ. If the nasalized vowel is also long we underline it, e.g. rãsa, joy, रां'सा. In Devanagri we put the dot (anuswar) above the nasalized vowel (or consonant when a short a is understood), e.g. ĩyal, a feather = इंयल, dãe, a victim = दंए. Also as indicated in our Ho Grammar there are cases where we use the letter n in Roman, but the anuswar in Devanagri, i.e. when a nasal comes before k, g, ch, t, ṭ, d or ḍ, e.g. enga, mother = एंगा, miṇḍi, sheep = मिंडि

Word Order

In general the English spelling word order is followed. The letter ḍ follows d, ṭ follows t, ṛ follows r, and ń, ṅ and ṇ all follow n. Short vowels come first, then long vowels, then checked and finally nasal vowels.

Botanical Terms

References given are to 1) Haines' "The Botany of Bihar and Orissa" reprinted in 3 volumes in 1961 (referred to as H in the Dictionary), and 2) Fr. Bresser's "The Botany of Ranchi District, Bihar, India" printed in 1951 (referred to as B in the Dictionary)

Birds

To help identify birds the following books were used: - Salim Ali's "the Book of Indian Birds" (9th edition) and Whistler's "Popular Handbook of Indian Birds" (4th edition)

Snakes

To help identify snakes we had K.G. Gharpurey's "Snakes of India and Pakistan"



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Other Animals

We had Prater's "The Book of Indian Animals" (3rd edition)

Medical Terms or terms referring to sickness

As we mentioned in the first edition any references to sickness, etc. are seen entirely through the eyes of a Ho, not through professional medical eyes.

Folk Beliefs

I express folk beliefs through the eyes of a Ho. This does not mean that I myself hold such beliefs.

ABBREVIATIONS AND TECHNICAL TERMS

Some of the main abbreviations used are the following

E.M. -- Father Hoffman's Encyclopedia Mundarica,
B. -- Fr. Bresser's book on the Botony of Ranchi.
H -- Mr. Haines book on the Botony of Bihar and Orissa
Bodding - refers to his multi-volumn Santali Dictionary

pass. -- passive voice
refl. -- reflexive voice
dir. -- direct
obj. -- object
trans. -- transitive
intrans. -- intransitive
cf. -- confer
syn. -- synonym
esp. -- especially
prob. -- probably
id. (idem) -- the same
N.B. (nota bene) - note well
etc. (et cetera) - and other such
q.v. (quod vide) - see that (word where aditional information will be given)
Les. -- Lesson in "Ho Grammar and Vocabulary" J. Deeney, S.J. Since many who have the dictionary also have a copy of the Grammar it was felt that reference to the Grammar could be helpful.

SOME TECHNICAL TERMS

Verbal affix - a verb root affixed to another verb root to form a compound root.

Jingle - word-pairs like *siṭiya-biṭiya, hāṭo-bāṭo*, in which the second part is added just to rhyme with no added meaning.

Affixing (*ken*) , (*tan*) or (*leka*) at the end of verb forms -- Those using the dictionary will find many entries with (*ken*), (*tan*) or (*leka*) affixed. they will note that ordinarily (*ken*) and (*leka*) are affixed to single roots whereas (*tan*) is affixed to a repeated root, or to a double root, often of a jingle type. Also they will notice that a root used with a (*ken*) or (*leka*) affix is sometimes used repeated with a (*tan*) affix. The affix *-ken* is a past participal usage referred to an action which has been quickly completed, e.g. *Kulae chuṛukene: ujeyana*, 'The rabbit jumped up with a bound', whereas *-tan* is a present continuous participal, e.g. *Kulae chuṛu-chuṛutane: nirtana*, 'The rabbit is running away bounding along'. The affix *-leka* = like, used in terms such as *giṛir(leka)* - of rain, to fall heavily with big drops beating upon the earth with a loud noise (with verb *gama*), e.g. *giṛirlekae: gamaetana* - a rough English approximation would be 'it is raining like pouring' or more colloquially 'it is raining (like) cats and dogs'. Of a continued rain we can also repeat the root and affix *-tan* e.g. *giṛir-giṛirtane: gamaetana* 'it continues to pour rain'. We affix (*ken*), (*tan*) or (*leka*) to roots in cases where they are commonly or at least often used in this way. Since these are basically participial usages they require some other verb. Often in the dictionary we indicate a verb or a category of verbs which will be used with a given entry. Many entries in the dictionary which are not so marked can also be used with *-ken*, *-tan* or *-leka* in this way.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To say that this dictionary owes much to Mr. Dhanur Singh Purty, a Ho graduate of village Karlajuri, is an understatement. He has been my co-worker for over 40 years. I depend entirely on him at every stage. Mr Purty has been



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like a bottomless well from which I could endlessly draw information. The dictionary was started by going through his seven books on Ho life, customs and culture (*Hō Disum Hō Honko, kitab* 1 - 7) entering the meaning of all words used in those books. All subsequent entries have been filtered through him. Obviously we owe a great debt of gratitude to him, without whom this dictionary could not even have been started.

A major factor which greatly facilitated the preparation of this revised edition has been the availability of computer tools. I wish to thank here two of my fellow Jesuits who were very generous with their time and talents in helping me move into the computer world at an old age. Father Augustine Vattamattam patiently helped me take my baby steps in computer lore, and Fr. Jerry Cutinha opened for me the door to the PageMaker program, which has proved so helpful.

Also I wish to thank Jesuit Scholastic Aloysius Patrick Pinto for his painstaking proofreading.

I also thank Catholic Press, Ranchi, for agreeing to be publishers of this edition. I have had a long fruitful relationship with CPR. Their agreeing to be publishers deepens our relationship.

Also I wish to express gratitude to my Jesuit Superiors and companions who have in every way supported this effort and all our past efforts to prepare works in the Ho Language.

John Deeney, S.J
Lupungutu
Feast of Pentecost
15-5-2005

A

-a - the mood marker which occurs in all independent indicative verbs (Les.12)

-a - an aspect marker used in verb forms to indicate either a benefactive action (= indirect object) or an experiential action, (see Les.17E)

-a - an enclitic affixed to vocatives and imperatives, used especially when calling children or when calling from a distance

ā (आ) - a mouth, beak; the mouth of a vessel.

***ā-chāb** - to yawn (Les.26)

***ā cholchol** - a long beak, e.g. of a stork.

***ā daṭa** - a spell caused by flattery, mantras or other spoken words (compare *nojor* - a spell cast by the evil eye); to speak ill of others; to so cast a spell on someone (thereby causing harm to him or to something belonging to him, e.g. his cultivation).

***ā daṭa bonga** - a spirit who inflicts harm through flattery, mantras or other spoken words.

***ā daṭa rēḍ** - a jungle scrub much used as medicine for fever and stomach trouble, probably Andrographis paniculata, Nees, Acanthaceae B 104/3, H.104/31/1

***ā gaw** - sores around the mouth (considered a sign that a person is recovering fromsickness). Of these sores people sometimes say *"Siṅbonga atarki:ya"* (see *atar)*

***ā jagar** - word of mouth, conversation

***ā kaji** - word of mouth, conversation

***ā kiya** - chin (also merely *kiya*)

***ā kuṭi** - the part of the face surrounding the mouth, esp. the corners of the mouth.

***ā lunṭi** - lips

***ā luṭi** - lips

***ā mocha** - the front part of the mouth, including lips

***ā sabon** - sometimes used in jest for *marchi*, a chilli

***mi ā** - a word, a few words (e.g. in the expression *mi ā reyō kajim*, "say at least something"); (when followed by a noun) a mouthful, e.g. *mi ā jilu*, a mouthful of meat

***mi ā-tab** - to blurt out something esp. in displeasure or anger rendering someone else speechless.(This seems to be used only with the verbal affix *tab*, "quickly")

a: (अः) - a bow

***a: bonga** - the spirit of the hunt

***a: kuṭi bonga** - another name for *a: sar bonga*, also called *a: sar kuṭi bonga*

***a: māli bonga** - a spirit, also called *māli bonga*, considered to be the wife of *a: bonga*

***a: sar** - a bow and arrow; to make in the form of a bow, e.g. the rope stretched across the two ends of an arched stick of the *tiril* tree to which rope silkworm cocoons are tied when it is almost time for the moth to emerge; to attach silkworm cocoons to this.

***a: sar bayer** - to tie silkworm cocoons onto a bow as explained under *a: sar;* the rope used for this.

***a: sar bonga** - same as *a: bonga*.

***a: sar doya** - a bent (like a bow) back; hunched back



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-a: - the possessive marker affixed to nouns or pronouns (Les.2,38)
ā: (आ:) - a herb, an edible leaf; pass. or refl. verb, of an edible leaf, to develop
***ā: buru** - any hill on which herbs are found or are found in abundance. There is an *A: buru* village
***ā: jaṅ** - a term sometimes used in short for *mani (ā:) jaṅ*, q.v.
***ā: sakam** - vegetables
***ā:-uḍ** - a collective noun for edible herbs and mushrooms which can be gotten from the jungles; a term used when referring to famine food.
ā: (आ:) - to let free, release; to pardon; to let go of the hand one is holding when dancing in order to make room for someone else in the line; with *bō:* - to let down one's hair; of one herding cattle, goats, etc. to let them roam (e.g. into another's field); to release a fighting cock for a fight.
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achakā(te) (अचाका') - sudden, suddenly; by chance; by accident
achakom (अचाकोम) - a plant that looks like the tulsi plant, but gives out a different smell, prob.

Ocimum canum,Sims., Labiatae B. 106/17, H. 106/1/3
achal (उचल) - to transfer grown silkworms from one tree (where they have eaten up all the leaves) to another tree (*a- + chal*, q.v. The prefix *a-* in front of certain verbs has a causative function. See also *ajal, ajom, anu, asen, akariń*).
***achal ḍanḍa:** - a branch used to transfer silkworms from one tree to another.
***achal daru** - same as *achal ḍanḍa*.
achali (अचालि) - the iron point fixed to the end of a goading stick
***achali ḍanḍa:** - a goad, a stick with a sharp iron point for prodding animals.
āchiya (आ'चिया) - alternate form of *aḍchiyā* or *haḍchiyā*, q.v.
achu (अचु) - to employ, to hire or order someone to do some work; refl. - to engage oneself in some work, to take up some work.
***āchuteya: pē:** - authority to command
achu: (अचु:)- to sneeze, (there is a belief that sneezing on the part of a sick person who does not have a cold can be a sign or omen that he will recover from his sickness, therefore in a prayer *achu:kēno:-kae:/achu:kēnkae:* would mean "may he recover"
***achu: siń** - a herb, the leaf of which if held near to the nose causes sneezing , prob. Centipeda orbicularis, Lour., Compositae, E.M., B.78/13, H.78/38/1
aḍ (अड्) - to lose; to forget.
***aḍ dinre** - after a long time e.g. many years (said of people who come to visit after a long absence)
***aḍ dumbu** - same as *aḍ siń*
***aḍ siń** - an imaginary grass which can cause one who steps over it to lose his way. One who loses his way will say (usually in jest) *aḍ-sińeń tayomkeḍa toraṅ*, "perhaps I stepped over some *aḍ siń*".
ada (अदा) - to experience; to feel; (Les.,26),refl. *adāna*, to know
***ada-sekā** - to already experience, *ada-sekāna* - to already know.
ada (अदा) - the ginger plant, Zingiber officinale, Rosc., Zingiberaceae, B.156/13, H.156/7/3. Its root is used as a spice. This boiled with tea leaves gives a very good medicine against coughs
ada (अदा) - one half (Hindi)
***ada kopoṛi** - a severe headache in one half of the head, such as is caused by sinus headaches.
adae (अदाए) - to collect something due, e.g. taxes
adakā (अदाका') - a pitiful condition, e.g. from weakness, hunger
aḍcha (अड्चा) - an exclamation, - good, all right (Hindi - accha)
aḍchiyā (अड्चिया') - same as *haḍchiyā* q.v.
ader (अदेर) - to bring in; as verbal affix - in, into (Les.,27)
adiḍ (अदिड्) - to make less, to become less, to decrease.
adiń (अदिञ) - the inner room of a house where the cooking is done and where the ancestors are venerated.
***adiń-bara** - to portion off part of a house for the *adiń*.
***adiń nida** - midnight (also *tala nida)*
aḍkir (अड्किर) - to carry off, abduct; of ploughing cattle, to run off



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achal ḍanḍa: - a branch used to transfer silkworms from one tree to another.

achal daru - same as *achal ḍanḍa*.

achali (अचालि) - the iron point fixed to the end of a goading stick

achali ḍanḍa: - a goad, a stick with a sharp iron point for prodding animals.

āchiya (आ'चिया) - alternate form of *aḍchiyā* or *haḍchiyā*, q.v.

achu (अचु) - to employ, to hire or order someone to do some work; refl. - to engage oneself in some work, to take up some work.

āchuteya: pē: - authority to command

achu: (अचु:)- to sneeze, (there is a belief that sneezing on the part of a sick person who does not have a cold can be a sign or omen that he will recover from his sickness, therefore in a prayer *achu:kēno:-kae:/achu:kēnkae:* would mean "may he recover"

achu: siń - a herb, the leaf of which if held near to the nose causes sneezing , prob. Centipeda orbicularis, Lour., Compositae, E.M., B.78/13, H.78/38/1

aḍ (अड्) - to lose; to forget.

aḍ dinre - after a long time e.g. many years (said of people who come to visit after a long absence)

aḍ dumbu - same as *aḍ siń*

aḍ siń - an imaginary grass which can cause one who steps over it to lose his way. One who loses his way will say (usually in jest) *aḍ-sińeń tayomkeḍa toraṅ*, "perhaps I stepped over some *aḍ siń*".

ada (अदा) - to experience; to feel; (Les.,26),refl. *adāna*, to know

ada-sekā - to already experience, *ada-sekāna* - to already know.

ada (अदा) - the ginger plant, Zingiber officinale, Rosc., Zingiberaceae, B.156/13, H.156/7/3. Its root is used as a spice. This boiled with tea leaves gives a very good medicine against coughs

ada (अदा) - one half (Hindi)

ada kopoṛi - a severe headache in one half of the head, such as is caused by sinus headaches.

adae (अदाए) - to collect something due, e.g. taxes

adakā (अदाका') - a pitiful condition, e.g. from weakness, hunger

aḍcha (अड्चा) - an exclamation, - good, all right (Hindi - accha)

aḍchiyā (अड्चिया') - same as *haḍchiyā* q.v.

ader (अदेर) - to bring in; as verbal affix - in, into (Les.,27)

adiḍ (अदिड्) - to make less, to become less, to decrease.

adiń (अदिञ) - the inner room of a house where the cooking is done and where the ancestors are venerated.

adiń-bara - to portion off part of a house for the *adiń*.

adiń nida - midnight (also *tala nida)*

aḍkir (अड्किर) - to carry off, abduct; of ploughing cattle, to run off



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a field dragging the plough along with them (e.g. if for some reason they panic)

***aḍkir-ō:l** - to go out carrying something off

adla poysa (अदला पोयसा) - paisa, the old half pice)

aḍ-maḍ (अड्–मड्) to be at a loss; to be dumbfounded.

adoḍ (अदोड्) - to make less; to become less, to decrease.

adoḍ (अदोड्) - some; some .... others

ador (अदोर्) - to have no desire to eat (e.g. because one's hunger is sated, or because one is fed up with getting the same thing again and again.)

adowa (अदोवा) - husked without previous boiling; to so husk; sometimes used with a connotation of "sacred"; see also under *adowa sasaṅ*.

****adowa chauli*** - rice husked without being first boiled.

****adowa sasaṅ*** - the root of the turmeric plant (*sasaṅ*) as it comes out of the ground previous to being dried out

ādu (आदु) - to lower; refl. - to get down, descend; to put down as an offering an egg or eggshell or turmeric to propitiate some spirit, e.g. a *nage bonga;* of chickens, to enter into a field (usually over an embankment, and hence down). As a verbal affix *ādu* is usually translated by the word "down" e.g. *hurla-ādu* - to throw down.

ae: (अए) - he, she

agai (अगाइ) ***bir*** - one of the *guru bongako* called upon by *dēwas* (called by some *akai bir*).

agarbati (अगरबति) an incense stick (used in a story. These are not normally used by Hos in their rituals).

agom (अगोम) - a promise to one of the greater spirits (*Siṅbonga, maraṅ bonga, mā-buru, nage*) to perform a certain sacrifice upon receiving some specified favour (recovery from sickness, good crop). An outward sign of this promise (sindur, *adowa chauli...* etc.) is wrapped in a leaf.

****agom-angara*** - to promise ceremonially that one will perform a sacrifice on the following day.

****agom-giti:*** - to promise before sleeping at night to perform a sacrifice the following day.

agomari (अगोमरि) - a kind of crane (bird), many of which fly very high in formation; probably the Demoiselle Crane, and/or the Common Crane

agṛam-sagṛam (अगड्म–सगड्म) - helter-skelter, disorderly.

agu (अगु) - to bring (also *au*). As verbal affix this means either to bring or to come down from some former times, e.g. some traditional way of acting.(Les.27)

****agu-beṭa*** - to bring to a destination.

****agu-chal*** - to spread by bringing from somewhere else, e.g. some new kind of seed. (For spreading a disease Hos would use *jan*)

****agu-dāra*** - to bring along when coming.

****agu-seṭer/seṛer*** - to bring to a destination

****agu-uju:*** - to come bringing.

****āgu*** - to lower (also *ādu*, q.v.)

agujāi: (अगुजाइ) - an exclamation of wonder (*kō* has much the same meaning)

ai (अइ) - seven (short form)

ai, āi, ai:, āi: (अइ, अंइ, अइ:, अंइ:) - an exclamation sometimes used preceding a vocative and sometimes used affixed to a word as given under *hai(:)* q.v. When affixed this is heard often in terms such as *elabuwai:, dolabuwai:, ochai:* .

āi (अंइ) ***daru*** - a low fig tree conspicuous for its long drooping fruit bearing branches, clustered around the trunk or near the roots. Prob. Ficus cunia, Wall., Moraceae (H 125/8/19, id. E.M., but not in B.)

****āi sosoe:*** - the sap of the *āi daru*, sometimes applied to boils for medicinal purposes

āil (अंइल) - to jump in a forward direction; to jump across, to transgress, e.g. a command (cf. *ui:* - to jump up and down)

****āil-de:*** - to jump and climb (e.g. a tree)

****āil-parom*** - to jump over, to transgress.

****āil-rakab*** - to jump upwards

****āil-topa*** - to jump upon

ain (अइन) -law

****ain-adāṅko*** - those who know the law; lawyers.

****ain paṇḍiti*** - a law expert, a lawyer

air (अइर) - to steam heat e.g. *sanga, alu, saru*, by placing within paddy boiled for husking which has been put back on the fire after pouring off water

****air-isin*** - to cook something as given under the word *air*

aiya (अइया) - seven (long form)

ajal (अजल) - to give to lick; to cause to lick

ajaw (अजाव) - to have a burning sensation, e.g. from the heat of the sun, from the touch of a *jepeṇḍē:r* (caterpillar)

****ajaw-bangol*** - to have a sudden burning sensation.

ajay (अजय) - of the heat of the sun, to cause a burning sensation (with verbs *jeṭe, elaṅ*, etc.)

****ajay-ajay(tan)*** - the same of a continued action.

aji (अजि) - older sister, older cousin sister

****aji-hanar*** - a man's wife's older sister; a woman's husband's older sister.

****aji-hanar diyaṅ*** - rice beer prepared esp. for the older sister of the bride at the time of marriage.

****aji-hanar kanda*** - rice beer and food separately portioned off (cf. *kanda*) at the time of *bapala* or marriage for the older sister of the bride and her friends.

****aji-hanar merom*** - a goat taken from the house of a boy by the family of a girl with whom the boy has run away (also called *chiṇḍi merom*), This is considered as a peace offering to the older sister of the girl.

****aji-hanar sim*** - a chicken taken as given under *aji- hanar merom;* a chicken given to the older sister of a bride by the party (*or-erako)* who come to bring the bride to the house of her husband-to-be for the marriage (usually a black hen (*kaluṭi*) and a cock are given)

****ajikini:*** - his or her older sister (literally - the one who was older sister to...)



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ajom (अजोम) - to feed, putting in to the mouth, e.g. of a sick person; figur. - to add (feed) more fibers or straw into a rope being made.

-aka - an aspect marker used in verb forms to indicate a durative action (Les.17)

aka-baka (अका–बका) - to be dumbfounded, confused.

aka-chaka (अका–चका) - to be at a loss, e.g. when faced with a sudden decision, e.g. which way to dodge when an animal is coming toward one.

akadanda (अकाददा) - to be amazed; amazement (Les.26)

akai (अकाइ) *bir* - an alternate form for *agai bir*,q,v,

akal (अकल) - famine (Hindi, *ringa* is the proper Ho word for this)

aka-maka (अका–मका) - to be at a loss as to what to do; as adj. with *bir* (jungle) - very thick.

akaṛa (अकाडा) - the dancing ground; the arena for a cockfight; to come together for conversation or play.

akaratiń (अकारातिञ) - to excitedly busy oneself with one thing after another.

akariń - (अकारिञ) to sell; to give (someone) into the power of (e.g. some spirit).

****akariń-asulen*** - to support oneself by selling (refl. form)

aka-uku (tan) (अका–उकु) - to run in an ungainly awkward way because of undue fatness, etc. (With verb *nir* or the like)

akiḍ (अकिड) - to gather up in both or joined hands, with *ḍiyaṅ* - to take up in one's hands the necessary ingredients for making rice-beer and put them into an earthen vessel for fermentation.

akiń (अकिञ) - the two of them.

akir (अकिर) - to put things, e.g. bundles of useful leaves, under the roof of a house or in a tree; also the same as *ākiya*,q.v.

ākiya (आकिया) - the space about 5-6 ft. above a fire where things are hung to be preserved from moisture (called *sengel ākiya*)

ako (अको) - they (three or more)

akul-bakul (अकुल–बकुल) - a disturbed nauseous feeling in the stomach; figur. - a disturbed, perplexed feeling in one's spirit. (see also *aka-baka*)

ala (अला) - to slightly roast (e.g. *kansari, mugi,* etc. for making dal) without water or oil; to feel the blazing heat of the sun, e.g. *jeṭereń alākana*, or *jeṭere alākanteń namleḍa,* 'I felt the blazing heat of the sun'

alae-balae (अलाए–बलाए) - a restless troubled feeling in one's spirit (much like *alu:-balu:* but stressing more restlessness)

ala-jola (अला–जोला) - noticeably in advanced pregnancy (within a week or so before giving birth, used esp. of animals, e.g. goats, but also sometimes used of women)

alam (अलम) - to place something on top of something light, e.g. on the branch of a bush.

alaṅ (अलङ) - we two (you and I)

alaṅ (अलङ) - This form is sometimes used for *halaṅ*, the membrane binding down the underside of the tongue, the frenum; in Mundari and perhaps by some Hos to the North it is used to mean 'tongue'

for which Hos usually use *le:*

alachi (अलाचि) - see *alchi*

alchi (अलचि) - the iron point fixed to the end of a goading stick (also *alachi*)

****alchi daṇḍa:*** - a goad (a stick with a sharp iron point for prodding cattle)

aldaṇḍi (अलदंडि) - of paddy stalks, to grow to a height beyond the first *uṭi* (joint), but still previous to the *ḍimbu* stage.

ale (अले) - we (three or more, exclusive of the person or persons addressed)

alga (अलगा) - to loosen (e.g. a rice bundle); to stack loosely leaving space between things.

****alga-alga*** - separate one from another

****algare*** - in a separate place

ali (अलि) - still having undigested food in one's stomach, so that one does not yet feel hungry (sometimes used with the word *lai:*, e.g. *lai:do bugilekako aliyakano:wa,* "their stomachs are still well filled"). This is used esp. of cattle but also of men.

ali (अलि) - moisture (for this *jīyā* is more common).

aliń (अलिञ) - he or she and I

alkatara (अलकातरा) - coal-tar

alkusi (अलकुसि) - a name sometimes given to a variety of the *itika nai*,q.v., Mucuna utilis, Wall,. Papilionaceae H.53/47/3 alpha, B.53/81 (like *itika nai* except that whereas the seed of *itika nai* are shining, those of *alkusi* are velvety)

alo (अलो) - do not (followed by a future verb form. Les., 22)

****aloka*** - let not (*alo* + mood marker *-ka*, which may remain attached to *alo* or may be transferred to the end of the verb which follows *alo* and is in the future tense, see Les.34)

****alona:e*** - surely do not, be sure not to (*alo* + emphatic enclitic *-na:e*, e.g. *alona:em seno:wa,* "surely do not go")

alu (अलु) - potato, Solanum tuberosum, L., Solanaceae, H. 97/5/1)

alu: (अलु:) - to take up water or any liquid in the hollow of one's hands or with a small object.

alu:-balu: (अलु:–बलु:) - a disturbed nauseous feeling in the stomach; a troubled feeling in one's spirit.

am (अम) - you (singular)

ām (आम) - a shout made in order to drive a bird toward a trap; to drive a bird toward a trap by calling out *ām*.

ama (अमा) - a familiar interjection sometimes preceding a vocative.

amanaṅ-samanaṅ (अमानङ–समानङ) - face to face.

amba: (अम्ब:) - an alternate form of *ambaḍ*, q.v.

ambaḍ (अम्बड्) - perhaps (an exclamation following a word, usually a pronoun)

ambaṛa (अम्बाड़ा) - the hog plum, also *ambau*, q.v.

ambari (अम्बारि) - epilepsy; of e.g. a spirit, to cause epilepsy

****ambari bonga*** - the spirit which causes epilepsy.

****ambari churdu*** - a type of *churdu bonga* (q.v.) which causes epilepsy.

****ambari daru, ambari mari daru*** - a plant or bush about 5 to 10 feet high usually found near water. If cattle eat this or a man



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stays in its shade too long it causes giddiness.

ambari-sunḍui: - a strong term of contempt used when reviling someone.

ambari-tuta - a generic term for epilepsy.

ambarob (अम्बारोब) - an orphan; a widow with no one to support her

ambarūtu (अम्बारूतु) - a guava, Psidium guayava, L., Myrtaceae, B.63/6, H.63/4/1

ambau (अम्बाउ) - a large tree both planted and wild. Its fruit is eaten. Spondias mangifera, Willd., Anacardiaceae, B.51/6, H.51/8/1 - the Hog Plum tree.

amin (अमिन) - a surveyor (Hindi). The more common Ho pronunciation is *umin*.

amin (अमिन) - to watch expectantly for someone or something to come, e.g. *amgele amintan ṭaikena*, "it is you we were waiting for" (a shortened form of *nel-amin*)

amiń (अमिञ) - to clear land of trees, shrubs, grass, etc,. Verbal affix - clean.

****amiń-nam*** - to acquire by clearing, (e.g. to acquire a piece of cultivable land by clearing off all trees, etc.)

****amiń-sapa*** - same as *amiń*

amol (अमोल) - indigestion; to have indigestion.

amul-takul (अमुल-तकुल) - very quickly and excitedly; excited; disturbed; (also *hamur-takur*)

-an - (affixed to nouns) possessed of, equipped with, having; when the verbal affix - *-jom*, meaning "to one's advantage or benefit" is used in future tense verb forms, *-an* is used in past tense verb forms, e.g. *kiriń-jomme* - "buy for yourself", *kiriń-an-eń* - "I bought for myself

aṅ (अञ) - I

aṅ (अङ) - dawn; to become dawn; verbal affix -to do the action indicated in the principal verb until dawn

****aṅ-maskal*** - pass. - to become bright dawn

****aṅ-nam*** - to last until dawn

****año: gapa*** - every day

****año: ipil*** - the morning star (a planet over the morning horizon)

****año: mutiḍ*** - every day (every dawn)

****aṅ-pāyā*** - of the dawn, to clear up

****aṅ-piyā-payā*** - the morning light when one can see clearly, after *mɪr-mɪr* and just before sunrise.

****aṅ pirae:-parae:*** - same as *aṅ-piyā-payā*

****aṅ piyar-poyor*** - same as *aṅ-piyā-payā*

****aṅ torsa*** - at the break of day.

anachu (अनाचु) - an assignment to do something (verbal noun of *achu*)

****anachu-pē:*** - authority

anader (अनादेर) - a bringing in (verbal noun of *ader*); the name of a ceremony held as given under *anader bonga*.

****anader bonga*** - the sacrifice held on the occasion of purifying the *desauli* (sacred grove) about two weeks previous to the *mage* and *bā* feasts. Usually a goat and chicken are offered.

****anader ḍiyaṅ*** - rice beer used at the *anader bonga*

****anader jilu*** - the meat of the animals offered at the *anader bonga*.

anādu (अना'दु) - a descent; a downward slope (verbal noun of *ādu*)

anāgu (अना'गु) - same meaning as *anādu* (verbal noun of *āgu*)

ananka (अनांका) - a marking; an inscription, engraving (verbal noun of *anka*)

anapā (अनापां) - an opening made in an embankment to let water run off (verbal noun of *apā*)

anar (अनार) - a pomegranate, Punica granatum, L., Lythraceae, B.66/9, H.66/6/1

anasi (अनासि) - a petition (verbal noun of *asi*)

anasul (अनासुल) - sustenance; means of sustenance or livelihood (verbal noun of *asul*)

anayer (अनायेर) - a taking the lead; to take the lead in doing something (verbal noun of *ayer*)

****anayer-kaji*** - prophecy. a prediction of future events

anda (अंदा) - blind; to make blind; pass. - to become blind (from Hindi 'andha')

anda: (अंदः) - to dry boiled paddy over a fire in a fragment of a broken *chaṭu* for husking purposes.

aṇḍakar (अंडाकर) ***hasu*** - a piercing rheumatic pain e.g. in the back shoulder blade

andariya (अंदारिया) ***pāṭ*** - a spirit, also called *kumbū bonga*, to whom thieves and hunters are devoted since his spirit 'blinds' (cf. Hindi 'andha') the victims (those from whom one wishes to steal or game which one wishes to kill).

aṇḍen (अंडेन) - to suspect/accuse one of conjugal infidelity, esp. the wife; to accuse an unmarried girl of having illicit relations with a man.

āndi (आंदि) - marriage; to marry; with *owa:*, 'house' as object, to bless a newly made house; various forms of marriage among the Hos are as follows, 1) arranged marriages, called *goṅ āndi, kiriń āndi*, or *bapala āndi*. This is normally held at the house of the boy.A marriage held at the girl's house or officiated over by a Brahmin would be called *diku āndi*, 2) elopement by mutual consent of the couple, usually referred to as *kepeya*, 3) holding back a girl visiting a village to be the wife of a man of the village, referred to as *sasaṅ-ura*, 4) taking a girl from e.g. a feast or a market without her previous consent, referred to as *opor-tipi:*.

****āndi ḍiyaṅ*** - rice beer prepared for a marriage.

****āndi kaṇḍa*** - any *kaṇḍa chaṭu* (a type of earthen pot) in which rice beer is put for a marriage.

****āndi kaṇḍa ḍiyaṅ*** - rice beer prepared for a marriage in a *kaṇḍa chaṭu*

aṇḍiya (अंडिया) - a bull; to be engrossed e.g. in dancing or singing.

****aṇḍiya buru pāṭko*** - spirits of the *aṇḍiya* mountain (a real or fictional mountain referred to in prayers.)

aṇḍo: (अंडो) - an alternate form of *oṇḍo:*, 'and' (heard in South Singhbhum)

andu (अंदु) - an anklet.

****andu-kaṭa*** - the part of the foot near the ankle where anklets are worn.

āṇḍ-ūṇḍ (आंड्-ऊड्) - cries made by many Yellowlegged Quails



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(ũnḍ-ũnḍ is used for the repeated cry of one quail)

anḍuwa (अंडुवा) - the scrotum; the testicles; of e.g. a spirit, to cause the testicles to swell; pass. - of the testicles, to swell.

**anḍuwa ome daru* - a tree resembling the *ome daru,* prob. Polyalthia cerasioides, Benth and H.f., Anonaceae, H.4/5/3 (The tree and the name are found in village Kakuita)

āṅga (आंगा) - to mark out for some future purpose, e.g. a chicken or goat to be sacrificed, or a girl whom one intends to claim as his wife.

angabira (अंगाबिरा) *buru* - a section of *Būta buru* above Butta village. There are stories of battles between the spirits of *angabira buru, singa sō buru,* and *chari buru.*

angai (अंगाइ) - a poetic parallel for *porob,* 'feast'.

angara (अंगारा) - to do something from evening until the next morning (usually used as verbal affix, but if the main verb is clear from the context this may be used alone); to do something in the evening in preparation for an action, e.g. a sacrifice to be done the next day.

angir (अंगिर) - lust, lustful

**angir-apagu* - sexual intercourse, (a mild term that can be used in front of others, unlike *dō*)

**angir-ipiḍ* -same as *angir-apagu*

**angir-meḍ* - to look around in a very inquisitive way suggesting lustful or covetous intentions.

**angir paiṭi* - an impure act.

**angir uṛu:* - an impure thought

angob (अंगब) - yawn (more common is *ā chāb*)

angūr (अंगूर) ***nai*** - the grape vine, Vitis vinifera, Linn., Ampelideae (given in E.M.)

angūr bagan/bakai - vineyard

angūr jō - a grape

angūr rasi - wine

anguṛi (अंगुड़ि) - a finger or toe (also *ganḍa*)

anjā (अंजा') - quick, quickly; to do something quickly)

anjeḍ (अंजेड़) - to dry up; the term *anjeḍeyanae:* is sometimes figuratively used to mean "he died".

anjeḍ-nam - to find as something dries up (e.g fish in a pond)

anjeḍ-rō - to dry up

anjuli (अंजुलि) - the two up-turned hands brought together e.g. to measure rice or drink water; to give or take with the two up-turned hands brought together.

mi anjuli - the joined up-turned hands full e.g. of rice.

anka (अंका) - a mark; to make a mark or sign on something; to make streaks on cattle with a hot iron instument as given under *dāga,* q.v.

ankai: (अंकाइ:) - an iron or bamboo hook with a long handle used to gather the straw on a threshing floor.

ankai: munḍu - as far as the end of the hooked part of an *ankai:* (e.g. when an *ankai:* is pushed into straw to overturn it)

ankā:r (अंका':र) - alternate form of *hankā:r,* q.v.

ankā :r bonga - same as *hankā:r bonga,* q.v

ankā:r-dunkā:r - same as *hankā:r-dunkā:r*

ankir (अंकिर) - to make room for someone; to give a place to stay to someone (takes *-a* aspect marker, e.g. *ankiraipe,* "You (pl) make room for him")

ankō:l (अंको':ल) ***daru*** - a small thorny tree, reaching to a height of 20-25ft., but often only a scrub. It has a round black fruit; Alangium Lamarckii, Thw., Cornaceae, B.76.1, H.76/1/1

-antā (–अन्ता') - verbal affix - in the meanwhile (Les.27)

anṭe (अन्टे) - to sate one's thirst

āṇṭo (आं'टो) - very strenuous (of activity); very difficult to lift, move, turn,etc.,e.g. a stone bedded in the earth, a tight bottle cap

anu (अनु) - to give to drink

apā (अपां) - to make an opening in an embankment so that water may pass through.

apā-anjeḍ - to dry out a field by making a break in an embankment to let the water run off

apā-eṛa: - same as *apā-ō:l,* q.v.

apā-ō:l - to let water pass through by making an opening in an embankment. e.g. *apā-ō:lkeḍ lekae: mayomeyana,* "He bled profusely", literally - "He bled like water which people have let through an opening in an embankment"

apana: (अपान:) - one's own

apan-apan - each his own

apan-dapai - each his own, of each one, to make separate provisions or arrangements; of each one, to do something on his own (can be used with *-tan* ending followed by a verb indicating the action that each one does on his own)

apanḍiya (अपांडिया) to copulate (esp. of cattle), recip. of *anḍiya*

āpār (अपां'र) - of a bull, etc., to be strong (grown) enough to pull the plough (recip. of *ār,* 'yoke')

aparob (अपारोब) - a wing

apasora (अपासोरा) - mutually related (recip. of *asora*); to become mutually related; when referring to young men and women its meaning becomes practically the same as *apasorae:*

apasorae: (अपासोराए:) - friendship, esp. between a young man and a young woman; to develop such friendship (recip. of *asorae*)

ape (अपे) - you (three or more)

apē (अपें') - three (short form)

apē miyaḍ Sinbonga - the Trinity

āpē (आ'पें') - three each

aphim, apim (अफीम, अपिम) -opium

apir (अपिर) - to fly

apir gaṛi - an airplane

apir-keseḍ - to impede by flying (e.g. of a vulture or some other bird to fly across the path of people going to arrange a marriage in such wise as to produce a bad omen which would impede the marriage unless neutralized by a sacrifice)

apir-meḍ - squinting; to squint

apir-parom - to fly over

apiya (अपिया) - three (long form)

apu (अपु) - father (Les.38)

apu-bāga - the inheritance due one from his father

apu-honyar - father-in-law (usually merely *honyar* is used, but *apu-honyar* can be used to distinguish it from *bau-honyar*)

apuṅ (अपुङ) - father vocative form, N.B. 'My father' would be *apuṅ* (अपुञ) when not addressing him.

miyaḍ apurenko - children of the same father

ār (आ'र) - yoke; to yoke; refl. - to attach oneself to the yoke

(instead of cattle, e.g. as is done on the occasion of bringing a stone to be put on the grave of a dead person)

***ār bayer** - the rope used to tie to the yoke (if seen in a dream it represents a snake)

***ār ipilko** - certain stars forming a yoke design, probably the belt of the Orion constellation, and perhaps part of the sword of the same constellation.

***ār-kacha** - a yoke with animals unevenly matched, e.g. one bigger than the other; usage - *ār kachataḍkińae:* 'he yoked together two unevenly matched bullocks'; figur. refl. (*ār-kachan*) - to be united in some endeavour with someone with whom you are not well matched

***ār uri:ko** - plough cattle

***mi ār** - a team of ploughing cattle

ara (अरा) - son-in-law; a younger sister's husband

***arataḍi:** - a term used when addressing one's *ara.*

***araya-hanareya** - of a son-in-law (*ara*) and his mother-in-law (*hanar*), to do something together

***araya-honyareya** - of a son-in-law (*ara*) and his father-in-law (*honyar*), to do something together.

***araya-maraya** - of a man and his daughter's husband or younger sister's husband (*ara*), to do something together.

ara: (अरः) - red, brownish red, e.g. the colour of reddish earth, of red-brown chickens.

***ara: aṭikar** - an *aṭikar* (q.v.) creeper with reddish coloured branches; this is used as medicine

***ara: bā daru** - a bush with small red flowers with medicinal uses. Prob. as given in E.M. and B.89/11, Rauwolfia serpentine B:h. Apocinaceae

***ara: bā rēḍ** - medicine of the *ara: bā* tree. Its medicine is said to be bitter (*mēr*).

***ara: chāya** - a beetle which has pink wings and which eats the fresh leaves of the *baru* tree; This is also called *baru chāya*

***ara: dāe** - a red-brown coloured animal which is offered as a victim in a sacrifice (used in parallel with *ara: kirum* in a prayer)

***ara: golanchi bā** - a large shrub having red flowers and resembling the *golanchi daru* (q.v.), Plumeria rubra, L., Apocynaceae, H.89/5/3, B.89/10

***ara: ipil ā:** - a cultivated plant about two or three feet high with red fruit, from the outer surface of which a kind of chutney is made; Hibiscus sabdariffa, L., Malvaceae, B26/12, H.26/8/11

***ara: ĩyal haku** - a fairly big fish having reddish fins.

***ara: kaṛuwa** - a mixture of red and blackish colours in a chicken

***ara: kecho: ā:** - a variety of *kecho: ā:* (q.v.) having leaves and stems of a reddish colour.

***ara: kirum** - a red-brown animal whose blood (*kirum*) is shed in sacrifice (N.B. this does not refer to the colour of the blood. You can have the terms *punḍi kirum, hende kirum*).

***ara: leper ā:** - another name for *jenga leper ā;* ,q.v.

***ara: mui:** - a medium sized red ant whose bite is painful.

***ara: naṛagaḍ** - a mixture of red-brown soil and black clay (see *naṛagaḍ*)

***ara: upi** - a variety of cockroach (*upi*) which eats *sim sikuko* (chicken lice)

aṛa: (अड़ः) - poetic form of *ā:,* - to release.

āṛa (अंड़ा) - an anna

āṛa (अंड़ा) - to breed silkworms; to cultivate lac; used figuratively in the following *baṭauli* prayer *chāyako-chipiliko ... burukore tonḍańkore āṛa-ura iḍ-urakom,* "take all kinds of flying bugs back to the jungle and tend them there"

***āṛa daru** - any tree used for silkworm cultivation.

***āṛa hōko** - those who breed silkworms

***āṛa-maraṅ** - to nurture silkworms, (as *asul-maraṅ* is used for raising children)

***āṛa-nam** - to find in the process of silkworm cultivation, (e.g the presence of some spirit).

***āṛapai** - a place where silkworm cultivation is done.

aṛagar (अड़ागर) - a striped hyena.

aṛai (अड़ाइ) ***hasu*** - a kind of sudden serious sickness with fever of cattle.

***aṛai-ṭuṇṭiya** - a collective noun for sicknesses of cattle.

***aṛandi** (अड़ांदि) - poetic form of *āndi,* "marriage".

araṅ (अरङ) -to become brown from the heat of a fire, *aranga* is also used for this (cf. *artaṅ*)

aranga (अरंगा) - same as *araṅ*,q.v.

aṛadu (अड़ादु) - poetic form of ***ādu***

ara-uru (अरा–उरु) - very rocky, (i.e. very rough and uneven from big rocks of varying sizes) (cf. also *aṭa-uṭu*)

aṛa-uṛu: (अड़ा–उड़ु) - to waver; doubt

āṛaw (अंड़ाव) - to set a trap, or snare, net, etc. overnight or at least for many hours with the intention of coming back later to take any trapped animals; such a trap (used for catching e.g. big game, porcupines, hares, fish); in certain games such as *guli-inuṅ,* (marbles); *sekor-inuṅ,* (tops) and *kati-inuṅ,* to set in place an object (e.g. a marble) which those attacking will try to hit.

***āṛaw-jalom** - a very large drag net set for catching fish (as under *āṛaw*)

arda (अरदा) - of *rasi* (the liquid resulting from the fermentation of rice beer), pure, unmixed with water

are (अरे) - an exclamation of surprise.

***are hai** - same as *are*

arē (अरें) - nine (short form)

are: (अरेः) - to throw up water with the hands or with a bucket, etc.; to splash water with hands or feet; to spread cowdung (*guri:*) on the fields with one's hands or with a *haṭa:,* of *nage era,* to cause skin eruptions (*puṭukiḍ, mō*) (Note the expression used for heavy rain in big drops, - *haṭa:te arē:tan-lekae: gamaetana,* It is raining as though He is throwing water with a winnowing basket".

***are:-chal** - to splash out (e.g. water)

***are:-chanal da:** - water splashed upon someone (used in a saying to mean 'backbiting')

***are:-eṛa:** - to splash out

***are:-nam** - to seek or to get by an action given under *are:,* e.g. to



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catch fish by bailing out the water in a shallow pond.

are:-nitir - to spread by some action as given under *are:*.

are:-pasir - to throw up and splash water on someone.

areya (अरेया) - nine (long form)

argae: (अरगाए) - a jest; to jest, joke

argae:-apargae: - a general term for jesting including mutual jesting; a joking relationship, as exists between relations through marriage who may joke together, use one another's names, etc. (E.g. a man's wife and his younger brother)

argae: kaji - something that is said in jest.

argo (अरगो) of fish, to be dazed by someone putting *poṭo: jō* or D.D.T. (To so kill fish - *rub;* to daze fish by muddying water in a pond - *ḍobo:*)

āṛi (आड़ि) - an embankment; to make an embankment. (a hill is sometimes jokingly referred to as *maraṅ āṛi*)

āṛi anapā - an opening made in an embankment to let water run off a field.

āṛi bonga - the name of a spirit invoked in connection with silk-worm cultivation.

āṛi-chirmaḍ - an embankment dividing off the field of one man from that of another.

āṛi gena - the bank (sloping side) of an embankment.

āṛi hora - paths along embankments

āṛi-ma:-biyur - to cut around the inside edges of an embankment e.g. with a kudali.

aril (अरिल) - hailstones; to hail (N.B., this is transitive and takes an animate subject, e.g. *arileyae:* - 'it will hail', literally - 'He will make it hail')

aril haku - a fish said to gleam like hail

aril-meḍ - big-eyed (of someone with big eyes, much of the white showing)

arjaw (अरजाव) - to obtain much wealth or goods.

arji (अरजि) - a request, to request (better Ho would be *gowari*)

arkam-turkam (अरकम–तुरकम) - in any way at all, e.g. to do a work spiritlessly (also *jālekate*).

arkatala (अरकातला) - tar (a variant form of *alkatra*)

arki (अरकि) - distilled liquor.

arki-ḍiyaṅ - a collective noun for intoxicating drinks.

armu (अरमु) - the scaled ant-eater

armu (अरमु) ***daru*** - a large or middle size tree with yellow flowers, prob. Garuga pinnata, Roxb., Burseraceae, H.39/1/1, B.39/3.

aronga (अरोंगा) - of something kept above a fire (e.g. arrows during the monsoon), to be darkened from the heat of the fire

arsal (अरसल) - to shine a light here and there e.g. for the purpose of looking for something.

arsi (अरसि) - a mirror (also *nepel*)

artaṅ (अरतङ) - to bring near to a fire, e.g . to dry out wet clothes; to burn brown (partially burn) due to being too close to the heat of a fire, e.g. a leaf, a piece of cloth.

aruwa (अरुवा) - big (referring to certain objects, e.g. the head, stomach)

aruwa choke - a bull frog (see *āuḍ choke*)

aruwa lāi: - a big protruding stomach.

asakal (असाकल) - the Red Spurfowl, and probably also the Painted Spurfowl

asāndu (असांदु) ***daru*** - a kind of jungle tree. (Cf. E.M. - a tree 30 to 60 ft. high with large leaves, large showy flowers, and large globose, fibrous, inedible fruits) prob. Careya arborea, Roxb., Lecythidaceae. B.64/1; H.64/1/1

asapatal (असापतल) - a hospital

asaṛa (असाड़ा) - a month (the latter part of June and the early part of July).

asen (असेन) - to bring the burned bones of a dead person from place to place (to villages of relatives of the dead person)

asen-biyur - to take from place to place (as given under *asen*)

asen-darom - to meet when bringing the bones of a dead person from village to village.

asi (असि) - to ask for, request.

asi-leka - to try your luck at asking for something.

asi-ō:l - by requesting to get something from ('out of') someone

asiḍ (असिड्) - to unfasten the bow-string of a bow; of a bowstring, unfastened; of a plant, tree, vine, etc. - to no longer give fruit and to be dying; of a person - to have one's life exhausted (at least near Chaibasa the form *hasiḍ* is more common)

asīḍ (असीड्) - used after a pronoun to mean 'perhaps' (same as *ambaḍ*)

asis (असिस) - a blessing; to bless

asiyaḍ (असियड्) - perhaps (same as *chiyaḍ*)

askal (असकल) - (a bird) same as *asakal*, q.v.

askal (असकल) - to shine a light here and there (e.g. for the purpose of looking for something)

asora (असोरा) - hope; to hope (also *asra*), refl. *asoran* - to put one's trust/hope in (*re*)

asora (असोरा) - relationship; acquaintance; to develop an acquaintance with someone.

asora hatu - a village in which one has relations.

asora owa: - a family ('house') with which one is related.

asorae: (असोराए:) - to be very friendly with (in love with) another, esp. of young men and women; to develop such a friendship.

asorae:-unḍi (=*asorae:+hunḍi*) - to be very friendly with many people; to have many boy friends or girl friends.

asowari (असोवारि) - a horseman; refl. *asowarin* - to roam around from place to place idly

asra (असरा) - hope; to hope (also *asora*)

asul (असुल) - to support; to provide food for; the forms *asultana* and *asulakana* are both used in the sense 'regularly having enough to eat' e.g.. *esuko asultana* - 'They have plenty to eat'.; tame, to tame, keep as a pet (some animal); in certain expressions where it would be clear from the context *asul* can mean to forcibly have intercourse with someone, e.g. *asulki:yae:* can mean 'he raped her'. This is not considered *mage kaji*, but can



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be used in mixed company without giving offense

***asul apu** - foster father.

***asul dudulum** - a domesticated pigeon.

***asul-hara** - to raise, bring up children (also *asul-marañ*)

***asul-jono:** - a name sometimes given to the *janum jono:*, q.v., since it is cultivated.

***asul mail** - a kind of reed (cf. *mail*) found usually near villages, but also in the jungle (also called *hatu mail*, q.v.)

***asul-marañ** - to raise (children)

***asul owa:** - a house in which there is regularly enough to eat.

***asultan owa:renko** - members of a household in which there is regularly enough to eat.

***asul tumbiḍ** - to support e.g. an elderly person until that person dies (used esp. of a non-member of the one being supported's family)

***Asurko** (असुरको) - an ancient race of iron smelters and iron workers.

***Asurkowa: bankuṛi** - an important folk story which tells of the origin of lesser spirits.

***asur bongako** - the spirits who were scattered according to the *Asur bankuṛi*.

***ata** (अता) - to roast without adding grease or oil; puffed rice; the roasted swollen grains of other kinds, e.g. maize, wheat (when required the grain is specified, e.g. *gangai ata* - 'popcorn', *ata* when used alone regularly refers to puffed rice)

***ata-isin** - to roast some meat, e.g. chicken

***ata-rongo** - to overburn when roasting.

***ata-uṛu** - a general or poetic term for puffed rice

***-atā** (–अता') - verbal affix - in the meanwhile (also *antā*) (Les. 27)

***aṭa** (अटा) - birdlime; to trap in birdlime; to be embedded in wet mud or some other sticky substance.

***aṭa chari:** - a bamboo-pin (see *chari:*) on which birdlime has been put for catching birds

***aṭa-chomkaw** - to make panic by entrapping in birdlime or some other sticky substance.

***aṭa-daṇḍa:** - a long stick to one end of which birdlime is applied for catching wasps, birds, etc.

***aṭa-iyu:** - to make fall by entrapping in birdlime.

***aṭa-parapaṭu, aṭa-paraputu** - of a bird, to be entrapped in birdlime with the wings very much entangled.

***aṭa-ṭonga:** - a hollow piece of jungle bamboo in which birdlime is stored.

***aṭa-aṭiń** (अटा–अटिञ) - of a silkworm, to form a cocoon. figur. - strong, strenuous(ly)

***atāgom** (अता'गोम) - the heavy plank of wood used for levelling the paddy after reploughing; to level the paddy with this; in jest, to smooth off a heavy meal by following it with some rice-beer.

***atāgom-jāḍ** - to press down flat using the *atāgom*.

***atāgom-juwa:** - same meaning as *atāgom-jāḍ*, q.v.

***aṭakar** (अटाकर) - an alternate form of *aṭkar*, q.v.

***aṭakaw** (अटकव) - to hold up, check, prevent.

***aṭal** (अटल) - a layer, - one on top of another, e.g. bricks being laid in a building, - or a row of many objects laid side by side or end to end, e.g. sheaves of paddy laid out for threshing (*oṭa:* has the same meaning); to make a layer or row; used in prayers for many hills laid out one after the other in rows.

***aṭal** (अटल) ***bā** - a white scented flower; perhaps Jasminum sambac, Ait., Oleaceae, B.87/4, H.87/1/1, or Tabernaemontana coronaria, Br., Apocynaceae, B.89/12, H.89/7/1

***aṭal-puṭul** (अटल–पुटुल) - same as *uṭul-puṭul*, q.v.

***aṭal-uṭal** (अटल–उटुल) - same as *uṭul-puṭul*, q.v.

***aṭa-maṭa** (अटा–मटा) - of jungles, very thick (used with *bir* and *buru* in prayers. (*aka-maka* has the same meaning).

***ataṅ** (अतङ) - to receive something in the open palms of both hands held together, in one's spread shirt, etc. (This can take a direct animate object in the sense 'receive from someone' e.g. *ataṅime* 'receive-from him' (e.g. a fruit being dropped from a tree.)

***ataṅ** (अतङ) - the brain (more commonly called *hataṅ*)

***aṭangi** (अटंगि) - a piece of flat wood, stone, etc. put under something to support it or prop it up; to so prop up; (compare *turub* which means to support something, e.g. a sagging roof, using a long vertical object)

***aṭangi-ura** - to prop up (as in *aṭangi*)

***aṭa-puṭu** (अटा–पुटु) - covered with dense undergrowth (small bushes, etc.) so that it is difficult to pass through; of a place thickly covered with vines (*nai*) we could say *aṭa-puṭutan naiyakana*

***atar** (अतर) - to set on fire something which burns easily; of spirits, to inflict epidemics; of *Siṅbonga*, to cause sores around one's mouth. (It is believed that if *Siṅbonga* 'burns' a sick person in this way, the person will soon recover).

***atār** (अता'र) ***oe** - see *hatar oe*, and *haṭa:-rāui: oe*

***aṭāṛi** (अटाडि) - a large flat stone (also *chaṭāṛi*)

***aṭa-uṭu** (अटा–उटु) - very rocky (i.e. very rough and uneven from big rocks of various sizes)

***ate** (अते) - a familiar interjection sometimes preceding a vocative.

***aṭeḍ** (अटेड्) - to spread out (a mat, a cloth to sit on, etc)

***aten** (अतेन) - poetic parallel of *ayum*, 'to hear', used in prayers and songs.

***atena** (अतेना) - a familiar interjection used by a woman addressing another woman (cf. *ate* and *-na*)

***ateya** (अतेया) - a familiar inter-jection used when addressing someone (*ate* + *-a*)

***aṭikar** (अटिकर) - a large strong creeper having big leaves and nettles; Smilax macrophylla, Roxb., Liliaceae, B.145/12, H.145/1/2, and Smilax prolifera, Roxb., B.145/13, H.145/1/4 (this is probably *ara: aṭikar*), prob. also Asparagus racemosus, Willd., Liliaceae, B.145/5, H.145/2/1 (called *huṛiń aṭikar* in Mundari)



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atiń (अतिञ) - of cattle, etc. to graze; of fish, birds, squirrels, etc., to move about in search of food; of e.g. an ache or a boil, to spread from one part of the body to another; *atiń* is used in prayers parallel to *tumbuḍ* for feeding a sacrificial victim (e.g. a chicken) with the *punji* while saying the prayer previous to killing the victim. (also sometimes used alone in this sense).

aṭkar (अटकर) - to perceive, feel, realize, be aware (Les., 26)

****aṭkar-urum*** - to realize

atom (अतोम) - to remove, put to the side; refl, *atomen*, 'to get out of the way'

****atom-eṛa:*** - to remove away, get something out of the way.

atowal (अतोवल) - a bowstring, the thin strip of bamboo used as the spring for an arrow; to fashion a bowstring; to use something as a bowstring (cf. *kutiḍ* - to attach a bowstring)

atu (अतु) - of flowing water, a river, etc., to carry something away; to place something in flowing water so that it is carried away; pass. - to be carried away by flowing water.

****atu-eṛa:*** - of flowing water, to carry away; to dispose of something by having flowing water carry it away.

****atu-hodō*** - of flowing water to carry away soil (causing erosion); pass. of soil, to be carried away by flowing water.

****atu-takub*** - of rain water, to carry and deposit manure in the form of soil, leaves, etc.

-atū (-अतू) - a verbal affix, - to do the action mentioned before - *atū* and then leave. (Les.27)

aṭu (अटु) - the seed of a mango or *ambaṛa* fruit (also called *kumbu*)

aṭu-paṭu (अटु–पटु) - to be intertwined, entangled, e.g. a vine

atur (अतुर) - to separate chaff from grain by lifting up grains with the winnowing basket or with the hands, and letting them fall, the chaff being carried away by the wind. (see also *gum, keto*)

****atur-iyu:*** - to make fall for winnowing as given under *atur.*

****atur-muli*** - to move along winnowing causing the grains to fall in a straight line (chosen according to the wind direction, so that the chaff will not fall on the grains.)

****atur-sopa:*** - to winnow in such a way that the chaff is scattered over the grains.

****atur-topa*** - to winnow on top of.

aṭuwa (अटुवा) - big (referring to certain objects, e.g. the head, stones.) (also *aruwa*)

****aṭuwa-aṭuwa*** - of stones, to be big and numerous.

au (अउ) - to bring (an alternate form of *agu*,q.v., used esp. in the North)

āu: (आउ:) - to belch

āu (अउ) - witchcraft; poisoning esp. by witchcraft (much the same as *najom*)

****āu bonga*** - another name for *najom bonga*

ā-ū (आ–ऊ) - a cry made by a bear when in pain; of a bear , to make such a cry

āuḍ (अउड) ***choke*** - a bull frog; a large frog , yellowish in colour, which comes out with the first heavy rains and makes a loud croaking sound (also called *aruwa choke*)

****āuḍ-āuḍ*** - the croaking sound made by the *āuḍ choke.*

auri (अउरि) - not yet, wait!; to not yet take place (always with a future verb, e.g. *auriko huju:wa,* "they have not come yet"); until (Les.22)

āw-āw (अंव–अंव) - a cry of young bears; of young bears, to so cry (trans.)

ayer (अयेर) - before; in front of; to lead (Les.33); of animals (cattle, goats, sheep, etc) to give birth (to), e.g. *gunḍi hone: ayerki:ya,* 'the cow gave birth to a calf', *ayerken gunḍi* - 'a cow which has given birth'.

****ayer-aḍ*** - to lead so as to cause e.g. a person or animal to get lost.

****ayer-beṭa*** - to lead to a place

****ayer-biyur*** - to lead someone round about (e.g. around a town showing places of interest)

****ayer chanab*** - some ahead, some behind; some earlier, some later.

****ayer-da:*** - a pre-monsoon rain (e.g. in May), also called *hāḍ da:*

****ayer dipila*** - in former times

****ayer dipili*** - in former times

****ayer era*** - the first wife of a man who has more than one wife (also referred to as *maraṅ era*)

****ayer-eṛa:*** - same as *ayer-aḍ.*

****ayer gama*** - same as *ayer da:*

****ayer-iḍ*** - to lead to a place, to continue to lead

****ayer imita*** - in former times.

****ayer-jati(te)*** - first of all, very first

****ayer-musiń*** - the day before, the previous day.

****ayer-ō:l*** - to lead out

****ayer-rakab*** - to lead up

****ayer-seṛer*** - same as *ayer-seṭer,*

****ayer-seṭer*** - to lead to a destination

****ayer-tayom*** - some ahead, some afterwards

****ayer-udub*** - to lead and show

****ayer-ura*** - to lead someone back

****ayera:*** - previous; of a previous time.

****ayera: lungam*** - a variety of silkworm which comes out earliest (also called *laṛiya lungam*)

ayub (अयुब) - evening; to become evening; refl. - to be overtaken by evening

****ayub-mtr*** - evening twilight

****ayub pāṅ*** - evening time

****ayub-singi*** - evening

****ayub-umbul*** - evening shade

ayum - to hear

****ayum-bage*** - after hearing to ignore, e.g. *ama: gowari kae: ayum-bagēya,* He will not ignore your plea.

****ayum-chirgal*** - to become aware of something by hearing.

****ayum-choṭe:*** - to just about hear; to barely hear.

****ayum-inuṅ*** - to enjoy spending time listening; to while away time listening.

****ayum-loṛo*** - to spy upon by listening.

****ayum-nam*** - to find by hearing, e.g. a lost person by the sound of his shouting; to hear through some indirect source ("from the grapevine") (e.g. what someone else has said about oneself)

****ayum-ṭo:*** - to happen to hear; to overhear.

****ayum-uju:*** - to hear something coming down as a tradition or legend from earlier times; to hear someone or something coming toward oneself.

****ayum-urum*** - to recognize by hearing



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bā (बा') - a flower; to flower; to adorn, e.g. the hair, with a flower; a hair ornament (made of e.g. gold or silver); refl. - to adorn oneself with a flower; to observe the *bā porob.*

***bā basi** - the day after the *bā* feast

***bā chanḍu:** - the month (about March) when the sal (*sarjom*) trees blossom and the *bā* feast is observed.

***bā dumbu** - a tall grass with stems divided into very fine segments.

***bā gitil** - afterbirth, the placenta (also called *tuka*, q.v.)

***bā guri:** - the day before the *bā* feast, on which day the women clean the house and courtyard with *guri:* (wet cowdung) ; refl. - to observe the customs of the day before the *bā* feast.

***bā jono:** - a tall grass having brown hairy spikelets. It is used for making brooms. Sorghum nitidum, Pers., Gramineae. H.139/70/3, B.139/43

***bā kubi** - cauliflower

***bā leper ā:** - a type of *leper ā:* (q.v.), prob. Amarantus paniculatus and/or caudatus, L. Amarantaceae. H.108/5/2-3

***bā porob** - the annual flower feast celebrated at the time when the flowers of the sal (*sarjom*) tree blossom

***bā sabon** - bathing soap

***bā sunum** - sweet-scented oil

***bā tasaḍ** - same as *bā dumbu*

***bā-uru** - a kind of black beetle that frequents flowers.

-bā - a verbal affix - here and there, now and then (Les.27)

ba: (बः) - to scratch (of a small scratch, e.g. as caused by a thorn, for a longer, deeper scratch *howar* is used)

***ba:-boga:** - to scratch causing to split open and the contents to come out

***ba:** (बः) - to fasten, hook e.g. a door latch; a latch , hook; to catch, cut down (e.g. fruit) by means of a hook fitted onto a stick or by a hooked branch.(in this last sense *baku:* is also used)

***ba:-keseḍ** - to block by latching, e.g. a door with a chain

***ba:-kur** - to latch someone inside a room

***baba** (बबा) - the paddy (rice) plant; unthreshed paddy stalks; threshed unhusked paddy grains; sometimes used for paddy personified as in the term *baba keya-ura*, see also *baba enga, babako*

***baba ata** - puffed rice

***baba bā** - the tiny white flower of the paddy plant

***baba-biti** - a collective noun for worldly goods.

***baba bonga-ura** - another name for *kolom bonga-ura*, q.v.

***baba enga** - a personification of the original source (mother) from which all paddy has come, invoked e.g. on the *her-mūṭ* feast to ask pardon for any disrespect shown to rice grains and to seek her protection on the growing paddy crop.

***baba-gosari** - to sift with one's fingers broken bits of straw from newly threshed paddy grains

***baba her chanḍu:** - the month for sowing the main paddy crop, about May or June

***baba her mūṭ(u)** - same as *her mūṭ(u)*, q.v.

***baba her ṭunki** - a basket used exclusively for sowing paddy seeds

***baba jaṅ** - a paddy seed

***baba kara** - a small plank, about one and a half feet long, fastened to a pole, used for pulling back together paddy which has been spread out (e.g. in threshing)

***babako** - rice grains personified as though offspring of the *baba enga*, q.v. (used in certain prayers)

***baba leṭe:** - by chewing to husk rice grains (spitting out the husk and eating the grain)

***baba marchi** - a small but very pungent chilli, Capsicum annuum, L., var. abbreviata, Fingerh., Solanaceae, B.97/1, H.97/4/1. Medicine is prepared from this for sick buffaloes and cattle.

***baba mūṭ(u)** - same as *her mūṭ(u)*, q.v.

***baba paṛa** - paddy grown in a nursery for later transplanting.

***baba-peṭe** - empty paddy grains

***baba rosa** - a small projection from the end of a paddy grain.

***baba sār bonga** - a spirit who increases the rice supply of his/her devotee.

***baba saṛa** - used in prayers for *baba jaṅ*, paddy seeds.

***baba siṅ** - straw (also called *busu*)

***baba sokoe:** - to throw down unthreshed paddy stalks for threshing; sometimes used to refer to the whole process of *baba tār*, q.v.

***baba tār** - the work of spreading out paddy sheaves and having cattle thresh them by walking on them. (see *tār*)

***baba tela-ura** - a rite in which rice grains are put into the hand of a dead person and received from his or her hand into the hands of living members of the family

***baba tiki** - the process of boiling paddy grains in water for the purpose of husking.

***baba-tiki chaṭu** - an earthen pot used for boiling the paddy for husking. (This may be used for such purposes as boiling clothes, e.g. on the occasion of *niyar-eṛa:* [purification after a birth] but it may not be used for cooking the family meal).

***baba-tupu chaṭu:** - same as *baba-tiki chaṭu:*

***baba** - father (used by children or in affection; the ordinary term for father is *apu*)

bābar, babar (बा'बर, बबर) - two each

bā-barō (बा'–बरो') - two by two (of men or animals)

babata (बबाता) - to itch (Les. 26)

bābo (बा'बो) - to win someone over to one's viewpoint or purpose; to win around e.g. someone who is angry or pouting

babu (बबु) - a boy, a young man (used when addressing him).

bā-bū(tan) (बा'–बू) - to look here and there e.g. when lost or when looking for something (with verb *meḍ, nel*)

babur (बबुर) ***daru*** - another name for the *urubā* tree, the acacia tree, prob. Acacia arabica, Willd., Mimosaceae, B.55/1, H.55/9/2



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bachara (बचारा) - a white, intestinal worm (prob. The pin worm or seat worm). E.M. gives "about 3 inches long, found in man, fowl and cattle, esp. in buffaloes". (For the large intestinal round worm Hos use *lendaḍ*)

bachaw (बचाव) - to save (Hindi bachana). This form rather than the more common form *banchaw* is sometimes used of a particular act of saving someone from some harm, (same as Ho *hardu:*), rather than in the broader sense of saving e.g. from sin.

bachur chora (बचुर चोरा) - a hill in Orissa named in prayers.

baḍ (बड़) - after (a Hindi word sometimes used in Ho, e.g. in the expression *en bad;* proper Ho would be *en chanab*)

baḍ (बड़) - certainly, by all means; to demand (e.g. of a girl before going for her marriage, to hold on to the feet of a relative until she is given a going-away gift) ; of a *dēwa*, etc. to put a curse on someone; refl. *baḍen* - to put a curse on oneself, e.g. *gojo:kań mente: baḍentanae:,* 'She curses herself to die'

****baḍ-bapaḍ*** - to insist (in asking, giving, etc)

****baḍ-duku(te)*** - with great difficulty

****baḍte*** - with difficulty (e.g. because of some physical weakness, etc., or because very much against one's wishes)

bāḍ-bēḍ (बाड़–बेड़) - the cries of many goats or sheep.

bada (बदा) - partially ripe, e.g. of a fruit

badabadi (बदाबदि) - competition (e.g. in dancing, singing)

baḍa-buḍu (बडा–बुडु) - for the whole lower part of the plough to enter into the soil as one ploughs (when the field is soft and well soaked, cf. *buḍu-buḍu*)

badam (बदम) a peanut (short form of *chinabadam*)

badaṛa (बदाड़ा) - a flying fox

badaṛa (बदाड़ा) - a long dragnet for catching fish.

baḍchom (बड़चोम) - sabai grass, used to make ropes for beds, etc. Pollinidium angustifolium, Gramineae, B.139/34, H.139/61/1

****baḍchom bayer*** - rope made of *baḍchom*

badi (बदि) - a strip of silk-cocoon that has been cut to the proper thickness to tie an arrowhead to the arrow; to tie with such a strip; the leather strips used to span drums; poetic parallel of *juṛi*, a mate or companion, used in a marriage song; refl. *badin* – to strongly commit (tie) oneself to some action (Sometimes the double term *badintanae, tolentanae:* is used for this)

badi (बदि) - used in prayers parallel to *ladi*, or in the jingle *ladi-badi* with the meaning of *ladi*, 'to load upon'

badi (बदि) - used in prayers parallel to *hisa*, or to *hisa-chenṭa* with the meaning 'to harass'.

badi (बदि) - poetic parallel of *piṛi*, a field.

badowa: (बदोव:) - a large full beard

badu (बदु) - an antelope (E.M. - the Sasin or Indian antelope)

baduṛi (बदुड़ि) - a bat, a small flying fox (cf. *badaṛa*)

****baduṛi jalom*** - a net for catching *baduṛi*

bāe (बए) - the initial thin strip made when making a *jaṭi* (a palm mat); to prepare such an initial strip

bāga (बा'गा) - a share; to give someone his share.

****bāga-bakara*** - a share

bagaiti (बगाइति) - the condition of being under threat of serious (even lethal) harm caused by either a) the witchcraft (*bai, banai*) of another, or b) by one's having displeased the *bagiya* (q.v.) spirits of the jungle; pass. verb - to be in such a condition (a sign of this is sometimes that tiger hair (*kula ĩyal* or *kula daṛiya*) is found in one's rice, or that the colour of one's rice has become reddish)

bagan (बगन) - a garden (also *bakai)*

bagaṛa (बगाड़ा) - see *bagṛa*

bagasa (बगासा) - a box

bage (बगे) - to leave, abandon, relinquish; refl. - to dissociate oneself or take oneself away from a person or situation (e.g. a woman leaving her husband or a *dasi* leaving his work), also in refl. we can say *kaji kae: bagentana,* 'he doesn't stop talking'

****bage-atū*** - to leave behind

****bage-eṛa:*** - to abandon or desert; to neglect (e.g. a parent not taking proper care of his or her child); refl. - to neglect (not care for) oneself; to deny oneself.

****bage-goe:*** - to let die through neglect.

****bagekēte*** - besides, e.g. *neya bagekēte*, 'besides this'.

bagiya (बगिया) - the shade of a person killed by a tiger. The *bagiya* spirits are believed to control the jungle tigers and sometimes inflict them on people. They also make noises to scare people in the jungle.

****bagiya bonga*** - same as *bagiya.*

bagiya (बगिया) - a reddish brown colour, a mixture of *ara:* (reddish brown) and *kasae* (a deeper reddish brown), sometimes used of the colour of tigers, goats, etc.

bagol (बगोल) - verbal affix - suddenly (alternate form of *bangol*)

bagṛa (बगड़ा) - mixed, of seeds not all of the same variety; to be a mixture of many colours (with *ka* 'not', this can mean 'pure white')

****bagṛa chauli*** - husked rice of different varieties mixed together.

bagur(ken) (बगुर) - of leaves, vegetables, etc., to grow in abundance, big and close to one-another.

****bagur-bagur*** - same as *bagur(ken)*

bagur (बगुर) ***daru*** - an alternate name for the tree more commonly called *babur*,q.v.

baguṛi (बगुड़ि) - to separate from the flock or herd.

****baguṛi-ō:l*** - to separate from the flock or herd.

baguṛu (बगुड़ु) - to finish celebrating some feast (i.e. stop dancing, etc., after celebrating it for 3 days or so)

bai (बइ) - to make; the refl. form *bain* is sometimes used in the sense of 'become'; to inflict harm by witchcraft (see separate entry below)

****bai-joka*** - to make and keep in readiness

****bai-muli*** - to make straight

****bai-sangi*** - to make numerous (e.g. fields)



bai-sekā - to complete making
bai-tāe: - to skip or leave out something while making.
bai-tiyar - to make ready.
bai-ura - to make again; to repair
baiyo: - (passive participial form) with whom something is allowed, e.g. one with whom one has a joking relationship and therefore one with whom one could dance, etc.
bai (बइ) - to inflict harm esp. death on someone by witchcraft.
bai-adāni: - one who knows how to inflict harm by witchcraft; a wizard.
bai-goe: - to kill by witchcraft.
bai-siḍ - to kill off a family by witchcraft.
bai (बइ) ***daru*** - the banyan tree; Ficus bengalensis, L., Moraceae, B.125/4. H.125/8/13
baiḍ (बइड) - at least (see *bāyeḍ*)
baisak (बइसाक) a month; the last half of April and the first half of May
baisika (बइसिका) - a swelling of the lymphatic gland in the groin, e.g. consequent to an infection in the leg or foot; pass. - to develop such a swelling.
baja (बजा) - to support something loosely by tying around with a rope, used esp. of the early stages of preparing a rice *bandi*.
baja-bayer - a rope used for the early stages of supporting paddy to be stored in a *bandi*, (not the large straw-rope (*bōr*) used on the outside of a *bandi*)
baja (बजा) - a musical instrument of any kind (from Hindi)
bajar (बजर) - a town, a city, e.g. Chaibasa,Chakradharpur. This refers to the whole town and not just to the market place, which is called *hāṭ(o)*.
bajāṛa (बजाड़ा) -a drum beat on the side by Ghasis, etc., but not used by Hos.
bajaw (बजाव) - to be a certain time (Hindi - bajna "to strike") *Chimin bajawo:tana?* , 'What time is it? (Hos when telling time always use Hindi.)
baji (बजि) - a bet; to bet
bajigar (बजिगर) - a gypsy; a nomadic salesman traveling from place to place with his family selling objects.
bajila (बजिला) - to be overturned, e.g. a truck; to turn head over heels.
baju (बजु) - an ornament for the upper part of the arm.
bakā (बका') - a joyous sound of certain birds, e.g. the common maina; a laughing sound made by babies; to make such sounds; used as poetic parallel to *dili*, 'to set a date', 'to invite'
bakā-giti: - used in prayers parallel to *dili-giti:*, q.v.
bakā-inuṅ - to pass one's time enjoyably (while away one's time) making a sound as given under *bakā*.
bakā-biyuṅ (बका'–बियुङ) - of the head, to spin; to be dizzy (same as *biyuṅ-biyuṅ*)
bakai (बकाइ) - an enclosure, garden; to fence in; used in prayers parallel to ***kolom***, 'a threshing floor' with that meaning.
bakai-ḍi - the site of one's garden
bakai-keseḍ - to fence in.
bakara (बकारा) ***daru*** - the 'baer' tree; Zizyphus jujuba, Lamk., Rhamnaceae, B.46/2; H.46/21

bakara lungam - silkworm cultivated on the *bakara daru*.
bakaṛa (बकाड़ा) - same as *bakā*
bakāṛa (बकाड़ा) - same as *bakā*
bakaṛa-biyuṅ (बकाड़ा–बियुङ) - a small brown beetle found in water. Often 4 or 5 of these are seen playfully swimming close together.
bakaṛi (बकाड़ि) - poetic form for *bakai*, 'garden'
bakasa (बकासा) - a box (also *bagasa*)
bākaw (बा'काव) - to incite
bakor (बकोर) - a thin growth running down the neck of a cock; bearded from ear to ear (not just on the chin); of the beak of a parrot, curved, hooked
baku: (बकु:) - to catch or cut with a hooked object (e.g. a branch)
baku:-ō:l - to take out by catching with a hooked object
bakuḍ (बकुड्)- to crawl with the centre successively arching and leveling out, e.g. of leeches, caterpillars.
bal (बल) - to burn a hole into e.g. a flute; poetical parallel of *lō*, to burn
bal-enḍa: - poetic parallel of *lō-enḍa:*, same as *bal-eṛa:*,q.v.
bal-eṛa: - to burn out; to drive out by burning; to touch someone with a heated object (e.g. with a *chatom kaṭa*, an umbrella rib) in order to neutralize the effects of an evil spirit, e.g. *ā daṭa bonga* or *bagiya bonga*
bāl (बा'ल) - flood, to flood
bāl da: - flood water.
bala - a parent of one's son-in-law or daughter-in-law; to treat someone as a *bala* showing proper hospitality,etc.
bala-bundu - relations through marriage; refl. - to become related through marriage.
bala-era - the mother of one's son's wife or daughter's husband.
balakiṅ - the parents of one's son's wife or daughter's husband.
balako - those who go to the house of a girl or boy to arrange a marriage (e.g. who go for the *bapala*, or the *gonoṅ har*)
bala-saka - prospective relations through marriage; pass. - to become relations through marriage.
balataḍi: - same as *bala*, used for vocative.
balataḍko - same as *balako*
bala-balu (बला–बलु) - mad. rabid (of dogs); delirious (of men); to very badly confuse someone.
bala-balu-chaba - to utterly confuse someone,
bala da: - poetic parallel of *hāḍ da:*, the first pre-monsoon rains.
balae (बलाए) - suffering, to suffer hardships. (This is a more common word in Mundari, but in Ho, at least near Chaibasa, it is used only in terms such as *halae-balae* used in songs. See also *hae-bae*)
balai (बलाइ) - good works done for others; to do good to others.
bala-jiga (बला–जिगा) - a form of rental in which one man uses his own cattle, implements, and labour to cultivate another man's land and takes half the crop in return.
balatiṅ (बलातिञ) - long lasting, long lived.
balaya (बलाया) - the relationship between mutual parents-in-laws; of mutual parents-in-law, to share some activity.
balaya-malaya - a jingle on *balaya*

balbal (बलबल) - to perspire (Les.26)
****balbal da:*** - perspiration
****balbal-lum*** - to make wet with perspiration; pass. - to so become wet.
bale (बले) - hair, the string of a *banam* (fiddle)
bale (बले) - a trap made of thread, horse hair, rope, wire, etc.;a snare (for birds, etc.); to entrap, to ensnare; to fish with a line and hook; to draw water out of a well with e.g. a bucket on a rope.
****bale chari:*** - a bird trap made of thin bamboo strips (*chari:*)
****bale-ō:l*** - to draw out (e.g. water from a well with a bucket)
****bale-urui:*** - to entrap tightly
bale: (बले:) - young; early; fresh, tender (in some cases the check of this word is dropped, see usages given below); infancy, e.g. *bale:re,* 'in infancy' (for which *bale:yakanre* can also be used), *bale:* (or *bale:mai*) is sometimes used as the nickname of a girl; pass. verb - to become fresh or tender; of fresh flesh, to form again after a wound has healed, *jilu bale: yakana,* 'flesh has formed freshly' (after a wound)
****bale hapanum*** - a girl in early adolescence (13-16 yrs. old)
****bale: hon*** - an infant
****bale: hopaḍ***- a fresh offshoot
****bale: īyal*** - the fine downy hair of a baby
****bale: mai*** - a nickname sometimes given to a girl.
****bale mulu:*** - the second or third day after a new moon.
****bale: sagen*** - tender leaves blossoming on twigs after the cold season is over.
****bale: sagen oe*** - a small bird which makes its appearance at the time when new tender leaves blossom.
****bale: sakam*** - tender freshly blossomed leaves.
****bale sepēḍ*** - a boy in early adolescence (13-16 years old)
****bale: singi*** - the newly risen sun
****bale: siṭiya*** - an infant
****bale:-ura*** - to become fresh or tender again; of flesh, to form again after a wound has healed.
Balisōr (बलिसो'र) - Balasore, adj. - from or considered to be from Balasore.
baliya (बलिया) - the colour of a hen, two shades of red and some white mixed.
balok (बलोक) - a child, childhood (used in songs. Hindi - 'balak')
balsā (बलसां) - balsam, an aromatic, commonly oily and resinous, substance flowing from certain plants.
balṭi (बलटि) - a bucket (Hindi)
balu (बलु) - a bear (also *bana*)
****balu gota:*** - a term used in some places for the Sirkeer Cuckoo (elsewhere called *ke: berlo:)*
****balu mui:*** - a small black ant found in fields and trees, does not bite (as do e.g. the *rola mui:* and the *hāḍ mui:*)
****balu surpaṅ*** - a hornet (blackish and rather big)
bamal (बमल) - a kind of rash.
bamal (बमल) - lost, esp. of cattle, goats, etc.
bamali (बमालि) - one who has left his village and roams from place to place (used near Noamundi)
Bamaṛa (बमाड़ा) - the Bamra section of Orissa

bambuḍ (बमबुड्) - tasteless (used in expressions such as *bambuḍge jomo:wa*); few-seeded, undeveloped, and therefore tasteless, varieties of fruits (such as figs of the *āi daru*) which in the properly developed varieties are seeded and tasty.
bamē (बमे') - a Brahmin
Bamonaṭi (बमोनाटि) - a place used in prayers along with *Dalbuṅ* and *Kuchuṅ*. The site of a former small princely state in Orissa East of the Majhgaon area of Singhbhum
ban, baṅ - negative of the verb to be when denoting presence or existence. This gives the forms *bano:wa* 'it is absent','there is none', *baṅiṅa,* 'I am absent', *baṅ-meya,*'you (sg.) are absent', etc. (See Les. 18 for forms and usage)
bān (बा'न) - by mantras etc. to inflict harm or injury on someone (see ***bāṛa***); the act of thus inflicting harm
****bān-choṛon*** - inflicting harm or injury through mantras, etc.
baṅ (बङ) - father (when addressing him, used more toward the North); big brother (so used near Noamundi)
bana (बना) - a bear
****bana naki: janum*** - a large bushlike creeper (perhaps same as *bana raba: nai*)
****bana raba: nai*** - a rambling bush, in appearance somewhat like the *karkaṭa* tree, used as a medicine for wounds inflicted by bears or tigers.
bāna (बा'ना) - an excuse; to make an excuse.
bana: (बनः) - a hooking up, something used in hooking up (verbal noun of *ba:*)
****bana: daru*** - same as *bana: koto*
****bana: koto*** - a branch with a hook at one end and leaves at the other end used e.g. for transferring silkworm from one tree to another.
****bana: lauṭi*** - a long hooked piece of bamboo
banai (बनाइ) - harm, (sickness, death) inflicted on someone by witchcraft (verbal noun of *bai*); while asking the aid of some spirit to make and bury a symbol representing some harm which one wishes that spirit should inflict on someone (e.g. the head of a chicken to indicate that one wishes the death of that person)
****banai bonga*** - any spirit through whose mediation a *banai* is cast (not a specific *bonga*); a sacrificial rite in which the effect of a *banai* is neutralized.
****banai uṭaw*** - of a *dēwa,* etc., to take up from the place where it is buried a symbol representing harm intended to be inflicted on another (this is done to neutralize the effect of the *banai)*
banā-jiyaṅ (बना'–जियङ) - a big chameleon-type tree-lizard (also called *jaṅ jaṅ donḍa*. See also *kakarambaḍ*)
banaku: (बनाकुः) - a piece of branch and side branch so cut as to form a hook, e.g. used to break off fruit from a tree (verbal noun of *baku:*)
banam (बनम) - a village type fiddle
****banam gaṇḍu*** - the small moveable piece of wood which supports the string of a fiddle.

baṅ-boṅ (बङ–बोङ) - to make a wide gaping hole, e.g. in an embankment.

baṅ-buṅ (बङ–बुङ) - a loud buzzing sound of several bees (*nili*), large flies, etc. when disturbed

banchaw (बनचव) - salvation, to save.

****banchaw-darom*** -to save by opposing

****banchawon danarom*** - a shield

banda (बदा) - a tank, pond

****banda bonga*** - a spirit remaining in a tank

baṇḍa (बडा) - uncastrated male, used perhaps only with *sukuri*, 'pig'

bandar (बदर) - a form of mortgage in which interest must also be paid to regain the mortgaged object (compare *ṭika*); in the case of mortgaging a field, the use of the field serves as interest, and the mortgage runs until the capital is repaid in full.

baṇḍasa-buṇḍusu (बंडासा–बुंडुसु) - to feel heavy, lazy (e.g. after a heavy meal); to be an idler.

bandela (बदेला) - a pond, tank (used in songs and prayers in parallel with *pukuri*)

bandi (बंदि) - a rice bundle; to make a rice bundle; when *bandi* is used of something offered to a spirit, it refers to a small amount of chaff wrapped in a bundle with straw rope so as to resemble a *bandi*.

****bandi-baba*** - a collective noun for one's wealth in stored paddy; sometimes esp. in prayers used for *bandi*

****bandi-bayer*** - the outer rope with which a rice bundle is tied (i.e. outside the *bōr*) This usually is made of *ipil* or *baḍchom* rope, but if these cannot be gotten, twisted strands of straw (called *jōto*) are used.

****bandi-or*** - to haul a *bandi* e.g.. from a *kolom* to the place where it will be stored (usually done in a bullock cart dragged by men).

****bandi sonoro:*** - another name for the *goja*, a pointed stick used for beating down paddy when putting it into a *bandi*

****bandi sonoro: goja*** - as under *bandi sonoro:*; the *gūisa* fish (so called in jest)

****bandi tam goṛau*** - a club used for beating paddy down tightly into a *bandi* when making the *bandi*; the *magura* fish (in jest)

baṇḍi: (बंडि:) - to sever, cut clean through

****baṇḍi:-bara*** - to cut through into two equal parts.

baṇḍil (बंडिल) - a bundle, e.g. of leaves or of money,(prob. from English)

baṇḍiya (बंडिया) - having something severed; esp used (with or without *chaḍlom*) for tailless; sometimes used of a man with some limb, e.g. a finger, or a part of a finger, cut off.

bāṇḍo (बांडो) - a wild cat (also *bāo:*)

bandu (बंदु) ***nai*** - a very heavy woody climber of the jungle, which yields a good fibre for ropes; Spatholobus roxburghii, Benth., Papilionaceae, E.M., B.53/104, H.53/45/4 under name butea parviflora

****bandu bayer*** - fibre or twine consisting of strips of *bandu nai*

baṇḍul (बंडुल) - with bushy tail waving, e.g. of a jackal

****baṇḍul-baṇḍul*** - same as *baṇḍul* (of a repetitive action)

bandur-basu: (बंदुर–बसु) - having very fine smooth hairs, e.g. of the hairs (*īyal)* of the *miṇḍi chidu* or of the tail of a jackal (one could say *aya: chaḍlom bandur-basu:tana*, or *bandur-basu:tane: chaḍlomana*)

-banga (–बन्गा) - same as *bangol*, q.v.

banga-bungu (बन्गा–बुन्गु) - to have white stripes or circular designs (dots) on e.g. a sari; to have such markings on one's flesh, e.g. because of sitting near a fire for some time.

bangala (बंगाला) - a bungalow, residence (Hindi, heard in Ho)

bangara (बंगारा) - to have white patches on one's skin.

****bangara-bunguru*** - to have thin stripes or markings of a white or light colour on a darker surface (for bigger broader markings the word *banga-bungu*, q.v., would be used)

bangaw (बंगाव) - to break off an engagement which has been fully made, e.g. for a marriage; to finish something off.

-bangol (–बंगोल) - a verbal affix - suddenly, immediately

banguru (बंगुरु) - of goats, cows, some small insects, to be a mixture of white with some dark (brown or black) colour; of men, to have some dark patches from sitting near a fire.

banguwa (बंगुवा) - naked

bāni (बांनि) - a large circular feeding trough for cattle made of stone or cement.

banji (बजि) -barren (childless after being married for many years)

****banji buṛa*** - a man who has been married for many years but is childless

****banji era*** - a barren woman

****banji leper ā:*** - another name for *ote leper ā:* , q.v.

banji (बंजि) - to collect (esp. from the jungle) and bring in great quantity; used as verbal affix or poetic parallel with *tali*, q.v.

banjolo (बजोलो) - a eunuch (more frequently used is *gaya*)

banka (बका) - crooked, e.g. a stick

****banka-bunku*** - crooked, e.g. a stick; winding, e.g. a road (such as the Tebo Ghat)

****banka buru*** - a hill named in prayers.

banki (बंकि) - a slightly curved iron instrument used for cutting shrubs, etc. (also called *bankiya*)

banki (बंकि) - to get caught in some elevated place, e.g. a blunted arrow in a tree branch.

****banki-ura*** - of an object falling from a height, to get caught in some elevated place, e.g. a tree branch

banki buru - a hill referred to in a silkworm cultivation story.

bankiṛa (बकिड़ा) - a kind of curved shape of the blade (*kati*) tied to the spur of a cock for cock-fighting

bankiṛa bonga - a spirit to which sacrifices are made in connection with silkworm breeding.

bankiya (बकिया) - a slightly curved iron instrument used for cutting shrubs, etc (also called *banki*)

bankiya bonga - same as *bankiṛa bonga*

bankuṛa:/bankuṛa (बकुड: / बकुड़ा) - curved e.g. of the handle of an umbrella, of horns of cattle

bankuṛi (बकुड़ि) - a story



bano (बनो) - a particle translated by 'is/are not', indicating that there is not an identity, e.g. *ini: aña: hondo bano*, 'he is not my child' (Les.18); used in phrases indicating one or other (a disjunction), e.g. *musiń bano musiń*, 'some day or other', *miḍō bano miḍō*, 'someone or other', *jāi: bano jāi:*, 'someone or other', *chikana: bano chikana:*, 'something or other' *okonta: bano okonta:* 'somewhere or other'

bano: (बनो) - participial form of *bano:wa*, q.v. (*bano:wa* minus mood marker -a), occurring esp. in the meaning of 'not having' (something inanimate), e.g. *jomeya: bano: sepēḍko*, 'young men having no food', *asora bano: hatu*, 'a village in which one has no relatives' (In these cases when the noun following *bano:* is animate, the alternate form *bano:ten* can be used, e.g. *jomeya bano:ten sepēḍko*)

****bano: owa:*** - a destitute family (house)

****bano:owa:-duwar*** - same as *bano: owa:*

bano:ten (बनोतेन) - an adjectival form modifying an animate noun and meaning 'not possessing' some inanimate object which is expressed previous to the word *bano:ten*, e.g. *jomeya: bano:ten honko*, children having no food, *ote-hasa bano:ten hōko*, 'landless people'. If no object is expressed previous to *bano:ten*, it would mean 'possessing nothing', 'destitute' e.g. *bano:ten hōko*, 'destitute men'. From the form *bano:ten* noun forms can be formed, *bano:tini:* (sg.), *bano-tenking* (dl.) and *bano:tenko* (pl), e.g. *poysa bano:tenko*, 'people without money'.

bano:wa (बनोःवा) - it/they (inanimate) is/are not present or does/do not exist (Les.18). This can be used in the form *bano:wakana*, 'it no longer exists'

banredo (बनरेदो) - otherwise (also *kāredo*)

banremate (बनरेमाते) - otherwise (an alternate form to *banredo*)

bāo: (बाँओः) - a wildcat (also spelled *bawo:*/बाँवोः)

bapaḍ (बपड्) - to mutually exact (e.g. some small token gifts as a pledge to marry one another); to compete with one another; to be obstinate in annoying someone (recip. of *baḍ*); - verbal affix, - by all means, certainly (Les.27)

bapai (बपाइ) - to be on good terms with one another; to get along with one another (recip. of *bai*). This is frequently used in the negative of people who do not get along together. Also note the phrase *kaji kako bapaiyo:wa*, 'they do not agree on the matter'; to mutually inflict harm through witchcraft.

bapal (बपाल) ***ote*** - used as poetical parallel with *sal ote*, low lying fields

bapala (बपाला) - to make preliminary arrangements for a marriage; the activities and feast on that occasion (recip. of *bala*); see *gonoń har bapala* and *gonoń siḍ bapala*

****bapala āndi*** - a properly arranged marriage (with a *bapala* etc,), as distinct from an elopement.

bapari gore (बपारि गोरे) - an exclamation of grief.

bapui (बपुइ) - unfortunate

bar (बर) - two (short form)

****bar-hisi mā*** - 40 days, Lent

****bar-jī*** - pass. - to be pregnant (two-souled)

****barō*** - two people

****bar owa:*** - two houses; for a woman to be the wife of a man who has two wives (even if there are not two separate houses), used in such expressions as - *bar owa:te mena:ya*, 'she is the wife of a man who has two wives'

****barpā chaḍchomani:*** - an elephant ('one having a tail on both ends' said in jest)

****barsa*** - twice (more commonly *bar dunā* is used)

****barsiń*** - two days, used in express *ne barsiń*, nowadays (these two days)

****bar-tuku*** - of two woman, to work together husking rice, e.g. *bar-tukuitanakiń*, 'the two of them are alternately husking rice together'

bar (बर) - day of the week (since all days end in *bar*), used in such expressions as:

****okon bar*** - which day of the week?

en bar - that day of the week.

bār (बाँर) - verbal affix - of some action (expressed in the first root), to take place in great numbers at the same time, e.g. of numerous fruits ripening at the same time (*mata-bār*), of numerous people harvesting at the same time (*ir-bār*), with the root *hām* (old man) it means to be in ripe old age.

bār (बाँर) - outside; to put outside

****bār-pā*** - outside; a bowel movement (*bir-pā* is also used for this), to have a bowel movement.

bāṛ (बाँड़)- an alternate form of *bāṛa*, q.v.

-bara (–बरा) - a verbal affix, to divide something into two approximately equal parts; with words such as *buṭa* or *koto* in prayers, to divide off forming new stalks or branches.

bara (बरा) - a big male pig

baṛa (बड़ा) - poetic form of *bā*, a flower

bāṛa (बाँड़ा) - by mantras, etc., to inflict some harm on someone, e.g. to cause him a sore red eye or some painful swelling in the body, or to render his hunting efforts fruitless.

barabari (बराबरि) - always; equal, like; pass. - to be equal, like

bara-baṭi(tan) (बरा–बटि) - of fruit producing vines (e.g. *kakaru, suku*), extending and giving fruit over some area (with verb *jō:*, etc)

baṛa-buṛu (बड़ा–बुड़ु) - of soil, to be soft and damp so that one will sink deep into it (i.e. several inches), sometimes with a suction noise. (see also *bar-bur)*

bāṛa-būṛu (बाँड़ा–बूड़ु) - to be half-crazy, e.g. to speak nonsense, act in a ridiculous manner.

bara-chiti (बरा–चिति) ***bińa*** - the common krait.

baṛāḍ-beṛēḍ(tan) (बड़ाँड़–बेडेँड़) - the cry of many goats or sheep (with verb *ra:*, etc.)

baṛam (बड़म) - a dwarf (usually referring to a spirit except in terms such as *baṛam-lekan hō*, a dwarf (man) and *baṛam-lekae: harūkana*, 'his growth was stunted' (like that of a dwarf)

****baṛam bongako*** - dwarf-like malign spirits (these are considered to be servant spirits to the *juguni* spirits.)

baṛam jarom - an abnormally small egg

baran (बरन) - poetic parallel with *kaṭab*, to fast (form *boron* also used)

baraṅ (बरङ) - the shining of the full or near full moon; pass. - of the full or near full moon, to shine

baranḍa (बरंडा) - a verandah (*pinḍigi* is rather a raised verandah)

baranḍi (बरंडि) - a barber

baṛaṅ-buṛuṅ (बड़ङ–बुड़ुङ) - the buzzing sound of men conversing.

baṛaw (बड़ाव) - to increase, make big (from Hindi)

barayu (बरायु) - a bee which nests in the ground and whose sting is quite painful.

bar-bur (बर–बुर) - of soil, to be very soft and wet so that a person or animal will immediately sink down into it, often with a suction noise . (*baṛa-buṛu* would imply soil less soft than this) (*bar-bur* is used as follows:- *ote bar-burgeya, ote bar-burge siyo:wa* or *ote bar-burtange siwo:wa*)

barchaḍ-burchuḍ (बरचड़–बुरचुड़) - of a field, to have several high spots protruding above the general level (hence, - to be uneven), see also *burchuḍ*

bardu (बरदु) - blasting, to blast

bare (बरे) - a younger brother or male cousin (used by a woman); the male white ants found with the flying ants.

baredo (बरेदो) - otherwise, or else, (alternate form of *banredo*)

baremate (बरेमते) - otherwise (alternate form of *banremate)*

bāri (बा'रि) - to carry a load suspended on both sides of a pole balanced on the shoulder; a load so carried.

baṛi (बड़ि) - poetical parallel of *sirma*, sky, (used in *hero:* prayer)

baṛi (बड़ि) ***daru*** - form used in prayers and poetry for *bai daru*, the banyan tree.

baṛipiyuṅ (बड़िपियुङ) ***oe*** - the Greyheaded Myna

baṛisika (बड़िसिका) - a swelling of the lymphatic gland in the groin (also *baisika*, q.v.)

bariya (बरिया) - two (long form)

****bariya kaṭa bonga*** - a witch (two-legged spirit)

****bariya kaṭa kula*** - a thief (two legged tiger)

bāṛiya (बड़िया) - very good, superior, of fine quality; very well

bār-jeṭe (बा'र–जेटे) - the full glare of the sun (also *jeṭe-bār*)

bar-ji (बर–जी) - pass. -to become pregnant (two-souled)

barki (बरकि) - a thick cloth used in the winter.

barlanga (बरलंगा) - to have white patches on one's skin. (An alternate form of *bangara*)

baro (बरो) - twelve (from Hindi, used in Ho in prayers for an indefinite large number, the Ho form *gelbariya* is also used in this way)

barō (बरो') - two people

baro bai (mai) kukur chāwa-bāwra - the name given to a spirit invoked while exorcizing a *kāṛo piṛa* (q.v.) (*Kukur* prob. From Sanskrit for dog, and this possibly refers to a spirit believed to be dog-like in appearance).

baru (बरु) ***daru*** - the "kusum" tree (the best lac is procured from this); Schleichera trijuga, Willd., Sapindaceae, B.49/5, H.49/5/1; its wood is used for firewood and for making ploughs and levelling planks; the pulp of the fruit is eaten, and oil is extracted from the seed.

****baru chāya*** - a beetle which has pink wings and which eats the fresh leaves of the *baru* tree; This is also called *ara: chāya*

baṛuwa (बड़ुवा) - a term used in reviling, e.g. *konda baṛuwa*, 'you stupid dummy'

bas (बस) - a bus, also *serbis*

basa (बसा) - a temporary residence; to reside temporarily

****basa-angara*** - to stay overnight at some residence

****basae owa:*** - an inn, a lodging house.

****basa sangar*** - a hunt of many days during which the hunters camp out in the jungle

basa (बसा) - one off by itself, solitary (used in certain contexts, e.g. of a tree, a house, e.g. *basa maḍkam*, 'a solitary mahua tree'; a tola of one or a few houses off by itself) (sometimes this retains the term *basa* after it has grown)

****basa basa*** - one here and one there some distant apart.

****basa baṭa*** - a large size *baṭa*, 'quail'

****basa hati*** - a rogue elephant

****basa kuṛu*** - a large wild boar

****basare*** - alone, off by itself, e.g. of a solitary tree or house.

basa banḍu (बसा बंदु) - a kind of creeper, the tender shoots of which are edible and sometimes eaten by cowherds, etc. (This is much like *ii: towar* and is prob. Vitis tomentosa, Heyne., Ampelidaceae, H.47/1/9, B.47/9)

basaṅ (बसङ) - to boil water

****basaṅ da: singi*** - about 4-5 P.M. when water is put on the fire for the evening meal

****basaṅ-goe:*** - to sterilize by boiling; to boil and let cool off.

basi (बसि) - left over from the previous day; the day after the main day of any feast.

****basi da:*** -water which has been in the *chaṭu* from the previous day.

****basi ḍiyaṅ*** - rice beer which has been strained the previous day.

****basi dunḍu da:*** - water in which rice was cooked the previous day.

****basi geje:-geje:*** - for something, e.g. cooked rice or curry, to be exceedingly stale to the point of almost rotting.

****basi manḍi*** - cooked rice which has been kept overnight without putting water into it, and hence which has developed a smell (cooked rice into which water has been put is referred to as *da: manḍi* even when taken the next day which is usually the case)

****basi moroe:*** - something held over for two days (may be used of rice beer, also of the day after *basi* of the *mage* feast, also called *mage moroe:* or *har mage*)

bāsi (बांसि) - a fish hook; to fish with a line and hook.

****bāsi danḍa:*** - a fishing rod

****bāsi sutam*** - a fishing line

basiyam (बसियम) - to take something to eat about *basiyam singi* time; pass. - to become this time (used in terms *basiyamakana*, 'it has become *basiyam singi* time', or *singidoe: basiyamo:wa*, 'The sun will reach *basiyam singi* time')

**basiyam singi* - about 8 to 10 A.M.
**basiyam tikin* - some time about 10A.M. to noon.
**huṛiń basiyam* - about 8-9 A.M.
**maraṅ basiyam* - about 9-10 A.M.
basmati (बासमति) ***baba*** - a variety of small grained rice for lowland fields, very tasty and sweet smelling
bāsu-hesa: (बा'सु–हेसः) - a tree resembling the *hesa:* tree, but having slightly bigger fruit and more wide-spread branches; probably Ficus infectoria, Roxb., Moraceae, B.125/10, H.125/8/7
bāt, bāto (बा'त, बा'तो)-rheumatism
bata (बता) - bamboos or *haṛasae jaṭa* used to reinforce thatch or to fasten *jāyu*, on which tiles will be put, more tightly to the *seneyor* (N.B. *jāyu* is used of the thin strips of wood put across the *seneyor* to support the tiles or thatch)
bata (बता) - a type of artificial spur (*kati*) on a cock which has two handles for tying it on very tightly.
bata (बता) ***daru*** - a branch or branches of the *tiril* tree planted on the *batauli* feast (used on prayers of the *batauli* feast).
baṭa (बटा) - a grasshopper
****baṭa-somsō:rko*** - a collective noun for grasshoppers
baṭa (बटा) - a kiln
****baṭa-sengel*** - the fire of a kiln
baṭa (बटा) ***oe***- the Common or Grey Quail
baṭa:-baṭa: (बटः–बटः) - to starve (scrape for a little bit to eat) (Note saying:- *mena:redo haṭa:-haṭa: bano:redo baṭa:-baṭa:* 'when you have there is abundance (*haṭa:* - winnowing basket) when you do not have you starve)
baṭa-baṭi (बटा–बटि) - to fall over repeatedly (see *baṭi*)
bāṭaṛa (बा'ताड़ा) - of a woman, by using undue pressure, flattering, exaggerating and the like, to urge a girl (woman) to elope with a man
****bāṭaṛa-ō:l*** - same as *bāṭaṛa*
batari (बतारि) - thin (of a person); high pitched (of a voice)
****batari salangi*** -properly thin and tall
batauli (बताउलि) - a sacrifice to obtain protection for the paddy when it starts to flower so that insects won't eat it, to obtain proper rain, etc.; the feast for the same; refl. - to observe this sacrifice and feast
bati (बति) - a daily portion of uncooked rice given e.g. to a cowherd (besides this he receives an annual wage of a certain number of baskets of paddy, depending on the number of cattle, sheep, etc.)
bati (बति) - a lamp wick; a bright lamp, e.g. electric (see *dibri, lalten* for the lamps usually used in the homes)
****bati-kunṭu*** - a lamp-stand
baṭi (बट्टि) - a small measuring cup (about a half seer)
baṭi (बटि) - to overturn, to knock over something standing upright; pass. of something standing, to fall on its side; refl. - to turn over, to turn from side to side.
****baṭi-ādu*** -to overturn causing to go down
****baṭi-atom*** - to remove something out of the way by turning it over

****baṭi bandi*** - a paddy bundle, the outer ropes (*bandi bayer*) of which are fixed by rolling the bundle along the ground.
****baṭi-chakaḍen*** - to pretend to turn or fall over (refl. form)
****baṭi gunu-gunu*** - to overturn and repeatedly roll over.
****baṭin-baṭin*** - (refl. form repeated) - roll over (said playfully at the end of a verse by one playing the *banam* or the flute).
****baṭi uru*** - another name for the *guri: uru* (dung beetle), so called because making a ball of dung, it rolls it over into a hole which it has made.
batiḍ (बतिड्) - same as *batil*, q.v.
batil, batı:l (बतिल, बतीःल) - a word (not translatable in a uniform way) put after a word or phrase to which the main subject is compared, usually unfavorably, indicating that the subject would prefer the action to which *batil* is attached than that to which it is compared, e.g. *achādo ka rāsakowa, kako herdaiyanredo rowa batilko rowaya.* "They do not like to sow in water; if they have not been able to sow, they would rather transplant (they would prefer to transplant); Sometimes used after a noun or pronoun, e.g. *ae: alom emaiya, am batil jomeme,* 'Do not give it to him, rather you eat it'.
baṭilo - used in a story-song in the term *bēṭ baṭilo* apparently meaning the same as *bēṭ daṇḍa:*, 'a rattan cane' (*baṭilo* is not a Ho word. Some story songs mix some Oriya with the Ho)
batiń (बतिञ) - same as *batil*, q.v.
bātiń (बा'तिञ - a poetic parallel to *hiyatiń*, 'to feel pity' (more often *chakatiń* is used for this)
bāto (बा'तो) -rheumatism (also *bāt*)
batuwa (बतुवा) a long-standing swelling esp. in the foot or leg; elephantiasis; pass. To be thus swollen
****batuwa ā:*** - an edible herb, sometimes cultivated and sold in the market; Clenopodium album, L. Clenopodiaceae, B.109/3 H.109/1/1
****batuwa kaṭa*** - a badly swolled leg or legs (this term when referred to someone (*batuwa kaṭāni:*) would be spoken in ridicule or scorn)
bau (बउ) - whitish matter or mould which forms on certain objects (e.g. *bakara* fruit, paddy stalks, leather) which start to decompose; of mould, to form
bau (बउ) - older brother, or older male cousin
****bau dada*** - older brother
****bau honyar*** - a man's wife's older brother; a woman's husband's older brother
baul (बउल) - to be mildly crazy (normally transitory) as a consequence of a serious illness; used as parallel with *rum*, 'to shake in a trance'
bauṛa (बउड़ा) - mildly crazy (syn. of *bāṛa-būru*, q.v.); of e.g. a spirit, to make someone mildly crazy
****bauṛa marmar*** - a slim black centipede smaller than the *sengel marmar* and not poisonous, called *bauṛa* because of the irregular way in which it wriggles along.
bauṛi (बउड़ि) - of a woman, mildly crazy (see *bauṛa*); figur. - to do something in a foolish or stupid manner

bawa (बवा) - to invoke a spirit by such means as putting *sinduri*, lighting incense sticks and the like such as is done by a *soka* (compare the words *ḍāko* and *rāui:* which would be used of the way in which a *dēwa* more typically invokes a spirit, i.e. by inspecting rice grains, *haṭa: goso:*, etc.)

bawna (बवना) - same as *bawa*, q.v.

bawo: (बावो) - a wildcat (also spelled *bāo:*)

bāy (बय) - a narrow strip of plaited palm leaves (these strips are stitched together by means of strong twine into palm mats, *jati*)

baya (बया) - crazy; to make crazy

****baya-bacha:*** - delirious; the confused state of one overwhelmed e.g. with too many pressing works to be done.

****baya-balu*** - delirious; speaking nonsense when delirious.

****baya churdu*** - a type of *churdu bonga* which causes temporary insanity to those whom it attacks.

****baya juguni*** - a servant spirit to *rankani juguni* and *bir juguni*

****baya konka*** - dull wittted; of e.g. a spirit, to cause someone to become dull-witted; pass. - to become dull-witted.

****baya-sēya*** - nonsense

****baya-tuta*** - insane (a generic term, *tuta* means 'epileptic')

bayā:-baṭa: (बया:–बट:) - to roam from place to place looking for or asking for something.

bāyaṅ (बायङ) ***ā:*** - an edible creeper found in the jungle, prob. Vitis auriculata, Laws., Ampelidaceae, H.47/1/16, B.47/6., for which Haines gives 'baiang' (this may not be eaten until after the *hero:* sacrifice has been performed).

****bāyaṅ togo*** - a larger type of *togo* (a variety of civet cat): a smaller variety is called *biskal togo*)

bayda (बयदा) - a castrated male goat; to castrate by cutting (cf. *kuṭa*)

bāyeḍ (बायेड) - at least (often used after a verb root followed by a full verb form from that same root).

bayer (बयेर) - a rope; to tie with a rope, (a rope seen in a dream could refer to a snake and the threat of a spirit to throw a rope at someone could mean that he would send a snake to bite that person)

****bayer-ādu*** - to let down by a rope.

****bayer a:-sar*** - a bow in which the bow string is made of rope instead of a thin strip of bamboo (made for small children to play with)

bayna (बयना) - an advance paid on something; earnest money given to clinch a sale-contract

be: (बे:) - spittle; to spit (takes transitive verb forms); to spit upon (*be:* means to spit out saliva; *lele:* is used meaning to spit out e.g. a seed or food)

****be:-da:*** - spittle

****be:-ō:l*** - to spit out saliva.

****be:-topa*** - to spit all over (used in prayers with the parallel *kāe:-topa* with the figur. meaning of 'to show disrespect')

bebe-bebe (बेबे–बेबे) - a loud call made by repeatedly putting the back of the hand to the mouth producing a sound something like *bebe-bebe* (used when hunting to excite a *sāil* (bison) or to urge one-another on to kill or trap a *sāil*)

beḍ (बेड) - to tie the top of a mouthed vessel, e.g. a *chaṭu* with a cloth

****beḍ-eseḍ*** - to block by so tying

bēḍ (बेंड) - the cry of a goat or sheep (see also *beṛēḍ*)

****bēḍ-bēḍ*** - a repeated cry of a goat or sheep; of men, to repeatedly shout (used in expression *bēḍa bēḍako iyuitana*)

bēd, bēḍe (बें'द,बें'दे) - used as poetical parallel with *rōg*, - pain, suffering (perhaps from Hindi 'wedna')

bedi (बेदि) - altar (Hindi)

bega (बेगा) - quickly, fast (used both independently and as verbal affix)

begar (बेगार) - without (sometimes used with the instrumental affix *-te* affixed to the noun, e.g. *begar paiṭikote*, 'without works'. - This is a Sadri term, often heard in Mundari, but rare in Ho)

begena (बेगेना) ***daru*** - a kind of shrub or tree, which has thin branches and which if put in a chicken-pen causes chicken lice to leave; Vitex negundo, L., Verbenaceae, B.105/21 H.105/10/2

behos (बेहोस) - unconscious (Hindi, better Ho would be *goe:-anjeḍ*)

beja (बेजा) - used only in the term *beja sim*, q.v.

****beja sim*** - a chicken entrusted by the head of a household to be sacrificed by a *diuri* and then taken back to be eaten by the members of the household (this is done on the occasion of the *bā* feast and also at the time of a *boṛobonji* sacrifice)

beke:-beke: (बेके:–बेके:)- to converse laughingly and light-heartedly, e.g. of young people when dancing.

bēl (बेंल) ***daru*** - the Bel tree, Aegle marmelos, Correa., Rutaceae, B. 36/1, H.36/14/1 (see also *lowagasi:*, the same as above, perhaps esp. as found in its wild state)

bela (बेला) - a round bowl, bigger than a *gina*

****bela da:*** - a *bela* with water in it.

****bela-kuṭara*** - a collective noun for vessels used for eating.

belati (बेलाति) - European, foreign (in certain contexts, see below)

****belati bengā*** - a tomato; Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill., Solanaceae, B.97/8, H.97/6/1

****belati kecho:*** - a particular kind of sturdy flat tiles.

****belati seta*** - a kind of small sturdy dog, perhaps esp. the bulldog

belcha (बेलचा) - a pick-axe

beleń (बेलेञ) - to playfully clown around (e.g. wrestling) with someone. Often used in the recip. *bepeleń*

belēṭe (बेलें'टे) - a blade (e.g. for shaving)

bema (बेमा) - to be unable to recollect something.

bemar (बेमर) - to become alarmed and fearful, e.g. of cattle sensing the approach of jungle animals. Can be used also of men

bena jaṅ (बेना जङ) - a jungle creeper having small white pods which are ground down and used for scrubbing brass plates and such objects.

bench (बेंच) - a bench

benḍekar (बेंडेकर) ***bonga*** - a spirit served by hunters or cock-fighters (also called *tuń benḍekar bonga*)

benḍo:(ken) (बेंडो:) - to fall with a sweeping (arching) motion, e.g. the branches of vines lopped off, the head of a chicken cut off.

****benḍo:-benḍo:(tan)*** - the same of a repetitive action e.g. of a *supiḍ* (hair knot) bobbing up and down.

benga (बेन्गा) - separate; to separate one from another. Syn. of *tanga* (At least near Chaibasa *tanga* is the commonly used word, and *benga* is rarely heard)

bengā (बेंगा') - the brinjal or egg-plant; Solanum melongena, L., Solanaceae, B.97/14 H.97/5/9

****belati bengā*** - a tomato

****daru bengā*** - an egg-plant

benga-bingi (बेंगा–बिंगि) - parallel running stripes of alternate colour (e.g. as of a *junjui*, or a striped cloth)

bengan (बेंगन) - excellent, fine, good looking, e.g. *esu bengan kajikote,* 'with very fine words'

bengere: (बेंगेरे) - same as *bengerle:*

bengerle: (बेंगेरले) - coloured with stripes alternately reddish or reddish-brown and a lighter colour, e.g. of the *junjui*, a small smooth-skinned lizard

benk. benke (बेंक, बेंके) - a commercial bank

benṭa (बेंटा) - a turban; to wear something around the head like a turban

benṭa (बेंटा) - used parallel to or affixed to *chenṭa*, q.v., with the same meaning.

beola (बेओंला) - a cup-like receptacle for oil.

bepar (बेपार) - trade, to trade

****bepar-inuṅ*** - to pleasantly pass one's time trading.

bepari (बेपारि) - a trader, merchant

beṛa (बेड़ा) - low-lying fields (also called *sal*)

berangi (बेरंगि) - of a man, to be carried away and eaten by a tiger; of a place, to become very unsafe because of the presence of a tiger.

beranji (बेरंजि) - same as *berangi*, q.v.

berbenḍoṅ (बेरबेंडोङ) - a dragonfly

beṛe (बेड़े) - very (so used in the Chakradharpur area)

beṛe-beṛe(tan) (बेड़े–बेड़े) - of tears, to fall suddenly and copiously (with verbs of crying)

bere:-bete: (बेरे:–बेते:) - to tear, cut, etc. into small pieces (also *bete:-bete:*)

beṛēḍ (बेड़ेंड्) - the bleat of a sheep, of a sheep, to bleat

berel (बेरेल) - unripe; of wood, unseasoned, green; of meat or vegetables, uncooked, raw; of water, unboiled; of the body of a woman after childbirth, still weak and sensitive to pain; of the complexion of a young person, fresh (as in the term *esel-berel*)

****berel da:*** - unboiled water

****berel-totoḍ*** - of fruit, still raw and inedible (not yet *bada,* 'partially ripe')

beṛel-beṛel(tan) (बेड़ेल–बेड़ेल) - of rain, falling in steady light drops.

beṛe: (बेड़े:) ***sanga*** - a climbing jungle vine with large edible tubers; perhaps Dioscorea Hamiltonii, Hook, Dioscoreaceae, H.152/1/6 (He gives 'beri kanda', Ho), B.152/13

bese-biṇḍu (बेसे–बिंडु) - to move around in circles, e.g. the wind, a child playing; to be coiled in circles, e.g. a vine

bēṭ (बेंट) ***daru*** - a rattan palm tree, probably Calamus viminalis Willd., var. Fasciculatus, Berc., Palmaceae, B.137/3, H.137/10/2

****bēṭ daṇḍa:*** - a rattan cane, made from the *bēṭ daru* (sometimes brought from Assam)

bēṭ (बेंट) - an alternate form of *bēṭ*

beta (बेता) - weakness and pain, esp. in the waist but sometimes in the chest or ribs, due esp. to old age (apparently a form of rheumatism)

beṭa (बेटा) - to arrive; reach (used transitively); to bring or take to a destination; sometimes *beṭa* means 'get' (*nam*), and in some contexts it means 'to get what is coming to one', 'to get what one deserves' (i.e. some punishment), e.g. *beṭayam,* 'you will get it' (get what is coming to you); as verbal affix *beṭa* usually means 'to make reach' to some destination, e.g. *agu-beṭa, iḍ-beṭa*, but in some contexts it can mean 'to complete a certain time', e.g. *dasi mi sirma gupi-beṭakeḍae:*, 'the servant completed one year of herding the cattle' (see also the term *jom-beṭa*)

betar (बेतर) - a day

betaraṅ (बेतारङ) - a day

bete:-bete: (बेते:–बेते: - to tear, cut, etc. into small pieces (into shreds)

beṭel (बेटेल) - to move slightly, e.g. of the float supporting the bait when fishing or of fishes idling along.

****beṭel-beṭel*** - the slow motion, e.g. of fish idling along (somewhat faster would be *peṭel-peṭel*) ; of the *pūi* (float supporting the bait when fishing) to bob up and down on the water' of rain drops, to fall very lightly (just a few small drops)

beṭeṅ (बेटेञ) - to startle; to be startled, to start (Les. 26)

beṭo: (बेटो:) - to move across water with an undulating motion (e.g. of tiny insects); to deliberately bend the finger up and down.

****beṭo:-beṭo:*** - same as *beṭo:* of a continued or repeated action

****beṭo:-doṛo:*** - of one drowsy or dozing off while sitting, for the head to bob up and down

beyadi (बेयादि) - used in prayers parallel with or in conjunction with *rogo,* 'a contagious disease', prob. same as *bēḍ(e)*, q.v.

bī (बी) - to cause someone or some animal to eat his full; pass. - to eat one's stomach full (used with or without *lāī:* as follows: - *bīyanañ/ lāī:ń bīyana/ aña: lāī: bīyana* all mean 'I have eaten my stomach full.'

bī-bī (बी–बी) - an awe-inspiring appearance of very deep water.

bicha (बिचा) - to tease, provoke

****bicha-nam*** - to tease, provoke

bicha (बिचा) ***diri*** - iron ore.

bichar (बिचर) - judgment, to judge; to pass judgment on (see also *sirma bichar*)

****bichar-sala*** - to pass judgment

****bichar-sanala*** - a passing judgment (*sanala* -verbal noun of *sala*, to select)

****bichar ulaṅ*** - judgment day

biḍ (बिड्) - to plant (by digging a hole, etc.); to erect by planting; refl. - of a plough, to dig (itself) into the ground at too deep an angle so that it cannot move along properly; as used with *bō:* and *kaṭa* see below.

****bō: biḍen*** - to stand on one's head, e.g. *bō:e: biḍentana*, 'He is standing on his head'.

****kaṭa biḍen*** - to stand or walk on tiptoes, e.g. *kaṭae: biḍentana*, 'He is standing on tiptoes'.

****biḍ-biḍ(tan)*** - on tiptoes (with verbs of walking or standing)

****biḍ-bolo*** - to plant more plants or seedlings among others, e.g. because the others are coming up

too far apart (*rowa-bolo* is used in the same way).

biḍ-diri - an upright memorial stone set in the ground in the memory of a dead person.

bida (बिदा) - to dismiss one's guests, i.e. to offer the farewell gifts to departing guests, e.g. tobacco, a last drink of rice beer, sometimes cooked rice, etc. (from Hindi, a better Ho word would be *handar*)

biḍda (बिड्दा) - learning; wisdom (from Hindi 'widya')

****biḍda-budi*** - learning, wisdom

biḍḍaṅ (बिड्डङ) - of the tail e.g. of a cow or a lizard, to be turned somewhat upward.

biḍsi-binā (बिड्सि बिना') naughty (also *bisi:-binā*)

biḍṭuli (बिड्टुलि) - to fall head first; to turn a somersault; to turn an object with a mouth, e.g. a *chaṭu*, mouth downward.

bigiḍ-bigiḍ (बिगिड्–बिगिड्) - of goats, esp. of castrated rams, - well developed and sleek looking (can be used alone or with *-tan* and verb *nelo:*)

bijil (बिजिल) - a flash of light, e.g. reflected off disturbed water; a flash of lightning.

****bijil-bijil*** - the same of repeated acts (however for repeated flashes of lightning *jilib-jilib* is more common)

bijili (बिजिलि) electricity (Hindi)

bijoro (बिजोड़ो) - alone (cf. Hindi *bijar*)

bikan-bokon (बिकन–बोकोन) - to be long-bodied, e.g. of a deer, horse, cattle, etc; to be stretched out long, e.g. the tail of the *lāṅ* bird (also *bokon-bokon*)

bikolo (बिकोलो) - perplexed, confused (cf. Hindi vyakul, and Uriya bikoro. See also *akul-bakul*)

bil (बिल) - to spread out e.g. a mat; to stand on its legs e.g. a bed, stool, chair, table; of the artificial spur of a cock, to be turned on its side (and hence unable to cut) (passive form)

bilae (बिलाए) - a cat

****bilae muṭa ā:*** - a jungle herb, probably Lepidagathis fasciculata Nees, Acanthaceae, H.104/21/5, B.104/22 ("a diffuse aromatic viscous hairy herb among rocks in sal forests")

****bilae sarsar*** - the name of a bush about 4-5 feet high. The leaves are used for scrubbing dishes. It has a black fruit (not eaten) at the bottom of which are small hook-like extensions; Martynia diandra, Glox., Pedaliaceae, H. 103/3/1, B.103/1 (H. also gives an English name, 'Devil's Claw')

bilae-baliya (बिलाए–बलिया) - a mixed black and white colour of chickens

bilay (बिलाय) - a cat, also spelled *bilae*

bil-bil (बील–बील) - an awe inspiring appearance of deep water (also *bi-bi*)

bili (बिलि) - an egg

biliki (बिलिकि) - magic

****biliki-adāni:*** - a magician

biń (बिञ्) - a snake; pass. - to be attacked by a snake (in prayers the form *biña* is sometimes used in the formula *mera kula mera biña*, 'may no tiger attack, may no snake attack') (N.B. coiled snakes are believed to serve as stools for spirits).

biń ā haku - an eel (a fish with a snake like mouth)

****biń bisi*** - snake poison

****biń ḍimbu*** - a variety of the *ḍimbu* creeper which has a fruit which is considered poisonous.

****biń gōḍ*** - a plant with long spotted leaves. Its root and leaves are used as medicine for snake bite.

****biń kāyur*** - a plant also called *sim uku rēḍ* or *kuiḍ rama rēḍ*, q.v.

****bińkiń owa:*** - the name of a deep pit of water in the jungles near the village of *Peṭapiṭi*

****biń sapuwa*** - a snake charmer

****biń uḍ*** - a kind of small inedible mushroom

****biń ula*** - a kind of thick white froth, about as big as a hockey ball, found (esp. In the beginning of the rainy season) on water and occasionally on land, believed to be vomitted up by snakes. (Much smaller than this is *chanḍu: be:*, q.v.)

biṇa (बीणा) - a harp (used in translating, not a Ho word)

biṇḍa (बिंडा) - the circular object (plaited straw, a cloth) which a woman puts on her head to help balance a load; the circular mat (made of palm leaves, straw, or *erasiń*) used to support circular earthen pots on the ground; to form something, e.g. a cloth, in a circular way; of stacking paddy on the threshing floor, to stack in a circular pattern.

****biṇḍa bandi*** - a rice bundle in which the outer ropes (*bandi bayer*) are tied into a small circular rope at the top.

****biṇḍa-sarai*** - to stack in a circular pattern (when stacking paddy on the threasing floor.

biṇḍa-boṇḍo (बिंडा–बोंडो) - to be stretched out in a slightly wavy way, e.g.of a snake, rope, cloth (see also *liṇḍa-loṇḍo*)

bindi (बिंदि) ***daru*** - several trees as follows (for more details consult the description of each tree given in its proper place in the dictionary.

****jaṛa bindi daru*** - the castor oil tree.

****jome bindi daru*** - the papaya tree

****pisi: bindi daru*** - a shrub with red and green leaves and with red flowers.

****sunum bindi daru*** -same as *jaṛa bindi daru*

****ṭoṭoka bindi daru*** - the Physic Nut tree

bindi (बिंदि) ***era*** - poetic parallel of *nage era*, q.v.

bindi (बिंदि) ***putam*** - a variety of pigeon which the villagers identify as the Common Green Pigeon.

bindıram (बिंदीरम) - a spider

****bindıram ā:*** - same as *bindıram rēḍ*, q.v.

****bindıram chāi*** - a spider web.

****bindıram ḍuki*** - spider lick, a burn-like skin irritation supposedly caused by the urine of a spider.

****bindıram jalom*** - same as *bindıram chāi*, q.v.

****bindıram nai*** - same as *bindıram rēḍ, q.v.*

****bindıram rēḍ*** - a climbing vine which has its small fruit wrapped up in a web-like formation. The leaves and fruit of this are eaten and it gives a medicine which is applied to spider-lick (also called *bindıram ā:, bindıram nai, sikuwar ā:, ṭob ā:*)

bindu (बिंडु) - to coil up, e.g. of a snake; to squat with one's legs crossed (of one thus squating we could say *binḍuwakanae:* or *binḍute: dubakana* or *binḍuwakante: dubakana*)

binga-banga (बिंगा–बंगा) - many colours side by side, esp. of stripes (esp. red and white) on a sari or of the bands of a banded krait snake

bingul (बिंगुल) - a bugle

biniyur (बिनियुर) - a winding e.g. in a road (verbal noun of *biyur*)

****biniyur hora*** - a winding road

binti (बिन्ती) - prayer, to pray

****binti-aṅ*** - to pray throughout the night until dawn

****binti-denga*** - to intercede for, intercession

bir (बिर) - jungle; wild, undomesticated; (*disum*) *birakan imita* - when the whole land was covered with forests; in the passive *bir* is sometimes used with the meaning, to be killed in the jungle, esp. by a tiger or any such wild animal.

****bir bengā daru*** - a thorny shrub. Its inedible fruit looks much like that of the *ḍimbu* creeper. Used as medicine for cattle.

****bir bilae*** - a wild cat

****bir bindi daru*** - a name given by some to a low (1-2 ft.) shrub with leaves which are white and green and by others to the *pisi: bindi daru,* q.v.

****bir biyar*** - an uncastrated male jungle bison

****bir guni honko*** - see *guni honko*

****bir ili*** - used in prayers as poetic parallel with *ote ili,* q.v., having the same meaning

****birjilu*** - the barking deer (muntjak), also called *silib*

****bir juguni*** - a type of *juguni* spirit which inflicts harm on animals (as *rankani juguni* inflicts harm on people)

****bir kera*** - a wild buffalo; sometimes used to refer to the gaur or bison

****bir malchi*** - a jungle shrub with yellow flowers and a *rambā*-type fruit (round, thin elongated, perhaps 4-5in.); medicine is made from this.

****bir merom*** - sometimes used to refer to a *silib*

****bir mū:r*** - a jungle creeper with leaves very much resembling those of the *mū:r daru* also called *nai mū:r,* q.v.

****birpā*** - toward the jungle; a bowel movement (in town areas *bārpā* would be more commonly used for this); to have a bowel movement

****bir seta*** - a wild dog (usually called *tani*)

****bir sim*** - a jungle fowl

****bir-sirimi*** - one of the many plants used in divination to protect a village or house from baneful actions of spirits (said not to be found locally, but in the big jungles e.g. in Orissa)

****bir sukuri*** - a wild boar

****bir sursu ā:*** - a plant also called *buru sursu ā:* or *buru mani ā:*

****bir uri:*** - sometimes used to refer to a *murum,* a nilgai

bir, bɪ:r (बिर, बीःर) - to perform the initial process of weaving a net

bɪr (बीर) - a powerful *guru bonga* called upon by *dēwas* to help them in their work (usually used in plural *bɪrko.* Probably from Hindi *wɪr,* 'brave, mighty'

biṛa (बिड़ा) - a big sheaf of paddy, etc.

(cf. *muṭi,* a small sheaf of paddy); to make into a *biṛa*

biram-borom (बिरम–बोरोम) - soft and somewhat congealed, used e.g. of the vomit of a *bogoṛo lungam* (a silkworm which is fully grown after changing its skin four times)

biṛaw (बिड़व) - temptation, to tempt; to test

****biṛaw-chirgal*** - to find out or discern (e.g. what someone is like) by testing or tempting

****biṛaw-leka*** - to tempt, to test

biṛi (बिड़ि) - a bidi (a small cigarette) (a bigger home-made type is called *pika*)

biriḍ (बिरिड़) -poetic parallel of *uṭa* (In Munda this is the common word used for "to rise")

biṛikaw (बिड़िकव) - an alternate spelling of *biṛkaw,* q.v.

birla-balaṅ (बिरला–बलङ) - to brandish e.g. a battle-axe twisting and turning it when fighting; the flashing of light off such twisting objects; flashiness (in a more broad sense); an object, e.g. a blunted arrow, falling in a twisting and turning way

birud (बिरुद) - against (Hindi but also used in Ho)

biṛuṅ (बिड़ुङ) - delay; to delay; to spend an unduly long time over some work

bisi (बिसि) - poison; pass. - to be poisoned; used figuratively with the same meaning as *bisi-daṭa*

****bisi-daṭa*** - poetic parallel of *ā daṭa* with the same meaning

****bisi ḍuki*** - human semen (not *mage kaji*)

****bisi kaji*** - words which cause harm to others, esp. by casting spells upon them, cf. *ā daṭa*

bisi: (बिसिः) - social uncleanness; to cause or contract social uncleanness

****bisi:-binā*** - naughty (e.g. of children)

****bisi:-binḍal*** - same as *bisi:-biṭal,* q.v.

****bisi:-biṭal*** - morally unclean, impure

****bisi:-sowan*** - to defile

****bisi:-tala*** - to include in defilement; pass. - to share defilement, e.g. the *manḍi-chaṭu* of those descending from a common ancestor (counting back about four generations) after the death of one person of the group

bisinḍi: (बिसिंडिः) disgust created by squalor and filth

bisiri, bisri (बिसिरि, बिसरि) - a hawk, probably the Sparrow-Hawk, much like the *richi,* the Shikra, except that it has stouter feet, shorter toes and paler colouration

bisiya (बिसिया) - a measure of grains equal to 20 *poyla,* roughly 20 seers

bisiyan (बिसियन) - poisonous

biskal, bisikal (बिसकल, बिसिकल) - to disturb, e.g. hornets, bees, fishes, so as to cause them to fly or swim about excitedly; to disturb someone who is quiet; to irritate a small wound so that it grows

****biskal togo*** - a smaller variety of *togo,* a type of civet cat , a larger variety is called *bāyaṅ togo*

bisri (बिसरि) - a hawk, see *bisiri*

bis-maura (बिस–मउरा) - a poison which some hunters put on their arrowheads

biswas (बिसवास) - belief, to believe

bita (बिता) - the length spanned with the hand between the tip of the thumb and the tip of one finger, usually the middle one

biṭa (बिटा) **gonyor** (*gōyor*) **daru** - a type of *gonyor* tree which has weak wood compared to the *jaṅ gongor* tree which has stronger wood used for making axe handles, bed-frames, yokes, etc.

biṭal (बिटल) - to start to eat or drink again after someone has not been able to eat because of sickness (referring to food in general or to some particular food forbidden because of the sickness, see also *jom-biṭal*); used along with or parallel to *bisi:* meaning 'morally unclean'

bitar (बितर) - inside, within

***bitar-latar** - to detract, calumniate

***bitar-latar kaji** - detraction, calumniation

bitaraṅ (बितारङ) - same as *bitar*

biti (बिति) - property, possessions; to acquire possessions

***biti haya** - greed(y) for possessions

biṭi (बिटि) - poetic parallel of *sangi,* 'numerous', 'make numerous', (used in prayers)

biṭil (बिटिल) - an alternate form of *biṭal,* q.v.

biṭil-biṭil (बिटिल–बिटिल) - to repeatedly move the body up and down e.g. of an insect in water (remaining at the same place or advancing forward)

bitu (बितु) - to have swollen eye-lids, e.g. because of a wasp's sting or as a constant condition

***bitu meḍ** - eyes with swollen lids

bitui: (बितुइ:) - to turn one's buttocks toward someone, e.g. a small child toward the mother to clean after defecating; to do so toward someone in scorn, derision or anger

***bitui:-darom** - same as *bitui:*

biyar (बियर) - an uncastrated male jungle bison

biyuṅ-biyuṅ (बियुङ–बियुङ) - to feel a spinning sensation in the head; to feel giddy

***biyuṅ-meḍ** - to look up from the top of the eyes with the head bent down and somewhat sidewards; used as an adjective in reviling someone who tends to look in this way

biyur (बियुर) - to turn around; to wind around (e.g. of a circuitous road); to revolve, spin or whirl around, e.g. on a potters wheel; to return, e.g. something borrowed

***biyur-nam** - to get or find by winding around; to divine by having someone spin around sitting on a *paḍki,* a large *poyla*

***biyur-sekor** - to circle or spin around

***biyur-uju:** - to come by a roundabout way

***biyur-ura** - to turn or wind about and return back; to return e.g. something borrowed

bō: (बों:) - head; a leader; the part of a tank, pond, etc. where the water enters; a man's height (when measuring the depth of water, e.g. *bar bō:* - twice the height of a man); to face one's head or the head of some object, e.g. a bed, in a certain direction

***bō: ā:** - to let down one's hair

***bō: aṭaṅ** - same as *bō: haṭaṅ*

***bō: bale** - hair of the human head; pass. verb - of one's hair to grow, (e.g. to a certain height)

***bō: bale panā** - a part in one's hair

***bō: biḍen** - to stand on one's head

***bō: biyuṅ-biyuṅ** - to feel a spinning sensation in the head, to feel giddy

***bō: biyur-biyur** - same as *bō: biyuṅ-biyuṅ*

***bō: da:** - a honey comb, the cells of which are full of honey; of cattle, sheep, goats, etc. to stagger around in a daze because of weakness or a serious wound

***bō: haṭaṅ** - the brain, also called merely *haṭaṅ* or *aṭaṅ*

***bō: hēḍ** - to pull the hair, e.g. *bō:e: hēḍkiḍiṅa,* she pulled my hair

***bō: jaṅ** - a skull

***bō: kanduwa** - South, referring to the position of the head of a buried person. Hos bury North-Sount with the head to the South, so that the body is facing North (should it sit up), the direction from which their ancestors have come

***bō: muṇḍu** - reaching to the top of one's head, e.g. of the depth of water

***bō:wan hōko** - the leaders

bo:-bo: (बो–बो) - a sound made by a ram when chasing a goat

bō-bō (tan) (बों–बों) - the sound made by a snake gliding showly along the ground (with a verb of motion)

bocha (बोचा) - to be chipped at the rim, e.g. a plate, axe; to have the tip broken off, e.g. of a cow's horn; to break, tear, cut off a piece, e.g. of a plate.

bocho: (बोचो:) - the Golden Oriole (a bird)

bochoḍ-jambira (बोचोड्–जबिरा) **oe** - the name of a bird, the Golden Oriole (also *bocho:*)

bochon (बोचोन) - used in prayers parallel to *kaji,* a word, a spoken assurance or promise

boehor (बोचोर) - year (in songs, etc. *sirma* is the proper Ho word for year

***bochor-muṇḍi** - the completion of the yearly cycle (e.g. for some crop, used in prayers)

bōd (बोंद) - to satisfy or please a spirit by some offering or victim (used in prayers)

***bōd dub** - to put the required materials (e.g. *golanchi* flowers and small clay statues of men inside compartments marked off with brick powder or coal powder) inside a place (e.g. a house) from which an evil spirit, (e.g. *don churdu bonga*) is to be driven out. (It is believed that the spirit will be attracted to these and can then be driven out with them)

boda (बोदा) - an uncastrated he-goat

***bodaken ṭonṭo** - a very big black ant (see *-ken*)

***boda kūyaḍ** - a small (1-2 ft. high) *kūyaḍ*-like plant with toothed leaves. It is used for medicine (called *boda* perhaps in reference to its smell)

***boda meromken ṭonṭo** - same as *bodaken ṭonṭo,* q.v.

bodar (बोदर) - manure, fertilizer, to apply fertilizer

bode (बोदे) - quickly, soon (used independently or as verbal affix)

bodol (बोदोल) - to exchange, to change, instead of

***bodol-ura** - to change back, to convert

bodranko (बोदरनको) - respected elders who give advice in panchayats, etc.

boe: (बोए:) - to peel off the bark of tender branches

boe: (बोए:) **taḍleka** - same as *boe:-boe:(tan)*

***boe:-boe:(tan)** - very straight and high (of a tree, see also *bojo-bojo (tan)*)

boēsor - see *bōysor*

boga: (बोग:) - to crack open so that the contents go out, e.g of a *chaṭu* or of a leaf containing something

bōgobati (बोंगोबति) - an oil lamp made by putting oil and a cloth into a leaf cup (*chakudi: or pū:*), used only for ritual purposes

bogo-bogo(tan) (बोगो–बोगो) - to spurt out (much but pulsating, not in a steady stream, with verbs *haṛi* and the like)

bogoḍ(leka) (बोगोड्) - to cut through soft earth easily, esp. of the plough but also of a kudali,etc.

bogoli (बोगोलि) - a bag

bogoṛo (बोगोड़ो) - the condition of a silkworm (*lungam chidu*) becoming fully grown after changing its skin four times

****bogoṛo ḍāko*** - to perform some sacrifice when separating the cocoons from the branches after the silkworms have changed their skin four times

bogosɪsi (बोगोसीसि) - reward (*bogsɪs*)

bogotiya (बोगोतिया) - the colour of a hen. white and light brown

bogsɪs (बोगसीस) - a reward

boja (बोजा) - a load; a bundle of wood, leaves, etc. tied together

bojo-bojo(tan) (बोजो–बोजो) - very straight and fairly long; of an arrow, to go very straight (cf. *boe:-boe:(tan)*)

bojona (बोजोना) ***baba*** - a variety of paddy of which the grains are long and slender

bojormuti - see *indurmuti bojormuti*

boka (बोका) - a stupid person

boka (बोका) - to unwittingly wound someone with e.g. the point of a knife or arrow, a protuding piece of wood, etc.

boka (बोका) ***ā:*** - same as *buka ā:*, q.v.

boko (बोको) - younger brother/sister

****boko-ara*** - the husband of one's younger sister (as distinct from *hon ara*, q.v.)

****boko -bōya*** - children of the same parents (also *unḍi-bōya*)

****boko-kui*** - younger sister (same as *unḍi kui*)

bokom (बोकोम) ***daru*** - the Bakain or Persian Lilac tree, Melia Azedarach, L.., Meliaceae, H.40/7/2, B.40/6

bokon(leka) (बोकोन) - same as *bokon-bokon*, q.v.

****bokon-bokon*** - to be long bodied, e.g. of a deer, horse, cattle; to be stretched out long, e.g. the tail of the *lāṅ* bird; used also of fish moving (stretched out) along the surface of water.

bokorliyaṅ (बोकोरलियङ) - a bird, the Tree Pie. This makes a sound like *bokorliyaṅ* and eats silkworms

bokoṛo (बोकोड़ो) - bearded (used only with *boda*, an uncastrated he-goat)

bokoṛo-bokoṛo (बोकोड़ो–बोकोड़ो) - the sound of boiling water bubbling (when rice is being cooked, or when water alone is being boiled)

bolo (बोलो) - to enter

****bolo-ader*** - to enter inside

****bolo-bapaḍ*** - to certainly enter

****bolo-bisi:*** - to defile by entering

****bolo-hapan*** - to enter and remain still or quiet; to enter and stay there (refl. form)

****bolo-mūi:*** - to enter so as to be deeply embedded, e.g. of the feet of cattle in watery mud

****bolo-muli*** - to enter straight in

****bolo-nam*** - to enter and find

****bolo-tala*** - to enter among: to enter into

****bolo-unḍi*** - to enter in large numbers

bomor mari (बोमोर मरि) ***daru*** - a tree considered by some villagers to be the biggest tree, not found locally but found in the big jungles of Orissa and in the Saranda jungle. Also called *gomor mari daru*, and called *uruko goe: daru* since it is believed that when it flowers insects, birds, etc. who sit under it die. It is used for medicine

boṅ-boṅ (बोङ–बोङ) - to make a wide gaping hole, e.g. in an embankment (also *baṅ-boṅ*)

bonḍarkocha buru - a hill (jungle) in Orissa, mentioned in prayers

bondo (बोंदो) - to close (from Hindi), used in certain metaphorical usages, e.g. *paiṭi: bondokeḍa*, 'He closed down the work'

bōnḍo (बोंडो) - to render someone's power ineffectual; to put an end to one's power. Pass. of one's power, to be rendered ineffectual, to come to an end.

bonḍoka (बोंडोका) ***ḍiyaṅ*** - flat tasteless rice-beer (almost like *dunḍu: da:*, water in which rice has been cooked)

bonḍol - (बोंडोल) - a streamer; to hang a rather long piece of cloth or paper to the top of a long stick, so that it seems to be flying in the air; to tie a long thread with a piece of cloth or paper to the rear portion of a bird (cf. also *chanḍol*, less long than *bonḍol*)

****bonḍol lāṅ oe*** - the male Paradise Fly-Catcher (a bird with a very long tail)

bondon (बोंदोन) - to bind or restrict by means of mantras (from Hindi *bandhan*)

**** bondon-keseḍ*** - to block or check

bonga (बोंगा) - a spirit; to sacrifice; (the name of a spirit to whom a sacrifice is offered usually takes the affix - *re*, e.g. *punḍi sanḍi Siṅbongareko bongaiya.* 'they offer a white cock to *Siṅbonga*)

****bonga-ader*** - to call into by some rite of divining, e.g. a spirit who does not otherwise enter when called at the time of a *keya-ader* ceremony

****bonga bēṭ*** - same as *bonga danḍa*

****bonga-biyur*** - by a sacrifice to turn back some harm upon another, e.g 1) upon a witch who is inflicting harm on another, 2) upon the people of another village who have driven out (*bonga-eṛa:*) a spirit who has now moved into the village of those who are sending it back

****bonga-buru*** - a generic term for traditional sacrifices to the spirits

****bonga danḍa:*** - the bamboo staff used by one who goes into a trance for the purposes of divining

****bonga ḍiyaṅ*** - rice beer made for sacrificial offerings, which is therefore considered sacred and can only be drunk by certain people

****bonga didi*** - the Black or King Vulture (also called *rilaṅ didi* and *sanḍi didi*)

****bonga eṛa:*** - to get rid of (e.g. sickness or a spirit inflicting sickness) by performing a sacrifice

****bonga-goe:*** - to kill some animal for sacrificial purposes

****bonga hōko*** - people who offer sacrifices (referring esp. to the *diuri* who performs the sacrifice but also to those who call upon him to do so)

****bonga hora*** - the Milky Way

****bonga jīḍ*** - by a sacrifice to preserve the life of a man apparently dying

****bonga jilu*** - the meat of an animal which has been sacrificed. This is

considered sacred and can by eaten only by certain people

bonga la: - adj. with *diri*, a crystallized smooth whitish glass-like stone, also *bonga la:taḍa:* - such a stone

bonga-lagan - to exhause oneself performing sacrifices (refl. form)

bonga-najom - a poisoning of someone done through the intermediation of some spirit

bonga-nam - to find out (e.g. what spirit is afflicting someone and what must be offered to that spirit) by sacrificial processes or by divining, e.g. *haṭa: goso:*

bonga-onḍoṅ - to drive out a spirit

bonga-ota - while dreaming to have the impression that one is unable to move or even breathe because of (the shadow of) a spirit who is standing quite close by and sometimes seen in a dream (cf. *ota* - to press down)

bonga sarjom - a climbing shrub often used to make *chakuli* (a rough flat network of strong twine in a round frame used for carrying earth, etc. at the end of a pole); prob. Ventilago maderaspatana, Gaertn. Rhamnaceae, H.46/1/1 and V. calyculata, Tul., H.46/1/2, B.46/1

bonga-shaetan - Satan, the devil

bonga sinduri nai - same as *bonga sarjom*, q.v.

bonga singrae - the *mageya* spirits who look after (*gupi*) the animals of the jungle. Hunters offer them *ganja* or *pika* to dull their brains, so that the hunt may succeed

bonga toṛe - a falling star (as though spirits are shooting arrows at one another). There is a belief that the spirit indwelling Singa-so Buru, about 10-15 miles S.E. of Chaibasa, fired an arrow and burned Chari Buru, near Khuntpani.

bonga tuń - same as *bonga toṛe*

bonga-umā - to divine using a winnowing basket

bonga-ura - to sacrifice again (after some long interval, e.g. one year) e.g. on the annual *hon bā* feast or when someone who is sick has not recovered after the first sacrifice

bonga uru - a kind of beetle which when tied to a twig keeps gyrating around making a loud buzzing sound

bonga-uṭaw - to take up (e.g. a *banai*) by means of divining

bonka (बोंका) - to have an open space in some small surface, e.g.one's teeth where a tooth is missing (for which the form *daṭam bonkayana* can be used) (see also *bowaṅ* which has much the same meaning but which can also refer to a bigger open space, e.g. a break in an embankment)

bonō: (बोनोः) - headship, leadership; responsibility for some work (verbal noun of *bō:*)

bonoe: (बोनोए:) - to tie something with a slip-knot

bonolo (बोनोलो) - an entering, an entrance (verbal noun of *bolo*)

bonolo duwar - a door or gate for entering (e.g. *bajarreya: bonolo duwar*, the gate of the city)

bor (बोर) - to unwind or stretch out thread; to unwrap silk-cocoons, to stretch out, e.g. a muffler, length-wise; refl. to stretch oneself out (e.g. a worm or a snake)

bor ā: - an edible leaf (vegetable) found growing wildly and extensively over fields at about the time of the start of the monsoon, much like *mui: ā:* but longer

bor-ō:l - to unwind or unreel

bor-rakab - to unwind upward, e.g. the thread around a *sayū dumbu* which at the time of burial is stretched up from a corpse to the air above

bōr (बोंर) - having a slppery surface; of the feet, not to get a good foothold because the surface is too slippery

bōr choṛa haku - a *choṛa* (q.v.) type fish, slippery to hold on to

bōr rambā - a smooth-seed variety of *rambā* called urid in Hindi, Phaseolus mungo, L., incl. var. roxburgii, Prain, Papilionaceae, H.53/49/8-9, B53/90

bōr ṭempa ā: - a plant resembling the *ṭempa ā:* plant, called *bōr* since its leaves, esp. when cooked are very slippery in the hand

bōr-ura - of the feet, to slip back because a surface is too slippery

bōṛ, bōṛo (बोंड , बोंडो) - a straw rope

bōṛ(o) sengel - a piece of straw rope, an end of which is kept smouldering as a source of fire

bōṛ(o) songa - an opening between two successive rounds of a straw rope wound around something, e.g. a *bandi*

boṛa (बोड़) - of water, muddy, to make muddy; of eyesight, blurred; to make blurred; pass. - to become blurred

boṛaṅ ā (बोड़ाङ आं) - a mouth in which some front teeth are lost, broken, etc, (sometimes said in jest of babies)

Borboriya (बोरबोरिया) - Bharbharia village

borbunḍai (बोरबुंडाइ) - a snake, same as *borgunḍai*, q.v.

borcha (बोरचा) - of a section of something, e.g. the horn of a cow, to break off

borcha (बोरचा) - a spear (also *bursi*)

bor-gunḍai (बोर–गुंडाइ) - a snake apparently the same as Hoffman's *buru ganḍai* - a hooded snake with erect poison fangs. The neck is dilatable, but less than that of the cobra. This snake is yellow and dark brown. Its belly is yellow and black towards the tail (also called *borbunḍae, gorgunḍae*)

boṛkaw (बोड़कव) - same as *boṛokaw*, q.v.

borkoḍ (बोरकोड्) - the lungs

bor-longi (बोर–लोंगि) - a bird, the Tree Pie, also called *bokor-liyaṅ* and *bukur-liyaṅ*)

boro (बोरो) - fear, to fear; to be afraid. When the object of the fear is not expressed, this is used transitively, e.g. *borokeḍae:*, 'He was afraid', *alom boroya* (*boro-e-a*), 'Don't be afraid'. When the object of fear is expressed it takes a *-te* or *-a* marker, e.g. *alom borotekowa* or *alom borowakowa*, 'Do not be afraid of them'. *Boro* is used in an impersonal construction with the experiencer as object, e.g. *eḍka borokiḍiṅa*, 'I was thoroughly scared. It is also sometimes used with a personal subject and a direct personal object with the meaning of 'to make someone give in (give up) out of fright'

boro-beṭeń - to scare causing one to be startled

boro-birkaw - to frighten, startle

boro-boro - timid, frightened; in a timid or frightened way

boro-chomkaw - to scare causing to run about in panic

boro-gojen - to "die" of fright, i.e. to be very much frightened (refl. form)

***boro-ichi** - to frighten (causitive form)

***boro-lepe** - to cause someone to become very still and quiet out of fear; pass. - to become still and quiet out of fear

***boro-lipur** - to cause someone to experience deep-felt fear; pass. to experience deep-felt fear

***boro-luḍka** - a coward

***boro-mān** - reverential fear; to show reverential fear

***boro-teker-teker** - to shake with fear

***boro-usan** - refl. form - to withdraw (back up) out of fear

***borowan** - fearful, frightening

boṛo: (बोड़ो:) - poetic form of *bō:*, head

bōṛo (बोंड़ो) - an alternate form of *bōṛ*, a straw rope

boṛo-boji (बोड़ो–बोजि) - same as *boṛo-bunji*, q.v.

boṛo-bonji (बोड़ो–बोंजि) - same as *boṛo-bunji*, q.v.

boṛo-boṛo (बोड़ो–बोड़ो) - to make a boiling sound (also *bokoṛo-bokoṛo*)

boṛo-boṛo (बोड़ो–बोड़ो) - to be very dirty (of water, e.g. mixed with soft mud; *ḍol-ḍol* means much the same, *boṛa* is used of less dirty water)

boṛo-bunji (बोड़ो–बुंजि) - a sacrifice to which the whole village community contributes performed at the time of some epidemic of men or cattle, or even if there is no epidemic, performed about twice a year to ward off (or drive out) the *baṛam* and *juguni* spirits; a jungle picnic

boroe: (बोरोए:) - of *ḍiyaṅ*, to turn bad because of the heat; of men, to become sick because of the heat

boṛokaw (बोड़ोकव) - to boil up e.g of water when fully boiling (bubbling up), of one's blood, boiling up in anger

borom (बोरोम) - used in prayers, etc. as poetic parallel of *giti:*, 'to sleep'; used in prayers parallel to *kolom*, 'a threshing floor'

boron (बोरोन) - a fast; to fast; sometimes used in expression *kaṭab-boron* (also *baran*)

boroncho (बोरोंचो) - rather (following the preferred person or action, e.g. *am boroncho seno:me*, 'rather you go' [than someone else]; *manḍi boroncho jomem*, 'rather eat food' [than drink rice beer])

boṛonja (बोड़ोजा) - nephew, i.e. sister's child (used in the Goelkera area, *gē* is the usual Ho word for this)

boṛor (बोड़ोर) ***daru*** - the custard apple tree (so called near Noamundi; near Chaibasa called *ḍambau* or *mandal*, near Balandia called *maya*), see *ḍambau*

borsa, bōrsa (बोरसा, बोंरसा) - courage, to have courage, to encourage

***borsa-eṛegar** - to encourage, embolden

borti (बोरति) - to admit, enroll

borton (बोरतोन) - an annual wage given e.g. to a lohar for keeping the ploughshares, axes, etc. sharpened. In this case the whole salary is given once a year, in contrast to *pankira*, q.v.

bōs, bōso (बोंस, बोंसो) - an ancestral line or family

***bōs-ocho:** - an ancestral line for generations

bosichi - a word used in a story with the prob. meaning of 'to sit', (not a Ho word, prob. from Uriya, see *baṭilo*)

bosonto (बोसोंतो) - small-pox

bosta (बोसता) - a sack, bag

***bosta-lija:** - sack cloth; clothing made of sacks (worn as a sign of repentance)

bosta-bosta (बोसता–बोसता) - very cheap (also *sosta*)

boṣṭo (बोसटो) - to spoil; to render ineffective (from Hindi 'bhrasht', 'spoilt')

boṣṭom (बोसटोम) - poetic parallel with *bamē*, 'brahmin'. Sometimes used of those who bring buffaloes, etc. from other places for sale

bostor (बोसतोर) - a *chaṭu* of water raised up on a pole by Kumhars to appease spirits so that they will not send rain and spoil their work

boṭa (बोटा) - a long big log of cut wood (cf. *muṭu*, a small log)

boto-boto (बोतो–बोतो) - to stretch out something long and straight

botoe: (बोतोए:) - a loin cloth; to put a loin cloth on someone; refl. - to wear a loin cloth

boṭo-kāka (बोटो–का'का') - a bird which attacks silkworms, prob. another name for the *bokorliyaṅ*, the Tree Pie

botol (बोतोल) - a bottle

boṭom (बोटोम) - a button

botor (बोतोर) - long, used e.g. of houses, ropes; also to stretch something out lengthwise, e.g. a rope, a sari

boṭor-boṭor (बोटोर–बोटोर) - to incessantly complain in a scolding way, to nag

bowa (बोवा) ***haku*** - a large thick-headed fish about a yard long and a foot thick with a white underbelly and dark back

bowaṅ (बोवङ) - an open space in some straight surface, e.g. an embankment, one's front teeth (where a tooth is missing) (see also *bonka*); to make the same. Passive - to have the same

bōyal (बोंयल) - of animals, esp. cattle, to swim or glide through water with the head bobbing up; of men, to swim or tread water in a way resembling cattle swimming through water; of fish or snakes, to swim through water with a small part of the body showing above the water

boyar (बोयर) - an uncastrated buffalo or bison; occasionally used of an exceptionally big bull (cf. *anḍiya*, *biyar*); of men, to run wild (not doing any work, with no sense of responsibility) like a *boyar*

boyo (बोयो) - used by a woman in addressing some male child or young man, cf. *bui*

boysak (बोयसाक) - the month of "baisak", last half of April and the first half of May

bōysor (बोंयसोर) - a full-grown young buffalo

bū (बू) - an exclamation to a very small child to warn him to stay away from a fire

bū (बू) - a round bundle of rope (e.g. a roll of rope used for making beds, etc.); to roll up rope into a round bundle, e.g. *bōṛ būime*, 'roll the straw rope into a round bundle'; the term *hasa bū* means a clod of earth

***bū-bayer** - a round bundle of rope

bu: (बु:) - to bark

bu: (बु:) - to make a hole through something

***bu:-dubui** - of clothes, to have a hole through exposing the buttocks

***bu:-hora** - a hole through which something passes, e.g. water

bū-bulteya: (बू–बुलतेयः) - something which makes someone drunk, an intoxicant (see *bul*)

bucha (बुचा) - to cut off the tail feathers of a chicken, bird, etc.

****bucha sim*** - a chicken with broken or cut off tail feathers

buchunga (बुचुंगा) - to wear one's waist clothes loose, so that they hang low (esp of children)

budi (बुदि) - shrewdness; intelligence; knowledge; to plan something shrewdly

budubar (बुदुबर) - Wednesday

buḍu-buḍu (बुडु–बुडु) - to move along smoothly partly submerged in water or covered by earth, e.g. a plough; figur. - to feel the sensation of a louse moving (ploughing) through one's hair, e.g. *bō:-balere siku budu-buḍuñtana*

buḍugi (बुडुगि) - small mouthed (used esp. of children, sometimes jokingly or as a nickname)

budu (बुदु) ***haku*** - a tiny slender fish, about ½ inch long, the smallest fish known around Chaibasa

buduri (बुदुरि) - of rice, half-cooked

bugi (बुगि) - good; to heal; to treat well, to be kind to; pass. - to get well

****bugi-erā:kan*** - blessed

****bugi-jatiyakan*** - blessed

****bugilokoḍ*** - esp. of children, small animals, etc. to be well proportioned, beautiful

bugin (बुगिन) - good; to heal, to treat well, to be kind to; Pass. - to get well

****bugintaːrē*** - in a good place; in a vital spot (e.g. a spot in which an animal is shot causing quick death)

****bugin-ura*** - to make good or well again; to remove possibly harmful effects, e.g. of unfavourable omens

bugui:-bugui: (बुगुइः–बुगुइः) - well filled out, sleek looking (used esp. of goats)

bui (बुइ) - a copy book (Hindi bahi)

bui (बुइ) - a form of address to a girl or a young woman (used by a man or a woman)

buidi (बुइदि) - a village doctor

buiya (बुइया) - a form of address to a girl or a young woman, (*bui+a*)

būiya (बूइया) - a member of the Buiya community

buka (बुका) ***ā:*** - a herb, grown in water and used for curry. In some places called *boka ā:* and said to be called *losoḍ ā:* in Mundari, prob. Limnophila gratioloides, Br. Scrophulariaceae, B.98/12, H.98/13/7

bukal-bukal (बुकल–बुकल) - of spring water, to bubble up rapidly

bukū (बुकू) - to be dissatisfied with (and therefore not willing to take) something because of some deficiency in it (this can take a *-te* form, e.g. *jilui: bukūteya*, 'He is dissatisfied with the meat')

bukuḍ(leka) (बुकुड्) - of the plough, to cut easily through soft soil (e.g. shortly after a rainfall when the soil is still soft) (used with verbs of ploughing)

****bukuḍ-bukuḍ(tan)*** - same as *bukuḍ(leka)*

bukurliyañ (बुकुरलियञ) - the Tree Pie, a bird, also called *bokorliyañ*; a cry of the same bird, said to be heard esp on days when it will rain

bukū-soyoñ (बुकू–सोयोञ) - a large black beetle about 2 inches long with 6 circular dots (3 on each side)

bul (बुल) - to make drunk/intoxicated; pass. - to become drunk

bulari (बुलारि) ***churdu bonga*** - a very powerful *churdu bonga*, q.v.

bulaw (बुलव) - to win around to one's purposes; to win around e.g. one who is angry or pouting (see also *bāːbo*); to call someone (Hindi "bulana", proper Ho would be *keya*); to be completely engrossed e.g. in drinking rice-beer

bulu (बुलु) - the thigh

****bulu jilu*** - the meat of the thigh of some animal

****bulu unḍu*** - the hole through which the shaft (*hisi daṇḍa:*) is connected to a plough

buluñ (बुलुञ) - salt

****buluñ da:*** - rain coming from the sea (said to stunt the growth of crops)

****buluñ dumbu*** - same as *buluñ tasaḍ*

****buluñ kode dumbu*** -same as *buluñ tasaḍ*

****buluñ tasaḍ*** - a herb with 3-6 (usually 4-5) grained spikes growing close to the earth. Eleusine aegyptiaca, Desf., Gramineae, B.139/19, H.139/22/3

bumbui: (बुम्बुइः) ***haku*** - a fish about 3 inches long, esp. narrow toward the head and tail

Bumbuji (बुम्बुजि) - a member of the Bhumij tribe (also called *Muṭukan* in Ho)

bumburi (बुम्बुरि) - a rash or a measles type; measles

buñ-buñ (बुञ–बुञ) - the sound made by the *bonga uru* ; the buzzing sound made by a flying tree beetle, *(malan uru)*

bunḍa (बुंडा) ***tuyu*** - a jackal of a big variety

bundu (बुंदु) - a gun (also *bunduku*)

bunduku (बुंदुकु) - a gun

būnju (बूंजु) ***daru*** - a small or middle-sized tree of the jungles with beautiful flowers, white or variously coloured, which are edible. The seeds of this tree are used in the sacrifice of the *mage porob*, Bauhinia variegata, L ., Caesalpiniaceae, H.54/4/5, B.54/6

bunum (बुनुम) - an ant hill, to make an ant hill

****bunum enga*** - the queen white ant

****bunum kuchañ daru*** - see *bunum kuchuñ*

****bunum kuchuñ daru*** - a beautiful and well-known plant scrambling among bushes. Its flowers pass from a yellow to a red colour. A medicine is made from the roots, said to be poison, which is applied externally on wounds. Gloriosa superba, L., Liliaceae, B.145/8 H.145/10/1

****bunum kuchuñ bā*** - the flower of the *bunum kuchuñ daru*

****bunum uḍ*** - the edible mushroom which grows in the *bunum*

bur (बुर) - to sink the teeth into something soft

****bur-bangol*** - to quickly sink the teeth into something soft

bura (बुरा) - the husks of certain grains such as *kansari*; see also *maḍ bura*

bura: (बुरः) - to draw or ladle out grains or water from a larger mass

buṛa (hŏ) (बुड़ा) - an old man (also *hām hŏ*); pass. - to become an old man

****buṛa-chaba*** - pass. - to become an extremely old man

buram (बुरम) - a cotton-like substance found in the seed capsule of certain plants, e.g. *edel buram*; of soil, to be very soft and loose e.g. after receiving much fertilizer

burasw (बुरस्व) - to wipe out, to destroy completely

burbak (बुरबक) - stupid fellow (Hindi), used in reviling someone

burbur (बुरबुर) - same as *barbur*, q.v.

bū:r-bū:r (बूर-बूर) - of blossoms, etc., to come up in great number, close to one-another (cf. also *buruḍ-buruḍ*, *buruḍ-leka*); note the expression; *paṇḍu bū:r-bū:r* - of the hair of the head, to be completely white

burburi: (बुरबुड़ि) - bubbles; to form bubbles, e.g. air bubbling out of a puncture hole in a tube put under water

burchuḍ (बुरचुड़) - to have a high spot or lump protruding above the general level of a field (see also *barchaḍ-burchuḍ*)

burduḍ (बुरदुड़) - a flying ant (the winged female of white ants which swarm out of ant-hills of the earth esp. at the beginning of the monsoon)

burduḍ enga - the queen white ant (also called *bunum enga*)

burduḍ janum - a name given to the *sarli* thorn because used in the leaf-bag (*kokomba*) used to trap flying ants

burdul (बुरदुल) - flying ant (this form is used esp. by children)

burduli: (बुरदुलि) - flying ant (more common form is *burduḍ*)

burduli: muṭa - small nosed (said affectionately or jokingly of small children)

buri (बुरि) - old woman; wife; pass. - to become an old woman

buri-chaba - pass. - to become an extremely old woman

buri-era - an old woman; sometimes said in jest of a bear

buri mandi da: - water in which rice has been cooked which has been kept over for a second day (used in South Singhbhum)

buri ponai - an absolutely full moon

burim diugi (बुरिम दिउगि) - one of the many sounds ascribed to the *obor oe*, the Indian Cuckoo and/or the Hawk Cuckoo or Brainfever bird (Hoffman gives *burim suiguḍ* as a cry of the Brainfever bird and suggests this as the equivalent of the English "brain-fever")

burju (बुरजु) ***daru*** - a name used in some areas for the tree more commonly called *būnju daru*, q.v., at least in the Chaibasa area.

burka (बुरका) - a swelling (tumour) on the back of the head, neck, etc.; a knot of a tree

burka (बुरका) - the "hukka" (hubble-bubble) rarely seen in present day Ho villages

burkunda (बुरकुंडा) ***daru*** - a large tree of the jungle, 30-50 ft. high with thick branches and bitter bark; possibly Hymanodictyon excelsum, Wall., Rubiaceae, E.M., H.77/7/1, B.77/10

bursi (बुरसि) - smouldering, used esp. with *sengel* as below

bursi sengel - a smouldering fire made in a broken *chaṭu* or *kecho:* by putting chaff, wood-shavings, etc. for this purpose

bursi (बुरसि) - a spear (also *borcha*)

bursu (बुरसु) - a jungle bush which is used for making rope and which has an edible fruit; Grewia rothii, DC, Tiliaceae, B.28/8 H.28/4/14

buru (बुरु) - a mountain, a hill, a jungle; to heap up (used also as verbal affix with other verbs in this sense, e.g. *dul-buru*, 'to pour in a heap', note the expression *buruken chauli* used in prayers as follows, *buruken chauli gaṛaken mayomeñ punjiyama hinjiyama* "I put in the *punji* heaped-up rice grains for you, I cause rivers of blood to flow for you" (i.e. I offer you numerous sacrifices) ; poetic parallel with *bonga* - a spirit, to sacrifice; as a passive verb, poetic parallel with *bonga* or *goe:* having the meaning 'to become a spirit' (said e.g. in prayers to the ancestors)

buru-beṛeṭa - the foot of a hill (the place where one reaches (*beṭa*) a hill or jungle)

buru-beṛako - hills and low-land, hills and dales. Also *buru* and *beṛa* are used in such terms as *buru mageya, beṛa mageya honko*, '*mageya* spirits of hill and dale' (sometimes *bururenko beṛarenko* and in one prayer *buru-beṛako* is used to refer to *mageya* spirits)

buru biń - a large black snake found in the jungles

buru bonga - a spirit of a mountain or high hill. Each high hill near a village has its *buru bonga*. These are considered benevolent and sacrifices are offered to them at times of drought, etc. They are considered wealthy in grains and cattle and are believed to live in big houses and sometimes to appear in the form of men (see *jiḍ bonga*)

buru chaṛi oe - a member of the shrike genus of birds (cf. *chaṛi oe*), whitish, probably the Grey Shrike and/or the Baybacked Shrike

buru chuṭuka: - the top of a hill

buru dāṅchu: - some give this for the Racket-tailed Drongo (others give *lāṅ dāṅchu:*, *biṇḍu dāṅchu:*)

buru ḍeḍem - probably the Yellow-throated Sparrow

buru ḍowaṅ - a level section in a jungle above a ravine and between hills

buru dudulum - a jungle pigeon

buru dundu - probably the Indian Great Horned Owl

buru epeṇḍom - a herb 5-7 ft. high from which flutes are made; apparently Peucedanum nagpurensis, Prain (P. glaucum, DC), Umbelliferae, B.74/9, H.74/10/3

buru gena - the slope of a hill

buru ginil - the base of a hill

buru golanchi - a tree found in Saranda jungles and other large jungles having leaves like those of the *golanchi* tree, but turned downwards. Its flowers are said to be yellow and its bark thin and white. From the bark a medicine is made which is given for dysentry in animals and men, and for cholera

buru hada: - an uncultivated *hada:*, Plesmonium margaritiferum, Schott., Aracae, B.132/9, H.132/5/1

buru hara - a collective word for 'hills'

buru jola - the base of a hill or jungle, also called *buru latar*

buru kadal - a banana plant 3-4 ft. high with slender stems and firm inedible fruit in a rose coloured spathe, Musa ornata, Roxb., Musaceae, B.155/1, H.155/1/2

buru kāyur - a plant resembling the *kāyur* plant but said to have smaller flowers and leaves

buru kesari ā: - same as *ḍora ā:*, q.v.

buru kita - a stemless dwarf palm, the leaves of which are extensively used to make mats, Phoenix

acaulis, Buch.-Ham., Palmaceae, B.137/5, H.137/4/3

***buru kocha** - a valley or low place in the midst of mountains

***buru kuiḍ** - a jungle eagle, somewhat larger than the ordinary *kuiḍ* (kite). Hoffman gives 'the Southern Indian Harrier Eagle'

***buru kuṛti** - a plant resembling *kuṛti*, q.v., and in many places called *gai sane:*

***buru lodom** - a level place on the top of a hill

***buru maḍ** - a kind of bamboo, not too thick but with a very thin hole and quite strong; prob. Dendrocalamus strictus, Nees, Gramineae, B.139/15, H.139/2/1

***buru mani** - a herb growing about 1-2 ft. high which in various locations is called *bir mani, buru sursu, bir sursu, ote mani*, and *meḍ da: rēḍ*

***buru nai ā:** - a creeping herb of which the stems are eaten as well as the tiny leaves

***buru paṇḍu nagu biń** - a large cobra found in the jungles, possibly the king cobra

***buru rami** - a myna found esp. in the jungles. Some suggest the Brahminy or Blackheaded Myna

***buru salu** - a hill myna (bird)

***buru saru** - a kind of *saru* 'taro plant' which grows wild, having a very small tuber, but edible leaves

***buru sim** - any jungle fowl (also *bir sim*)

***buru sursu** - see *buru mani*

***buru uru** - a collective word for hills

***buruḍ (leka)** (बुरुड्) - to bloom in great numbers, one close to another (with verbs *bā*, etc,)

***buruḍ-buruḍ(tan)** - same as *buruḍ(leka)*

burui** (बुरुइ) ***daru - a shrub growing to about 12 ft. high which yields resin from wounds in the bark and also from the leaf-buds. Its fruit is edible and tasty. Gardenia gummifera, L., Rubiaceae, B.77/6, H.77/12/3

Būrui (बुंडुइ) - the Bonai section of Orissa

****būrui sar** - a type of arrow used esp. in Bonai

burum (बुरुम) - poetic parallel of *giti:* to lie down (used in prayers, not heard in conversation at least in the Chaibasa area. In prayers used to refer to men as well as to animals. In Mundari it is used only of animals with the meaning 'to lie down with folded legs')

burunḍa (बुरुंडा) ***daru*** - a sturdy jungle tree, the leaves of which are used for sacrificial purposes

busar (बुसर) to loosen e.g. the soil around a plant, or something which is tied tightly; loose

****busar hasa** - loose soil

buska (बुसका) - a white ant-like insect, a bit larger than a white ant, which stays underground where it attacks the roots of paddy plants and other crops

buskal (बुसकल) - of water, to well up from some lower source; of grains, etc., to come to the surface of some mass

****buskal rakab** - to well up

busu: (बुसु) - straw; nest (so used in South Singhbhum)

būsu-bulae(tan) (बूसु–बुलए) - of *gegētereń*, to scramble one on top of another in great profusion (with verbs *sesen, ṭain*, etc.)

būṭ** (बूट) ***janum - one of many names (also *rumpa janum, ḍoba janum, hisab janum*) given to a plant which is very common and has sharp thorn-like pointed leaves

buṭa (बुटा) - the trunk of a tree; the stalk of a plant; to develop a trunk or a stalk; to develop side stalks; the part of e.g. an embankment near the level surface; (figuratively) the origin; the main point (e.g. of something being discussed); a distant horizon where clouds are formed seemingly coming up from the ground. (also see *buṭa asora*)

****buṭa asora** - one's near relatives

****buṭa baran** - to branch off forming new stalks (a reflexive form, see verbal affix *bara*)

****buṭa-bolon** - to develop new side stalks (refl. form, used in a prayer with *gā-baran* as parallel)

****buṭaete chuṭi jakeḍreya: kaji** - the whole matter from beginning to end

****buṭaren guru** - the original *guru* who has initiated *dēwa*s in their skill for divining

buṭi (बुटि) - the navel; the hub of a wheel; the centermost part of the top of a *bandi* where the straw rope terminates (the central part of the base is called *munḍi* since the laying out of the straw rope starts there); the term *buṭi raū:tana* means 'the navel is becoming distended'; *buṭi* is sometimes used for *buṭi-lāi:* , 'the umbilical cord'

****buṭi gaṛi** - a cart with wheels made completely of wood (rather than having merely wooden spokes) (also called *daru gaṛi*)

****buṭi hesa:** - a tree resembling the *hesa:* tree, said to have smooth bark and smaller fruits than the *ṭepe hesa:*, prob. Ficus retusa, var. nitida, Thumb., Moraceae, E.M. H.125/8/2, B.125/14

****buṭi lāi:** - the umbilical cord

buṭuka (बुटुका) - a swelling or tumour on the back of the head, the neck, etc.; the knot of a tree (an alternate spelling of this is *buṛka*)

butukuḍ (बुतुकुड्) - to decay, become mouldy (used esp. of grains stored for a long time)

buturu (बुतुरु) - small (said in affection or jokingly of a very small child, or one smaller than his companions)

buwae-buwae(tan) (बुवए–बुवए) - to come out in a thick cloud or mass, e.g. smoke (with verb *mo:*) or white ants emerging from a hole (with verb *ō:l*)

būwal (बुवल) - to cause to float on the top of water; to rise up to the surface of water (e.g. paddy stalks when reploughing, clothes being washed)

****būwal eṛa:** - to cause to float away on the surface of water

****būwal-rakab** - to rise to the surface of water

****būwal-uju:** - to come rising up to the surface of water

buwaṅ (बुवङ) - a musical instrument (a cord or rope stretched out over a piece of bamboo connected to a type of resounding box made of bamboo, when plucked it resounds)

C

-cha (चा) - isn't it? isn't he? etc. (an enclitic following the word or words to which it refers; often used with irony)

-cha (चा) - alternate form of *-ka*, the optative mood marker (Les.34)

cha:(ken) (चः) - the sound of a slap; to slap someone making this sound

****cha:-bagol*** - to slap someone suddenly

****cha:-bangol*** - same as *cha:-bagol*

****cha:-cha: (tan)*** - the sound of heavily falling rain; (less frequently) the sound of repeated slapping; the sound made by repeatedly hitting the ground when clearing (*la:*) it with a kudali

**** cha:-cho:(tan)*** - the sound of slapping, a bone breaking, arrows or axes hitting one another

chā (चाँ) - tea

chā (चाँ) - to be suspended in the air (used in prayers of the sun, moon and stars)

chāb (चाँब) - to open the mouth; to yawn (esp. in expressions such as *ā chābiṅtana.* 'I am yawning')

****chāb ā*** - having one's mouth open (used in reviling or joking)

****chāb-chāb*** - to repeatedly open the mouth, e.g. as a chicken or a crow does on an excessively hot day

****chāb-eṛa:*** - to be utterly open mouthed (e.g. listening to something with amazement)

****chāb -hapan*** - to be still with one's mouth open (ref. form)

****chāb -uju:*** - to come with mouth wide open

chaba (चबा) - to finish; verbal affix - completely (Les. 27)

****chaba-nam*** - to finish completely

**** chaba-renā*** - to absolutely finish

**** chaba-utaraṅ*** - same as *chaba-renā*

chaba:-chubu:(tan) (चबः–चुबुः) - the sound of many small objects or animals, e.g. fishes, falling or jumping into water with a splash (with verbs *ui:, iyu:* etc.) (see also *chubu:ken*)

chabar-chubur (चबर–चुबुर) - the sound produced by two people alternately husking together

chab-chub (चब–चुब) - to be perfectly quiet (cf. Hindi chupchap)

chabi (चबि) - a key; to turn a key in a lock; to lock with a key

****chabi-keseḍ*** - to lock with a key

chabu (चबु) - a whip

chabu: (चबुः) - esp. of the fingers, to be dipped into some liquid, e.g. oil

chabuṛa (चबुड़ा) - to sink down into water, e.g. of a person or a heavy object falling or being thrown into water

chacha: (चचः) - to tear, e.g. cloth, paper; note the expression *ā chacha:tane: iyuitana*, 'he is shouting tearing his mouth', i.e. with full voice

****chacha: ā*** - a term applied to one who blurts out anything that comes to his mind

****chacha:-bara*** - to tear into two approximately equal parts

****chacha:-bete:-bete:*** - to tear into small pieces (into shreds)

chā-chē (tan) (चाँ–चें) - the high thin sound of many small babies crying here and there (compare *chē-chē* used for the high thin cry of a small baby crying repeatedly (with verb *ra:* etc.)

chachi: (चचिः) - to split off a part (strip) of e.g. a bamboo pole or a log

chā-chū (चाँ–चू) - words used to encourage a baby to walk; baby talk for 'to walk'

chada:-chada: (चदः–चदः) - to jump up and down with both feet together (used esp. of small birds) (Often used with *-tan* and verbs such as *sen* or *nir*, e.g. *chada:-chada:- tane: nireya*, 'He will run away hopping along') (also *dacha:-dacha:*)

chaḍchom (चड्चोम) - same as *chaḍlom*

chaḍlom (चड्लोम) - a tail; of the flower of the *sarjom* tree, to develop a long extension when the fruit is emerging

****chaḍlom ipil*** - a comet (also called *jono:'ipil*)

****chaḍlom muṭi*** - the part of the body of an animal from which the tail protrudes

chador (बदोर) - a shawl; a large piece of e.g. asbestos

chaḍra (चड्रा) - bald

chadul (चदुल) - to bounce up and down, e.g. a cart on a rough road

chae:-chui: (चएः–चुइः) - the sound made by rats or mice when playing, eating, etc.; the sound of whipping

chāi: (चाइः) - of paddy grains or of fruit seeds, to be sunken with the shell empty or almost empty (with no hope that it could give fruit)

chāi (चइ) - to stretch out tightly, to distend e.g. a rope, the skin of a running animal; to stretch out a web or a thread (as is sometimes done from one tree to another to drive out spirits); the web of a spider; a spread out thread

****chāi-biyur*** - to stretch around, (as under *chāi*)

chaila (चइला) ***oe*** - another name of the *hon oe*, the Greyheaded Flycatcher (also called *chuila oe*)

chaimuṅ (चइमुङ) - same as *chaipuṅ*,

chaipuṅ (चइपुङ) - one whose mouth is shrivelled and sunken because he has lost his teeth

chaka (चका) - to test the taste of some liquid, esp. rice beer before buying or drinking

****chaka-leka*** - same as *chaka*

****chaka-sala*** - to select by tasting e.g. which of two varieties or rice-beer to buy

chaka (चका) - a wheel

chaka (चका) ***hasa*** - firm soil which has grass in it and is useful for building up the sides of broken embankments, etc.

chakā (चकाँ) - Chakradharpur

chāka (चाँका) - to put a stick, with *sayū*, straw or grass tied around the top, into a field (esp. where *kansari* or some vegetable is being grown) to indicate that people should not enter there nor let cattle enter; to put the same into a shallow pond (*ḍakuḍ*) to indicate that people should not fish there; used in prayers of the *tiril daru* and *soso patā* planted in the fields on the occasion of *batauli*

chakā (चकाँ) - same as *chakāṛa*, q.v.

chaka-chaka (चका–चका) - to squat down supporting oneself only on one's feet (see also *chuchungūr*)

chakaḍ (चकड्) - false, deceiving; a lie; to deceive; (in a compound root when *chakaḍ* is put first, it means to trick or deceive someone into doing the action given in the second root; however when *chakaḍ* is in the second place it means to pretend to do or to deceive others

into thinking that one is doing, the action given in the first root)

chakaḍ-ader - to make (e.g. a person) enter by deception, e.g. of a spirit enticing someone to enter into a deep pool of water

chakaḍ-īdu - to trick someone into getting down

chakaḍ-jaluwa - deceiving, deceitful

chakaḍ-laba: - deceiving, deceitful

chakaḍ-makaḍ - false, lying (a jingle on *chakaḍ*)

chakada-mandaṅ (चकादा-मंदङ) - to move with very unsteady steps, e.g. of a baby just learning to walk

chakal-chakal (चकल-चकल) - to roam about from place to place aimlessly, of dogs or men going from village to village

chakāṛa (चकांड़ा) - some small tasty edibles served along with rice-beer

chaka-ram-ram (चका-रम-रम) - of a frog, while sitting to lift or partially lift his body; of an object, not flat against a surface, but having one end propped up; of a small child, to be stretched out on a weak bending branch of a tree

chakaratiń (चकारातिञ) - to be confusedly turning from one task to another (of one overwhelmed with things to do): of a chicken, to run confused from one direction to another (also *akaratiń*)

chakatiń (चकातिञ) - poetic parallel of *hiyatiń*, to feel pity, grieve

chaki (चकि) - a grinding stone (more proper Ho would be *riḍ diri*)

chakob (चकोब) - to move the jaws up and down in order to eat

chakob-chakob - to repeatedly move the jaws up and down

chakol (चकोल) - of water, to beat up against a beach, etc., making a splashing noise

chakol-chakol - the sound of water beating against a beach, etc.; the noise made by a dog lapping up watery rice

chaku (चकु) - a small knife

chakuḍ (चकुड) - to trot, e.g. of one carrying a load either on the head or with a carrying pole

chakuḍ-chakuḍ - the running stride e.g. of someone carring a load

chakuli (चकुलि) - a flat network of strong twine, or *bonga sarjom* branches, in a round frame used for carrying mud

chakur (चकुर) - poetic parallel of *honor*, to roam (not used independently)

chal (चल) - of a bird, squirrel, monkey, man, to jump or swing from one branch of a tree to another; of a silkworm, to move from branch to branch; of a man, to jump from stone to stone, e.g. in a muddy place; as verbal affix - to pass something on through an intermediary

chal-bāṅ - to continuously jump from branch to branch (as in *chal*, refl. form)

chal-rakaben - to climb by an action as given under *chal* (refl. form)

chāl (चा'ल) - behaviour (Hindi, sometimes used in Ho, e.g. as given below)

chāl-bul - bad behaviour, used in expression *chāl-bul-lekani:* of a person of bad behaviour

chāl-cholon - behaviour (or just *cholon*)

chala (चला) - a strainer; to strain (using a strainer); when referring to rice beer the distinction is

sometimes made between *chalate* (strained, giving *saba: maya*) and *goṭate* (intact, unstrained, giving *goṭa maya*)

mi chala - as much as is used in one straining (of rice beer)

chala: (चल:) - to frighten or startle someone by suddenly showing him e.g. a scorpion very close to him

chalaki (चलाकि) - wanton, lewd; crafty

chalan (चलन) - to transport (used in former times of taking criminals to the Andamans); to take (e.g. some merchandise to be sold) to some distant place

chalaṭa, chalaṭo (चलाटा, चलाटो) - a plank

chalaw (चलाव) - to drive, direct

chāl-cholon (चा'ल-चौलोन) - behaviour (N.B. *ako bugin chāl-cholontekowa* means the same as *akowa: chāl-cholon bugina*, 'their behaviour is good')

chali (चलि) - a small piece of e.g.wood put to fill an interstice, e.g. beneath a short leg of a table; the small piece of wood put beneath the *tāṛi* in *tāṛi inuṅ*; to fit a *chali* into position

chalkaḍ (चलकड़) - a flat stone

chalkob (चलकोब) - one whose mouth is shriveled and sunken in, e.g. because toothless (also *chaipuṅ*)

chalni (चलनि) - a sieve

chalpa (चलपा) - flat; to make or plane flat, e.g. a plank (see *la: chalpa*); poetic parallel to *ganḍu*, 'a stool', (*charpa* is also used in this last meaning)

chalpaḍ (चलपड़) - flat; to make or plane flat (see *la: chalpaḍ*); a flat stone

chalpanḍa: (चलपंड़) - flat

chalu: (चलु:) - to hoe; to cut the ground with an inward swinging motion (e.g. of a kudali)

chalu:-nam - to get (find) by hoeing (used as poetical parallel with *ma:-nam* and *ur-nam*)

chama (चमा) - a kind of grass, the seeds of which are used as famine food and in preparing beer; prob. Echinochloa crus-galli, Beauv., Gramineae, B.139/17, H.139/44/2

chamach (चमच) - a spoon

chamaṭa (चमटा) - to become excessively dried out and stiff, such as to be turned up at the ends and to crack e.g. the skin of a skinned animal, clothes in which there is much starch, dried-up soil

chambara (चम्बारा) - a brownish colour of hair sometimes found in young people

chambara buru - a hill about 7-8 miles S.E. of Chaibasa, named in prayers

cham-cham (चम-चम) - to put something slantwise and not straight horizontally

cham-chur(tan) (चम-चुर) - of men or animals, to quickly come from all sides and finish (or practically finish) something up

chamka-chakal (चमका-चकल) - a less common form of *tamka-tagal*, q.v.

chamka-chakuḍ(tan) (चमका-चकुड़) - same as *chamka-chakui:* (*tan*)

***chamka-chakui:* (tan)** (चमका-चकुइ:) - of a dog, to run about excitedly from place to place; of a man, to run about excitedly busy about many things (as in *tamka-tagal*)

champur (चम्पुर) - one who jokingly tells white lies

chana (चना) - gram (Hindi, better Ho would be *moroe: jaṅ*, q.v.)

chanab (चनब) - after, behind (in space or time) ; to be late; to be behind

chanab-chanab - to repeatedly do something behind (in space) or later (in time) than another
chanab dinko - in later times (could be months or years from now)
chanab hora - walking backwards (same as *usa hora*); coming up from behind one (same as *doyapā hora*)
chanab-māñ - some later, some earlier, e.g. of people arriving at different times, of people finishing their work; some behind, some in front (for this *ayer-chanab* is more commonly used)
chanab pāñ - at a later time, later
chanab-ura - to be left until later, e.g. of those serving meals who eat later
chanagā (चनागा') - a branching off; a subdivision or branch of something (verbal noun of *changā*)
chanalaw (चनालव) - a driving, directing (verbal noun of *chalaw*)
chanalaw gusiya - a manager, director
chancharaḍ (चंचाड़ाड़) - a bamboo contraption, rather broad at one end and narrow toward the other end, used to steer fish into a *kumbaḍ* where they are trapped (also called *janjiḍ*)
chanda (चंदा) - a collection or subscription in cash made for some special purpose (for a subscription in kind the word *harom* would be used)
chanda (चंदा) - a white spot on the forehead of buffaloes, cattle, etc.; to make a spot e.g. with soot
chanda-bundu - to be spotted (as e.g. the spotted deer is)
chanda kuiḍ - a hawk-like bird, probably the White-eyed Buzzard, which has some white showing through the head feathers, and which has a prominent white patch on the neck
chanda-umi - to defame, slander; a bad reputation
chandai (चंदाइ) - the eaves of a roof
chandai da: - water falling down from the eaves of a roof
chandan (चंदन) - sandalwood, used esp by Hindus for religious purposes (in Ho more commonly called *chondon*, q.v.)
chanḍañ (चंडङ) - a pace, stride, step; to take a step
chanḍañ-parom - to step over
chandara-bunduru - see *chandra-bundru*
chañḍel (चडडेल) - a bare spot in a field
chandi (चंदि) - silver
chandi bā - a silver hair ornament
chandi buru - a hill named in prayers
chanḍi (चंडि) ***bonga*** - a malign spirit of a *juguni* type (also called *hicha-chanḍi bonga*) (at least in some prayers considered female, e.g. *pāuṛi, mā pāuṛi chanḍiko, chanḍi kōwariko.* Hindus refer to the goddess Durga as chanḍi)
chāṇḍo (चांडो) - quickly
chanḍol (चंडोल) - the train or flapping part of a garment; of a part of a garment, to hang flapping
chanḍol botoe: - a loin-cloth with long flapping parts
chanḍol minḍi - a variety of sheep, white with long tail
chandra-bundru (चंदरा–बंदरु) - to be spotted, e.g. of the spotted deer (*pusta*); of the skin, to be marked from sitting close to the fire; of urine to have tiny bubbles formed within it (e.g. when being examined to check someone's sickness)

chanḍu: (चंडु:) - moon; month; menstruation (used as follows, *chanḍu:* (or *nen chanḍu:*) *kañ nelkena* 'I did not have my menstrual period'. *chanḍureya:ñ neltana*, 'I am having a menstrual period'. *nen dunā chanḍu:reya: bano:wa*, 'this time there is no menstruation'
chanḍu: bā - the sun flower, Helianthus annuus, L., Compositae H.78/27/1
chanḍu: be: - a kind of white froth found in small balls on grass
chanḍu: garui - lunar eclipse
chanḍu: homol - a minor spirit, said in some stories to be the wife of *Siñbonga*. (Such stories are probably taken from other cultures and in them *Siñbonga* is substituted for e.g. Ram)
chanḍu: mulu: - the new moon, the time of the new moon
chanḍu: paṭ - a name sometimes given to *chanḍu: homol*, q.v.
changā (चंगा') - to tear apart, taking hold of two parts, e.g. two sections of a forked branch
changari: (चंगारि) - a round mouthed, round bottomed type of basket
chango (चंगो) - of the mouth, to be opened wide
chango ā - with mouth wide open, open-mouthed, loud mouthed (used of a person who is given to frequent scolding; also used with *-tan* and verbs such as *ra:, iyu*)
chāṅgo (चां'गो) - a large framed circular piece of leather beaten as a musical instrument, esp. by Gopes
changola (चंगोला) - same as *chango*
changola ā - same as *chango ā*
changuṛiya (चंगुड़िया) - a drum-beat and dance of the *bā* feast (other beats of the *bā* feast are *gena* and *gaduwa* or *jadur*)
chanka (चंका) - a *kumbaḍ* type fish trap, held and swung by hand in a place where fish pass through; to catch fish with a *chanka*
chanka-ō:l - to pull fish out using a *chanka*
chankiya (चंकिया) ***ā*** - a jutting chin
chāo: - see *chāwo:*
chaom - see *chawom*
chaor-maor - see *chawor-mawor*
chaoṭa - see *chawṭa*
chapa (चपा) - to print; an imprint
chapa-choṛe(tan) (चपा–चोड़े) - the noise made by e.g. a frog or a fish splashing around in a few inches of water, (with verb *saṛi*, etc.); *char-chor* is used of a thinner sound of very small fish in less water
chapaka (चपाका) - diarrhoea, frequent loose stools (used of men and sometimes of goats, cattle, etc. See also *jaṛa, ii:-poṛom*)
chapakal (चपाकल) - a hand pump
chapal (चपल) - a hip
chapal-chopol(tan) (चपल–चोपोल) - the splashing sound made by walking through several inches of water; *chapal chopoltan da: mena:* 'water is of such depth as to make a splashing sound' (as above)
chapan (चपन) - to cut off a branch with silkworms, which have practically finished eating the leaves of one tree, and transfer them to another tree
chapan daru - a branch used for *chapan*
chapañ (चपङ) - verbal affix with *añ*, 'to dawn', or *tur*, 'to rise' (of the sun) indicating that dawn or sunrise has just taken place
chapanḍa, chapanṭa (चपांडा, चपांटा) - flat

chapara (चपारा) - an open shed or veranda built with posts and covered on top but without side walls (used parallel to *guyu* in prayers addressed to *Siṅbonga* in the phrase *guyuken chaparakenam*, 'you gave {us} a place to reside)

-chapaṛa (चपाड़ा) - to slap: a slap

chaparāsi (चपारांसि) - a forest guard, a 'chaparasi' at court

chapaṭa (चपाटा) - flat (same as *chapanṭa*)

****chapaṭa mui:*** - a type of ant that gets inside clothes and quickly bites in 2-3 places causing swelling. It is black a bit bigger than a hair louse

chap-chap (tan) (चप–चप) - the noise made by a pig or porcupine when eating (with verb *jom*, etc.)

chap-chop(tan) (चप–चोप) - the noise made by squeezing a silkworm, e.g. by walking on it or by pressing it with the fingers

chap-chup (tan) (चप–चुप) - to be perfectly quiet

chapi (चपि) - to wash, cleanse (an object)

****chapi-amiń*** - to wash clean

****chapi-eṛa:*** - to wash away

****chapi-parchi*** - to wash making clean/pure/holy

****chapi-sapa*** - to wash clean

chapiḍ (चपिड़) - of a seed, to be flat and grainless (also *chipiḍ*)

chapo (चपो) - of the mouth, to be shrunken in (by its formation rather than by broken teeth or loss of teeth, in which case *chaimuṅ* or *chaipuṅ* would be used)

chaprāsi - see *chaparāsi*

chapu (चपु) - to feel with the hands; to feel in order to examine e.g. the pulse; to catch fish by putting the two hands over them

****chapu-anjeḍ*** - to care for someone as he dies, e.g. shutting his mouth and eyes, straightening out his limbs

****chapu-beteń*** - to cause someone to be startled by feeling a part of his body

****chapu chirgal*** - to ascertain by feeling with the hand

****chapu-eseḍ*** - to block or check by feeling with the hands (e.g. large fish trying to jump out through the opening in a *muchu* ; also used of someone blocking his sight by putting his hands over his eyes)

****chapu-nam*** -to seek or find by feeling e.g. in the dark or by a blind man

****chapui-chapui*** - sometimes said playfully at the end of a verse by one playing the *banam* or a flute (also likewise *baṭin-baṭin* is sometimes said)

chapuwa (चपुवा) - bellows used by blacksmiths (also *sinipuḍ*)

chara (चरा) - food, esp. for birds or fish; bait; sometimes used in jest for food of men; to entice with bait

chaṛa (चड़ा) -bald; to make bald; pass. - to become bald

chaṛaṅ (चड़ङ) - a very large fishing net held on 4 cornes by men on the edge of the pool who lower the net into the water and after fish have entered the net pull it up again

chaṛar (चड़र) - the sound of thunder clouds or of water being struck by a heavy object

chaṛaw (चड़व) - of mating silkworms, to separate

char-cher(tan) (चर–चेर) - repeated sounds of cloth being torn (with verbs *ōe:*, etc. - see *cherken* for a single sound of cloth tearing); the sound made by a noisy discharge of watery diarrhoea (with verb *ii:*, etc.)

char-chor(tan) (चर–चोर) - a splashing sound of small fish moving around in very shallow water, loose mud, etc. {see also *chapa-chore(tan)*}

chari (चरि) ***buru*** - a large hill behind Khuntpani village (to the right as one goes by road toward Chakradharpur)

chāri (चा'रि) - of a silkworm, to change its skin for the fourth time

chari: (चरिः) - a thin bamboo or *gangai* pin. These are used for sewing leaf cups and plates together

****chari: berbenḍoń*** - a dragonfly with long thin legs

****chari: muṭi*** - thin bamboo or *gangai* pins tied together in a bundle

****chari:te bonga-nam*** - a form of divining e.g. discerning what spirit is causing a sickness. A *dēwa* breaks off 2 or 3 *chari:* of equal sizes. Then while he holds these tightly in his hand he names one by one spirits who could be causing the sickness. When he names the proper spirit, one twig moves up higher than the other(s). This process is used when rice grains are not available, e.g. during hunts in the jungles

chaṛi (चड़ि) - twigs broken into equal size used to teach children to count

chaṛi (चड़ि) ***oe*** - the Brown Shrike (a bird)

charkaniya (चरकनिया) ***lija:*** - a sari with coloured stripes/bands

charlaḍ (चरलड़) - of the ears (*gele*) of a grain, to be filled with *towa* (milky substance) which is already solidifying although the grain is not yet entirely ripe (*taben* can be prepared from rice grains in this stage)

charmaṇiḍ (चरमणिड़) ***ā:*** - see *charmaṛiḍ ā:*

charmaṛiḍ/charmaṛi (चरमडिड़ / चरमड़ि) ***ā:*** - an erect herb about 1-3 ft. high having yellow flowers, 3-5 foliolate leaves, viscous fruits and stems, and seed bearing capsules. The leaves and seeds are eaten. Cleome viscosa, L., Capparidaceae, B.11/3, H.11/1/2; also a herb 1-2 ft. high with lilac coloured flowers and single leaves. Cleome monophylla, L., Cappar- idaceae, B.11/2, H.11/1/1

charo (चरो) - After reaping paddy for new spouts to come up and produce ears (few and almost empty)

****charo hon*** - the last child of a family

chaṛon (चड़ोन) - a kind of spell (see *bāṛa*)

charpa (चरपा) - poetic parallel of *gaṇḍu* (see *chalpa*); a plank used in a bullock cart, on which plank the driver can sit; of bread/cakes - made into a rather thick, flat shape

charpaṭu (चरपटु) - a herb with broad leaves and small tubers from which medicine is made, prob. Ruellia suffruticosa, Roxb., Acanthaceae, H.104/9/3 (cf. E.M. *carpaṇḍu*)

chār-sira (चा'र–सिरा) - pass. form - to have hydrocele (prob. from Hindi; in Ho the pass. of *aṇḍuwa* could also be used)

chaṛu (चड़ु) - to throw or fall into water; to put an ingredient (e.g. poison) into a liquid (e.g. rice beer)

chaṛu-goe: - to kill by an action as given under *chaṛu*

chaṛu (चड़ु) ***oe*** - the Baya Weaver bird



chās, chāso (चा'स, चा'सो) - cultivation, to cultivate (also *tāso*)
****chāsi (tan) hō*** - a cultivator
chasoma (चसोमा) - eye-glasses
chata (चता) ***porob*** - an annual non-Ho feast, which Hos attend and at which they dance (e.g. in villages Aita and Balandia)
chaṭa: (चट) - to split or crack open; to split into two parts (e.g. a closed *rūñ sakam*)
****chaṭa:-bara*** - to split dividing into two approximately equal parts
****si-chaṭa: ote*** - a ploughed field
****goṛa chaṭa: ote*** - used in prayers as poetic parallel with *si-chaṭa: ote*
chaṭai (चटाइ) - a mat made from the *jintu* plant (from Hindi. The ordinary mats found in Ho houses is made from palm (*buru kita*) and is called *jaṭi*)
chaṭakam (चटाकम) - same as *chamaṭa*, q.v.; used in prayers in the term *tiril chaṭakam*, q.v.
chaṭaṇi (चटाणि) - same as *chaṭāri*
chaṭāri (चटारि) - a very large flat rock (implies something more extensive than *sereñ*)
chaṭela (चटेला) - very weak and thin (used esp. of women, sometimes of animals)
chaṭi (चटि) - a village sandal with only the bottom (of leather or tyre-rubber) and a band across the toes); to wear such a sandal
chatom (चतोम) - an umbrella; to shade someone by holding an umbrella over him
****chatom ē:*** - a four leaf clover (with big leaves) growing on the edges of ponds or flooded ricefields. The leaves are edible. Marsilea quadrifolia, Linn., Marsileaceae, E.M., H. pp. 1271-2
****chatom-danañ*** - to put in the shelter or shade of an umbrella
****chatom-danḍa:*** - the handle of an umbrella
****chatom kaṭa*** - the rib of an umbrella (also called *chatom panjari*)
****chatom-lija:*** - the cloth of an umbrella
****chatom panjari*** - the rib of an umbrella
****chatom owa:*** - a house with the inner part of the house raised higher and having a separate roof than the outer part
****chatom uḍ*** - a mushroom of a large variety
chatom (चतोम) - to float
chaṭu (चटु) - an earthen pot; sometimes used figuratively as follows:- *kuma chaṭu ka huju:-wakana*, 'the people of the family/ families of the maternal uncle/ uncles have not yet come' (literally - the earthen pots in which they will bring *ḍiyañ* have not yet come); see also figur. usage under *nama chaṭu*
****chaṭu ḍiyañ*** - an earthen pot full of rice beer
****chaṭu hon*** - a small carthen pot
**** chaṭu-lunḍi:*** - a collective noun for cooking utensils
chāu: (चा'उ:) - to catch hold of someone playfully merely letting the fingers slide off him (more than *juṭiḍ* and less than *sab*)
****chāu:-beteñ*** - to startle someone by catching hold of him playfully (as under *chāu:*)
chauka (चउका) - a measurement of earthwork, usually 100 cubic ft.
****chauka ur*** - to dig a chauka; said in jest inviting guests to sit down for a meal

chauli (चउलि) - husked uncooked rice; to prepare this by husking rice
****chauli ata*** - fried husked rice grains (as distinct from *baba ata*, made from unhusked rice grains)
****chauli burduḍ*** - a smaller type of flying white ant
****chauli chapi berbenḍoñ*** - a dragon fly with orange coloured wings
****chauli gangai*** - another name for *tilae gangai*, q.v.
****chauli jañ*** - husked rice grain
****chauli jañ goso:*** - to divine by rubbing husked rice grains in a winnowing basket (also called *haṭa: goso:*)
****chauli jañ nel*** - to divine by inspecting grains of husked rice put in a leaf
****chauli ṭunki*** - a *ṭunki* (a type of basket) in which uncooked husked rice is kept
chauṛiya (चउड़िया) - of a fighting cock, to lose the spirit for fighting (after many fights)
chauṛiya (चउड़िया) - a small worm which comes out of a silk-worm cocoon and is eaten by villagers
chāwo: (चा'वो:) - a tribe of people like the Birhors living in the jungle
chāw-chāw (चव–चव) - the confused noise of a multitude; repeated scolding in an angry voice
chawom (चवोम) - to dry up excessively e.g. rice grains spread out to dry (so that they crumble when touched) or paddy left too long on the stalk after ripening (see also *rochoḍ*)
chawor-mawor (चवोर–मवोर) - the confused noise of many people conversing together
chawṭa (चवटा) ***sigiḍ*** - a type of *sigiḍ diri* (q.v.) which can be cut out in long, broad, thick, whitish slabs
chāy(leka) (चा'य) - to feel a burning sensation from extreme heat of the sun
****chāy-chāy(tan)*** - same as *chāy(leka)*
chāya (चाया) - a green flying bug which attacks paddy; to cause destruction (as these flying bugs do); (less commonly) a beetle which has pink wings and which eats the fresh leaves of the *baru daru* tree (also called *ara: chāya* or *baru chāya*); of a village, to get a bad name because of repeated infidelity of one or more people of the village; also used of traders buying up things and selling at higher prices (*hāṭ chāyako*)
****chāya-chipili*** - a collective noun for all kinds of crop-eating bugs
chayla (चयला) - attractive to look at (used in a saying in reference to *kaḍsom*, cotton, but not in general use. The Ency. Mund. gives as a meaning of *caela*, 'festive, destined for show or pleasure')
chayom-chayom (चयोम–चयोम) - a sound made by sweeping (used in a riddle, *seyor-seyor* is more commonly used for this)
che: (ken) (चे:) - the sound of a glass breaking on a stone, a stone hitting against a pane of glass, etc.
chē: (leka) (चे':) - the high thin sound of a small baby crying; the high pitched sound of a trapped bird (with verb *ra:*, etc.)
****chē:-chē: (tan)*** - the same of a repeated action
che:-che: (चे:–चे:) - of rice beer, to have a somewhat unpleasent smell and taste
che:-che: (चे–चे) - a word imitative of the cry of the *hon oe*, q.v.

che:-che: oe - the *hon oe*, q.v.

chē-chē (tan) (चे–चें) - the sound of water boiling (with verbs *basaṅ, saṛi*, etc.)

chē-chē (tan) (चें–चें') - the sound of a small bird repeatedly crying (with verb *ra:* etc.); the sound of a woman repeatedly scolding or nagging (with verb *eraṅ*, etc.)

chē-cheperob (चें'–चेपेरोब) - a collective noun for birds (see *chēṛe*)

cheḍ (चेड्) - poetic parallel of *em*, to give

chēḍ(leka) (चेंड्) - same as *chē(leka)*

chede-bede (चेदे–बेदे) - same as *chidi-bidi*, q.v.

chekol (चेकोल) - of a liquid, to splash about, e.g. in a bucket being carried

****chekol-enḍa:*** - of a liquid, to splash out e.g. of a bucket being carried

chēl (चेंल) - a wave; to form waves; pass. of waves, to be formed

****chēl-chopol*** - of water in a field, etc., to be about 6in. or 1ft. deep, so as to cause small waves and a splashing sound when one walks in it; the waves and sound so made; of water in a *chaṭu*, etc. to be full, splashing around

****chēl-topa*** - of waves, to swallow up (someone, something) ; pass. - to be swallowed up in waves

chela (चेला) - a disciple

chelai (चेलाइ) - an earthen pot smaller than and slightly different in form than a *chelaṅ*

chelaṅ (चेलङ) - a wide-necked earthen pot, smaller than a *tunḍi* and slightly smaller than a *tangā:r*, both of which it resembles in shape

****chelaṅ chaṭu*** - same as *chelaṅ*

****chelaṅken*** - having the size and shape of a *chelaṅ*

chele (चेले) ***ā*** - to speak indistinctly as a small child does

chema (चेमा) - to forgive; forgiveness, pardon

chena: (चेनः) - what? an alternate form of *china:*

chēnḍ-chēnḍ (चेंड्–चेंड्) - an excited sound made by certain birds when captured (the *chepō:r, ṭe:*, etc.)

chenḍeloṅ-menḍeloṅ (चेंडेलोङ–मेंडेलोङ) - of fruit, grains, men, etc., to be thin and undersized (sometimes used with *-tan*, e.g. *chenḍeloṅ-menḍeloṅtane: harawo:tana*, 'he is growing to be thin and undersized'; sometimes used with *-ge*, e.g. *chenḍeloṅ-menḍeloṅge: nelo:tana*, 'he looks thin and undersized'

chenḍo: (चेंडोः) - to wave, e.g. a back-flap of a dhoti or *botoe:* ; to protrude, e.g hair protruding through a *chenḍo: supiḍ*

****chenḍo: supiḍ*** - a kind of hair-knot with some hair protruding

chenḍo putam (चेंडोः) - a dove having white dots as though forming a garland around the neck, also called *hichir chenḍo: putam*, q.v.

chenetaw (चेनेतव) - warning (verbal noun of *chetaw*)

chengō:r (चेंगो':र) - a kind of jungle fruit much like *kunduri* prob. Melothria heterophylla, Cogn., Cucurbitaceae H.71/4/1, B.71, 14)

chenṭa (चेटा) - harassment; to harass

****chenṭa banai*** - harassment afflicted through witchcraft

****chenṭa-benṭa*** - a jingle on *chenṭa*, q.v., with the same meaning

****chenṭa hō*** - a man intent on inflicting harm on others

****chenṭa-jari*** - imposed harassment, subjecting (people) to harassment

****chenṭa-sasati*** - a general term for all kinds of harassment and persecution

chep-chep (चेप–चेप) ***oe*** - a bird which makes a *chep-chep* sound, found more around March and April

chepe-chiluṅ (चेपे–चिलुङ) - of a bird, esp. a young one, to playfully balance itself on a branch, its wings flapping e.g. when reaching out to try to eat some fruit

chepe:-chepe: (चेपेः–चेपेः) - a small amount of water, e.g. about one inch in a field

cheped (चेपेड्) - flat; of grains, empty; to suck flat; to flatten

****cheped-eṛa:*** - to suck out e.g. poisoning by a *bonga najom* (see *huwa:-eṛa:*)

chepo (चेपो) - to cause to sink in, in one or more places, something which originally had a full shape,e.g. a box, a ball, a cocoon; intrans. - to sink in (e.g. the cheeks due to old age)

chepō:r (चेपो':र) **oe** - a bird, the Redvented Bulbul

cher (ken) (चेर) - the sound of cloth tearing

****cher-cher(tan)*** - the sound of cloth tearing; the rasping sound of the voice of a woman who constantly scolds

chera (चेरा) - diarrhoea of men or animals; pass. - to have diarrhoea

chēra (चेंरा) - beautiful

****chēra-mēra*** - a jingle on *chēra*, beautiful

cherdenḍeyaṅ (चेरदेंडेयङ) **oe** - a bird, identified by some villagers as the Common Babbler

cheṛe (चेड़े)- bald; denuded; to denude (e.g. a piece of land of all foliage)

**** cheṛe-chaba*** - to make completely bald; to completely denude a piece of land of all foliage, e.g. by grazing cattle on it

****cheṛe didi*** - a vulture, the white Backed or Bengal Vulture

****cheṛe diuri oe*** - a bird identified by villagers as the Common Grey Hornbill (see *maḍ ṭonge: oe*)

chēṛe (चेंड़े) - a bird (esp. in songs and prayers. In ordinary usage *oe* is common)

****chēṛe cheporob*** - a collective noun for birds

****chēṛe chipili*** - a collective noun for flying beings such as birds and insects

chereb (चेरेब) - to kiss; a kiss; to sip

****chereb-nutum*** - to sip for name's sake (just to be able to say that one has taken some)

****chereb sakam*** - blotting paper

chere-bere (चेरे–बेरे) - the noise made by many birds chirping together, or by many men or small children joyously chatting together

chere-beṭe(tan) (चेरे–बेटे) - to made the noise made when wood of the *tiril* tree burns(with verbs *lō,saṛi*,etc.); to chat making a noise like that of *tiril* wood burning (with verb *jagar*)

cherob (चेरोब) - to kiss (common is *chereb*)

chero-bero (चेरो–बेरो) - same as *chere-bere*

chetan (चेतन) - above; on high; to be or place above

****chetan-jīt*** - hypocrisy; ***chetan-jīte kaji*** - speak in a hypocritical or insincere manner

****chetan-jīten hō*** - a hypocrite

****chetan-latar*** - not level (of a field high in some places, low in others); to now raise, now lower

chetan meḍ haku - a fish with eyes on the top of its head

chetaw (चेताव) - to warn, to try to make someone mend his ways by means of a warning, e.g. *kae: chetawakana* he has not mended his ways (although he was warned)

****chetaw-kaji*** - words of warning

cheṭeb (चेटेब) ***jota*** - sandals or shoes which make a flapping sound

cheṭe-beṭe(tan) (चेटे–बेटे) - a slow noise made by rice beer as it ferments (with verb *upuḍo:*) (also can say *ḍiyaṅ cheṭe-beṭeyo:tana*)

****cheṭeb-cheṭeb (tan)*** - a flapping sound made by loose-fitting sandals (which verbs *saṛi, sen*, etc.)

cheṭe chaṛi (चेटे चड़ि) *oe* - the common *chaṛi* bird, the Brown Shrike which makes a *cheṭe-cheṭe* sound

****cheṭe-cheṭe*** - the cry of the *chaṛi* bird

cheṭe-cheṭe (चेटे–चेटे) - of rice-beer when after straining it is left sitting for some time, to become somewhat flat and tasteless, (the word could refer to a slight bubbling sound made in that condition)

cheṭer (चेटेर) - the smell of stale (one or more days old) urine, human or animal, e.g. on a cloth

cheṭer (चेटेर) - of a woman, to be given to harassing others

chẽyo (चेयों) - the sound made by playing a village fiddle (*banam*)

****chẽyo-chẽyo(tan)*** - same as *chẽyo*

cheyoṅ-cheyoṅ (चेयोङ–चेयोङ) - small cymbals (about 3-4" in dia., cf, *kortal* for large cymbals); to make a clanging sound with these

chi (चि) - or

chi (चि) - a particle used to indicate a question (usually put at the end of a sentence)

chi (चि) - an exclamation of disgust often repeated many times, also *chiḍ*

-chi (चि) - affixed to participial forms to indicate an action preceding another action (*-te* is more commonly used for this and *-eḍ* is also sometimes used)

chi: chi: (चिः चिः) ***oe*** - a small bird which makes a *chi: chi:* sound and is found in low bushes near the jungle, some say possibly the Pied Bush Chat

chiḍ (चिड्) - an interjection of disgust (used esp. by women)

chidi-bidi (चिदि–बिदि) - of e.g. a leaf (being eaten by silkworm), a cloth, - to have many holes; figur. of one's spirit, to feel deep sorrow, to be depressed

chiḍlaṅ (चिड्लङ) - perhaps

chidu (चिदु) - a caterpiller; the larvae of insects; a small crawling insect; a maggot; of a maggot, etc. to infest e.g. a wound in cattle (*chiduwakan* could mean 'infested by maggots' or 'still in the larva stage')

****chidu ḍola*** - a maggot infested fruit of the mahua tree

chika (चिका) - to do something (to)

chika(te) (चिका) - how? (same as *chilika*)

chikana: (चिकान:) - what? (inanimate)

****chikana: bano chikana:*** - some-thing or other

****chikana: chika*** - to do what? e.g. *chikana:am chikaya?* 'What will you do?', *chikana:ń chikaere bugina?* 'What will it be good for me to do?'

****chikana: lagiḍte*** - why?

****chikana: mente*** - why?

chikani: (चिकानि:) - what? (animate), this takes a dual *chikankiń* and a plural *chikanko.* In some usages

the meaning of *chikanko* comes to be that of *eṭa:ko*, 'others', e.g. *surpaṅko chikanko leka kako haro:wa*, 'Wasps are not driven off like other living creatures'

chikanreya: (चिकनरेय:) - why?

chilam (चिलम) - the earthen bowl of a hooka. This holds the tobacco and the fire

chilaṅ (चिलङ) - perhaps (same as *chimaḍ* and *chiyaḍ*. These indicate a stronger degree of likelihood than the word *toraṅ*)

chilgu (चिलगु) - the natural spur of a cock

chilika(te) (चिलिका) - how? to do something in what manner? to treat someone in what manner? (note the term *chilikakīredō*, an impersonal construction (Les. 26) *chilika+kē+i +redo* 'if something has in some manner or other affected him', almost like the expression in English, 'whatever it is that has gotten into him'

****chilika bano chilika*** - in some way or other

chilikan (चिलिकन) - what kind of?

chilip (चिलिप) ***oe*** - another name for the *hon oe*, q.v.

****chilip-chilip*** - a sound made by the *hon oe*

chima (चिमा) - used in prayers in the expression *chimarema chārema* apparently with the meaning of *sirma*, 'the sky', 'the heavens'

chimaḍ (चिमड्) - perhaps (following the word or words qualified, i.e. *ae: chimaḍ*, 'perhaps he'. Also in forms *chiyaḍ* and *chilaṅ*)

chimin (चिमिन) - how much? how many?

****chimin bano chimin*** - very much

****chimin chilika*** - very much, e.g. *chimin chilika rāsaki:ya*, 'how happy he was', 'he was very happy'

****chiminre*** - after, when (introducing a dependent clause, e.g. when it will be ready)

chiminaṅ (चिमिनङ) - how much? how many?

****chiminaṅleka*** - a few

chimino:(ge) (चिमिनो:) - to what extent (much the same as *chimin joka*)

chimir-chiṭaṅ (चिमिर–चिटङ) - active, smart, up and doing

chimita (चिमिता) - at what time?

chimitaṅ (चिमितङ) - at what time?

chimi-tikir (चिमि–तिकिर) ***uḍ*** - a kind of edible mushroom having a hot (*hāḍ*) taste

chimpɪ:r (चिमपीर) - how much? how many?

chimpiraṅ (चिमपिरङ) - how much each?

****jā chimpiraṅ*** - any amount, no matter how much, each

chimṭaṅ (चिमटङ) - of leather, etc., to dry up so as to become turned up at the end or to crack open

china (चिना) - a sign

china (चिना) - poetic parallel of *nel*, to see

china: (चिन:) - what? same as *chikana:*

chinabadam (चिनाबदाम) - a peanut or groundnut, Arachis hypogea, L., Papilionaceae, B.53/9, H.53/22/1

chiṇḍa (चिंडा) - of an egg, to have an embryo inside

chiṇḍi (चिंडि) - of an embryo, to start to form in a chicken egg

chiṇḍi (चिंडि) - a hair ribbon

****chiṇḍi bā*** - a hair ornament

chiṇḍi merom - a goat taken from the house of a boy by the family of a girl who ran away with the boy

chiṇḍi sim - a chicken taken from the house of a boy by the family of a girl who ran away with the boy

chinḍigi (चिंडिगि) - a level place of the top of a hill (with or without shrubbery)

chini (चिनि) - sugar; to put sugar

****chini tasaḍ*** - a many-branched herb with very small white flowers, prob. Scoparia dulcis, L., Scrophulariaceae, B.98/24, H.98/20/1

chipa (चिपा) - to squeeze out some liquid, e.g. juice from a fruit, or rice beer from the *maya* in the straining (*chala*) process

****chipa-ō:l*** - to squeeze out

chip-chip (चिप–चिप) ***oe*** - a small bird which comes out at the time of the upland rice crop, and makes a *chip-chip* cry, prob. the Streaked Fantail Warbler

chipiḍ (चिपिड्) - of seeds or pods, to be flat or empty, e.g. because sucked out by flying bugs; to cause seeds or pods to be flat or empty

chipili (चिपिलि) - used with *chāya* to denote all kinds of flying bugs (not used alone)

chipuḍ (चिपुड्) - a fist; to enclose in the closed hand; to wrap in a leaf; of a tree, etc. to be bent over by the wind (so that its shape is like that of a cupped partially closed fist)

****miḍ chipuḍ*** - a fistful

chı:r (चीर) - very thin, narrow, e.g. of an embankment between two fields

****chı:r-chı:r*** - along narrow embankments (where grass is available for cattle to graze)

chiṛa (चिड़ा) - a fault which requires damages to be paid for harm done; to be endebted to pay damages for harm done

****chiṛa kaṭa baba*** - a variety of paddy seeds usually sown in *pı ote* or occasionally in *goṛa ote*. This ripens early

chıra-birae (चीरा–बिराए) - same as *chiri-biri*, q.v.

chirgal (चिरगल) - to be aware of; to recognize or consider as something (like *aṭkar* in this meaning); to be wary of; to be cautious

****chirgal-chirgal*** - cautiously

chiri: (चिरि:) - a thin cry e.g. of a child (sometimes in sleep); very thin; to make very thin e.g. in sharpening something

chiri-biri/chıri-bıri (चिरि–बिरि / चीरि–बीरि) - a slight smarting sensation in one's skin such as is sometimes experienced after scrubbing and applying soap on a very cold day.(*chıri-bıri* is the more common form) (*chıra-birae* is also used for this)

chiriḍ-biriḍ (चिरिड्–बिरिड्) - the sound made by a squirrel (*tū*)

chiṛir (चिड़िर) - watery diarrhoea, esp. of children, but used also of the diarrhoea of silkworms and of other animals; Pass. - to have such diarrhoea

chirmad (चिरमड्) - a strip of land, e.g. an embankment, dividing off the field of one man from that of another

chirnını (चिरनीनी) ***oe*** - a small bird, usually found in groups of 3, 4, or 5; they make a *chir-nını* or *nınınını* sound; some say that this is the same as the *su: sakam oe*, the Tailor Bird

chirpi (चिरपि) ***haku*** - a small fish which resembles the *hāḍ* fish

chirpi-chiluṅ (चिरपि–चिलुङ) - a kind of ear ornament, golden in colour but of an inexpensive material, worn by young girls; of a bird, to balance itself in the air, e.g. when catching hold of a caterpillar from a branch

chiru (चिरु) ***dumbu*** - a kind of weed or grass which often grows in clusters and is often found on embankments, prob. Imperata arundinaceae, Cyrill., Gramineae, B.139/25; H.139/55/1

chiruṅ (चिरुङ) ***dumbu*** - a term sometimes used for the grass more commonly called *siruṅ dumbu*, q.v.

chiṭa (चिटा) - to accuse falsely or unjustly

chiṭa: - of e.g. the floor of a house, on which wet mud (*hasa*) has been spread by hand (*jalom*), to crack

chitaw (चितव) - a time of the year between *goma* and *indi* and probably corresponding to the Hindu chhat feast

chiti (चिति) ***biṅ*** - the common krait (more often called *bara chiti biṅ*)

chiti (चिति) ***kula*** - a tiger or leopard said to eat cattle and have small stripes and varied colours (perhaps the word originally referred to the cheeta) (also called *sona chiti kula*)

chiṭi (चिटि) - a letter; a (drawn) lot

chiti-biti (चिति–बिति) - to squander, scatter

chiṭi-biṭi (चिटि–बिटि) - the sound made by rice beer when fermenting

chiṭi-biṭi (चिटि–बिटि) - same as *chiṭa:*

chiṭiki (चिटिकि) - a flat leaf-plate (cf. *kalgi*, a curved-up leaf-plate)

chitir-bitir (चितिर–बितिर) - to scatter

chitira (चितिरा) - a servant who comes to work from his own home (compare *dasi* - a servant who stays in the house of his master)

chitiri, chitri (चितिरि, चितरि) - the Grey Partridge (commonly called *kiru:* due to the call of the female)

chitiri-bitiri (चितिरि–बितिरि) - to scatter (also *chitir-bitir*)

chiya (चिया) - an exclamatiion used when meeting, etc.; as indication of a question, usually put at the beginning of a sentence, sometimes at the end

chiyab-chiyab (चियब–चियब) - a chirping sound made by small chickens

chiyaḍ (चियड्) - perhaps (see *chimaḍ*)

chiyaḍlaṅ (चियड्लङ) - perhaps

chiyal (चियल) - perhaps

chō (चों) ***susun*** - the masked dance for which Seraikela is well known

chob-chob (चोब–चोब) - imitative of the sound made by babies when sucking; to suck with a *chob-chob* sound (used in the form *chob-chobtan* with verb *nunu*)

chobi (चोबि) - proud, a show-off (same as *puṭāṛi*)

chochora (चोचोरा) - of wood, e.g. rafters, to be weak because eaten up by white ants, etc.; to be dried up and weak

chochoṛe (चोचोड़े) - very thin (used esp. of women)

choḍ (चोड्) - of e.g. a bird, to sit on the uppermost tip or on a thin uppermost edge of something (we can say *oe enre: choḍakana*, or *choḍakanlekae: dubakana*); to put something on the uppermost top or the uppermost edge of something; a knot of hair worn over the front part of the head as the Sikhs and some Ho men wear it

****choḍ-choḍ*** - the pinnacle e.g. of a pointed steeple

****choḍ-choḍ owa:*** - a house with a high pointed steeple

choe: (चोए:) - to spray with a spray-gun; a 1-1.5 ft. long piece of bamboo used as a spray gun

chōe: (चोंए) - to break off a piece; a broken-off piece; to twist (the ear)

chōe:-haṭiń - to divide or share by breaking off a portion or portions

Chōebasa (चौएबासा) - Chaibasa (also called *ḍongol*)

choga (चोगा) - a thin short piece of wood, e.g. from the stubble of the *reaṛi* plant, protruding out of the ground; pass. - to be pierced by such a protruding piece of wood

choka: (चोक) - the covering or shell of eggs, peanuts, fruits, etc.; the shell of a tortoise; the bark of certain trees which have thick bark, such as the *gaṛa hatana*; (for thin bark, e.g. of the *jojo* tree, the word *harta:* is used); the husks of grains (sometimes but not commonly used for this. The ordinary word for this is *hē*)

****moṭa choka:*** - a thick shell or bark; esp. the thick bark of the *Raj Kusum* tree, which is used by village doctors as medicine for T.B.

choke (चोके) - a frog

****choke dapal ā:*** - a herb with a fairly long creeping stem and roundish leaves growing close to one another on either side of the stem

****choke-roṭe*** - a collective noun for all kinds of frogs, toads, etc.

chokela-mokela (चोकेला–मोकेला) - of a baby or young child, to be big-stomached

chokoe: (चोकोए:) - a little

cholaṅ (चोलङ) - to sail through the air (e.g. a thrown object)

chol-chol (चोल–चोल) - coming to a point, e.g. the pointed snout of a muskrat

cholka (चोलका) - to be partially rounded out; to be rounded out in an uneven way (e.g. an egg)

****cholka ā*** - to have a protruding mouth (used of a dog, or sometimes of a man when reviling him)

cholkab (चोलकब) ***ā*** - to have one's mouth open and the lips pushed forward

cholo (चोलो) - to swing the *chanka* trap through water in order to catch fish

cholon (चोलोन) - behaviour, conduct

chomasi (चोमासि) - of a cock, for the natural spurs to be recently full grown and the cock now at full strength (the word *chomasi* is from Hindi, 6 months)

chombe (चोम्बे) - a glass

chombole (चोम्बोले) - a mongoose

chomkaw (चोम्कव) - to panic or to run about in panic (e.g. chickens seeing a wild cat)

chomke (चोमके) - used as a jingle with *gomke*, 'master', in prayers

choń (चोञ) - to spurt, e.g. of a liquid coming out in a stream or jet; of a person, or a vehicle, or an arrow, to go off with a sudden burst of speed, for which we can say *chońken seno:yana*, using a refl. form we could say *mayom chońentana*, 'blood is spurting out'

****choń-choń(tan)*** - the same of a continuous action

****choń-lum*** - to make wet by spurting with a liquid (as is done on Holi)

chonda (चोंदा) - if a spirit, to enter someone e.g. in order to cause harm; of a person, to take the side of one party when two people are arguing

chonda (चोंदा) - to lift something on to a stove

chondolaṅ (चोंदोलङ) - stretched out, used of cooked rice which has become dried out and stiff; of a person, esp. a woman, stiff and thin (used in scolding)

chondon (चोंदोन) - of the *ḍali* (crest) of a cock, thick, short and erect

chondon (चोंदोन) ***daru*** - the sandal-wood tree, Santalum album, L., Santalaceae, H.120/2/1. Sandalwood is used esp. by Hindus for religious purposes

****chondon buru*** - a hill on which sandalwood trees are found (used in a story)

chonḍōr, chonḍō:r (चोंडोंर, चोंडोंःर) - a spirit believed to be a big *nage bonga*; the place where such a spirit resides

chonga (चोंगा) - a funnel; a drinking glass (used by some but not used by all in this sense)

chongā (चोंगा) - to tear off from a maize stalk, etc. (commonly used for plucking maize, can be used for tearing off a branch, etc.)

chongam (चोंगम) - a thin sharp stump of e.g. a sappling or a branch of a tree (used as poetic parallel with ***hū:r*** in prayers)

chōnṭeyaḍ/chōṭeyaḍ (चोंटेयड्) - a topknot of hair (chundi) worn by some Hindus

chopa (चोपा) - an empty honeycomb (see *daka*); a cob of maize after the maize has been removed (a full cob with maize on it is called *ṭepoe:*); the inner part of a *pulū* or *juni jō* which is thread-like and can be used e.g. for washing dishes or even one's body

chopai (चोपाइ) - to make a *chopai owa:*

****chopai owa:*** - a small shack made of branches of trees, twigs, etc. covered with thatch, used for cattle and also sometimes for men

chope (चोपे) - of a child, to be weak (unable to walk, etc.) when a younger brother or sister has already been born; trans. verb - to be responsible for the weak condition of a child by giving birth to another child too soon

chope-chope (चोपे–चोपे) - to go to a place by stops and starts, e.g. because of some fear (advancing a little, stopping again, etc.)

chopoḍ (चोपोड्) - to suck the juice from something held to the mouth; refl. - to suck one's thumb

****chopoḍ-inuṅ*** - to enjoy oneself by sucking the juice from something held to the mouth

chopol (चोपोल) - the splashing sound caused by someone walking in water

****chopol-chopol(tan)*** - same as *chopol*

chopora (चोपोरा) - of men or animals, very weak (esp. due to sickness)

****chopora lungam*** - very weak cocoons (*choporako* is also used for this

choṛa (चोड़ा) - verbal affix used with *tiki*, to boil (e.g. rice) simply in water

choṛa (चोड़ा) ***dumbu*** - a variety of tall grass from which circular hats and brooms are made, also *sudugan*, q.v.

****choṛa jono: dumbu*** - same as *choṛa dumbu*

choṛa (चोड़ा) ***haku*** - a rather common fish, 4-5 inches long, found in ponds, rivers and ricefields

chor-chor(tan) (चोर–चोर) - of some dripping or flowing liquid, to make a light splashing sound, e.g. the milk of a cow or goat being milked as it falls into its container, or of much blood (of an injured person or

animal) falling on the ground (with verbs *joro* and the like)

chor-mor (चोर–मोर) - the noise made by oil, etc. when frying in a pan

choro-boṭo (चोरो–बोटो) - the crackling sound of dry wood burning, esp that of the *tiril* tree

chõṛo-chõṛo (चोंड़ो–चोंड़ो) - a pointed tower; note usage:- *lukiko chõṛo-chõṛõ:geko tiriń-unḍitaḍa* - 'They have placed the brass cooking vessels one on top of another in great number in a steeple-like formation'

chõṛoka/choṛoka (चोंड़ोका/चोड़ोका) - a glass (*chombe* is also used)

choṛor (चोड़ोर) - loose stools, diarrhoea

choṛor(ken) (चोड़ोर) - of liquid falling from a height on a solid surface, to make a splashing sound (with verb *dul*, etc.)

chõṭ, chõṭo (चों'ट, चों'टो) - very effective, capable, potent (used of men, e.g. a *dēwa* good at divining, of animals, e.g. a dog quick at catching hares, of objects, e.g. a *kati*, 'artificial spur', quick to cause the death of an opponent cock in a fight)

choṭa: (चोट:) - to peel off something attached, such as a scab from the skin or a leaf sticking to bread after baking

****choṭa:-eṛa:*** - to peel off

choṭab (चोटब) - poetic parallel of *jal*, 'lick', (used esp. in scolding someone for being gluttonous)

choṭe: (चोटे:) - to miss narrowly; as verbal affix - with verbs of shooting, etc. to miss narrowly; with *kaji, nel*, etc. - just for an instant; with *em* - almost give but not actually do so, (Les 27); very little (found only in certain expressions, cf. *choṭe:(no:) owa:* below)

****choṭe:(no:) owa:*** - a house(hold) in which there is insufficient food (referring to the economic condition of the family, rather than to the size of the house)

****ka choṭe:*** - not a little, very much

choṭe-choṭe (चोटे–चोटे) - to shake (out of fear); of a dog, to wag the tail

chõṭeyaḍ/chõṭeyaḍ (चों'टेयड्/चों'टेयड्) - topknot of hair (chundi); also *chūṭiyaḍ*

****chõṭeyaḍ ko:*** - the Little Egret. an egret (*ko:*) which developes a long drooping head-plume in the breeding season

chõṭo (चों'टो) - *see chõṭ*

choṭo-boṭo(tan) (चोटो–बोटो) - the cracking sound of wood burning, esp. that of the *tiril* tree (with verbs *lõ* etc.) ; quickly (with verbs *paiṭi*, etc.)

chowa: (चोव:) - to break off e.g. a tree branch (by the wind, by pulling, etc.)

****chowa: kaṭa*** - bow-legged (this term is used more in derision, as distince from *leṛa* which implies no derision)

chū: (चू:) - to pick up with the fingers e.g. grains, salt; (the paddy bundle {*bandi*} from which paddy is currently being taken for the family meal is referred to as *owa:renko chū:ta bandi*)

****chū:-bolo*** - to take up with the fingers and add to (e.g. rice on a plate)

****chū:-huṛiń*** - to make less by taking some with the hand

****chū:-nam*** - to get by taking out with the fingers; to finish taking paddy out of a *bandi*; in the pass. referring to taking paddy out of a *bandi*, for the paddy to last as long as hoped for (see *nam*)

****chū:-ō:l*** - to take out with the fingers

****mi chū:*** - as much as one can take hold of in the joined fingers of one hand, a pinch e.g. of salt (cf. *mi ruba* which would imply more than *mi chū:*)

chūb (चूब) - a sound made by a woman when greeting

chuba: (चुब:) - of some tiny particle e.g. of dust, to get into the eye; to bribe

chubu:(ken) (चुबु:) - the sound made by a small object, e.g. a stone, falling into water (with verb *iyu:*, etc.)

chuchu (चुचु) - to help someone climbing by a push from below; to give someone a boost, to encourage someone in some endeavour (often used of inciting someone to do evil)

****chuchu-de:*** - same as *chuchu*

****chuchu-rakab*** - same as *chuchu*

chuchungūr, chuchungū:r (चुचुंगूर, चुचुंगू:र) - to sit on the haunches (usually used with a *-te* construction, e.g. *chuchungū:rte: dubakana*)

chuḍ (चुड्) - of birds, frogs, etc.. to hop along the ground; of men, to move along from a squatting position; sometimes chuḍakana used like choḍakana of sitting on the topmost branch,etc.

chuḍki (चुड्कि) - the vulva (also *ruji*)

chugui(leka) (चुगुइ) - to move rapidly with short steps (with verbs *sen, nir*, etc.)

****chugui-chugui(tan)*** - same as *chugui(ken)* of an ongoing action

****chugui-mugui(tan)*** - same as *chugui-chugui(tan)*

chuguli (चुगुलि) - to speak of faults of others; to backbite

chuguyu: (चुगुयु:) ***oe*** - a bird about the size of a *chepō:r oe*, which is usually found in jungles or in thick groves near jungles and which makes a *chuguyu:-chuguyu:* sound (possibly this is the *sun dānchu:* which is said to make such a sound)

****chuguyu:-chuguyu:*** - the cry of the *chuguyu:* bird

chūi(leka) (चुइ) - a sharp burning pain (with verb *hasu*, etc.)

****chūi-chūi(tan)*** - same as *chūi(leka)*

chui:(ken) (चुइ:) - of a *chundi*, to let out a squeak (with verb *ra:* etc.); very quickly, in an instant (the time it takes a *chundi* to squeak); the sound made by a thin stick hitting against something (with verb *tam*, etc.) (compare *hui:*, the sound made by a thin stick cutting through the air)

****chui:-chui:(tan)*** - the sound of repeated squeaking of a *chundi* (with verb *ra:* etc.); or of repeatedly hitting with a thin stick (with verb *tam*, etc.)

****chui: kikir*** - the Small Blue Kingfisher (a bird also called the Common Kingfisher)

chuila (चुइला) - when? (in a broader sense e.g what day? *chimita* is used for when? meaning 'at what time?')

****chuila bano chuila*** - at some time or other

****chuilare*** - when? in how many days or hours?

****chuilako*** - at what times? about when?

****chuilaw(ō) ka*** - never

chuila (चुइला) ***oe*** - a local name for the *hon oe*, the Greyheaded Flycatcher

chuir (चुइर) - to overflow used esp. of grains overflowing, e.g. from a

poyla, can also be used of water overflowing, for which the word *pair* is more commonly used

chuiti (चुइति) ***chanḍu:*** - a month (chait), corresponding to the latter part of March and the first part of April

****chuiti basi*** - the day after the *chuiti porob*

****chuiti porob*** - a feast held in *chuiti chanḍu:*, e.g. that held annually at Chitimiti

chuka: (चुकः) - an earthen vessel much like but smaller than a *maṭiya* and used mostly for purposes of divination; also made with only a very small opening in the top in which coins can be put (for saving money)

chūkidar (चूकिदार) - a watchman

chukū (चुकू) - a *rūṅ* leaf rain protector, worn over the head and body like a hood leaving the front open for work, e.g. transplanting or weeding

chukuḍ (चुकुड्) - to shake up and down, e.g. a man on a horse, a carrying pole; to weave up and down, e.g. one playing a flute or a fiddle at the *mage* feast

****chukuḍ-mukuḍ*** - a jingle on *chukuḍ* with the same meaning

chukudi: (चुकुदिः) - a four-cornered leaf-cup used esp. to hold the rice grains, etc. for sacrificial purposes

chukur (चुकुर) - a swing; a cradle; to swing in a swing or cradle

****chukur-inuṅ*** - to pleasantly pass one's time swinging in a swing or cradle

chula (चुला) - a stove (Hindi sometimes used in Ho. Better Ho would be *itulaḍ* or *itū:l*)

chulūi: (चुलूइः) - to take hold of the lips, esp. the lower one, and pinch so that the central part juts out

chului:-chului: (tan) (चुलुइः–चुलुइः) - the cry of the *hon oe* or of the *ḍeḍem* (sparrow)

chumuṅ (चुमुञ) - the pain of a sudden jab; with verbs of 'getting up' has meaning of 'quickly'

chūn (चून) - lime

****chūn-diri*** - limestone

chuna (चुना) - lime (also *chūn*)

chundi (चुंदि) - a muskrat

chundi (चुंदि) ***oe*** - a bird, identified by many as the Purple Sunbird

chunḍul (चुंडुल) - to point out; to point or aim e.g. a gun; to hurt someone's reputation (even by words, without pointing, compare the English expression "point the finger of scorn")

****chunḍul-chiṭa*** - to accuse falsely

****chunḍul-mangal*** - to hurt someone's reputation

****chunḍul marchi*** - Bird's Eye chilli, a chilli bush more shrubby than the ordinary chilli bush, Capsicum frutescens, L. Solanaceae, B.97/3, H.97/4/2. This is also called *keyaḍ chaḍlom marchi*

****chunḍul-udub*** - to point out

chundula (चुंदुला) - to stretch the legs forward (and in some contexts somewhat upward, e.g. the legs of a chicken dying on its back)

****chundula-darom*** - to oppose (prevent) by outstretching the legs forward (used of chickens dying with their outstretched legs facing the North preventing good rains and causing famine)

****chundula-giti:*** - to sleep with the legs stretched out, i.e. in relaxed comfort

chundur-bundur (चुंदुर–बुंदुर) - to be spotted (same as *chanda-bundu*, q.v.)

chungi (चुंगि) - of a round object, e.g. a *dama* drum, to taper off in size toward the bottom

****chungi dubui*** - of a person, to have a thin buttocks (used in scolding)

****chungi-mungi*** - a jingle on *chungi* with the same meaning

chungi (चुंगि) - a bidi, a *pika*, q.v. (a word not in common use near Chaibasa, but used in the Munda country and by Hos living close to the Mundas)

chunur (चुनुर) - the crown of the head, where the hair grows in a spiral pattern, of men or animals; good forune; to receive out of good fortune (using a *-te* form, e.g. *chunurtema* - 'You received out of good fortune')

chupaḍ (चुपड़) - a bush (also *churpaḍ*; compare *pudaḍ*, a bush which has developed fresh offshoots after pruning or trimming)

chupūya: (चुपूयः) - same as *chupūyu:*

chupūyaḍ (चुपूयड्) - same as *chupūyu:*

chupūyu: (चुपूयुः) - of birds and fowl, to be drenched with the feathers matted down in a disorderly fashion; in jest, of men, to be drenched with their hair so matted down

chur (चुर) - to surround so as to prevent escape (of animals or men)

****chur-biyur*** - same as *chur*

****chur-keseḍ*** - same as *chur*

chuṛa (चुड़ा) - used in prayers with *daṛi*, 'a village well' (see *chūwa*)

churchuli: (चुरचुलिः) - by cutting or planing to sharpen to a point; to project the lips forward and pucker them

churdi: (चुरदिः) - of the chest, to be arched out (also *dir*, *dir-dir*)

****churdi: doya*** - having one's back arched

churdu (चुरदु) ***bonga*** - the spirit of a woman who dies in childbirth, a very malign spirit (Hindi churail); there are different types of *churdu bongas*

****churdu-murduko*** - a collective noun for *churdu bonga* and other such malevolent spirits

churguṇi, churgūṛi (चुरगुणि, चुरगुड़ि) - a less powerful spirit of a *churdu* type

churi (चुरि) - a knife sharpened on both sides

chuṛi (चुड़ि) - a bracelet (Hindi, but sometimes used in Ho prayers; the common Ho word is *sakom*)

churpaḍ (चुरपड्) - a bush (another form of *chupaḍ*, q.v.)

churu (चुरु) ***haku*** - a somewhat large fish found in rivers

chuṛu:(ken) (चुड़ु) - with a hop or a bound (e.g. of a bird or a rabbit suddenly jumping up)

****chuṛu:-chuṛu:(tan)*** - of e.g. a rabbit, a bird, a mouse, to bound or hop along the ground quickly (with verbs on motion)

chuṛu:-buṛu:(tan) (चुड़ु–बुड़ु) - the action of nibbling quickly (with verb *ger*, etc.)

chuṛu-chuṛu (चुड़ु–चुड़ु) - to heap up something so that it progressively becomes smaller toward the top

chuṛugum (चुड़ुगुम) - esp. of a jackal, rat, etc. but also of a child or man, to squat down in a half sitting position with the body erect (cf. *chuchungūr*, to sit fully on the haunches)

churui (चुरुइ) - a small fenced-off area around seedlings, small bushes, etc., usually in the courtyard of a house and often for a religious purpose; to make such a fenced-off area

****churui-biyur*** - to fence off a *churui*

churui-ili -used in prayers parallel to *ote ili* or *maṭi ili* in the sense of rice beer being used for a sacred purpose (a poetic use, not necessarily rice beer offered in the *churui* as the word would literally suggest)

churui susun-rau - a term used for the custom of dancing upon the dismantled *churui* which has been set up in the courtyard of the house of the *diuri* for the *mage porob* and which is broken down the following day (*basi musiń*) on which occasion the villagers come with drums and dance on this

chuṛuyu: (चुड़ुयुः) ***oe*** - a type of hawk, smaller than a *kuiḍ* and larger than a *richi*

chuṛuyur (चुड़ुयुर) - a term spoken by a *dēwa* while pouring water in a sacrificial action (apparently this has no meaning)

chuṭa (चुटा) - the tip of something e.g. an animal's tail, the hairs of one's head (like *chuṭuka:* but for smaller things)

chuti (चुति) - the vulva (from Hindi 'chūt') (*mage kaji* - in Ho the word *ruji* is more commonly used for this)

chuṭi (चुटि) - the top e.g. of a hill (also *chuṭuka:*); the tip (when referring to fruit it would mean the part farthest from the *gopoḍ*)

chuṭi (चुटि) - dismissal; recess; vacation; leave; to take recess or leave; pass. to be dismissed; to be given recess or leave

chuṭiḍ (चुटिड्) ***sira:*** - a name given in some places to the *liyaḍ sira:* or *danḍeḍ sira:*, the Grey Wagtail

chuṭila (चुटिला) - a small mouse

chūṭiya (चूटिया) - the top of a hill or mountain

chūṭiya (चूटिया) - of a cock, to have the feathers of the head and the back of the neck standing up e.g. out of fear when seeing a cock with whom he does not want to fight; cf. *silsil*, of the feathers all around the neck raised in fighting anger

chūṭiyaḍ (चूटियड्) - a topknot of hair (chundi), also *chōṭeyaḍ*

chutka, chutuka (चुतका, चुतुका) - a sickness of women after childbirth

chuṭu (चुटु) - a mouse; the male organ

****chuṭu baduṛi*** - the smallest type of bat

****chuṭu lutur (nai)*** - a creeper so named for the shape of the leaves surrounding the fruit, which leaves resemble the ears of mice. Children eat the fruit which is embedded in a hairy section. Ipomoea pestigridis, L., Convolvulaceae, B.96/17, H.96/11/6 (called also *bilae kaṭa* in Mundari)

****chuṭu lutur uṭu*** - see *chuṭu lutur (nai)*

****chuṭu puṭa:*** - an auxiliary entrance and exit to a burrow in which mice live (see *puṭa:*)

chutuka (चुतुका) - an alternate form of *chutka*, q.v.

chuṭuka: (चुटुकः) - top, pinnacle, tip

chuturu (चुतुरु) - cunning, shrewd (Hindi - chatur)

chuturu (चुतुरु) - dandruff, scurf

chūwa (चुंवा) - a village spring from which water is drawn (*sūḍ* and *daṛi* are more commonly used for this)

chuwa-puta (चुवा–पुता) - poetic parallel to ***hon-gã***, 'children'

D - Ḍ

da (दा) - interjection, 'give it here', e.g. *da emaṅme*, 'give it here to me'

****da-to*** - same as *da*

****daken-daken*** - to have repeatedly said '*da*' asking for something

-da (दा) - an enclitic usually implying contrast (same as the enclitic *-do* in meaning) (often following *-ge* in the form *-geda*. When used without *-ge* the vowel is often lengthened *-dā*

****-daga*** - *-da* (as above) + the enclitic *-ga* (connoting respect) (when *-ga* is used the tendency is to use *-da* rather than *-do*

da: (दः) - water; to apply water to something; to turn something into water (e.g. an arrow by a *sangar bonga*, a foetus by a *churdu bonga*); pass. - to become water; the expression *okoya: da:* means 'whose child?' (i.e. seed, referring to the semen). This expression would not be used in mixed (male and female) company

****da: chaṭu*** - a *chaṭu* used for carrying water (as distinct from e.g. the *manḍi chaṭu* and the *baba tiki chaṭu*)

****da:-da:*** - to apply water repeatedly; to be very watery (e.g. one's stool at time of diarrhoea); used figuratively in the passive with the meaning 'to be bothered, annoyed, concerned by something' (usually so used in neg. form)

****da: dū-dū*** - steam

****da: dul*** - to pour water, e.g. to water a garden; to pour water from a lota while praying e.g. to *Desauli* to get his blessing on silk worm cultivation

****da: dulbi: oe*** - a type of sandpiper (bird), also called *gaṛa dulbi:*, possibly the Wood or Spotted Sandpiper, see *dulbi: oe*

****da: duṇḍu:*** - water in which rice has been cooked (also *duṇḍu: da:*)

****da: duṇḍu: biń*** - a harmless water snake

****da: dunūb*** - the bed of a body of water

****da: gama*** - rain

****da: hora*** - a course (e.g. a field) through which water runs, used in terms such as *da: horalekan ote, da: horareya: ote*

****da:-jājo*** - a sea-ship

****da: kā:*** - a cormorant (bird), the Little Cormorant and perhaps also the Large Cormorant (also called *gaṛa kā:* and *unum kā:*)

****da: lai:*** - the part of the stomach of an animal or a man where water is believed to be stored. It is said that if an animal is hit there, it will fall (E.M. gives 'the belly of cattle and goats below the kidney on the right side')

****da:lekan hō*** - a very mild person, one who does not easily get angry

****da: manḍi*** - cooked rice in which water has been put so that it can be kept and eaten (cold) later (as distinct from freshly cooked hot rice called *roka* or *lolo manḍi*)

****da: oroyoṅ*** - a water snake, yellowish in colour

****da: ote*** - a field in which once it rains the water remains until the harvest

****da: ringa*** - drought

****da:-sakam*** - a prospective bride (a term used by those making

initial enquiries about a girl for marriage, implying one who will bring water and fetch firewood and leaves for the family meal)

***da: sim** - a chicken-like bird which frequents ponds, etc. the Little Grebe or Dabchick

***da: sira:** - the White Wagtail, also called *gaṛa sira:*, see *sira:*

***da: sūḍ** - a village well, also called merely *sūḍ*, q.v.

***da: sunum** - urine (in front of mixed company people would more easily say this or *pisab da:* than *ḍuki*)

***da: tetaṅ** - thirst (used as noun e.g. in expression *da: tetaṅ onḍo: lai: renge:re* , 'at time of thirst and hunger', also used as verb e.g. *da: tetaṅiṅtana*, 'I thirst'

***da: umbae** - steam

***da: unum oe** - same as *da: kā:*, q.v.

***da: uru** - a water beetle

dā (दा) - to block up flowing water

dāba (दाबा) - a fork of two branches in a tree; of flowing oil, to branch into two streams (see also *dōba*)

daba: (दब) - to hobble cattle, i.e. to tie two feet (usually the forefeet) with a short rope so as to impede motion

***daba:-dabon** - to control (figur. used of daba:)

ḍaba (डबा) ***lungam*** - a variety of silkworm cocoon

ḍaba-ḍubu (डबा–डुबु) - to swim splashing noisily

ḍabara (डबारा) ***buru*** - a hill mentioned in prayers

ḍab-ḍub(tan) - a sound of a cart wheel knocking against stones or a like sound

dabi (दबि) - the shoulder blade

dabi (दबि) - a stain on one's reputation, pass. - of one's reputation to be stained or blemished (e.g. because one has been in jail, or has a case recorded against him in the kacheri) (possibly from the word dagi, a stain); figur. to accuse, e.g. *dabiki:yako*, 'they accused him'

dabi (दबि) - a permanent weakness in the body after a serious fall; a section of a tree which has been cut as revealed by a new growth, e.g. by a *sum*, q.v. or a new tender offshoot

dabon (दबोन) - to suppress

ḍabura (डबुरा) - to cause to sink down into some soft substance or into a liquid; pass. to sink down into a soft substance or liquid

***ḍabura-goe:** - to drown

dacha:-dacha: (दच:–दच:) - of chickens, to jump up and down slightly or to move forward slowly in small hops; of small birds, to hop along

dachola (दचोला) - a beard (more common is *daṛiya*)

dachul (दचुल) - to jump or bounce up and down

***dachul-dachul** - the same of a repeated action, e.g. of a car bounching or a rough road

dada (ददा) - older brother (vocative)

ḍāḍā (डाडा) - bald (of the head of a man, with *bō:*; also in songs or jest of the head of an elephant); bare of trees and shrubs (of a hillock)

dadani (ददानि) - earnest money, a part payment made in advance for work to be done

ḍaḍara (डडारा) - bald

daḍ-duḍ(tan) (दड्–दुड्) - to beat something repeatedly so as to raise dust; to finish off some work or many works quickly

ḍaḍu (डडु) - of the head, to be big (used as the nickname of a tiger)

***ḍaḍu bō:** - big headed

***ḍaḍu mui:** - an ant with a very big head and a smaller body

ḍaḍuru (डडुरु) - bald

dāe (दए) - a victim for sacrifice; refl. - to offer oneself as a victim

***dāe daka** - collective noun for the victim and all things required for a sacrifice

daga: (दग:) - to impede motion, e.g. a dhoti or skirt impeding the motion of the legs; of paddy, to resist the cutting action of the sickle

dāga (दा'गा) - to make streaks or markings on something, e.g. to make streaked scars on a bullock with a red hot iron instrument in order to cure some sickness; to streak cattle with *soso sunum* for the same reason

ḍage (डगे) - baby talk for human excrement (also *poto*)

dagi (दगि) - a scar; stain; pass. to be scarred or stained; to have a stain on one's reputation

dagun-dagun (दगुन–दगुन) - of the hair, to stand somewhat up from the head and to wave in the breeze or with motion (see also *danuṅ-danuṅ*)

dai (दइ) - to be able, to win, succeed, e.g. *daiyabu*, 'we will succeed', 'we will win'; *daiyo:wabu*, 'we are able to succeed'; verbal affix -can, e.g. *kae: huju:-daiya*, 'He cannot come'. When a verb form with the *-dai* affix takes an object an *-a* aspect marke is used, e.g. *Honkoṅ nel-daiyakowa*, 'I can see the children' (See Les. 27)

***dai-joka** - as much as one can; as far as one is able

***dai-ura** - to succeed again; to be able (used often with same meaning as *dai*, esp. of some task in which one can succeed only with great difficulty)

***daiya jōṅ** - as far as one is able

dai (दइ) - older sister (vocative); used also as a term of address to the older sister of one's husband, or to the wife of the older brother of one's husband

dāi:-dūi: (दा'इ:–दूइ:) - to move along unsteadily, lurching from side to side, due e.g. to intoxication or weakness

ḍain (डइन) ***churdu*** - a *churdu bonga* who works with witches (also called *dāṛi churdu*)

daka (दका) - a tuber (potato, onion, etc.); of tubers, to be formed; a honeycomb, hive; to form a honeycomb; the eggs or grubs of any kind of ant

daka (दका) - used as poetic parallel with *dāe*, a sacrificial victim

ḍaka (डका) - a very small crevice in the ground, i.e. only a few inches (a bigger crevice would be called *ḍakuḍ*)

ḍakaḍor (डकाडोर) - a doctor

ḍakara (डकारा) - to proclain something publicly, e.g. with drum beat to get attention; to call loudly on a spirit (same as *ḍāko* in this sense)

***ḍakara-biyur** - to go about proclaiming (as under *ḍakara*)

ḍakaṛa-dukuṛu (दकाड़ा–दुकुड़ु) - of a road, to be very rough and uneven; with *-tan* - to bounce up and down on a rough uneven road (with verb *sen*, etc.)

ḍāki (डा'कि) - a large basket

ḍakil (डकिल) - of a village headman or some such official, to hand over collected tax money, etc. to the proper higher authorities

dakin (दकिन) - Souh (from Hindi, more proper Ho would be *bō:-kanduwa*)

ḍāko (डाको) - of a *dēwa*, to call upon his *guru bongako*, q.v., to assist him in his work of divining (e.g. in discerning what spirit is causing some harm), (*rāui:* is also used with this meaning); the art of calling upon one's *guru* spirits

***ḍāko-uju:** - to conjure a spirit (as under *ḍāko*)

ḍakrasi (डकरसि) - wine

ḍaku (डकु) - a dacoit, bandit

ḍakuḍ (डकुड) - pond, ditch; a crevice in the ground; to make a depression in the middle by piling up all around the sides (e.g. paddy sheaves placed in a circular form)

***ḍakuḍ-makuḍ** - a jingle on *ḍakuḍ*, of terrain, to be very uneven

ḍakui: (डकुइः) - of men or animals, to move the body back and forth, to copulate (*mage kaji*)

ḍakuwa (डकुवा) - the village headman's helper who gives notices, etc.

ḍal (डल) - to place tiles or thatch on a roof

ḍal (डाल) - a term used for the shield used with swords on the occasion of the *or-topa* dance (Hindi - ḍhāl)

ḍala (डला) - a four-cornered basket, bigger than a *ganta:*

***ḍala chauli** - a *ḍala* full of husked rice

***ḍala ganta:** - same as *ḍala*

ḍalal (डलाल) - to intermediate, advise about lawyers, etc. in connection with a court case; one who does such work

ḍali (डलि) - a fleshy crest of a cock; poetic parallel for *bā*, 'flower'

ḍāli (डालि) - dal; to prepare dal

ḍaliya (डलिया) - a basket with round mouth and bottom, also called *changari:*

ḍalob (डलोब) - to cover (c. *ḍapal*, - to cover a smaller area

***ḍalob-ḍalob** - of any cover, to be shaken up and fall back into position repeatedly, like thatch on a roof in a heavy wind or the lid of a boiling pot

***ḍalob-topa** - to cover completely (so as to bury)

ḍalpa (डलपा) - see *ḍalpa-ḍapa*

ḍalpa-ḍapa - an adjective used in reference to *keṛa*, buffalo, in prayers, apparently refers to the horns of a buffalo and means 'big and turning'

ḍalpuṅ (डलपुङ) - a term descriptive of the bent-over shuffling gait of a bear (used with *-leka* or *o:ge* and verbs of motion, e.g. *ḍalpuṅ lekae: senetana* or *ḍalpuṅo:ge: senetana*), sometimes used in jest of a man (see also *ḍinaṅ*)

***ḍalpuṅ-ḍalpuṅ(tan)** - the same of a continued action (with verbs of motion)

ḍama (डमा) - a large one headed drum, like a kettle-drum

***ḍama ḍumaṅ** - a collective noun for drums

ḍamā-ḍumū (डमा'–डुमू) - to be unsteady in one's steps (due esp. to intoxication - less than *ḍumka-ḍapū* would imply)

ḍamar-ḍumur (डमर–डुमुर) - of a baby (child or animal) to be able to see a little; you can say *ḍamar-ḍumurṭiya*, 'he (a baby) is reaching the stage where he can see a little'

ḍambau (डम्बाउ) ***daru*** - a custard apple tree, Anona squamosa, L. Anonaceae, B.4/2, H.4/1/1

ḍamchuṅ (डमचुङ) - of a four-footed animal, to rear up on hind legs; to run lifting the front legs high; to gallop

ḍam-ḍum (डम–डुम) - to stagger, as in intoxication; to feel one's way in the dark or because of blindness

ḍamka-ḍapū (डमका–डपू) - to stagger, as when drunk or exhausted

ḍamkom (डमकोम) - a young bull with 2 or 3 teeth, almost of an age to begin ploughing

ḍampa (डम्पा) - of the foot, to be unusally large so that one walks with heavy steps

***ḍampa-ḍumpu** - to stamp the feet hard, as in darkness or when drunk

ḍamuka (डमुका) - a pond

ḍamul (डमुल) - to transport convicts

ḍaṅ (डङ) - a support, esp. a long fairly thick branch or log used to support e.g. a net; also as in *ḍaṅ-ḍaṇḍa:*

***ḍaṅ-ḍaṇḍa:** - a fishing rod; a long rod, e.g. of bamboo. to which birdlime is applied e.g. to catch wasps trying to eat silkworms

ḍāṅ (डा'ङ) - to pronounce the sacrificial formula over a victim

ḍanalob (डनालोब) - a covering (verbal noun of *ḍalob*)

ḍanaṅ (डनङ) - to hide; to hide behind; behind (usually in space but sometimes also in time, e.g. *musiń-barsiń ḍanaṅre*, 'after a day or two')

***ḍanaṅ kaji** - a secret; a mystery

ḍanarom (डनारोम) - a meeting; an opposing; something with which one meets or wards off, e.g. a shield (verbal noun of *darom*)

ḍanaṭom (डनाटोम) - a compact fitting together (verbal noun of *ḍaṭom*, q.v.); to compactly fit together

ḍāṅchu: (डा'ङु) - the King Crow or Black Drongo (also called *gau ḍāṅchu:*)

ḍāṅchuḍ (डा'ङुड्) -another form of *ḍāṅchu:*

ḍanda (डंदा) - to be amazed (same as *akadanda*

ḍaṇḍa:, ḍaṇḍa: (डंड:, डंड:) - a stick (smaller than *soṭa*); to hit with a stick

***ḍaṇḍa:-eṛa:** - to expel using a stick (a term used of driving out an evil spirit by moving along with a stick while in a trance {*rum*})

***ḍaṇḍa:-nam** - to search out by moving a stick around e.g. while in a trance (*rum*)

***ḍaṇḍa:-ō:l** - same as *ḍaṇḍa:-eṛa:*

***ḍaṇḍa:-sowan** - to beat with a stick (used in jest to children)

***mi ḍaṇḍa:** - one stroke with a stick

ḍaṇḍa: (डंड) ***kula*** - a hyena

ḍaṅ-ḍaṅ (डङ–डङ) - amazement; to be amazed (also *akadanda*, *danda*)

ḍaṅ-ḍaṅ (डङ–डङ) - of a foor-footed animal, e.g. a bear or a goat, to stand up on hind legs (in refl. form *ḍaṅ-ḍaṅen*)

ḍaṅ-ḍaṅ (डङ–डङ) - the sound caused by hitting against a piece of brass or by a brass plate

ḍandara (दंदारा) - consternation; amazement (with some element of fear); to amaze; to scold

ḍaṇḍe, ḍaṇḍe (डंडे, दंडे) - a fine; a punishment; to exact a fine or punishment (the person from which the fine is exacted can stand as direct object, e.g. *sime: ḍaṇḍekeḍleya*, 'He fined us a chicken'); of a spirit, to exact a sacrifice in reparation for some offense committed against the spirit

***ḍaṇḍe-jom** - to exact a fine or punishment (e.g. a spirit exacting a sacrifice)

***ḍaṇḍe-pochan** - to be spared punishment (refl. form)

ḍaṇḍe-saja - punishment

ḍaṇḍeḍ-ḍaṇḍeḍ (दंडेड्–दंडेड्) - to wag e.g. the tail of a bird (also *liyaḍ-liyaḍ*)

****ḍaṇḍeḍ sira: oe*** - the Grey Wagtail, also called *liyaḍ sira:*, see *sira:*

ḍaṇḍi, ḍaṇḍi (दंडि, डंडि) - a small handle, e.g. that of the artificial spur used for cock fighting; a small connecting piece, e.g. that connecting a *gulab* (nose ornament) Fto the nose; the stem of a leaf (for this meaning *ḍaṇṭi* is more common)

ḍaṇḍika (दंडिका) ***haku*** - a very small variety of fish, smaller than this is perhaps only the *budu haku*

ḍaṇḍiya (दंडिया) ***inuṅ*** - the game of kabbadi

ḍaṇḍom, ḍaṇḍom (डंडोम, दंडोम) - the handle e.g. of an axe, kudali, adze; the stem e.g. of a mushroom or of a plant; to fit with a handle

ḍaṅ-ḍuṅ (डङ–डुङ) - of something suspended e.g. on a rope, to swing back and forth, to dangle

ḍangar(leka) (ंगर) - of blood, to flow freely with a deep red colour (used with verb *mayom*)

****ḍangar-ḍangar(tan)*** - the same of a continued action

ḍangeḍ (ंगेड़) - to be partly enbedded in something (e.g. an arrow in an animal)

****ḍangeḍ-hapan*** - to remain partly embedded (refl. form)

ḍangi (ंगि) - to dangle a child playfully at arm's length before one; refl. *dangin* - of a goat, to balance itself as given under *dangi-beṭa*

****ḍangi-beṭa*** - of goats (in the refl. form), to balance themselves on their hind legs with their forelegs raised against e.g. a tree in order to get something to eat

ḍani-mani (ंनि–मनि) - rich {used in a song, from Hindi, better Ho would be *naiki* or *muṇḍa(tan)*}

ḍaṇṭi (ंटि) - same as *ḍaṇṭola*, q.v.

ḍaṇṭola (ंटोला) - the stem connecting a leaf or flower (or its *gopoḍ*) to a bush, branch, etc.

ḍanuṅ(leka) (ंनुङ) - with hair waving up and down e.g. of a running bear; of a man with flapping hair we could say *ḍanuṅ-lekae: nelo:tana*)

****ḍanuṅ-ḍanuṅ(tan)*** - the same of a continued action (e.g. of a bear we could say *ḍanuṅ-ḍanuṅtane: nirtana*)

ḍapal (ंपल) - to cover some small object (compare *ḍalob* -to cover a larger object or area)

****ḍapal-ḍapal*** - of some covering, to be shaken up and fall down again into position repeatedly

****ḍapal-keseḍ*** - to block (from sight) by covering

ḍapani (ंपानि) - a circular bamboo piece about 1 ft. in diameter used to cover the opening of a *tunḍi chaṭu*

ḍaponga (ंपोंगा) - of the rim of any object, e.g. a bucket, a *chaṭu* to have a part broken off; used also of broken teeth

ḍapū (ंपू) - of a man (not of animals), to push the male organ against someone or something (not used of intercourse) (*mage kaji*)

ḍapuṛu (ंपुड़ु) - used with negative *ka* expresses very strong refusal, e.g. *kaṅ ḍapuṛuwa* 'I absolutely will not!'; used as a verbal affix expresses something agreed to in frustration, e.g. people urge someone not to go. He doesn't listen to sense, finally someone will say, *seno:-ḍapuṛukae:*, Oh let him go, (it's

useless trying to convince him)

ḍār (ंार) - used in prayers in the phrase *mera ḍār mera sampura* apparently meaning 'let them (us) not come to any harm', (*ḍār* probably from *ḍarom*, also see *sampur*)' *ḍār* used as verbal affix in the word *jom-ḍār*, q.v. (not used independently in that sense)

ḍār (ंार) - of a path, to be cleared of twigs, etc. and smooth, e.g. a path made by an animal such as a field mouse repeatedly going back and forth; to make a path clean and smooth by repeatedly travelling on it

****ḍār-chaba*** -to make a path completely clean and smooth by travelling on it

ḍāra (ंारा) - verbal affix - along with (used with verbs of bringing. Les.27)

ḍāra: (ंारः) - is coming (Les. 36) (*ḍāra* + mood marker *-a*)

ḍāraḍ (ंारड़) - close by (esp with *huju:*); recently (see *nen ḍāraḍ*)

****ḍāraḍta:*** - in recent years (also *nen ḍāraḍta:*)

ḍāraḍ (ंारड़) - same as *ḍār*, q.v.

ḍara-ḍari (ंरा–ंरि) - neighbouring

****nen ḍara-ḍari hatuko*** - villages in this neighbourhood

ḍaṛa-ḍuṛu (ंड़ा–ंुड़ु) - of a road, to be very rough and uneven; with *-tan*, to bounce up and down on a rough uneven road (with verb *sen*, etc.)

ḍaṛaka (ंड़ाका) - a wooden trough from which cattle eat (see *bāni*, a large circular stone or cement trough)

ḍaṛaka (ंड़ाका) ***gaṛi*** - a truck

ḍaṛās (ंड़ा'स) - promptly

ḍarcha: (ंरचः) - pass. (esp in form *ḍarchā:kana*) - of the hairs of the head, to extend out in all directions

****ḍarcha: bō:*** - a head with hair extending out in an unruly fashion in all directions

ḍarchaḍ (ंरचड़) ***oe*** - the Hoopoe bird (a local name, elsewhere called *ḍochoḍ ḍumbi, ḍomchor oe*)

ḍardar (ंरदर) - to stretch out the fingers keeping them separate one from another

ḍar-ḍur (ंर–ंुर) - a splashing sound caused by many fish, or a man or animal, splashing through water

ḍāṛe (ंड़े) - poetic form of *ḍāe*, a victim, to offer a victim

ḍaṛi (ंड़ि) - a village spring from which water is drawn (also called *sūḍ*)

ḍāṛi (ंा'ड़ि) - a witch

****ḍāṛi bonga*** - a spirit who supports the activities of witches

****ḍāṛi churdu*** - a *churdu bonga* (q.v.) who works with witches (also called *ḍain churdu*)

****ḍāṛi era*** - a witch (female)

****ḍāṛi kaṛiya*** - a collective noun for witches; witchcraft

ḍaṛiya (ंड़िया) - a beard

ḍarji (ंरजि) - a tailor

ḍaṛo (ंड़ो) - the pincer of a crab, the mandibles or jaw of a large black ant; of a crab or a large ant, to grab with the pincers or mandibles; a finger (in this sense *ganḍa* is commonly used near Chaibasa)

ḍarom (ंरोम) - to meet, to confront (can connote either hospitality or confrontation acording to the context)

****ḍarom ḍiyaṅ*** - rice-beer given in hospitality to one arriving

****ḍarom-sampū:r, ḍarom sampur*** - of a spirit, to roam around suddenly attacking somone (see next item)

****ḍarom-sampū:r bonga*** - any spirit who roams around and suddenly attacks someone exacting a sudden sacrificial offering (not

being content with the promise of a future offering, e.g. a *ṭapan*), (such spirits are also called *sen-sarub bongako*)

***darom-ura** - to give support to e.g. someone in danger of falling or actually starting to fall, or being carried away by water

***darpil** (दरपिल) - to have branches spreading out on all sides

***daru** (दरु) - a tree; a plant; building timber; to use as building timber (e.g. for posts, beams, etc. of a house); pass. - to become a plant or tree; of a plant or tree, to develop

***daru bengā** - an eggplant (brinjal) see *bengā*

***daru chalaṭa** - a wooden plank

***daru choke** - a tree frog, which stays in the hollow of trees and is whitish in colour. Its bite is considered poisonous, and its urine is said to be poisonous and to cause wounds

***daru diri** - a collective noun indicating firm stable objects (used in a prayer at time of marriage - *daru diri-leka juṛi-badikiń ṭainka*, 'May the two of them remain united in a strong union')

***daru dōba** - a fork between the trunk of a tree and a branch

***daru gaṇḍu** - a wooden stool

***daru gaṛi** - a cart with wheels made of solid wood (rather than merely having wooden spokes), (also called *buṭi gaṛi*)

***daru hopo:** - a kind of tree weevil which has fairly long antennas

***daru korpa:** - a hole in a tree

***daru kukuru** - a large hollow hole inside a tree

***daru ḿistri** - a carpenter

***daru nail** - a wooden plough

***daru sitirkaḍ** - a *sitirkaḍ* plant, q.v., growing in a cavity of a tree

***daru suba** - under a tree; of a woman, to get married, to be married (*daru subayanae:* would have the same meaning as *hō subayanae:* or *hōwanae:*, 'She is married'

***daru umbul** - the shade of a tree

***daṛu:** (दड़ु) - of one's head, to bob up and down (see also doṛo:)

***daṛu:-maṛu:(tan)** - to go along with the head bobbing up and down (with verbs of motion)

***daṛu hāḍ** (दड़ु–हा'ड्) ***haku** - a fish much like the *hāḍ* fish in appearance, but bigger

***daruwa** (दरुवा) - used as verbal affix in word *jom-daruwa*, q.v., not used independently

***dasae, dasāe** (दसाए, दसाएं) - of a group of young men, to go around from village to village dancing, beating gongs and requesting rice on the occasion of the *dosora* feast

***dasae duraṅ** - a song sung by the *dasaeko*

***dasaeko** - those who go from village to village dancing during the *dosora porob*

***dasaelē baba** - paddy gathered by the *dasaeko* as they go from place to place dancing

***dasi** (दसि) - a servant who stays in the house of the master.(compare *chitira* - a servant who comes from his own house to work); a slave (in non-Ho contexts); refl - to engage oneself as a *dasi*

***dasi-asulen** - to support oneself (financially) by doing the work of a *dasi*, (refl. form)

***dasi-chitira** - a collective noun for servants

***dasi-era** -a female *dasi*

***dasi-jari** - to subject (someone) to slavery; enslavement (see also *dasi-sasati*)

***dasi-pasi** - a collective term for the work of a *dasi* (used in a riddle, not in common use in the Chaibasa area)

***dasi-pasir** - same as *dasi-pasi*

***dasi-pusi** - same as *dasi-pasi*

***dasi-sasati** - enslavement, slavery

***dasi suba** - to enslave; pass. - to be enslaved

***dasikar** (दसिकर) - a small centipede about 2 inches long with legs about one half inch long found in the jungles

***daṭa, ḍaṭa** (दटा, डटा) - a tooth

***daṭa buṭa** - the gum

***daṭa gangai** - a term sometimes used for *ṭepoe: gangai*, maize (also called *turpu gangai*)

***daṭa jilu** - the gum

***daṭa kaṇḍom** - the biting edge of a tooth

***daṭa puṭuṅ** - the tusk of an elephant (also merely *puṭuṅ*)

***daṭa reṭe-reṭe** - the grinding of teeth (e.g. at times of anguish)

***daṭa-ura** - to develop teeth again; to resharpen the teeth (e.g. of a sickle)

***datarom** (दतारोम) - a toothed sickle

***datarom ā:** - a herb with toothed leaves, and a solitary yellow flower on a long peduncle, also called *ḍora ā:*, q.v.

***datarom jaṅ** - the collar bone

***daṭob** (दटोब) - to press compactly together; to fit compactly with no intervening space; as verbal affix - compactly

***daṭom** (दटोम) - to tie or join two things very compactly together; to re-enforce a fence (*bakai*) by tying on cross sections of bamboo or strong branches

***daṭom-kesed** - to block off by tying together tightly

***daṭom pū:** - two leaves fit compactly one on top of the other to form a strong leaf cup

***dau** (दउ) - times (same meaning and usage as *dunā, dūwa*)

***ḍau** (डउ) ***daru** - a large tree with strong wood and edible fruit, Artocarpus lakoocha, Roxb., Moraceae, B.125/2, H.125/7/1

***ḍaula:** (डउल:) - a basket with round mouth and bottom (also *ḍaliya, changari*)

***dāuṛiya** (दउड़िया) - a type of songs sung on the *bā* feast (a word now rarely heard near Chaibasa)

***dauru** (दउरु) ***jaṅ** - the shoulder blade of cattle

***daya** (दया) - mercy; merciful

***daya-denga** - merciful help; (God's helping grace)

***daya-dular** - merciful love

***daya-uru:** - mercy; favour; to show mercy or favour

***daybor** (डयबोर) - driver

***de** (दे) - an interjection much like *da* in meaning, 'show me', 'tell me'

***dē** (दे') - of men or animals, to copulate, commit fornication (*mage kaji*)

***de:** (दे:) - to climb; to ride (esp. in the form *de:yakana*) (note the expression, *sadom dikuko de:ṭiya*, 'non-tribals use the horse for riding')

***de:-hapa** - to climb and then remain still (e.g. someone hiding in a tree)

***de:-nam** - to find or get (e.g. fruit from a tree) by climbing

ḍebera (डेबेरा) - a word used in a riddle with *keṛa*. 'buffalo', probably meaning 'small, undersized' (often with a large stomach (so used in Santali to refer to buffaloes and bullocks)

ḍeḍ (देड़) - an exclamation expressing disgust or disagreement

ḍeḍa (डेडा) - stunted, weak and not properly grown (also *ṭurka, ṭerka*)

dede: (देदे:) **dumbu** - a weed found in rice fields, esp. before reploughing, Ischaemum rugosum, Salisb. Gramineae, H.139/62/1, E.M. (not in B.)

ḍeḍem (डेडेम) - a sparrow

***ḍeḍem chara** - sparrow feed; an ornament hanging from the centre of the nose (also called *gulab*)

ḍeḍla–meḍla (डेड्ला–मेड्ला) - of a small child to have a big stomach (same as *ḍēla-mēla*)

ḍegena (डेगेना) **buru** - a hill mentioned in prayers

dek (देक) - same as *deko*, q.v.

ḍeke (डेके) - an indentation around a circular object, e.g. a bed-post, a tree, etc; to make such an indentation

***ḍeke-meke(tan)** - having an indentation in the centre and bulging out toward the ends (a jingle on *ḍeke*, with verb *nelo:*, etc.)

***ḍeke surpaṅ** - a kind of wasp which is very thin in the middle

ḍekem (डेकेम) - of birds, to walk along the ground; of sitting men, to move along remaining in a sitting position

deki (देकि) - an exclamation, 'Let me (us) go and see' (prob. from Hindi dekhna)

deko, dekho (देको, देखो) - an interjection sometimes used in prayers when calling upon a spirit (presumably form Hindi dekho, used much like *ocho*, q.v.)

ḍekoḍ (डेकोड़) - to shake something, intrans. - to shake; with the negative *ka* often translated as not to budge or not to be able to budge something, e.g. *ena kae: ḍekoḍ-daiyaḍa*, 'He could not budge that'; figur. - to get the better of (someone). e.g. *ini: kam ḍekoḍiya*, 'You will not get the better of him'

***ḍekoḍ-ḍekoḍ** - to shake repeatedly because loose, e.g. of loose teeth

ḍekōlaḍ (डेकोंलड़) - indentations in fields, etc. due e.g to cattle's foot- prints; a depression in some surface

ḍekōm (डेकोंम) - of rain water, to gather in some depression (used in passive)

dela (देला) - an invitation to come (*ela* is more commonly used for this)

ḍela (डेला) - lumps (e.g. of cooked rice); of cooked rice, to form into lumps

***ḍela-ḍumaṅ** - to be lumped together, (e.g. of cooked rice)

ḍela: baṭa (डेल: बटा) **oe** - a bird of the *baṭa* family. They stay esp. in the fields, often in the footprints made by cattle (they stay even when people approach) (the word *ḍela* connotes smallness, therefore this be would be smaller than *baṭa oe*)

ḍela: ḍur (डेल: डुर) - the same as *ḍela: baṭa oe*

ḍēla (डेंला) - of the stomach of a child, large

***ḍēla lāi:** - a big stomach of a small child

***ḍēla-mēla** - of a small child, to have a large stomach

ḍel-ḍel - (डेल–डेल) - of the stomach, to be swollen

ḍele (डेले) - of men and animals, to be in the first stage of growth, e.g. a baby one or two days old, a newly hatched bird with wings not yet formed

ḍele (डेले) **lāi:** - the large stomach of a small child

ḍele (डेले) **marmar** - a large red scorpion

ḍelka (डेलका) **lāi:** - the large stomach of a big child or adult

dema (देमा) - some days from now (same as *gapaman*, often used before some specific time, e.g. *dema sardi imita*, 'the harvest time to come after some days'

ḍemba: (डेम्ब:) - a bundle of leaves

ḍeń (डेञ) **buru** - a hill referred to along with *luku buru* in some traditional prayers

ḍeń-ḍeń (डेञ–डेञ) - of a tree, to be entirely bare of leaves; sometimes used of the sound of a bell

denga (देंगा) - help; to help

***denga-depenga** - a general term for help, including mutual help

***denga hopor** - to be close at hand helping

***denga-modoḍ** - a general term for help

ḍenkanāṛo (डेंकानाड़ो) - Denkanal in Orissa (many Hos settled there)

ḍepo (डेपो) - a bird which eats silkworms, also called *obor oe*, possibly the Indian Cuckoo

ḍera (डेरा) - a temporary residence (*basa* is more common for this)

ḍera (डेरा) - to screw e.g. a cap onto a bottle; to twist together 2 or 3 strands of *baḍchom* in order to form a rope; to twist one's arm; a painful sensation in the stomach; figur. in stories, to twirl the end of one's mustache in the thumb and finger as a show of power

***ḍera-aderen** - to twist one's way inside, e.g. of an insect entering the ear (refl. form)

***ḍera-biyur** - to turn, twist, e.g a faucet

deraṅ (देरङ) - a word used to express uncertainty about the truth of some statement

deraṅ-meraṅ kaji - hearsay

deṛeḍ(leka) (देड़ेड़) - of cold, to be such as to cause one to shake (e.g. *deṛed-leka rabaṅa*)

***deṛeḍ-deṛeḍ** - to shake with cold (can be used with *-tan* and verb *rabaṅ*, e.g. *deṛeḍ-deṛeḍtane: rabaṅtana*, 'It is so cold as to cause people to shake'

deṛeḍ (देड़ेड़) **choke** - a frog of a small variety

***deṛeḍ-deṛeḍ** - the cry of the above

ḍerowa (डेरोवा) - to twist or screw something, e.g. the neck of a chicken (much like *ḍera*)

***ḍerowa-goe:** - to kill by twisting e.g. a chicken by twisting its neck

ḍesaṅ-ḍubaṅ (डेसङ–डुबङ) - a particular drum beat

desauli (देसाउलि) - the sacred grove of a village; the main protecting spirit of a village, to whom sacrificial offerings are made on all main feasts

dēwa (देंवा) - a shaman, one who divines at times of sickness to discern what spirit has been offended and what offering should be made to appease that spirit; pass. - to become a *dēwa*

deya (देया) - same as *de*, q.v. (*de+a*); a mild invitation e.g. to join in some action

deyale (देयाले) - precedes vocatives in prayers, meaning same as *deya*

deyo: (देयो) - retching; a sensation in the throat as if one is about to vomit

ḍēyowa (डेयोवा) - to swing e.g. a stick, firebrand, etc. in a circular motion

****ḍēyowa-ḍēyowa*** - the same of a continued or repeated action

ḍhal (ढाल) - a shield (see *ḍal*)

dhobi, dobi (धोबि, दोबि) - a member of the Dhobi (washerman) caste

dhorom (धोरोम) - religion

****dhormi*** - religious, just

****dhorom āṛi*** - the sacred work of silkworm cultivation; the place where this takes place (see *āṛi bonga*)

****dhorom haṛamko*** - the venerable dead ancestors (a term used in prayers)

****dhorom mā buru*** - a term sometimes used in prayers to refer to *mā buru*

****dhorom manḍli*** - the church, the collected body of believers

****dhorom puti*** - the holy book, the Bible

****dhoromre keṛe:ko*** - those firm in the faith; confessors of the faith

****dhoromren munu hōko*** - the original confessors of the faith, the patriarchs

ḍī (डी) - a small area of land, e.g. as in term *owa:-ḍī*, q.v. (At least near Chaibasa *ḍī* not used alone. Used in term *owa: ḍī* and in prayers as given below)

****ḍī-ḍumburi*** - used in prayers as poetic parallel with *hatu-disum*

di: (दि) - to choke (see *diya:*)

ḍib (डिब) - of the heart, to beat in fear; to experience sudden fear (e.g. on seeing some sight or hearing some news which causes alarm), *ḍibkenae:*, 'He felt sudden fear'

****ḍib-ḍib*** - of the heart, to beat quickly

ḍiba (डिबा) - a small container

ḍibiri (डिबिरि) - a lamp

didi (दिदि) - a vulture

ḍiḍi (डिडि) - to stand on tiptoes

****ḍiḍin hō*** - a man who stands on tiptoes (refl. form); figur. - a proud man

****ḍiḍi-rakaben*** - to stretch oneself up on tiptoes (refl. form)

ḍī-ḍī (डी–डी) - of the heart, to beat e.g. from fear, much like *ḍib-ḍib* but refers to a stronger reaction to fear; refl. *esum ḍī-ḍīntana*, 'you excite yourself very much'

ḍiḍiri (डिडिरि) - of a grain, etc., to be somewhat swollen by being in water

ḍiḍiya: (डिडिय:) - to have an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach due to undigested food (e.g. due to eating too much *moroe: jaṅ*), (sometimes used with *lāi:* (stomach) expressed, e.g. *hon lāi: ḍiḍiyā:kana*, 'the child feels uncomfortable in the stomach due to undigested food')

ḍigisi (डिगिसि) - a "dekshi"

ḍigri (डिगरि) - a degree of the court; to receive a degree in one's favour

ḍiki-ḍiki (दीकि–दीकि) - to vex, annoy, trouble, nag (from Hindi)

diku (दिकु) - a non-tribal; to speak Hindi (sometimes used transitively, e.g. *dikuitanae:*, 'He is speaking Hindi'); refl. - to act like a *diku*, to speak Hindi

****diku āndi*** - a marriage taking place at the home of the girl rather than that of the boy (a *Hō āndi* takes place at the boy's home)

****diku-bengaliko*** - a collective noun for non-tribals

****diku jojo daru*** - given as the Ho name of a tree found near

Noamundi, for which the Hindi name 'ban jilebi' was given

****diku kaji*** - Hindi

****diku mage*** - the *Mokor porob* (Makar Sankranti) of the Hindus; the Ho *mage porob* when timed to coincide with this (as is done in Orissa and Uriya dominated areas)

ḍikulaṅ (डिकुलङ) - to lift someone up enabling him to hold on to e.g. a branch or rope suspended in the air; refl. - to hold on to something suspended in the air

ḍīl (डील) - to wave in the breeze,e.g. tall grass

ḍilḍil (डिलडिल) - to swell up, e.g. some part of the body, a door or a wall due to moisture

dili (दिलि) - to set a date; to announce that one will come or to invite someone to come on a given date; to invite; to promise an offering to a spirit to be given on some specified date; such a promise

****dili-giti:*** - to set the following day for a sacrifice to be offered to some spirit (a term used in prayers, see *giti:*)

****dili-ra:*** - by crying to give notice to others e.g. that someone has died

****dili-upuḍ*** - the appointed day when rice beer will forment, i.e. the 3rd day (a term used in prayers, *dili-upuḍrele emameya*, 'We will give you on the third day')

****dili-ura*** - to invite in return

ḍiluṅ (डिलुङ) - to swing or oscillate back and forth hanging suspended from some object

ḍiluwa (डिलुवा) - a swing; e,g, suspended on ropes from a tree; to swing on such a swing

ḍim(ken) (डिम) - the sound of hitting someone's body e.g. with a fist; the sound of something heavy falling, e.g. a coconut or a bel fruit

ḍimbu (डिम्बु) - the early stage of the development of paddy ears previous to *gele* (the fully developed ear); of paddy, to be at such a stage

ḍimbu (डिम्बु) - a creeper having yellow flowers, and fruit about 1.25-1.5 inches diameter, striped green and white or green and pale green, Cucumis trigonus, Roxb. Cucur bitaceae, E.M., B.71/7, H.71/7/1. There is an edible variety called *biṅ ḍimbu*, the fruit of which is whiter, usually somewhat elongated and considered poisonous

****ḍimbu bā*** - used in the Sonua area as the local term for the *lowa bā*, q.v., E.M. gives for this the related plant Ocimum gratissimum, L., Labiatae, B.106/18, H.106/1/1

****ḍimbu tayer*** - a cultivated melon closely related to the *ḍimbu* creeper, prob. cucumis melo, L., Cucurbitaceae, H.71/7/2, B.71/5

ḍimḍiri: (डिमडिरि:) - small but heavy, e.g. a stone, also used of a strong small child

dimsi (दिमसि) - daily

****dimsi-dimsi*** - daily

din (दिन) - day (see also *mā*, *betar*, *betaraṅ*, *ulaṅ*); to set a date; to allow days to pass; to postphone; to make someone wait for a later day (with dir. an. obj.)

****din beṭa*** - to reach a particular day or time, used often with the meaning of an expectant mother reaching her time for giving birth

****din-iḍ*** - to continually postphone to a later date

****din kutuil*** - poetic parallel of *din muṇḍi* with the same meaning

***din mundi** - the completion of some time e.g. of the yearly cycle of a crop (used in prayers)

***dino:** - for the duration of some days

***din-ura** - to fix a new day or date

dinaṅ (दिनङ) - the bent over gait of a bear or of an old woman

***dinaṅ-dapaṅ(tan)** - of a bear, to go along with its bent-over gait (with verbs of motion, also *dalpuṅ-dalpuṅ*)

ḍinḍa, dinḍa (डिंडा, दिंडा) - an unmarried woman or man; a virgin (when clear from the context *ḍinḍa* is sometimes used of a married person who has not yet had a child)

***ḍinḍa bār** - to be of a marriage-able age

***ḍinḍa buṛi** - an older woman who never married

***ḍinḍa churdu bonga** - a spirit who causes barrenness in young married women and to whom sacrifices are made when children are not being born to a married couple

***ḍinḍa chutuka** - a sickness of women who have not yet born children. Their menstrual periods do not occur and their bodies waste away (also *rō chutuka*)

***ḍinḍa hapanum** - an unmarried young woman

***ḍinḍa haṛam** - an older man who never married

***ḍinḍa kūwari (kōwari) bonga** - same as *ḍinḍa churdu bonga*

***ḍinḍa lāi: hon** - a first born child (also called *pūṛuwa lāi: hon* or *muṭukul hon*)

***ḍinḍa randi** - a childless widow or widower

dindi-lisi (दिंदि–लिसि) - of chickens, peacocks, etc., to have all the feathers standing up including the wings to some extent (e.g. of a mother hen when excited); of someone in a state of excitement, to have his hair unkempt

ḍiṅ-ḍubaṅ (डींङ–डुबङ) - a particular drum-beat

dingar-dangar (दिंगर–दंगर) - red, of the colour of blood

dingar-dongor (दिंगर–दोंगोर) - bright red

dinili (दिनिलि) - the setting of a time for something, or an invitation to something (verbal noun of *dili*)

ḍinkī (डिंकी) - a long wooden instrument worked by the foot for husking rice

dīp (दीप) - a built-up place where sindur is spread and where *dēwa* students learn their trade

ḍipa (डिपा) - a slightly raised piece of land; of earth, slightly raised

***ḍipa-bān** - of earth, to build itself up slightly (become slightly raised) here and there (refl. form)

dipil (दिपिल) - to carry on the head (a more common word for this is *dupil*)

dipila (दिपिला) - time

dipilaṅ (दिपिलङ) - time

dipili, dipli (दिपिलि, दिपलि) - time (Les. 34) N.B. the word *dipili* can also occur as the recip. of *dili*, q.v.

dir (दिर) - to stretch so that the shoulders go back and the stomach comes forward; refl. *diren*, of men or animals, to stretch out one's limbs, e.g. after getting up from sleep; of animals (cattle, goats, sheep) to stretch out the body when sick or in pain (therefore in prayers *mera dir* - 'may they not stretch out their bodies in sickness' would mean 'may they not be sick')

***dir-dir** - same as *dir* of a continued action, e.g. as used in the expression *dir-diro:ge dubakanae:*, 'He is sitting with his shoulders thrown back'

diri (दिरि) - a stone

***diri hopo:** - a kind of weevil which bores into stones

***diri lata** - a cave formed in a rock

***diri lōpa:** - a small hollow or cavity under a stone (such as to shelter a bird)

***diri-ruguṛiko** - a collective noun for small stones and pebbles

***diri sum** - a stone parasite

***diri sunum** - oil poured upon a burial stone (*sasan diri*)

***diri-ten-topa** - the ceremony performed when putting a stone on a grave (also called *dul-sunum* and in the Bhoya area *jagen*)

***diri unḍu** - a crevice or hole (e.g. a cave big enough for an animal to enter) in a rock

diriṅ (दिरिञ) - horns (of an animal)

***diriṅ kokor** - a small owl with tufts of feathers sticking up from the head like small horns, probably the Collared Scops Owl

***diriṅ tuṭi** - a blunted arrow-head made from the horn of cattle

disum (दिसुम) - country; to establish one's country somewhere

diṭa, ḍiṭa (दिटा, ड़िटा) - to be able to succeed in some difficult work

diuri (दिउरि) - a village priest who performs sacrifices in the name of the whole village on certain occasions. His role is ritual and much different than that of the *dēwa*, who is a shaman

***diuri oe** - the Malabar Pied Hornbill (a bird)

diya: (दिय:) - to have something caught in the throat (i.e. something does not go down properly and one would like some water to help it down; compare *di:* which connotes a more serious condition when one is choking and cannot get his breath)

ḍiyaṅ (ड़ियङ) - rice-beer; to make rice-beer

***ḍiyaṅ akiḍ chaṭu** - an earthen pot kept aside for the preparation of rice-beer

***ḍiyaṅ lēkako** - rice-beer counters, i.e. men who are sent ahead of time to a place of marriage to see whether as many pots of rice-beer as have been agreed upon are in fact prepared for the bride's party

***ḍiyaṅ tāngā:r** - a *tāngā:r* (earthen pot) reserved for keeping rice-beer

***ḍiyaṅ unupuḍre** - as many days as it takes rice-beer to ferment, usually three days

-do (दो) - a frequently used enclitic, usually implying some contrast

do (दो) - an exclamation inviting someone to do something along with the speaker (also *dola*. When addressing one person the form *dolaṅ* is usually used, when addressing two or more the form *dolabu*)

***dokaṅ** - 'let me' (*do+ka+ṅ*) urging oneself to do something

***doken-doken** - having repeated invited someone to join on in some action

***dote** - an exclamation meaning literally 'come on then' but with the meaning 'come and see whether or not...' (spoken by one who wants to show others who are sceptical that

he can do or has done something; the following verb is often preceded by *ka*)

dō (दों) - have sexual intercourse; fornicate, (in Mundari this is the common word for 'to put'. In Ho, at least throughout most of Singhbhum, it is now used only in the sexual sense and is considered *mage kaji*)

doba (दोबा) - a washerman (Hindi - dhobi)

ḍoba (डोबा) ***janum*** - see *būṭ janum*

dobā (दोबा) - a group of men or animals (used in expressions such as *bar dobā*, 'two groups', or *dobā (ge)-dobā*, see below)

***dobā-dobā** - in large groups together', e.g. of birds, sometimes of men; in two or more lines, e.g. people sitting down to eat a meal, or of dancers (sometimes used in the form *dobāge-dobā*)

dōba (दोंबा) - the fork between the trunk and a branch or between two large branches of a tree (the fork between smaller branches would be called *dāba*); to divide off into two branches (e.g. flowing oil)

***dōba danḍa:** - a cut off forked branch, e.g. such as is used for a *sonoba*, q.v. or for a *tenela*, q.v.

***dōba daru** - same as *dōba danḍa:*

***dōba diri** - a stone with a large cleft so as to resemble the *dōba* of a tree

ḍob-ḍob (डोब-डोब) - plump, well filled out (used esp. of birds, chickens and ducks, could be used of a very young goat. Used in phrases such as *ḍob-ḍoblekan kaluṭi sim*)

ḍobe (डोबे) - wet mud (a small amount, cf. *losoḍ*); to spatter or make dirty with a small amount of wet mud

ḍobo: (डोबो:) - to muddy water by tramping in it in order to daze fish; to daze fish by muddying water; to make water dark e.g. with blood (sometimes the form *ḍobol* is used for this)

ḍobol (डोबोल) - same as above, - also

ḍobol (डोबोल) - to bob around on or near the surface of water (cf. *chatom* of something completely floating)

***ḍobol-ḍobol** - the same of a repeated action

ḍobol (डोबोल) - a stone or the like (e.g. a coin, or a rounded off piece of tile) thrown to hit a previously thrown like object in a game

***ḍobol-ḍobol** - the game played with a *ḍobol*

doboṛi (दोबोड़ि) - double; twice; to make something double; to put something twice (used e.g. of a rope doubled over, or a price doubled. See also *dunuwa*)

dochoḍ (दोचोड्) - a crest of feathers or hairs, e.g. as on the *chepō:r* bird (a bigger crest is called *domchor*)

***dochoḍ dumbi oe** - the Hoopoe bird (which has a crest of hairs on the head), called *domchor oe* in some places

***dochoḍ oe** - same as *dochoḍ dumbi oe*

doḍ (दोड्) - to stammer, stutter (used in expressions *doḍge: kajiya* or *kaji: doḍeya*, 'he stammers')

***doḍ-moḍ** - to stammer (with verb *kaji* or the like)

dodolaṅ (दोदोलङ) - sometimes used in prayers or songs for *dolaṅ* (see *dola*)

dodoro, dodro (दोदोरो, दोदरो) - having many gaping holes (used e.g.of a roof, an umbrella, a basket, clothing)

ḍoḍoro (डोडोरो) - a hollow (hole) in a large tree (also *ḍuḍuru*)

doe: (दोए:) - a small green parrot

ḍogo:-ḍogo (डोगो-डोगो) - the sound made by very loud talking or laughing

ḍoka (डोका) ***daru*** - a big tree with wood useable for making roof beams (*jangi*). The bark is light coloured in young trees. The wood is not strong and does not burn well

***ḍoka meḍ oe** - the White-eye bird (at least a local name given by some villagers)

dokan (दोकान) - a shop

dokol (दोकोल) - to shake

dokol (दोकोल) - to possess; deeds of possession

***dokol sakam** - deeds of possession

ḍol (डोल) - a kind of grass which remains inside water, not rising above the water level

dola (दोला) - an exclamation inviting someone to do something along with the speaker (also *do*); Dual is *dolaṅ*, plural is *dolabu*. These precede a future verb form, e.g. *dolabu seno:wa*, 'let us (pl.) go', but sometimes are used alone when the verb is understood. *dolaṅ* and *dolabu* can be used as verbs, e.g. *dolaṅtaiyae:*, 'He urges him (saying *dolaṅ* to him) to join him in some action'

ḍola (डोला) - the fruit of the mahua tree

ḍola choka:** - the outer skin of the fruit of the mahua tree; used as ***mage kaji to refer to the female organ

***ḍola jaṅ** - the seed of the mahua fruit

***ḍola sunum** - oil made from the fruit of the mahua tree

dolan (दोलन) ***owa:*** - a two or more storied house

Dolbuṅ (दोलबुङ) - the Dalbhum area of East Singhbhum

doldol (दोलदोल) - a swamp (Hindi - daldal, better Ho would be *jagda*)

doldol (दोलदोल) - dirty colour (in the phrase *en doldol* used in stories)

ḍol-ḍol (डोल-डोल) - of water, to be muddy (also *boro-boro*)

doldoliya (दोलदोलिया) - a swamp (less common form of *doldol*)

ḍolma (डोलमा) ***buru*** - Dalma hill near Jamshedpur

dōm (दों'म) - an offering, ***sukul*** or rice-beer, made to the ancestors to appease them when they are inflicting some punishment; to say the sacrificial formula over a victim (for this the word *dāṅ* is more usually used, *dōm* is more properly the first meaning given above)

***dōm-ura** - an offering, e.g. paddy, made in order to appease a spirit, e.g. in the *hon bā* feast paddy is offered to *Siṅbonga* to request him to have the *baba-enga* protect the paddy

ḍom (डोम) - a member of the Dom caste

***ḍom-ḍuliyako** - a collective noun for Doms and other such people who live on selling fish and skins and on beating drums and blowing trumpets at festivals

domchor (दोमचोर) - a big crest of hairs (cf. *dochoḍ*. a smaller crest); a big fleshy crest of a cock (this is usually called *ḍali*)

***domchor oe** - the Hoopoe bird, also called *dochoḍ dumbi*

domkaw (दोमकव) - to rebuke

***domkaw-boro** - to scare or intimidate by rebuking

domoñ-domoñ (दोमोङ–दोमोङ) - of a horse, to run with the head and body moving up and down; of a boat, to move up and down on the waves

don (दोन) - to lift in order to put something on or take something off from the head; to take something, e.g. a *chaṭu* off a fire (to put something on a fire would be *chonda*)

****don ādu*** - to lift down something held on the head; to take something off a fire

don (दोन) - wealth, riches

****don-biti*** - a collective noun for one's wealth and possessions

****don churdu*** - a spirit who steals grains from others to increase the grain supplies of his devotees, but who prevents them from having male children

ḍoñ (डोङ) - to give (or in the passive receive) each one his own share however little it may be (used esp. of food and drink)

ḍonḍa, ḍonḍa (दोंडा, डोंडा) - a tree lizard

****ḍonḍa beleń ā:*** - a herb with a solitary yellow flower on a long peduncle, also called *sona muni ā:* and *ḍora ā:*, q.v.

ḍonḍe (दोंडे) - immediately (same meaning as *torsa*, not used alone but used in the following expressions) -

****en ḍonḍe*** - immediately after that

****miḍ ḍonḍe*** - immediately

ḍonḍeya (दोंडेया) - a lizard (an alternate form for *ḍonḍa:* a small lizard)

dondo (दोंदो) - to hold, brandish, support something at about eye level

****dondo-rakab*** - to lift up to about eye level

ḍonḍo, ḍonḍo (दोंडो, डोंडो) - foolish, foolishness; to act foolishly (used in prayers e.g. at the time of *baba tār* in parallel with *kaji* to refer to any offenses spoken (*ā daṭa*) which must be purified)

****ḍonḍote, sama ḍonḍote*** - in a foolish manner, foolishly

ḍonḍochol (दोंडोचोल) - to have some part jutting out

doneya (दोनेया) ā: - an annual slender branched herb, 1-2 ft. high, cultivated for the seed which is used as a condiment, Coriandrum sativum, L. Umbelliferae, B.74/4, H.74/11/1 (in Ho also called *masala ā:*, in English 'coriander')

ḍonga (डोंगा) - a boat; the wooden piece supporting the iron axle of a cart (also called *kampu daru*)

ḍonga (डोंगा) - of birds, to be dark coloured about the neck or throat, used esp. of some varieties of the *kuḍ* and *ḍur* birds

ḍonga (डोंगा) ***hesa:*** - same as *ḍunga hesa:*, q.v.

dongob-dongob(tan) (दोंगोब–दोंगोब) - sparkling bright, e.g. of a line of dancers dressed in neat clean clothes, (with *nelo:*, *susun*, etc.)

ḍongol (डोंगोल) - Chaibasa town (In his Ho Grammar Burrows gives 'an encampment of many tents', Hoffman in E.M. gives 'court of law')

****ḍongol hāṭ*** - the weekly market held in Chaibasa

dongor (दोंगोर) - of a fire, to blaze brightly; the deep red colour of a blazing fire

****dongor-dongor*** - the same as *dongor* of a prolonged or repeated action

doni (दोनि) - rich (sometimes heard in songs, from Hindi 'dhani')

ḍonka (डोंका) - a wooden manger for feeding cattle (a word used in the Sonua area) (another word for manger is *daṛaka*)

dopa (दोपा) - an opening between the wall and the roof (used esp. of the front and sometimes of the back part of the house, not used of the sides of a *mail owa:*, however in a *kupi owa:* there can be a *mutul dopa*)

dopali (दोपालि) - of e.g. a chicken or a bird, to spring up into the air; of e.g. a horse or a man, to spring in the air in a manner resembling this

****dopali-iyu:*** - to make fall (pass. - to fall) by springing or leaping (as given under *dopali*)

****dopali-ō:l*** - to spring or leap out (as given under *dopali*)

doparangi (दोपारंगि) - to leave something (e.g. wood being brought from the jungle) somewhere for some time (hours or days) half way on a journey with the intention of coming back to get it later

dopō (दोपो') - to have sexual inter-course, fornicate (recip. of *dō, mage kaji*)

dopol (दोपोल) - of some object, e.g. leaves in a wind, to shake; of the earth, to quake

****dopol-iyu:*** - to make fall from a height by shaking

dopoya-kupuṇḍam (दोपोया–कुपुंडम) - with backs to one another (e.g. of two lines of people back to back selling in the market) (recip. of *doya-kuṇḍam*)

dor (दोर) - rate for buying or selling

ḍoṛa (दोड़ा) - a ditch

ḍora (डोरा) - a string worn around the waist (nowadays worn esp. by children to support their *botoe:*)

****ḍora ā:*** - a herb with a solitary yellow flower on a long peduncle, Tridax procumbens, L., Compositae, b.78/44, H.78/34/1 (also called *datarom ā:*, *sona muni ā:*, *gusam ā:*, *ḍonḍa beleń ā:*, *rab-rob ā:*, *hau jujuñ ā:* and *buru kesari ā:*)

ḍōra (दोंरा) - same as *ḍōra-ura*, q.v.

****ḍōra-ura*** - to do for a second time, to repeat (used in a prayer prob. from Hindi, more commonly used in Ho is *dunuwa*)

doṛañ (दोड्ड) - of something balanced or resting on an elevation, to fall or slip off to the side, e.g. a *chaṭu* being carried, or a *chaṭu* from the stove; of stones, to be loosely piled one upon another so that one walking on them is in danger of slipping

****doṛañ-doṛañ(tan)*** - esp. of a tall elderly man, to walk as if in danger of toppling over (with verb *sen*, etc.)

dorbar (दोरबर) - the hearing of a case; to try or hear a case; with anim. obj. to call someone before a village panchayat in order to try his case

doreya (दोरेया) - the sea

dorga (दोरगा) - a daroga (police officer)

doṛi (दोड़ि) - a merry-go-round or ferris wheel such as are found at fairs (the form *duṛi* is more common); used in stories for *koṛo-koṛiya*, a palanquin

dorkar (दोरकर) - necessary; necessity; pass. - to be necessary

dorkas (दोरकास) - an application, a petition, esp. in a legal sense

****dorkas sakam*** - a petition paper

doṛo: (दोड़ो:) - to nod assent

****doṛo:-beṭo:*** - of one dozing off while sitting, for the head to bob up and down

ḍoro-ḍongi (डोरो–डोंगि) - an alternate form of *ḍoro-ḍungi*, q.v.

doro-doro (दोरो–दोरो) - an exclamation used to incite a dog to e.g. run after someone or some animal

ḍoro-ḍungi (डोरो–डुगि) - a wooden obstacle placed around the necks of cattle to accustom them to the yoke; a piece of wood suspended by a rope from the neck of cattle to prevent them from moving fast or far away

dorom (दोरोम) - see *dhorom* and related words

dorom (दोरोम) - used in prayers in the phrase *gitil-tanakir da:ge doromēte* apparently referring to a place where much water gathers (exact meaning not known)

dorom duwar (दोरोम दुवर) - a place in the jungles near Petapiti where *dēwas* go to learn their trade. They call upon the spirits of this place to help them

doroṅ-doroṅ (दोरोङ–दोरोङ) - a buzzing sound, e.g. that made by a swarm of flies

dōs, dōso (दो'स, दो'सो) - guilt; to accuse

dosi (दोसि) - guilty; to declare guilty; to accuse

****dosi sab*** - to declare guilty, to accuse

dōsi (दो'सि) - thirty

dosora (दोसोरा) ***porob*** - the dashara feast of the Hindus

****dosora chanḍu:*** - the time of the *dosora porob*, late September and early October

dostur (दोस्तुर) - custom; tradition

ḍowaṅ (डोवङ) - a level section in a jungle above a ravine and between hills

ḍowaṅ (डोवङ) - of flood water, to knock out a section of an embankment

doya (दोया) - the back

****doya dabi*** - the shoulder blade (also merely *dabi*)

****doya kunḍam*** - behind the back; to put something behind the back; to reject

****doyapā hora*** - from behind

****doyare, doyate*** - in back of (Les. 40)

doyen (दोयेन) - uselessly; in vain; regretably (used as adverb in form *doyente* or merely *doyen*)

du: (दु:) - to pull (e.g. a piece of wood) from a fire (opposite to *uskur*)

dub (दुब) - to sit; to settle down (e.g. mud stirred up in water); to study with a *guru* (e.g. *en guruta: chelako dubakana*, 'disciples are learning with the guru'); of a silkworm, to remain still and fasting before shedding its skin; to make sit e.g. for a panchayat; to set something down, (e.g. as in the expression *gōṭo dub*, q.v.); to fix an arrow in the bowstring ready to shoot (with *sar* as object); with *singi* or *chanḍu:* (expressed or understood) as object and with no subject expressed in expressions such as *dubıyako, dubta:iyako, dubaka:iyako* - 'to form a halo around the sun or moon' (as though spirits are sitting around the sun or moon holding a panchayat); the passive form *dubo:* is sometimes used with the meaning 'be seated' when the act of sitting is less from one's own volition, e.g. the action of a silkworm fasting before shedding its skin. Also the term *dubo:kabu* 'let us be seated' is sometimes used by those familiar with Hindi

****dub-ādu*** - to sit in some lower position

****dub-angara*** - to sit or to set something down in the evening to

remain there until the morning

****dub-bār*** - to sit in great numbers at the same time; of silkworms, to fast in great numbers at the same time

****dub-biṇḍu*** - to sit squatting (with one's legs crossed)

****dub-biyur*** - to sit around e.g. a fire

****dub-chenṭa*** - to harass by sitting, (e.g. to harass a *nage bonga* by sitting on a rock under which the spirit dwells)

****dub donḍa bō:*** - to sit quietly

****dub-donḍochol*** - to sit with the chin jutting out

****dub eṛa:*** - to sit idly

****dub-gōm*** - to sit keeping someone company

****dub hapa*** - to sit still; this can be used in figur. sense meaning to not speak up or not take action (e.g. when one should do so)

****dub-hopor*** - to sit near to

****dub-horo*** - to guard by sitting close

****dub-jiraw*** - to sit and get some rest

****dub-rubu-rubu*** - to sit bent over

****dub-sakū*** - to fall (collapse) in a sitting position; to push someone so that he falls in a sitting position

****dub-sangi*** - to swell the number of those sitting by joining them

****dub-sereṅ*** - a place in the hill near Karlajuri village where a large stone is set

****dub-tagul*** - to fall in a sitting position (from a less distance than *dub-taṛagur* would imply)

****dub-takir*** - to sit down quivering (i.e. sit on a very fluffy or elastic material so that one continues to quiver for a while)

****dub-tape:*** - to sit on the ground (N.B. to squat is *dub-biṇḍu*)

****dub-taṛagur*** - to fall in a sitting position causing pain in the back

****dub-tenḍer*** - to support someone in a sitting position by giving him something to lean on, e.g. the one supporting him; refl. - to support oneself in a sitting position by leaning against something

****dub-tumuṛu*** - to sit quietly

****dub-umbul*** - to move into the house e.g. of a widow, to help look after the culivation, etc. (as a relative often does)

****dub-uṇḍi*** - to sit in large numbers, e.g. bees on flowers

****dub-ura*** - to sit again; to remain stunted or retarded, e.g. rice stalks which do not grow properly because surrouded by tall weeds

ḍub (डुब) - to knock one's head against something

ḍuba (डुबा) - an aluminium bowl, bigger than a *gina* but smaller than a *bela*

ḍubaṅ-ḍubaṅ (डुबङ–डुबङ) - the sound of a *dama* drum beat

ḍubaw (डुबाव) - to sink (Hindi - ḍubana), used esp. in figurative sense with *nutum*, of one's name, to be ruined; to be disgraced

dubi (दुबि) - a dungheap, compost

****dubi ankai*** - a chicken (so referred to in some prayers, literally 'a compost - heap hooked - pole' referring to the action of a chicken probing in a dungheap with its beak)

****dubi chidu*** - an insect. white in colour about 2-3 inches long, about as thick as a man's small finger and found in dungheaps

****dubi tasaḍ*** - Couch Grass, Cynodon dactylon, Gramineae, B.139/14, H.139/20/1

ḍubsu (डुबसु) - round

ḍubu (ᱰᱩᱵᱩ) - of birds, flying ants, etc., for the wings to start to form (used in forms *ḍubuwakana, ḍubuṭṭya*)

ḍubui (ᱰᱩᱵᱩᱤ) - the buttocks; the base of vessels such as a *chaṭu, muta*, etc.

***ḍubui kuṛusur** - the region around the base of the spine

***ḍubui muṭi** - of men, the region around the base of the spine; of birds, chickens, etc. the posterior where the tail feathers protrude

ḍubui: (ᱰᱩᱵᱩᱤᱳ) - to make sink into water; pass. - to sink down into water (cf. *mūi:* - to sink into some other soft material, e.g. mud); of the sun, to set

***ḍubui:-goe:** - to kill by making sink under water; pass. -to die by sinking under water

ḍubul (ᱰᱩᱵᱩᱞ) - a word imitative of the sound made by beating a *dama* drum (also *ḍubuṅ-ḍubuṅ*)

ḍubuṅ-ḍubuṅ (ᱰᱩᱵᱩᱝ–ᱰᱩᱵᱩᱝ) - the sound of drums, esp. of the *dama*

ḍuḍḍa (ᱰᱩᱰᱰᱟ) - meaning uncertain, perhaps 'very small,dwarfish' used in a story as adj. with *hisir* (garland) (cf. Santali *ḍuḍa, ḍuḍga*, Mundari *ḍudka* all meaning 'very small')

ḍuḍ-ḍuḍ (ᱰᱩᱰ–ᱰᱩᱰ) - the rising of heavy smoke, e.g. from a train engine; of the head, to throb with a high fever; to feel a spinning sensation, e.g. when suddenly getting up; of rain, to descent in very light drops (resembling smoke), used with *-tan* and the verb *gama*, e.g. *ḍuḍ-ḍuḍtane: gamaetana*; loose dust-like particles, e.g. of chaff after threshing

ḍuḍi (ᱰᱩᱰᱤ) - a small culvert or a hollow log used to pass water through (e.g. an embankment) from one field to another

dudlum, dudulum (ᱫᱩᱫᱞᱩᱢ, ᱫᱩᱫᱩᱞᱩᱢ) - a pigeon

dudmul, dudumul (ᱫᱩᱫᱢᱩᱞ, ᱫᱩᱫᱩᱢᱩᱞ) - an alternate spelling of *dudlum*, 'pigeon'

ḍuḍri (ᱰᱩᱰᱽᱨᱤ) ***jō*** - the fruit of a tree which when crushed and mixed with water lathers and is used for soap; Gardenia turgida, Roxb., Rubiaceae, E.M., B.77/8, H.77/12/1

dū-dū (ᱫᱪ–ᱫᱪ) - of much smoke, to arise (cf. *da: dū-dū*, steam); *dū-dū(tan)* - of numerous flying ants, etc., to come out at the same time (with verb *ō:l*)

dū-dū (ᱫᱪ–ᱫᱪ) - small green flying insects which attack the stalks of growing grains in great number about late Aug. or Sept.

ḍuḍu (ᱰᱩᱰᱩ) - to be clothed scantily around the waist with e.g. a *gamcha* (more than a *botoe:*)

***ḍuḍu botoe:** - a loin cloth and something around the waist

dudu bachara (ᱫᱩᱫᱩ ᱵᱪᱟᱨᱟ) - a white worm, said to be very small (one-half inch) and thin (threadlike), smaller than a *bachara*, q.v., said to come out of the feet of men and in their stool

dudugar (ᱫᱩᱫᱩᱜᱟᱨ) - a cloud of dust

dudumui (ᱫᱩᱫᱩᱢᱩᱤ) ***dumbu*** - a weed found in rice fields

ḍuḍuru (ᱰᱩᱰᱩᱨᱩ) - the hollow of a large tree

ḍuguran (ᱰᱩᱜᱩᱨᱚᱱ) - running as in *ḍugur-ḍugur* (an adjectival form)

ḍugur-ḍugur (ᱰᱩᱜᱩᱨ–ᱰᱩᱜᱩᱨ) - the way of running of the quail (*ḍur*); to run this way, e.g. of small children running quickly with small steps

dūi: (ᱫᱪᱤᱳ) - to slant or tilt to the side, e.g. of a vessel slanting at an angle

***dūi: singi** - about 1:00 P.M. (when the sun starts to slant from being directly above)

ḍui:-ḍui:(tan) (ᱰᱩᱤᱳ–ᱰᱩᱤᱳ) - having a bloated stomach (with verbs such as *bɪ, ḍui:-ḍui:tane: bɪyakana*, 'his stomach is full and bloated')

ḍuir (ᱰᱩᱤᱨ) - to copulate, fornicate (*mage kaji*)

ḍūiya (ᱰᱪᱤᱭᱟ) ***lāi:*** - the large stomach of a small child

duki (ᱫᱩᱠᱤ) - used in term *duki hon* as poetic parallel to *porja hon*, and to *randi hon*, probably from Hindi and meaning afflicted, suffering

ḍuki (ᱰᱩᱠᱤ) - to urinate; urine

***ḍuki-oyoḍ** - to experience a partial digestion by urinating (e.g. a baby, who then wants more of the mother's milk)

***ḍuki parom** - to urinate in one's clothes

***ḍuki-topa** - poetic parallel of *ii:-topa*, q.v.

***ḍuki usi:** - to feel the urge to urinate

duku (ᱫᱩᱠᱩ) - suffering; grief; to suffer (Les. 26)

***duku balai** - to relieve (assuage) some suffering or grief

***duku disum maraṅ bonga** - a name sometimes given to *maraṅ bonga*. See also *dupub disum maraṅ bonga*

***duku-ichi** - to cause suffering (to someone)

***duku-sasati** - persecution; to persecute, inflict suffering

***duku-suku** - suffering and joy; the expression *duku-sukute* means the same as *baḍ dukute*, 'with much difficulty'

ḍuku-ḍuku (ᱰᱩᱠᱩ–ᱰᱩᱠᱩ) - of a bird, to sit somewhat raised from the ground with the head tucked in

ḍukuila: (ᱰᱩᱠᱩᱤᱞᱳ) - a term used in the *keya ader* ceremony when inquiring whether the *rowa* of the dead person has yet entered the *adiṅ*

ḍukur-pukur (ᱰᱩᱠᱩᱨ–ᱯᱩᱠᱩᱨ) - to be anxious with concern or fear

dul (ᱫᱩᱞ) - to pour (liquids, grains, loose earth, etc.); to pour fish out of e.g. a *kumbaḍ* into one's *ṭunki*; as an adjective - made of cast iron (e.g. *dul gaenta, dul kuḍlam* and *dul pāl*); (see also separate entry *dul(ken)*)

***dul-ādu** - to pour (something) down

***dul-āṛi** - to make an embankment by pouring (heaping up) soil

***dul-bolo** - to pour more into a previous amount

***dul-buru** - to pour (e.g. some grain) in high heaps

***dul da:** - a waterfall

***dulentan da:** - a waterfall

***dul-hunḍi** - to pour together or into a heap

***dul-jɪḍ** - to keep alive by pouring (e.g. water upon some growing plants, etc.)

***dul-lobo:** - to pour a liquid into a thick mass so that particles of the mass float about in the liquid

***dul-lum** - to make wet by pouring some liquid

***dul-muyu** - a calf-shaped statue made of cast metal

***dul-omon** - to make sprout by watering

***dul-oṛan** - to bathe by pouring water on oneself (refl. form)

***dul-pair** - to pour a liquid causing it to overflow (as is done in the *ote ili* feast)

***dul pāl** - a plough-share made of cast iron or cast steel (rather than by a local *kamar* forging together pieces of iron)

dul-pere: - to pour full
dul-pura - to pour in all receptacles
dul-sare: - to pour keeping some back
dul-soman - to pour and level off (e.g. the floor of a house)
dul-sunum - another name given to the *diri-ten-topa* ceremony of putting a stone over a grave. Oil is poured on the stone as part of the rite. (This ceremony is called *jagen* in the Bhoya area)
dul-ura - to pour again (with *āṛi*, 'embankment', as obj. this would mean to repair by filling in fresh mud)
dul(ken) (दुल) - to make the loud sound of beating something heavily (e.g. a *bandi*) (with verb *tam*, etc.)
dul-dul(tan) - the same of a repeated action
ḍū:l (ड़ूल) - dust; to be covered with dust (more common form is *ḍuliḍ*)
dūl (दूल) - to shake somewhat; to waver
ḍūl (ड़ूल) - round
ḍula (ड़ुला) - poetic parallel for *bale:*, 'an infant'
dulaṛ (दुलड़) - love; to love
dulaṛ-darom - to welcome with love (someone coming)
dulaṛ-mān - loving respect/ reverence
dulbi: (दुलबि) ***oe*** - a sandpiper (bird), also called *ke: dulbi:*; some divide this into two types, 1) the *da:* or *gaṛa dulbi:*, perhaps the Wood or Spotted Sandpiper, and 2) *pī dulbi:*, the Common Sandpiper
ḍul-ḍul (ड़ुल–ड़ुल) - to swell up (cf. also *ḍil-ḍil* which is more common)
ḍule-ḍule (ड़ुले–ड़ुले) - used in prayers and songs of rice grains, apparently means to be well formed, well rounded out
ḍulgi, ḍulgi: (ड़ुलगि, ड़ुलगि:) - a leaf folded up on one side with a *chari:* or merely held by the hand (N.B. a *pū:* is folded and *chari:* fixed on both sides); to shape a leaf into a *ḍulgi*; to drink from one cupped hand
ḍuliḍ (ड़ुलिड़) - dust; pass. - to be covered with dust
ḍuliḍ-dudugar - a cloud of dust
ḍuliḍ-porponḍe - to cover with dust; covered with dust
ḍuliḍ-ṭope - to cover thickly with dust (see *ṭope(tan)*)
ḍuliya (ड़ुलिया) - used in prayers parallel with *ḍom*, or used in the compound term *ḍom-ḍuliyako* to refer to Doms and such other people who live by selling fish and skins, and on beating drums and blowing trumpets at festivals
ḍulki (ड़ुलकि) - a small drum beaten on the side with sticks or bamboo strips (not used much by Hos)
dului(leka) (दुलुइ) - of smoke, dust, etc. to come up thickly (with verbs *sib, mo:*, etc.)
dului-dului(tan) - the same of a prolonged or repeated action
dului-lopoñ - to cause dust to come up thickly (e.g. many people walking along a dirt road or dancing on a dirt *akaṛa*); a *-tan* affix is sometimes used e.g. *dului-lopoñtanko susuntana.* Pass. - of dust to come up thickly
dului-lusui - of birds or hairy animals, to dance with wings or hair flying around; *cf. tungui-lusui* of jackals dancing with tail flying
dūm (दूम) - to sleep; sometimes used as poetic parallel with ***hām***, an old man, to become an old man; a dead ancestor

dūm-meḍ - of the eyes, to feel heavy with sleep (also *meḍ-dūm*, Les. 26)
dūm hōko - poetic parallel with *hām hōko*, the dead ancestors of a family
dumañ (दुमङ) - a hand drum beaten on both ends
dumañ-badi - the leather strips on the side of a *dumañ*
ḍumañ (ड़ुमङ) - to make in the form of a ball; to cluster or lump together
ḍumañ ata - puffed rice prepared with *gūṛu* in the form of a ball
mi ḍumañ - a round lump of something (e.g. moist soil) about the size of a hockey ball or smaller (e.g. the ball of dung rolled by the *guri: uru*)
ḍumba: (ड़ुम्ब:) - close or clustered together, e.g. rice spread out on a mat, or many flowers growing together; refl. -to huddle close together
ḍumba:-ḍumba: - of flowers, etc., many clustered close together
dumbu (दुम्बु) - any kind of grass or weed; pass. verb - of grass or weeds, to grow
dumbu-eṛa: - to take out weeds; to weed out (a field)
dumbu-eṛa: chanḍu: - the month when the weeding of the main paddy crop is done (late July into August)
dumbu jañ - a small seed or fruit of some grass (such as would be carried off by an ant as food)
dumbu-tasaḍ - a collective noun for grasses and weeds
dumbu-topa - of weeds, to 'bury' e.g. padddy plants (i.e. to grow higher than them cutting off sunlight,etc.)
ḍumburi (ड़ुम्बुरि) - a term used as poetic parallel with *ḍi* (q.v.) having the same meaning
ḍumchañ (ड़ुमचङ) - sturdy (well formed and filled out, well rounded out) and of medium size (used of cattle, fruit, rice bundles, the human nose, etc)
ḍum-ḍum (ड़ुम–ड़ुम) - to crouch or huddle up in a sitting position, e.g because of extreme cold
ḍum-ḍumakan ḍum-ḍumakan - the sound of beating a *ḍulki* drum
ḍumḍuri: (ड़ुमड़ुरि:) - very small and globular
ḍumkui: (ड़ुमकुइ:) - somewhat short or small and well rounded or filled out (used of fruit, cattle and the human nose)
ḍumsu-ḍumba: (ड़ुमसु–ड़ुम्ब:) - of flowers etc., to be grouped together in big clusters
dumur (दुमुर) - a bee (smaller than *nili* or *tumbuli* but bigger than *hurum suku*)
dumur bō: - crinkly hair
dumur bō: da: - honey of the *dumur* bee
dumur kuiḍ - a kind of jungle eagle or kite that eats dumur bees, perhaps the Crested Honey Buzzard
dumur rasi - honey of the *dumur* bee
dunā (दुना) - times
duṇa (दुण) - the rosin (*jayer*) of the sal tree which is used for incense and also for making birdlime
duṇa-dūp - incense made from the above
duṇḍa: (दुंड:) - of the level of water, to subside; also sometimes used for *jom-duṇḍa:*, q.v.
duṇḍa:-ādu - same as *duṇḍa:*, q.v.
duṇḍiḍ (दुंडिड़) - a herb, about 2-3 ft. high with a reddish (*jenga*) stem and leaves like those of the *sasañ* plant. The tubers (*daka*) of its roots are used for medicine

dundu (दुंदु) - a big owl
dunḍu: (दुंडु) - same as *dunḍu: da:*
****dunḍu: da:*** - water in which rice has been cooked
dunḍu (दुंडु) ***biń*** - a watersnake (also called *da: dunḍu: biń*)
dunḍuchu: (दुंडुचुः) ***ā:*** - a particular edible herb found in the jungle and not eaten until after the *hero:* feast
ḍunḍuliyaḍ (डुंडुलियड्) - a dragon fly (heard in the Buru Tonto area. Around Chaibasa *berbenḍoṅ* is used for this)
dun-dun (दुन–दुन) - a sensation of great fear, e.g. when alone in a deserted place at night
ḍuń-ḍuń-ḍuń-ḍuń - (डुञ–डुञ..) - a word imitative of the sound produced by beating a *ḍulki* drum
dundura (दुंदुरा) - to talk in one's sleep or when delirious
ḍunga (डुंगा) - to suspend by means of a rope, etc.; to hang on (to e.g. a suspended rope, a branch, etc.) with the hands or claws (compare *jumaṅ* 'to cling with the feet' e.g. a flying-fox or caterpillar)
****ḍunga-ādu*** - to lower suspended by a rope, etc.
****ḍunga-inuṅ*** - of monkeys, to playfully swing from branch to branch suspended by the arms
****ḍunga-rakab*** - to climb up hanging by the hands
****ḍunga-unḍi*** - to suspend many (of some given object) by a rope, etc.
ḍunga (डुंगा) ***hesa:*** - a tree of the same family (Ficus) as that of the *hesa:* tree and found often on steep sloping river banks
ḍungi (डुंगि) - a weaver's shuttle
dungui: (दुंगुइ:) - short (in stature; of a short line of dancers, etc.)
ḍunkal (डुंकल) ***oe*** - a bird also called *kunkal oe*, the Redstart
dunkā:r (दुंका':र) - used parallel to *hankā:r* with the same meaning or in the compound *hankā:r-dunkā:r* (see *hankā:r*)
ḍunṭu. dunṭu (डुंटु . दुंटु) - a stump of a felled tree (also *ḍuṭu, duṭu*)
dunub (दुनुब) - a meeting; to hold a meeting (verbal noun of *dub*, 'to sit')
****dunub owa:*** - a meeting house
dunūb (दुनूब) - the base or foundation of some object, e.g. of a building, a *bandi*; the base of a vessel such as a *chaṭu* or a *maṭiya* (for this *dubui* is also used); the bed of the sea; pass. - to be firmly founded or settled
dunuwa (दुनुवा) - to do for a second time
****dunuwa-ura*** - same as *dunuwa*
dupil (दुपिल) - to carry on the head
****dupil eṛa:*** - to carry something away on the head; to expel a malign spirit (e.g. a *dinḍa churdu bonga*) by carrying on the head (this is done by a man if the spirit has possessed a man, by a woman if the spirit has possessed a woman)
****dupil genḍa*** - a shell-carrying snail
****dupil-hoba*** - to carry all that is required on the head (e.g. water, rice beer --)
****dupil-ō:l*** - to carry out (e.g. of a house) on the head
****dupil-unḍi*** - to gather together by carrying on the head (e.g. a sufficient amount of water for many people who will come for a feast)
****mi dupil*** - as much as one takes in one trip carrying on the head
dupub (दुपुब) - to seat one another, e.g. on one another's cycles (recip. of *dub*)
****dupub disum maraṅ bonga*** - an alternate and according to some

the original and proper name for *duku disum maraṅ bonga* (here *dupub* would be understood in the sense of *dunūb*, 'a base or foundation')
dupuir (दुपुइर)- to copulate (recip. of *duir*) (*mage kaji*)
dupuraṅ (दुपुरङ) - to reply to one song with another (recip. of *duraṅ*). This is different from *tela* (*tepela*) *duraṅ* which would mean to repeat the same stanza which others have just sung
dupuru (दुपुरु) - to be very weak and the body cold because of sickness
dur(ken) (दुर) - the sound of a person or a heavy object plunging into deep water
dūr (दूर) - to remove to a distance (from Hindi, used in prayers parallel to *atom*)
ḍur (डुर) - the Common or Bluelegged Bustard-Quail
****ḍur-ḍur*** - the sound made by the *ḍur* bird
ḍur (डुर) ***kula*** - a small leopard or wild cat which eats chickens and is said to bite men about the knee level
dūṛa (दुंडा) - same as ***duṇa***, q.v.
duraṅ (दुरङ) - a song; to sing
****duraṅ-eṛa:*** - to sing out, i.e. to drive out (e.g. an *ā-daṭa bonga*) by singing
****duraṅ-ō:l*** - same as *duraṅ-eṛa:*, q.v.
durda (दुरदा) - affixed to pronouns to indicate the one we have been looking for, e.g. *ini: durda*
dur-dur (दुर–दुर) - a waterfall
ḍūri: (डूरि:) - round
ḍuri (डुरि) ***jaṅ*** - the hip bone
ḍu:ri (डु:रि) ***jō*** - another form of *ḍuḍri jō*, q.v.
duṛi (दुड़ि) - a merry-go-round or ferris wheel such as are found at fairs (the form *doṛi* is also used)
dūṛiya (दुड़िया) (***ārā***) - silkworm breeding of the first yearly cycle (from about early July until mid-August). The silkworm emerges quicker from the cocoon and forms a less developed cocoon than that of the longer cycle (called *maraṅ āṛa*); to breed silkworms of the first cycle
dursu (दुरसु) - to aim e.g. a bow and arrow (compare *chunḍul*, 'to aim a long straight object' such as a gun); to aim at; *dursuge toṛe* means 'to shoot straight' at the target
****mi dursu*** - in a straight line
duṛub (दुड़ुब) - sometimes used in songs for *dub*, 'to sit'
durumusu (दुरुमुसु) - a feeling of sickness coming on, used in such expressions as '*durumusuńtana*', '*durumusū:tanaṅ* ', '*durumusugeń adaetana*'. (*riyam-ropoe:* and *hasu-hasu* have the same meaning)
dūs (दूस) - the iron axle in a cart wheel, also called *niga*
dusman, dushman (दुसमन, दुश्मन) - an enemy
dūt, dūtu (दूत, दूतु) - a legate, ambassador, angel
duta (दुता) ***bisiri*** - a big hawk (falcon); smaller than this is the *ṭēṛa bisiri*
dutam (दुतम) - to intercede; a go-between
****dutam karji*** - a matchmaker
duti (दुति) - a 'dhoti' esp. as worn by non-adibasis (a village type 'dhoti' would be called *pinda*)
ḍuṭu, duṭu (डुटु , दुटु) - the stump of a felled tree (also *ḍunṭu, dunṭu*)
dūwā (दुंवा') - times (also *dunā*)
duwar (दुवर) - a door; a doorway; to make a door; to face a door in a certain direction

***duwar-darom** - to make the door face (a certain direction)
***duwar-duwar** - from door to door
***duwar hari maraṅ bonga** - a hunting spirit (*sangar bonga*) said by some to be a servant spirit to *maraṅ bonga*
***ḍūya** (डुंया) - of the stomach of an adult or child, to be big

E

ē (ए) - an exclamation sometimes used preceding a vocative, and sometimes used affixed to a word as given under *hāi(:)*, q.v.
ē (एं) - lac (usually in the plural *ēko*); the lac insect; an insect which attacks the soft matter (*tumul*) inside the stems of the paddy plant (stem borer?)
-eḍ (एड़) - affixed to participial forms to indicate an action having been done (same as *-te* or *-chi* , Les.34)
edel (एदेल) ***daru*** - the Red Silkcotton tree, Bombax malabaricum, DC., Malvaceae, B.26/3, H.26/12/1
****edel sanga*** - the tapioca plant, Manihot utilissima, Pohl., Euphorbiaceae, B.29/26, H.29/3/2 (its leaves resemble those of the *edel daru*)
eḍka, eḍkan (एड़का, एड़कन) - bad; pass. - to become bad; of pain, cold, etc. - very much
****eḍka-ichi*** - to make bad; to spoil something; to corrupt someone
****eḍka nelo:*** - to be ugly
****eḍka sowana*** - to have a bad odour; to smell bad
eḍlekan (एड़लेकन) - very bad(ly); (same as *eḍkalekan*)
ēe:(ken) (एएः) - an exclamation of distress; to make such an exclamation (with verbs of falling, etc. e.g. *ēe:kene: gureyana*)
ēe: (एएः) - to extinguish a fire or a light; to erase; to make an end to; (pass. - *ēyo:*); of language, indistinct; to speak indistinctly; with *meḍ*, to dazzle or temporarily blind (due to some bright light, etc.)
****ēe:-eṛa:*** - to wipe out
ega (एगा) - yes (with the polite enclitic *-ga*. This would imply a word *e* for 'yes', however *e* along is never used but *eya*)
egen-egen (एगेन–एगेन) - to feel the heat emanating from a fire; to have a burning fever
eka (एका) - to exclude, pass over (when giving, etc.); to disregard, e.g. *aya: kajiń ekakeḍa*, 'I disregarded his words'
eka-jaki (एका–जकि) - of small children just learning to walk, to run with the legs apart taking small steps
ekdom (एकदोम) - at once (from Hindi 'ekdam', not often heard)
ekela (एकेला) - to sway, shake e.g. when dancing, in joy, etc. (not from cold or fear for which there are other words)
ela (एला) - an exclamation inviting someone to come (dual *elaṅ*, pl. *elabu*)
****elaṅ-dolaṅ(tan)*** - to ask one another to share in one's activities (saying *elaṅ, dolaṅ*)
elaṅ (एलङ) - to feel the heat of a fire (Les. 26)
em (एम) - to give; to put; to give as an offering (to a spirit)
****em-bema*** - to be unable to recollect where one has put something

****em-bi*** - to give someone enough to eat to fill his stomach
****em-biyur*** - to give or put around (e.g. to various people sitting around)
****em-bugin*** - to give properly (to give with proper respect); to cure by giving
****em-chal*** - to pass along from one to another; to give something through a series of intermediaries
****em-chal manḍi*** - rice cooked by another (not by oneself) and then passed on
****em-cheḍ*** - hospitality
****em-choṭe:*** - to almost but not quite give (Les. 27)
****em-chuṛu-chuṛu*** - to put something in a heap progressively becoming smaller toward the top
****em-darom*** - to give to one upon his arrival, e.g. water for him to wash his feet; to oppose (e.g. something from falling) by putting something; to put facing something (recip. - *epem-daparom* 'to put facing each-other')
****em-eṛa:*** - to give away e.g. something not much valued; to put something down and leave it there
****em-goe:*** - to kill by giving (e.g. poison)
****em-hapa*** - to put and leave it there
****em-hita*** - to put aside as seeds
****em-iḍ*** - to continue to give; to keep on giving
****em-jar*** - to amuse by giving
****em-jom*** - to give to one's advantage, e.g. when one hopes to get something in return (*jom* here is a reflexive usage and not with the meaning 'eat')
****em-keseḍ*** - to put in such a way as to shut in or block off
****em-koṭoṅ*** - to put in order to prevent someone from passing
****em-kul*** - to give by sending through someone
****em-labu:*** - to entice or win over by giving something (also *em-luba:*)
****em-lekā*** - to give or put experimentally (to see what will happen)
****em-luba:*** - same as *em-labu:*, q.v.
****em-misa*** - to share with
****em-nam*** - to finish off by giving (= *em-chaba*)
****em-ō:l*** - to give enabling someone to go out (e.g. to give someone his meal so that he can go out to work)
****em-oṇḍo:*** - to give more; to give again
****em-pura*** - to give fully (as much as can be given)
****em-renā*** - to absolutely give
****em-sagom*** - to place in an orderly way
****em-siḍ*** - to kill off a family (cf. *goe:-siḍ*) by giving e.g. poison
****em-ten*** - to put something thereby weighing down
****em-unḍi*** - to store up
****em-ura*** - to give back; to return something to the one who gave it
eman (एमन) - et cetera, and so forth; (can be used as noun or verb); as verbal affix - to be quite likely, e.g. *huju:-emanako* - 'it is quite likely that they will come'
ēm-chūm (एंम–चूम) - of one sitting still, to move slightly from side to side (used in refl. form - *ēm-chūmen*)
en (एन) - that
****en dāraṅ*** - of that (period of) time, e.g. *en dāraṅ hōko* - 'men of that time'; in that place
en (एन) - to thresh (separate grains from a stalk). *en* can refer to any type of threshing, but is usually used

of threshing with the feet, for threshing by driving cattle *tār* is usually used, and for threshing by beating the sheaves against bamboo rods, *hāsa* is usually used

***en-kaṭa** - to thresh cleaning the stalks of grains (N.B. *kaṭa* here does not refer to feet, see 2nd meaning of *kaṭa*, also *jom-kaṭa*)

***ēn** (एंन) - to wake up

***mi ēn** - the first deep sleep (until one first awakes)

***ena** (एना) - that thing; sometimes used to indicate a question in the same way as *ente*, 'are we to conclude?', 'are you implying? (sometimes in a sarcastic way)

***ena lagiḍ** - therefore

***enamente** - therefore

***enaṅ** (एनङ) - only after; recently past (Les. 33); *am enaṅ* would mean 'prescisely you' (not someone else)

***enaṅ pāṅ** - a short time ago (within a few hours)

***enaṅa:** (एनाङः) - only after; must (Les. 33); the object (inanimate) of some time back (i.e. an object which we were discussing or dealing with a short time ago)

***enaṅai:** - the one (animate) of some time back (see *enaṅa:*)

***enate** (एनाते) - therefore

***enḍa:** (एडः) - to throw away, get rid of ; to trip and fall; to spill (*chakol-enḍa:*) (an alternate form of *eṛa:*, Les. 27)

***enḍa:-aḍ** - to miscarry (a foetus)

***enḍa: chaṭu** - a small *chaṭu*, usually a small sized *tunḍi* or a *tāngā:r*, in which the clothes of someone being purified after child-birth are boiled near the village spring, which *chaṭu* is then abandoned there

***enḍe** (एंडे) - big for its type, over-sized (sometimes used in the term *enḍelekana:*)

***enḍe-enḍe** - the same of many objects

***enḍel** (एंडेल) - to leave over at a meal or when gleaning (this word is restricted to these two uses, *sare:* is much more general); left over

***endo** (एन्दो) - an alternate form for *enredo*, 'if that is the case', 'in that case'

***endor** (एंदोर) - that distant

***endora** (एंदोरा) - that distant thing; that distant place

***ene:** (एने:) - an interjection calling attention to something at a distant, cf. *ne:* for something at hand; used before *enka* meaning in that (stressed) way

***enēḍ** (एनें'ड्) - not only that but; rather

***eneka** (एनेका) - an excluding, depriving, by-passing (verbal noun of *eka*)

***eneko** (एनेको) - those ones (animate), (a variant form of *enko*)

***enem** (एनेम) - a gift (verbal noun of *em* 'to give')

***eneṭe:** (एनेटः) - beginning (verbal noun of *eṭe:*, 'to begin')

***enēte** (एनें'ते) - after that

***eneto** (एनेतो) - teaching (verbal noun of *eto*, 'to teach')

***enga** (एगा) - mother; the female of a species (Les. 38); to mature, develop, become deeply enrooted e.g. a tuber (*daka*) from which new offshoots have come, the roots of certain grasses (*pūyal, chiru*, etc.) which have spread extensively, a wound which is long standing and from which perhaps other wounds have developed, an hereditary

disease which takes deep roots in a family

***enga-apukiń** - parents (for 'my parents', 'your parents' etc. see Les. 38)

***enga buṭa** - a deeply rooted stalk from which other stalks develop

***enga daka** - a tuber from which new offshoots develop

***enga daṛo** - the thumb (a term used in S. Kolhan)

***enga didi** - the Whitebacked or Bengal Vulture

***enga gaṇḍa** - the thumb

***enga hanar** - mother-in-law (usually called merely *hanar*, but *enga hanar* can be used to distinguish from e.g. *hatom-hanar*)

***enga-īyal** - a yellowish colour of chickens

***enga kaṭub** - the thumb (used in S. Kolhan)

***enga-saṇḍi** - man and wife; of animals, male and female

***enka** (एन्का) - like that, to do like that (short form of *enleka*); sometimes it means 'just like that' i.e. somehow or other, without proper preparation, etc.

***enka jōṅ** - so so (a little less than desired, but not too bad)

***enka-lagan** - to tire oneself out doing such a thing (refl. form)

***enkare** - in that case; if that is the case

***enkan** (एन्कन) - that kind of (adjectival usage)

***enkana:** (एन्कनः) - a thing of that kind; such a thing as that

***enko** (एन्को) - those ones, they (animate pl.)

***en lagiḍ** (एन लगिड्) - therefore

***enleka** (एन्लेका) - like that; to do like that

***enrecha** (एनरेचा) - it is only in that case, isn't it! (colloquial, difficult to translate = *en +re+cha*)

***enredo** (एनरेदो) - if that is the case; in that case

***enre enaṅ** (एनरे एनङ) - only then

***enreyō** (एनरेयों) - nevertheless

***ente** (एन्ते) - then; sometimes used to indicate a question (sometimes in a sarcastic way)

***epelaṅ** (एपेलङ) - to heat oneself in the sun, bask in the sun; (this is the recip. of *elaṅ*, 'to feel the heat of a fire' implying here a mutual inter-action between the subject and the sun)

***epeṛa-ipiṛi** (एपेडा–इपिड़ि) - of two parties who are at odds with one another, for each to leave off some work, etc., because the other doesn't do it

***eperate** (एपेराते) - his wife (Les. 38)

***epeseḍ** (एपेसेड्) - to check (block) one another (recip. of *eseḍ*); of hunters, to await ready to trap or kill an animal which others are driving in their direction (those so waiting are called *epeseḍre mena:ko* or merely *epeseḍko*), (*kepeseḍ* is also used for this)

***epeser** (एपेसेर) - counter claims of possession, esp. of land; a land dispute (recip. of *eser*)

***ēr** (एंर) - of woman, to put on a sari or *lāṅga*

***ēr-ō:len** - to go out wearing a sari or *lāṅga* (refl. form)

***era** (एरा) - wife; woman; to take a wife; *erān* - to have a wife

***era-jom** - to get oneself a wife (This is the refexive *jom*, not the root 'to eat')

***era-uru** - a doublet (jingle) for *era* in an abstract or general

connotation (not for a particular woman), e.g. as used in the expression *erān-uruwan*, 'to be in the married state' (of a man) (see also note under *uru*)

eṛa: (एड) - to throw out; to get rid of; to let slip from the hand; to trip and fall; verbal affix - out, away, utterly (Les. 27); (The recip. *epeṛa:* is used in the expression *manḍi chaṭu epeṛa:*, 'mutually get rid of the pot for cooking the family meal' on the occasion of the death of a close relative)

****eṛa:-bagē/bagiya*** - of food, enough to throw away

****eṛa:-misa*** - to throw out along with

eraṅ (एरङ) - to scold; a scolding

****eraṅ-chakaḍ*** - to pretend to scold

****eraṅ-darom*** - to meet (someone coming) with scolding

****eraṅ-koṭar*** - to scold; a scolding

****eraṅ-lagan*** - to exhaust oneself by scolding (refl. form)

****eraṅ-ō:l*** - to expel by scolding

erasiń (एरासिञ) - a kind of jungle creeper which is very sturdy and is often used as a rope, e.g. in fencing a garden; prob. Porana paniculata, Roxb., Convolvulaceae, B.96/24, H.96/7/1

****erasiń bayer*** - rope made from the *erasiń* creeper

ere (एरे) - an omen; to cause an omen; to show something as an omen (.e.g with *Siṅbonga* as subject)

****ere hasu*** - a sickness resulting from an inauspicious omen

****ere panḍiti*** - a person skilled in interpreting omens

ere (एरे) ***oe*** - a woodpecker

eṛegar (एड़ेगर) - to become emboldened; to become excited (of one ready to fight)

erel (एरेल) - to envy; envy; to feel resentment (e.g. of the wives of two brothers in a joint family) towards one who does not do his or her share of the work

****erel-eperel*** - a general term for envy and resentment (Les. 46)

erenga (एरेंगा) - irascible; bullying (means much the same as *paṭub*)

esa (एसा) - an emphtic exclamation

eseḍ (एसेड्) - to check, prevent (also *keseḍ*)

esekar, eskar (एसेकर, एसकर) - alone

esel (एसेल) - fair (in complexion)

****esel-berel*** - of a man or woman, fair complexioned and young

esel (एसेल) ***daru*** - an alternate form of *hesel daru*, q.v.

eser (एसेर) - to claim or take possession of (esp. land, but also other things); to appropriate

eskar - see *esekar*

esu (एसु) - very (the form *isu* is also used); used also in term *esu toraṅ* (see below)

****esu-esu*** - very many

****esu jati*** - very, very much indeed (more emphatic than *esu* used alone)

****esure enaṅ*** - after a long time (e.g. of many hours or days)

****esute*** - usually, generally, most of the time

****esu toraṅ*** - used in highly colloquial expressions to indicate that what one requests is out of the question and will not be granted, e.g. to a small child asking for money - *esu toraṅ amge poysa*, 'you want money, that is ridiculous'. Sometimes the same expression is used without *toraṅ*

eṭa: (एट:) - other; another thing (inanimate)

****eṭa:-eṭa:*** - various

****eṭa:i:, eṭa:ni:*** - another one (animate)

etaṅ (एतङ) - thin

****etaṅ-etaṅ*** - thinly spread (e.g. fertilizer); growing sparsely (i.e. not many to a given area)

-ēte (-ेते) - postposition - from, than (in comparisons); since, after (affixed to participial forms, Les. 33)

ete: (एते:) - an exclamation calling attention to some noise

eṭe: (एटे:) - a spark; to give off sparks, Pass. - of sparks, to fly (also *oṭe:*)

eṭe: (एटे:) - to begin (Les. 27); with dir. personal obj. - to make one begin to feel pain, etc. (something undesirable)

eṭeḍ (एटेड्) - a feeling of oppresion when one is overcrowded, enclosed in too much clothing, -in an over- crowded room, etc.; an oppressed feeling due to people with whom one can not get along

eṭeke: (एटेके:) - a kind of cactus tree (see also *sid daru*)

eteko (एतेको) - an exclamation used to call attention to multiple noises

eṭekoṭe (एटेकोटे) - a slight movement (squirm) of the body; to squirm or twitch slightly

eṭẽṭeyoḍ (एटेंटेयोड्) - the Redwattled Lapwing (a bird)

eto (एतो) - to teach; to know (e.g. a language); refl. - to learn (teach oneself); verbal affix - to be feasible, to be possible, e.g. *manḍi jakeḍ kako jom-etokeda*, 'they could not even eat their food' (occasionally when it is clear from the context *eto* is used with this meaning without a previous root. (N.B. This can take a transitive form (e.g. *etoetana* and in the past *etokeḍa*) in which case it translates possibility, e.g. 'he could not' , -- or it can take an intransitive form (e.g. *etō:tana*, in which the check is barely pronounced, and in the past *etoyana*) in which case it translates feasibility, e.g. 'it was not feasible for him' (because of certain obstacles, e.g. a lack of leisure)

****eto-chal*** - to pass on some teaching from one to another

****eto-dāra*** - to come having learned

****etowan-etowan*** - each one in the way that he knows (has learned)

etol (एतोल) - to go through the motions of doing something without actually doing it; to pretend to do something; to simulate an action

etom (एतोम) - right (as distinct from left)

****etom tī*** - the right hand (also called *jōm tī*)

etom (एतोम) - of one ploughing, to leave spaces between furrow

****etom-etom*** - the same (of a repeated action)

etowar (एतोवर) ***uḍ*** - a particular variety of edible mushrooms

eya (एया) - yes; to agree (Les. 36)

****eya-kē*** - to agree (*eya* + exclamation *kē*, q.v.)

eyaṅ (एयङ) - mother (vocative)

eyob (एयोब) - of some activity, to get into full swing

ēyoḍ-ēyoḍ(tan) (एंयोड्–एंयोड्) - the cry made by a frog, e.g. when caught by a snake (with verb *ra:*, etc.)

eyon (एयोन) - to get awake (more common form is *ēn*)

G

-ga (–गा) - an enclitic indicating respect (used more toward Chakradharpur and the North of the Ho country)

ga: (गः) - to sew (with thread and needle)

***ga:-jerkoḍ** - to sew torn clothes by pulling together (without putting patches)

gā (गां') - side shoots of paddy, bamboo, etc.; to produce side shoots; offspring; children (the form *gāṛa* is also used)

***gā-baran** - to divide off forming new offshoots (refl. form used in prayers)

***gā honko** - assistant spirits to *buru-bonga*

***gā-ō:l** - to produce side shoots

Gā (गां') - the village of Ajodhya near Chakradharpur

***gā porob** - an annual feast held in Ajodhya village

gabaw (गबाव) - to dye or change the colour of water e.g. with blood; of the colour of water to be so changed. (This word can also be used e.g. of soap changing the colour of water, however *ḍobo:* would be used of muddying water, e.g. to daze fish)

gabe (गबे) - of a wound, to become white with puss (infected)

gacha (गचा) - a small rounded-off flat object (e.g. a piece of tile) thrown in certain games, e.g. in *kacha:-kacha:* (hop-scotch) and *ḍobol-ḍobol* (in which first a *gacha* is thrown, and then someone tries to hit it with a *ḍobol*)

gachiya (गचिया) - to remove paddy seedlings from one place and put them in another where more are needed; (this is done with a small three pronged hoe, after reploughing. 'gachi' is the Hindi word for seedling)

gachiyaw (गचियव) - same as *gachiya*

gada (गदा) - a donkey, ass

gaḍeḍ (गदेड्) - the slimy alga found floating up from rocks in ponds during the monsoon; the colour of this (a dark bluish-green)

gadelaḍ (गदेलड्) - same as *gadolae:*

gadi (गदि) - a throne

gādi (गा'दि) - to pile up, heap up, e.g. wood

***gādi-pere:** - to heap up fully

gaḍi (गडि) - a ravine cut out by water (the form *gaḍiya* is also but less commonly used. See also *lōr, doṛa, ḍakuḍ*); used in prayers as poetical parallel with *siń* or *sūḍ* probably with the meaning here given

gaḍiya (गडिया) - same as *gaḍi*, q.v.

gadolae: (गदोलए:) - green slime found floating on top of stagnant bodies of water (also *gadelaḍ*)

gaḍra (गडरा) - a ram (around Chaibasa the form *goḍora* is more commonly used)

gaḍuru (गडुरु) ***putam*** - a big bluish jungle pigeon, the cry of which sounds like a deep moan, prob. the Blue Rock Pigeon

gaḍuwa (गडुवा) - a particular drum-beat and tune used for the *bā* feast (also called *jadur*, q.v.)

gaelaṅ-guiluṅ (गएलङ–गुइलुङ) - to move around slowly, to mope (used e.g. of a thief looking for his opening, or of a dog moping around)

gaenta (गंएता) - a pickaxe

gagara (गगारा) - a large brass pot sometimes found in the homes of the more wealthy

gagarsa: (गगरस:) - an acrid (bitterly pungent) sensation in the mouth caused by eating *hada:* or the like

gai (गइ) - a small monkey, the Rhesus Macaque

***gai dumbu, gaiko dumbu** - a name given to *kukuru dumbu* (q.v.) esp. by children who tie together many of these grasses (with long tufts resembling hairy caterpillars) to form a figure reminding one of a monkey. For a like reason this is also called *tuyu* (jackal) *dumbu*

***gaiko luṇḍi: daru** - a tree, probably another name for *sanḍab siń daru*, q.v. (H. gives 'gae-ka-lundi as the Hindi name for his)

***gai sane:** - a herb resembling *kuṛti*, but stretched out much more extensively, and giving smaller thinner pods (some places also called *buru kuṛti*) Prob. Atylosia scarabaeoides, Benth., Papilionaceae, H.53/36/4, B.53/11

gajar (गजर) - the carrot, Daucus carota, L. Umbelliferae, H.74/12/1, B.74/5

gajaṛa (गजाड़ा) - of a place, to be dirty. e.g. because of something rotting in a damp place, or because of excrement (also *jagaṛa*)

gā:l (गा':ल) - same as *gataḍ*, q.v.

gala (गला) - of the sound of one's voice, to be restricted and not clear, e.g. because of a sore throat

***gala ṭerka** - a variety of the *ṭerka* bird but making a more muted sound than the *ṭer-ṭer* sound made by the *ṭerka* bird

galaṅ (गलङ) - to plait, e.g. hair, mats

***galaṅ-binti** - a litany

***galaṅ-daṭob** - to plait compactly

***galaṅ-rotoḍ** - a plaited hair-knot

galaw (गलाव) - to dissolve (better Ho would be *leya*)

galmanḍe: (गलमंडे:) - to dirty something with one's dirty hands (used esp. of dirtying dishes)

galti (गलति) - a mistake; fault; to make a mistake; to commit a fault

gama (गमा) - rain; to rain (transitive in form and takes animate subject, i.e. *gamakeḍae:*, 'it rained')

***gama-ādu** - to rain down (upon) (used also in figurative sense of raining e.g. blessings upon someone)

***gama-beṭa** - of rain, to continue throughout the rainy season

***gama-gama** - in the rain (while rain continues), e.g. *gama-gamae: sentaḍa*, 'He walked in the rain'

***gama-jīyā** - to make moist by rain

***gama-lebe:** - to make soft by raining upon (e.g. a field)

***gama-lum** - of rain, to make wet; pass. - to become wet by rain

***gama-mulu:** - of rain, to come down heavily for some time (2-3 days) until the new moon (*mulu:*) has appeared (used with *chanḍu:* as object)

***gama-pura** - to rain throughout the year

***gama-reyā** - to make cool by raining

***gama-ṭo:** - of rain, to fall on (someone or something)

gama, gamae (गमा, गमाए) - poetic parallel for *disum*, country, used only in prayers and songs

gamā-gami (गमा'–गमी) - to be shy or feel shame; sometimes used with a *-tan* participial form and a verb 'to go' meaning 'to slink away out of shame'

gamā-gumū (गमा'–गूमू) - same as *gamā-gamī*

gamañ (गमञ) - a ticklish sensation; to feel a ticklish sensation (Les.26); used as poetic parallel with *giyu:* meaning 'to feel shyness or shame'

gamar-gumur (गमर–गुमुर) - of baby calves, to try to stand up esp. in order to drink the mother's milk; of baby mice, not yet able to see, to move around; of bigger mice or rats, to sniff around here and there esp. in search of food

gamcha (गमचा) - a cloth, e.g. such as is worn around the waist when bathing

gan (गन) - of something spoken, to be heeded

gañ (गङ) - to receive some internal injury without any external wound (e.g. from some blow)

gañ (गङ) - to echo (for which *gañ-ura* is usually used)

gañ-ura - to echo

gana (गना) - a sledge hammer

ganari (गनारि) - a small round net for catching fish (verbal noun of *gari*)

ganḍa (गंडा) - four; a unit of four (sometimes used in counting, e.g. cocoons, i.e. *gelbar ganḍa* = 48, *hisi ganḍa* = 80; to count by fours; used as poetic parallel to *leka*, 'to count'; a finger, a toe; as a measurement - one finger - the breadth of one finger

ganḍa hon - used in prayers parallel to *munḍa hon* possibly with the same meaning 'rich', but more probably with the meaning 'poor'. - (see *kantar hon*)

ganḍa-misa - poetic parallel to *leka-misa* in prayers, 'count among'

ganḍa songa - the space between two fingers

ganḍa talka - a paw

ganḍa uṭi - knuckles

mi ganḍa - when counting - a unit of four; as a measure of length -one finger, i.e. the breadth of one finger

gandhak (गंधक) - sulphur (Hindi)

gandhras (गंधरस) - frankincense (a kind of incense)

gaṇḍi (गंडि) - in an oblique line, as opposed to *muli* (in a straight line); either directly across (perpendicular to) or at an angle to something straight (*muli*); to place in an oblique line; to block by placing in an oblique line; refl. -to go off at an angle; to turn to the side (e.g. of a pig turning its head sidewards to bite); in some contexts *gaṇḍi* is used for horizontal and *muli* is used for vertical

gaṇḍi-eseḍ - to block, e.g. a road, by putting across

gaṇḍi-koṭoñ - same as *gaṇḍi-eseḍ*

gaṇḍi rutu - a flute into which one blows from the side (cf. *muli rutu* into which one blows directly from the end)

gaṇḍi sarai - paddy sheaves piled up on a horizontal line on the threshing floor (compare *binḍa sarai* - in a circular form)

gandorae (गंदोरए) - haze, smog

gaṇḍu (गंडु) - a stool (see also *banam gaṇḍu*)

gaṇḍu daṭa - jaw teeth esp. of cattle (see *tanagoe: daṭa* for the molars of men)

gaṇḍu janum - a prickly herb with prominent yellow flowers and prickly leaves with white veins, prob. Argemone mexicana, L., Papa-veraceae, B.8/1, H.8/2/1 (called also *mani janum* and *tayen daṭa janum*)

daru gaṇḍu - a wooden stool

machila gaṇḍu - a rope stool

gaṇḍuwa (गंडुआ) ***silib*** - a large *silib*, deer (for *gaṇḍuwa* Hoffman gives 'a buck')

ganga (गंगा) - the Ganges river, (referred to in prayers)

ganga-goya - the Ganges river (a term used in prayers)

gangai (गंगाइ) - maize or 'bajra' as follows:-

tepoe: gangai - maize (corn)

tilae gangai - bajra

gangai ata - pop-corn

gangai chari: - thin pins made from *tilae gangai* stalks, such as are used for sewing together leaf plates and cups; a thicker section of *tilae gangai* stalks (before being split into pins) such as is used to cut the umbilical cord after a birth

gangai kā: - someone who exerts great efforts to get something (as a crow (*kā:*) does to get *gangai*)

gangai siñ - the stalk of the *gangai* plant

gangai siñ chari: - same as *gangai chari:*. q.v.

gangara (गंगारा) - see *gangara rambā*

gangara rambā - a kind of *rambā* (a green gram) growing on a creeper, also called *goṛa rambā*. This usually has white seeds. Vigna catjang, Endl., var. typica. H.53/50/3, B.53/115

gangu (गंगु) - a kind of grasshopper, usually green in colour

gangu baṭa - same as *gangu*

gani (गनि) - a stone oil press (the ordinary village wooden oil press is called *janti*)

ganjae (गंजाए) - a substance grown in fields which when mixed with cigarettes (*pika*) and smoked has a drugging effect, hemp (Hindi - ganja)

ganji (गंजि) - a banyan (undershirt, 'T'-shirt); refl. - to put on a *ganji*

ganṭa (गंटा) - a bell, hour

ganṭa: (गंट) - a four cornered (at the mouth and base) basket (larger than a *topa:* and smaller than a *dala ganta:*)

gaṇṭ-gaṇṭko (गंट गंटको) - the joints e.g. of one's body (from Hindi, better Ho would be *konja-konjako*)

gaṇṭi (गंटि) - a small bell (e.g. of a cycle; for a big bell *ganṭa* is used)

gapa (गपा) - tomorrow

gapa-meyañ - a day or two from now

gāpae:-gūpui:(tan) (गा'पाए:–गूपुइ:) - of a dog, jackal, etc., to slink away with the tail tucked in between the legs; of a man, to try to conceal himself or slink away out of fear or shame (with verb *sen*, etc.)

gapaman (गपामन) - some days from now

gapater (गपातेर) - the day after (some day already referred to)

en gapater - the day after that

gapater-ichi - to put off to the following day; to procrastinate

gapatero:ge - until the third day (the same as *gapater jaked* or *apē mā jaked*)

gapui: (गपुइ:) - to tuck up, to hold up one's clothes e.g. when crossing a river

gār (गा'र) - to make lines, e.g. on a paper, into a piece of wood; to layout the compartments for the *punji* of a sacrifice; lines so made

gara (गरा) - a paste made of mud or cement for building purposes, mortar

gara-hasa - a mud-paste used for mortar in building

gaṛa (गड़ा) - a river; a ditch or trench e.g. for a foundation of a house or

for a grave (retaining its own meaning *gaṛa* is used in a prayer parallel to *āṛi*, 'an embankment')

***gaṛa baguti** - a water spirit, a helper spirit to the *nage* or *pāuṛi* spirit (another such helping water spirit is *gaṛa kachui*)

***gaṛa bongako** - spirits of the river (sometimes used in prayers parallel to *buru bongako*)

***gaṛa-doṛako** - a collective noun for rivers, ditches, etc.

***gaṛa dulbi: oe** - a variety of the *dulbi:* bird, see *da: dulbi:*

***gaṛa dundu** - a river owl. This is a big owl which stays near the river and eats frogs at night, probably the Brown Fish Owl

***gaṛa gena** - the sloping bank of a river

***gaṛa golanchi** - a shrub resembling but smaller than the *golanchi* tree and having medicinal usages

***gaṛa hā:sil** - a sharply sloping bank of a river

***gaṛa hatana:** - a large forest tree sometimes used for silkworm breeding. It has a smooth bark. The Arjun tree, Terminalia arjuna, W&A., Combretaceae, B.62/8, H.62/1/4

***gaṛa ikir** - a section of a river where the water is very deep

***gaṛa janum** - a particular thorn bush growing about one ft. high and found near steams or in places where water remains

***gaṛa kā:** - a Cormorant (bird); also called *da: kā:*. q.v.

***gaṛa kachui** - a river spirit (see also *gaṛa baguti*)

***gaṛa kaṭkom/kāṛob** - a large crab dwelling in rivers

***gaṛa kikir** - the Brownheaded Storkbill Kingfisher (bird)

***gaṛa ko:** - the Little Egret (bird), also called *chōṭeyaḍ ko:*

***gaṛa kuda** - a tree resembling the *kuda* (janum) tree, but smaller, and having bitter (*heben*) fruit. Eugenia heyneana, Wall., Myrtaceae. H.63/1/6, B.63/5

***gaṛa kum (kula)** - a very large tiger

***gaṛa kuṭi** - the land along side of a river

***gaṛa lōr** - a ravine in which water is running

***gaṛa sira:** - the White Wagtail (bird) also called *da: sira:*, cf. *sira:*

***gaṛa sisingi haku** - a fish, prob. the same as *sisingi haku*, q.v.

***gaṛa sur** - a thorny plant which is used for medicine, prob. Xylosma longifolium, Clos., Flacourtiaceae, B.14/5, H.14/3/1 This is one of many plants used , because of their odour, in divination to protect (*keseḍ*) a village or house from harmful action of spirits

gāṛa (गंड़ा) - side shoots, children (used esp. in prayers and songs, otherwise form *gā*, q.v., is more common); the expression *sona-gāṛa* is used as a collective noun for gold and other such precious metals

gaṛa-giṛi(tan) (गड़ा–गिड़ि) - the sound of many people, cattle, sheep, goats, etc. running (with verb *nir* or *saṛi*); the sound of many objects overturning, etc.

gaṛa-guṛu (गड़ा–गुड़ु) - a rumbling sound of thunder; a rumbling noise in the stomach; to make such a sound

garam (गराम) - used referring to *desauli* in prayers, e.g. in terms *hatu-garam* and *garam gaytiri* (from Hindi gram)

***garam gaytiri** - *desauli* spirits of various villages (a term used in prayers)

garaṅ, gāraṅ (गरङ, गा'रङ) - verbal affix - to one's heart's content, satisfyingly, satisfactorily (Les.27) *aṅa: owa:re garaṅ*, 'in my very house'; after *kā/ka garaṅ* ofter means 'very much', e.g. *ka garaṅe: jomkeḍa*, he ate very much. (*ka angal* is also used in this way)

gaṛar-guṛur (गड़र–गुड़ुर) - same as *gaṛa-guṛu*

garbinā (गरबिना') - pregnant (of animals)

garda-sondoro (गरदा–सोंदोरो) - puss (also *sondoro, mata*)

gārgūr(tan) (गा'रगूर) - to gape here and there (e.g. of a baby just learning to see). N.B. the form *gārgūrtīya* referring to a baby would mean that he has reached the stage where he starts to gape about looking at things

gari (गरि) - to rake together e.g. dirt into a heap; to scoop up together, e.g. fish into a net

***gari-buru** - to rake together into a large heap

***gari-soman** - to rake level

gari (गरि) - a small shed made for one watching silk-worm breeding (usually branches covered by thatch)

gaṛi (गड़ि) - a cart; the wheel of a cart; pass. verb - to be supplied with a cart

***gaṛi baṛa** - bus or train fare

***gaṛi buṭi** - the central part of a wooden wheel into which the spokes are fitted

***gaṛi paṭe** - a spoke of a wheel

***gaṛi satar** - the planks on the sides of a bullock cart and the poles supporting these

***mi gaṛi** - a cartful

gāṛi (गा'ड़ि) - a delay; to delay; to be late; to keep someone waiting (for), e.g. *kaṅ gāṛimeya*, 'I won't keep you waiting', *ḍiyaṅ kaṅ gaṛimeya*, 'I won't keep you waiting for rice-beer'; after a participial form with a *-kē* aspect marker means 'right after', e.g. *enae: emkē gāṛi*, 'right after he will put it'

***joka gāṛi chanab** - after a little while

***gāṛiyo:ge** - for some time

***garowa** - a cage

garuṇḍi (गरुंडि) - a prostrate and rooting much-branched herb with clusters of tiny white flowers, Alternanthera sessilis, Br., Amarantaceae, B.108/4, H.108/9/1

gaṛuru (गड़ुरु) ***putam*** - a big bluish jungle pigeon (around Chaibasa called *gaḍuru putam*, q.v.)

gaṛuwar (गड़ुवर) ***putam*** - same as *gaṛuru putam*

gasa-gasa (गसा–गसा) ***hoyo*** - a light breeze (also *gese-gese*)

gasar (गसर) - of leaves, fruit, grains, etc. when fully ripe, to fall to the ground; of loose teeth, one's hair, to fall out; of the *bā gitil* (afterbirth) to come out; of a porcupine, to shed its quills

***gasar-etaṅ** - of leaves on a tree, to be thinned out by falling (used in pass. form)

***gasar-nam** - used in prayes parallel to *jaṅ-nam* in the pass. meaning 'to receive as much as could be hoped for in the process of separating the grains from the stalk' (while threshing) (see *nam*)

gasar (गसर) - to scrub clean (e.g. cooking utensils)

***gasar-sapa** - to scrub clean
***gasi:** (गसिः) - to pass wind; to fart
***gasi:-ō:l** - to make go out (drive out) by passing wind
***Gāsi** (गा'सि) - a member of the Gansi community
***gāsi-gāsi** - a name used at least in some villages for a game of tag; the one who is ' it' is called '*gāsi*'
***gāsi-maṭeyarko** - a collective noun for Gansis and others who do menial work; used in prayers for servant spirits of *maraṅ bonga* and other important spirits
***gāsi tani** - a large wild dog which reputedly attacks cattle
***gāṭa** (गा'टा) - a bamboo contraption to which a *kumbaḍ* is attached for catching fish; to catch fish with this
***gāṭa** (गा'टा) - a place on a road where people sometimes gather (used alone or in term *hora gāṭa*. N.B. a mountain pass is *gāṭi*)
***gataḍ** (गतड्) - up to, inclusive (in expressions such as *barō gataḍ*, 'the two of them')
***gatā:l** (गता':ल) - same as *gātaḍ*
***gataṅ** (गतङ) - same as *gātaḍ*
***gati** (गति) - to link up with others in a dancing line; poetic parallel of *juri*, a friend, to befriend
***gati-ader** - to lead interlinked dancers into e.g. the dancing *akaṛa*
***gati-sala** - to select as a dancing partner
***gati-tala** - to admit someone into a line of dancers; parallel to *juri-tala* it would mean to admit (someone) as a friend
***gati-tukam** - to link up e.g. two lines of dancers
***gāṭi** (गा'टि) - a mountain pass
***gaṭiya** (गटिया) ***bāt** - a form of rheumatism or arthritis in which pain is felt at the joints, and in which one cannot straighten up nor turn his head properly
***Gau** (गउ) - a member of the Gaur or Gope caste
***gau-dānchu:** - the King Crow or Black Drongo, so called because of its habit of accompanying cattle so that it might eat insects which they disturb as they move along (also called merely *dānchu:*)
***gau era** - a woman of the Gaur or Gope community; the Hoopoe bird (a local name e.g. in Bhrbharia, see *dochoḍ dumbi*)
***gau māra** - a feast held in some villages at which rice beer is given to the cow-herders
***gau sim** - a chicken provided for those who help out (often members of the Gau caste) at times of *bapala*, marriage, etc.
***gaudi** (गउदि) - a distance of about two miles
***gāui:** (गा'उइः) - to beckon to; to lightly run the fingers across something with a gesture of beckoning
***gauṅ** (गउञ) - a mother's younger sister; the wife of one's father's younger brother; one's father's other wife (younger than one's mother)
***gauṅ hanar** - the younger sister of one's mother-in-law; the wife of the younger brother of one's father-in-law
***gauni** (गउनि) - a kingdom (used in a story, not commonly heard)
***gausala** (गउसला) ***porob** - a cattle-shed feast , esp. that held annually at Chaibasa
***gaw** (गव) - a wound; to wound; to cut up some surface; to cut the soil with a plough

***gaw-hejele:** - of a wound, to be filled with puss with the skin rotting away
***gāwa** (गंवा) - witness; to give witness
***gāwa pere:** - to give witness
***gāwa-saki** - to witness; a witness
***gaya** (गया) - a eunuch
***gāyal-gāyal** (गंयल–गंयल) - an irritating sensation at the base of the tongue which causes an inclination to cough
***gāyaṅ-gūyuṅ** (गा'यङ–गूयुङ) - to move or slink about in a slow stealthy manner (see also *gaelaṅ-guiluṅ*)
***gaylaṅ-guiluṅ** - see *gaelaṅ-guiluṅ*
***-ge** (–गे) - an enclitic emphasizing the word to which it is affixed; the use of a root+*ge*+a verb-form of the same root is used with the meaning 'keep on' (doing the action expressed in the root), e.g. *jomgejomem ka nogoḍreyō*, 'keep on eating even if it is not tasty'
***gē** (गे') - a man's sister's child; a man's wife's brother's child; Note verb usage - *en hapanum okonreko gēta:iya*? 'Where did they make that young woman a niece (sister's child)? i.e. where did they marry her mother? (where was her mother from?)
***gē-kowa** - a man's sister's son; a man's wife's brother's son
***gē-kui** - a man's sister's daughter; a man's wife's brother's daughter
***gē** (गें') - a kind of *poṭoke:*, q.v. (a puffball) (form *gēṛe* also used)
***geḍ** (गेड्) - to cut flesh; to play (cut) a fiddle with a bow
***geḍ-gaw** - to cut into flesh causing a wound
***-geda** (–गेदा) - an enclitic affixed to a word for emphasis
***gegē** (गेगें') - used esp. by children for the *gegētereṅ*, q.v.
***gegete:** (गेगेतेः) - a kind of bitter burning sensation in the tongue and the back of the throat from eating e.g. *hada:* not properly cooked
***gegētereṅ** (गेगें'तेरेञ) - a kind of small harmless centipede about an inch long which gives off a scent if touched
***geje:-geje:** (गेजेः–गेजेः) - of a wound, to be filled with thick puss; of muddy earth, to be stamped down so as to be sticky
***gejepeje** (गेजेपेजे) - of writing, to be difficult to read because of overwriting, smudges, etc.
***gejera** (गेजेरा) - regularly giving trouble to others; obstinate; to frequently harass others
***gejo** (गेजो) - to have sores on the corner of the mouth
***gejo ā** - a mouth with sores on the corner
***geju** (गेजु) - to cheat or commit a foul in a game
***gel** (गेल) - ten (short form)
***gelbar** -twelve; sometimes used figuratively meaning 'many', e.g. *gelbar meḍ gelbar luturteko goṅki:ya*, 'They gave her in marriage with the cooperation of many people' (12 eyes, 12 ears); in a prayer addressed to a spirit, *gelbar meḍtema. gelbar luturtema*, 'You are very well informed' (12 eyes, 12 ears)
***gele** (गेले) - an ear of any kind of grain; of a grain, to form ears
***gele-daparom** - to put the ears of one stalk (of paddy) facing those of another stalk (e.g. when laying out stalks on the *kolom* for threshing)

***gele gangai** - a term sometimes used for *tilae gangai* (bajra)
***gele-jaṅ** - grains on the ear (not yet threshed)
***gele-omon** - of an ear of grain, to start to form
***gele-parom** - of an ear of grain to become fully formed
gele: (गेले) - to throw or scoop up with the hands or with the forepaws (dogs, rats). (used of the action of a man digging with his hands e.g. to get water near a stream or scooping out rice being husked from a hole, - or of a dog digging for a buried bone)
***gele:-nam** - to seek for or get by scooping up with the hands or forepaws
***gele:-ō:l** - to take out by a scooping action with the hands or paws
gelo (गेलो) - to whistle (also *gole*)
***gelo-dūm** - to whistle to sleep (e.g. a *dur* bird which closes the eyes as though dozing when hearing someone whistling)
gemer-gemer (गेमेर–गेमेर) - of many fish, to join together in a school (also *jemer-jemer*)
gena (गेना) - the sloping bank of a river; the sloping side of a hill or an embankment
gena (गेना) ***duraṅ*** - a type of song sung at the *bā* feast
genḍa (गेंडा) - a snail
***dupil genḍa** - a shell-carrying snail
genḍa-gaṛur (गेंडा–गड़ुर) - a stork
gendaṛi (गें दाड़ि) - the White Stork; a pickaxe pointed at one end only
gene-gene (गेने–गेने) - in a line; in a row
genge (गेंगे) -to drink water from one's cupped hand or from both hands cupped
genger (गेंगेर) ***haku*** - a small scaleless fish about 3-4 in. long
genjel (गेंजेल) - of water, by coming in superabundance, to cause plants, esp. paddy stalks, to become very thin and weak; pass. - of plants, esp. paddy, to become thin and weak due to too much water
gēnṭ, gēnṭe (गेंट, गेंटे) - to carry some bundle or somebody by a cloth slung over the shoulder and coming down on one side; a bundle so carried (the form *gēnṭe* is more common, cf. *kuḍraṅ*, 'to carry on the back')
ger (गेर) - of rats, mice, grasshoppers, etc. to gnaw, nibble; to cut *tilae gangai* stalks one by one with a *datarom*
***ger-goso** - to make wither or fade by nibbling at
***ger-siḍ** - to break a rope by gnawing at it
***ger-uṇḍi** - to gather together by nibbling or gnawing (e.g. of a porcupine thus collecting tubers to eat)
geraṅ (गेरड) - to wail, mourn loudly, e.g. at the time of a death of a loved one
gere (गेरे) - to tickle (someone)
geṛe (गेड़े) - a duck
gēṛe (गेंड़े) - a type of *poṭoke:* (the form *gē* is also used)
gere-gete (गेरे–गेते) - to tickle; the arm-pit; of a bird or fowl, the part of the body under the wings
***gere-gete uṇḍu** - the arm-pit (also called *hatla:*)
gerē-mesē (गेरे'–मेसे') - to smile (pro-longedly, *germoṅ* is rather a fleeting smile)

gereṅ (गेरेञ) ***ā:*** - a particular herb found in the jungles and not eaten before the *hero:* feast (not identified, cf. E.M. *gering bā*, H.149/4/1, B.149/10)
gereya (गेरेया) - the Jungle Bush Quail
germoṅ (गेरमोञ) - to smile (see *gerē-mesē*)
gesa (गेसा) - to rub or scour vigourously. refl. - *gesan* - to rub the body vigourously against something e.g. to relieve itching. (implies a stronger rubbing than *hirgā* would imply. This word is more commonly heard in its reflexive form)
gese-gese (गेसे–गेसे) - a light breeze; of a light breeze, to blow
gesemere:(tan) (गेसेमेरे:) - to come out in very tiny pustules e.g. heat rash, *bumburi*; of numerous tiny bubbles, to show in one's urine
gete-gete (गेते–गेते) - in a line, in a row (e.g. peas in a pod)
getera (गेतेरा) - to go along the side e.g. of a hill (can be used as a verb form or with the affix *-te* and a verb of motion)
geyon (गेयोन) - of a light wind, to blow; of branches, etc. to shake because of a light wind
***geyon-geyon** - same as *geyon* of a repeated or continued action
gīḍ (गीड़) - having a covering of oil, used of oil on any object or oil floating on top of water; sleek and smooth as though with a coating of oil (used thus of the smooth skin or some animals: to have a covering of oil)
***gīḍ-leka** - to have a sleek, smooth appearance, e.g. *gīḍ-leka nelo:tana*, 'it (e.g. the skin of an animal) has a sleek appearance
***gīḍ-gīḍ** - same as *gīḍ, gīḍ-leka*
gida-godo(tan) (गिदा–गोदो) - of a paste, e.g. mud mortar, to be rather watery; of many small fishes, to descend together through some water course
gī-kowari (गिं–कोवारि) - a dwarf fleshy-leaved plant with flowers reddish-yellow and green, Aloe vera, L. Liliaceae, B.145/3
gil (गिल) - to strike with a swinging (not straight) motion of the fist
***gil-sara:** - to call a curse on someone by striking oneself with one's fist (see also *tapiṅ-sara:* and *tam-sara:*)
***kuwam gilen** - to strike one's breast (refl. form)
gilas (गिलास) - a glass (*chombe* is also used for this)
***gilas bela** - an aluminium *bela* (as distinct from the more expensive *kāsa* (brass) *bela* which has a rim (*kaṇḍom*) around the top)
***gilas tāṛe** - an aluminium plate
gina (गिना) - a small dish for serving curry, etc.
ginduru (गिंदुरु) - a mongoose
***ginduru rēḍ** - a plant from which medicine is made for wounds. Esp from its roots and sometimes from its leaves a paste is made which is put onto wounds even on fractured bones
ginil (गिनिल) - a wall
ginis (गिनिस) - a thing (an alternate form for the more common *jinis*)
giniyu: (गिनियु:) - private parts of the human body (verbal noun of *giyu:*)
gipal-gopol(tan) (गिपल–गोपोल) - of the sari of a woman, to be wide and sweeping along the ground (with verb *sen*, etc.)
giri(ken) (गिड़ि) - of a large falling object (e.g. a man or an animal) to

make a loud thud noise when hitting the ground (with verb *gur, baṭi*, etc.)

giri-giri(tan) - of a large animal (e.g. a bear or elephant) to make a loud thumping noise when running (with verb *nir*, etc.)

girir(leka) (गिरिर) - of rain, to fall with big drops making a loud noise (with verb *gama*)

****girir-girir(tan)*** - same as above of a continued action

girja (गिरजा) - a Christian church or chapel; Christian joint prayer

girmiṭi (गिरमीटि) - a gimlet (tool for boring holes)

giru (गिरु) ***diri*** - a red stone from which colour can be gotten e.g. for dying clothes

****giru putam*** - a kind of dove, reddish brown in colour, prob. the Red Turtle Dove

gisir (गिसिर) - to shudder, e.g. in horror, fear or disgust; used with *lāi:* of the nervous ("sinking") feeling one gets in the stomach e.g. when coming down on a high swing

****gisir-gisir*** - the same of a continued experience

giti: (गिति) - to lie down; to sleep; a place for sleeping, arrangements for sleeping; as verbal affix in terms such as *agom-giti:, dili-giti:* (used in prayers) - to perform the action of the primary root before lying down to sleep at night in preparation for a further action, usually a sacrifice, to be performed the next day

****giti:-ādu*** - to lie down to sleep

****giti:-añ*** - to sleep until dawn

****giti:-angaran*** - to sleep until morning

****giti: dipli*** - bed time (about 9-10PM)

****giti:-dūm*** - to sleep

****giti:-goe:*** - to fall into a deep sleep, e.g. *giti:-goe:yakanae:* - 'he is in a deep sleep'

****giti:-hapa*** - to lie (sleep) still

****giti: harob nida*** - about 11-12P.M.

****giti:-horo*** - to watch over something by lying down near it

****giti:-juwa:*** - to lie down unable to rise ('stuck' to the bed) e.g. because of extreme weakness

****giti:-lese-lese*** - to lie down with the arms, legs or wings spread out

****giti:-meḍ*** - to sleep

****giti:-saba:*** - to catch up on one's sleep (with *dūm, dūm-meḍ*, or *meḍ-dūm* as object)

****giti:-senger*** - to lie down stretching oneself out at full length

****giti:-si:soe:*** - to be perfectly quiet with every one asleep (or as it is when everyone is asleep)

****giti:-suwaen*** -to take rest lying down (refl. form)

gitil (गितिल) - sand

****gitil disum*** - a desert

****gitilko*** - the supposed invisible sand-insects or the personified sand grains which cut away at the bare feet of one working for long periods in water-soaked fields

****gitil-tanakir*** - a place where water comes up from sand (used in prayers)

****gitil uḍ*** - same as ***mara: kaṭa uḍ***, q.v.

gtyal-gopol (गियल–गोपोल) - to wave, e.g. of high grass or paddy in a breeze, or of a sari waving in a breeze

giyu (गियु) - ghee (*giyu* is sometimes used in prayers; in ordinary conversations ***gotom*** is used)

giyu: (गियु:) - shame, disgrace; shyness; to be ashamed; to be bashful, to be shy (Les. 26)

****giyu:-chiṭa*** - to cause one shame by accusing falsely

****giyu:-gamañ*** - shame; shyness

****giyu:reya: kaji*** - a matter of shame

-go (–गो) - an enclitic added to words in songs merely to fill out the sound

go: (गो:) - to carry; of a man, to carry on the shoulder (with or without a carrying pole); of a woman, to carry a child in the womb; of an animal, to carry in the mouth; of a bird, to carry in the beak or claws; used in South Singhbhum with the meaning 'to take' (same as *iḍ*)

****go:-ader*** - to carry in

****go:- ādu*** - to carry down

****go:-beṭa*** - to carry to a destination

****go:-gur*** - to carry for a while and then make fall (e.g. a pig runnng between the legs of a man)

****go:-hapa*** - to stand still while continuing to carry (something)

****go:-iḍ*** - to carry to a place; to continue to carry

****go:-inuñ*** - to pass the time pleasantly carrying (something)

****go:-koṭoñ*** - to assist someone in time of trouble or need

****go:-ō:l*** - to carry out (of a place)

****go:-rakab*** - to carry up

****go:-ura*** - to carry (hold back/up) something so that it does not come down (e.g. as the plank over the inner compartment of a grave holds up the loose earth from falling on the corpse)

gõ (गों) - of yoked cattle, to drag a heavy load, one end fastened to the yoke and the other end dragging on the ground

gobor ōṭo kantaṛa-jantaṛa - a *jantaṛa* (q.v.) rite performed before taking fertilizer (*guri:* etc.) from the *dubi* to put into the fields (formerly practiced, now going out of use)

gocha (गोचा) - a part of the garment folded up in order to receive something in it; to wrap in the fold of a garment; to carry something in the fold of one's garment; something resembling the fold of a garment, e.g. the folded abdomen of a female crab in which she carries her eggs

goḍ (गोड़) - to pluck

****goḍ-atom*** - to pluck off

****goḍ-uṇḍi*** - to pluck and gather together

goḍa (गोदा) - lazy

goḍa (गोडा) - to ride; to sit astride (also *goṛa*)

godar (गोदर) - to scratch or cut with a long stroke of the claws, fingernails, etc.

****godar-godar*** - the same of a continued or repeated action

goḍo-goḍo(tan) (गोडो–गोडो) - the sound of water flowing into a field (also *goṛo-goṛo*)

goḍora (गोडोरा) - an uncastrated male sheep, a ram

****goḍora miṇḍi*** - same as *goḍora*

goe (गोए) - to wilt, bend over, e.g. of something made of clay; to twist the mouth ,e.g. just before crying; pass. - of the mouth, to be twisted toward one side (e.g. before crying or permanently) (*lego* has the same meaning as goe)

****goe-ā*** - a mouth permanently twisted to one side

****goe-moe*** - a jingle on *goe* with the same meaning

goe: (गोए:) - to kill; to beat; dead; to extinguish a light (for this *ẽe:* is the

more proper word); refl. *goe:en/ gojen* - to commit suicide; note the expression *goe:keḍbuwae:*, 'he has killed us', 'we are dead' (said by someone who foresees certain death for himself and his companions)

***goe:-adoḍ** - to decrease the number by killing or in pass., by dying

***goe:-anjeḍ** - unconscious; to make someone unconscious; pass. - to become unconscious, to faint

***goe:-bage** - to die and leave behind (e.g. a widow or children)

***goe: bunum** - an inactive ant-hill (also called *rō bunum*, compare *jīḍ bunum*)

***goe:-chondolaṅ** - to be stretched out stiff in death, e.g. when rigor mortis has set in

***goe:-chundula** - to die stretched out

***goe:-etaṅ** - to thin out by dying (e.g. the number of paddy stalks in a field)

***goe:-muchaḍ** - to die out completely

***goe:-peṭe-peṭe** - to die with shaking convulsions, esp. of chickens

***goe:-pocha** - to escape death; *goe:-pochākanko*, 'those who escaped death', 'the survivors'

***goe:-randi** - to die leaving a widow; to widow; pass. to be widowed

***goe: reseke:** - to die with the teeth showing

***goe:-rese-rese** - to die with the teeth clamped and lips pulled back

***goe:-senger** - to cause (someone) to have a fit or convulsion; Pass. - to have a fit or convulsion

***goe:-siḍ** - to kill off a family; pass. - of a family, to die off leaving no male descendant

***goe:-tāui:** - to kill by draining off water (used esp. of the effect of the sun drying out paddy fields pre venting the grains from forming properly)

***goe:-tāui:yan babasiṅ** - straw which has not properly formed due to a lack of water

***goe:te jonomlen** - still born

***gō-goe:teya:** - something that kills, something which is lethal

***gōe:** (गो'एः) - to ladle out some liquid-laden substance, e.g. the *maya* of rice beer, with the hands

***gōe: ḍiyaṅ** - the *maya* of rice beer ladled out with the hands

***gōe:-kul** - to send away having ladled out with the hands, e.g. some rice-beer for the road

goe-jiyaṅ** (गोए–जियङ) ***oe - the Pitta (a bird), also called *poeḍ piyaṅ* (both names imitating the cry of the bird)

gogorsoḍ (गोगोरसोड्) - hoarse; pass. - to become hoarse

gōj, gōjo (गो'ज, गो'जो) - a yard (measurement, Hindi gaj)

goja (गोजा) - pointed; a pointed stick used for beating down paddy when putting it in a *bandi*; to make pointed

gojen (गोजेन) - to commit suicide (refl. form of *goe:*, the form *goe:en* is also used)

gojla, gojola (गोजला, गोजोला) - pointed; to make pointed

gojo: (गोजो:) - to die (a pass. form of the verb *goe:*)

***gojo:-leka** - in danger of death; at death's door (e.g. from sickness)

***gojo-gojo(tan)** - of some long slender object such as a javelin, to go in a straight line (with verbs of going)

gojola (गोजोला) - same as *gojla*, q.v.

gōl (गो'ल) round

***gōl owa:** - a round house; a circular tower

gōl (गो'ल) a goal; to score a goal, e.g. *gōlkeḍako*, ' they scored a goal)

gola (गोला) - a round ball-like growth in the stomach (at least so conceived)

golanchi (गोलंचि) ***daru*** - a small tree with large scented flowers, Plumeria acutifolia, Poir., Apocynaceae, E.M., B.89/9, H.89/ 5/1

***golanchi bā** - the large white flower of the *golanchi* tree

gole (गोले) - to whistle, (also *gelo*)

golgol (गोलगोल) - of milk, rice-beer, etc. to spoil, turn bad, esp. due to excessive heat

golgoli (गोलगोलि) - same as *golgoliya*

golgoliya (गोलगोलिया) - a kind of 'pakauri' (Hindi -gulgula)

goli (गोलि) - a pill

gom (गोम) - wheat

gōm (गो'म) - to accompany someone (used alone or as verbal affix with verbs such as sit, go, eat, etc. Les. 27) (*gōm* takes an *-a* affix, e.g. *dub-gōmakom*, 'sit with them')

goma (गोमा) ***porob*** - a particular feast held in some places by non-Hos

***goma chanḍu:** - the month when the *goma* feast is observed (the latter part of July and the first part of August)

go mata (गो माता) - same as *gōwa bonga*, q.v.

gomke (गोमके) - the master of a house, land, a work project, etc. (a servant refers to his master as *gomke*. Christians often refer to their pastor as *gomke*, and some use it for Lord, e.g. when referring to Christ. When used with a name the word *gomke* follows the name (as do terms such as *munḍa* and *manki*) e.g. *Bodra Gomke*, 'Father Bodra'. The forms *gomkiṅ*, 'my master', *gomkem*, 'your master', and *gomkete*. 'his master' are sometimes used)

***gomke-chomke** - a jingle on *gomke* with the same meaning

gomonḍ (गोमोंड) - pride; to be proud (from Hindi, better Ho would be *mamaraṅ*)

gomor mari (गोमोर मरि) ***daru*** - another name for the *bomor mari daru*, q.v.

gompā (गोमपा') - to push aside carefully with the hands, e.g. growing paddy through which one is passing

goṅ (गोङ) - to give a girl in marriage

***goṅ ātndi** - an arranged marriage (see *ātndi*)

***goṅ kuiko** - the party (men and women) of a girl being given in marriage who go with her to the boy's house for the marriage

goṅ (गोङ) - to reply (esp. in expression *kam goṅa* or *kam goṅ* to one who is not replying)

goncha (गोनचा) - the fold of a garment; to gather or wrap in the fold of a garment (also *gocha*, q.v.)

goṅda (गोञ्दा) - alternate spelling of *goyeṅda*, q.v.

gonde (गोंदे) - to scold

***gonde-chiṭa** - to scold someone unjustly

***gonde-darom** - to meet or confront with scolding

***gonde-hal** - to scold back

***gonde-koṭar** - to scold

gonde-sara: - to curse by scolding (either directly or by scolding in the absence of the person scolded intending that the effect of the curse should reach him, as in *tam-sara:*)

gonḍe (गोंडे) - of an elephant, to take hold of by the curled trunk; of a man, to put his arm around (someone or something)

****gonḍe-biyur*** - to put one' s arm around (someone) (to embrace with both arms - *hambuḍ*)

gondorae (गोदोराए) - haze (the form *gandorae* is more common near Chaibasa)

gongo (गोंगो) - a narrow valley or dell between two hills

gongor (गोंगोर) - same as *gongo*, q.v.; used as poetical parallel with *sutu:* or *gupi*, to tend, herd

gonoe: (गोनोए) - death (verbal noun of *goe:*, 'to die'); pass. verb - to have a death in one's family or village

****gonoe: duku*** - death throes; dying agony

****gonoe: ere*** - an omen indicating that death will occur (also called *gōgoe: ere*)

****gonoe:-geraṅ*** - grief and lamentation at the death of an acquaintance

****gonoe: saja*** - the death penalty

****gonoe:ta:*** - in a place (a part of the body) where death could be caused, e.g. an animal wounded in some vital part of the body, e.g. *gonoe:ta:reṅ to:ki:ya*, 'I hit him in a vital spot' (by someone who shot an animal)

****gonoe:-toṭoka*** - danger of death

genoṅ (गनोङ) - cost; value; bride-price; to set a price; with -a aspect marker - to bring in a bride-price to the benefit of e.g. one's parents (of a girl); with dir. animate obj. (e.g. *kui* expressed or understood) - to set or receive such and such a bride-price for someone

****gonoṅan*** - valuable

****gonoṅ-har*** - to bring (drive) the bride-price (in the form of cattle, etc.) to the home of a girl being given in marriage

****gonoṅ-har bapala*** - the feasting held at the home of a boy when the party of the girl to be given to him in marriage come to get the bride-price

****gonoṅ-siḍ*** - to settle the bride-price for a marriage

****gonoṅ-siḍ bapala*** - the feasting held at the home of a girl to be given in marriage when the party of the boy come to settle the bride-price

****gonoṅ uri:ko*** - cattle selected to be given as part of the bride price

gōnyor (गोंयोर) - a tree (Hindi - Dhaman) which provides good wood for the frames of village beds, plough shafts, etc. Grewia tiliaefolia, Vahl., Tiliaceae H.28/4/8 (gives gonger), B.28/4

gopoḍ (गोपोड्) - the stalk (pedicel) connecting a fruit or flower to the branch; the pedicel of a cocoon

gopoe: (गोपोए) - a fight, battle (recip. of *goe:*)

gōr (गोंर) ***oe*** - a small dark brown bird found in the fields when the paddy crop is getting ripe

goṛa (गोंड़ा) - an upland field (cultivable or not; if cultivated no embankments are formed); to make an upland field

****goṛa chatom ā:*** - a small shamrock with yellow flowers, common everywhere by roadsides

and in cultivated ground. Oxalis corniculata, L., Geraniaceae, B.34/5, H.34/3/1

****goṛa gōch*** - a scented bush about 1-2 ft. high, which has many medicinal usages; the common variety is green, but there are also reddish and blackish varieties

****goṛa ote*** - an upland field

****goṛa rambā*** - a kind of *rambā* (green gram) growing on a creeper (also called *gangara*)

****goṛa sira:*** - the *sira:* bird, the Indian Pipit

goṛa (गोड़ा) - to ride; to sit astride (e.g. of one riding a horse, the form *goḍa* is also used)

goṛau (गोड़ाउ) - a heavy stick used esp. to beat down the paddy into a *bandi*

gorgonḍae (गोरगोंडाए) - a snake (see *borgundai*)

gorgora (गोरगोरा) - a very stout grass with stems often one-half inch thick and large broad leaves. Its seeds become very hard and can be used to make rosaries. Coix lachrymajobi L., Gramineae, B.139/12, H.139/88/1

gorgoṛa (गोरगोड़ा) - another name for the insect called *sal didi*, q.v.

gorgotiḍ (गोरगोतिड्) -a tiny insect which is found in mushrooms when they start to decompose or in dried fish

gorjōe (गोरजोए) - a son-in-law who moves into the land of his wife's parents (which can happen esp. if his wife has no brothers)

gorob (गोरोब) - pregnant (of women. A more proper Ho and more delicate word is ***bar-jī.*** cf, ***garbinā***, pregnant, of animals)

goro-goro(tan) (गोड़ो–गोड़ो) - the sound of water flowing in a field (also ***goḍo-goḍo***; to gargle; a sound of loud snoring (esp. of an animal, but also of a man)

gorojo (गोरोजो) -need; necessity; care; concern; to feel the need of something; to be in need of; *enreya: aña: jan gorojo bano:wa*, 'That is no concern of mine' (more commonly used in negative expressions) (from Uriya, cf. Hindi garaj)

goṛom (गोड़ोम) - poetic form of ***gōm***, to accompany

****goṛom-tala*** - poetic parallel of ***gati-tala***, q.v. (so used in a prayer)

goṛom (गोड़ोम) - grandchild, takes ending *-iñ* (my gc.), *-me* (your gc.), *-te* (his/her gc.) (used in some localities, not everywhere)

gōrpo (गो'रपो) - to accompany someone esp. in order to look after him

gosali (गोसालि) - the mane of a horse; a like formation of hair on any animal

gosari (गोसारि) - to sift out with the fingers (e.g. broken bits of straw from threshed grains); to run one's fingers through the hair; to brush with a feather

****gosari-ō:l*** - to sift something out with the fingers

****gosari-sapa*** - to clean by sifting out with the fingers

****gosari-undi*** - by sifting out with the fingers to gather together

gose: (गोसे:) - to push aside in search of something (e.g. leaves in search of a bird); to pull up a person's clothes esp. around the waist exposing the buttocks (this comes close to *mage kaji*, hence one must be careful in using this word)

****gose:-nam*** - to push aside in search of (something); to find by pushing aside

goso (गोसो) - to wither; shrivel up; to fade; sad
****goso-mochan*** - to be sad faced (refl. form)
****goso-moroso*** -sad (a jingle on *goso*)
****goso-moso*** - sad (a jingle on *goso*)
goso: (गोसः) - to rub, e.g. two hands together, tobacco in one's hand, husked paddy grains for divination (cf. *hata: goso:*), newly laid silkworm eggs with medicine (cf. *ojo:* - to rub oil or ointment on; *itir* - to massage)
****goso:-eṛa:*** - to rub away; to brush away; refl. - to brush oneself off (e.g. bo brush dirt etc. away)
****goso:-gunḍa*** - to pulverize by rubbing with the hand or thumb e.g. *chuna*
****goso:-jaṅ*** - to get to the edible part of a seed by rubbing off the outer covering, e.g. of *tilae gangai*
****goso:-nam*** - to search out or find by rubbing (e.g. rubbing rice grains as a means of divination)
****goso:-sapa*** - to rub clean
gōṭ, gōṭo (गोंट, गोंटो) - a place where cattle or goats are brought to rest e.g. at noon (sometimes esp. for goats such a place is fenced off); a herd; to herd together (N.B. *gōṭowakanako*, 'they are herded together', could be used of any animals (e.g. elephants) herded together in large numbers) (see also *gōṭo da:* and *gōṭo dub*)
****gōṭ(o) bonga*** - a name given in some places to *gōwa bonga*, q.v.
****gōṭ(o) churdu*** - a spirit who (if offerings are made to him) helps cowherds, but who prevents child births
****gōṭ(o) da:*** - water brought ceremoniously on the occasion of *gōṭo dub*, q.v.
****gōṭo dub*** - to bring water and ceremoniously place it upon a *dip* (q.v.) while saying mantras, (used in connection with the initiation of *chelas* by a *guru*, esp. at the time of *dosora*, and also used when calling upon one's *guru bonga*, e.g. to expel *kāṛo piṛa* q.v.) (There is no clear relationship between this and the meaning of *gōṭ(o)* as given above)
goṭa (गोटा) - whole; complete; in all directions; of branches of a tree, thick; of the body of a man, animal, etc., to become fully formed; of something to be complete (none omitted, e.g the amount of *ḍiyaṅ* agreed upon for a marriage); the thick trunk of a tree (as distinct from the branches); when referring to rice-beer *goṭate* means 'unstrained' (i.e. with *goṭa maya*) as distinct from *chalate*, 'strained'
****goṭa-goṭa*** - a full share to each
****goṭa ote*** - a whole field; a field not even once ploughed since the last harvest (i.e. not *sɪ-chaṭā:kan*)
gota: (गोतः) - to scratch, claw, maul
****gota:-gaw*** - to scratch or claw causing a wound
****gota:-nam*** - to search for by scratching or digging up with the claws (e.g. a bear searching for the larva of white ants)
****gota:-ō:l*** - to claw out; of a bear, to remove with the claws, of a person, with the cupped fingers
****gota:-pōngā*** - to maul making a gaping hole
****gota:-uṇḍu*** - to scratch or claw making a hole
goṭi (गोटि)- a marble (also *guli*)
****goṭi inuṅ*** - to play marbles
goṭo-goṭo(tan) (गोटो–गोटो) - in a large group together (with verbs of coming, etc.)

gotom (गोतोम) - ghee
gotowa (गोतोवा) - a long narrow net used esp. by Birhors for catching monkeys
gōwa (गोंवा) - a cattle shed
****gōwa bonga*** - a spirit who protects the cattle shed; a sacrifice to get his protection for the cattle (in many parts of the Kolhan held on the *ote ili* feast preceding the *mage* feast)
****gōwa owa:*** - a cattle shed
****mi gōwa*** - a cattle-shed full (of cattle)
gowali (गोवालि) - to repay in meat, usually chicken, one who ploughs one's fields using his own cattle and plough; to repay by such work for meat received
gowari (गोवारि) - to beseech, pray (either an animate object marker may be inserted to refer to the person beseeched or a *-re* marker may be affixed to the person beseeched)
****gowari duraṅ*** - a petition song or hymn, a Psalm
****gowari giti:*** - to offer prayers before sleeping at night in anticipation of a sacrifice to be performed the next day
goya (गोया) - used in prayers in the term *ganga-goya* or parallel to *ganga* with the same meaning, 'the Ganga river'
goyeṅda (गोयेञदा) - angry and pouting (used of children and of adults, sometimes with the word *paṭub*)
goyon (गोयोन) - to wave in the breeze, e.g. tall grass, thin branches of trees
****goyon-goyon*** - to continuously wave in the breeze
guchaṅ (गुचङ) - a piece of wood burning at one end without flame
****guchaṅ sengel*** - a fire brand (as under *guchaṅ*)
guchaw (गुचाव) - to put an end to (esp. some grief)
guchu (गुचु) - the pubic hairs (in Mundari this is the common word for moustache)
guda (गुदा) - used with *nida*, 'night', not used alone
gudam (गुदम) - a shop, esp for the sale of rice-beer or *arki*
guḍi (गुडि) - a paper-kite
gudu-gudu(tan) (गुदु–गुदु) -of a swarm or flock of insects, birds or small animals, to fly or run away together (with verbs of flying or running)
guḍuṛi (गुदुड़ि) - the daily market
gūgu (गूगु) ***diri*** - a cylindrical or globular hard stone used for grinding (done on a *riḍ diri*)
gū-gū(tan) (गू–गू) - round, forming into a ball (e.g. of leaves)
gugula (गुगुला) - a veil
****gugula eseḍ*** - to block with a veil
gugur (गुगुर) ***salu*** - the Greyheaded Myna (so called in S. Singhbhum, around Chaibasa commonly called *baṛi-piyuṅ*)
gugura (गुगुरा) - small bells, esp. those tied to the feet of dancers
gugūturui: (गुगूतुरुइः) - of rice stalks, to remain stunted and almost grainless, esp. due to overcrowding
gui (गुइ) - to roll something into a ball (see *guṛi*); to form something in the shape of a ball, to round out something
gūisa (गुइसा) ***haku*** - a long fish, much like but much smaller than the *hurūi: haku* and said to have a toothed dorsal fin which can cut the hand of one catching hold of it

guja sui (गुजा सुइ) ***oe*** - a bird, the name used in some places prob. for the *chundi* bird, q.v., which has a pointed (*guja*) beak and makes a *sui-sui* sound

gulab (गुलब) - a rose; an ornament hung from the centre of the nose and hanging over the upper lip

****gulab bā*** - a rose

****gulab dandi*** - the tiny clasp fastening the *gulab* nose ornament to the nose

gulal (गुलाल) - a sling-shot (also called *rabol a:-sar*)

gulaṅ-gulaṅ (गुलङ–गुलङ) - a pricking pain in the stomach

gule-gule (गुले–गुले) - poetic form of *gul-gul*, q.v.

gul-gul (गुल–गुल) - having a deep dark colour, e.g. of plants, trees, deep still water, clouds

gulguli (गुलगुलि) - a kind of 'pakauri' (also called *golgoliya*)

guli (गुलि) - a bullet, a pill, a ball, a marble (also called *goṭi*): to form something in the shape of a ball, to round out something

****guli inuṅ*** - to play marbles (also *goṭi inuṅ*)

****guli-muli*** - to properly round out (e.g. the head of a baby by massaging it)

****guli-sutam*** - a ball of thread (more commonly called *guri sutam*)

****guli ṭuṭi*** - a blunted arrowhead made of iron (*ṭuṭi* is an arrowhead made of bamboo)

gulmal (गुलमल) - confusion, turmoil

gum (गुम) - to winnow by jerking the winnowing basket up and down so that the paddy remains in the basket and the lighter chaff (*peṭe:* and *jobra*) is blown away by the wind

****gum-darom*** - to confront (oppose) by winnowing (used in prayers using *gum* in a figurative sense)

****gum-eṛa:*** - to drive away by winnowing (used in prayers in a figurative sense)

guma (गुमा) - of grains, to become musty or mouldy so that if sown they do not sprout or if eaten they are not tasty

gumuwa pāuri (गुमुवा पांउड़ि) - a spirit considered to have powerful control over rain

gumuraw (गुमुरव) - to churn inside, e.g. of some feeling within a man, or of smoke or dust churning within some closed space

gun (गुन) - quality, power, virtue (also *gūn*, q.v.)

gūn (गून) - quality, power, virtue; pass. verb - to become efficacious, to have an effect (This word with the long ū often refers to magical power, power to do sorcery)

gūṇ (गूण) - an alternate form of *gūn*

gunḍa (गुंडा) - tiny particles; small bits; powder; to reduce to tiny particles or powder (often used as verbal affix in this sense)

****gunḍa babasiṅ*** - small broken off bits of straw

gunḍi (गुंडि) ***(uri:)*** - a cow

gundli, gunduli (गुंदलि, गुंदुलि) -an upland millet crop, Panicum miliare, Lamk., Gramineae, B.139/28, H.139/43/3

gunḍra (गुंडरा) - to carry a load on the back; a load so carried

gunduli (गुंदुलि) ***bat*** - a form of arthritis in which one gets painful cramps in the sole of the foot

gunḍuṅ (गुनडुङ) - an expression used jokingly or affectionately when calling someone's attention or the like. Used in the expression *halai gunḍuṅ*

gunḍūriyaḍ (गुंडूरियड़) ***oe*** - another name for the *gunri: oe*, q.v.

gungu (गुंगु) - a rain protector made of *rūṅ* leaves worn over the head and body like a bag slit down the side, leaving the front open for work (esp. useful in transplanting and weeding work) (same as *chukū*. Around Chaibasa the word *chukū* is more used)

gungu (गुंगु) - great grand parent; great grand child; older bro. of one's father, his wife; older sister of one's mother, her husband; a man's younger bro's child; a woman's younger sister's child

****gungu-hanar*** - one's mother-in-law's older sister; the wife of one's father-in-law's older bro.

****gungu honyar*** - one's father-in-law's older bro.; the husband of one's mother-in-law's older sister

gunguḍ (गुंगुड़) - poetic parallel of *hambuḍ*, 'to embrace'

gungūm-chu (गुंगूम–चु) - a noise made by doves, e.g. by the Ring Dove (*panḍuka putam*)

guṅ-guṅ (गुञ–गुञ) - of deep water, to be of a dark colour and awe-inspiring (see also *bɪ-bɪ* and *mel-mel*)

gungur (गुंगुर) ***salu*** - a myna bird, prob. the Bank Myna

gunguru (गुंगुरु) - a Hindi term sometimes used for Ho *gugura*, q.v

guni (गुनि) - sorcery, i.e. the power to cause harm to people or to their property with the help of a spirit invoked through mantras, a sorcerer

****guni hō*** - a sorcerer

****guni honko*** - benign spirits who are asked to pray to *desauli bonga* on the occasion of the *ote ili* feast. In prayers they are referred to as *ote-guni bir-guni honko*

****guniman*** - possessing the power of a sorcerer (see *guni*)

gunja (गुंजा) ***lāi:*** - a potbelly, paunch

gunri: (गुनरि:) ***oe*** - the Blackbelly (or Ash-crowned) Finch Lark, a very common bird found in open fields and staying on the ground rather than in trees

gunu (गुनु) - to roll on its side, e.g. a circular lid

****gunu-ō:l*** - to roll something circular out on its side

gunur (गुनुर) - of a bird, e.g. the *ḍur, imu, gunri:*, to run quickly along the ground

gupi (गुपि) - to herd, e.g. cattle, sheep, goats

****gupi-ayub*** - to herd until the evening

****gupi-basa*** - to stay over (not going home at night) at a place where one is herding cattle or sheep

****gupi-beṭa*** -to complete a certain time of herding (see *beṭa*)

****gupi-bɪ*** - to see that cattle eat their full while grazing them

****gupi bunum*** - used parallel to *tingu-keseḍ* in prayers to the spirit of the hunt (*ā: bonga*) referring to the area over which a hunt is held with special reference to the place where the men (*kepeseḍko*) are waiting to shoot the animals being driven toward them

****gupi bunum kepeseḍ*** - same as *gupi bunum*, q.v.

****gupi-gongor*** - a couplet used in prayers with the meaning of *gupi*, 'to herd'; (*gongor* is also used as poetic parallel with *gupi*)

****gupi hō, gupitani:*** - a herder

gupin (गुपिन) - a female cowherd (not used in common speech but used in a prayer apparently referring to the gopis of Hindu mythology)

gur (गुर) - to make fall from a standing position; pass. - to fall from a standing position (cf. *iyu:*, 'to fall from a height')
****gur-ḍali*** - a fallen crest of a cock
****gur-lōmpo*** - of paddy stalks, to fall over before the grain is properly formed because too top-heavy
****gur-sampuṛu*** - to fall down upon one person, e.g. a line of dancers
****gur--sanḍaṅ*** - to fall on the back
****gur-somboḍ*** - same as *gur-tombo:*
****gur-tombo:*** - to fall head-forward; to fall on one's face
****gur-tumbiḍ*** - same as *gur-tombo:*
gūṛ (गुड) -unrefined sugar (also *gūṛu*)
guṛa (गुडा) - to fence off; to fortify; of silkworms, to enclose themselves in their cocoons; a stronghold, fort
****guṛa-biyur*** - to surround with fencing or fortification
****guṛa-eseḍ*** - to block off with a fence or with fortification; of silkworms, to enclose themselves in their cocoons
****guṛa-keseḍ*** -same as *guṛa eseḍ*
****guṛa-keseḍakan bajar*** - a fortified city
gūṛa (गुडा) - a nose ornament
guṛaku (गुडकु) - a mixture of gur (molasses) and tobacco
gurbar, gurubar (गुरबर, गुरुबर) - Thursday
gurgūṛa (गुरगुडा) - an insect, same as or similar to *hurtūi:*, q.v.
guri (गुरि) - a ball of e.g. thread, see *gui*; used in stories of rooms of a multi-storied house
****guri sutam*** - a ball of thread
guri: (गुरि) fresh cowdung; to clean something, e.g. the floor of the courtyard, with cowdung; to celebrate the vigil of a feast (when the courtyards, etc., are cleaned with cowdung) (cf. *gūsi*, dried cowdung)
****guri: porob*** - the vigil of a feast
****guri:-sapa*** - to clean something with cowdung
****guri: uḍ*** - a small black poisonous mushroom growing in clusters where cowdung is heaped on fields; a large white and brown mushroom said by some to be edible, and by others to be inedible
****guri: uru*** - a dung beetle, also called *baṭi uru*, q.v.
gurmi (गुरमि) - venereal disease
gurtui: (गुरतुइः) - to rapidly revolve e.g. a stick between both hands to start a fire or make a hole; to turn a feather rapidly in the ear
****gurtui: daru*** - apt wood so cut that one piece revolved against the other can start a fire
****gurtui:-ō:l*** - (with *sengel*) to produce a fire by revolving one stick against another
guru (गुरु) - a teacher; a person such as a *soka* or a *dēwa* who teaches others mantras for purposes of divining; pass. verb - to become a *guru*
****guru bir*** - a powerful *guru bonga*, q.v. (also see *bir*)
****guru bonga*** - a spirit who is served by a *guru* (2nd meaning of *guru*) and who in turn instructs and inspires the *guru* who serves him
guṛu (गुड़) - a field rat
****guṛu baba*** - paddy grains stored up by a field rat in its burrow
****guṛu chaḍlom dumbu*** - a plant which gives off a sap which is put on fresh wounds causing a smarting sensation and which is believed to work as a disinfectant
****guṛu herte:*** - earth thrown up by a burrowing field rat

guṛu(ken) (गुड़) - the sound of a gun going off; a like sudden loud noise (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)
****guṛu-guṛu(tan)*** - making a loud rumbling noise, e.g. of thunder, or of the feet of running animals, e.g. buffalos (with verb *saṛi*, etc.); to stare for sometime at someone or something (with verb *nel, meḍ*)
gūṛu (गुड़) - unrefined sugar
****gūṛu ḍanḍa*** - sugarcane, Saccharum officinarum, L ., Gramineae, B.139/36, H.139/54/2
gurubar (गुरुबर) - Thursday (also *gurbar*)
guruń (गुरुञ) - a deep dark colour e.g. of ripe grains , of the seeds of certain fruits such as the custard apple or watermelon, of dark green grass
guṛuṛ(ken) (गुड़ुर) - the sound of a gun going off (a louder sound than *guṛuken*) (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)
guṛuruń (गुड़ुरुञ) - an eagle
gūs, gūsu (गूस, गूसु) - a bribe, to bribe
gusa (गुसा) - to punch with a straight motion
****gusa-etol*** - to make a fist threatening to strike someone (wihtout actually striking him)
gusam (गुसम) - the tiny close hairs on e,g, a caterpillar or the *itika* plant
****gusam ā:*** - a name given by some to the *ḍora ā:*, q.v.
****gusam chidu*** - a caterpillar with very numerous brown hairs which cause itching when touched
****gusam hesa:*** - a tree of the *hesa:* family with pubescent (hairy) fruit which has a mouldy (*bau*) appearance, prob. Ficus infectoria. Roxb., var. Lambertiana, King., Moraceae, E.M., H.125/8/7b
****gusam puru*** - an erect symmetrical herb 8-24 inches high with small white flowers dotted with purple. This plant is used for snakebite. Andrographis echioides, Nees., Acanthaceae, B.104/2, H.104/31/2
****gusam sanga*** - a hairy climber with purple and green flowers and edible tubers, Ceropegia hirsuta, W. & A., Asclepiadaceae, H.90/22/2, B.90/3
gusi (गुसि) - to lift up with the hand part of e.g. a cloth to see what is underneath; to push aside with the hands e.g. leaves, straw to see what is underneath
gūsi (गूसि) cowdung in its dried-out state (*guri:* - fresh cowdung)
gusiya (गुसिया) - land owner; master of the house or of a region
guṭi (गुटि) - a group, band, team
****mi guṭi*** - together in one group
guṭi (गुटि) - a 'lota' (also called *muta*)
guṭi (गुटि) ***malchi/marchi*** - a black pepper
gutu (गुतु) - to prick, pierce e.g. with a needle; to string
****gutu-unḍi*** - to string many together, e.g. fish
guṭu (गुटु) - a hillock
****guṭupā*** - in the direction of a hillock, (sometimes used for (going for) a bowel movement (also *bārpā* and *birpā*)
guturuḍ (गुतुरुड्) ***oe*** - a bird which makes a *guturuḍ-guturuḍ* sound, heard often in the jungles; the Large Green Barbet
guwa (गुवा) ***daru*** - the betel nut tree, Areca catechu, L ., Palmaceae, B.137/1, H.137/2/1
guyu (गुयु) - a temporary hut, esp. that which is made to guard the paddy stored on the threshing floor (see also *chapara*)
****guyu lipi (oe)*** - a kind of *lipi* bird which makes a domed nest, prob. the Bush Lark (see *lipi oe*)

H

hā (हा') - hoof (of cattle)
hā (हा') - a word called in reply by a person to someone shouting to him
hā (हा') - to render someone displeased or peevish; to be displeased or peevish (used esp. in prayers as poetic parallel of *ōwa*)
hā: (हा':) - to entwine, interlace ropes; to entangle one's feet in interlaced ropes or vines; to trip up (esp. on a rope); to tuck in the end of a rope under a tightened part (e.g. in a rice *bandi*); used in prayers parallel to *tol, rinți*, and *baḍ* with the meaning 'to make firm' e.g. one's promise or a *banai* which one wants to inflict on someone (In this sense sometimes used without the checked vowel)
****hā:-gur*** - to trip someone causing him to fall; pass. - to trip and fall
****hā:-paṭa:*** - of a rope, to be intertwined; with *-tan* and verbs of motion, to trip over oneself, e.g. *hā:-paṭa:tane: senetana*, 'He is walking along tripping over himself'
hab (हब) - to bite (used of a snake-bite or a tiger's bite. Sometimes the term *habmekae:* is used with the meaning of *kula habmekae:*, 'May a tiger bite you', when wishing someone evil). (In most other contexts the word for bite is *huwa:*)
****hab-kaṭab*** - a kind of whitish insect about 2.5 inches long which is found in watery fields and which sometimes bites. In appearance it resembles a fish
****hab-rikub*** - to bite the under-lip, e.g. in anger
haba: (हबः) - to attach an arrow to the bow-string (see *hataba:*)
haba-haba haba-haba(tan) - a sound made by an excited bear (with verb *saṛi* or the like)
habaṅ-habaṅ (हबङ–हबङ) - of a man or animal, the side around the ribs above the hip
hāchiya (हा'चिया) - same as *haḍchiyaṅ*
hachumbui: (हचुम्बुइः) - to tie a sheaf e.g. of paddy too high so that some jut out or is pushed out from below (used in phrase *hachubui:ge: tolkeḍa*); to wear one's waist clothing hanging low (*buchunga* is also used in this sense)
hachur-chambuḍ (हचुर–चम्बुड्) - to wear one's waist clothing hanging low (also *buchunga, hachumbui:*)
hachur-machur (हचुर–मचुर) - same as *hachur-chambuḍ*, q.v.
haḍ (हड्) - to cut with a sawing motion (cf. *ma:*, to cut with a swinging motion)
****haḍ-ādu*** - to cut down
****haḍ-atom*** - to remove by sawing off
****haḍ-bandi:*** - to cut into two or more parts; to cut off
****haḍ-charpa*** - to cut up into big sections (used of cutting up a large animal killed in a hunt in order to facilitate carrying)
****haḍ-chaṭa:*** - to cut splitting down the middle (used of cutting up smaller animals, e.g. chickens)
****haḍ-churchuli:*** - to cut e.g. a pencil making the end pointed
****haḍ-eṇa:*** - a cutting off; circumcision
****haḍ-eṛa:*** - to cut off with a sawing motion; to circumcise

****haḍ-goe:*** - to kill cutting with a sawing motion (e.g. slitting the throat of a chicken)
****haḍ-joṅ-joṅ*** - to cut bringing to a point (e.g. a stake)
****haḍ-karsa*** - to slit (the neck of a chicken, not cutting off the head) for sacrificial purposes
****haḍ-lapaṅ*** - same as *haḍ-lapar*
****had-lapar*** - to cut so as to cause e.g. skin (around a cut surface) to flap loose
****haḍ-oḍ*** - to cut off (e.g. some limb)
****haḍ-ō:l*** - to cut out (e.g. the *Im* and *salom* of a sacrificed animal)
****haḍ-osar*** - to cut making a wide gash
****haḍ-paṛa-paṛi*** - to dismember and cut into sections (e.g. an animal killed in a hunt. The word *haḍ-charpa* implies yet bigger sections)
****haḍ-rā*** - to untie or disengage (e.g. cocoons from a branch) with a sawing motion e.g. of a knife
****haḍ-siḍ*** - to cut a rope or a like object with a sawing motion
****haḍtaḍ(leka)*** - with an uneven or toothed edge, serrate (e.g. of a leaf) (literally - 'like something sawed')
hāḍ (हाड्) -pungent or hot to the taste, e.g. chillies; pungent to the smell, e.g. *nim sunum*, one's breath after he has drunk much *rāgo ḍiyaṅ*; of one's tone of voice, harsh
****hāḍan*** - of language, harsh (*haḍ + an*)
****hāḍ-da:*** - the first pre-monsoon rains coming about May
****hāḍ haku*** - a small fish about 3 inches long, (tastes *hāḍ*)
****hāḍ maḍkam*** - used in a story in expression *hāḍ maḍkam chi hāḍ sarjomem tikiyaḍiṅa?*'Did you even boil a pungent *maḍkam* or a pungent *sarjom* fruit for me? (i.e. You gave me nothing) (Actually these two fruits are not pungent)
****hāḍ-mēr(tan)*** - of one's way of speaking, harsh (with verb *kaji*, etc.)
****hāḍ mui:*** - an ant with a stinging bite
****hāḍ paṭaka uḍ*** - a kind of edible mushroom, *hāḍ* in taste
****hāḍ ramtiya*** - a plant with tiny very bitter seeds from which medicine is made (other local names - *kuba ramtiya, seta ramtiya, tuku ramtiya*)
****hāḍ ṭempa ā:*** - a herb resembling the *ṭempa ā:*, q.v. (It has bigger leaves than the *bōr ṭempa ā:*)
hada: (हद.) - a herb which produces very large round tubers (hindi - ol), Amorphophallus companulatus, Blume., Aracene, B.132/5, H.132/VI
****haḍ-churchuli:*** - to cut e.g. a pencil making the end pointed
hadara: (हदर) - to suck in the stomach; pass. of one's stomach, to be sucked in
****hadara: lāi:*** - a sucked in stomach, used in such terms as *hadara:-lāi: lekani:* , of a person with such a stomach
haḍchiyaṅ (हड्चियङ) - of a woman, while lying on her back to lower her head backwards down into the water while washing her hair
hāḍ-deogam (हाड् देवगम) - a sound made by the *obor* or *ḍepo* bird
hae, hay (हए. हय) - an exclamation of grief
****hae-hae*** - to suffer hardships (sometimes in form *haetan-baetan*)
****haegore*** - same as *hae*
****hae-hae*** - to grieve (to repeat *hae-hae*)
****haena*** - same as *hae*
****haenagore*** - same as *hae*

hāe: (हा'ए:) - a noise made to drive away e.g. crows, chickens
****hāe:-hāe:*** - the same of a repeated noise
hae-hui(tan) (हए–हुइ) - the swishing sound made by the wings of several large birds, such as vultures, sweeping down through the air
haeja (हएजा) - cholera (also *lāi: dul*)
haga (हगा) - brother (in a very broad sense)
****haga-bai*** - same as *haga bōya* (used in prayers)
****haga banai*** - harm (*banai*, q.v.) inflicted by witchcraft on a whole branch of a family (several brothers or cousins and their families) and hence requiring mutual action to neutralize its effect . (*haga banai* can be inflicted by another relative or by an outsider)
****haga-bor*** - same as *haga-bōya*
****haga bōs*** - used in prayers parallel to *haga bai* with the same meaning
****haga-bōya*** - mutual cousins
****haga hōs*** - used in prayers parallel to *haga bōya* with the same meaning
hageya (हगेया) - mutual cousins
****hageya banai*** - same as *haga banai*
****hageya-bōya*** - of mutual cousins, to do something together
hā-hı(tan) (हा'–ही) - a sound of laughing (with verb *landa*)
hai (हइ) - fish (This word used more to the North. Around Chaibas *haku* is more used)
hāi, hāi: (हा'इ, हा'इ:) - an exclamation sometimes used preceding a vocative, and sometimes used affixed to a word (which word is often repeated) by someone crying out, e.g. to alert people about a thief (*kumbū-hāi-kumbū*) or to sell wares (*buluṅ-hai-buluṅ*) (*āi* or *āi:* and *ē* are also used in the same way, see also *-re*)
****hai-hui(tan)*** (हइ–हुइ) - same as *hae-hui(tan)*, q.v.
haija (हइजा) - cholera (also *lāi: dul*)
haja (हजा) - sometimes used for *haija*, 'cholera' in prayers
hajam (हजम) - to digest; digestion (also *oyoḍ*)
hajar (हजर) - a thousand
hajar - used in prayers of a sickness in the term *kōpo-hajar*, prob. refers to cholera
hajati (हजाति) - to put into jail (see also *jēl*)
hajū (हजू) - to scrape one's skin
haka (हका) - to hang
****haka-da:*** - excessive thirst, e.g. *amge iminem haka-dā:kana*, 'you are so very thirsty!'
****haka goe:*** - to kill by hanging; refl.-to commit suicide by hanging oneself; (also *tol-goe:*)
hake (हके) - an axe
****hake humū daru*** - a small tree with strong wood and leaves resembling those of the *ruta daru*, Eriolaena Hookeriana, W.& A., Sterculiaceae, H.27/6/2, B.27/1
hakim (हकिम) - a magistrate
haku (हकु) - a fish; pass. verb - of fish, to be bred
****haku goe:*** - to fish
****haku jālomko*** - fishermen (who fish using nets)
****haku jilu*** - the flesh of fish
****haku kāṇḍa*** - a cut off piece of fish
****haku sābko*** - fishermen
hal (हल) - to repay; to take revenge on; as verbal affix - back, in such

expressions as 'answer back', 'scold back', 'hit back'
****hal-muṇḍu*** - to repay (to a spirit) all the offerings due during the yearly cycle (used in prayers parallel to *rā-muṇḍu*)
****hal-pere:*** - to pay up in full (e.g. some imposed fine)
****hal-pura*** - to pay back in full
****hal-unura*** - revenge
****hal-ura*** - to pay back; to revenge
hāl (हा'ल) - the outer iron rim of a cart wheel
halai (हलइ) - an interjection used by a woman talking to another woman or sometimes when talking in a friendly way to a man, affirming that something is true or registering suprise
halaṅ (हलङ) - to gather picking up from the ground, e.g. fruit, fallen leaves
****halaṅ-unḍi*** - to pick up and gather together
halaṅ (हलङ) - the membrane binding down the underside of the tongue, the frenum
halangi (हलंगि) - to hang suspended on something or supported by something, e.g. a snake hanging from a branch, a large fruit or a vine hanging supported by a branch of a tree
****halangi-ura*** - of something falling, to have its fall broken by being intercepted and supported by e.g. a lower branch of a tree over which it then hangs; of something which would otherwise fall, to be held up in a hanging position supported by something
halmaḍ (हलमड्) - a salt lick
halsa-gaṇḍu: (हलसा–गंडु:) - to render things disordered; to scatter things in all directions
halte (हलते) - an interjection used when suddenly recognizing, e.g. *am halte*, 'oh, it's you!', or sometimes meaning 'it is true, isn't it!'
halu (हलु) ***kuiḍ*** - a kite (bird) which is *lupuṅ* in colour (i.e. the colour of the fruit of the *lupuṅ* tree, reddish with some yellow)
hām (हा'म) - an old man; husband taking the endings *-iń*, *-me* and *-te* for my, your (sg.) and her husband, --this is considered impolite unless used in jest); of a man or a tree, old; pass. verb - to become old; of grain stalks, to become too developed and tough before cutting (esp. of paddy stalks, to become so before reploughing) (see also *hāmleka* and *hām-hām* below, which have a different meaning of *hām*)
****hām-bār*** - to be fully in old age
****hām-buṛi*** - a man and wife
****hām-chaba*** - to become an extremely old man (pass. form)
****hām-dūm*** - of men, to become old; *hām hōko - dūm hōko* - the dead ancestors
****hām-hām*** - oversized (e.g. of a *pika* made very big)
****hām hōko*** - old men; dead ancestors whose spirits dwell in the *adiń*
****hām-leka*** - oversized, very big, e.g. *hām-leka jōwakana*, 'the fruit has grown very big'
****hām maru*** - fully grown and matured (see *maru*)
****hām moṛondo*** - fully matured; in full adult strength
hambal (हम्बल) - heavy; pregnant; difficult; of crops and fruits, slow in ripening, late; of one's spirit (*rowa, jī, jibon*), slow to fear
****hambal baba*** - late ripening paddy (as found in lowland fields)

hambuŋ (हम्बुङ) - to embrace; to hold in one's arms against the chest, e.g. of a mother holding a baby; it *hambuŋkiante*, 'with folded arms'

hambuŋ-jel-del - to hold a child in such a way as to make his stomach hang out, e.g. of a slightly older child unable to hold a small child properly

hambuŋ-ŋer - to embrace tightly (e.g. a boy clinging to a tree behind which he is trying to hide)

hambuŋ-lenge-lenge - to so clasp in the arms that the object clasped bulges out and the one clasping has to arch back, e.g. of a young child with difficulty holding another child

ham juram sim juram - an expression used at the start of sacrificial prayers (some say *ni jodin, midin*)

hampa-humpu (हम्प-हुम्पु) to move around in a confused way after suddenly rising from sleep

hamsahni (हम्साहेनी) **daru** -a large tree with small white or yellowish-white flowers, prob. Mitragyna parvifolia, Korth., Rubiaceae. H.M.S.L.B.T.T.

hampa (हम्प) **kuda daru** - a tree somewhat like the *kuda* tree

hamti (हम्ति) - to bite into the skin or outer surface e.g. of some fruit

hamur-takur(tan) (हमुर-ठकुर) - to do something in a hasty agitated way (with verb *sen, paiti*, etc.)

han (हन) - that distant

hanab (हनब) - a place where two cut pieces of wood are fitted together; a biting (verbal noun of *hab*, 'to bite')

hanaḍed (हनाडेड) - a door (also *handaḍed, silpin*)

hanaka (हनाक) - a hanging; an arrangement for hanging something up (verbal noun of *haka*)

hanar (हनर) - mother-in-law

hanareya-kimireya - of a mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, to do something together

hanar-hongrar - parents-in-law (as in *enga-apu*, the female one is mentioned first)

hanarub (हनरुब) - a covering; the lid of a box (verbal noun of *harub*)

hanasa (हनस) - a whipping (verbal noun of *hasa*); something, (e.g. a whip, a stick) used for whipping; a bamboo stick about 2 ft. long split into several sections at one end so as to act as a swatter, e.g. for killing wasps attacking silk-worms

hanasa danda - a stick used for whipping

hanasa jata - a thin branch of a bush used for whipping

hanatar (हनतर) - a hanging something so that it falls over both sides of e.g. a cloth line, one's shoulder, etc. (verbal noun of *hatar*)

hanatar (हनतर) ***hija:*** - a garment draped over the shoulder

hanapa (हनापे) - a share (verbal noun of *hapa*, 'to divide')

hanatir (हनातिर) - an inflicting of some punishment by a spirit (verbal noun of *hatir*)

handaḍed (हन्डाडेड) - a door (same as *silpin*, q.v.)

handar (हन्दर) - to see off (guests, going with them for a distance and then bidding them farewell)

handar-atu - to see off and then leave

handar-diyan - rice-beer given when one goes some distance with one to see him off

handar-kul - to see guests off, sending them on their way

handed (हन्देड) - to close (a door, etc.)

handed-kur - to close someone inside a room

handed-rerid - to close on something catching it against another object, e.g. a door pinching one's hand in a door jamb

handed-papad(tan) (हन्देड पप्द) - to run helter-skelter; to run away wildly excited (with verb *sut*, etc.)

handi (हन्दी) - to make something collapse; pass. - to collapse, fall, tumble down (a house, an embankment, a wall, etc.)

handi-handi - pass. - to collapse, caving in

handi-apa - to collapse fully upon (something or someone)

handupa: (हन्दुप:) - to pout; to set one's mouth before crying (esp. of a small child)

hane: (हने) - an interjection calling attention to something at a distance

hane: dor - that one over there (inanimate)

hane: dur - same as *hane: dor*

hanged (हनद्) - red hot (e.g. iron burning)

hanged-hanged - a glowing fire of live coals without flames

hangar (हगर) - embers; of wood, etc., to burn without flame

hangi (हगी) - down a steep incline; precipitously (see *hãːsi*)

han-hon (हन-होन) - of an embankment between fields, to be broken in many places with large gaps

hani: (हनि:) - that one over there (animate)

hani: dur - that one over there (animate)

hankir, hankar (हकिर, हकर) - to cause some loss or harm to another by means of a spell cast on him (form *ankir* also used)

hankir hongi - a spirit much like a *dain hongi* (whereas a *dain hongi* causes harm only through the wiles of others, *hankir hongi* causes harm through some actions as well as wiles of others)

hankir hankar - a single act *hankir* with the same meaning

hanko (हन्को) - those ones over there (animate pl.)

hanuman (हनुमन) **bir** - a particular *gram hongu*, q.v., who is considered very powerful (see also *bir*)

han-han - see *han-han*

hapa (हप) - quiet, still; to be quiet; to stop (e.g. of something making a noise, as verbal affix *hapa* means 'quietly'), still (not moving), stop; *singa-hapa* 'stand still'

hapa-kidi - to have someone keep another or others quiet

hapa-uron - to shut (oneself) up, (esp. of someone quarrelling), to stop to rest (e.g. after running) (with *kuru*)

hapad (हपद्) - a leech

hapanum (हपनुम) - a young woman

hapar (हपर) - of cattle, buffaloes, goats, etc., to run after each other for copulation; to copulate, of birds, fish, to mate; to be driven away (recip of *han*, 'to drive')

hapar-chandu: - of animals (as above), the mating season (Here the word *chandu:* is used in a loose sense)

hapar-haparte - while mating, one following close behind another

hapar-sapab - to travel in single file, one after another

hapu: (हपु:) **oe** - the Nightjar, a bird which remains on land rather than in trees and makes a *choe:* sound

hapui (हपुइ) - the unfortunate one (close to Hindi 'bechara'), usually

follows the person referred to, but if *ondo:. ente* or some such word comes earlier, *hapui* will often follow that word

har (हर) - sometimes used between two identical roots to indicate absolutely all, extreme, (e.g. *boro har boro*, 'extreme fear')

har (हर) - to drive e.g. cattle, a cart; to follow, pursue; to get rid of, get over e.g. shyness; to wear out e.g. clothes, a ploughshare, one's skin (i.e. to cause wounds on tender skin e.g. of a child by crawling too much); with *baba* as object, to thresh paddy by driving cattle (see *har-biyur, baba tār*); of a cock, to render another cock unwilling to fight

***har-ader** - to drive in(to)

***har-atom** - to drive out of the way (e.g. cattle off a road so that a car can pass)

***har-bageyatū** - to leave behind while driving out

***har-bale** - to drive into a trap (*bale*)

***har-beṭa** - to reach by driving (e.g. *owa:te har-beṭakom*, 'drive them (e.g. cattle) home'; when ploughing a field to drive the cattle in one line only as far as is needed to finish one *kutuil* (q.v.) in one session of work, e.g. one morning

***har-biyur** - to drive around (used esp. of driving the cattle in a circular motion in threshing)

***har-chomkaw** - to cause to panic by driving along

***har-darom** - to drive away; ward off

***har-ḍumba:** - to drive into a compact group; to herd together

***har-eṛa:** - to drive out (e.g. evil spirits)

***har-eṛa: bongako** - malign spirits which are driven away (as opposed to protective spirits such as *desauli, maraṅ bonga, nage era*, who are considered beneficial although they sometimes inflict harm on those who do not treat them properly)

***har-gose:** - to render ineffective or speechless; to squelch

***har-iḍ** - to drive to

***har-jaṅ** - to thresh by driving cattle over grain stalks

***har-laga** - to exhaust by driving or chasing

***har-lauḍ** - to detach the grain from stalks by driving cattle

***har-mage(ya)** - the second day after the main day (*maraṅ porob*) of the *mage* feast, on which day the *mageya* spirits are driven from the village. (This day is also called *mage moroe:*)

***har-muli** - to drive in a straight line e.g. a plough

***har nail** - a worn out plough

***har-nam** - to find or receive by driving; to complete the work of threshing by driving cattle over the paddy sheaves (see *baba tār*)

***har-nir** - to drive causing to run; to chase away

***har-ō:l** - to drive out

***har-onḍoṅ** - to drive out (used esp. of driving out spirits)

***har-parom** - to drive across

***har-sab** - to chase after; to pursue in order to inflict harm

***har-sala** - to select, driving apart from the others (e.g. cattle selected as bride price)

***har sim** - a cock unwilling to fight with a certain cock, or with any cock of a certain colour

***har-sutu:** - to follow (with *sebe* as object, would mean to follow one's accustomed way of acting)

***har-topa** - to bury under by driving (e.g. weeds with a plough)

***har-tōr-tab** - to drive away promptly or quickly (see *tōr*)

***har-tōra-tab** - same as *har-tōr-tab*

***har-uju:** - to drive toward someone
e.g. hunted animals toward a hunter

***har-uku** - to drive away and hide, (e.g. good cattle which one does not want to be taken as bride price), esp. when a party from the girl's house come to collect a bride-price forcibly after a *kepeya* marriage

***har-usa** - to drive back (e.g. causing an approaching army to retreat)

***har-uṭa** - to flush out an animal or bird, causing it to jump up and run or fly off (as beaters do during a hunt)

hara (हरा) - to grow

***hara-lanū:** -to grow excessively, e.g. weeds outgrowing paddy stalks

***hara-mata** - to grow to full maturity

***hara-sagomen** - to grow fully (refl. form)

***hara-topa** - of weeds, etc., to outgrow other plants so as to cut off air and light and thus impede their growth

hara (हरा) - a kiln for making charcoal, etc.

***hara sengel** - fire made in a kiln

haṛa (हड़ा) **(uri:)** - a bullock

harāḍ, harāḍ (हरांड़ ,हरांड़) - the scales of a fish

haṛagar (हड़ागर) **kula** - a striped hyena (also *aṛagar kula*)

hara-huru (हरा-हुरु) - a terrain with many ditches, ravines, etc.

hara-huru (tan) (हरा-हुरु) - the splashing sound of big fish, e.g. when trapped in a *kumbaḍ* or *muchu*

hara:-huru:(tan) (हरः-हुरुः) - the sound made by a plough, one's feet, etc. entering into or coming out of thick watery mud (with verb *si*, etc.)

haṛa-huru(tan) - the sound of a big bird starting to fly, of stones falling, of a fire burning (for this *huru-huru* is more common); the sound made by the water of a stream rushing over rocks (with verb *hari* or the like)

haṛam (हड़म) - an old man (*hām* is more commonly used)

haṛamaḍ (हड़मड़) - a rope with intertwining strands for tying up goats

haraṅ-haraṅ (हरङ-हरङ) - a sensation of heat in the nose or throat, e.g. caused by putting chillies near the nose or by the onslaught of a cold

haṛasae (हड़ासए) - a shrub which grows straight and whose trunk is used for rafters. It has small white round edible fruits

haratiń (हरातिञ) - to defeat; trans. with animate obj. - A) to defeat (sometimes used in this sense, but more often *haraw* or *dai* + *-a* aspect marker are used for this), B) with *sim* as obj. - to consign to defeat, to cause (send to) defeat, *simeń haratińki:ya*, 'I sent my cock to defeat' (i.e. my cock lost); pass. - to be defeated, to lose

haraw (हराव) - to defeat

hardu: (हरदुः) - to save, to rescue

hare (हरे) - an exclamation of surprise (also *hareate, hareateya, are*)

hareate(ya) - see *hare*

har-hur(tan) (हर–हुर) - the sound of many stones whizzing through the air

hari (हरि) - a fully developed spur (*chilgu*) of a cock; of a cock, to develop such a spur

hari (हरि) - used in prayers in term *hari joton hari situn*, 'forever and ever' (see also *hari-gowari*)

hari (हरि) **daru** - a tree with long yellow flowers and long inedible fruit; the Indian Laburnum, Cassia fistula, L. Caesalpiniaceae, E.M. B.54/11, H.54/1/1

haṛi (हडि) to flow (this implies a more rapid flow than *lingi* would); also used as follows - *ini:ya: lutur haṛitana*, 'his ear is running'

haṛi-anader ote - land on which water quickly gathers, flowing down from the hills, etc.

haṛi-eṛa: - to flow out

haṛi-hodō - of water, to flow carrying off soil, causing erosion

haṛi-ō:l - to flow out

haṛi-sāgom - of rain water, to flow so as to completely cover e.g. a whole field (used of early rains,not of monsoon rain)

hari-gowari (हरि.–गोवारि) - to beseech strongly (sometimes in prayers used in the form *haritan-gowaritana*)

haṛimbar (हडिम्बर) - almost completely (a verbal affix used with verbs of ripening, giving fruit, etc.)

haṛimbar nida - deep in the night, midnight

harlanga (हरलगा) - to burn so as to char (more than *rongo* would imply)

harlu (हर्लु) - in the sing. - the combs found in white ant nests; in the pl. - the larva of white ants or the combs with the larva

harob (हरोब) - to satisfy, quench; be content (Les. 26)

harom (हरोम) - a contribution or collection, esp. in kind; to collect this (for a cash collection *chanda* is more commonly used)

harom-bagasa - a contribution box

harom-barom - a jingle on *harom* with the same meaning

harom-denga - to help to collect contributions (e.g. rice, dal, wood, leaves for a feast)

harom-dēngako - those who help collect contributions

harom ḍiyaṅ - contributed rice-beer

harom-haparom - a general term for the collection of contributions (e.g. for a village sacrifice)

harom-parom - a jingle on *harom*, with the same meaning

harta: (हरत.) - the bark of a tree (see also *choka:*)

harta:-ō:l - to strip off bark (used in prayers in connection with the phrase *siṅ suba daru suba* apparently in this sense, perhaps referring to the fact that e.g. *hesel daru* is stripped of bark when used for certain sacrificial purposes) (In ordinary conversation they would say *harta: la:-eṛa:* for 'strip off bark')

hartū (हरतू) - of the skin, rough (as the skin of a lizard); also a kind of white appearance of the skin after bathing in cold weather

hartū biṅ - a tree snake

hartū-partū - of the skin, rough

harub (हरुब) - to put a hollow object mouth turned down; to close a book; to cover with a mat paddy spread out to dry; to cover something with a hollow object mouth turned downward; in jest, to drink the contents of some container, e.g.

pū:um harubkeḍa chi?, 'Did you drink the contents of the leaf-cup?' (literally:- Did you overturn the leaf-cup?)

harub-eseḍ/keseḍ - to cover something with a hollow object, mouth turned down

haruṅ (हरुङ) - of a tiger or any large mouthed animal, with wide open mouth (used in the form *haruṅ-leka* or *haruṅaḍ* with the verb *chāb*)

hasa (हसा) - earth, soil

hasa bū - a clod of earth

hasa huwaṅ - a grave

hasa kara - the levelling plank used to level earth, as distinct from the *baba kara*, q.v.

hasa lipi (oe) - a type of *lipi* bird which makes a nest of earth (as distinct from *guyu lipi*, which makes a domed nest) prob. the Indian Small Skylark (see *lipi oe*)

hasa sunum - kerosene oil

hasa-ura - to become earth again, e.g. a decomposing body

hasa uṭaw - to take up soil from a field (used referring to the practice of bringing soil from each plot of the fields of a family from whom a *dēwa* is driving out *banai bonga*)

hāsa (हा'सा) - to whip; a whip; to cut with a whipping motion (e.g. thin branches using a *banki*); to thresh by beating down paddy stalks against bamboo rods tied together to make a platform

hāsa-eṛa: - to drive away with a whipping action (e.g. with a whip or of cattle driving flies away with their tails)

hāsa-gasar - to make grains fall off a stalk by beating the stalk against something

hāsa-kaṭa - to strip a stalk of grains by beating it against something

hāsa-ṭo: - to strike with a whipping motion

hasā-handī(tan) (हसा'–हंदी) - to make many objects (e.g. trees) or a large surface (e.g. a wall) fall down or collapse (often with some connotation of making a noise), e.g. *owa: hasā-handītanko rapuḍkeḍa*, 'They broke down the house making the whole of it collapse (with noise)'.Note usage:- *rogo-hasukote hōko hasā-handītanko gojo:wa*, 'Due to epidemics and sicknesses many people fall over dead one after another'; *bandireya: baba hasā-handītan chabawo:tana*, 'The paddy stored in a *bandi* is being finished off (collapsing) very quickly'

hasā-hosō(tan) (हसा'–होसो') - of things piled up loosely, to fall down; the sound of several falling objects, esp. trees in a jungle; the sound made to imitate this at the time of the *mageya bonga*

hasangā:r (हसांगा':र) - embers, cooled off embers; charcoal; to made charcoal

hasangā:r-toroe: - embers-ashes (a term used of something completely burned down)

haser (हसेर) **sanga** - a wild climber more or less prickly below, Dioscorea pentaphylla, L. Dioscoreaceae, H.152/1/11, B.152/14

hasi (हसि) - an adze

hasiḍ (हसिड्) - to unfasten the bowstring of a bow; of a bowstring, unfastened (cf. ***kuṭiḍ*** of a fastened bowstring); of a vine, to reach a stage where it no longer grows and starts to wither; of a fruit-bearing tree or plant, to no longer bear fruit; of a man's life, to come to an end; to pull tight a slip-knot (*bonoe:*) e.g. in order to trap a bird

hasil (हसिल) - of chickens,belonging to a variety that grows big

hā:sil (हःसिल) - very steep or precipitous (more so than *hangi*)

hasiyaḍ (हसियड्) - perhaps (also *asiyaḍ, chiyaḍ*)

hasiyad (हसियड्) - same as *hāchiya, haḍchiyaṅ*, q.v.

hasu (हसु) - sickness; pain; to feel sick; to feel pain; e.g. *bō: hasuńtana*, 'I have a headache'; trans. - of a spirit, to inflict sickness; intrans. - to be sick (be in a sick state), pass. - to become sick (Note usage:- *rola mui:ko hasugeko hūwa:*, '*rola* ants bite causing pain')

****hasu-chakaḍen*** - to pretend to be sick (refl. usage)

****hasu-duku*** - a collective noun for sickness and other afflictions

****hasu-hanatir*** - an inflicting of sickness by a spirit (cf. *hatir*)

****hasu-hasu*** - to have a feeling of sickness coming on. Used in terms such as *hasu-hasugeń adaetana*, 'I feel that I am becoming sick'. (see also *durumusu* and *riyam-ropoe:*)

****hasu-jari*** - to be very weak from sickness

hasur (हसुर) - of the sun, moon, a star, to set

hāṭ, hāṭo (हाट, हाटो) - market place; to take something to the market to sell; refl. - to attend the market; *hāṭ* is also used for 'week', since markets are held once a week

****hāṭ chāya*** - a trader who buys up things and resells them at a higher price

****hāṭ musiń*** - the day of the week on which the local market is held, e.g. Tuesday in the Chaibasa area

haṭa: (हट:) - a winnowing basket

****haṭa: goso:*** - to rub husked rice grains in a winnowing basket (for purposes of divination, e.g. to determine what spirit is inflicting harm on someone)

****haṭa:-haṭa:*** - in abundance (winnowing baskets full)

****haṭa: rāui: oe*** - a black and white bird, prob. the Magpie-Robin

hataba: (हताबः) - the indentation made into the end of an arrow so that it can catch properly on the bowstring

hatala: (हतालः) - the armpit (*hatla:*)

haṭam (हटम) - a whisper; to whisper

****haṭam-haṭam*** - to whisper (also *hayam*)

hatana: (हतानः) ***daru*** - see *hatna: daru*

hataṅ (हतङ) - the brain

hatar (हतर) - to hang or drape so that it falls over both sides, e.g a cloth over a wire; clothes draped over the shoulder; sometimes used as a noun for *hatar-murki*, q.v.

****hatar lija:*** - a cloth draped over the shoulder

****hatar murki*** - a type of ear-ring suspended over the ear on a chain

hatar (हतर) - used in term *hatar hon* as poetic parallel to *gē hon* (q.v.) in prayers

hatar (हतर) ***oe*** - a bird, prob. the same as *haṭa: rāui: oe*, q.v.

hataw (हताव) - to take for oneself; to take something into one's charge, e.g. *akoge hataw-chabakeḍa*, 'they took it completely into their own charge'

hati (हति) - an elephant

****hati lutur janum*** - a kind of cactus bush with oval shaped branches

****hati manḍa sanga*** - a cultivated yam, an extensive climber with winged stem and having no aerial bulbils, Dioscorea alata, Linn., var. globosa, Prain. E.M., B.152/2

****hati tuka*** - the afterbirth of an elephant (a portion of this put in a *bandi* when opened is believed to be propitious; a portion buried in a field is believed to prevent elephants from eating the crop of that field) (This is very hard to find. Perhaps the elephants bury it)

hatichonḍa (हतिचोंडा) - a long-beaked insect which attacks silkworms

haṭiń (हटिञ) - to divide, distribute

****haṭiń-bara*** - to divide into two approximately equal parts

****haṭiń-eṛa:*** - to distribute away, to give away by distributing

****haṭiń-huṛiń*** - to make small by dividing (e.g. one's land)

****haṭiń-saja*** - to so divide as to have some to spare, e.g. food for someone who may come late, or land for an unmarried sister

****haṭiń sare:*** - to leave some over when dividing

****haṭiń-sē:r*** - to divide into small pieces

hatir (हतिर) - of a spirit, to inflict punishment on someone (used esp. of *maraṅ bonga, desauli*, the ancestors)

****hatir-goe:*** - of a spirit, to inflict death on someone

haṭiya (हटिया) - a path

hatla: (हतलः) - the armpit (also called *gere-gete unḍu*)

hatna: (हतनः) ***daru*** - the asan tree, which is very good for silkworm breeding. Terminalia tomentosa, W. & A., Combretaceae, B.62/12, H.62/1/5 (This is also called *munḍa hatna:* to distinuish it from *gaṛa hatna:*)

hāṭo (हाटो) - market place (see *hāṭ*)

****hāṭo bāṭo*** - from one market place to another

****hāṭo-tanḍi*** - the place where a market is held

hatom (हतोम) - one's father's sister; one's mother's brother's wife

****hatom-hanar*** - one's father-in-law's sister; one's mother-in-law's brother's wife

hatomal, hatowal (हतोमल, हतोवल) - alternate spelling of the more common form *atowal*, a bowstring

hatu (हतु) - a village; trans. - to establish a village

****hatu-disum*** - the part of the country (comprising many villages) in which one lives; one's own village (sometimes used in this sense in prayers)

****hatu-garam*** - a term sometimes used when addressing *desauli* in prayers (N.B. *garam* - Hindi 'gram')

****hatu hada:*** - a cultivated *hada:* (ol) (the ordinary *hada:* is sometimes so called to distinguish it from *buru hada:*, q.v.)

****hatu maḍ*** - a very strong type of bamboo found in big clusters in villages. These bamboos are bigger and grow higher than *buru maḍ*, q.v.

****hatu mail*** - a kind of reed found usually near villages, but also in the jungle, also called *asul mail* , perhaps Saccharum munja, Roxb., Gramineae, H.139/54/4, E.M. using synonym

****haturenko*** - villagers

****hatu-sai*** - a general word for village

****hatu-sairenko*** - villagers

hau (हउ) - a red ant

****hau bō:*** - the head of a red ant; used in prayers to the ancestors in the expression *hau-bō: ṭonṭo bō:* to refer to rice grains offered to them in the *adiń*

hau juju ā: - same as *ḍora ā:*, q.v.

hauko poṛomtaḍ daru - a tree in which red ants have made their nest (wrapped in leaves)

hau poṛom/poṭom - the nest of the red ants which is made with a cover of leaves; figuratively:- a pot of rice-beer (a term used at times when arranging a marriage)

hau (हउ) - an exclamation uttered in sudden fear

hau-hau - repeated cries of fear; cries of fear of many people

hautako - same as *hau*

haur (हउर) - to pull in together towards oneself with e.g. a rake, a 'kudali', one's outstretched hands; to fill in a grave

haur-ader - to fill in (as under *haur*)

haur-eseḍ - to fill in so as to block inside (e.g. buried afterbirth)

haur-gādi - to gather up (as under *haur*) into a heap

haur-ō:l - to gather up (as under *haur*) and then remove

haur-pere: - to fill up by collecting into one place (e.g. earth to fill a grave)

haur-puṛuwa/puṭuwa - to cover completely with a cloth, etc., refl, - to cover oneself completely with a shawl or blanket when lying down

haur-rambuḍ(tan) - to gather things together quickly (with verbs such as *sab, halaṅ-unḍi*)

haur-ṭo: - with reference to the cheeks, to run one's cupped fingers along the cheeks (e.g. of a baby to amuse him)

haur-topa - to bury by raking, etc.; to refill a grave

haw-haw (हव–हव) - short growling noises made by a dog, esp. when threatening another dog

hay (हय) - see *hae* for this and related words

haya (हया) - to covet, covetousness (see Les.26)

haya hitā-hotō - to covet so much as to water at the mouth

haya-jumbui - a collective noun for greed (covetousness and gluttony)

haya-lacha: - greediness

hayān - causing covetousness; highly desirable

hayam (हयम) - to whisper; a whisper

hayam-hayam - to whisper

hayam-lugum - to whisper

hayam (हयम) - somewhat rough to the touch (less than *ragam*)

hayeḍ (हयेड्) - to dry (of surface wetness, e.g. on the skin)

hayre (हयरे) - an exclamation of grief (see *hae*)

he: (हे:) - to pluck whole leaves

he:-dāra - to pluck leaves and bring them along

he:-denga - to help pluck leaves

hē (हें) - chaff, husk (of grains)

hē lupu: - the chaff and powdery waste produced by husking grains

hē: (हें:) - a swallow (bird)

hē: kapi - a swallow (resembling a *kapi*, 'hunting axe')

hebe (हेबे) - to carry on the hip

hebe-ader - to carry in on the hip

hebe-ō:l - to carry out on the hip

hebe-parom - to carry across on the hip

heben (हेबेन) - bitter (e.g. an unripe mango) (Les. 26)

heḍ (हेड्) - to ride, sit astride (esp. of one leaning forward on a horse);

of animals (e.g. cattle, goats, chickens) and sometimes of men, to mate, to copulate (esp. when used in the recip. *hepeḍ*. This is *mage kaji. hapar*, at least when used of animals is not *mage*)

heḍ-topa - to ride or sit astride (used in a story of a man straddling a wild boar)

heḍ (हेड्) - an exclamation of displeasure or refusal

heḍ-chowaṅ - an exclamation made when suddenly accidentally touching something which causes pain

hēḍ (हें'ड्) - to pull up weeds; to pluck out feathers or hair

hēḍ-eṛa: - to weed or pluck out

hēḍ-rowa - a general term to describe two different works in the field (weeding and transplanting) which take place about the same time of the year

hedegele: (हेदेगेलः) - a small wild duck

he:-he:(tan) (हे:–हे:) -of laughing, loadly (used with verb *landa*)

hẽ-hẽ (हें'–हें') - the loud neighing sound made by horses

hejē (हेजें') - to scrape off some of the outer surface of the skin

hejē bō: - a head scraped clear of hair; a bald head

heje-peje (हेजे–पेजे) - same as *hejo:*

hejele: (हेजेलः) - of a wound, to be filled with puss with the skin rotting away (also *geje:-geje:*)

hejo: (हेजो:) - indistinct (of speech); to speak indistinctly

hejo-pejo - same as *hejo:*

hejol (हेजोल) - same as *hejo:*

hejol-pejol - same as *hejo:*

heker (हेकेर) - to shake esp. the head and hands due to old age

heker-heker - to repeated shake due to old age or fear

heker-peker - same as *heker-heker*

heker-teker - same as *heker-heker*

hela (हेला) - an exclamation inviting someone to come (more common form is *ela*)

hele: (हेलः) - of water, to eat away the mud at the bottom part of a wall or of an embankment; with an adze (*hasi*) or file (*ruka*) to make a groove in something (e.g. the shaft of a plough)

hele-hele (हेले–हेले) - waving mildly in the breeze

helo (हेलो) - to stir up or shake some liquid; to shake a liquid in a bottle; to stir up and mix water and mud with the feet in order to daze and catch fish; to sway or shake (in general, syn. of *ekela*)

helo-boṛa - to make muddy by shaking or stirring up water

heloe-ṭekoe (हेलोए–टेकोए) - same as *helo:-ṭeko:*

helo:-ṭeko: (हेलोः–टेकोः) - of a liquid; to splash about in a partially filled vessel; figur. - to be busy with many varied works with which one can hardly cope; also used with *-tan* affixed and verbs of going with the meaning of moving along in excited haste carrying with difficulty a load of varied objects

helta (हेलता) - an offshoot (when used alone as a noun it invariably refers to the edible tender bamboo offshoots); of new offshoots of plants, to come out

helta-ō:l - of new offshoots, to sprout

hembrom (हेम्बरोम) ***daru*** - a small tree with fragrant small white flowers, Cordia myxa, L., Boraginaceae, H.95/1/3, B.95/1. The

fruit of this is edible and also exudes a *jayer* which is used as a glue

hende (हेंदे) - black; very dark; blackness; to blacken; pass. - to become black; to be in blackness (e.g. on a moonless night)

****hende chiruñ*** - same as *hende daka*

****hende daka*** - a grass, much like *siruñ* (*chiruñ*), q.v., but with the stem and *daka* black. It has medicinal usages

****hende juguni*** - a servant spirit of *rankani juguni* and *bir juguni*

****hende marchi*** - a black chilli

****hende nuba:*** - pitch black darkness

****hende nūm-nūm*** - pitch black

****hende paṇḍu nagu biń*** - a large jungle cobra (for which others give *buru paṇḍu nagu*), possibly the King Cobra

****hende sui oe*** - the male of the Purple Sunbird (*sui* or *chundi oe*) (a local name heard in some villages)

****hende uru*** - a black water beetle

henḍer (हेंडेर) to make very short, e.g. of silkworms eating leaves or of cattle eating grass; to be very short, e.g. the hairs of a baby

hepaḍ (हेपड्) - to press up tightly against, e.g. of one trying to hide himself behind a tree, or of one pressing against a house trying to get shelter from the rain

hepeḍ (हेपेड्) - to mate, to copulate (recip. of *heḍ*, q.v. - *mage kaji*)

her (हेर) - to sow; to sprinkle something dry e.g. powder on a wound

****her-biyur*** - - to sow or sprinkle something around, e.g. rice-flower sprinkled around the sides of the compartments for the *punji* of a sacrifice

****her-chabuṛa*** - to sow in water (causing to sink)

****her-chaṭa:*** - to sow in unploughed land (and plough later)

****her-ḍabura*** - to sow in water (causing to sink)

****her-jeṭe*** - to sow in the hot weather (before the monsoon)

****her-jeṭe baba*** - paddy sown in the hot weather

****her-jom*** - to sow to one's advantage

****her-mūṭ/mūṭu*** - the sacrifice held before the sowing of the main paddy crop; the feast held on that occasion (also called *hon bā*)

****her-nitir*** - to sow scattering in all directions (e.g. seeds or in a figurative sense sickness)

****her-omon*** - to sow causing to sprout

****her-perponḍe*** - to sprinkle, scatter e.g. dust, ashes on someone.

****her-peso*** - to sow thickly

****hero: porob*** - the sacrifice and feast held after all the sowing has been completed about the month of July

****her-sare:*** - to leave over at the time of sowing e.g. for later transplanting

hera (हेरा) - to come back to visit

****hera-nam*** - to visit; remember (used esp. of the first visit or of a visit after a long interval of parents to their married daughter)

heṛa (हेड़ा) - to dally; to delay over an action (spending much time without getting much done); to delay in starting some work; *dūm-meḍ heṛa*, 'to put off sleep'

herbeḍ (हेरबेड्) - to carry something tucked under the arm

****herbeḍ-dupil*** - to carry both tucked under the arm and above the

head, e.g. of a woman going to the market or to the well

heṛecha (हेड़ेचा) - bald; stripped of all foliage, etc.; to make bald; to strip of all foliage

****heṛecha bō:*** - bald headed

herel (हेरेल) - husband

herē-perē(tan) (हेरे'–पेरे') - of e.g. silkworms eating leaves, to make big gaping holes (with verb *jom*, etc.)

herseḍ (हेरसेड्) - to tuck in, to put something where the clothes are tightened at the waist

herte: (हेरतेः) - to throw up earth, e.g. of field rats, ants, etc. when burrowing

****herte:-ō:len*** - to burrow oneself out (refl. form)

hertele: (हेरतेलेः) - an alternate form of *herte:*

hesa: (हेसः) ***daru*** - the pipal tree, Ficus religiosa, L., Moraceae, B.125/13, H.125/8/12

****hesa: ā:*** - the edible tender leaves of the *hesa:* tree

****hesa: paṭ*** - a spirit who sometimes afflicts esp. a traveler in a lonely place

hese (हेसे) - to lop off e.g. the side branches of a tree, some limb

****hese-amiń*** - to clear land by lopping off branches

****hese-eṛa:*** - to lop off

****hese-oḍ*** - to lop or chop off

hesel (हेसेल) ***daru*** - a common jungle tree, Dhaunta. Its bark is white and the gum of its bark is eaten. The tree is sometimes used for silkworm breeding. It has a solid wood used for such things as the end pieces of beds, and in ploughs. Anogeissus latifolia, Wall., Combretaceae, B.62/2, H.62/2/1

****hesel chidu*** - a variety of caterpillar which is found esp. on the *hesel* tree

****hesel sarla:*** - slivers (shavings) of the *hesel* tree (such as are wrapped about with *sayu:* and planted on the occasion of the *agom* previous to the *hero:* feast)

heṭ (हेट) - an exclamation used when rejecting something which causes disgust

heta (हेता) - to turn the head; to look to the side or to look back

****heta-bage*** - to turn one's face away from (used figuratively e.g. *alom heta-bageleya*, 'do not withdraw your help from us', 'do not lose interest in us')

****heta-biyur*** - to turn the head around

****heta-ura*** - to turn and look back at someone or something, e.g. *heta-uralem*, 'turn and look back at us'

hēyor (हेंयोर) - to move around staying very close to something, e.g. of someone trying to hide behind a tree from someone passing, or a small child hovering around his mother

****hēyor-biyur*** - same as *hēyor*

****hēyor-bolo*** - to enter pressing oneself against the entrance

****hēyor-muṭu*** - a large male jungle bison which has a very low stomach and cannot cross over a log (also called *honor-muṭu*)

hi: (हिः) - steep, precipitous

hichachanḍi (हिचाचंडि) ***bonga*** - the name of a spirit also called *chanḍi bonga*

hichi (हिचि) - to swing e.g. a stick along the ground to keep people at a proper distance from a cockfight; to swing the arms when walking; to swing the winnowing basket in order to winnow (for which ***keto*** is more common)

****hichi-eṛa:*** - to get rid of by a swinging action

hichir (हिचिर) - lightning
***hichir chenḍo: putam** - the Spotted Dove (a rather common medium size dove)
hichir (हिचिर) - of rice beer, to become flat, sour due to retaining too much *rasi*, q.v. They say *diyaṅ rasite hichireyana*. (Sufficient *rasi* should be poured off to prevent this)
hiḍ (हिड्) **daru** - a tall sturdy tree useful for making ploughs, etc., the Bija Sal, Pterocarpus marsupium, Roxb., Papilionaceae, B.53/96, H.53/55/1
***hiḍ bā** - the yellowish flower of the *hiḍ daru*
***hiḍ bā kindar kula** - a large leopard or panther which attacks cattle, so named because the colour of its skin resembles the colour of the flowers of the *hiḍ* tree (same as *kindar kula*)
hiḍ-nam (हिड्–नम) - to divine to see what spirit is causing harm by lifting grains of *adowa chauli* kept in a *sarjom* leaf and dropping some
hi-hi(tan) (हि–हि) - to laugh loudly (with verb *landa*)
hila (हिला) - to hate; to despise (Les. 26)
***hila-chenṭa** - a general term for hatred and abusive treatment
***hila-chiṭa** - hatred; to hate
***hila-hilaṅ** - a general term for hatred and disgust
***hila-hisinga** - a general term for hatred and envy
hilaṅ (हिलङ) - disgust; to be disgusted with (Les. 26)
***hilaṅan** - disgusting
hili (हिलि) - one's older brother's wife
***hili-era** - same as *hili*
***hiliya-irileya** - for a man's wife and his younger brother or sister to share in some activity
himalay (हिमालय) **buru** - the Himalayas (referred to in prayers)
himbu (हिम्बु) **ḍur** - a name used in some villages for the *imu oe*, the Indian or Yellowlegged Button Quail
hīmuṅ (हीमुङ) - to purse the lips in displeasure, pride, miserliness; with dir. personal obj., to purse the lips at e.g. one whom one disdains (in all cases with the word *ā* (mouth) expressed before *hīmuṅ*)
hinḍuṅ (हिनडुङ) - of water or wind, to whirl
***hinḍuṅ-ō:l** - of whirling water, to whirl something out (of the water)
***hinḍuṅ-uju:** - to come whirling
***hinḍuṅ-ura** - to whirl back
hinji (हिंजि) - to flow very slowly
hira (हिरा) - a diamond (Hindi, used in Ho stories)
***hira churdu bonga** - a type of *churdu bonga* (q.v.) which entices men with diamonds (see also *sona churdu bonga*)
hira: (हिर:) - a small cut or tear, e.g. on a leaf, one's ear; to so cut or tear
hira-choṭo(tan) (हिरा–चोटो) - of blood or perspiration, to flow steadily
hira-doro(tan) (हिरा–दोरो) - of blood, to flow steadily
hiram-pochoe:(tan) (हिरम–पोचोए:) - of a liquid, to come out in spurts (can be used with the verb *ḍuki* of cattle moving along urinating in spurts, or of someone who cannot control his urine, *hiram-pochoe:tane: ḍukitana*; also used of blood coming out in spurts, e.g. *hiram-pochoe:tane: mayomtana*)
hirchi (हिरचि) - to sprinkle a liquid (on something) (a generic term, used

esp. for sprinkling using some object, e.g. a mango leaf, compare *kurmu* and *tirpi*)
***hirchi-biyur** - to sprinkle around
***hirchi-nir** - to make run by sprinkling
***hirchi-ṭo:** - to sprinkle upon
hirda-gadu:(tan) (हिरदा–गदु:) - with long sari or dhoti tight around the legs (so that one must walk with small steps) (with verbs of motion)
hirgā (हिरगां) - to rub one's body against something, e.g. a buffalo against a wall
hīr-hīr (हीर–हीर) - to see dimly, indistinctly, e.g. a child just beginning to see or an older person with eye trouble (used with *-ge* or *-tan* and a verb of seeing, e.g. *hīr-hīrtane: nēla*)
hīri (हिंड़ि) - to cause a temporary or partial blindness e.g. by the action of a witch or magician; pass. - to become thus partially blinded
hiri:-piri: (हिरि:–पिरि:) - to scatter in a disorderly fashion
hirum (हिरुम) - one's husband's other wife
***hirumeya** - of the two wives of a man, to share in some activity
hisa (हिसा) - used parallel with *chenṭa*, 'harassment', with the same meaning
***hisa banai** - harm inflicted on a whole family (including cousins) by witchcraft (also *haga banai*)
***hisa chenṭa** -harassment in general
***hisa kāṛo** - a long-standing harm inflicted on a whole family (including cousins) by witchcraft
hisab (हिसाब) - a calculation; to calculate
***hisab janum** - a local name for a plant in some places called *būṭ janum*, q.v.
hisi (हिसि) - twenty
hisidanḍa: (हिसिदंड:) - the shaft of a plough
hisinga (हिसिंगा) - envy; to become envious
hisir (हिसिर) - a necklace; a garland worn around the neck; a rosary; to hang something around the neck; used in a story to jokingly refer to something (e.g. a caught animal) dangling down from the mouth of another animal
***hisir-binti** - the rosary (prayer)
***hisir-nīni:** - a praying mantis (see also *kākaramba:*)
***hisir-rēni:** - same as *hisir-nīni:*
***hisir-rēre:** - same as *hisir-nīni:*
***hisir sutam** - a thread or thin cord (usually black) worn around the neck
***hisir-tāui:** - same as *hisir-nīni:*
hita (हिता) - a seed (for propagation); a progenitor or ancestor, e.g. *ale miyaḍ hitaren honko*, 'We are children of a common ancestor'; to use as a seed; to propagate or beget e.g. *nen sim hitako/hita-honko*, 'descendants (offspring) of this chicken (cock or hen), in a figurative sense - to propagate, e.g. a disease
***hita baba** - paddy kept for sowing
***hita bandi** - a *bandi* in which paddy reserved for sowing is kept
***hita punji** - one's wealth in seeds
***hita-uju:** - to successively propagate (pass down) from some time in the past e.g. an hereditary disease
hitā-hotō (हिता'–होतो') - to water at the mouth (e.g. when seeing something very tasty
hitaḍ (हतिड्) - a share

hitaḍ-hanaṭiń - a division of shares; divided shares

hitar-ganja: (हितर–गंजः) - esp. of women, to dress in a sloven way, with old, dirty worn out clothing not properly worn, e.g. *en kui hitar-ganja:tane: ērakana*; figur. of someone so poor that they can affort only to be so dressed

hiti-hiti (हिति–हिति) - to have a sensation of being about to faint or fall (from weakness, seeing another's blood, etc.)

hiyaḍ-murgaḍ (हियड़–मुरगड़) - a sacrifice performed at the time of or after the *jom nama* feast

hīyal (हियल) - to rinse a cooking or eating vessel by shaking or pouring water over it (in order to wash away the ashes, etc. used in cleaning it)

****hīyal-rakab*** - used in prayers parallel to *būwal-rakab* meaning 'to cause water to come up'

****hīyal-uju:*** - to come pouring water (used in prayers)

hiyatiń (हियातिञ) - to feel pity, grief (Les. 26)

hō (हों) - a man; a Ho; as adjective - Ho, e.g. *hō kaji* - the Ho language; husband (in certain contexts, e.g. *aya: hō*, 'her husband')

****hō āndi*** - a marriage performed at the house of the groom (when distinguishing from *diku āndi*, q.v.)

****hō disum*** - the land of the Hos (the part of Singhbhum, esp. the Kolhan, where the Hos live)

****hōko disum*** - same as *hō disum*

****hō-hōko*** - certain men of certain types (not all men indiscriminately, but a man here and there of a certain type), e.g. *hō-hōkowa: medre*, 'in the eyes of certain people'

****hō kaji*** - the Ho language

****hō mata*** - a living being (see *mata*)

****hō suba*** - pass. verb - of a woman, to be subject to a man, to be married

****hōwan*** - of a woman, having a husband (*hō* + *an*) (not used as frequently as the corresponging *erān* = *era* + *an*, of a man)

hō (हों) - an exclamation to stop someone who is talking or who is doing something

hō (हों) - a temporary brake in a bullock cart made of e.g. green wood or straw-rope

hōb (हो'ब) - to put something into some container

****hōb-unḍi*** - to put together into some receptacle

hoba (होबा) - to make take place; to make become; to make room for all; to divide among all; with *hon* as obj. - to give birth to; pass. - to become, to take place; to fit in; to be enough to go around; must, esp. in a future context ('will have to') when following a verb root to which *-te* is affixed, e.g. *gapań seno:te hoba-wo:wa*, 'Tomorrow I will have to go'; as verbal affix: - as much as is required; as much as one is capable of; in some contexts *hoba* can mean 'to bring it about that someone have', e.g. *bandi-babae: hobāḍkowa*, 'he brought it about that they have a good stock of paddy'

****hoba-daiyo:-leka*** - possible

****hoba-garań*** - pass. - to be enough to satisfy all

hobor (होबोर) - to carry something on the shoulder, either directly or suspended on either side of a stick (a word used more in S.Singhbhum)

hocha: (होच) - to break off a large branch of a tree (e.g. by the action of a man pulling, of a heavy wind, of the weight of the fruit) (*samage hocha:yana* would indicate that the branch was torn, but is still not completely severed from the tree)

hoḍ (होड़) - to strip off e.g. grains or leaves by running one's fingers along a stalk. *daṛiya hoḍ* - to run one's fingers through one's moustache from the centre to the sides; figuratively - to display one's detemination e.g. to fight someone; (see also *hoḍ-gaw, hoḍ-pāchur*)

****hoḍ baba siń*** - paddy stalks stripped of side shoots and leaves

****hoḍ-gaw*** - to receive a long scratch wound by passing through e.g. thorn-bushes

****hoḍ-pāchur*** - to cause welts on one's body by scraping oneself on bushes, etc. through which one passes

****hoḍ-senger*** - to make straight by stripping off (as under *hoḍ*)

hodō (होदो') - a sickness, also called *jaṛi puṭaw*, in which the tongue becomes cracked and sores develop on it (*hodō* is also used in compound verb forms *atu-hodō*, *haṛi-hodō* and *joro-hodō*)

hogo(ken) (होगो) - of a liquid, esp. blood, to come out quickly

****hogo-hogo(tan)*** - the same of a continued action

hō-hī (हों'–हीं) - an exclamation to cattle to stop

hojā (होजा') - to break off a branch of a tree (by the action of one pulling or by a strong wind)

hokob (होकोब) - very white (also *okob*)

****hokob-hokob*** - very white

hola (होला) - yesterday

holaḍ (होलड़) - a straight razor

holaman (होलामन) - some days further back than *holaman betaraṅ*

****holaman betaraṅ*** - a few days back (within a week)

holater (होलातेर) - the day before yesterday

holoṅ (होलोङ) - flour; bread

****holoṅ gunḍa*** - flour

holoṅ-lopoṅ (होलोङ–लोपोङ) - to pulverize, make into dust e.g. a road by constantly walking on it

hōm (हो'म) - a Hinduized rite in which incense is burned (from Hindi 'hom')

homō (होमो') - body; in certain cases where it is clear from the context *homōreya:* is used for menstruation, e.g. *aya: homōreya: ṭīkige ka ṭaina*, 'She doesn't have her menstrual period properly'

****homō-ura*** - to regain a healthy body (e.g. after wasting away due to sickness)

homol (होमोल) ***bonga*** - a spirit in some stories referred to as the wife of *Siṅbonga* (see *chanḍu: homol*)

homon (होमोन) - a woman's brother's child

****homon-kowa*** - a woman's brother's son

****homon-kui*** - a woman's brother's daughter

homoṛo (होमोड़ो) - poetic form of *homō*, 'body' (also *nomoṛo*)

hon (होन) - child; to give birth (esp. of animals); the young of any animal (with *hon* used after the word for the animal, e.g. *seta hon*, 'a puppy'; small, preceding the word, e.g. *hon gaṛa*, 'a stream'; a member of a certain group or race, e.g. *manwa hon*, 'a human being', *hō hon* - a Ho; *hon* is sometimes used after the name of a spirit, e.g. *desauli hon* referring to the spirit with respect (and no connotation of smallness)

***hon-an** - having a child, e.g. *honan era*, 'a woman with one or more children'

***hon ara** - son-in-law

***hon bā porob** - another name for the *her mūṭu* feast

***hon-buṛiko** - wife and children

***hon būṭ(u) janum** - same as *būṭ janum*, q.v.

***hon chokoe:** - a little; early childhood (*hon chokoe:ete*, 'from the time of early childhood')

***hon ḍuki** - semen (more accurately called *podo ḍuki* or *tapu: ḍuki*)

***hon era** - a man's older brother's daughter; one's husband's older brother's daughter; a woman's older sister's daughter; one's wife's older sister's daughter; one's own daughter

***hon-eṛa:** - to miscarry; to have a child and then have no concern for the child

***hon gāko/gāṛako** - children

***hon ganḍa** - the small finger

***hon gaṛa** - a stream

***hon hoponko** - descendants

***hon jī** - pass. - to become discouraged (also *huṛiń jī*)

***hon kimin** - daughter-in-law

***hon kowa** - same as *hon-sēḍ*, q.v.

***hon kui** - same as *hon era*, q.v.

***hon lāṅ oe** - a bird identified by villagers as Tickell's Blue Flycatcher

***hon ocho:ko** - descendants

***hon oe** - a tiny bird, also called *chilip oe*. It makes a *chilip-chilip* sound; probably the Greyheaded Flycatcher

***hon-peja** - father and son

***hon puwa** - a very small *poyla* for measuring rice; (also called *puwa hon, sera, sera hon*)

***hon sēḍ** - a man's older brother's son; one's husband's older brother's son; a woman's older sister's son; one's wife's older sisters son; one's own son

***hon ṭupi ā:** - a small variety of *ṭupi ā:*, q.v.

***hon-uṇḍi** - to breed in great numbers (e.g. fish); to have numerous children

hōṅ (होंञ) - to grapple or wrestle with someone (the recip. *hopōń* is often used)

honaṅ (होनङ) - a word added to conditional or implied conditional sentences to indicate that the condition has not been realized or is not realizable or probable (Les. 33)

honḍa (होंडा) - to push something with a stick, e.g. to push a dead snake out of the way; to stir or mix with a stick or ladle

***honḍa-biyur** - to stir around (e.g. food in a pot)

***honḍa-eṛa:** - to push out of the way with a stick

***honḍa-isin** - to fry

***honḍa-nam** - to seek or find by pushing or stirring with a stick

***honḍa-ō:l** - to push out with a stick

honḍaṅ-ganḍiń (होंडङ–गंडिञ) - of a road, to twist and turn, e.g. *honḍaṅ-ganḍiń horākana*, 'the road twists and turns'; of a person moving along a road, to weave back and forth from one side of the road to the other (e.g. because intoxicated), (used with *-tan* and verbs of motion)

honder (होंदेर) - a few months back

***honder beteraṅ** - some days back (at least a week)

***honderman** - a few months back

honḍoe: (होंडोएः) - to boil paddy for husking to the point at which excess water is poured off; of leaves e.g. when rotting in water, to change the colour of water, so as to daze fish; to put leaves into water so as to daze fish

honjor (होंजोर) - of fruit, etc., to fall in great number

honor (होनोर) - to roam; wander

***honor-bā** - to roam from place to place

***honor-biyur** - to wander around

***honor churdu bonga** - a *dāṛi* or *ḍain churdu* (q.v.) spirit who roams about at night time

***honor-muṭu** - a large male jungle bison (called by some *hēyor muṭu*, q.v.); a spirit believed to have a long tail reaching to the ground

***honor rēḍ** - a wild plant found in the jungles from the roots of which medicine is made (also called *tonḍom rēḍ* and *tape: rēḍ*)

***honortanko** - roamers; spirits who roam about inflicting harm (so used in prayers)

honōyaḍ (होनोंयड्) ***oe*** - probably the Large Grey Babbler (a bird)

hōnyaḍ (होंयड्) - to twist the ear

hōnyaḍ (होंयड्) ***oe*** - same as *honōyaḍ oe*, q.v.

honyar (होंयर) - father-in-law (*apu-honyar*); the elder brother of one's husband or wife (*bau honyar*)

***honyareya-kimineya** - a term used of any interaction between a woman's father-in-law or the elder brother of her husband and that woman

hopaḍ (होपड्) - a fresh offshoot from a tree or branch; pass. - of fresh offshoots, to come out

hopo: (होपोः) - a weevil (bores holes in wood)

***hopo: buru** - a hill named in prayers, prob. in Orissa

hopor (होपोर) - to be, stand, sit or put near to someone, (usually in front) (often used as verbal affix with *tingu, dub*, etc.)

hora (होरा) - a road; a path; a passage; a means; in connection with, due to e.g. *paiṭi hora*, 'in connection with work', *jān horako kapajitana*, 'they are quarrelling about something or other'; a way of life or belief, *apeya: hora*, 'your way of life (belief, religion); in transplanting, a length-wise strip of the field along which a person works, (When transplanting a person stays in one line moving her hand along planting one line, then she steps back and does the same for the next line, etc. When one has completed a certain planned lengh (or in a small field the whole length of the field) she has done one *hora*); in reference to a *bandi*, a section of the outer rope (*bandi bayer*) from the centre of the base to the centre of the top

***hora bara** - a collective noun for roads; to establish a relationship (through marriage)

***hora gāṭa** - a place on a road where people gather

***hora hapaṭiń** - same as *hora panā*

***hora karcha** - food, etc. for a journey or a stay away from home

***hora panā** - a fork in a road

***horate** - through

horan (होरन) - when clouds have formed promising rain, or after a slight rain has started, for the sky to clear up again

hor-bor (होर–बोर) - in a hurry; to be in a hurry (often used with *-ge* or *-tan*, e.g. *horbortanko jomtana*, 'they are eating in a hurry')
horibōl (होरिबो'ल) - an exclamation called out by many people together e.g. at one stage of driving out a *kāṛo piṛa* spirit (see *kāṛ*)
horlosi (होरलोसि) - a whirlwind
***horlosi-ader** - of a spirit, to enter spinning in a whirlwind (e.g. *don churdu bonga* entering a *kolom* to steal paddy)
***horlosi kulae** - a rabbit of a smaller and paler variety (a taller darker variety is called *jaṛa kulae*)
***horlosi tala** - of a spirit (e.g. *sarub churdu*) to engulf someone inside a whirlwind
horo (होरो) - to guard; of a wild animal, to keep someone trapped, e.g. up a tree; of a spirit or sickness, to keep someone on his sickbed
***horo-jangi** -to guard; the act of guarding (a general term used esp. in prayers)
***horo-hardu:** - to save by guarding
***horo-mata** - to guard so as to allow to grow properly (e.g. a crop, a child)
horo (होरो) - a tortoise, turtle
***horo-beyadi** - a sickness in which the stomach swells up
***horo-bō:** - the head of a tortoise (this is given as medicine to someone with hemorrhoids)
***horo choka:** - the shell of a tortoise (for this *horo doya* is more commonly used); a large water bug, about 4 inches long
hoṛo (होड़ो) - poetic form for *hō*, 'man'
hoṛo-boṛo (होड़ो–बोड़ो) - to be in a hurry (for usage see *hor-bor*)
horo chochoe: (होरो चोचोए:) - a wall lizard
hoṛor (होड़ोर) - to push into, e.g. a key into a key hole; to prod, poke
***hoṛor-ader** - to push into
***hoṛor muṇḍu** - to push something in so that it goes right up to its end (e.g. to push the whole of a stick into a hole)
horpaṅ (होरपङ) - of a *chaṭu*, to have a section, esp. of the mouth broken off
***horpaṅ muṭa** - jokingly said of the nose of a small child
horsoḍ (होरसोड्) - to stick something between two other things, e.g. rafters and the roof, a cigarette under one's belt
hōs (होंस) - heir (*bar-apē hōsrenko*, 'two or three successive heirs', i.e. generations)
***hōs-bōs** - a jingle on *hōs*, heir
hosa-gaṇḍi (होसा–गंडि) of trees, paddy stalks, etc., to fall in different directions (usually used with *-tan* and a verb of falling)
hosō(leka) (होसो') - of heavy rain, to make a loud noise hitting against the leaves of large trees, esp. of the jungle (with verb *gama*, etc.)
***hosō-hosō(tan)** - the same of a continued action
hō:so (हों:सो) - a goose
hosoḍ-hosoḍ(tan) (होसोड्–होसोड्) - a sound made by the feet while dancing (with verb *susun*, etc.)
hoso-hoso (होसो–होसो) - a slope, sloping; to slide down e.g. a hillside
***hoso-hoso-ādu** - to slide down an incline
***hoso-hoso inuṅ** - of children, to slide down a long incline sitting on a *sigiḍ diri* as a form of entertainment
hosokoḍ (होसोकोड्) - to move along in a sitting position; of a small child,

to drag himself along on the stomach
hosongō:r (होसोंगो':र) - to shove or make something slide down, e.g. timber on a slope
hoṭa: (होट:) - to push something aside or toward oneself with the thrust of some stick, etc., e.g. of the *ankai:* used on the threshing floor
***hoṭa:-beṭa** - to reach with the thrust of a stick, etc.
***hoṭa-biyur** - to overturn with the thrust of a long stick, e.g. at the time of *baba tār* when cattle walk around over paddy sheaves to thresh them
***hoṭa: bunum dalpa-dapa** - long spreading horns (of buffaloes) such as to tear up ant hills (*bunum*) (see also *dalpa-dapa*)
***hoṭa:-buskal** - to thrust up straw etc. from beneath a heap to the top
***hoṭa:-eṛa:** - to thrust or take something out with a stick, e.g. wax from the ear; to separate out threshed straw with the *ankai:*
***hoṭa:-nam** - to be able to get a hold of something with a thrust of a long stick, e.g. *gunḍākan babasiṅ ka hoṭa:-namo:wa*, 'broken off bits of straw cannot be gotten hold of with the thrust of an *ankai:*; to finish up the work of removing with an *ankai:* straw which has been threshed
***hoṭa:-ō:l** - to thrust something out with a stick, e.g. threshed straw with an *ankai:*
***hoṭa:-paltaw** - same as *hoṭa:-palṭi*
***hoṭa:-palṭi** - to turn something over with the thrust of a long stick, e.g. paddy sheaves with an *ankai:*
***hoṭa:-rakab** - to lift up with the thrust of a stick, etc.
***mi hoṭa:** - one round of thrusting something with a long stick (e.g. with the *ankai:* during *baba tār*)
hoṭel (होटेल) - a tea stall
hoṭo: (होटो:) - the neck; note the saying:- *hoṭo: seno:reyō*, 'even if I die'
***hoṭo: ker-ker** - a long slender neck esp. of a tall thin person
***hoṭo: serom** - the nape of the neck (also merely *serom*)
hotor (होतोर) - to draw out of, unsheath; with *babasiṅ* as obj. - to pull straw out of a haystack
***hotor-biyur** - to go around pulling out (used to refer to the process of making a haystack more compact by pulling out straw which juts out too much)
***hotor-bonoe:** - to so tie something that by pulling one of the ropes it will become untied
***hotor-ō:l** - same as *hotor*
hoṭor (होटोर) - to prod; poke
***hoṭor-ō:l** - to drive out by prodding
***hoṭor-ṭo:** - to hit by poking
howar (होवर) - a fairly long deep scratch (as compared with *ba:*); to make such a scratch; pass. - to be so scratched
***howar kā:** - the Jungle Crow (a crow of a completely black colour)
hōyaḍ (हों'यड्) - see *hōnyaḍ*
hōyaḍ (हों'यड्) ***oe*** - see *hōnyaḍ oe*
hōyar (होयर) - see *honyar*
hoyo (होयो) - air; of air, to blow; to shave, peel
***hoyo-baṭi** - of the wind, to knock down, to make fall, e.g. growing paddy stalks
***hoyo-chaṛa** - to shave bald (one's head)
***hoyo-dudugar** - a compound term for heavy winds throwing up dust
***hoyo-eṛa:** - to blow away; to shave off (e.g. the hair of a baby); to peel off

hoyo-gama - a rain storm; of a rain storm, to take place (trans. verb)
hoyo-gasar - of the wind, to make fall (e.g. fruit from a tree)
hoyo-gur - of the wind, to make fall e.g. a tree
hoyo-halsa-gaṇḍu - to blow things about in a disorderly fashion
hoyo-horlosi - strong whirling winds
hoyo-iyu: - of the wind, to cause to fall from above, e.g. fruit from a tree
hoyo-lipi-lipi - to fly in the breeze, e.g. a flag
hoyo-lurlur - of the wind, to blow the flame of a fire out to one side (e.g. in an open fireplace in such wise that the flame does not rise properly)
hoyo-oṭaṅ - to blow away
hoyo-rau - of the wind, to dismantle, e.g. tiles on a roof
hoyo-se: - of the wind, to cause rain to beat in on someone (can take anim. obj.)
hoyo-sopa: - of the wind, to scatter dust or the like over some surface
hoyo-undal-pandal - of the wind, to toss or drive about some person or objects (e.g. trees); *hoyo-undal-pandalakan* - 'storm tossed'
hu: (हुः) - to hiccough
hu:-hu: - to hiccough repeatedly
hũ (हुं) - an interjection rejecting something as of little consequence
huchunḍi: (हुचुण्डिः) - very short (about 3-4 inches, of the stalks of paddy which has been cut or has been eaten by cattle (more common - *hurchunḍi*)
huda (हुदा) - society (as a ruling force), used in expressions such as:- *huda kae: sajakowa*, 'Society will not punish them'
huḍgā (हुड्गां) - the action of a cow snorting and kicking back
hudma, huduma (हुदमा, हुदुमा) - to throw
hũ-hũ(tan) (हूं–हूं) - the sound of strong wind; the sound of loud crying
hũ-hũ (हुं–हुं) - the sound made by big owls
hũ-hũ (हूं–हूं) - a high pitched sound (cry), such as is made by wolves
hui (हुइ) - a less used variant form of *ui*, q.v.; used parallel to *ere* 'omen', 'to cause an omen' (e.g. *erekeḍa huikeḍako* used in prayers)
hui(ken) (हुइ) - the sound made by e.g. a vulture which has swept down through the air (with verb *saṛi*,etc.)
hui-hui(tan) - the sound made by e.g. a vulture sweeping through the air (for many vultures *hae-hui* or *hai-hui* is used)
hui:(ken) (हुइः) - the sound of a whip, e.g. a thin bamboo strip, passing through the air (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)
hui:-hui:(tan) - the same of a repeated action
hũi: (हूइः) ***oe*** - a bird, prob. the Indian Robin
huju: (हुजुः) - to come
huju:-agu - to come down by tradition; to be on the way (of one coming)
huju:-bega - to come quickly
huju:-beṭa - to come to a destination
huju:-nam - to come and find; to visit
hukã-hukã(tan) (हुका'–हुका') - a wailing sound made by jackals (also *huwã-huwã*)
hukum (हुकुम) - a command; to command

hulsub (हुलसुब) - of a bush, having numerous branches stretching out in all directions (cf. *jalḍub* of large branches of big trees thus spread)
hulum-gusui:/gusui (हुलुम–गुसुइः/गुसुइ) - of e.g. the fine hairs of the *minḍi chidu*, of the pods of the *itika* vine, of the fine hairs of a squirrel (*tũ*), to be short, soft and thick
hũma (हूमा) - to throw (same as *hudma, hurla*)
hũ-mayom (हूं–मयोम) - a condition in which one gets nosebleeds in the hot season; pass. - to get such nosebleeds
hũm-dan (हूम–दान) - an incense offering (*hũm* = *hõm*, q.v.)
humũ (हुमू) - dirt; dirty; of husked rice, retaining part of the husk (and therefore reddish in colour); to make dirty; pass. - to become dirty
humũ-jaṛi - of clothes, to be dirty
hunḍi (हुंडि) - to gather together; as verbal affix (often shorted to *unḍi*) this can connote either A) a gathering or B) plurality
hunḍi-atom - to gather up and move out of the way; to sweep up (e.g. a person) in one's outstretched arms and move him out of the way
hunḍi-nitir - to gather together and spread out (used e.g. of someone levelling a surface)
hunḍiyakanko - those gathered; a crowd
hunḍupu (हुंडुपु) ***ã:*** - same as *unḍupu ã:*, q.v.
huni (हुनि) - a type of field rat, different than *guṛu*. Esp. in winter a large number of them gather in the same burrow. As is true of other field rats they are eaten
hunuju: (हुनुजुः) - a coming, advent (verbal noun of *huju:*)
hunurlaṅ (हुनुरलङ) - a sling used for throwing stones, etc. (verbal noun of *hurlaṅ*)
hupaḍ (हुपड्) - a place protected from the wind
hupu (हुपु) ***daru*** - a small straight soft-wooded tree having yellow flowers, and yielding silk cotton from the seeds, Cochlospernum gossypium, DC., Bixaceae, B.13/2, H.13/1/1, the Yellow Silk Cotton tree
hupu bã - the large yellow flower of the *hupu* tree
hupu (हुपु) ***hon*** - a child who is unexpectedly born after a woman has supposedly had her menopause
hupuṛiń, hũpuṛiń (हुपुड़िञ, हूपुड़िञ) - very small (cf. *huṛiń*)
hur (हुर) - a large bird, which some villagers identify as possibly the Spotbilled or Grey Pelican
hur(ken) (हुर) - the noise made by a horse or bullock kicking
hur-hur(tan) - the same of a repeated action
hũ:r (हूर) - the stump of a tree partly submerged in water
hũ:r-ḍuṭu - same as *hũ:r*
hũ:r chi ḍuṭu leka - absolutely still saying nothing (a figurative usage)
hurchaḍ (हुरचड्) - same as *hurchuḍ*
hurchuḍ (हुरचुड्) - to cut short, e.g by grazing, reaping etc. (see also *huchunḍi:*)
hurchunḍi: (हुरचुण्डिः) - an alternate (and more common) form of *huchunḍi:*, q.v.
hurgũ (हुरगूं) ***putam*** - a large dove somewhat like the *panḍuka putam* in size but with a deeper call
hũr-hũr(tan) (हुर–हुर) - of a wild boar, emitting a deep roar (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)

huṛiń (हुड़िञ) - small, little; few (*huṛiń hōko* could mean 'a few men' or 'little men' depending on the context); younger (when comparing ages); pass. verb - to become small or few, to decrease
huṛiń āṛa - same as *dūṛiya āṛa*, q.v.
huṛiń ere - some give this for the Yellowfronted Pied or Mahratta Woodpecker
huṛińi: - the small one (animate); the younger one (used as a term of address by a woman to the wife of her husband's younger brother)
huṛiń-jī - (refl. or pass.) - to become discouraged, to lose heart
huṛiń kāyur - a common plant in waste ground (see *kāyur*)
huṛiń-muṛiń - a jingle on *huṛiń*, small
huṛiń sangar - a hunt in the jungle by a group of men from one village (see *maraṅ sangar, raja sangar*)
hurla (हुरला) - to throw, hurl; to catch with a *hurla-jalom*, q.v.
hurla-ader - to throw in
hurla-ādu - to cast down
hurla-baṭin -to toss about e.g. on a sick bed (reflexive form)
hurla-chabuṛa - to throw into a body of water
hurla-chaṛu - to throw causing to sink in water
hurla-danged - to throw causing the thrown object to be embedded in the target
hurla-eṛa: - to throw away; cast out
hurla-jalom - a net cast to catch fish
hurla-lokab - to throw down, making fall
hurla-mūi: -to throw so as to deeply embed (e.g. a knife in a target)
hurla-pocha - to throw missing the target
hurla-rakab - to throw upwards
hurlaṅ (हुरलङ) - a sling used to throw stones, etc.
hurtūi: (हुरतूइः) - an insect found in wet places, e.g. near where people regularly wash dishes, or near a *dubi* (dungheap); these are about 2 in. long, run along the ground and also fly and sometimes bite (*sal didi* and *gurgūṛa* are terms used for the same or similar insects)
huṛu(ken) (हुड़ु) - the sound of an animal kicking against something; of big birds flying away; of doors slamming
huṛu-huṛu(tan) - the same of a continued or repeated action; also the sound of a flaming fire (with verb *jal*)
hurūi: (हुरूइः) -a fish much like the *gūisa* fish but bigger
huṛuka (हुड़ुका) - a wooden bar used to bolt a door; a bolt; to bolt
huṛuka-kesed - to bolt inside (with a wooden bar)
hurum-suku (हुरुम–सुकु) - a small bee
hurum-suku rasi - the honey of the *hurum-suku* bee
husiḍ (हुसिड़) - to scrape, pare e.g. with a knife; to plane
husiyar (हुसियर) - clever, cleverly; alert
husungiḍ (हुसुंगिड़) - a tuberous herb of the jungle, 2-3 ft. high, with bristly leaves and large yellow flowers, Hibiscus cancellatus, Roxb., Malvaceae, B.26/8, H.26/8/1
hu:ṭir (हु:टिर) - to snore
huṭub (हुटुब) a big round rock
huṭub-diri - same as *huṭub*
hutum (हुतुम) - to rince the mouth; of water; to back up in a stream, a field, etc.

hutum-ura - of flowing water, to back up
huwa: (हुवः) - to bite; with *karkaḍ* as obj. - to brush one's teeth (an expression used in jest, refers to biting into the *karkaḍ* to make it soft)
huwa:-bandi: - to bite off
hūwa: biń - a poisonous snake
huwa:-bu: - to bite a hole through
huwa:-chōe: - to bite off a piece, e.g. of fruit
huwa:-eṛa: - to bite out or away (used of the action of a *dēwa* putting his mouth against the chest of someone who has been given *najom* (q.v.) and sucking out the evil effect. He does not actually bite into the flesh, but it is believed that he sucks out, e.g. rice-beer given as poison)
huwa:-goe: - to kill by biting
huwa:-poro - to bite causing sores (e.g. red ants biting silkworms)
huwa:-siḍ - by biting to break a rope or a long thin round object such as a stalk
huwa:-sowan - to bite causing a smell, e.g. from blood flowing out of a wound
huwā chakā huwā chakā - the cry of a jackal (the *bunḍa tuyu*)
huwae (हुवाए) - a green pigeon, the Green Imperial Pigeon or perhaps the Common Green Pigeon
huwā-huwā(tan) (हुवा'–हुवा') - the wailing sound made by certain types of jackals
huwaṅ (हुवङ) - a ravine, deep pit
huwaṅ gaṛa - a pit; a grave

I

i:, ɪ:, ii: (इः, ईः, इइः) -excrement (see *ii:*)
ibil (इबिल) - thick
ibil da: - hard water
ibil-ibil - thickly, e.g. of something being spread (such as fertilizer)
Ibrani (इब्रानि) - Hebrew
icha: (इचः) - to pinch with the nails of the thumb and the forefinger
icha:-ḍabura - to pinch so that an impresion remains in the skin for some time
icha:-ḍakuḍ - same as *icha:-ḍabura*
icha: daru - a jungle bush with numerous reddish-orange flowers which have a juice much appreciated by birds (these flowers resemble shrimps, hence the name) Woodfordia fruticosa, Kurz., Lythraceae, B.66/10, H.66/1/1
icha: bā - the flower of the *icha:* tree
icha: bā rasi - the juice of the flower of the *icha:* bush
icha: haku - a shrimp
icha:-bicha: (इचः–बिचः) - to divide giving each his share
icha:-bicha: haṭiń - same as *icha:-bicha:*
-ichi (–इचि) - verbal affix. This has 2 usages:- a) taking a direct object it means to cause, make, e.g. *sen-ichikom*, 'make them go', b) taking an *-a* aspect marker it means to allow, permit, e.g. *sen-ichiyakom*, 'let them go'
iḍ (इड़) - to take, verbal affix - to continue to do the action expressed in the first root (Les. 27); note the expreesion, *apuwa:e: iḍkeḍa*, 'he takes after (looks like) his father': with a sing. anim. obj. *iḍ* sometimes means 'to take for an immoral purpose', 'to fornicate', e.g. in certain contexts *iḍki:yae:* could

mean 'he fornicated with her'. (Therefore one must be cautious in the use of this word with an anim. obj. To indicate that some man has taken a girl somewhere with no evil intention, *iḍ-beṭa*, *iḍ-atī*, or *iḍ-beṭātī* could be used)

***iḍ-beṭa** - to take to a destination

***iḍ-parom** - to take across (e.g. a river); to take through (e.g. a village)

***iḍ-rakab** - to take up

***iḍ-saja** - to take along something extra, e.g. an spare shirt

***iḍ-sonjoko** - to take in readiness (e.g. things needed for something to be done upon arrival at some destination)

***iḍ-teba:** - to take to some destination

***iḍ-torsa** - to take along with

***iḍ-ura** - to take back; to take again

idaṅ (इदङ) - early in the morning; early in the evening

***idaṅ singi** - early in the morning

***ayubreya: idaṅre** - early in the evening

iḍbuli (इडबुलि) - to fall head forward

***iḍbuli-īdun** - to fall downwards head first (refl. form)

***iḍbuli-sambir** - falling head first to turn head over heels

idi (इदि) -to take (heard in S. Singhbhum, more common is *iḍ*)

idu (इदु) - perhaps (preceding the word or words referred to); I don't know (as in *idu onḍo:*)

***idu onḍo:** - I don't know

***idu toraṅ** - perhaps

ii: (इइ) - excrement; dung; to pass excrement

***ii: daṭa** - the condition of unbrushed teeth

***ii: ḍuki** - excrement and urine; note saying *ii-ḍuki lekam nelītana*, 'you hate/despise him' (look upon him as excrement and urine)

***ii: kā** - the anus

***ii: kākā** - the anus

***ii: kaṭa** - the left foot (sometimes so called in sarcasm, corresponding to *ii: tī*)

***ii:-koṛoṅ** - to block (e.g. a path) with excrement (an unpropitious omen)

***ii:-poṛom** - diarrhoea; to pass excrement in one's clothes

***ii:-sowan** - to make something smell by passing excrement on it; to smell of excrement

***ii: sunḍui:** - the anus

***ii: tī** - the left hand (more properly called *lenga tī* or *konje/koṅe tī*)

***ii:-topa** - a strong metaphor meaning 'show disrespect to'

***ii: uru** - a dung beetle; smaller than the *guri: uru*

***ii:-usi:** - to feel the urge to defecate

ii:-jai (इइ–जइ) - of a woman,to have someone as a great grandchild (her son's son's child) e.g. *en hatureko ii:-jaitaḍleya*, 'in that village they have us as great grandchildren' (i.e. our paternal grandfather's mother is from that village) (*ii:* in this word does not refer to *ii:*, excrement)

ii:-towar (इइ–तोवर) - a kind of creeper which has a small fruit which if eaten in too much quantity has a burning acrid (*gegete:*) taste, prob. Vitis latifolia, Roxb., H.47/1/8, B47/7

ikiḍ-mikiḍ(tan) (इकिड्–मिकिड्) - to walk with limbs swinging in a proud ostentatious manner (with verb *sen*, etc.)

ikir (इकिर) - deep; a deep place (e,g, in a body of water); to deepen

***ikir bonga** - a spirit who dwells in deep water of ponds, rivers, etc.

iktiyar (इकतियर) - authority

***iktiyar-suba** - to bring under one's authority

ikūm (इकूम) - to kneel

il (इल) - a feather (alternate pronunciation of *īyal*, q.v.)

ɪ:l (ईल) - to fill up a hole with some pasty substance, wet mud, etc. ; to smear with such a substance

ilaḍ (इलड्) - same as *ɪ:l*, q.v.

ilaka (इलाका) - parish

ilam (इलम) - an auction; available for anyone's use, e.g. a pond from which anyone can fish

ili (इलि) - rice beer (in common usage the word *ḍiyaṅ* is used)

ili:-ili: (इलिः–इलिः) - with *jeṭe*, intense heat of the hottest part of the year when the air seems to oscillate with heat

ɪm (ईम) - the liver

imin (इमिन) - so many; so (with some adjective, e.g. so big)

iminaṅ (इमिनङ) - as big as that; as much as that; as many as that; pass. verb - to become of such a size

***iminaṅge** - enough

***iminreyō** - in spite of that; nevertheless (more common for this in Ho is *enreyō*)

imita (इमिता) - while; at the time when (Les. 33); at that time, then

***en imita** - at that time

***imitā:** - of a given time, e.g. *imitā: paiṭi* - the work of (to be done in) a given time (*imita* + *a:*)

***imitawo:(ge)** - until some given time referred to, e.g. *aṅ imitawo:ge* - 'until dawn'

***saben imita** - at all times

imitaṅ (इमितङ) - while, at the time when

***en imitaṅ** - at that time

imiṭiń (इमिटिञ) - short (esp. of people)

impi:r, impɪ:r (इमपिःर, इमपीःर) - of two or more individuals, each as big as, each of that size,e.g. *boda impi:r chidukiń*, 'two caterpillars each as big as a ram'; reaching so high (of water) e.g. *da: impi:rte mena:*, 'the water comes this high'

***impɪ:rge** - only so much; enough

impiraṅ (इमपिरङ) - so big, tall (see *impi:r*)

imsui: (इमसुइः) - to twitch the mouth as a pig does when smelling something

imu (इमु) ***oe*** - the Indian or Yellow-legged Button Quail, which is much like the *ḍur oe*, but has yellow legs. Its cry is *ūnḍ-ūnḍ*

ń (ईञ) - a cultivated variety of *chama*, prob. Echinochloa crusgalli, var. frumentaceae, J.D.H., Gramineae, H.139/44/2, B.139/18

indi (इदि) - a Hindu festival

***indi baba** - a variety of paddy which ripens early in *indi chanḍu:*

***indi chanḍu:** - the month of the *indi* festival, corresponds roughly to Sept.

***indi gama** - the rains which come in *indi chanḍu:*

***indi uḍ** - an edible fairly large white mushroom which comes up in *indi chanḍu:* (also called *dosora uḍ*)

inḍika (इङिका) - a heel

indri: (इंदरिः) - three days from now

indurmuti bojormuti - used in prayers referring to a place, prob. merely imaginary (*indur* prob. refers to indra, the god who sends rain, and *bojor* to the Hindi word bajra, a thunder clap)

ingul (इंगुल) - to signal to someone by winking

ini: (इनि:) - that one (animate); he, she (of someone 'there')

****ini: dar*** - that one a bit far away

****ini: dur*** - that one a bit far away

inkiñ (इनकिञ) - those two (animate)

inuñ (इनुञ) - a game; to play; of a fighting cock, to manoeuvre cleverly when fighting; as verbal affix - to pleasantly pass (while away) one's time doing the action given in the first root of the compound

****inuñ-atom*** - to manoeuvre out of the way (e.g. a fighting cock tricking his opponent)

****inuñ-jar*** - to amuse by playing with e.g. a small child

****inuñ-juri*** - to include someone in one's game

****inuñ-malge:*** - to play to satiety

ipana: (इपन:) - one's own (used in S. Singhbhum)

****ipan-apan*** - each his own (used in S. Singhbhum)

****ipan-dapai*** - same as *ipan-apan*

****ipanre*** - off to one side; separate

ipid (इपिद) - to take one another; to fornicate (see *id*, of which this is the recip.)

ipi:-ipi: (इपि: इपि:) - of stars, fireflies, to twinkle; to blink in bright glare

ipil, ipi:l (इपिल, इपील) - a star

****ipil ã:*** - a bush, 4-6 ft. high giving flowers which are 3-4 in. in diameter and white or yellow with purple eye. A strong fibre is gotten from this plant, (called *pora ipil ã:* to distinguish it from *ara: ipil ã:*), Hibiscus cannabinus, L., Malvaceae, B.26/9, H.26/8/12

****ipil bayer*** - rope made from the *ipil* bush

ipipiyuñ (इपीपियुञ) - a firefly; a shrub growing about the size of chilli plants, prob. Sida rhombifolia, L., Malvaceae, B.26/20, H.26/3/5, E.M. This is a small bush, 1-4 ft. high, having yellow flowers and yielding a good fibre for twine

ipi:r (इपीर) - a less common form of *impi:r*, q.v.

ipirañ (इपिरञ) - a less common form of *impirañ*, q.v.

ipisin (इपिसिन) - one or sometimes two days after rice beer ferments (*upuḍ*), therefore the fourth or fifth day

ir (इर) - to reap; to cut with a sickle; to harvest

****ir-ader*** - to reap and bring in

****ir-atom*** - to reap and remove

****ir-bage*** - to leave (skip) while reaping

****ir-bãr*** - of many people, to reap at the same time in many different fields (i.e. the work of reaping is in full swing)

****ir-era:*** - to cut away with a sickle

****ir-murgaḍ*** - to so reap as to leave a section of the stalk standing

****ir-rõ*** - to reap and lay out to dry

****ir-undi*** - to reap and gather together

ir (इर) - to rub; to strike (a match)

****ir-sengel*** - matches

irba (इरबा) ***lungam*** - a yellow coloured silkworm

-iri (- इरि) - verbal affix - to cause (also *-ichi*, Les.27)

iri-birañ (इरि-बिरञ) - to scatter here and there

iril (इरिल) - eight (short form)

iril (इरील) - the younger brother or sister of a woman's husband

****iril kowa*** - the above of a brother

****iril kui*** - the above of a sister

irileya (इरिलेया) - eight (long form), also *irleya*

iriñ (इरिञ) - to tighten; verbal affix - tight (also *iṭiñ*)

irir (इरिर) ***uḍ*** - a kind of edible mushroon (in some places this may not be eaten until the *hero:* sacrifice has been performed)

irleya (इरलेया) - eight (long form)

isa-moso (इसा–मोसो) - to feel a drowsy feeling, e.g. due to insufficient sleep (in forms *isa-mosoñtana* or *isa-mosoñ adaetana*, 'I feel drowsy')

isin (इसिन) - to cook (*isin* is a generic term, to cook by any means. This can be affixed to other roots to get more specific terms such as *ata-isin*, 'to fry', *rapa:-isin*, 'to roast', *tiki-isin*, 'to boil')

****isin-anjed*** - to cook to an extent that the water dries up

****isin-jom*** - to cook for one's own benefit (N.B. this is the refl. root *jom*, not the root meaning 'eat')

****isin-ranjed*** - same as *isin-anjed*

****isin-sarbuḍ*** - same as *isin-anjed*

****isin-seka*** - to cook something so that it is ready; past tense - to have already cooked

isinga (इसिंगा) - envy (an alternate form for *hisinga*)

isitiri (इसितिरि) - an iron

****isitiri-jũr*** - to iron smooth

iskul (इसकुल) - school

isu (इसु) - very (an alternate form of the more common *esu*)

ita (इता) - a brick

****ita-gunda*** - ground down particles of bricks or tiles (*kecho*). These are used in divination employed to drive out *dãri bonga*, q.v.

iti: (इति:) - to press with the end of the thumbnail. e.g.a *suku* (gourd) to see whether it is still fresh (*bale:*)

****iti:-sala*** - to select (e.g. a fruit) by pressing it with the thumbnail

iti: (इति:) - an exclamation calling attention to the voice of some living being (a man, animal or bird), compare *ete:* which calls attention to noise from an inanimate source

itika (इतिका) ***nai*** - a vine with slender stem, purple flowers and grey pods covered with hairs which remain sticking to the skin of whoever touches them, Cowhage; Mucuna prurita, Hook, Papilionaceae, B.53/80, H.53/47/3

****itika jõ*** - the pod covered with intensely irritating bristles of the *itika nai*. It is put on the door and sometimes on the corners of the threshing floor at the time of childbirth or sickness to scare away esp. *churdu bonga*

itil (इतिल) - fat (attached to meat, etc. - a noun); pass. - to develop fat (used of animals, but sometimes jokingly used of men in the sense of becoming fat)

itiñ (इतिञ) - to strain or filter, e.g. tea through a porous cloth, rice beer through a *chala*

itiñ (इतिञ) - to tighten; verbal affix - tight, fast (also *iṭiñ*)

itir (इतिर) - to massage

****itir-era:*** - to get rid of by massaging (esp. a foetus)

****itir-muli*** - to massage so as to make straight, e.g. a child in the womb (to facilitate birth)

****itir-o:l*** - to expel by massaging, e.g. the afterbirth

itu (इतु) - to break in or train e.g. a bullock for ploughing

****itu-muli*** - to train; to discipline (*itu* is used mainly of training an animal, figuratively it may be used of training a person; *muli*, 'straight' also has a figurative meaning of straightening out someone morally, setting him on a straight path)

iṭū:l (इटूल) - a stove (also *iṭūlaḍ*)

iṭūlaḍ (इटूलड्) - a stove

ituṅ (इतुङ) - to swing, e.g. a baby, from side to side in one's arms

****ituṅ-uju:*** - to come carrying in the arms (e.g. in prayers to the *baba enga* asking her to bring good crops)

iya (इया) - used instead of another word (or root) which one forgets or for some reason does not wish to say, - used in this way also as verbal affix with other roots (in such cases the context will bring out the meaning intended); the sexual organs of men or women

īyal (ईयल) - a feather; the fine downy hair of a baby; body hairs of a human being (e,g, hairs on the arm); fins of a fish; *saben īyal simko*, 'chickens with feathers of all colours'

iyam (इयम) - to wail (esp. on the occasion of someone's death, used in term *ra:-iyam* with same meaning as the more common term *ra:-geraṅ*)

iyu (इयु) - to shout, call out (usually transitive, i.e. *iyukeḍae:*, 'he called out'); to call to someone would take an *-a* aspect marker, e.g. *iyuwaḍ-kowae:*, 'he called to them'; note usage:- *kuihonko iyuwa-iyuwako durañeya*, 'young girls sing loudly' (shouting)

****iyu-ādu*** - to call to come down

****iyu-beṭeṅ*** - to startle by calling

****iyu-biṛkaw*** - to make (e.g. birds, cattle) panic and scatter by shouting

****iyu-boro*** - to frighten by shouting

****iyu-chomkaw*** - to make panic by shouting

****iyu-darom*** - to greet someone coming with a shout; to try to drive off an approaching person or animal (e.g. an elephant) by shouting

****iyu-hunḍi*** - to make assemble by shouting; to call together

****iyu-nam*** - to search for or find by shouting, e.g. a lost animal or person

****iyu-uju:*** - to call to someone to come

****iyu-uṭa*** - to get someone up by shouting

iyu: (इयु:) - to fall from a height (compare *gur* - to fall from a standing position)

****iyu:-ādu*** - to make fall from a height; pass. - to fall from a height

****iyu:-eṛa:*** - to fall away from

****iyu:-poro*** - pass. - falling from a height to become wounded

****iyu:tan da:*** - a waterfall

J

jā (जा) - any; sometimes used for *jāna:* (q.v.) in expressions such as *jāe: menereyō*, 'whatever he will say'; when *jā* precedes a verb with a *-reyō* ('even if') affix, it adds a slight connotation of 'no matter what' to the meaning, and the combination comes close to the English expression 'no matter if', e.g. *hon jae: ra:ereyō*, 'no matter if the child cries'; sometimes *jā* is used in the sense of *jāge*, q.v.

****jā chilikate*** - by any means whatever, in any way at all

****jā chimin*** - howsoever many

****jā chimino:ge*** - for however long a time

****jā chimita*** - at whatsoever time; at any time whatever

****jā chimpiraṅ*** - for any amount whatever each (referring to many items e.g. being sold)

****jā chuila*** - on any day, (however distant in the future this may be, *jā musiṅ* and *jā betaraṅ* both mean 'on any day', but without the implication that this could be in the distant future)

****jā chuila(ō) ka*** - never

****jāge*** - in any way at all; however

****jāge jeta*** - in any way at all

****jā lekage*** - in any way at all (i.e. not necessarily in the best possible way)

****jā lekan*** - any kind of (adj)

****jā lekate*** - in some way or other

****jā mente*** - for any reason

****jāpā*** - anywhere (in terms *jāpāre, jāpāte, jāpāete.* see *pā*)

****jāre*** - in any place at all

****jāre jemonge/jemonre*** - in any place whrerever

****jāre jemor*** - same as *jāre jemonre*

****jāre jetare*** - in any place at all

****jāreyō*** - at least to some extent; somewhat well, e.g. *jāreyōbu nala-uju:wa*, 'we will at least to some extent work for wages and return' (at least we won't come back empty-handed)

****jāta:*** - anywhere (in terms *jāta:re, jāta:te*, and *jāta:ete*, see *-ta:*)

****jāte*** - to any place

jaba (जबा) - to slaughter an animal by cutting the throat

jabaraite (जबराइते) - by force; against one's will

jabin (जाबिन) - a surety; one who stands surety or bail

****jabin poysa*** - money put up for surety or bail

jabran (जबरन) - force, violence; *jabrante* - by force (same as *jabaraite*)

jabur (जबुर) - loosely tied; used esp. of something such as a bundle of wood tied with a rope, e,g, *jaburge tolakana*, 'it is tied loosely'; also used of a bowstring loosely fastened, e.g. *a: sar jaburgeya*, 'the bow is loosely attached'; together with *jinḍal*, it can be used in a figurative sense, 'lax'

jāḍ (जाड्) - to press down closely upon a surface, e.g. one's hair, leaves to be burned, paddy stalks pressed down by rain and wind; used in prayers in poetic parallel with *jonom* apparently having the same meaning as *jonom*, q.v.

jaḍka (जड्का) more (often used to indicate that one is deliberately being contrary, e.g. *'alope kaklaya'ñ menkeḍre jaḍkako kaklakeḍa*,

'when I said "don't shout" they shouted all the more')

jadu (जादु) - magic (Hindi used in Ho; better Ho would be *bilikt*)

****jadu-ṭuṭukatenko*** - a general term for those who practice magic or sorcery

jadur (जदुर) - a particular type of drum beat and tune used for the *bā* feast; to sing or dance to a *jadur* tune (for this only a *dumaṅ* is used, not a *dama*)

****jadur dumaṅ*** - a drum esp. adapted for *jadur* drum-beats

jaga (जगा) - a place; space; to reserve a place for oneself (e.g. a bird who regularly comes back to the same place, or someone who has a set place in the bazaar where she weekly sells)

****jaga-jom*** - to arrange a place for oneself

jagada (जगादा) - see *jagda*

jaga:-jigi: (जग–जिगि:) - of a wound, to be filled with thick puss; of wet muddy earth, to be stamped down, so as to be sticky

jagar (जगर) - intrans. - to converse, speak; trans. - to discuss some matter; to engage someone in conversation, used esp. of a young man or woman talking to someone of the opposite sex; pass. - of a discussion, to take place (N.B. the recip. form *japagar* is sometimes used with an *-o:* marker apparently in an inchoative sense, e.g. *sepēḍ hapanumko japagaro:wa*, 'young boys and girls strike up conversations' but *sepēḍ hapanumko japagara*, 'young boys and girls converse')

****jagar-beṭa*** - to converse until reaching (some destination); to recall some narrative (to bring it to mind by relating)

****jagar-eṛa:*** - to speak out (one's mind)

****jagar-eto*** - to know how to converse

****jagar-gāṛi*** - to spend some time conversing

****jagar-ichin*** - to allow others to converse with one (refl. form)

****jagar-inuṅ*** - to pass the time chatting, to enjoy conversing

****jagar-jar*** - to amuse by one's conversation; to keep someone back from his work by conversing (often used in this second sense)

****jagar-muli*** - to speak out directly; to come to the point (in speaking)

****jagar-nam*** - to try to engage in conversation (e.g. one who is reticent to converse)

****jagar-rāsa*** - to cheer (someone) up by conversing

****jagar-rē:*** - to cheer up by conversing

****jagar-saja*** - to leave out of a conversation (someone who is *saja*, 'extra')

****jagar-sola*** - to reconcile by discussion

****jagar-ṭɪki*** - to fully discuss, decide

****jagar-uju:*** - to relate from one generation to the next (some oral tradition); to come speaking

jagaṛa (जगाड़ा) - of a place, to be dirty, e.g. because of something rotting in a damp place, because of excrement; to make a place dirty (also *gajaṛa*)

jagda, jagada (जगदा, जगादा) - a swamp, quagmire (a place constantly so)

****jagda ikir*** - a deep section of a swamp

jai (जइ) - grandchild; to have someone as a grandchild; in some contexts refers to a woman's son's child, e.g. *en hatureko jaitaḍleya*, "in that village they have us as grand-children, i.e. our paternal grandmother is from that village

****jai gungu*** - grand children and great-grandchildren; descendants

****jai hon*** - a grandchild

****jai kowa*** - a grandson

****jai kui*** - a granddaughter

****jai ocho:*** - descendants for the next many generations

****jai onocho:*** - descent extending to many generations

****jaiyaiko*** - those who call someone 'grandchild', grandparents

jāi: (जाइ:) - anyone

****jāi: bano jāi:*** - someone or other

****jāi:yai:*** - something animate (e.g. an animal) belonging to anyone

jaitūn (जइतून) ***daru*** - an olive tree

jaj (जज) ***sayob*** - a judge (in court)

jājo (जाजो) - a ship (Hindi -jahāj)

****jājo tingu-jaman ṭayeḍ*** - harbour

jaka-juku (जका–जुकु) - of one running or walking, to wobble along (e.g. of a small child, or of someone weak)

jake: (जके) - same as *jakeḍ*, q.v.

jakeḍ (जकेड्) - even to; up to; until; even (Les. 33)

jakeṭ (जकेट) - a blouse worn by women (Eng. -jacket)

jāko (जाको) - of some work, to be done with great force and energy (e.g. a dance in full swing)

jakoe: (जकोए:) - of the stomach, to be sunk in from hunger (also *jarkoe:*)

jal (जल) - to lick

****jal-chaṭob*** - to lick (sometimes used in form *jalkeḍ-chaṭobkeḍa*)

****jal juṭa*** - a term or reproach ('one who licks up other people's left-over food') used in reviling

jāl (जाल) - of vines, creepers (e.g. *jansiṅ*) to spread out extensively esp. on top of bushes

jāl (जाल) - a set of two e.g. ear-rings (used in the expression *mi jāl*, 'one pair')

jala (जला) - of the eyes, to be partially closed e.g. by the white matter (*sili:*) which forms in the corners of the eyes

jalab-jilib (जलब–जिलिब) -to flash successively (e.g. of many flashes of lightning)

jalab-julub (जलब–जुलुब) - same as *jalab-jilib*

jalam-koladḍ (जलम–कोलड्) - to wander about as a vagabond or nomad

jalaṅ (जलङ) - to hover in the air (same as *jalatiṅ*)

jalaṅ-jalaṅ (जलङ–जलङ) - to saunter, gad about from place to place in an idle way (prob. repetitive form of *jalaṅ*)

jalatiṅ (जलातिञ) - to hover, move around quietly in the air in circles without flappping the wings

jalḍub (जलडुब) - of a tree, stretching out with numerous full branches in all directions (compare ***hulsub*** used of a bush with numerous branches stretching out in all directions)

jal-jankā:r (जल–जंका:र) - of a contagious disease, to spread among many people

jalom (जलोम) - a net; to catch with a net; to fish with a net

****jalom-aṅ*** - to cast the net through-out night until dawn

jalom ḍaṅ - a post, usually made of bamboo, used to lower a four cornered *tul jalom* into the water and pull it out

jalom kaṭa - arched bamboo pieces tied to the 4 corners of a *tul jalom* and tied together in the centre by a rope to the *jalom ḍaṅ*, q.v. by which (with the help of a rope, *tanāui: bayer*) the net can be lowered into and drawn out of the water (also called *jalom kaṭi(:)* or *machi daṇḍa*)

jalom kaṭi(:) - same as *jalom kaṭa*

jalom (जलोम) - to plaster or spread e.g. wet mud with the hand (to do so with a cloth is *lunḍa*)

jalom jūr - to spread e.g. wet mud smooth with the hand

jalom-ō:l - to plaster starting inside and working out toward an opening (e.g. as is done for the pit dug for the *jaṅ topa*, q.v.)

jaluwa (जलुवा) - deceiving, cheating (used alone or with *chakaḍ*)

jambu (जम्बु) - of rain, to saturate the earth with water (e.g. *jambukeḍae:* or with *-tan* and the verb *gama*, e.g. *jambutange: gamakeḍa*); pass. (*jambū:*) - of the earth , to be saturated with rain water; (in an account on *gōwa bonga* an old man refers to the land of the Hos as *nen jambu dīp*)

jambū (जम्बू) ***bayer*** - rope made from a creeper somewhat like *erasiń*.q.v.

jambū (जम्बू) ***biń*** - a rat snake, dhaman

jamḍa (जमडा) - an arbour or shelter of branches and leaves, esp. that used on the occasion of a marriage feast and the *bapala* feast which precedes that

jan (जन) - to spread, propagate, infect, e.g. a disease, fire, lac

****jan-enḍa:*** - to transmit in such a way as to free oneself of e.g. some disease or affliction

****jano:*** - contagious (pass. of *jan*)

****jan-ura*** - to pass on some contagion; to re-infect

jān (जान) - any

****jān-jetan*** - any

jaṅ (जङ) - a bone; the kernel of a fruit; a grain (e.g. of paddy); a seed; to detach a grain from its stalk (e.g. a paddy grain by threshing)

****baba jaṅ*** - paddy seed

****jaṅ-asen*** - the rite of bringing the bones of a dead person who has been cremated to the homes of certain relatives before burial

****jaṅ baba*** - paddy grains detached from the stalk by threshing

****jaṅ biti*** - seed

****jaṅ gōnyor*** - a variety of *gōnyor* tree which has especially strong wood

****jaṅ-konjako*** - a collective noun for human limbs ('bones-joints')

****jaṅ-nam*** - to get seeds from a stalk by threshing; to receive as many grains as could be hoped for at the time of threshing (i.e. not much *peṭe:*) (used in pass. with *baba* as subj. e.g. *baba jaṅ-nameyana*)

****jaṅ-peṭe:*** - partially formed grains e.g. of paddy

****jaṅ rimil*** - the vault (roof) of the heavens

****jaṅ-topa*** - to bury bones (used esp. of burying the bones of a dead person whose body has been cremated. This burial is done with ceremony usually after some delay, sometimes as long as a year after the death); the action and accompanying ritual of burying the bones of a dead person

jana (जना) - the side; to one side; to be in danger of falling because too much to the side; to strike on the side; to bend one's head or body to one side

****jana-jana*** - (to go along, etc) partly bent toward one side

jāna: (जानः) - anything

janapa: (जनापः) - a tree parasite; an orchid

****janapa: oe*** - a woodpecker type of bird (description seems to fit the Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch)

janaw (जनव) - always

janḍala-junḍulu (जंडाला–जुंडुलु) - thin (usually of a man or animal, but could be used e.g. of a vine)

janḍaṅ (जनडङ) - of a weight, to be light to carry; of a man or animal, to fall lightly (often used with a *-ken* or *-leka* affix, e.g. *janḍaṅkene: tulkeḍa* or *janḍaṅ lekae: tulkeḍa*, 'he carried it finding the weight light', *janḍaṅkene: gureyana*, 'he fell lightly'

janḍi (जंडि) - a flag; to decorate with a flag or flags

janḍuṅ (जंडुङ) - of overripe paddy stalks left too long unharvested, to become dried out

jane (जने) - a cultivated millet-like grain, apparently Paspalum scrobiculatum, L., Gramineae, B.139/30, H.139/46/1

janga (जंगा) - a foot (sometimes used parallel to *kaṭa* in songs and prayers otherwise this is not commonly used in Ho. It is commonly used in Santali)

****janga da:*** - same as *janga maṭiya*, q.v. (perhaps originally water was given in the *maṭiya*. Since *janga* presumably means feet, this seems to have been like *kaṭa abuṅ da:*. E.M. gives a different ceremony for *janga da:*)

****janga maṭiya*** - rice-beer *maya* placed in a *maṭiya* in a wall crevice *(solo ḍungiḍ)* made in a grave at the head of the dead person (as a symbolic *hora karcha* for the journey)

jangab-jangab (जंगब–जंगब) - same as *jongob-jongob*, q.v.

jangala (जंगाला) - the frame that swings open and close in a window

jangi (जंगि) - a long roof beam (running the length of a house, e.g. the ridge beam (*mutul jangi*) or the beam supporting the rafters (*seneyor jangi*) as distinct from *kowalu*, a cross beam; a horizontal fence beam; a line of dancers; poetic parallel of *horo*, 'to guard'

****jangi kunṭu*** - a post which supports a *jangi*

****jangi-mata*** - poetic parallel with *horo-mata*, 'to guard so as to allow to grow properly'

jangiya (जंगिया) - underpants; to dress someone in underpants

jangṛo (जंगड़ो) - a nickname given to a person who is lank, loose in his posture, and easy going; sometimes used esp. of a small child whose pants are hanging down loose

jāṅ-jāṅ (जाङ–जाङ) ***donḍa*** - a big chameleon-type tree lizard

janjiḍ (जंजिड) - a bamboo contraption rather broad at one end and narrow toward the other end used to steer fish into a *kumbaḍ* where they are trapped (also called *chanchaṛaḍ*)

jań-joń (जञ–जोञ) - sharply pointed, e.g. a thorn

jankai: (जंकाइः) ***mail dumbu*** - a tall reed from which arrow shafts are sometimes made, prob. Phragmites karka, Trin., Gramineae, H.139/5/1, B.139/32

jansiń (जनशिञ) - a kind of yellow leafless parasitical creeper found on certain trees, Cuscuta reflexa, Roxb., Convolvulaceae, B.56/5, H.56/16/1

janṭa (जण्टा) - to roam about sponging off people, eating their food without working (note saying:- *janṭa seta lekae: honorbāya*, 'he roams from house to house like a stray dog')

janṭāi: (जनटाइ) - a level platform made of bamboo strips which is tied on the four corners and suspended for drying things out (e.g. fish)

jantaṛa (जंताड़ा) ***bonga*** - a sacrifice performed at time of drought (usually to *nage* or *pāuṛi* spirits)

janti (जंति) - an oilpress

****janti diri*** - a mill stone

jantu (जंतु) - an animal (used of bigger animals)

janum (जनुम) - a thorn; pass. to be pierced by a thorn; (N.B. when one wishes to ask whether a bed or a spread out cloth in a house are taboo for him due to close relationship, he could ask:- *janumko chi mena:?*)

****janum ā:*** - same as *janum leper ā:*

****janum benṭa, janumreya: benṭa*** - a head-dress or crown of thorns

****janum choga*** - a collective noun for all types of thorns, jutting pieces of stubble, etc. on which one could wound his feet

****janum jaṅ bakara*** - a kind of *bakara* bush very much spread out, perhaps Zizyphus jujuba, Lamk. Var. fruticosa, Haines, Rhamnaceae H.46/2/1 Var.

****janum jono:*** - a tall grass much like *bā jono:*, q.v., but having small thorns

****janum leper ā:*** - an erect bush 1-2 ft. high with wavy leaves and green spikes of flowers, Amarantus spinosus, L., Amarantaceae, B.108/8, H.108/5/1

****janum paṛa-puṭu*** - thorny brambles. briers

****janum paṭā*** - a thorny leaf, a goat (so used sometimes in jest since goats eat leaves of thorny bushes and trees)

****janum sakam*** - a thorny leaf, used as an adjective with *merom*, 'goat', in prayers to *maraṅ bonga* (see *janum paṭā*)

japa: (जपः) - near, close; to be or go close to

****japa:-bāṇ*** - to remain close here and there, refl. form (used of a baby learning to stand up by supporting himself on something)

****japa:-iḍen*** - to move along close to something, refl. form (used of a baby learning to walk by supporting himself holding on to something, e.g. *karkomkore nā:do hon japa:-iḍentana*, 'now the child walks holding on to beds and such things')

****japa:-japa:*** - of several objects, to be close to one another

****japa:-sebe*** - to be accustomed to approach or be near

japa-jupu(tan) (जपा–जुपु) - of a duck, a fat person, an elderly person, to walk with a slow waddling motion (with verbs of motion)

japan (जपन) - poetic parallel of ***upan***, to bring or come into being

japiḍ (जपिड्) - to shut the eyes; to keep quiet, not replying to questions; to be miserly in giving; to be unready to comply with some request

****japiḍ-eseḍ/keseḍ*** - to keep one's eyes closed (blocked) (esp, of someone too sick or weak to open his eyes, e.g. someone in a coma)

****japiḍ-hapa*** - to keep the eyes closed; to close the eyes permanently (in death)

****japiḍ siń dumbu*** -a small herb with small leaves which close in on one-another whenever the plant is touched and at sunset. This is touched to small children to induce sleep. Prob. Biophytum reinwardtii, Walp., Geraniaceae, B.34/2, H.34/2/3, and B. sensitivum, DC., H. 34/2/1, B.34/3, and B. apodiscias, Turcz., B.34/1, H.34/2/2

****japiḍ tiki*** - a tick belonging to a very small variety

japuḍ (जपुड्) - a heavy prolonged rain (e.g. for a day or more)

****japuḍ daru*** - a large tree with fairly strong wood, which however is said to be attacked by *hopo:*, prob. Albizzia stipulata, Boiv., Minosaseae H.55/10/7, B.55/16

jar (जर) - to amuse; to entice

jara (जरा) - to be very weak from a long sickness (used in terms such as *jara-chabayanae:, jaratange: hasuyana/rikayana*)

jaṛa (जड़ा) - dysentery; diarrhoea; pass. - to have diarrhoea, can be used with or without *lāi:* (stomach), e.g. *lāi:ko jaṛawo:wa*, 'they have diarrhoea'

jarab-jarab(tan) (जरब–जरब) - of the saliva of the mouth, to be all dried up (from extreme thirst, usually with verb *tetaṅ*)

jaṛa (जड़ा) ***bindi daru*** - the castor oil tree, Ricinus communis, L., Euphorbiaceae, B.29/34, H.29/13/1

jaṛa-juṛu (जड़ा–जुड़ु) - of the soil, to be thick with moisture so that it clogs and ploughing is difficult

jaṛa (जड़ा) ***kulae*** - a rabbit of a taller and darker variety (a smaller variety is called *horlosi kulae*)

jaṛam-juṛum(tan) (जड़म–जुड़ुम) - of the gait of old people, to move along slowly in a wobbly way (e.g. after drinking too much)

jaṛaṅ-jaṛaṅ (जरङ–जरङ) - extreme hunger causing weakness (see *jarab-jarab* for extreme thirst)

jaṛaṅ-juṛuṅ(tan) (जड़ङ–जुड़ुङ) - to walk taking very small steps, e.g. a child learning to walk or an elderly person who walks with difficulty

jāṛe (जंड़े) - according to size or quality (following noun to which it refers) e.g. *karkom ṭuku-pāyar daru jāṛeko gonoṅeya*, 'they set the price of the legs and side pieces of beds according to the quality of the wood', (sometimes after the word *jāṛe* the noun is again repeated)

jargi (जरगि) - the rainy season, the monsoon; of the monsoon, to bring a certain amount of rain

****jargi da:*** - monsoon rain

****jargi din*** - the monsoon

jari (जरि) - very weak from sickness; to reduce someone to a weak condition

jari (जरि) - subjection; rule; to promulgate an order; to put into effect a law; to subject one e.g. to trouble, e.g. *ama: jarire kaṅ ṭaina*, 'I won't stay subject to you', *esuko jarita:iya*, 'they gave him much trouble'

jari-eneka - oppressive deprivation (*eneka* is verbal noun of *eka*, q.v.)

jari-suba - to subject; pass. - to be subject

jaṛi (जड़ि) - of clothes, to be wet, to be dirty; of a piece of land, to be soaked or saturated with water

jaṛi puṭaw - a sickness, also called *hodō*, in which the tongue becomes cracked and sores develop on it

jaṛi-sotoroe: - of one's clothes or person, to be dirty

jarka (जरका) - of a man, to have two fingers or toes formed together (usually from birth)

jarkam-turkam (जरकम–तुरकम) - same as *arkam-turkam*, q.v.

jarkoe: (जरकोए:) - of the stomach, to be sunk in e.g. from hunger

jarom (जरोम) - an egg; of birds, chickens, silkworms, etc., to give eggs; of bamboos, to be approaching ripening; testicles (in the Chaibasa area *anḍuwa* is more common for this)

jarom-eṛa: - to lay eggs (e.g. of fish spawning)

jarom tukute biyur-nam - a form of *bonga-nam*, q.v., done by lightly suspending a husking pole (*tuku*) on top of an egg. If the spirit who is inflicting the harm is named the egg supposedly will start to spin

jāru (जा'रु) - to assemble (of birds, men); poetic parallel of *dub*, 'to sit'

jaṛuwa (जड़ुवा) - a member of a non-tribal group living for the greater part East of the Karkai river (apparently, esp. a Mahto)

jasu (जसु) - to spy out; to try to discover

jat (जात) - used in prayers as poetic parallel with *jonom* apparently with the same meaning (more commonly *jāḍ* is used for this)

jaṭa (जटा) - sapplings or branches of certain bushes which are esp. useful for fencing; a wooden framework to support vines (*rānjo* is more commonly used for this); to raise such a wooden framework

jaṭa sanga - a name given to the *merom towa sanga* climber (q.v.) which is supported on a wooden framework

jaṭa tayer - a variety of cucumbers which are supported on wooden frames and grow during the monsoon

jaṭa (जटा) - silkworms of the first cycle upon emerging from the cocoon

jaṭamansi (जटामंसि) - nard, a fragrant ointment

jaṭaṅ (जटङ) - of the hair, to become matted; a plant, the fruit of which when dried out becomes burrs which stick to one's clothes; the burrs of this plant (see also *joṭo*)

jaṭaṅ siṅ - a plant with burrs also called *miṇḍi jaṭaṅ* or *miṇḍi joṭo*, q.v.

jatara (जतारा) - a procession, pilgrimage

jatara (जतारा) ***bonga*** - the name of a spirit who keeps elephants, tigers, etc. away from the boundaries of a village. This spirit is considered female and sometimes used as a synonym for *jayer-buṛi*, q.v.; a name given in some villages to a feast (usually the *mage basi*) at which special offerings are made to *jayer buṛi*

jate (जते) - to purify anyone or anything which has in any way been defiled

jate-eṛa: - to purify out (e.g. any defilement)

jate maṇḍi - a meal to reinstate someone into caste or back to an eating relationship with others

jate-parchi - to purify (as in *jate*)

jate-ura - to re-purify after some defilement; to reinstate into caste

jati (जति) - verbal affix - absolutely (e.g. *bugi-jatiyakan*, 'excellent'); the term *kā-jati* means absolutely not; after a pronoun *jati* means that very one, e.g. *enko jati*, 'those very ones', 'precisely those'; after a verb *jati* can mean 'only for the sake of '

jati (जति) - race; tribe; caste; type, kind

jati-eḍka - pass. - to lose caste

jati-kili - tribe and sub-tribe

jati-tala - to include in one's caste or tribe

jatṭe bār - outcaste; to outcaste

saben jati-kiliko - all peole of all tribes and clans; all men

jaṭi (जटि) - a mat (esp. such as is made from *buru-kita*)

jaṭi baba - paddy spread out on a mat

jaṭilekan diri - a broad flat stone about the size of a mat

jaṭi sereṅ - a place in the jungle near Petapiti village

hām hōko bongāteya: jaṭi - a mat used by the head of the family and his wife for making offerings to the dead ancestors in the *adiṅ*. This mat may be used by them on other occasions also but is not used by others

jatiya: (जतिय:) - only out of necessity, (not with one's heart)

jaw (जाव) - always

jaw ango:(te) - every day

jaw din - every day, always

jaw-jaw - daily

jāya:, jayā: (जाय:, जया:) - heatstroke, sun-stroke

jayer (जयेर) - the gum exuding from the bark of a tree

jayer ā - to have the lips dried up and sticky, e.g. from extreme thirst

jayer (जयेर) - the sacred grove (see also *desauli*)

jayer buṛi - a very important ancient spirit venerated on all feasts, esp. *bā* and *mage*. Just as *baba enga* can be considered the primordial paddy seed, so *jayer buṛi* can be considered the primordial mother of the Ho and kindred tribes. *Desauli* is considered to be her husband

jayer buṛi hon - used in prayers as a respectful way of addresssing *jayer buṛi* (see *hon*)

jayer era - the wife of desauli q.v.

jayer ganta: - a *ganta:* (basket) reserved for sacrificial services

jayer kanḍa - a large earthen vessel (*kanḍa*) reserved for the sacrificial service on the *ote ili* feast (also called *maṭi kanḍa*)

jayera (जयेरा) - an alternate name for *jayer buṛi*

jāyu (जा'यु) - the pieces of wood running across the rafters (*seneyor*) to support the tiles or thatch of a roof, to attach these to the rafters

je: (जे:) - to claw out earth (e.g. as a crab does)

je:-eseḍ - to block by clawing out earth (used of the action of the male ants to prevent flying ants from coming out)

jeber-jeber (जेबेर–जेबेर) - to form a paste of something; to put oil on thickly

jedo (रेदो) - esp of fruit, to be broken into pieces, e.g. of a fallen overripe papaya or *kuda* fruit, also used of fresh vines etc. hit by heavy hailstones (compare *jego* which means to squash)

jege:jege: (जेगे:–जेगे:) - of a wound, to be filled with thick puss; of wet muddy earth, stamped down so as to be sticky

jego (जेगो) - to squash, crush (of something soft, e,g, a fruit, a snail, a finger)

jeje̱ń-jeje̱ń (जेजेञ–जेजेञ) - a cry of a young myna bird (*rami oe*)

jēl (जेंल) - jail, to put into jail

jembe̱d (जेम्बेड्) - to suck up with the mouth

****jembe̱d sakam*** - blotting paper (also *chereb sakam*)

****jembe̱d-urui:*** - to suck pressed tightly against

jemer (जेमेर) - of fish, to move along slowly in a school, (used often in refl. e.g. *hakuko jemerentana, hakuko jemerbāntana*); (could be used also of snails)

****jemer-jemer*** - the same of a continued action

jemon (जेमोन) - very much

****jemon chi(te)*** - very much

****jemon...ka*** - to do the indicated action very much (Hoffman says that *jemon* actually means 'very little', but is always used ironically. At least when used with *ka, jemon* seems to have this meaning in Ho)

****jemonreya:*** - very much

jenga (जेंगा) - a light red colour

****jenga bindi daru*** - a shrub more commonly called *pisi: bindi daru*, q.v.

****jenga doreya*** - the Red Sea

****jenga ipil ā:*** - same as *ara: ipil ā:*, q.v.

****jenga leper ā:*** - a variety of *leper ā:*, q.v.

jenge̱d (जेंगेड्) - a red colour more deep than *jenga*, e.g. the colour of blood

jepen (जेपेन) - a rarer form of *jepende̱:r*

jepende̱:r (जेपेनडे':र) - a hairy caterpillar whose touch causes a burning sensation

****jepende̱:r (nai)*** - a nettle which causes a burning sensation when touched (Haines gives Tragia involucrata, L., Euphorbiaceae, H.28/18/1, B.29/30)

****jepende̱:r patā*** - leaves of the *jepende̱:r* shrub (touching these or the stem causes a burning sensation)

jē:r (जें':र) - to weld together e.g. two pieces of iron in a fire in order to repair a ploughshare (*pāl*) or a pickaxe (*gaenta*); as verbal affix - very tightly against, e.g. *tol-jē:r* - 'to tie very tightly against (something)'

****jē:r-jē:r*** - of many objects, to be jammed tightly one against another

jē:r (जें':र) - to speak indistinctly with the mouth partly open (with verbs of speaking, e.g. *jē:rge: kajīya*, 'he speaks indistinctly')

****jē:r-jē:r*** - the same of a continued action

****jē:r-pē:r*** - same as *jē:r-jē:r*

jera (जेरा) - to cross-examine; cross-examination (during a court case)

je̱re̱-jebur (जेड़े–जेबुर) - same as *je̱re̱-jibur*

jere-je̱te̱(tan) (जेरे–जेटे) - of rain, to soak someone (with verb *gama*, etc.), pass. - of a person, to be soaked by rain (with verb *lum*, etc.). Note the expression - *jere-je̱te̱tane: gamabuka*, 'let the rain soak us' (said by someone who wants rain and does not mind being soaked)

je̱re̱-jibur(tan) (जेड़े–जिबुर) - to apply oil very thickly (with verb *ojo:* etc.)

jerem (जेरेम) - wet or damp and sticky; pass. - to become wet or damp and sticky

****jerem-jerem*** - same as *jerem*

jerkoḍ (जेरकोड्) - to pull together e.g. torn clothes where there is a gap; to come together, e.g. two branches of a tree forming a fork

jerlo (जेरलो) ***rami*** - the Pied Myna (a bird)

jēṭ (जें'ट) ***chanḍu:*** - a month corresponding to the second part of May and the first part of June

****jēṭ mudra daru*** - a tree or shrub found in Orissa. Its bark and roots are said to give a powerful medicine for T.B. and for coughs

je̱te̱ (जेटे) - the heat of the sun; summer (Les. 26)

****je̱te̱ bār*** - the full heat of the sun, e.g. at noon in the summer (also *bār je̱te̱*)

****je̱te̱-lakar*** - to be panting from exhaustion due to heat of the day

****je̱te̱-lolo*** - the warmth of the heat of the sun or of summer; to feel this

****je̱te̱-rongo*** - of the sun to scorch, e.g. some plant

****je̱te̱-ropoe:*** - to waste away due to the heat (pass. - *je̱te̱-ropojo:*)

****je̱te̱ singi*** - summer

****je̱te̱-umbae*** - steam given off from the earth by extreme heat; of the earth, to give off steam due to extreme heat (the term *umbae-umbae-tan je̱te̱tana* is also used)

jetena: (जेतेनः) - as much as (from Hindi jitna, sometimes heard in Ho as in the following expression:-

****jetena: sabena:*** - all to the very last one

jhūla (झूला) - a swing for babies (Hindi, see *chukur*)

jī (जी) - heart (not in physical sense), spirit; principle of life (When a person died the *jī* leaves the body)

****jī-dukun*** - to repent (refl. form)

****jī-kene̱te̱*** - strength of spirit/heart

****jī-ke̱re̱:/ke̱te̱:*** - to strengthen one's spirit; to encourage; refl. -take courage

****jī-mon*** - heart and mind; one's full attention

****jī-rāe:*** - to console, consolation

****jī-suku*** - pleasure; agreement, consent

****jī-sū:r*** - heart (as seat of emotions esp. of love. *Sū:r* of itself refers to the physical organ in the body, but can be joined to *jī* for a figurative meaning as given here)

****jī-u̱ru:*** - one's thoughts, intentions

****jī-u̱ta-ura*** - to raise from the dead; refl. -to rise from the dead

jī (जीं) - to smell, e.g. of a dog scenting an object

jī (जीं) - a cultivated herb from which a strong rope is made. Its yellow flowers are boiled and eaten as curry, prob. Crotalaria juncea, L., Papilionaceae, B,53/23, H.53/2/8 (also called *sokoe: siń* in some places)

****jī bā*** - the flower of the *jī* shrub

jiba-jobo(tan) (जिबा–जोबो) - to apply oil thickly (with verb *ojo:* etc.)

jibka (जिबका) - magic (more common is *bilika*)

jibon (जिबोन) - life; spirit; to put one's heart into, to be engrossed in

****jibon-an*** - possessing life, living

jīḍ (जीड्) - to make live; pass. and refl. - to live; adj. - living, alive

****jīḍ bonga*** - a spirit, esp. *buru bonga*, who sometimes appears in

the form of a man at the place where he usually dwells on which occasions he sometimes lends grains to men who later repay him

jɪḍ bunum - an ant hill in which ants are present and active

jɪḍ da: - a water source (spring, etc.) which flows throughout the year

jɪḍ gaṛa - a river which flows throughout the year (not drying up in the hot season)

jɪḍ-ura - to revive from unconsciousness; to raise again to life (for which *jɪ-uṭa-ura* is also used); refl. and pass. - to rise from the dead

jigae:-jagae: (जिगाए:–जगाए:) - of wet mud, to form into a paste, e.g. from many people walking or dancing on it

jɪjɪ:l (जीजील) - slippery (*jɪ:l* - to slip)

jiki (जिकि) - to move along in a sitting position dragging one's bottom on the ground

jiki (जिकि) - a porcupine

jiki sarsaṇḍi - a porcupines quill

jɪ:l (जील) - to slip (also *jilaḍ*)

jilab-jolob (जिलब–जोलोब) - flashy, sparkling

jilaḍ (जिलड्) - slippery; to slip (also *jɪ:l*)

jilaḍ-bān lija: - silks and satins

jilib (जिलिब) -a flash e.g. of lightning

jilib-jilib - the same of repeated flashes

jilib-jolob - same as *jilib-jilib*

jili-mili (जिलि–मिलि) - to sparkle (often implies a variety of colours)

jiliṅ (जिलिञ्) - long; to lengthen

jiliṅ rambā - another name for *nangali rambā*. q.v., a variety of *rambā* having very long pods

jilipi (जिलिपि) - a 'jilebee'

jil-mil (जिल–मिल) - same as *jili-mili*

jilu (जिलु) - flesh (of a man, an animal, a fish); meat; the flesh or pulp of fruit; game (an animal killed or caught in a hunt); a deer (short for *bir jili*); to make into flesh e.g. *ini:ya: jaṅko jakeḍbu jiluiya*, 'we will make his very bones into flesh' (crush his bones so that they will be like flesh); of an animal, to provide a certain amount of meat for eating, e.g. *huṛiṅ oeko huṛiṅgeko jiluiya*, 'small birds provide only a little meat'

jiluko ipil - a bright star low in the horizon in the evening, prob. esp. Venus when low over the horizon (there is a belief that deer (*silibko*) graze when this is up because it protects them)

jilu-manḍi - a rice meal with a meat curry

jima (जिमा) - charge, custody; to entrust to someone's care

jimbiri, jimbri (जिम्बिरि, जिम्बरि) - a rectangular fish-trap made of finely split bamboo sticks and used esp. to catch *icha: haku* (shrimps)

jimki (जिमकि) ***hon*** - a twin

jiṇḍal (जिंडल) - loose; slack; lax; to loosen; to slacken one's efforts

jiniḍ (जिनिड्) - life; living (verbal noun of *jɪḍ*, 'to live')

jiniḍ-anasul - one's livelihood; means of supporting oneself

jiniḍ juṛi - one's life-companion, one's spouse

jinindini (जिननिदिनि) - one of the original *guru bonga* from whom sorcery through mantras has been passed down (said to have been a woman instructed directly by *Siṅbonga*)

jinis (जिनिस) - a thing

jinjiri (जिनजिरि) - to be very much intent upon, taken up with

Jinkipai (जिंकिपइ) - Jhinkpani, a village about 10 mi. S. of Chaibasa

jintu (जिंतु) - a kind of grasslike plant (sedge) growing in dense tufts in a marshy place and used for making mats

jɪp (जीप) (***-gaṛi***) - a jeep

jɪpiliṅ (जीपिलिञ) - very long (*jiliṅ* + *p* infix)

jipir-jipir(tan) - to rain lightly, but more than a drizzle (with verb *gama*)

jira (जिरा) - a kind of herb used for 'masala', possibly Fumaria parviflora, L., Fumariaceae, B.9/1, H.9/1/1

jiram-jopoḍ(tan) (जिरम–जोपोड्) - same as *jirim-jipiḍ(tan)*, q.v.

jiraw (जिराव) - rest; to rest; to put up with suffering, to endure; to be able to hold down e.g. a medicine

jiraw-betaraṅ/musiṅ - a day of rest

jiṛi (जिड़ि) - poetic form of *jɪ*, heart, spirit

jirim-jipiḍ(tan) (जिरिम–जिपिड्) - to be loaded down with many things which one is carrying with great difficulty

jir-jor (जिर–जोर) - a place e.g. in a field where water wells up and flows off making some sound

jirpa-jalaṅ(tan) (जिरपा–जलङ) - of fruits or flowers, to hang one below another; of clothes, to hang in tatters; to have tassels hanging from clothes

jirpa-joloṅ (जिरपा–जोलोङ) - same as *jirpa-jalaṅ*

jirub (जिरुब) - to warm oneself at a fire (in refl. *-jiruben*)

jirub sengel - a fire at which people warm themselves

jirub-urgumen - to warm oneself at a fire (refl. form)

jirui-jiṭui (जिरुइ–जिटुइ) - of one's clothes, to hang in tatters; to have many things hanging loose on one's person; of clothes, to cling to a person because wet

jitaw (जिताव) - to overcome, defeat

jitikar (जितिकर) - of a cock, to win a fight; pass. - to be victorious

jiu, jiw (जिउ, जिव) - a living being

jiu/jiw jantu - an animal

jiu/jiyu (जिउ, जियु) ***oe*** - the Jungle Babbler (bird)

jiu/jiyu bili/jarom - eggs of the Jungle Babbler; dark clouds resembling these eggs

jiya (जिया) - grandmother

jiya-tatako - grandparents; ancestors; in prayers the expression *jiyare tatare* 'at the time of our ancestors' is used parallel to *munure*

jīyā (जिंया) - moisture; moist; of the stomach, to have at least something in it so as not to be completely empty (dry)

jiyaṅ (जियड) - grandmother (vocative) (N.B. my grandmother - *jiyaṅ* (जियाञ)

jiyu (जियु) ***oe*** - see *jiu oe*

jō (जों) - fruit; pass - *jō:* - to be fruitful, give fruit

jō-unḍi - to produce fruit in great numbers

jo: (जो:) - to sweep; figur. - to "sweep" out of a person e.g. the venom of a snake's or scorpion's bite or a pain such as rheumatism by taking a few blades of grass from which brooms are made (e.g. *bā jono:, janum jono:*) or peacock's feathers and repeatedly moving these down from the seat of the pain to the extremity of the limbs, while chanting mantras

jo:-ādu - to sweep down (also figur. as above)

***jo:-sapa** - to sweep clean
jobe (जोबे) - wet mud; to be spattered with wet mud (i.e. a little, compare *losoḍ* which means thick wet mud spread over a big area)
jōb-jōb (जोंब–जोंब) - deep friendship, to be thick friends
jobo-jobo (जोबो–जोबो) - of oil, to be in abundance on one's body
jobordosi (जोबोरदोसि) - forcibly, by force (also *jabaraite*)
jobori (जोबोरि) - forcibly
jobra, jobora (जोबरा, जोबोरा) - rubbish, trash; to dirty with rubbish, to litter e.g. a house, a courtyard
joḍ (जोड्) - to wipe; of a plough, to merely graze the surface without cutting into the soil
***joḍ-eŗa:** - to wipe away
***joḍ-hayeḍ** - to wipe dry
***joḍ-jūr** - to wipe smooth
jogab (जोगब) - a reply; to reply,answer
jogaŗ, jogaŗa (जोगड़, जोगाड़) - to bring together and keep in readiness for some need
***jogaŗ-hunḍi/unḍi** - to gather (objects) together in readiness
jogaw (जोगाव) - to preserve; to keep
jogosan, jogoson (जोगोसन, जोगोसोन) -loving care; to treat (take care of) someone with loving care; to take proper care of an animal
jojo (जोजो) ***daru** - the tamarind tree, Tamarindus indica, L., Caesalpiniaceae, B.54/24, H.54/6/1
***jojo ā:** - the edible tender leaves of the tamarind tree
***jojo sabon** - an inexpensive dark-coloured soap made from the fruit of the tamarind tree
jojo (जोजो) ***oe** - same as *jojo bā oe*
jojo bā (जोजो बा') ***oe** - a small yellow bird which makes a sound like *jojo bā*, prob, the Purple-rumped Sunbird
joka (जोका) - a little; to measure; as far as; to the extent, e.g. *jome-jokage hōko*, 'as many men as there are to eat'; until (Les. 34); to hold nearby in readiness
***joka jakeḍ ka** - not even a little, not at all
***joka-joka** - a little
***joka-jokan** - little (adj. referring to many, e.g. *joka-jokan oeko*)
joke (जोके) - a wart (also *sane:*)
***joke lutur ḍiyaṅ** - a name given in jest to the rice-beer ceremoniously brought (usually in a *tumiṅ*) to a girl's house at the time of the initial enquiries about marriage (also called *taran uṭi ḍiyaṅ*)
jokoe: (जोकोए:) - very small
jola (जोला) - a satchel, bag
jolob-jolob (जोलोब–जोलोब) - same as *jilib-jilib*, q.v.
jolo-molo (जोलो–मोलो) - clear and sparkling, e.g. of clothes; as a noun in a figurative sense - splendour (same as *jili-mili*)
jolopi (जोलोपि) - to look down with eyes half closed (e.g. as a form of silent refusal)
-jom (–जोम) - verbal affix:- to one's advantage (Les. 27). This is a refl. usage and does not take an obj. marker even if an obj. is expressed,e.g. *poysa nam-jomme*, 'get some money for yourself'. In the past tense instead of this *-jom* construction, an *-an* construction is used (past refl, of *-a* aspect, Les. 17E) e.g. *poysaṅ namana*, 'I got money for myself')
jom- (जोम–) - in certain compounds roots *jom-* does not refer to the root meaning 'to eat', but to Hindi yam, death, the god of death
***jom-dūt** - the angel of death

***jom-kāŗo** - a spirit which causes long-standing sickness and death (used in prayers parallel to *jom-raja*)
***jom-raja** - same as *jom-dūt*
***jom-sakam** - span of life
jom (जोम) - to eat; of water, to eat away the hands or feet of someone working in water for a long time; of water or wet mud, to loosen the outer layer of a plant (e.g. *ipil ā:*) which has been immersed in it; figur. -of a spirit, to kill someone; figur, with *giti:* as obj. - to get sleep, e.g. *nā:do giti:bu joma*, 'now we will get some sleep'; pass. to be eaten, to taste, e.g. *sibilge jomo:wa*, ' it tastes sweet'; as a noun *jom* means something to eat, e.g. *jomko nama*, 'they want something to eat'
***jom-adiḍ** - to make less by eating
***jom-adoḍ** - same as *jom-adiḍ*
***jom-amol** - to eat very much so as to cause indigestion
***jom-asul** - to merely eat without doing any work (e.g. of one who goes around spending days at a time in other people's house without working); to keep oneself alive e.g. by eating a certain type of food (both of these would use refl. verb forms)
***jom-beṭa** - of one's stored rice supply, to last thoughout the year
***jom-biṭal** - to eat before one is allowed to do so 1) some food taboo until a certain feast is celebrated or 2) a food which one has been for bidden to eat by the doctor
***jom-biṭal-ichi** - to again permit someone to eat a food which has been forbidden to him (or sometimes in the case of a *kubiraj* to feed with his own hand such a person)
***jom-buru** - by eating to heap up (used in creation stories of the action of the earthworms in building up solid soil under the water)
***jom-chaba** - to eat completely (what one is given to eat)
***jom-chakaḍ** - to pretend to eat
***jom-chiŗa** - to put someone under an obligation to repay for something eaten (e.g. by his cattle who have eaten part of another's crop) or for a loan which has not been repaid
***jom-dapuŗu** - in imperative, - 'eat if you must' (difficult to translate, see *dapuŗu*)
***jom-dār** - same as *jom-chiŗa*, q.v.
***jom-daruwa** - same as *jom-chiŗa*
***jom-ḍiḍiya** - by eating food which has not properly been digested to have an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach
***jom-dunḍa:** - to eat short (eat off the upper part) (used of cattle eating paddy fields before reploughing)
***jome bindi daru** - the papaya tree, Carica papaya, L. Caricaceae, B.70/1, H.70/1/1
***jome owa:renko** - people from a house with whom one eats and drinks (i.e. there are no social taboos to prevent them eating together)
***jome sunum** - cooking oil
***jometeya: da:** - water used for cooking the family meal (i.e. *manḍi isinteya: da:*)
***jome uṭu** - a big variety of *uṭu*, q.v., a vegetable creeper
***jom-enḍel** - to leave some food over after eating; left-over
***jomeya:/jometeya:** - something edible, food

jom-goe: - to kill by eating up (used figuratively e.g. of a *churdu bonga* destroying an unborn child in the mother's womb)

jom-gōm - to keep someone company while he eats

jom-gunḍa - to chew (also *tagoe:*)

jom-heṛecha - to eat bare (e.g. grazing cattle finishing all the grass)

jom-hurchaḍ - same as *jom-hurchuḍ*

jom-hurchuḍ - to eat short e.g. a rice stalk

jom-isin - a ceremony by which a wife newly brought to her husband's house is initiated into cooking the meal for the family. A sacrifice usually of a chicken is made after which an offering is made to the ancestors in the *adiń* to get their blessing on the new wife. Until this is done the new wife may not enter the *adiń* nor touch the *manḍi chaṭu*. After this she cooks her first meal to which all those to whom she must show special respect are invited so that she may recognize them; to initiate a newly brought wife by this ceremony

jom-jege:-jege: - to eat away at the flesh so as to make it very raw and pitted, e.g. of the action of *gitilko* (sand and water) on the feet of one working in water for a long time

jom-jilu - flesh meant for eating (used to refer to sacrificed animals which many men will eat e.g. of the occasion of an *anader* sacrifice or a sacrifice to *maraṅ bonga*)

jom-kaṭa - of silkworms, to eat branches clean of leaves

jom-keṭo - to eat bare (e.g. silkworms eating leaves)

jom-kokoro - to hollow out something by eating, e.g. a wild dog eating a goat

jom-laga - to make weary by eating (used of a *bagiya* spirit wearing a man down by repetedly eating his cattle)

jom-lita - to eat just a little of one's food and leave the rest

jom-malge: - to eat until one is pleasantly satisfied

jom-manḍi - to eat one's meal (an inversion of *manḍi-jom* used in a prayer in the phrase *jom-manḍi nū-da:kae:*, 'may he eat his meal and drink water' (may he eat and drink)

jom-mogo-mogo - to become well filled out by eating

jom-moroe: - by eating e.g. *jojo, ipil ā:, ambau* to get a *moroe:* (sour, acid) taste in the mouth

jom-moṭan - to make oneself fat by eating (refl. form)

jom-murchuḍ - same as *jom-hurchuḍ*, q.v.

jom-murgaḍ - to eat the upper part, e.g. of a grain stalk

jom-nam - to finish off by eating, e.g. *ayere: jom-sare:yatūḍ manḍi: jom-namkeḍa*, 'he finished off (ate) the rice which he previously left over'; to provide as much to eat as hoped for (used in the passive, e.g. *en bandi ka jom-nameyana*, 'that rice-bale did not provide as much to eat as was hoped for' (it was finished off unexpectedly quickly)

jom-nama - the feast celebrated when the harvesting of the upland crop is started before the first fruits of the harvest are eaten

jom-nū - to eat and drink; to feast; a feast

jom-ō:l - to eat and go out

jom-pochowa - to eat out of sheer necessity because forced when one has no appetite for food (e.g due to sickness)

jom-punḍi - of water, to make white the feet of one staying in water for a long time

jom-rakab - by eating to raise (used in creation stories in the same way as *jom-buru*, q.v.)

jom-rapuḍ - to break by eating

jom-rubā-rubū - to overeat so that one cannot straighten up properly

jom-rubu-rubu - to eat so much that the stomach is bloated and walking is difficult

jom-sala - to select by tasting; to select and eat

jom sara: - a Birhor (a nomadic tribal group who catch monkeys)

jom-sare: - to leave over after eating

jom-sebe - to be accustomed to eat (some particular food)

jom-sekā - to finish eating

jom sim - the name given to the two or more assistants to the *diuri* at the *mage* and other feasts (also called *oṛa-gōm*, q.v., in some places)

jom-suku - to take pleasure in eating, e.g. *okonam jom-sukū:tana?*, 'which one do you like to eat?'

jom-sungal - to eat only (without working or doing others activities)

jom-sutam - to eat but very little of one's food and leave the rest with the intention of returning to eat it later (used of the head of a household alone or with his wife when he (and she) eat a little on the occasion of making an offering to the ancestors in the *adiń*. He (and she) leaves the rest and later returns to eat it when the rest of the family sits down to eat the family meal)

jom-tala - to be halfway through a meal

jom-tambur - to apply oneself vigorously to eating; to be fully engaged in eating

jōm tī - the right hand (the hand with which one regularly eats, therefore the vowel in *jōm* is long) (also *etom tī*)

jom-ṭoṭa: - e.g. of cattle, by eating to break off stalks, leaves

jom-ṭunṭa - to eat the top off, (leaving a stem)

jom-ṭusi - to eat to one's full

jōṅ (जोंङ) - as long as, as much as, as far as, until, (much the same as *jakeḍ*)

jongob(leka) (जोंगोब) - same as *jongob-jongob(tan)*

jongob-jongob(tan) - the appearance of many sparklingly attired people dancing together (with verb *susun*, etc.)

joń-joń (जोञ–जोञ) - coming to a point (see also *chol-chol*)

jono: (जोनो) - a broom (verbal noun of *jo:*, 'to sweep')

jono: dumbu - a tall grass from which brooms are made (esp. *choṛa jono: dumbu* and could also refer to *janum jono: dumbu*)

jono: ipil - a comet (also called *chaḍlom ipil*)

jono: ipɪpiyuṅ - a shrub 1-2 ft. high used sometimes for making brooms. It is also sometimes used as a tooth-brush (*karkaḍ*) and the tender leaves are sometimes eaten. Prob. Sida acuta, Burm., Syn. Sida carpifolia, F.B.I., Malvaceae, B.26/18, H.26/3/6

jonom (जोनोम) - birth; to give birth; pass. - to be born
****jonom porob*** - birthday,
****Khrıstiya jonon porob*** - Christmas
jonōr (जोनो'र) - sometimes used alone in the same meaning as *sen-jonōr*, q.v.
jontor, jontō:r (जोनतोर, जोनतो':र) - small, short, e.g. of a basket, a person (used often in comparison calling the smaller younger one *jontor*)
jopoḍ (जोपोड्) - to be weighed down to the earth (e.g. branches from fruit); to dance slowly in a long line
****jopoḍ-jopoḍ*** - as in *jopoḍ* of a repeated or continued action
jopo-jopo (जोपो–जोपो) - to apply oil lavishly so that it gathers into lumps and some drips (usually used with a *-tan* or *-ge* affix and the verb *ojo:*)
jopola (जोपोला) - a small clearing in the middle of a thick jungle at the base of several converging hills (see *buru jola*)
jopomko (जोपोमको) - tiny worms believed to come out of the buttocks or forehead e.g. of young children by being smoked out (see also *dudu bachara*)
jōr (जो'र) - force; to exert force
****jōr-julum*** - enthusiastic force; to exert the same
****jōr-sōr*** - a jingle on *jōr*, force, strong exertion
jōṛ (जो'ड़) - a set e.g. of earrings (used in expression *mi jōṛ*) (same as *jāl*)
joṛa (जोड़ा) - a pair
joṛai (जोड़ाइ) - to build up e.g. a wall with bricks, stones, etc.
joram (जोरम) - an alternate form of the more commonly used *jorom*, q.v.
jore-jope(tan) (जोरे–जोपे) - to be numerous, one very close to another (used e.g. of fruits clustered together, with verb *jō:*, and of many wounds covering a large part of the body, with verb *gawo:*)
jor-jor(tan) (जोर–जोर) - the sound of water bubbling up from some spring (with verb *seteń* or the like)
jorkaw (जोरकव) - of water, to spring up abundantly so as to make the surrounding land marshy
jorna (जोरना) - a fountain, spring; of water to well up, e,g, in a low-lying field (from Hindi, cf. Ho - *seteń*)
joro (जोरो) - to drip, trickle, leak
****joro-hodō*** - of e.g. rain water, to run down a wall causing streaks in the colour
****joro-lum*** - to make wet by dripping or leaking
****joro-pasir*** - to drip and splatter
joroe lāi: (जोरोए लां:इ:) - the small intestines
jorom, jorōm (जोरोम, जोरो'म) - to bring the mouth of a victim toward the *punji* (q.v.) prepared for it to eat during a sacrifice (so that by eating, it may show that the spirit is pleased with the victim and/or that the victim is willing. If the victim refuses to eat, the prayers and actions are repeated until the victim will eat)
joroṅ (जोरोङ) - eternal
****joroṅ jakeḍ*** - forever
****joroṅ-joroṅ (jakeḍ)*** - for ever and ever
****joroṅ-situṅ (jakeḍ)*** - for ever and ever (sometimes the form *joroṅko-situṅko* is used in prayers)
****ne joroṅ (nimire joroṅ) hōko*** - the people of this generation
jorona (जोरोना) - see *jorna* above

jota (जोता) - shoes; to put on shoes
jōto (जो'तो) - straw made into rope (not thick like *bōṛ*). This is sometimes used instead of *ipil bayer* or *baḍchom* for *bandi bayer* if these two are not available; *jōto* is less strong than these but it can last a year
joṭo (जोटो) - a lump of matted hair; having matted hair (also *jaṭaṅ*); the name given to two or more plants which have bristly fruits (burrs) which easily become detached and stick to clothes, (these are also called *jaṭaṅ, miṇḍi joṭo, miṇḍi jaṭaṅ*): - Urena lobata & Urena sinuata, L., Malvaceae, H.26/6/1+2, B.26/24+26. Prob. also Triumfetta rhomboidea, Jacq., Tiliaceae, H.28/2/4, B.28/12
****joṭo guru joṭo paṭ*** - a *guru bonga* named in prayers
****joṭo kula*** - a lion (also called *siń kula*)
joton (जोतोन) - to take care of, esp. a sick person, a child
jowa (जोवा) - a cheek
****jowa jaṅ*** - the cheek bone
jowa (जोवा) - to tie closely together, e.g. two or more goats; poetic parallel of *keya*, 'to call' (so used in prayers)
****jowa-uju:*** - to bring tied together (used as poetic parallel to *keya-uju:* in prayers)
jowar (जोवर) - to greet, a greeting; hello, farewell
****jowar-atū*** - to greet and then leave, to say good-bye to
****jowar-darom*** - to welcome
****jowar-mān*** - to greet with respect
****jowar-saṛa*** - to worship
****jowar-ura*** - to greet in return, to thank
jowaram tińdom - a phrase used at the start of sacrificial prayers (also *ni jorōm tiń dōm, ham joram sim joram, ju ram*)
jū, ju (जू , जु) - an exclamation used before a verb of sending
****jute*** - an exclamation meaning literally 'go then' but with the meaning 'go and see whether or not' (spoken by one who wants to convince sceptics that something has been done or occured) (much like *dote*, q.v.)
juḍ-juḍ (जुड्–जुड्) - a jungle thick with trees where little light comes in
jūg, jūgu (जूग, जूगु) -age (a long span, e.g. the golden age); generation
jugi (जुगि) - a wandering beggar, esp. used of one going about with a *banam* on which he plays to beg
jugiya (जुगिया) - poetic parallel of *rogo*, 'epidemic'
juguni (जुगुनि) - a *bonga* who inflicts epidemics and serious sicknesses
jui (जुइ) - to hang some things suspended in a cluster, e.g. silkworm cocoons
****jui-unḍi*** - same as *jui*
jujuṅ (जुजुङ) - large winged ants found in the nests of red ants (also called *rawom*, q.v.)
jujuwa: (जुजुव:) - sticky (see *juwa:*, 'to stick')
juku-juku (जुकु–जुकु) - of a man, to stand crouched over e.g. in pain,cold, fear or under the weight of some load; of an animal, to crouch over in pain, or cold
jul (जुल) - to burn with a flame; to cause to flame; to light a lamp
****jule sunum*** - kerosene
****jul-rakab*** - to blaze up

jula (जुला) - a stove (more commonly called *iṭū:l* or *iṭūlaḍ*)
juli (जुलि) - a cluster e.g. of fruit, flowers, many fish strung together; to string fish together
****juli-uṇḍi*** - to gather into a cluster
julub (जुलुब) - of lightning or of a firefly, to flash (pass. of refl. form)
****julub-julub*** - the same of a repeated action (pass., refl.,or with *-tan* and the verb *nelo:*, etc.)
julum (जुलुम) - zeal; enthusiasm; to show enthusiasm; to insist
****julumi:*** - a zealot
****julum-jari*** - heavy oppression; persecution
****julum-sasati*** - very forceful persecution
julus (जुलुस) - a procession; refl. - *julusun* -to go in procession
jumañ (जुमड) - to cling, esp. with the feet e.g. of a flying fox, a caterpillar
****jumañ-pocha*** - of one clinging with the feet, to lose hold
****jumañ-rakab*** - to climb clinging by the feet
****jumañ-uṇḍi*** - of many, e.g. silkworms, to cling close together by the feet
jumbā (जुम्बा) - a thicket, a dense undergrowth of bushes, etc.; of the same, to develop
****jumbā-topa*** - to be covered with thickets (in pass. form)
jumbui (जुम्बुइ) - gluttony; gluttonous
****jumbui buru*** - a part of the jungle near Petapiti village (on the Barkela side) where tigers endangered the lives of passers-by
****jumbui lacha:*** - same as *jumbui*
****jumbui-soṛa*** - gluttonous (used in scolding)
****jumbui suṇḍui*** - a glutton (a crude term used in scolding)
jumbulae (जुम्बुलाए) - a cluster e.g. of many trees standing close to one another; the Pleiades (a conspicuous cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus)
jumpa (जुम्पा) - a cluster e.g. of fruits, flowers (same as *rumpa*)
jumur (जुमुर) - to collect or cluster close together
****jumur-jumur*** - of many men, animals or birds, to group or flock together
juna (जुना) ***haku*** - a very small fish (at least near Chaibasa commonly called *budu haku*)
juṇḍi (जुंडि) - to light a fire from another fire
juṇḍi (जुंडि) - of bees, wasps, to cluster together in big numbers; of men, to crowd together (e.g. at a cock-fight)
****juṇḍi-tor-tab*** - of bees, wasps, to quickly cluster together
junguḍ (जुंगुड्) - a light orange colour e.g. of the sky at sunset
****junguḍ rambā*** - a variety of *rambā* having smooth orange-coloured seeds, prob. Phaseolus radiatus, L., var. aurea, Papilionaceae, B.53/91, H.53/49/10
juni (जुनि) - a vegetable grown on a vine and resembling a cucumber but more pointed (called 'jhinga' in Hindi), Luffa acutangula, Roxb., Cucurbitaceae, B.71/11 H.71/11/2
junjui (जुनजुइ) - a species of skink, a smooth skinned shining lizard with a metallic stripe on both sides of its back
junka (जुंका) - the calf of the human leg
junul (जुनुल) - the act of blazing or burning with a flame (verbal noun of *jul*)

junuwa: (जुनुवः) - cohesion; a pasty condition of wet soil which sticks to the feet of one who walks in it; of soil, to be pasty (used alone and also in the compound *tega-junuwa:*) (verbal noun of *juwa:* , 'to stick')
jupu-jupu (जुपु–जुपु) - esp. of a bigger animal, to stand very still with the head down and the feet close together, of a fat or old man, to mope along
jupu-jupu (जुपु–जुपु) - of clouds, to gather so as to cause darkness
jupuṛi (जुपुड़ि) - a small *guyu* type shack (Hindi - 'jhopri')
jur (जुर) - to crowd around
****jur-biyur*** - to crowd around
****jur-sampuṛu*** - to crowd around one person
****jur-topa*** - to crowd around on all sides
jūr (जूर) - smooth; to make smooth
****jūr bili daru*** - a climber having thin long fruit which are black when ripe and small smooth leaves
juṛa (जुड़ा) - a long black hair-band worn by women
ju ram (जु रम) - an expression sometimes said at the start of a sacrificial prayer, perhaps just a shortened form of *jowaram tiń dom*
juri (जुरि) - a small twig
****juri-jaṭa*** - a collective noun for twigs
juṛi (जुड़ि) - a friend, companion, associate, partner; to take as a friend, etc.; to associate with; to combine with; to match, matching
****juṛi-ader*** - to associate someone with oneself in entering
****juṛi-barabari*** - to liken to
****juṛi-bolo*** - to enter into union or friendship with
****juṛi chela*** - a fellow disciple
****juṛi-jom*** - to make friends to one's advantage
****juṛi-miḍ/misa*** - to join together
****juṛi-ura*** - to rejoin as a friend or an associate
juṛi (जुड़ि) - a store-bought basket (also *ṭukuri*)
juribana (जुरिबना) - a fine
juru-juṭu(tan) (जुरु–जुटु) - loaded down with many things (so that one walks with difficulty)
juruñ (जुरुङ) - of a ripened fruit (e.g. a mango), to be yellow or partly red colour (often used with affixes *-ge* or *-leka*)
****juruñ-juruñ*** - same as *juruñ*, esp. of many fruits
juta (जुता) - a shoe (also *jota*)
juṭa (जुटा) - to defile food (e.g. by left-over food which one has been eating)
juṭi (जुटि) - to defile, spoil someone (e.g. by fornication)
****juṭi-mangal*** - to defile someone by fornication
juṭiḍ (जुटिड्) - to touch
****juṭiḍ-mangal*** - to spoil food by touching (e.g. touched by someone who is *bisi:*, socially unclean); to defile by fornication (as in *juṭi-mangal*)
juṭuri-muṭuri (जुटुरि–मुटुरि) - bundles of assorted objects
juwa: (जुवः) - to stick; to stick to
****juwa:-hapan*** - to remain sticking (e.g. a sick person confined to his bed, - refl. form)
juwae (जुवाए) - to come many together, esp.birds, fish, etc. (used in the pass., or with affix. *-leka* and verbs of motion)
****juwae-juwae(tan)*** - the same of a continued action (with verbs of motion)

K

-ka (–का) - an affix, mood marker meaning 'let', 'may' (Les. 34) (Normally the *-ka* mood marker is at the end of the verb form in the position which would be held by an *-a* marker, however *-ka* is sometimes moved up to the end of the previous word, e.g. *anjāe: maraṅo:ka* or *anjākae: maraṅo:*, 'may he grow quickly'

ka, kā (का, कां) - no, not; to refuse (Les.36) (When used alone or with an emphatic enclitic in terms such as *kāge, kājati, kā* usually takes a long vowel *ā*. When used with pronouns, e.g. *kako seno:wa*, 'they will not go', *ka* takes a short vowel *a*); *kā*, or the emphatic *kāge*, is often used as an interjection with no negative meaning at all when preceding some statement or proposal (Perhaps the implication is 'we will not do anything else, we will do this')

***ka angal** - very much excessive (esp. of eating or drinking, e.g. *ka angale: nūkeḍa*, said esp. when scolding or in disapproval)

***ka aṭkar** - unexpectedly, suddenly

***ka chi** - isn't it?, aren't you?, won't you? etc. (with any pronoun), used in cases where the speaker hopes for a positive reply but he has doubts that he will get it, e.g. *ka chim seno:wa?*, 'won't you go?'

***kachiya** - is it true or not? (used colloquially , e.g. *marte kachiya jome lekāme*, 'come on now, eat it and see whether what I said is true or not')

***kā choṭe:** - not a little, very much

***kā jati** - absolutely not

***ka jome owa:renko** - those from houses (families) with whom one does not eat and drink; outcastes

***kāredo** - otherwise (also *banredo*)

***kāreyō** - even if not; often used followed by *ka* with the meaning 'might not even' e.g. *en hō kāreyō kae: seno:wa*, 'that man might not even go'

***ka sariyo: leka** - not worthy of belief; incredible

***ka ṭiki** - improper, unjust

kā: (का:) - a crow

kā (का) - the two lower ends of a triangular shaped arrow-head

kā (का) - of the eye, to be inflamed and red; conjuntivitis (also *kāṛa*)

kāba (का'बा) - the handle of a plough, a *kara* or an *atāgom*

***kāba nail** - a plough and its handle made together from the same piece of wood

kaba: (कब:) - to lift the feet as when dancing

kaba-kubu (कबा–कुबु) - to be bent over because of sickness or of some weakness in the waist, etc.

kaba:-kubu: (कब:–कुबु:) - the noise made when running in water lifting the feet out of the water as one runs (e.g. men or cranes)

kabara (कबारा) - pied, white and another colour (used of dogs, goats etc.); a sickness in which there are white patches on the skin

***kabara chaṛi** - a bird of the Shrike family (a term heard in the Maluka area)

***kabara kaṭa** - a term used of a pig to be sacrificed in the expression *kabara kaṭa chandi moloṅ*, 'pied legs silver forehead'. This can refer to any pig. Perhaps in early days efforts were made to offer pied-legged pigs.

kacha (कचा) - lopsided (e.g. a *bandi* bulging out on one side); to hang over the side; to be near the edge of something in such a way that part hangs over the side (e.g. a rice *bandi* on a *tantara*)

kacha-macha(tan) (कचा–मचा) - a jingle on *kacha* with the same meaning (used e.g. with the verb *bandiyo:*, 'to be made into a rice-bundle')

***kacha hada:** - a type of *hada:*, q.v., found in the jungle. It is said to have only 2-3 leaves and to be used as medicine for cattle and goats having stomach trouble

kacha: (कच:) - to jump on one foot; to hop

***kacha:-kacha:** - the same of a continued or repeated action

***kacha:-kacha: inuṅ** - hopscotch; to play hopscotch

kachari (कचारि) - the court

kachui (कचुइ) - a river spirit, usually referred to as *gaṛa kachui*

kadal (कदल) - a plantain, banana, Musa sapientum, L ., Musaceae, B.155/2, H.155/1/1

***kadal bowa haku** - a variety of *bowa* fish

kadan, khadan (कदान, खदान) - the mines

kaḍchaṅ (कड्चङ) - of a dog, to lift the leg in order to urinate; trans. to do so on something or someone

kaḍchuṅ-kaḍchuṅ (कड्चुङ–कड्चुङ) - to limp along, e.g. a dog with a broken leg

kāḍ-kāḍ (कांड्–कांड्) - the quack of a duck

kāḍ-kōḍ (कांड्–कोंड्) - the call of a goose or of a crane (*agomari*)

kaḍsom (कड्सोम) - cotton

***kaḍsom daru** - a cotton plant; prob. Gossypium arboreum, var. neglecta (syn. G. herbaceum, F.B.I.) B.26/5, H.26/10/1 and perhaps also G. hirsutum, H.26/10/3

kae (कए) - the part remaining after squeezing oil out of seeds

kāe: (कांए:) - phlegm; to clear the throat of phlegm

***kāe:-topa** - to clear the throat of phlegm all over (someone) (used in prayers parallel to *be:-topa* ('to spit all over') with the figur. meaning of 'to show strong disrespect to'

kaeḍ, kayed (कएड् , कयेड्) - a twining slender shrub with pods containing brilliant red seeds with a black spot. This is very pretty when the pods open showing the seeds. Abrus precatorius, L ., Papilionaceae, E.M. H.53/12/2, B.53/1

***kaeḍ leka meḍtini:** - one having eyes which are red like the seeds of the *kaeḍ* plant

kaeḍ-baeḍ (कएड्–बएड्) - to have a disturbed feeling in the stomach (also *suiḍ-buiḍ*)

kaeta (कएता) - a cultivated climber with long edible fruit, Trichosanthes cucumerina, var. anguina, L., Cucurbitaceae, B.71/18, H.71/2/2

***kaeta patā biṅ** - a name given in some areas to a banded poisonous snake, prob. the banded krait (reference is to the varicoloured leaves of the *kaeta* plant)

kagajo (कगाजो) - paper (*ol-sakam* is sometimes used for writing paper)

kai (कइ) - to chase (same as *kaki*)

kāil (कांइल) -to suffer extreme hunger or thirst

kail-bail (कइल–बइल) - to stagger from weakness (also *kāla-bāli*)

kairi (कइरि) ***jambū biń*** - a rat snake having a yellow-green colour and narrow criss-crossing stipes on the back

kaji (कजि) - to say, speak, language; matter; word (Les. 35); used with dir. animate obj. meaning 'to rebuke', 'to scold' (perhaps close to the colloquial English expression 'to tell someone off')

****kaji-anayer*** - prophecy (verbal noun of *kaji-ayer*)

****kaji-angara*** - to say (e.g. a prayer) in the evening in anticipation or preparation for some action of the next day, e.g. a sacrificial offering to be made

****kaji-asora*** - to give hope by one's words

****kaji-ayer*** - to tell beforehand; to prophesy

****kaji-āyerni:*** - a prophet

****kaji-bai*** - to plan; to plot

****kaji-bākaw*** - to incite by one's words

****kaji-banai*** - a plan, a plot (verbal noun of *kaji-bai*)

****kaji-biyur*** - to tell around; spread the news

****kaji-boro*** - by word to scare (someone); to intimidate by verbal threats

****kaji-chanal-kaji*** - a rumour

****kaji-chenṭa*** - to verbally harass

****kaji-chetaw*** - to warn (see *chetaw*)

****kaji-chuba:*** - to criticize (others)

****kaji-darom*** - to speak to someone who is approaching; to answer back or oppose by one's words

****kaji-eṛa:*** - to speak out (what is on one's mind); to get ride of (drive out, e.g. evil spirits) by one's words

****kaji-eto*** - to instruct

****kaji-etol*** - to imitate (mimic) the way of speech or the words of another

****kaji-giyu:*** - by one's words to shame or embarrass (another) (to say something that causes shame either to the one addressed or to one about whom one speaks)

****kaji-hal*** - to speak back; repay (e.g. abusive language) by words

****kaji hankā:r*** - to inflict harm on someone (as under *hankā:r*, q.v.) by one's words; an infliction of harm by one's words

****kaji-hila*** - to express hatred (of someone); when the hatred is against God, - to blaspheme

****kaji-juṛi*** - to include someone or something in a category about which one is speaking; a saying

****kaji-juṛi-kaji*** - words which are aptly joined together; a proverb

****kaji-karar*** - to promise; a promise

****kaji-kaṭaw*** - to contradict or refute an opinion expressed by another

****kaji-ker*** - to tell another's faults (see as distinct from *udub-kar*)

****kaji-konoṭoṅ*** - a blocking (e.g. of some action) by one's word (verbal noun of *kaji-koṭoṅ*, q.v.)

****kaji-koṭar*** - to scold

****kaji-koṭoṅ*** - to say something which obstructs e.g. an arrangement for a marriage, preparation for a feast,etc.

****kaji-kul*** - to send word

****kaji-mangal*** - to cause defilement or disgrace (to someone) by one's words, e.g. by excessive praise (*ā daṭa*), or by making advance arrangements for a marriage with a girl and then breaking it off, thereby hurting her chances

****kaji-maskal*** - to bring to light, reveal, by one's words

****kaji-labui:*** - to entice by words (flattery, etc.)

****kaji-misa*** - when speaking to include in some category; to include someone among those addressed

**kaji-nam* - by speaking to get; to try to engage someone in conversation

****kaji-nitir*** - to spread a message; to proclaim

****kaji-ō:l*** - to induce (someone) to leave by one's words

****kaji-parka*** - to speak out clearly, not concealing

****kaji-pē:*** - to strengthen, encourage (someone) by one's words

****kaji-puṭab*** - to put up some matter for discussion

****kaji-rāe/rāy*** - to give advice, advise

****kaji-rāsa*** - to bring joy by one's words; (*sama kaji rāsa* would mean a mere promise to give joy without doing so); refl. - to take delight in talking

****kaji-sapa*** - to speak clearly

****kaji-sara:*** - to call a curse (upon someone) by one's words (e.g. by *ā daṭa*); a calling of a curse by one's words

****kaji-sekā*** - to complete what one is saying; past - to have already said

****kaji-siḍ*** - to finalize an agreement; to settle a price (e.g. a bride-price)

****kaji-somjaw*** - to explain

****kajitaḍ ulaṅ*** - the fixed day; the day decided upon

****kaji-tela*** - used in recip. *kapaji-tepela* - to pass word back and forth one to another

****kaji-ṭo:*** - to make (someone) feel (to touch to the quick) by one's words

****kaji-ṭokor*** - to point out one's defects, etc., in a scolding way

****kaji-topa*** - to try to cover up (one's mistakes or defects) by one's words

****kaji-uju:*** - to tell from one generation to the next (some oral tradition); to come telling

****kaji-ura*** - to reply; to repeat; to take back one's original words about which one now repents

****kaji-uskur*** - to incite (used esp. of inciting to do something evil)

kajoṛa (कजोड़ा) -lamp black; to put on lamp-black (e.g. around the eyes)

kaka (कका) - one's father's younger brother; the husband of one's mother's younger sister; step-father

****kaka honyar*** - one's father-in-law's younger brother; the husband of one's mother-in-law's younger sister

kāka (कांका) ***daru*** - a large forest tree having long strong thorns, somewhat like the *ankō:l* tree, and no edible fruit. Bridelia retusa, Spreng., Euphorbiaceae, E.M., B.29/6, H.29/22/1

kakala (ककाला) - to shout

kakā:r (ककांर) - the cackle made by a hen before giving eggs; a like cackle by a hen when reaching the egg- giving stage; of a hen, to be of an age to start to give eggs (since she now cackles) (for this one could say *kakā:rakanae:* or ***kakā:rtanae:***)

kakā/kāka ramba: (ककां, कांका रम्बः) - same as *kakā rambaḍ*

kakā/kāka rambaḍ (ककां, कांका रम्बड़) - the praying mantis; in some places this is used for a large jungle lizard whose bite is believed to be poisonous

kakaṛi (ककाड़ि) - to chase (an alternate form of *kakɪ*, q.v.)

kakaru (ककारु) - the pumpkin and the creeper on which it grows, - Cucurbita pepo, DC., Cucurbitaceae B.71/8, H.71/13/1 (E.M. gives three varieties, the above + H.71/13/2 + H.71/10/1)

****kakaru bā*** - the large yellow flower of the *kakaru* creeper. (These are edible)

kaki (ककि) - father's younger brother's wife; mother's younger sister (vocative of *gauń*)

kakī (ककी) - to chase, pursue; of one riding a horse, to make the horse run fast, to race

****kakī-aḍ*** - of one chasing, to lose the one being chased

****kakī-biyur*** - to chase around; of one riding a horse, to make it ride around

****kakī-chomkaw*** - to make panic by chasing

****kakī-lā:*** - to chase or race farther; (of one riding a horse); recip. *kapakī-lapā:* - of people riding horses, to race

****kakī-laga*** - to chase unto exhaustion

****kakī-nir*** - to chase making the chased one run; to run in pursuit

kakla (ककला) - to shout; a loud shouting (also *kakala*)

****kakla-darom*** - to meet or confront with shouting (e.g. by crying so loudly as to discourage the spirit of a dead person from entering the *adiń* at the time of *keya-ader*)

****kakla-topa*** - to fill (bury) (some area) with shouting

kākom (काकोम) - a crab (also *kāṛob*)

kala (कला) - deaf

kāla-bāli (काला–बालि) - to stagger from weakness

kalae (कलाए) - a grain of a dal-type, prob. as in E.M. (*kalaṛe*) - Pisum arvense, L ., Papilionaceae, the Field Pea, B.53/94, H.53/17/1

kāla-kōlo (का'ला–को'लो) - to be completely exhausted from hunger or sickness; to be in a mental stupor

kalgi (कलगि) - a large curved-up leaf-plate (cf. *chiṭiki* for a flat one); to make the same

****kalgi jilu*** - a *kalgi* full of meat (meat is often divided out in a *kalgi*)

****kalgi-sakam*** - used in a story in the term *kalgi-sakamakana*, meaning 'meat' (that which is divided out in a *kalgi* or *sakam*)

****jomken kalgi*** - a *kalgi* from which someone has eaten

kali (कलि) - deaf (also *kala*; these words are not used on a gender basis, as are e.g. *kanka-kunki*)

Kalimaṭi (कलिमटि) - Jamshedpur

kalkal (कलकल) - the cry of the *kalkal tuyu*, heard toward fields at the start of the cold season

****kalkal tuyu*** - a variety of jackal, small in size

kalkel (कलकेल) - of fingernails, claws, thorns, etc., very long and pointed

kalom (कलोम) - next year

****ne kalom*** - this year

****ter kalom*** - the year after next

kaluṭi (कलुटि) - a hen that has not yet laid eggs (the form *kaṭuli* is also sometimes used)

kamākom (कमा'कोम) - the stem of a leaf

kama-kuru (कमा–कुरु) - to work in excited haste

kamal (कमल) - a lotus (used in a song, proper Ho would be *salukaḍ*)

kamar (कमर) - an iron-worker

****kamar katu*** - a knife made by a *kamar*

****kamar-laḍ*** - an arrow head (literally 'a *kamar*'s bread')

****kamar-lunḍi:*** - an iron ladle made by a *kamar*

****kamar sāṛe*** - the working place of a village iron-worker

kamchań-kumchań (कमचँड–कुमचड) - of several objects, e.g. pieces of wood, roads, rivers, to be crooked in various directions (compare *kumchań*, of an object, to be bent, curved around, crooked)

kami (कमि) - work, to work (used in poetic parallel with *paiṭi*, the common Ho work for 'work')

kampu (कम्पु) ***daru*** -the wooden pieces supporting the iron axle of a cart (also called *ḍonga*)

kamurdes bongako, kamurdes paṭko - very powerful *guru* spirits who inspire sorcerers in their art and who live in *kamurdes* (also called *kāwordes* in Ho) in Assam. (Bodding says that this is possibly the Kamrup District)

kān (का'न) - twenty *pō* or 1600 cocoons

kanaji (कनाजि) - something told or related; a relating (verbal noun of *kaji*)

kanaṛae (कनाड़ए) - the act of reploughing or the time suitable for reploughing (verbal noun of *kaṛae*)

kanarcha (कमरचा) - expense; to incur expense (for which *kanarcha to:* can also be used in the passive)

kanchi, kanchi: (कंचि–कंचि:) - a basket

kanda (कंदा) - to set aside separate portions of rice, dal, meat, a place to cook, and a place to stay for different groups at esp. a marriage or *bapala* celebration

kanḍa (कंडा) - same as *kanḍa chaṭu*

****kanḍa chaṭu*** - a narrow-necked earthen pot, much like a *tumiń chaṭu* but bigger

kāṇḍa (कांडा) - a cut off piece esp. of meat or fish; to cut off such a piece

kaṇḍeyor (कंडेयोर) ***daru*** - a tree which has good wood usable for rafters and which is sometimes used for silkworm breeding, Prob. Bursera serrata, Colebr., Burseraceae, E.M., B.39/2, H.39/2/1

****kaṇḍeyor lungam*** - a variety of silkworm which feed on the *kaṇḍeyor* tree

kaṇḍi (कंडि) - blunt, e.g. of a knife, a ploughshare

kaṇḍil (कंडिल) ***bā*** - a beautiful well-known shrub (oleander) with rose or white fragrant flowers, Nerium odorum, Soland., Apocynaceae, H.89/11/1, B.89/8

kaṇḍir (कंडिर) ***bā*** - a name given in some places to the *kaṇḍil bā*, q.v.

kaṇḍo (कंडो) - a sensation in the teeth from eating something too *moroe:* (acid, sour) e.g. a not yet ripe mango; to feel such a sensation

kaṇḍom (कंडोम) - the rim e.g. of an earthen vessel (N.B. *meḍ-kaṇḍom* - the eyebrows)

kangaṛa (कंगाड़ा) - absolutely poor; destitute

kangi-kusumbi (कनगि–कुसुम्बि) - a prostitute

kangsa (कंगसा) - brass

kani (कनि) - a pointed edge e.g. of a table-top, of an arrow head; the corner of a *tul jalom* (where it is fastened to a *jalom kaṭi*)

kāni (कानि) - a story (also *bankuṛi*)

****kāni-beṭa*** - to recall some story (see *jagar-beṭa*)

kani-anguri (कनि–अंगुरि) - the little finger (also called *hon ganḍa*)

kanji (कंजि) ***da:*** - poetic parallel of *meḍ da:*, 'tears'

kanju (कंजु) - to throw into (e.g. rice into boiling water, something into a fire)

kanka-baṛa:(tan) (कंका–बड़) - of a cock or a man, to have long weak (spindly) legs, and to be somewhat sluggish

kanka-konko (कंका–कोंको) - to be impaired in one's reasoning powers and very quiet, e.g. because of some injury or extreme hunger; to cause someone to be very quiet in this way

kanka-kunki (कका–कुंकि) - the same as *kanka-konko*, but referring to a woman

kanka-manka (कंका–मंका) - same as *kanka-konko*

kāṅ-kāṅ(tan) (का'ङ–का'ङ) - a painful sensation in the ear caused e.g. by a sudden very loud noise or by a blow to the head (with verb *hasu*, or in such expressions as *kāṅ-kāṅeyanań* or *kāṅ-kāṅkeḍińa*, 'I have an ear-ache')

kankaṭuwa (कंकाटुवा) - the praying mantis (a local name, more common is *hisir-nini:*, q.v. or *kāka-ramba:*)

kankusi (कंकुसि) - the bow of a *banam* (a village fiddle)

kanpul (कनपुल) - an earring of a certain variety

kansa (कन्सा) - brass used for making eating vessels, bells, etc. (also spelled *kangsa*, *kāsa*)

kansari (कन्सारि) - a cultivated pulse crop, Lathyrus sativus, L ., Papilionaceae, B.53/73, H.53/16/1

kanta (कन्ता) - a quilt, made of old clothes, etc. patched together

kanta (कन्ता) - same as *kanṭaḍ*, q.v.

kanṭaḍ, kanṭeḍ (कन्टड़ , कन्टेड़) - poetic parallel of *ringa*, 'famine', (not used alone)

kantar, kantār (कन्तर , कन्तार) - same as *kanṭaḍ*, q.v.; *kantar hon* is used in prayers parallel to *munḍa hon* prob. with the meaning of 'poor' (therefore *munḍa hon kantar honko* would mean 'the rich and the poor'. *Porja hon* and *ganḍa hon* are also used in prayers parallel to *munḍa hon*)

kanṭi (कन्टि) - a nail

kanto - see *kāto*

kanṭu:, kanṭur (कन्टु: , कन्टुर) - of birds, e.g. egrets, the lower part of the neck and the part of the body adjoining that; of men, the part of the neck beneath the adam's apple and the bones right below that

kanun, kanūn (कनुन, कनून) - law

kapa: (कप:) - to fan; refl. to throw into one's mouth, e.g. puffed rice

kapaji (कपाजि) - to converse; to quarrel (recip. of *kaji*)

****kapaji-tapāui:*** - a general term for quarrelling and dissension

kapara (कपारा) - ringworm

kapaṭa (कपाटा) - a door (more common is *silpiń*)

kapaṭaw (कपाटाव) - to try to outdo one another (cutting the other down), e.g. in telling stories (recip. of *kaṭaw*,q.v.)

kapi (कपि) - a battle or hunting axe

kar (कर) - verbal affix with *udub*, to reveal someone's faults N.B. *ker* is used independently in the sense of 'to slander' (see *udub-kar*)

kāṛ, kāṛo (का'ड़ , का'ड़ो) - from very ancient times; sometimes used in the same meaning as *jūg*, q.v. (used often in the phrase *munu kāṛ*, q.v.)

****kāṛ(o) banai*** - a long standing *banai* (harm inflicted through witchcraft)

****kāṛ(o) bonga*** - a spirit who inflicts long standing harm on a whole household, people, cattle and stored grains

****kāṛ(o) churdu bonga*** - a *churdu bonga* (q.v.) who inflicts long standing harm on a whole household (considered worse than *kāṛo bonga*)

****kāṛ(o) piṛa*** - suffering caused due to a *kāṛo banai*

kara (करा) - a levelling plank; to level earth or mud with a levelling plank (this is a big broad curved plank used to pick up dirt from a higher level and deposit it in a lower level, cf. *atāgom*, which is a straight plank used as a clod crusher or to level off the ground after reploughing)

****kara-muli*** - to level the land evenly with a *kara*

****kara-nam*** - to receive e.g. a crop by levelling with a *kara*; to finish off the work of levelling

****kara-ō:l*** - to take out (earth) with a levelling plant

kāṛa (कंड़ा) - blind; to have one's eye inflamed; conjunctivitis (for this latter meaning *kā* is also used); of padddy when forming the ear, to turn a dark colour and rot, not forming proper ears

****kāṛa biń*** - a particular snake; prob. another name for *poṭoke: biń*

****kāṛa poysa*** - a red pice (referring to the old pice)

kaṛaḍ (कड़ड़) - a thin fairly long piece of iron used to make holes in flutes

kaṛae (कड़ाए) - to replough

****kaṛae chanḍu:*** - about july or Aug. when the reploughing is done

****kaṛae da:*** - rain coming at the reploughing time

****kaṛae dipli*** - the season for reploughing

****kaṛae-losoḍ*** - a general term to describe different ploughing operations (reploughing and making the fields into soft liquidy mud for transplanting) which take place about the same time of the year (*hēḍ-rowa* is used in this same way)

****kaṛae uḍ*** - an edible mushroom which comes out at the reploughing time

karae:-koroe:(tan) (कराए:–कोरोए:) - a noise made when clearing the throat

kaṛae:-kuṛui:(tan) (कड़ाए:–कुड़ुइ:) - of firm moist soil, to form large clods which do not break down properly when ploughing (with verb *sī*, etc.)

karaela (कराएला) - a climber with fruits and yellow flowers, the leaves and fruits can be used for curry, Momordica charantia, L ., Cucur bitaceae, E.M., B.71/15, H.71/9/1

karaga (करागा) - used in prayers parallel with *dēwa*, meaning uncertain (perhaps from Hindi 'kārigar', an artisan)

karam (करम) ***bonga*** - a spirit served by some Adibasis, but not by Hos (or if so rarely). Hoffman suggests that this is the Hindu 'karma'. Branches of the karam tree (Ho - *kūmba*) are used in the festival in honour of *karam bonga*

karamcha: (करमच:) - a fox

karar (करार) - a promise; to promise

****karar-kaji*** - a promise

kaṛasa (कड़ासा) - brass (a form used in songs, cf. *kāsa*)

karcha (करचा) - to spend (money, etc.); provisions of food for a journey or for a stay somewhere away from home

karchaḍ-kurchuḍ (करचड़–कुरचुड़) - provisions of food (a jingle on *karcha*, used in stories but not in ordinary speech)

karchu: (करचु) - a flea (usually in the form *seta karchu:*)
karchuḍ (करचुड्) - same as *karchu:*
kāredo (कारेदो) - otherwise (also *banredo*)
karemate (करेमते) - same as *kāredo*
kaṛeya (कडेया) - black (used as an adjective with *seta*, 'dog')
kaṛi (कडि) - to borrow without paying interest, also *kolowaḍ*; borrowed (in prayer one sometimes promises to a spirit e.g. *kaṛi sasaṅ*, 'borrowed tumeric', to indicate that he is very poor and has to get the required offering from someone else)
kaṛi-kolowaḍ - a collective noun for loans without interest
kaṛite em - to lend; to give on loan without interest
kaṛika (कडिका) - the sorhae feast (sometimes *kaṛika-sōrae* is used)
kaṛiya (कडिया) - a witch
karji (करजि) - used affixed to or as poetic parallel to *dutam*, to intercede; to be a go-between (esp. for arranging a marriage)
karkaḍ (करकड्) - the twig of a tree used as a toothbrush; to brush the teeth with this
karkaḍ ḍiyaṅ - rice beer offered to guests when they return from cleaning their teeth in the morning
karkana (करकना) - a factory
karkaṭa (करकटा) **daru** - a short, thorny (until aged) tree, Zizyphus xylopyra, Willd., Rhamnaceae, B.46/5, H.46/2/3
karkaṭa tapaṛar - used in prayers to refer to the place where hunters (the *kepeseḍko*) wait for the beaters to drive game toward them (reference obscure, the word *tapaṛar* is used with the same meaning as *hopōṅ*, 'to wrestle')
karki (करकि) - to gather together cattle, sheep, etc. in one place to rest; a place where cattle, etc. are so gathered together (used in prayers parallel to *gōṭ(o)*)
karkom (करकोम) - a bed (*parkom* is used in the North and in Mundari)
karkom bayer - rope (*baḍchom bayer*) for making a bed
karkom ipilko - four stars of the big dipper (the two pointing stars and the two adjoining them) which make a bed shaped form
karkom pāyar - the long side pieces of a rope bed (see *pāyar*)
karkom ṭuku - a leg of a rope bed
kar-kor (कर–कोर) - a wheezing noise made by someone breathing with difficulty e.g. from asthma, TB., etc.: a like sound made by a dying person or a dying cock (this can be used with a *-tan* marker and the verb *sayeḍ*, e.g. *kar-kortane: sayeḍetana* or by itself, e.g. *kar-korgeyae:*)
karla (करला) - the *karaela* climber,q.v., the form *karaela* is more common
kāṛo (कांड़ो) - same as *kāṛ*, q.v.
kāṛob (कांड़ोब) - a crab
kāṛob-marmar - a large black scorpion
karpa (करपा) - leather sandals, (see also *korom*)
karsa (करसा) - to slit the throat for sacrificial purposes (see also *kolom karsa* and *ote karsa*); sometimes used merely in the meaning of 'to sacrifice', esp. of a sacrifice without previous *agom* to *desauli* or *nage era*; to cut one's foot e.g. against a sharp stone (*haḍ-karsa* can also be used for this)

karsi (करसि) - undigested food in the stomach e.g. of cattle (the cud) or of silkworms
kaṛur (कड़ुर) ***(nai)*** - an immense woody climber with spikes of green or cream coloured flowers 4-9 in. long, Entada scandens, Benth., Mimosaceae, H.55/1/1, B.55/18
kaṛur jaṅ - the large seeds of the *kaṛur* climber. These have medical usages
kaṛuwa (कड़ुवा) - a colour of chickens, dark gray or blackish (a term used esp. of a cock being put up for a cock-fight)
kāsa (कांसा) - brass for eating vessels, bells, etc., (also *kangsa*)
kasae (कसाए) - the colour of a goat, reddish brown
kasae da: - vaginal discharge of bloody mucous material which precedes delivery (in women and animals)
kase/kāse-meḍ (कसे / कांसे–मेड्) -of a person with only one good eye, turning the head to look at something and squinting or looking through the corner of one's eye (used in expression *sae-meḍ kase-meḍte nel* with the figurative meaning 'to look at with hostility'. In prayers *sae-meḍ kase-meḍtenko* is used to refer to those who harm others by *ā daṭa, nojor*)
kasmar, kasomar (कसमर , कसोमर) **daru** - a tree with strong wood which can be used for furniture, etc., Gmelina arborea, Roxb., Verbenaceae, B.105/11, H.105/12/1
kasomba (कसोम्बा) - husks of *kode* and like grains
kasra (कसरा) - scabies; the itch; mange (in dogs); mangy
kaṭa (कटा) - the foot; to put the foot on (i.e. *tega*, used in a story); to strike with the foot; a host will sometimes modestly refer to a goat which he is about to serve in a meal as *merom kaṭa* or to a chicken as *sim kaṭa*
kaṭa abuṅ da: - water given to a guest in a *muṭa* for washing his feet (also called *muṭa da:*)
kaṭa bale - a foot trap
kaṭa biḍen - to stand or walk on tiptoes (refl. form, see *biḍ, biḍ-biḍ*)
kaṭa-chambara - the North (the foot position of a buried person, see *bō: kanduwa*)
kaṭa chanḍaṅ - a pace, step, stride
kaṭa gamaṅ - a tickling sensation in the feet
kaṭa hā - a hoof (of cattle)
kaṭa karpa - leather sandals; figur. - a goat to be served to guests at a *bapala* (used in jest)
kaṭa kūru - a contagious disease attacking the hooves of cattle (foot and mouth disease, cf. Hindi - kur, 'hoof ')
kaṭa manḍa - a foot print
kaṭa rama - the claw of an animal
kaṭa songa - the space between two legs e.g. of a person
kaṭa suba - at the feet of (said of someone showing subservience or respect); under one's foot, e.g. *sabena: am aya: kaṭa-subakeḍa*, 'you put everything under his feet' (i.e. subjected everything to him)
kaṭa talka - the sole of the foot
kaṭa-topor - of clothing, reaching to the feet
kaṭa (कटा) - to leave only the stalk or trunk having eaten or destroyed the grains and/or leaves, (e.g. of the action of silkworms, hail, chickens, cattle)

kaṭab (कटब) - a fast; to fast
***kaṭab-baran/boron** - a fast, to fast
***kaṭab diyaṅ** - rice beer allowed to someone who must fast all day, e.g. a *diuri* on a day when he will sacrifice in the evening
***kaṭab turub** - a fast; to fast
katai (कताइ) - to say (used only in prayers, parallel to *kaji*)
kaṭai (कटाइ) - the work of clearing trees from a forest, to so clear trees; a place where the work of clearing trees is going on
kaṭakom (कटाकोम) - a crab (also *kaṭkom, kāṛob, kākom, kāṭob*)
katala (कताला) - a garment covering the breast (esp. of women) and then thrown over the shoulder with some part hanging down the back; to wear such a garment
katala (कताला) **haku** - a large fish, prob. the Catla, which is a large carp
kaṭaw (कटाव) - to diminish, lessen; to prevent or neutralize any baneful action of a malign spirit, the evil eye, etc.; to render another's action unsuccessful
kaṭeya (कटेया) - a rat
***kaṭeya puṭa:** - an auxiliary entrance and exit to burrows in which rats live (see *puṭa:*)
kati (कति) - a sharp blade attached to the natural spur of a cock for fighting
***kati-dandi** - the handle of a *kati*
***kati kaṭa** - the leg of a cock to which a *kati* is tied (the right leg)
kati (कति) - to put something usually horizontal, e.g. a bed, on a side position
***kati ādu** - to take down something (e.g. a *bandi* from a cart) by turning it on the side
***kati inuṅ** - a game in which each member of one team puts an object on the ground on its side (*kati*). In local villages a *kecho:* (a piece of a broken earthen pot) is used supported by a stick. The members of the attacking team try to knock this down by sending an object (also a *kecho:*) flying by putting it on the ground, standing a stick against it, and hitting the lower part of the stick
***kati kesed** - to block by putting something, e.g. a flat rock, on its side
***kati-tender** - to put something on its side leaning against something else
kaṭi:, kaṭi (कटि:, कटि) - sometimes used for *jalom-kaṭi(:)*, q.v.
katikar (कतिकर) - one who ties an artificial spur to a cock for a cock-fight
kaṭkom (कटकोम) - a crab (see *kaṭakom*)
kāto (कांतो) - to enclose with an earthen or brick wall; a wall build up part way within a house to partition a room, etc.
***kāto-biyur** - to surround with an earthen or brick wall
***kāto-kesed** - to block off with a wall
kāṭob (कांटोब) - a crab (see *kaṭakom*)
kaṭon (कटोन) - by the use of 'mantras' to prevent the evil work of some spirit
***kaṭon-kesed** - to keep out (evil spirits) by mantras and such means as scattering *mani jaṅ*
katu (कतु) - a knife
***katu maraṅ bonga** - a hunting spirit (*sangar bonga*) said by some to be a servant spirit to *maraṅ bonga*
katub (कटुब) - a finger (around Chaibasa *ganḍa* is commonly used)

kaṭuli (कटुलि) - a hen that has not yet hatched eggs (an alternate form of *kaluṭi*)
kaṭuwa (कटुवा) - of the limbs, to become numb from cold
kaubau (कउबउ) - to be in a hurry; to do an action in a hurry (often used with *-tan* affixed followed by a verb form indicating the action done)
kāu: buṭuka (कउ: बुटुका) a climber with small reddish fruits which are used for medical purposes, Gymnopetalum cochinchinense, Kurz., Cucurbitaceae, H.71/3/1, B.71/9
kauṛi (कउड़ि) - a cowrie (a small shell once used for money); figur. - the eye, e.g. *kauṛi-kauṛiko ōe:peya*, 'They will tear out your (pl.) eyes'
kāwor (कांवोर) - a stork type bird, prob. the White Ibis (cf. *rāo* - the Black Ibis)
kāwordes - see *kamurdes*
kay - see *kae*
kāya-dūya (कांया–दूंया) - to stagger (e.g. because of hunger or sickness)
kayeḍ (कयेड़) - see *kaeḍ*
kāyur (कांयुर) - erect herbs or small shrubs having pods, very common in waste places, prob. as follows:- *huṛiṅ kāyur* - Cassia obtusifolia, L., Caesalpiniaceae, B.54/15, H/54/1/8 and *maraṅ kāyur* - Cassia occidentalis, L., Caesalpiniaceae, B.54/16, H.54/1/9
-kē, ke (*e* long in future, short in past tense) - the aspect marker for a performed action (Les. 17B). This is often used esp. with verbs of bringing or taking with the meaning 'along with'
kē (कें) - an exclamation used by women after hearing some news, 'indeed!', 'is that so!'
kē: (कें:) - a swallow, a swift (bird) (a variation of the more commonly used form *hē:*)
***kē: kapi** - a swallow, a swift (bird)
ke: baṭa (कें बटा) - the Common or Fantail Snipe (a bird, also called *keḍ baṭa*)
ke: berlo: (कें बेरलो:) - a large bird which eats lizards. Many identify it as the Sirkeer Cuckoo (also called *ke: berle:, balu gota:* and *bagolo* in different places)
kecha: (केच:) - to tear or break off a small piece, e.g. from a loaf of bread or from an earthen pot
keche-keche (केचे–केचे) - of a cock, to court a hen, swaggering about her bent over to one side; of a man, to swagger in a like way
kecher (केचेर) - to swerve (e.g. an object curving through the air, a turning airplane); to skim across the surface of water (e.g. a thrown flat stone)
kechera (केचेड़ा) - the colour of a chicken, some white mixed with black or sometimes with red
kecho: (केचो:) - a tile; a piece of broken *chaṭu* ; to tile a roof
***kecho: ā:** - an edible herb found in water in the monsoon season, prob. Boerhavia diffusa, L., Nyctaginaceae, (E.M., B.107/1, H.107/4/1)
***kecho:ren sim hon** - a baby chick still with the mother in the broken *chaṭu* (*kecho:*) in which hatched
***kecho: tapiṅ inuṅ** - another name for *kati inuṅ*, q.v.
kecho-kecho (केचो–केचो) - the cry of the *kokor*, small owl
kechoṛo (केचोड़ो) - of a horse, bullock, etc., difficult to control, recalcitrant; of a person, unruly, ill-mannered

kēḍ (केंड्) - a sheaf of grass as much as is held in one hand holding the thinner upper part of the grass (this is normally formed of many *towab* (see *mi towab*) each separately tied and then all tied together to form *mi kēḍ*)

kēḍ (केंड्) - to hit against someone, e.g. when passing; to rub elbows with someone in a crowd

-kēḍ (–केंड्) - affixed to a verb form is the aspect marker *kē* (Les. 17B) + *eḍ* (Les. 33)

keḍba (केड्बा) - to walk on the fore-part of the foot with the heel raised (because of some deformity)

****keḍba kaṭa*** - a deformed foot such that one walks with the heel raised

keḍ baṭa (केड् बटा) - the Common or Fantail Snipe (a bird)

ke: dulbi: (के: दुलबि:) - another name for the *dulbi:* (q.v.) bird, the Sandpiper

keja (केजा) - to count off bundles for selling, e.g. *karkaḍ*, vegetables, etc.; poetic parallel of *akariń*, 'to sell'

kē:-kē:(tan) (कें–कें) - a high pitched repeated cry of a bear cub (with verb *ra:* or the like)

kē-kē (कें'–कें') - the cry of a kite (*kuiḍ*) a cry said to be made by big owls (*dunduko*) in years when rain will be poor (it is said that they cry *hū-hū-hū* in years when rain will be good)

kē-kō(tan) (कें'–कों') - the sound made by drawing a bow back and forth over a *banam* (with verb *banam*)

kelūs, kelūso (केलूस, केलूसो) - class (i.e. in school)

kele-koteḍ (केले कोतेड्) - to search for something from place to place in excited haste; used esp. of a hen looking for a place to lay her eggs; figur. - *kele-koteḍ-bānam* would be said in scolding to a girl who runs around bazars, feasts, etc. looking for a man to marry her

****kele-koteḍ-lagan*** - to exhaust oneself running around (as above)

kelkel (केलकेल) - pointed

-ken (–केन) - past intransitive form of the *-ke* aspect marker; affixed to a noun this means 'as big as', e.g. *meromken* - 'as big as a goat', *chelań-ken*, 'as big as a *chelań* earthen pot'

kendo (केंदो) - to break a piece off the rim e.g. of a water-pot (a bigger piece than *kecha:* would imply); of a man, to have a hare-lip, a cloven ear

kendowań (केंदोवड) - same as *kendo*

kenere: (केनेड़:) - strength, firmness; importance, e.g. *āndire kumakowa: kenere: mena:*, 'in a marriage the maternal uncles have an important role' (verbal noun of *kere:*)

keneseḍ (केनेसेड्) - an obstacle (verbal noun of *keseḍ*)

kenete: (केनेटे:) - same as *kenere:* (verbal noun of *kete:*)

kenke seyari (केंके सेयाड़ि) - a small variety of jackal

kensel (केनसेल) - to cancel (from English)

kenteḍ (केनटेड्) - quarrelsomeness; quarrelsome, troublesome

kepa (केपा) - cruel; quarrelsome (much like *petoń* in usage)

kepeseḍ (केपेसेड्) - same as *epeseḍ*, q.v. (recip. of *keseḍ*)

kepeya (केपेया) - to call or invite one-another; of a man and woman, to arrange a marriage by mutual consent (a 'love-marriage'); to elope (recip. of *keya*, 'to call')

ker (केर) - to slander, calumniate; tell another's faults, exaggerating and falsifying

****ker-chugli*** - a general term for slandering, calumniating

kera (केरा) - the name of a village about 6 mi. NW of Chakradharpur; sometimes used for *kera bonga*

****kera bonga*** - a *juguni bonga* of Kera State, considered to be very powerful

kera (केड़ा) - a buffalo

****kera changari:*** - a large type of *changari:* (basket) used for bringing food to buffaloes

****kera gari*** - a buffalo cart

****kera-samań*** - to show anger, esp. of someone with a broad forehead (used in ridiculing)

kerai (केराइ) - a concave iron pan used for frying curry; a bigger variety used for carrying earth

kere: (केड़े) - strong, firm; difficult, financially strong, well-to-do; to make strong, to strengthen; pass. to become strong

****kere: ā*** - to scold

****kere:-lebe:(tan)*** - of something being eaten, somewhat hard yet somewhat soft (with verb *jomo:*)

****kere:-tabui:*** - of a bow (fastened for shooting arrows), properly tight and properly loose, just right for shooting

kere-bore (केरे–बोरे) - a sound made by *kereyaḍ* (parrots); a joyful sound of many birds or of conversing people (same as *chere bere*)

kere-kere (केड़े–केड़े) - of babies or small animals, to strain in passing stool (also *lere-lere*)

kere:-kete:(tan) (केरे–केते) - of one laughing, to laugh very much, e.g. one being tickled (with verb *landa*)

keremere (केरेमेरे) - same as *keremuṭu*

keremuru (केरेमुरु) -same as *keremuṭu*

keremuṭu (केरेमुटु) - (to do something) quickly, in a rush

kereyaḍ (केरेयड्) - a parrot

ker-ker (केर–केर) - of e.g. a branchless upper part of a tree, or a branch with no leaves, etc., to extend long; figur. -long, of the neck of a tall thin man

kerkeṭa (कोकेटा) ***oe*** - the Brown Shrike (a bird called *chari oe* in most of the Ho country, but called *kerkeṭa* toward the North)

kesari (केसारि) - a kind of weed, the leaves of which are eaten by cattle. Children sometimes eat its small tubers. (This is different than *kansari*) prob. Scirpus grossus, L., Cyperaceae, B.138/14, H.138/10/8

kēse (केंसे) - a case, law-suit; to fight a case. The recip. *kepēse* is also used

keseḍ (केसेड्) - to check; to block; to prevent; to block in; to enclose; with *owa:* or *hatu* as obj., to block off the intrusion of any harmful spirit e.g. by planting strongly scented herbs such as *siruń dumbu, roṭesela, bir sirimi, gara sur, soso* and *mani jań* mixed together

****keseḍ-biyur*** - to block on all sides

****keseḍ-koṭoń*** - to block

keṭe: (केटे:) - strong, firm (same as *kere:*, q.v.)

kete-kete (केते–केते) - the sound of loud laughter (with verb *landa*)

keṭe-keṭe (केटे–केटे) - to shiver from the cold, with the teeth hitting together

keṭesera (केटेसेरा) - shivering caused by cold; freezing; stiffness, solidification due to cold

keto (केतो) - to winnow by swinging the winnowing basket back and forth over the rice spread out on the ground
***keto-amin** - to winnow clean
***keto-beṭa** - to reach the end of the line while winnowing a given amount of rice which is spread out in a line on the ground
***keto-eṛa** - to winnow away
keṭo (केटो) - naked; to strip naked; (also *ṭoṭa*); of a chicken, very thinly feathered
keya (केया) - to call, to invite to one's house; to bring a girl home intending to make her one's wife (see *kepeya*)
***keya-ader** - to call inside (used esp. of the ceremony of calling the shades (*rowa*) of a dead member of a family into the *adiń*)
***keya-chakaḍ** - to deceive by calling (used of a man who deceives a girl into thinking that he is calling her to be his wife whereas his intention is only to sexually exploit her)
***keya-juṛi** - to call (invite) as a companion (e.g. when going visiting)
***keya-uju:** - to call someone to come; to summon
***keya-ura** - to call back (see also *rowa keya-ura*)
kẽya (कंया) **bā** - a sweet-smelling flower which looks something like *ṭepoe: gangai* (maize)
kẽya (कें'या) - to swing the arms when walking; for cattle, to swing the head to one side; to hit with a side-swing of the head; of birds, bats, etc., to fly swerving under or around some obstacle
***kẽya-ader** - to fly into with a swerving motion (as under *kẽya*)
keyaḍ (केयड्) - a parrot (more commonly called *kereyaḍ*)
***keyaḍ chaḍlom** - a parrot's tail
***keyaḍ chaḍlom daru** - a tree, prob. Albizzia odoratissima, Benth., Mimosaceae, B.55/14, H.55/10/4, and/or Dalbergia lanceolaria, L., f., Papilionaceae, B.53/33, H.53/54/8
***keyaḍ chaḍlom marchi** - a variety of chillis, also called *chunḍul marchi*, q.v.
keyo (केयो) - to row a boat
keyo: (केयो:) - the frightened cry of a chicken e.g. when caught by a man; of a chicken, to cry in fright
***keyo:-keyo:** - the same of a repeated or continued cry
keyoṇṭo (केयोनटो) - a rower of a boat
khadan, kadan (खदान, कदान) - mines
Khrist-seba (खीस्त–सेबा) - Christian
kichil (किचिल) - to shake something in a winnowing basket in order to separate lighter matter from heavier objects, e.g. rice from stones, burnt particles from *taben*, ashes from cinders
kichiṛi (किचिड़ि) - to cook rice together with some meat, *sasaṅ*, etc., but without water (see also *leṭo*); rice and meat cooked in this fashion
kɪchuḍ (कीचुड्) - to hold the ears erect and attentive, e.g. of an animal alerted by some sound, or of a person listening attentively
kiḍ (किड्) - to make effort to void excrement, to urinate or to pass wind
-kɪḍ (–कीड्) - affixed to a verb form = *-kɪ* (the *kẽ* aspect marker with a 3rd pers. sg. animate obj.) + *-eḍ*, q.v.
kidar-kodor (किदर–कोदोर) - of the tail of a cock or the plume of a small egret, to be long and wavy; of grain stalks, to grow long and wavy

kiḍ-koṛoṅ (किड्–कोड़ोङ) - the sound of the *chepõ:r* bird, q.v.; sometimes used of the bird itself (also *piḍ-poṛoṅ*)
kikir (किकिर) - a Kingfisher (bird)
kila (किला) - a large wooden peg
kili (किलि) - a clan, sept, gotar, (now used as a family name); a type or variety
***kili-tala** - to incorporate into one's *kili* (e.g. a new bride by the *jom-isin* ceremony)
kili-mili (किलि–मिलि) - of various kinds
kilum (किलुम) - a nail; to nail
***kilum-bu:** - to make a hole through with a nail
***kilum-goe:** - to kill by nailing, e.g. *kurusreko kilum-goe:ki:ya*, 'they crucified him'
***kilum-iṛiń/iṭiń** - to nail tightly
***kilum-jẽ:r** - to nail tightly against
***kilum-koṭoṅ** - to block off by nailing
***kilum-miḍ** - to nail (crucify) together (with someone)
kimin (किमिन) - daughter-in-law; one's younger brother's wife; the wife on one's *homon*, q.v., or of one's *honseḍ*, q.v.; to make one one's *kimin*
***kimineya-hanareya** - of a daughter -in-law and her mother-in-law to take up some activity together
***kimineya-hõyareya** - of a woman and her father-in-law, to take up some activity together
***kimintaḍi:** - daughter-in-law (sometimes used as vocative)
-kiń (–किञ) - bound form of the 3rd pers. dual personal pronoun, 'the two of them'; affixed to nouns or pronouns it forms the dual number (which is sometimes used to refer to one person with respect); in verb forms it indicates a dual animate subj. and/or obj.
kindaḍ (किंदड्) - of paddy stalks, to not form ears (*gele*) properly (e.g. because eaten by stem-borers) (*pũyal* is also used in this sense)
kindaḍ (किंदड्) **daru** - a bush or small tree, prob. Glochidium lanceolarium, Dalz., Euphorbiaceae, H.29/31/4 B.29/20
kindar (किंदर) **kula** - a large leopard or panther which attacks cattle
kindarkom (किंदरकोम) **daru** - a small or middle-sized tree with small white flowers, Ehretia laevis, Roxb., Boraginaceae, H.95/2/2, B.95/4
kindu (किंदु) **daru** - a tree, which has a kind of berry which if too many are eaten can cause intoxication, prob. Diospyros embryopteris, E.M., B.85/1, H,85/2/3
kiṅkoṅ (किञकोङ) - long and curved, esp. of a fruit, also of full grown well filled out creepers
Kinjiri (किंजिरि) - the Keonjhar District of Orissa
kiri (किरि) - fat; to make fat, fatten; to control the need to go for stool, e.g. *kirikeḍae:*; to be constipated
kiri (किरि) **daru** - a small tree which however grows tall in parts of Orissa. It gives good timber. Its trade name is Rose wood, and it is also called Black wood, Dalbergia latifolia, Roxb., Papilionaceae, H.53/54/2, B.53/34
kiṛi-biṛaw (किड़ि–बिड़ाव) -dissension; to cause dissension
kiṛi-biṛi (किड़ि–बिड़ि) - of people, to be at odds with one another; of a work, to go wrong
kiṛiki (किड़िकि) - a window; to make or place a window (e.g. in a house)
kiriń (किरिञ) - to buy
***kiriń-agu** - to buy and bring

kiriṅ-āndi - a properly arranged marriage for which the bride price is previously set and paid (also called *goṅ āndi* and *bapala āndi*)
kiriṅ-dāra - to buy and bring along; to buy on the way
kiriṅ-epeser - to compete with one-another when buying
kiriṅ-hoba - to buy all that has to be bought
kiriṅ-jom - to buy one's food (as distinct from growing it); to buy for oneself
kiriṅ-muli - to buy directly (e.g. seedlings without buying seeds)
kiriṅ-sare: - to save or leave over when purchasing (e.g. some money for further purchases)
kiriṅ-siḍ - to finalize a buying transaction
kiriṅ-uju: - to buy and bring
Kiristan (क्रिस्तान) - a Christian
kiriya (क्रिया) - an oath; to take an oath; to promise; used in prayers parallel to *niyam* meaning ' to impose an obligation on oneself' (e.g. to perform some sacrifice)
kiriya-jom - to take an oath
kirsi (किरसि) - a crop, cultivation (also *tāso*)
kirtuṅ-meḍ (किरतुङ-मेड) -to squint (in the phrase *kirtuṅge: meḍetana*); *kirtuṅ-meḍ hō* or sometimes just *kirtuṅ-meḍ* would mean 'one who squints'
kiru: (किरु) - the Grey Partridge (named after the cry of the female) see also *chitiri*
kirum (किरुम) - poetic parallel of *mayom*, 'blood'; an animal whose
kisum (किसुम) - used in phrase *esu kisum*, of many kinds, various
****kisum-kisum*** - of many kinds, various (better Ho would be *kili-mili*)
kita (किता) ***daru*** - the palm tree, Phoenix humilis, Royle, Palmaceae, H.137/4/2/, and prob. Phoenix sylvestris, Roxb., Palmaceae, B.137/6, H.137/4/1. (This is sometimes called *biḍe kita daru* to distinguish it from *buru kita*, q.v.)
****kita porob*** - Palm Sunday
kitab (किताब) - a book
kiṭisi (किटिसी) - of dal grains, to remain too hard even after cooking for a long time; of soil, to be compact because moist
kiṭub (किटुब) - of the hands, etc., to become numb due to cold
kiṭub (किटुब) - of fruit, to hang down on a tree, e.g. *kiṭubtange jōwakana* 'it hangs down heavy with fruit' (*sakub* is used with this same meaning) (in songs *tirub* and *kiṭub* are used together of fruit hanging down on a tree)
kiya (किया) - a chin (also *ā kiya*)
-ko (–को) - the bound form of the 3rd pers. pl. personal pronoun, 'they' 'them'; affixed to a noun or pronoun it forms the pl. number. (in a few expressions *-ko* is used of one person to show respect, e.g. *hōyarko*, 'father-in-law' said by his daughter-in-law); in verb forms it indicates a pl. animate sub. and/or obj. A *-ko* marker is often added to a noun to include other like objects and to verbs to include other like

kō (को') - an exclamation of wonder or surprise
ko: (को:) - an egret (bird)
****ko: haku*** - a slender fish with a long snout resembling that of an egret
kobo: (कोबो:) - to stretch one's head (up, down sideways) in order to see something (esp. from inside looking out, e.g. through a window)
kobor (कोबोर) - news
koboraw (कोबोरव) - to be in a very weak condition , unable to rise, fight, etc., e.g. of a badly wounded cock or man
kobsaw (कोबसव) - to be exhausted, (also *kopsaw*)
kocha (कोचा) - a corner, nook (e.g. of a house, a village, a valley)
****kocha-kocha*** - nooks and corners; all parts (corners) of a village
****kocha-kondol*** - same as *kocha-kocha*
****kocha-mocha*** - same as *kocha-kocha*
****kocha-ura*** - to turn around a corner rather than going straight (e.g. the direction of a porcupine's tunnel)
koche (कोचे) - to bend something so that it tilts to the side from a vertical position, e.g. to bend one's head to the side; to tilt a *chaṭu* towards one side; bent;crooked
****koche-atom*** - to swerve to the side
****koche-moche*** - same as *koche-roṛe*
****koche-roṛe*** - crooked; bent hanging over to one side
koche (कोचे) ***jaṅ*** - the seed of the *ipil* plant (both *ara: ipil* and *poṛa ipil*). This can be used for making curry
kochomba (कोचोम्बा) - a leaf roughly made as a receptacle, e.g. by putting only one *chari:* in each end (therefore not a fully made *pū:* nor *chukudi:*, - also this is different than *kokomba*)
kode (कोदे) - a variety of grain or millet. In sacrificial prayers *kode* is ofter used parallel to *baba*, 'paddy'. Eleusine coracana, Gaertn., Gramineae, B.139/20, H.139/22/2
****kode dumbu*** - a grass much like *buluṅ dumbu*, q.v., but the latter has 4-5 grained sections practically parallel to the ground, whereas the former has 3 or more grained sections branching upwards, prob. Eleusine indica, Gaertn., Gramineae' H.139/22/1, B.139/21
****kode laḍ*** - a bread made of *kode* grains
****kode saṛa*** - *kode* grains (used in prayers paralle to *baba-saṛa*)
kodo:(leka) (कोदो:) - of a plant, paddy stalk, etc., to grow tall and supple
****kodo:-kodo:(tan)*** - the same as *kodo:(leka)*, used with verbs of growing
kodom (कोदोम) ***daru*** - the tree called kadam in Hindi. In Ho more properly called *sanko daru*, q.v.
kodompur (कोदोमपुर) ***sūrae*** - the sohrae feast celebrated annually at village Kodompur near Kharsawan
kodor (कोदोर) - of the tail feathers of a cock, to be long

kōe (कोंए) - to beg; a beggar
***kōe-jugi** - a collective noun for beggars
koe:-koe:(tan) (कोए:–कोए:) - of one laughing, to chuckle (with verb *landa*)
***koe:-kojo:(ge)** - same as *koe:-koe:-(tan)* (e.g. *koe:-kojo:ge: landatana*)
koel-moel (कोएल–मोएल) - a disturbed feeling in the stomach, e.g. when very hungry, drinking much water on an empty stomach
kō-kō (कों–कों) - the cry made by a tied-up cock when disturbed
ko:-ko: (को:–को:) - the sound made by a hen calling her young chickens; a like noise (supposedly?) made by a *bunum enga* as she calls out to the young white ants within a *bunum*, (an ant hill)
kokocho: (कोकोचो:) - of a cock, to crow (also *kokoriń* and *kokotēḍ*)
kokoḍ (कोकोड्) - to be miserly in giving; with *kaji*, to keep back some information
kokoḍoń (कोकोडोञ) -of a snake, to stretch its head upward; of a man, to make a like motion stretching his neck to see something; of a tree, etc., to be shaped in this way
***kokoḍoń-rakab** - same as *kokoḍoń*
koko-koko (कोको–कोको) - a cry made by an excited chicken
kokomba (कोकोम्बा) - a leaf-bag or funnel (e.g. to entrap flying ants); to make such a leaf-bag or funnel; to catch e.g. flying ants with a leaf-bag
***kokomba sar** - the part of an arrowhead folded so as to make a hole into which the shaft is fit
kokor, kokō:r (कोकोर, कोकों:र) -a small owl
kokoriń (कोकोरिञ) - of a cock,to crow; a cock's crow (also *kokotēḍ*)
kokoro (कोकोरो) - hollow
***kokoro meḍ** - the sunken eyes of a sick person
kokotā: (कोकोता:) - of a chicken, to start, be startled
kokotēḍ (कोकोते:ड्) - of a cock, to crow; a cock's crow (also *kokoriń*)
kolej (कोलेज) - college
kolkol (कोलकोल) - to sulk, show one's displeasure by the cast of one's mouth and by silence (close to *ōwa* in meaning)
kolō-kolō(tan) (कोलों'–कोलों') - to wander showly over a large area e.g. in hunting (with verb *honor*, etc.) (often used with the word *sama*, 'uselessly', i.e. finding no game, and even when the word *sama* is not expressed *kolō-kolōtan* usually has that connotation)
kolom (कोलोम) - a threshing floor; to make a threshing floor (e.g. at some particular place)
***kolom baba** - paddy heaped up on the threshing floor
***kolom-bonga-ura** - a sacrifice performed by the heads of families, some yearly, some every second or third year, when paddy has been heaped on the threshing floor before the threshing work begins. The purpose of this sacrifice is to call back the *baba enga*, q.v. A white cock is sacrificed in the name of *Siṅbonga*, and often a red chicken is sacrificed in the name of *desauli*
***kolom karsa** - another name for *kolom uṭāṛi*, q.v. (called *karsa* in reference to the chicken sacrifice which takes place)
***kolom lā:i:** - a person who levels off a threshing floor; a person assigned to go before the *diuri* to

the place where a sacrifice is to be performed in order to level off the place where the *punji* will be put and over which the sacrifice will be performed
***kolom-racha** - a doublet used in prayers for *kolom*, also in prayers *racha* is sometimes used as poetic parallel to *kolom*
***kolom-sarai** - paddy piled up on the threshing floor
***kolom uṭāṛi** - prayers and chicken sacrifices performed on the threshing floor after all the work of the threshing and bringing in the paddy (into the *tantara*) has been completed. This is offered in thanksgiving, and to rectify any offenses which may have been made to the spirits (esp. to *baba enga*) during the process of threshing
kolomi (कोलोमि) - to graft (a branch unto another tree)
kolongi (कोलोंगि) - to incline and rest the head against something (compare *oṭongi*, 'to lean the head against')
kolowaḍ (कोलोवड्) - a loan (without interest), to give a loan (see also *kaṛi*)
kom (कोम) - a little; less; to decrease; to become only a little
kombo (कोम्बो) - a goiter, a swelling in the neck
kombol (कोम्बो, कोम्बोल) a blanket (also *komol*)
komchaṅ (कोमचङ) - of a road, stick, an embankment, etc., to be bent, winding
komcho-kochoṅ (कोमचो–कोचोङ) - same as *komchoṅ*
komcho-mochoṅ (कोमचो–मोचोङ) - same as *komchoṅ*
komchoṅ (कोमचोङ) - of a foot, arm, to be permanently bent in an unnatural way (e.g. because of a break not properly reset); of a tree or a large branch of a tree, to be bent
komḍaṅ (कोमडङ) - of a stick, a small tree or branch of a tree, to be bent; of a piece of wood, e.g. a rafter, to be warped; to warp (*komchoṅ* refers to bigger trees, etc. and *komchaṅ* to winding roads, embankments, etc.)
komḍoṅ (कोमडोङ) - same as *komchoṅ*
kom-kom (कोम–कोम) - to have one's mouth swollen in anger, pouting, etc. **komol** (कोमोल) -a blanket (also *kombol*)
kōmp, kōmpo (कों'प, कों'पो) ***rog** - bronchitis
kompa (कोम्पा) - to catch with a *kokomba*, 'leaf cup'
koṅ (कोङ) - a word used as a kind of refrain at the end of the line of some songs in the *mage* tune
kōn, kona (कों'न, कोना) - a corner
***konareya: dunūb diri** - a corner stone
konda (कोंदा) - to tattoo; a tattoo
***konda dumbu** - 2 or 3 varieties of herbs with milky juice in the stems. Children break these and make tattoo-like marks on their skin. Also called *sosoe: dumbu, konda sosoe: dumbu*, Prob. Euphorbia hirta, L ., H.29/40/17, B.29/12 and/or Euphorbia hypericifolia, L., H.29/40/16, B.29/13, and/or Euphorbia prostrata, B.29/15
***konda sosoe: dumbu** - same as *konda dumbu*, q.v.
konda (कोंदा)-dumb (unable to speak)
***konda-kundi** - of a man and woman (husband and wife), to be unable to speak, or to be very quiet like dumb people

kondaiḍ (कोडाइड्) - to bend several *jaṭa* (branches such as are used for fencing) e.g. around a tree to protect it, or into an earthen pot to support something being steamed (e.g. *holoṅ* wrapped in *rūṅ* leaves)
konḍe: (कोडै) **hake** - a small axe
konḍel (कोडेल) - to twitch some part of the body (e.g. in one's sleep or in response to a prodding)
konḍer (कोडेर) - to be obstinate
koṅe, konje (कोञे, कोंजे) - left (hand)
konge (कोंगे) - to turn the head to one side, e.g. so that someone could examine the ear
konja (कोंजा) - a joint e.g. of bones in the body
konka (कोंका) - of a man, temperamentally very quiet, esp. due to mental dullness (see also *kunki* of a woman); of a spirit, to cause someone to be *konka*
kono:ge, konō:ge (कोनो:गे, कोनो:'गे) - repeatedly (with verbs of asking or requesting)
konoṭoṅ (कोनोटोङ) - an obstacle, impediment (verbal noun of *koṭoṅ*)
konṭa (कोंटा) - to jerk one's head upward, esp. of cattle when driving off insects; of cattle, to butt with a side swing of the head; of man, to shake off with one's hands, e.g. someone taking a hold of him
***konṭa-eṛa:** - to shake off (as under *konṭa*)
kopa (कोपा) - to swing the open hand in order to strike something (sometimes with the back of the hand) or to grab something or to drive away (e.g. flies from before the eyes) or to gesture to someone to stop
***kopa-baṭi** - to knock over by swinging one's open hand
***kopa-darom** - to make a swinging gesture in order to stop others from coming forward
***kopa-eṛa:** - to swing the open hand in order to drive away
kope (कोपे) - to swell out the cheeks; to hold something, e.g. water, in the mouth without swallowing
***kope jowa** - swollen cheeks (the term (e.g. *kope-jowatini:*) would be used in dirision or scorn)
kōpo (कोंपो) - used in prayers to indicate a disease (prob. same as *komp rog*, 'bronchitis')
kopsaw (कोपसव) - to be exhausted
kor (कोर) - to suck in (e.g. air through a hose for siphoning)
***kor-ō:l** - to suck out of
kora (कोरा) **lija:** - a thick white cloth
koṛa (कोड़ा) - a man (used in songs and prayers. In ordinary speech *kowa* is used)
kōṛa (कोंड़ा) - a small *poyla* (a vessel used for measuring)
koṛam (कोड़म) - to hammer, strike with a hammer or a blunt object
***koṛam-goe:** - to kill by hitting with a hammer or a blunt object
***koṛam-luṭu:-luṭu:** - to hammer into tiny particles
***koṛam-pocha** - to miss when trying to hit with a blunt object
***koṛam-sē:r** - to hammer into small particles
***koṛam-somboḍ** - to club with a heavy blunt object making the one hit fall head first
***koṛam-tumbiḍ** - same as *koṛam-somboḍ*
korau (कोराउ) - a wooden mallet
***korau bō:** - a big head
korche: (कोरचे:) **meḍ** - same as *korsel meḍ*, q.v.
koṛe (कोड़े) -used in prayers parallel to *loke* of one with open leg

wounds which do not heal (prob. refers to leprosy)
***koṛe rogo** - leprosy (also *tunḍubanḍia*)
kor-kor (कोर–कोर) - the cry made by a dying chicken (also *kar-kor*)
korkoṭa (कोरकोटा) **daru** - a small crooked tree which bears large solitary beautiful yellow flowers on leafless branches during April-May, Dillenia aurea, Sm., Dilleniaceae, H.2/1/2, B.2/1 (This is much like the *rayū daru* but has large fruit and flowers)
***korkoṭa paṇḍu biṅ** - a cobra having yellow colour
koṛo (कोड़ो) same as *kōṛo* (both senses, a duck and a bud)
kōṛo (कोंड़ो) - a duck
kōṛo (कोंड़ो) - the bud of a flower; of a flower, to form a bud; of maze, paddy and other grains, to turn black and insipid
kōṛo, kōṛo (कोंड़ो, कोंड़ो) - a special basket used for carrying fish (it is wider at the bottom and tapers off toward the top) (*kōṛo* form more used)
kōṛo (कोंड़ो) - same as ***koṛokoṛiya***
koroe: (कोरोए:) - a gulp; a gurgling sound
***koroe:-moṭoe:** (कोरोए:–मोटोए:) - to grumble (e.g. when given a task which one does not want to do)
koṛokoṛiya (कोड़ोकोड़िया) - an enclosed seat carried by bearers, a palanquin
koṛo-koṛo (कोड़ो–कोड़ो) - the sound made by water flowing into a hole; the sound made by the object shaken by e.g. a bear trainer when he wants to draw a crowd
koṛom (कोड़ोम) - wooden sandals
koro:-moṭo: (कोरो:–मोटो:) - of chillies, excessive dust, etc., to cause a painful congested sensation in the nose
koroṅ (कोरोञ) - of a small child, when not well to cry; to ask for something in a whining way (with *-o:ge* affixed and a verb *asi*)
***koroṅ-koroṅ(tan)** - the same of a repeated action (with *-tan* or *-ge* and *asi*, or sometimes independently, e.g. *koroṅ-koroṅtanae:*, 'he keeps crying', or 'he repeatedly requests in a whining voice'
koṛoṅ (कोड़ोङ) - to block; keep from passing (also *koṭoṅ*)
***koṛoṅ-ura** - of one herding cattle, to get the herd back into a compact group (after they have spread out)
koronḍa (कोरोंडा) - to put a cloth, muffler, an arm, etc. around someone's neck; to put wood or straw around the neck of cattle; to carry something on the back suspended by a rope around the neck; to carry an animal, e.g. a sheep, around the neck
***koronḍa-biyur** - to put around the neck (as in *koronḍa*)
koronjo (कोरोंजो) **daru** - a large forest tree, from the kernels of which an oil is extracted, Pongamia glabra, Vent., Papilionaceae, B.53/95, H.53/57/1
***koronjo bā** - the bluish white flower of the *koronjo* tree. These are very numerous and are a useful fertilizer
***koronjo sunum** - oil extracted from the kernels of the *koronjo* tree
koṛora (कोड़ोरा) - a whip e.g. such as are made of *baḍchom bayer*
koṛora (कोड़ोरा) - a transitory disturbance of the stomach which causes urine to come out thick
koroto (कोरोतो) - a saw

korpa: (कोरप:) - a hole in a tree (not very big)
korseḍ (कोरसेड्) **meḍ** - same as *korsel meḍ*
korsel (कोरसेल) **meḍ** - eyes half shut because of some defect or on purpose; to look at someone with such eyes; to squint
korsole: (कोरसोले:) **meḍ** - to squint (see *korsel meḍ*)
kortal (कोरतल) - cymbals
korto (कोरतो) - a saw (also *koroto*)
kose (कोसे) **meḍ** - see *kase meḍ*
kōso (कोंसो) - to apply colour to something; colour so applied
kosom (कोसोम) **baba** - a variety of paddy which has a very dark colour when ripe
kosoḍoro (कोसोडोरो) - to feel sickly, no energy, lifeless, e.g. when a fever is coming on. Used in refl. e.g. *kosodoron-tanae*
kosomondi - same as *kosomundi*
kosomundi (कोसोमुंदि) - of getting some work done, to have much trouble, running from place to place, interceding, cajoling , etc.
kosowa (कोसोवा) - of rice, to be boiled and ready for rice-beer brewing
***kosowa jaṭi** - a mat on which *kosowa* is spread
kosṭo (कोसटो) - hardship, distress
koṭa (कोटा) - to shake off, e.g. dust from one's clothes; to lift and then drop paddy sheaves in order to separate the paddy from the straw; with *hauko* as obj., to shake out a nest of red ants
***koṭa-eṛa:** - to shake off
koṭab (कोटब) - to strike e.g. a branch against the ground in order to shake off dead leaves, a stick against cattle in order to drive them on (this implies a less strong striking than *tam* would)
koṭam (कोटम) - a hammer; to hit with a hammer (same as *koṛam*)
koṭar (कोटर) - to scold; a scolding (also *eraṅ, gonde*)
koṭasi (कोटासि) - a hammer
koṭe: (कोटे:) - to hammer or break into small pieces with a small hammer, a stone, an axe, etc.
koṭe-koṭe (कोटे–कोटे) - to shake the head, e.g. cattle shaking flies off their heads; to shake the head in refusal (for 'to shake the head in agreement' *doṛo:* is usually used)
koto (कोतो) - a branch; to form branches; used in prayers qualifying *ɪm* and *salom*, meaning uncertain
***koto-bara** - of a branch, to divide forming two branches (used in a prayer)
***koto-laṭi:** - of a branch, to bend down
koṭoṅ (कोटोङ) - to check, block, keep from passing (also *koṛoṅ*)
***koṭoṅ-darom** - to block against (e.g. someone or something trying to enter; to resist)
kowa (कोवा) - a man
***kowa hon** - a son; a male child
kowa: (कोव:) - to break open, e.g. a coconut, a fruit, a *chaṭu* (also *powa:*)
kowalu (कोवालु) - a cross beam
kōwari (कोंवारि) - used of certain spirits, esp. *churdu* spirits, see *ḍinḍa kūwari (kōwari) bonga*
kōya (कोंया) **baba** - a variety of rice, the grains of which remain reddish when husked
koyaṅ (कोयङ) - of an object moving through the air, to deflect from a straight line because too light (e.g. an arrow shaft without an arrow-head attached or a very light winnowing basket being swung through the air)

***koyaṅ-leka** -very light considering its bulk
koyo: (कोयो:) - to bend or stretch the neck in order to look at something
***koyo:-daṭob** - to look into, craning one's neck very much, e.g. in looking down a well
***koyo:-nam** - to look for or find by bending or stretching one's neck
***koyo:-parom** - to look (as in *koyo:*) across
koyoṅ (कोयोङ) - lap; to hold on one's lap or in one's arms
***koyoṅ-uju:** - to come holding in one's arms
kurus, krus (कुरुस , क्रुस) - cross, crucifix
ku: (कु:) - to cough; a cough
***ku:-manda** - a cough and head cold
kuba (कुबा) - bent over; stooped
***kuba-kuba(tan)** - of one walking, running, etc., to go along bent over (with verbs of motion)
***kuba ramtiya** - a local name for a plant like *hāḍ ramtiya* (q.v.) but smaller
***kuba sanḍi** - used in prayers to indicate any cock (literally a 'stooped over cock')
kubi (कुबि) - cabbage
kubi: (कुबि:) - an insect having long spider-like legs which is found near water
kubiraj (कुबिराज) - a village doctor
kubu: (कुबु:) - the sound made by certain fish, e.g. the *choṛa* fish
kubu-kubu (कुबु–कुबु) - permanently stooped over (from old age or from some infirmity)
kubuṅ (कुबुङ) to deliberately bend over e.g. when hunting
***kubuṅ-kubuṅ(tan)** - of one running etc., to be purposely bent over (e.g. so as not to be seen)(with verbs of motion)
kuburu (कुबुरु) - a hump (as found esp. on camels, but also as on some cattle); to have a hump
kubuṛu (कुबुड़ु) - hunch backed or bent over
***kubuṛu doya** - hunch backed
kucha (कुचा) - to coil or curl something up, e.g. the *bōṛ* rope at the base of a bandi; refl. - of a snake, a centipede, etc., to coil up; of a person, to curl up (note the saying, *era-jomme banredo kuchatem gojo:wa*, 'get yourself a wife otherwise you will die curled up' i.e. there will be no one on hand to straighten out your body for burial)
***kucha-biyur** - to coil or curl around
***kucha-hapan** - to remain still in a coiled or curled up position (refl. form)
***kucha-liṛu** - to bend vigorously up and down (as branches in a heavy wind)
***kucha-urgumen** - to curl up so as to warm oneself (refl. form)
***kucha:-kucha:-kucha:-kucha:** - a beat of the *ḍulki* drum
kuchaṛa (कुचाड़ा) **daru** - a tree not found locally but in distant jungles said to have bitter bark and seeds both used for medical purposes
kuchi (कुचि) - a brush made of *baḍchom* for whitewashing
kuchiya (कुचिया) **haku** - a kind of fish, thin and somewhat like the *gūisa haku* but bigger
kuchu (कुचु) - a pocket; to form something in the shape of a pocket
kuchuṅ piṛi (कुचुङ पिड़ि) - a name place mentioned along with *Bamonaṭi* (q.v.) in prayers, prob. in Dhalbhum

kuchuni (कुचुनि) - one who buys and sells again trying to make a profit

kuchura (कुचुरा) - change (i.e. money of a given value in smaller denominations)

kuḍ (कुड) - to carry on the back

****kuḍ-keseḍ*** - to cover up something carried on the back, e.g. a baby with a cloth

kuḍ (कुड) - the Crimson-breasted Barbet (a bird, also called the Coppersmith); prob. also the Blue-throated Barbet as given by Tickell (cf. *ḍonga*)

****kuḍ-kuḍ*** - the sound made by the *kuḍ* bird; a like sound made by the queen white ant (*bunum enga*)

kuda (कुदा) ***daru*** - the 'jamun' tree, Eugenia jambolana, Lamk., Myrtaceae, B.63/3, H.63/1/1

kuḍbaṅ (कुडबङ) - bent over, curved (of one's back, a curved bow, etc.)

kuḍburaṅ (कुडबुडङ) - same as *kuḍbaṅ*

kuḍchuṅ (कुडचुङ) - to lift one's leg bending it at the knee (e.g. of a man, a four footed animal)

kudi (कुदि) - small particles of grains, pulses, e.g. as produced when husking

****kudi jaṅ*** - used in prayers for grains of husked polished rice (*cf.adowa chauli*)

kuḍlam (कुडलम) - a 'kudali' (spade)

kuḍra (कुडरा) - to carry on the back

kuḍraṅ (कुडरङ) - to tie on the back

kuḍruṅ (कुडरुङ) - to carry on the back

kuḍruṅ-kuḍruṅ (कुडरुङ–कुडरुङ) - the cooing sound made by pigeons or doves

****kuḍruṅ putam*** - the name given to a certain pigeon in S. Singhbhum

kuḍṭiṅ (कुडटिञ) - for one part to shoot up in the air as another part goes down, e.g. on a see-saw, scales, a bullock cart with too much weight toward the back (see also *ṭiḍlaṅ*)

kudū-kudū(tan) (कुदू–कुदू) - of coughing, to be protracted, often repeated e.g. when phlegm does not come up (with verb *ku:*)

kudur (कुदुर) - fertile alluvial soil e.g. on the bank of a river or on an island in the middle of a river

kuḍura (कुडुरा) - same as *kuḍra*

kui (कुइ) - a woman

****kui hon*** - daughter, girl child

kūi: (कूइ) - to bend something (used esp. of iron)

kui:-kui:(tan) (कुइः–कुइः) - to be bent (over), e.g. of a bow about to release an arrow, of a person bent over in laughing or in running (refl. - *kui:-kujen*, pass. - *kui:-kujo:*)

kuiḍ (कुइड्) - the Common Pariah Kite (also called *poṛa kuiḍ*)

****kuiḍ rama ruṛi/rēḍ*** - the local name for a plant which has numerous small round pods about 1 inch long, resembling somewhat a kite's claw. This plant is also called *sim uku* and *biṅ kāyur* and has various medical usages.

****kuiḍ ṭoke/ṭupi oe*** - same as *kūi:-ṭupi oe*, q.v.

kuidi (कुइदि) - a convict in jail

kuil (कुइल) - extreme hunger or thirst (same as *kāil*)

kuila (कुइला) - coal

****kuila gunḍa*** - finely broken down particles of coal, coal dust

kūi:-ṭupi (कूइः–टुपि) ***oe*** - a bird whose cry, *kūi:-ṭupi*, is sometimes heard at night, esp. on a moonlit night, prob. the Stone Curlew

kuiyaḍ (कुइयड) - same as *kuiḍ*, a kite (bird)

kujuri (कुजुरि) ***daru*** - a shrub from which red seeds are gotten which give an oil, Celastrus paniculata, Willd., Celastraceae, H.44/3/1, B.44/1

kuku (कुकु) - vocative for *gungu*, q.v. Anyone whom one would refer to as *gungu* can be addressed *kuku*

kukui: (कुकुइः) - to bend; bent in the middle (of a branch, stick, carrying pole, etc.)

****kukui: sanga*** - a large climber common in most moist forests and having large tubers with potato-like auxiliary bulbils 1-2 in. across, Dioscorea anguina, Roxb., Dios-coreaceae, H. 152/1/1, B.152/5

kukuru (कुकुरु) - of a tree, hollow; a small culvert or hollow log used to pass water through e.g. an embankemnt (*ḍuḍi* is more commonly used for this)

****kukuru dumbu*** - a kind of wild tufted grass, grows about 1.5 ft. high, prob. Setaria glauca, Beauv., Gramineae, B.139/39, H.139/40/4

kul (कुल) - to send

****kulakanko*** - the ones sent, the apostles

****kul-atom*** - to send away, send out of the way

****kul-ayer*** - to send ahead

****kul-eṛa:*** - to send away

****kul-uju:*** - to send to someone to come

kula (कुला) - a tiger, leopard, panther; to be attacked by a tiger

****kula-balu*** - tiger and bear, used as a collective noun for all dangerous jungle animals; pass. verb - to be attacked by a wild jungle animal

****kula bindṛam*** - a spider of a very large variety

****kula marsa(l)*** - a shrub 4-6 ft. high with white and pink or pink-spotted flowers. It has large red calyces which first enclose the fruit (bluish-black drupe) but which later open up, Clerodendron infortunatum , Gaertn., Verbenaceae, H.105/13/3, B.105/4

****kula ṛa:*** - the roar of a tiger

****kula sarsar*** - a local name for the plant more commonly called *bilae sarsar*, q.v.

****kula towa*** - tiger's milk, the real or supposed milk of a tiger found in a congealed state at the place where tigers tend their young and used for medical purposes; a plant with milky juice which is given to mothers to drink and also rubbed on their breasts to cause their milk to flow, Sarcostemma brevistigma, Wight., Asclepiadaceae, E.M., H.90/13/1, B.90/10 and/or Calotropis procera, Br. Asclepiadaceae, E.M., B.90/2 H.90/5/2

****kula towa daru*** - as in *kula towa*, last meaning

****kula uḍ*** - a variety of mushroom, inedible, growing as much as 8 in. above the ground

kulae (कुलए) - a rabbit, hare

****kulae bēṭo:*** - a plant growing close to the ground with roots much like those of the onion plant but very small. The leaves are about 4-5 in. long and resemble bamboo leaves

****kulae ii:*** - hare excrement (rubbed over the feet of a child who is slow to walk)

kulgiya (कुलगिया) - husband and wife

kuli (कुलि) - a coolie

****kuli-mujuriko*** - a collective noun for day-labourers

kuli (कुलि) - a leaf envelop (usually *rūñ sakam*) in which silkworm eggs are placed to hatch; a kind of small bowl-shaped basket woven of *rūñ* rope in which matter to be put in an oil-press is placed

****kuli lungam*** - a silkworm newly hatched in a *kuli*

kuli (कुलि) - to ask, inquire (to ask in the sense of request is *asi*)

****kuli-chenţa*** - to ask in order to inflict harm (on someone)

****kuli-chirgal*** - to inquire in order to ascertain something

****kuli-jera*** - asking questions to cross examine

****kuli-kaji*** - inquiries, esp. those made about a girl's williness to marry some particular man; to make such inquiries

****kuli-mukuń*** - to irritate someone by constant questioning

****kuli-nam*** - to find out by inquiring

****kuli-panja*** - to trace down by inquiring

****kuli-pochowa*** - to coax information out of someone (compare *jom-pochowa*)

****kuli-sala*** - to select by making inquiries (e.g. a prospective bride)

kulpu (कुलपु) - a lock; to lock

****kulpu-kesed*** - to lock shut

kulsu (कुलसु) - to kick forward, e.g. a football; to push forward with the foot; to push grains being husked back into the *sēl* with the foot

****kulsu-kul*** - to send flying forward with a kick

****kulsu-mūi:*** - to kick against e.g. some pointed object so that it sinks into the foot

****kulsu-paŗub*** - to kick something up by the roots

****kulsu-piḍla*** - to kick away (to some distance)

****kulsu-ţo:*** - to strike with a forward kicking motion; to accidentally hit the foot against something, e.g. a thorn

kulu (कुलु) ***sanga*** - a wild yam which has to be repeatedly boiled, or kept long in water before eating, otherwise it causes intoxication or dizziness, prob. Dioscorea daemona, Roxb., Dioscoreaceae, H.152/1/9, B.152/10

kuma (कुमा) - one's mother's brother; one's father's sister's husband

****kuma hatom*** - maternal uncle and his wife

****kuma hōyar*** - one's mother-in-law's brother; the husband of one's father-in-law's sister

****kumañ*** - maternal uncle (vocative, for which *mamu* is also used)

kumba (कुम्बा) - to curve a bamboo stick or sticks in order to make a hut, trap, etc.; a hut thus made

kūmba (कूम्बा) ***daru*** - the karam tree, Adina cordifolia, Hook., Rubiaceae, H.77/2/1, B.77/1 (B. gives "trade name - haldu")

kumbaḍ (कुम्बड्) - a cylindical or sometimes slightly conical shaped bamboo trap blocked up at one end and put into flowing water for catching fish

kum baţa (कुम बटा) ***oe*** - the Painted Snipe (a bird)

kumbu (कुम्बु) - the seed of a mango or *ambaŗa* fruit (also called *aţu*)

kumbū (कुम्बू) - to steal; a thief; theft

****kumbū bonga*** - a spirit, also called *andariya paţ*, to whom thieves and hunters are devoted since this spirit blinds the victims (those from

whom one wishes to steal or game which one wishes to kill); also sometimes used for *kumbū churdu bonga*, q.v.

****kumbū churdu bonga*** - a spirit who steals grains to increase those of someone devoted to him (more properly called *don churdu*, q.v.)

****kumbū-jumbui*** - a general term for a person who steals and selfishly takes for himself by any means

****kumbū maraṅ bonga*** - a name sometimes given to a spirit also called *sīkī ikir maraṅ bonga*, q.v.

kumchaṅ (कुमचङ) - bent, curved around (in almost a semi-circle), e.g. an embankment, a snake

kumkum (कुमकुम) ***daru*** - a small tree with black branches, long thorns, white flowers and edible fruit almost the size of a guava. Prob. Randia uliginosa, DC., Rubiaceae, B.77/30, H.77/13/1. This is used as medicine against dysentery

kumu (कुमु) - a dream, to dream

kunḍam (कुंडम) - the back of a house, behind

****kunḍam-kunḍam(te)*** - along the backs of houses (with verbs of motion)

****kunḍam-pā sen*** - to go to the back of a house; figur. - to go to urinate

****kunḍam salandi*** - the back of a house

kundi (कुंदि) - of a woman, dumb; cannot speak or practically never speaks (*konda* is used of a man)

kunḍi (कुंडि) ***(ote)*** - a terraced upland field

****kunḍi baba*** - paddy grown in *kunḍi ote*

kunduri (कुंदुरि) - a cultivated creeper (climber). Its fruit is eaten as vegetable, Cephalandra indica, Naud., Cucurbitaceae, H.71/14/1, B.71/3

****kunduri ā:*** - the edible leaves of the *kunduri* creeper

kunduru (कुंदुरु) ***daru*** - a large woody thorny climber of the Acacia family (to which the *babur* tree also belongs) (see H.55/9/7-10, B.55/2,3,8,9,11, possibly also H.55/8/2, B.55/21)

****kunduru janum daru*** - same as *kunduru daru*

kunkal (कुंकल) - a potter wasp; a member of the community that makes earthen pots

****kunkal chidu*** - a caterpillar deposited in a mud nest made by a potter wasp

****kunkal hasa*** - a mud nest built up by a potter wasp

kunkal (कुंकल) ***oe*** - the Redstart, a bird also called *ḍunkal oe*

kunki (कुंकि) - of a woman, tempermentally very quiet, esp. due to some mental dullness, etc. (see *konka* of a man)

kunki (कुंकि) - to bend (cause to bend) e.g. an arrow (same as *lunki*, q.v.)

kunkulu (कुंकुलु) - to droop over, e.g. a vine, a bush, a paddy stalk, a sick chicken

kūnţ-kaţi (कूंट–कटि) - of land, to belong to the family of an original settler of a village

****kūnţ-kaţi hō*** - a descendant of the original settler of a village

kunţu (कुंटु) - a wooden post used e.g. in house building

Kuntupai (कुंटुपइ) - Khuntpani (a village halfway between Chaibasa and Chakradharpur on the main road

kunu:-kuţu: (कुनु–कुटु) - the upper part of the digestive tract of chickens

kunum-kunum (कुनुम–कुनुम) - very stealthily e.g. of one creeping up toward an animal to kill it

kunuṭam (कुनुटम) - something used for hammering (verbal noun of *kuṭam*)

kūnyaḍ daru - see *kūyad daru*

kupi (कुपि) - with *owa:* as obj., to build a house so that the roof slopes down on four sides

****kupi owa:*** - a house with the roof sloping down on four sides (compare *mail owa:* and *chatom owa:*)

kupul (कुपुल) a guest; a person with whom one is on visiting terms; to visit

kupusur (कुपुसुर) - mutual enmity; (recip. of *kusur*)

kur (कुर) - used in prayers as poetic parallel of *hā*, 'to be displeased with' (apparently with the same meaning, or perhaps with the meaning of *kurkur*, 'to be angry with')

kur (कुर) - verbal affix, used with words of shutting to indicate shutting someone inside

kuṛam (कुड्म) to hit with a blunt object (an alternate less common form of *koṛam*)

kurchu (कुरचु) ***kaṭa*** - the shin

kuṛi (कुड़ि) - a woman (this form is used in songs and prayers. In ordinary usage *kui* is used)

kuṛil (कुड़िल) - to spring or bound along, e.g. of a snake (implies some sidewise as well as forward motion. Used also of pigs jumping)

kurji (कुरजि) - a treasure

kurkur (कुरकुर) - anger; angry; pass. - to become angry (Les. 26)

****kurkur-ichi*** - to provoke to anger

kurmu (कुरमु) - to sprinkle a liquid with a downward motion of the hand (not with a side motion and not using an object, compare *hirchi* and *tirpi*)

kurr-kurr (कुर्र–कुर्र) - a call used in warning chickens to beware of a nearby hawk, etc.

kursi (कुरसि) - a variety of the *itika nai*, q.v., which has white flowers and smooth leaves and which does not cause the irritation which the bristles of the *itika nai* cause, Mucuna nivea, DC., Papilionaceae, H.53/47/3 beta, B.53/79

kursinama (कुरसिनमा) - geneology; one's family tree

kursi rongo (कुरसि रोंगो) ***biń*** - a large lizard, much like the *kursuli biń*, but darker

kursuli(:) (कुरसुलि(:)) ***biń*** - a large lizard considered very poisonous

kuṛsūr (कुड़सूर) - the region around the base of the spine (also *dubui-kuṛsūr*, see also *muṭi*)

kuṛti (कुड़ति) - a dal-like grain (hindi - kulti), Dolichos biflorus, L ., Papilionaceae, B.53/50, H.53/52/3

kūru (कुरु) - a disease in the hooves of cattle (see ***kaṭa kūru***)

kuṛu (कुड़ु) - a wild boar (also called *basa kuṛu*)

kuṛub (कुड़ुब) - to add fuel to a burning fire

kuruiḍ (कुरुइड़) - to be displeased with, angry at (milder than *kurkur* would imply)

kuṛumbi (कुड़ुम्बि) - a member of a particular non-adibasi community of cultivators

****kuṛumbi ā:*** - a name given to the plant also called *ṭaṅ ṭoṅ ā:*, q.v.

kurum-ḍurum (tan) (कुरुम –डुरुम) - indistinctly, not properly audible, (with verbs of hearing, etc.)

kuru - muṭu (कुरु–मुटु) - to do something in excited haste

kuṛur-gū (कुड़ुर–गू) - the sound made by a dove or pigeon

kurus (कुरुस) - a cross, a crucifix

kuṛuti (कुड़ुति) - same as *kuṛti*, q.v.

kusa (कुसा) - used as poetic parallel with *basa*, 'to reside', with the same meaning

kusuḍ (कुसुड्) - to sob (usually with affix. -*leka* and verb *ra:*)

****kusuḍ-kusuḍ(tan)*** - the same of a continued action (with verb *ra:*)

kusumbi (era) (कुसुम्बि) - a prostitute

kusur (कुसुर) - to be at enmity with someone; to offend someone; fault

****kusur hō*** - an enemy

kuṭa (कुटा) - to castrate bulls, buffaloes, etc. by crushing (see *bayda* which would mean to castrate by cutting)

kuṭam (कुटम) - to hammer or hit with a blunt object (same as *koṛam*)

kū-tapa:(tan) (कू–तपः) - to do some work with very strenuous exertion and in excited haste (with verb *paiṭi*, etc.)

kuṭi (कुटि) - edge; side; bank of a river; adj. - bordering, near-by, e.g. *kuṭi desauli*, 'the near-by sacred grove'; verb - to put on or near the edge

****kuṭi-era:*** - to push off to the side; marginalize; reject

****kuṭi-kani*** - used (probably at least partly in jest) of one patrolling the sides of an area in which a hunt is taking place (see *sen-kuṭi* and *kani*)

****kuṭi-machi*** - edge

****kuṭi-mochoṅ*** - (to) the farthest extremities

****kuṭi-muli*** - in all directions; on all sides

****kuṭi-ō:l*** - to put out on or near the edge

kuṭi: (कुटि:) - of land, to be elevated but in an irregular way with ups and downs

****kuṭi:-muṭi:*** -a jingle on *kuṭi* with the same meaning

kuṭiḍ (कुटिड्) - to fasten the *atowal* (bow-string) to the bow so that it is ready for shooting

kuṭil (कुटिल) - to squirm, stir

kuṭra (कुटरा) - a bowl

kuṭri, kuṭuri (कुटरि, कुटुरि) - a room

kuṭu (कुटु) - a miser; miserly (*kuṭu* is used of not sharing one's wealth; for not sharing smaller things, e.g. one's rice-beer, *oyol*, 'stingy', would be used)

kutuil (कुतुइल) - a portion of land to be ploughed (an area not so big as to discourage the cattle, about 25 ft. by 25 ft.)

****kutuil-bara*** - to divide off a section of land into two approximately equal *kutuil*

kuṭum (कुटुम) - relationship by marriage; a relation by marriage; in prayers used parallel to *go:*, 'carry' with that meaning

****kuṭum-kupulko*** - relations through marriage

kuṭuṅ (कुटुङ) - same as *kuṭum*

kuṭura (कुटुरा) - same as *kuṭra*, q.v.

kuṭuri (कुटुरि) - window (also *kuṭri*)

kuṭusa (कुटुसा) - small particles of *adowa chauli* which when husked are not yet sufficiently pulverized for making *holoṅ* and which will have to be husked again

kuwa (कुवा) - to roll up, e.g. a mat

****kuwa-eseḍ*** - to roll up something inside e.g. a mat

kūwa (कुंवा) - a properly constructed well (compare *sūḍ*)

kuwae (कुवाए) - joined to *nala* to form a collective noum for 'work for wages', not used alone
kuwam (कुवम) - a breast, chest
kūwari (कुंवारि) - same as *kōwari*, q.v.
kūyaḍ (कूंयड्) **daru** - a large bush or small tree. When its leaves are torn off sap comes out. These leaves are used for making leaf-cups. Its white flowers are sweet-smelling, Holarrhena anti-dysenterica, Wall., Apocynaceae, B.89/6, H.89/8/1 (This is also sometimes called *towa kūyaḍ* or *sosoe: kūyaḍ*)
kuyuḍ (कुयुड्) - of a chicken, to swallow (gulp down) with difficulty with a jerking motion of the head and neck

L

lā (ला) - to strike with a slanting motion of a long thin object,e.g. a crowbar, pickaxe, stick
la: (ल:) - to pare (plane) wood with an adze; to clear the ground of grass, etc. with a kudali (e.g. in preparing the *kolom*)
***la:-ādu** - to push down (e.g. soil from the side of an embankment) while clearing with a kudali
***la:-amiń** - to plane clear; to clear the ground clean
***la:-chalpa/chalpaḍ** - to plane flat and thin (e.g. a plank with an adze)
***la:-chalpaṇḍa:** - to plane flat
***la:-chepeḍ** - to plane something (e.g. a plough) thin
***la:-churchuli:** - by planing to sharpen to a point
***la:-goja/gojola** - to plane so as to make pointed
***la:-muli** - to plane something straight with an adze
***la:-ō:l** - to take out by planing or clearing the ground
***la:-pachaṛaḍ** - to level ground with a hoe clearing away any grass, etc.
***la:-somtol** - to make level by planing or clearing the ground
***la:-ṭapa** - using an adze to cut off excessive wood (e.g. from a tree trunk from which one wants to cut out a plough); *ma:-ṭapa* would be used of the same action using an axe. (*ṭapa* is not used independently in this sense)
lā: (ला:) - to exceed; to give, receive, go etc. too much (used as verbal affix with other roots or independently when the action is clear, e.g. *lā:keḍae:* could mean, 'he went too far' when clear from the context); too much
***lā:-lochań** - uneven, with some parts jutting up or out, e.g. of a field or a wall; of two or more objects, to be uneven sizes
laba (लबा) **daru** - a tree with sturdy wood, Bauhinia retusa, Ham., Caesalpiniaceae, B.54/4, H.54/4/7
laba: (लब:) - very small, sometimes used in the form *laba:leka* (also *lasa:*)
labar (लबर) - light (in weight); easy; light-hearted (i.e. relieved, free of worry or anxiety), - often with *ji* or *jibon* expressed, e.g. *ańa: jī labareyana*, 'I became light-hearted (relieved)'; of work, light, pass. - of one's work, to be lightened; e.g. *engate esūi: labaro:wa*, 'her mother's work will be very much lightened'; adj. e.g. as with *gonoń*, a light (ie. easy to pay) bride-price. (For light weight the work *lār* is more commonly used than *labar*)
***labar-chabar** - a jingle on *labar* with the same meanings
***labar-jī labar homō** - at ease, at peace, in heart and body
***labar jīte/jibonte** - with a relieved, peaceful heart; humbly
labiḍ (लबिड्) - soft; pliable, e.g. of leaves; used of cattle, to merely bend with the blow when hit and still refuse to move forward; used for rice which sits e.g. overnight without adding water
labu: (लबु:) - to allure, entice, win over by flattery or by some gift, etc.
lābur (ला'बुर) - a swelling of the lower lip (e.g. after being stung by a wasp or hit by a stone); to have the lower lip swollen
labur-chabur (लबुर–चबुर) - to eat with excessive haste; to eat in a gluttonous manner
lacha: (लच:) - joined to *jumbui* to mean gluttonous, gluttony (not used independently)
laḍ (लड्) - to bake something wrapped in a leaf; bread; adj, - baked (same as *laḍakan*)
***laḍ-isin** - to bake something wrapped in a leaf
***lāḍni:** - a baker
***laḍ uṭiḍ ranu** - yeast
lada-ladi (लदा–लदि) - one on top of another (of many things piled up)
lada-ludu (लदा–लुदु) - of trees, plants, paddy stalks, to have abundant well-developed leaves, stalks, etc. waving gently in the breeze
ladi (लदि) - to load (upon)
laḍka (लड्का) - flat; to make or beat flat
***laḍka muṭa** - a pug nose

laḍ-luḍ (लड्–लुड्) - to look here and there with big eyes
laeson (लएसोन) - a licence (e.g. a driver's licence)
laga (लगा) - fatigue; to be tired (Les. 26); tiring; often used as verbal affix meaning to exhaust another, or in the refl. to exhaust oneself, doing the action given in the first root
lagae (लगए) - one or two extra given by a seller to a buyer of a bundle (*keja*) of small items, such as chillies
lagam (लगम) - a rein, bridle, bit; to put on the same
lagatiń (लगातिञ) - to be fully busy; sometimes used in the sense of doing things (e.g. fighting a court case) against one another; sometimes used in the sense of 'must'
lagi (लगि) - to divide off portions of a freshly cut animal in payment for work done, or for money paid
lagiḍ(te) (लगिड्(ते)) - for; because (Les. 33)
lāi: (ला'इ:) - stomach; womb; when clear from context sometimes used for *buṭi lāi:*, 'umbilical cord'
***lāi: biyo:** - stomach full
***lāi: dul** - cholera (note usage:- *desauli lāi:koe: dulkowa*, '*Desauli* will cause them to have cholera and such sicknesses'
***lāi: karcha** - food for the stomach
***lāi: renge:** - hunger (used in expression *da: tetań oṇḍo: lāi: renge:re*, 'at time of thirst and hunger')
lain (लइन) - a line, esp. the line demarcating forest land
lajar-lujur (लजर–लुजुर) of a man or animal (e.g. cattle), having loose

flabby skin which shakes when one moves (with verbs of being old or fat, also with *-tan* and verbs of motion)

lakar-lakar (लकर–लकर) - to be panting from utter exhausion, e.g. from fast running or strenuous work

lāka-lūka(tan) (लाका–लूका) - bulging out in places, e.g. *lāka-lūkatan bandiyo:wa*, 'the bandi is bulging out in places'; of a fat man walking along swaying from side to side one could say *lāka-lūkatane: senetana* (see also *luḍka* and *lūka*)

lakui:-taṛui: (लकुइ:–तड़ुइ:) - to walk slowly dragging one's feet (of one whose feet feel heavy from fatigue or weakness)

lalasar (ललासर) - of birds, to spread the wings out fully; of people, to spread the hands out in a like manner; of the hair, to be spread out to the sides in an unruly manner

lali (ललि) - enough

laḷṭen (ललटेन) - a lantern

****laḷṭen sengel*** - a lit lantern

lā-lū(tan) (ला–लू) - producing something very big, oversized (e.g. with the verb *jō:*, 'to be fruitful', *mō:*, 'to be swollen' e.g. with large pimple-like eruptions

****lā-lū kuda*** - a type of *kuda* tree with very large fruit (see ***remē-reṭe:*** *kuda*, a *kuda* tree with very small fruit)

lama: (लम:) ***(jo)*** - the fruit of the *rūñ* creeper

****lama: jañ*** - the seed inside the *lama: jō*. This is edible, however it may not be brought in or eaten until after the *mage* feast; *lama: jañ* is used figur. to refer to 'money' at the discussions held when settling the bride-price

lamar-lumur (लमर–लुमुर) - gluttonous, always on the look-out for something to eat (like the constant sniffing action of the muskrat, see *lumur-lumur*)

lambaḍ-lumbuḍ (लम्बड़– लुम्बुड़) - to talk very much and rapidly

lambi (लम्बि) - born out of wedlock; to give birth to a child out of wedlock; adultery

****lambi era*** - a woman of loose sexual morals; a prostitute

****lambi hon*** -a child born out of wedlock, an illegitimate child

lāmbu: (लाम्बु:) - of certain fruits, such as *maḍkam, bakara*, to be large and fully round; also used of the full round cheeks of a fat person

lamka-lanḍuñ (लमका–लन्डुड) - to droop over (uses of tender vines, etc., also used of a frail tall thin person)

lam-lum (लम–लुम) - the same as *lamar-lumur*, q.v.

lampa (लम्पा) - of a tree, bush, etc., to have branches spreading out on all sides

lamuñ (लमुड) - of the mouth, to be shrivelled up because toothless

****lamuñ ā*** - having a shrivelled mouth

****lamuñ-lamuñ*** - same as *lamuñ*

lāñ (लाँड) ***oe*** - the Paradise Fly-catcher (a bird)

****lāñ dānchu: oe*** - a term used in some places for the Racket Tailed Drongo (a bird in appearance much like a King Crow but with a very long tail, elsewhere called *buru dānchu:*, *maraṅ dānchu:* or *biṇḍu dānchu:*)

lanā: (लना:) - excess; to be excessive; (verbal noun of *lā:*)

lanadi (लनादि) - a loading action; something used for loading (verbal noun of *ladi*)

lanaṭab (लनाटब) - scissors (verbal noun of *laṭab*, q.v.) More common is *racham* or *ranacham*

landa (लदा) - to laugh; to laugh at, ridicule (Les. 26)

****landa bai*** - to consider something a laughing matter (used in reproach to those laughing at something which is serious)

****landa-giyu:*** - to ridicule causing shame or embarrassment

****landa-gojen*** - to die laughing, i.e. to laugh very much (refl. form)

****landa-inuñ*** - to pass the time pleasantly laughing and joking; with *-te* affix, to make fun of, e.g. *landa-inuñtiyako*, 'they are making fun of him'

****landa-jagar*** - to laugh and joke

****landa-saṛi*** - to make a laughing sound

****landa-sēya*** - to ridicule

landa (लंडा) of trees, bushes, plants, to have branches or leaves spreading out on all sides (also *lampa*)

landa-lunḍu(tan) (लंडा–लुड्डु) - with big round eyes wide open; to stare at with big round eyes, e.g. *landa-lunḍutane: medetana*, 'she is staring with big round eyes (see also *lunḍukuḍ, lunḍu-lunḍu*)

landar-lapu: (लंदर–लपु) - of a sari, skirt, dhoti, etc., to be long and outspread

landi (लंडि) - buttocks (also and more commonly used is *dubui*)

landir (लंदिर) of piled up soil, straw, etc., to collapse

landiya (लंडिया) - lazy; to be lazy (Les, 26)

lāṅga (लाँगा) ***lija:*** - a waist cloth of women; a cloth worn in a like manner by men

langab-langab (लंगब–लंगब) - of a fish out of water, to be gasping for breath; figur. - of a man, to be gasping for breath (for which *lakar-lakar* would be more commonly used)

lāṅga laṛiya (लाँगा लड़िया) ***lungam*** - a variety of silkworm cocoons

langaṛa (लंगाड़ा) - to be lame; to move along in a lame way) (used sometimes in refl form *langaṛan*)

****langaṛa ōṭ*** - a name given by some to *langaṛa pāṭ*

****langaṛa pāṭ*** - a spirit of the hunt (*sangar bonga*) to whom hunters and those who put up cocks in fights are devoted. Reputedly he makes the quarry lame (Some say this is the same as *ā: bonga*, others serve him as a separate spirit)

languḍ (लंगुड़) - a part of a garment esp. of a sari, which is hanging loose

lankāi: (लंकाइ:) - the outer extremities of a branch; used as poetic parallel with *kuṭi*, 'edge,side'

lāñ-lopor (लाँड–लोपोर) - to wear a dhoti, loin cloth, or a waist cloth hanging too low. As adj. it is used of a person who so wears a dhoti, etc., or of a dhoti, etc., so worn

lapadi (लपादि) - to load one upon another (recip. of *ladi*)

lapae (लपाए) - of the hair, to be soft after washing

lapa:-lapa: (लप–लप)- of vultures, hawks, etc., to flap the wings heavily when starting to fly

lapa-lupu (लपा–लुपु) - of very young or sick or exhausted birds, to flutter the wings flying low for a short distance only (also *lupu-lupu*)

lapa-luṛi (लपा लुड़ि) - of a bird or bat, to rapidly flutter the wings either while balanced in the air (two kites fighting) or while clinging to something (e.g. to a branch while reaching out to get food)

lapambi (लपाम्बि) - adultery (recip. of *lambi*)

lapanda (लपांदा) - to make fun of one another (recip. of *landa*)

lapaṅ-lapaṅ (लपङ–लपङ) - to flutter or flap in the breeze (used e.g. of an injured bird slowly fluttering its wings, of a flapping cloth e.g. on top of a moving jeep); to gasp for breath (as under *langab-langab*, less commonly used in this sense)

lapar (लपर) - an extensive open wound with flabby lips; of torn pieces of skin, etc., to hang loose

lapaṭa (लपाटा) ***mui:*** - same as *chapaṭa mui:*, q.v.

lapi (लपि) - of horns of cows, etc., to be bent (drooping) down along the side of the face

lapuḍ (लपुड्) - of ripe paddy left too long unharvested, to become dry and brittle so that the upper part folds downwards

lapuwa (लपुवा) ***kuiḍ*** - a type of kite (bird)

lār (लार) - light in weight; easy; of crops quick to ripen, early; of one's spirit (*rowa, jī, jibon*), to be easily given to fear; (in all the above *lār* is oppposite to *hambal*); of work, light; pass. - to have light work, to 'have it easy', e.g. *kowatanko esuko lār:owa*, 'men have it very easy' (see also *labar*)

****lār baba*** - early ripening paddy

laṛai (लड़ाइ) - a fight, battle; to fight

laṛir (लड़िर) - to collapse, said of an object made of mud, esp. of damp mud. Can also be used of other light objects, e.g a mushroom. Used also of the mouth-set of one about to cry. For this one could say *āe: laṛirkeḍa*. This would be said esp. of children but could be said in ridicule of an adult. (For a bigger stronger structure collapsing *handi* is used)

laṛiya (लड़िया) ***lungam*** - the variety of silkworm that comes out earliest

Laṛka -(लड़का) - a term earlier applied to the Hos (usually as *laṛka kōl*). now still used by some esp. in some parts of Orissa)

lar-lur(tan) (लर–लुर) - to devour greedily or gluttonously (with verb *jom*, etc.)

laṛor-baṛor (लड़ोर–बड़ोर) - to speak for some time in an indistinct way e.g. because one's mouth is full, or one is intoxicated or has a defective tongue

larpa (लरपा) - of feet, of footprints in mud, etc. broad (also as in *tega-larpa*, q.v.)

laṛu (लड़ु) - of the cheeks, to be nicely rounded out

lāṛu: (लाड़ु) - of fruit, to grow big, e.g. *lāṛu:ge jōwakana*, 'the fruit has grown big'

****lāṛu: hesa: daru*** - a variety of *hesa: daru*, q.v., which gives big fruit

lasa: (लस) - very light (in weight) (often used in the form *lasa:leka* with verb *sab*, e.g. *lasa:leka sabo:wa*, 'it feels very light')

****lasa: lasa:*** - same as *lasa:*

lasa-poso(tan) (लसा–पोसो) - of a rope, to be tied loose (slack), e.g. *bandi lasa-posotan bandiyo:wa*, 'the rice bundle is being made with the ropes slack'

lasur (लसुर) - to settle, e.g. mud on a grave, heaped up straw; of the body of an elderly person, to become shrunken in; of a badly wounded animal or person, to fall unable to rise; to make settle or fall (as above)

lata (लता) - a den

laṭa: (लटः) - of leaves, very broad and big (see also *laṭu:*)

****laṭa: haku*** - a kind of fish which is broad and flat.

****laṭa: sirimi*** - a type of bean which is broad and flat

laṭab (लटब) - to squeeze, crush or cut between any kind of pincers or scissors

laṭa-luṭu(tan) (लटा–लुटु) - of leaves, very big and numerous

latar (लतर) - under, below; to be or put below

****latar-ādu*** - to lower

laṭi: (लटिः) - to bend backwards e.g. one's hand (deliberately or because strained or broken, one's head (with the stomach arched forward, e.g. with tetanus); in prayers used as verbal affix with *laṭum* and *koto* referring to rice stalks bent over with the weight of the grains

laṭin (लाटिन) - the latin language

latob (लतोब) - to cave in, e.g. a roof, a well

****latob-goe:*** - to kill by caving in upon

laṭu (लटु) - a top (spinning toy) (from Hindi, better Ho would be *sekor*)

laṭu:(leka) (लटुः) - as in *laṭu:-laṭu:* (*laṭu:* is used only of still fresh leaves, *laṭa:* is also used of large broad leaves, including dried out leaves)

****laṭu:-laṭu:*** - of many leaves, esp. *rūṅ sakam*, to be well developed; of many young goats, to be growing nicely with big ears

laṭu-paṭu (लटु–पटु) - to be intertwined, (same as *aṭu-paṭu*)

latum (लतुम) - to put fully into the mouth

****mi latum*** - a mouthful

laṭum (लटुम) - to fold, e.g. cloth, paper

laṭuwa (लटुवा) - to joke; to tell white lies; to be crafty

****laṭuwa-giti:*** - to pretend to sleep

lau (लउ) ***suku*** - a large edible (*jomo*) *suku* (see *suku*)

lauḍ (लउड्) - to detach the ears from the stalks when threshing; to detach the husk from the grains while husking; to powder (by rubbing in the hollow of ones' palm) tobacco for chewing purposes

****lauḍ baba*** - paddy grains detached from the stalks while threshing

****lauḍ-babasiṅ*** - paddy stalks from which grains have been detached

****lauḍ sukul*** - chewing tobacco

lauka (लउका) - a boat

lāu:-lāu: (लाउः–लाउः) - of birds such as kites and vultures, and of bats, to flap the wings in a manner suggesting weakness or looseness

laum (लउम) - to put fully in the mouth; to eat with one's mouth full

****laum-laum*** -to eat with one's mouth full

lauṭi (लउटि) - a long piece of bamboo used e.g. to knock down fruit from a tree

layar, layer (लयर, लयेर) - to cut off a slice e.g. from a fruit, from one's finger

-lē, -le (–ले, –ले) - (*e* long in future, short in past tenses) - the anterior aspect marker (Les. 17C)

lē (ले) - to overcook esp. rice and dal, so that it breaks down into small loose fragments and sticks to the fingers and ladle. (*ser-ser* would be used of rice cooked to the proper level)

****lē maṇḍi*** - rice which has been overcooked

lē (ले) (repeated two or more times) - a call to a grown goat to come (cf.

mē:-mē: - the call to a young kid)
le: (ले) - the tongue; to put out the tongue
****le: jiliń oe*** - the name of a bird that has a very long tongue with which it laps up insects
lebe: (लेबे) - soft; mild; to soothe e.g. an angry person
****lebe: bowa haku*** - a variety of *bowa* fish
lebeḍ (लेबेड्) - to press down e.g. into a receptacle in order to put in as much as possible; refl. - to press oneself down e.g. in order to hide; to crouch down
leber-leber (लेबेर–लेबेर) - of soil, very soft and pliant to some depth as in swamp land (*jagda*); of young leaves, tender
leboe (लेबोए) - to bend down under a weight, e.g. a branch laden with fruit; a carrying pole with heavy weight at the end; a heavily laden cart; to bend a bow in order to shoot (N.B. *leboe + o: = leboyo:*)
leche: (लेचे:) - to eat slowly with much chewing, e.g. of someone dawdling over his food because he is sick or not hungry
****leche:-leche:*** - the same of a continued action
lechekom (लेचेकोम) - of seeds, to germinate (the first development of the seed still in the earth before it sprouts)
leda (लेदा) - of something to be curved or bent inwards in the middle, e.g. a branch, a well-worn bicycle seat, the back of a bull crouching down after being hit
lege: (लेगे:) - tender, soft (used e.g of young grass, young shoots of plants, the body of a child, *homōtaydo lege:-leka:*, 'her body is tender')
lege-lege (लेगे–लेगे) - of paddy growing full and close together, to wave in the breeze; of a boat, to cut through water causing ripples behind it; of soil, sand, etc., to be very soft and watery so that one walking in it sinks down; to glide down from an incline (see *lenjer*); of blood, to ooze out
legese (लेगेसे) - an exclamation said between verses of songs, (see also *sebere, koń*)
lego (लेगो) - to wilt, bend over, e.g. of something made of clay; to twist the mouth just before crying (also *goe*)
****lego-pego*** - same as *lego*
lejer (लेजेर) - to be in a somewhat fluid state, e.g. tar melted by hot sun, mud mixed with water; of the flesh of a young chicken, tender
leka (लेका) - like, as; approximately; worthy. As verbal affix - to try, (i.e. to do something experimentally to see what it is like, Les. 27, 33); as verbal affix followed by *-redo*, if one is disposed or inclined, e.g. *jomtai-lekaredoko merom miyaḍko jomiya*, 'if they are so disposed they will eat a goat'; Note usage:- *ka sātiń-daiyo:-leka*, 'unbearable' (not such as can be endured)
leka (लेका) - to count; to count some-one (in a certain category): used in prayers in the term *lekaki: pantiki:yam* with tht meaning 'you counted him among - made him stand in line among - (those to be afflicted); to take someone or something into account, e.g. *kam lekatekotana*, 'you do not take them into account' , 'you disregrd them'
****leka misa*** - to count among
****leka-(h)unḍi*** - to add up

leko: (लेको:) - to hang over to one side, e.g. a vine, the head of a baby not properly held
****leko:-cheko:*** - to bob up and down, e.g. someone carrying a load, or flowers or vines in a breeze
****leko:-leko:*** - same as *leko:-cheko:*
****leko:-lenḍoń*** - of new tender off-shoots of vines, to droop down
lekōm, lekōman (लेको'म, लेको'मन) - of sweet potatoes, fruits, etc., to be so tender as to dissolve ("melt") in the mouth without chewing
lel (लेल) - to see (an alternate form of *nel*, q.v. for related words)
lele (लेले) - a large honey bee (more often called *nili* or *lili*)
lē-lē (ले'–ले') - of a snake or a long animal, to slink along the ground (esp. of a snake, but could be used e.g. of a tiger crouching down stalking some prey)
lele: (लेले:) - to spit out food, seeds,etc (to spit out saliva - *be:*)
lē-luṛi(tan) (ले'–लुड़ि) - of birds, monkeys, etc. to cause branches on which they are sitting or swinging to bend
lēm (ले'म) - of fruit, ripe and soft
lēm (ले'म) - to breathe peacefully. to breathe a sigh of relief (e.g. after holding one's breath out of fright)
****lēm-lēm*** - same as *lēm* of a continued or repeated action
lemḍa (लेमडा) - of one's foot, to be permanently deformed or twisted (from birth , or e.g. due to a burn)
****lemḍa kaṭa*** - one with a permanently deformed foot
lemke (लेमके) -tender, fresh (used of fresh round leaves, of tender young children)
lem-lem (लेम–लेम) - of land, to be level, even
lemor-leṭoń (लेमोर–लेटोञ) - of a plant, vine, etc., to be very droopy, not firm enough to support its own weight
len (लेन) - to press oil; figur. - to press down under a weight
lenḍaḍ (लेनडड्) - an earthworm; the giant intestinal roundworm
lenḍe-lenḍe (लेंडे–लेंडे) - to lift or carry a load with great difficulty (see also *lenḍe-penḍe, leṛe-leṛe, leṛe-peṛe*)
lenḍeke:/lenḍekeḍ (लेंडेके:, लेंडेकेड्)
meḍ - to have one's eye or eyes bulging out (due to some physical defect, also *luḍ meḍ*)
lenḍeń-konḍeń (लेंडेञ–कोंडेञ) - of a snake, to move in a winding, twisting way; to slither
lenḍe-penḍe(tan) (लेंडे–पेंडे) - to lift or carry a load with great difficulty (with verb *go:*, etc); of someone grappling or wrestling with another, to pin him down with difficulty (with verb *ota*, etc.)
lender-leper (लेंदेर–लेपेर) - of a snake, to weave back and forth with the head and the upper part of the body extended upwards (also *lēr-leper*)
lenege: (लेनेगे:) - the uvula
leneka (लेनेका) - a counting; census, (verbal noun of *leka*, 'to count')
lenga (लेंगा) - left; left hand
****lenga ti*** - left hand
lengeḍ (लेंगेड्) - to move slowly; of water, to flow slowly; of the tail of e.g. the *sira:* bird, to wave slowly
****lengeḍ-lengeḍ*** - same as *lengeḍ* of a repeated action
lenjer (लेंजेर) - of loose soil, sand, wet mud, etc., to slide down an incline; also sometimes used with the same meaning as *lonjor*, q.v.

lenko (लेंको) - of a pointed iron object, e.g. a pickaxe, to become bent

lēpa (लेंपा) - of the stomach, to be big, e.g. *lēpa lāi:*, 'a big stomach', *lēpage: lāi:yana*, 'he has a big stomach', *lēpawo:geko dubakana*, 'they sit down with big stomachs'

lepa-lari (लेपा–लडि) - to run or move along with unsteady small steps, e.g. of a tortoise or a child just learning to walk

lepe (लेपे) - to be still and quiet out of fear

leper (लेपेर) ***ā:*** - several plants of the Amarantus family, Amarantaceae (H.108/5/3-8, B.108/5-9). These have small flowers in clusters and edible leaves

lepo (लेपो) - of a round object, to have some indentation on the surface

leṛa (लेड़ा) - to walk in a bow-legged manner

****leṛa-kaṭa*** - bow-legged

leṛa:-liṛi: (लेड़–लिड़ि) - to walk in a bow-legged manner

leṛe-kuchu (लेड़े–कुचु) - to carry a very heavy load on the shoulders with the load swaying

leṛe-leṛe (लेड़े–लेड़े) - to lift or carry a load with great difficulty (see also *leṛe-peṛe, lenḍe-penḍe, lenḍe-lenḍe*); of a baby or a small animal, to strain at stool (also *keṛe-keṛe*)

leṛe-luṛi(tan) (लेड़े–लुड़ि) - same as *le-luṛi(tan)*, q.v.

leṛe-peṛe (लेड़े–पेड़े) - to lift or carry a load with great difficulty staggering under the weight; to stagger; to plough with great difficulty

lēr-kenḍeḍ biṅ (लेंर–केनडेड) - a long green tree snake, many often found together, prob. the Common Green Whip-Snake

lēr-leper (लेंर–लेपेर) - same as *lender - leper*, q.v.

lese-lese(tan) (लेसे–लेसे) - with arms (and legs) or wings outstretched (with verb *giti:*, 'to lie down' , etc., e.g. *lese-lesetane: giti:yakana* or *lese-leseyo:ge: giti:yakana*, also used as verbal-affix with *giti:* and *saṇḍaṅ*)

leser (लेसेर) - sharp; to sharpen

****lēser diri*** - a whetstone, a stone used for sharpening

leṭa (लेटा) - to sharpen

****leṭa-leser*** - to sharpen

letē(leka) (लेते') - of sweet potatoes, fruit, etc., to be so tender as to dissolve in the mouth without chewing (also *lekōm*)

****letē-letē*** - same as *letē(leka)*

leṭe (लेटे) - to over-boil (when boiling paddy before husking)

leṭe (लेटे) - same as *leṭo*, q.v.

leṭe: (लेटे:) - to nibble a grain, ejecting the husk (birds, e.g. parrots, with the beak; mice with the fore-teeth, men with the molars)

****leṭe:-guṇḍa*** - to pulverize by a nibbling action

****leṭe:-rapuḍ*** - to break by nibbling

leṭem-leṭem (लेटेम–लेटेम) -sticky (e.g. maida moistened for the purpose of making paste)

leṭe-peṭe (लेटे–पेटे) - pasty; to form a paste

leṭo (लेटो) - to cook chicken and rice together with *sasaṅ*, etc., but with no water (see also *seṛo, kichiṛi*)

****leṭo maṇḍi*** - chicken and rice cooked together with *sasaṅ* but without water

leya (लेया) - to dissolve in water so as to make a mixture

leyaṅ (लेयङ) - to be suspended in water

****leyaṅ-eṛa:*** - pass. - to be carried away suspended in water

leyoḍ (लेयोड्) - to bend; pliable

leyo:-leyo: (लेयो:–लेयो:) - of river water, to flow along in a full steady stream

leyon (लेयोन) - of branches, etc., to sway slowly; used with *ekela* in poetry for swaying back and forth with joy

****leyon-leyon*** - to move along in a swaying motion, e.g. of someone in a boat, someone dancing, etc.

li (ली) - of a female relative (or relatives) of a boy (his older sister, older brother's wife, etc.) to influence a girl (whom she considers to be an apt bride for e.g. her brother) to be willing to marry him

liba:ken (लिब:) - of the neck of a bird, a section part way up a stalk, etc., to snap suddenly so that the upper part slumps over

lidab-lodob (लिदब–लोदोब) - of a plant, bush, etc. to grow fully giving leaves in profusion

lidi-lidi(tan) (लिदि–लिदि) - of a thunder cloud, to give off a rumbling sound from far off; of an earthquake, to cause a rumbling sound; a call by hunters to excite a wild bison (used in a hunting story)

liḍsa-longor (लिड्सा–लोंगोर) - to mope along in a slow lazy way

ligir (लिगिर) - of loose wet soil, to quake under the weight e.g. of someone walking on it or of a kudali cutting into it

****ligir-ligir*** - same as *ligir* of a repeated or continued action

ligum (लिगुम) - to push something around in the mouth before swallowing, e.g. of old people with no teeth (see *leche:*)

lija: (लिज:) - cloth; clothing; to put on or wear clothing

****lija:-botoe:*** - a collective noun for clothing

****lija:-chanḍol*** - the train of a garment

****lija: chatom*** - a factory-made umbrella (see *maḍ chatom, gungu*)

****lija: jota*** - canvas shoes

****lija: pija:*** - a jingle on *lija:*, 'clothes'

****lija: siku*** - a clothes louse, body louse

****lija:-tonopor*** - a garment reaching to the ground; the train of a garment

lijum (लिजुम) - of cattle, to chew the cud

lika (लिका) - after a little while (referring to a future action in expressions like *auri lika, likano:*, see also *na:e* which implies a time slightly later than *lika* would); almost (e.g. *likae: ṭo:ki:ya*, 'He almost hit him' used in the same way as *choṭe:*, q.v.; in this usage *lika* can refer to a past action

liki:-liki: (लिकि:–लिकि:) - of the legs, to be exhausted from long walking

likir (लिकिर) - of the feet (legs), to quake with fears

****likir-likir*** - same as *likir*

lila (लिला) - to protrude or spread out the lower lip when crying or about to cry (esp. of children)

****lila ā*** - a mouth with a protruding thick lower lip

lili (लिलि) - a large honey bee (also *nili, lele*)

****lili bō: da:*** - honey of the *lili* bee

****lili rasi*** - honey of the *lili* bee

liluwa (लिलुवा) - of one's mouth, to be partly open and the lower lip protruding

****liluwa ā*** - a mouth as in *liluwa*

lim (लिम) - an alternate form of *nim*

limbu (लिम्बु) - a lime, lemon (also *nimbu*), Citrus medica, L ., Rutaceae, B.36/4, H.36/13/2

limbuḍ (लिम्बुड़) - to catch by the throat; to strangle; to squeeze a fruit to accertain whether it is ripe or not

****limbuḍ-goe:*** - to kill by strangling

lin (लिन) - to press between the fingers, e.g. to press the seed out of a small fruit; to squeeze

****lin-goe:*** - to kill by squeezing between the fingers or by strangling

****lin-ō:l*** - to squeeze out e.g. a seed by pressing between the fingers

****lin-sē:r*** - to press between the fingers into small particles, e.g. rice for a baby who is just learning to eat

linḍa (लिंडा) ***haku*** - a small variety of fish

linḍa-loṇḍo (लिंडा–लोंडो) - of an earth-worm, small snake, etc., to stretch out in a wavy way e.g. when held up by one's hand (also *binḍa-boṇḍo*)

lindar-lapa:/lapar (लिंदार–लप: / लपर) - to wear clothes torn in many places

lindar-lopor (लिंदर–लोपोर) - to wear one's dhoti, loin cloth, or a waist cloth very low

linḍu (लिंडु) - a millipede which rolls itself up into a ball when touched. It has small red or black bands

****linḍu dumbu*** - a herb also called *seta botoe:* or *seta uṭi*

****linḍu genḍa*** - a shell carrying snail (also called *dupil genḍa*)

lingi (लिंगि) - to flow (compared to *hari, lingi* implies a slow flow, e.g. of blood from a wound, or a slow moving stream)

linka (लिंका) - esp. of the hand or arm, to be bent in an unnatural position, e.g. by a break or sprain

linka-laba: (लिंका–लब:) -weak; pass. - to become weak

liṅ-loṅ (लिञ–लोङ) - to hang down long and loose, e.g. a vine, long fruit, a snake hanging from a tree

lipi (लिपि) ***oe*** - a ground bird which reputedly makes its nest with the opening facing the direction from which heavy rain will not come. Some say that there are two types according to how they make the nest, one type, called *guyu lipi*, makes a kind of dome (*kumba*) (prob. the Bush Lark, some of whom make domed nests), and a second type, called *hasa lipi*, makes a nest of earth (prob. the Indian Small Skylark)

lipi(leka) (लिपि) - to fly in the breeze (sometimes used parallel to *hoyo(leka)*)

****lipi-lipi*** - to fly in the breeze, e.g. a flag

lipir (लिपिर) - to experience a palpitation or throbbing of the heart due to fear (e.g. *kuwame: lipireyana*, or *ji: lipireyana*, 'His heart beat fast out of fear'

****lipir-lipir*** - the same of a continued action; to fly in the breeze,e.g. a flag' (*lipi-lipi* is prob. more common for this second meaning)

lipur (लिपुर) - a deep set fear; apprehension; to feel the same

lɪr (लीर) - of branches, to wave e.g. from the wind or from a weight on them

****lɪr-lɪr*** - same as *lɪr* of a continued or repeated action

lɪr-lopor (लीर–लोपोर) - to wear one's dhoti, loin cloth, waist cloth, or sari hanging low (also *lindar lopor*)

lir-lor (लिर–लोर) - of vines, fruit, beans, *rambā*, etc., to hang long and thin

liru (लिरु) - to pull (bend) a branch toward oneself

****liru-beṭa*** - to pull a branch toward oneself e.g. in order to pluck fruit

lisi-lisi (लिसि–लिसि) - of a mother hen, to have the feathers standing up all over the body; of a person, to have his hair in disarray (cf. *silsil* and *chūṭiya* - of a fighting cock, to have feathers sticking up on the neck)

lisi:-lisi:(tan) (लिसि:–लिसि:) - experiencing (or 'due to') intense itching (usuallly with verb *gota:n*, 'to scratch oneself ')

lita (लिता) - the small particles which remain on the fingers or which fall on the ground when eating; to defile or pollute (by touching with hands on which there is *lita*, or by the touch of someone socially unclean); pass. - to be defiled or polluted; to be treated in a disrespectful way

****lita da:*** - watery substance remaining from one's meal

liṭa (लिटा) - the youngest child in a family

liṭa-poṭo (लिटा–पोटो) - to form a paste (e.g. rain forming a muddy paste of soil); to have e.g. one's hand smeared in some paste

liṭi (लिटि) - to become very soft (esp. the feet) by being in water for a long time

liṭib (लिटिब) - a very slight (scarcely perceptible) heart-beat, e.g. *aya: kuwamre miyaḍō liṭib bano:wa*, 'In his chest no heart-beat is perceived'

****liṭib-liṭib*** - to have a very slight beating of the heart e.g. because of of fear (less than *ḍib-ḍib*); of one's breath, to come very faintly or weakly (e.g. of a dying baby)

liyaḍ (लियड़) - to wave e.g. a bird's tail (usually used in the repeated form)

****liyaḍ-liyaḍ*** - the same of a continued or repeated action

****liyaḍ sira:*** - the Grey Wagtail (bird), also called *danḍeḍ sira:*, (see *sira:*)

liyuḍ (लियुड़) - to bend; to bend down with weight (e.g. a branch with much fruit, one side of a scale with weight upon it); pliable

lō (लों) - to burn; pass. - to be set on fire

****lō-aṅ*** - to burn until dawn

****lō-angara*** - to burn the whole night

****lō-aronga*** - to burn brown by being suspended over a fire in a house

****lō-beṭa*** - of a fire, to reach by burning

****lō-enḍa:*** - to drive out by burning; to burn out (e.g. some impurity)

****lō-goe:*** - to kill by burning

****lō-harlanga*** - to burn so as to char

****lō-jerkoḍ*** - by burning, to make shrink or become wrinkled, esp. of certain types of cloth, of human flesh, of leaves

****lō-logo-pogo*** - by burning to cause some swelling and prehaps some open wound

****lō-muchaḍ*** - to finish off by burning

****lō-nam*** - to find by burning, e.g. some *najom* by burning the body of a dead person (the part affected by the *najom* will not burn)

****lō-parchi*** - to purify by fire

****lō-poṛom*** - to be engulfed in flames and one's body badly burned

lō-sare: - to leave a part remaining after burning (something)
lō-targaḍ - to partially burn
lo:(te) (लो) - with, together with (a postposition indicating accompani-ment, Les. 33)
lōb, lōbo (लोंब, लोंबो) - covetousness; to covet (better Ho would be *haya*)
loban (लोबान) - incense
lobo: (लोबो) - to dilute a thick mass (e.g. of soil or of some grain) with a liquid so that particles of the mass float about in the liquid
locha (लोचा) - an elephant's trunk; a pig's snout
locho (लोचो) - same as *locha*, q.v.
locho (लोचो) - longer on one side or part than another (used in form *lochogeya* or *lochowakana*)
locho-mocho - not properly proportioned, longer on one side than another, e.g. a bed, a table, a field (a jingle of *locho*)
lochomi (लोचोमि) - sometimes used for *baba enga*, q.v.; and sometimes used for *gōwa bonga*, q.v.; in the pl. - cattle (considered as the offspring of *go-mata* or *gōwa bonga*) (from Hindi "Lakshmi", the Hindu goddess of wealth)
lochomi din - the day dedicated to the Hindu goddess, Lakshmi, Thursday. It is believed that a girl should not leave her home to go to be married on that day (apparently lest the goddess also transfer the wealth of the girl's family to the new house to which she is going) (the commonly used word for Thursday is *gurbar*)
lodob (leka) (लोदोब) - of a plant, bush, etc., to grow fully, giving leaves in profusion (also *lidab-lodob*)
lodob-lodob - same as *lodob(leka)*
lodo-lodo (लोदो–लोदो) - of people or animals, together in a large group
lodom (लोदोम) - a level place on the top of a hill
loe: (लोए) - the male organ, penis (*mage kaji*)
loge: (लोगे) - of a part of something, to hang loose or bulge over to one side (used e.g. of a side of a leaf-cup hanging over allowing the contents to fall out, or of the head of a baby drooped over to one side, or of a part of a bundle bulging over to one side)
logo-logo (लोगो–लोगो) - to make an opening e.g. in one's clothes, a rice bale, a leaf *poṛom*, exposing some inner surface; pass - to have an opening exposing some inner surface
logo-pogo (लोगो–पोगो) - to swell up, e.g. burnt skin, a sore, a wound
logor-logor (लोगोर–लोगोर) - to murmur
logor-pogor (लोगोर–पोगोर) -same as *logo-pogo*, q.v. (also *lugur-pugur*)
loka (लोका) - to bite into with wide open mouth, e.g. of a dog or tiger (used of men when scolding or ridiculing)
lokab (लोकब) - to fall, topple over (of people, animals)
loke (लोकै) - lame; to limp
loke-loke - to limp along (usually used with *-te* and verb *sen*)
lokin (लोकिन) ***mā*** - same as *mā lokin*, q.v.
lola (लोला) ***ā*** - to turn up the lips when about to cry
lolo (लोलो) - hot; to make hot; to feel hot (Les. 26); of one's spirit, to be hot with anger; of a spirit (*bonga*), to cause someone so have a high fever (see *umbae*)
lolo dipli - a time of the day or part of the year when it is especially hot

lolo -golgol - to spoil by overheating e.g. milk (see *golgol*)
lolo manḍi - freshly cooked (and therefore hot) rice, also called *roka manḍi* (as distinct from *basi manḍi* or *da: manḍi*)
lolo umbae - extreme (steaming) heat
lolonga (लोलोंगा) ***ā*** - to hold one's mouth partly open with the lower lip protruding, e.g. when pouting
lom-lom (लोम–लोम) - of a beard, to be long and bushy (used esp. in stories, sometimes used in joking)
lōmpo (लोंम्पो) - of paddy stalks, to fall over before the grain is properly formed because too top-heavy (due sometimes to putting too much fertilizer)
londor-pondor (लोंदोर–पोंदोर) - to deceive (used esp. of deceiving by words. The term *londor-pondor lekan hō* would mean a person who so deceives. It could also be used of one who tarries overlong idly chatting at some place where rice-beer is being served to guests)
longoḍ (लोंगोड्) - of a baby, to suck the mother's milk; of a person, to drink very slowly; of one smoking, to smoke very slowly
longoḍ-longoḍ - the same of a continued action
longō-longō (लोंगों–लोंगों) - to roam about at leisure
longor (लोंगोर) - rice fields in a ravine or valley
longor-longor - following the course of low-lying rice fields
lonjor (लोंजोर) - of things such as straw, sheaves of paddy, which are piled up, for those on top to slip (slide) down the side
lonka (लोंका) - Sri Lanka; a great distance
lōpa: (लों'प) - a small hollow or cavity e.g. in a wall or under a stone (such that a bird could go for shelter)
lopoṅ (लोपोङ) - to reduce to dust, to pulverize; of a path, to be thick with dust, e.g. from many people walking on it
loponjor (लोपोंजोर) - a clearance in a jungle (a level opening where fields can be made between two hills)
lopoṭa (लोपोटा) - a heavily wooded area where water also springs up, esp. inside the jungle, but could be near a village, e.g. in the *desauli*
lopoyoṅ (लोपोयोङ) - long-limbed and strong
lopso (लोपसो) ***buru*** - a hill a few miles west of Kharsawan village
lōr (लों'र) - a ravine cut out by running waters
lōr gaṛa - a stream running through a ravine
lōr longor - a collective noun for low hollowed-out terrain
lōr-sokowa - a collective noun for ravines and valleys
lorba (लोरबा) ***ā*** - of the lips, esp. the upper one, to be swollen out, e.g after a wasp's bite or as a permanent feature
lorka (लोरका) ***ā*** - to hold the lips slightly extended, e.g. of one about to cry, of one pouting, or of one in deep gloom (e.g. because hungry)
lor-lor (लोर–लोर) ***ā*** - same as *lorka ā*
loṛo (लोंड़ो) - to lie in wait for; to spy on
loṛo-tangi - to lie in wait for
loṛo-boṛo (लोंड़ो–बोंड़ो) - to speak in an almost unintellible way (more common than this would be *laṛor-baṛor*, q.v.)
lose: (लोसे) - to buckle at the knees and fall

losib (लोसिब) - good fortune, good luck (also *nosib*)

loskān, losokān (लोसकान, लोसोकान) - harm, damage; to harm, to damage (also *noskān, nosokān*)

losoḍ (लोसोड्) - thick wet mud; to spattter or cover with wet mud; by ploughing to make fields into soft liquidy mud for transplating (compare *jobe, ḍobe*)

****losoḍ-topa*** - to cover with wet mud

losoe-losoe (लोसोए–लोसोए) - the sound made by leaves being strongly shaken on a branch (either while still on a tree, or after having been cut from the tree being shaken by someone e.g. in merriment)

losoke: (लोसोके) - to buckle at the knees and fall (also *lose:*)

losom (लोसोम) - chilly dampness; to feel the same; to be damp (e.g. a wall), to be affected by frost, (e.g. leaves)

****losom hasu*** - a malarial condition brought on by dampness and coldness

****losom-losomkore*** - at times of chilly dampness (e.g. in the early morning due to dew)

****losom pit*** - same as *losom hasu*

loso-poso (लोसो–पोसो) - loose, e.g. of rice bundles not tightly tied; of one's body, flabby)

lōṭ, lōṭo (लो'ट, लो'टो) - a note (currency)

lōṭ, lōṭo (लो'ट, लो'टो) - straw in long sheaves after threshing; to make into the same

loṭa (लोटा) - to stick to (of something which can be washed off such as mud, blood, bird droppings, etc.)

loṭa (लोटा) ***dosora*** - the *dosora* feast held yearly in the village Lota

loṭoe: (लोटोए) - a sprain, pass. - to suffer a sprain

loṭori (लोटोरि) - a lottery

****loṭori paṛa*** - a lottery held at a *sim paṛa* (to induce more people to attend the one who runs the cock-fight puts up a cock along with some other prize, such as a cloth, for anyone who can defeat his cock)

lowa (लोवा) ***bā*** - a plant about 2 ft. high whose deep coloured leaves give off a pleasant odour, prob. Ocimum basilicum, L ., Labiatae, B.106/16, H.106/1/2, (This is called *ḍimbu bā* (q.v.) in the Sonua area)

lowa (लोवा) ***daru*** - a fig tree, Ficus glomerata, Roxb., Moraceae, B.125/9, H.125/8/24

lowaḍ (लोवड्) - to soak in water in order to soften, e.g. leaves; to add water e.g. to some powder, mud, etc. to make a paste

lowagasi: (लोवागसिः) ***daru*** - a tree much like the *bēl* tree, but with less tasty fruit, see *bēl daru*

lowam (लोवम) - to dissolve completely in water

loyo (लोयो) ***porob*** - the *guri: porob* (q.v) of the *mage* feast

****loyo guri:*** - the same as *loyo porob*

loyoṅ (लोयोङ) ***biṅ*** - a harmless grass snake

****loyoṅ koṇḍoṅ biṅ*** - another name for *loyoṅ biṅ*

****loyoṅ uḍ*** - a kind of mushroom

lū (लू) - to ladle (more common near Chaibasa is *bura:*)

luba: (लुब) - to allure, entice, win over by flattery or by some gift, etc. (also *labu:*)

lucha (लुचा) - gluttonous, e.g. *lucha-lekan hō*, 'a glutton'

luḍ (लुड्) - to have something protruding out of e.g. a bundle; to have a painful protruding of a vein of the anus as in haemorrhoids (*sambe hasu*)

****luḍ-meḍ*** - to have one's eye or eyes bulging out (of one with a physical defect, or used in scolding of one who stares with big eyes, see also *leṇḍeke: meḍ*)

luḍka (लुड्का) - to bulge out (e.g. for one part of a rice bale to bulge out); the scrotum of goats and smaller animals

ludu-ludu(tan) (लुदु–लुदु) - in a group or flock, e.g. of men or birds, esp. as seen from a distance; giving off a deep rumbling sound, e.g. of thunder clouds (for this *lidi-lidi* is also used)

****mi ludu-ludu*** - of men or animals, moving together in a group (with verbs of motion. For a static group *mi guṭi* would be used.)

ludum(leka) (लुदुम) - of an animal, e.g. a bear, to have long thick hair on its body

****ludum-ludum*** - same as *ludum(leka)*

luduri (लुदुरि) ***bat*** - a disease in which the body is swollen by fluids, dropsy

luga (लुगा) - a bird's nest (cf. also *tuka, busu:*; of a bird, to make a nest

lugam (लुगम) - an alternate, less common form of *lungam*, silkworm

lugum-lugum(tan) (लुगुम–लुगुम) - to eat with a side motion of the jaws, e.g. of one eating pan, of someone without teeth (with verb *jom*, etc.)

lugur-lugur (लुगुर–लुगुर) - the sucking action of a baby drinking the mother's milk

lugur-pugur (लुगुर–पुगुर) - to swell up, e.g. of burnt skin, a sore, a wound, (more common is ***logo-pogo***)

lujur (लुजुर) - to shake, of the flabby flesh of a fat person running, or of fat cattle; of muddy soil (this last as in *ligir*)

lujur-lugur(tan) - same as *lujur* of a continued or repeated action (with verb *nir*, etc.)

lūka (लूका) - a protruding tumour on the body; a similar formation on a tree

luki (लुकि) - a cooking vessle of brass or copper

luki: (लुकिः) - to bend, e.g. an arm, the leg, a finger; of a plant, e.g. a corn-stalk, to be so broken that the upper part bends over

lukin (लुकिन) ***mā*** - same as *mā lukin*, q.v.

lukui: (लुकुइः) - to bend (same as *luki:*, q.v.)

****lukui:-lukui:*** - of old people walking along, bent at the knees

luku (लुकु) ***buru*** - a hill mentioned in some prayers (There is a *lukuḍ buru* in N. Singhbhum)

Luku-hām, Luku-buṛi (लुकु–हा'म लुकु– बुडि) - names given in some stories to the first man and woman (see also *Luṭukum haṛam, Luṭukum buṛi*)

lukur-pukur (लुकुर–पुकुर) - to quake with fear

lukuṛu-pukuṛu (लुकुड़ु–पुकुड़ु) - mussed up, e.g. of clothes not ironed or properly straightened

lūlū (लूलू) - a swelling e.g. on the skin or head, caused by a blow

lulu-lulu(tan) (लुलु–लुलु) - huddled up shivering and letting out low moans due to extreme cold (with verb *rabaṅ*, etc.)

lulum-turu (लुलुम–तुरु) - of a chicken, to stand silently, head bent low, wings tucked in, e.g. because of sickness or cold; of a man, to stand in a way resembling this

lulu-puchu(tan) (लुलु–पुचु) - same as *lulu-lulu(tan)*; figur. - to be scared stiff, e.g. *(borote) lulu-puchu-chaba-*

yanae:, He was completely scared stiff

lum (लुम) - to make wet, pass. -to become wet

****lum-chaba*** - to make completely wet; pass. - to become completely wet, to get drenched

lumaṅ (लुमङ) - a silkworm (more often the form *lungam* is used)

lumḍūr (लुमड्डूर) - swollen, esp. of the lips; can also refer to a piles-like swelling

lūmur (लूमुर) - a place in a thick jungle where light does not penetrate well and where one tends to feel fear

lumur-lumur (लुमुर–लुमुर) - quick repeated twitching of protruding lips, esp of a muskrat; of a muskrat, to so twitch; of a man, to twitch his lips in a like way; figur. of a greedy person we can say *āe: lumur-lumuro:tana*

lunḍa (लुडा) - to spread out using a cloth e.g. diluted cow-dung (cf. *jalom*, to spread with the hand)

****lunḍa-guri:*** - to spread diluted cow-dung on the walls and floor of a house using a cloth and on the courtyard using a broom

lunḍi: (लुडि) - a ladle (when seen in a dream this can represent a snake, esp. a cobra whose head when extended appears much like a ladle); when used in prayers in the expresion *nama chaṭu nama lunḍi:* in contexts where the expression *nama chaṭu* is used to refer to an egg, *name lunḍi:* is used in parallel with the same meaning

****mi lunḍi:*** - a ladleful; one ladle

****lunḍi: bonga*** - the 'ladle' spirit, used in jest in expressions such as *lundi: bonga hatirletana*, ' the ladle spirit is afflicting us', i.e. we are hungry

****lunḍi: suku*** - an inedible *suku* (gourd) from which ladles are made

lunḍiń (लुडिञ) - to gouge out e.g. an eye

****lunḍiń-ō:l*** - same as *lunḍiń*

lunḍukuḍ (लुंडुकुड) ***meḍ*** - big round eyes; to stare fixedly with big round eyes, e.g. of a buffalo

lunḍu-lunḍū:ge (लुंडु–लुंड्गे) - to stare with big round eyes (with verb *meḍ*, etc.)

lungam (लुंगम) - a silkworm; a cocoon; (form *lumaṅ* also used)

****lungam badi*** - a strip of silkworm cocoon (used to tie an arrow-head to the shaft)

****lungam chidu*** - a silkworm

****lungam daru*** - any tree used for silkworm cultivation

****lungam jarom*** - a silkworm egg

****lungam jom baduri*** - a medium sized flying fox

****lungam kuli*** - a leaf envelop (*kuli*, q.v.) in which silkworm eggs are placed and then fastened on (*ṭipan*) to a tree

****lungam puki*** - a cocoon after the silkworm has emerged

****lungam ṭunki*** - a four-cornered basket (*ṭunki*) made esp. for silkworms (smaller than a *baba-her ṭunki*)

lungū (लुंगू) - cloudy; to become cloudy (transitive in form, e.g. *lungūitanae:*, 'it is becoming cloudy', past tense - *lungūkeḍae:*, *lungūtaḍae:*, etc.)

lunka (लुका) ***tī*** - a hand bent back in an unnatural position by a sprain or break (also *linka, lunki tī*)

lunki (लुकि) - of a piece of iron, to be bent; of the hand, to be bent back at the wrist in an unnatural position by a sprain or break

****lunki tī*** - same as *lunka tī*

lunṭi, lunuṭi (लुटिए लुनुटि) - the lips (usually preceded by *ā*)

lunuki: (लुनुकि) - same as *lunukui:*, q.v. (verbal noun of *luki:*)

lunukui: (लुनुकुइ) - the bent of the knee, elbow, ankle, etc. (verbal noun of *lukui:*)

lupae (लुपाए) - of the colour of birds or chickens, a brown red

lupu: (लुपु) - powder, finely pulverized grain

****lupu: ā:*** - a hoary herb with clusters of tiny white flowers, Aerua lanata, Juss., Amarantaceae, B.108/2 H.108/7/2

****lupu: bumburi*** - a measles type disease with a very fine rash

****lupu: diyaṅ*** - rice beer made from chaff

****lupu: dumbu*** - same as *lupu: tasaḍ*

****lupu:(lekan) pusuri*** - heat rash

****lupu: mui:*** - the smallest kind of ant

****lupu: tasaḍ*** - a slender grass with long, very narrow, short-branched panicles, Sporobolus diander, Beauv., Gramineae, B. 139/45, H. 139/26/1. Since the stem of this is used for making brooms, this is sometimes also referred to as *jono: tasaḍ*

lupu-lupu(tan) (लुपु–लुपु) - of very young or sick or exhausted birds, to flutter the wings flying low for a short distance only (same as *lapa-lupu*)

lupuṅ (लुपुङ) - the colour of the fruit of the *lupuṅ* tree. i.e. reddish with some yellow

lupuṅ (लुपुङ) ***daru*** - a tree, the Beleric Myrobolan, Terminalia belerica, Roxb., Combretaceae, B.62/9, H.62/1/2

lurlur (लुरलुर) - of the wind, to blow the flame of a fire out to one side in an open firepleace, so that the flam does not rice properly. We can say *sengel lurluro:tana*.

luṛu-luṛu (लुड़ु–लुड़ु) - a word descriptive of the chant made by women as they throw grains of chaul upon a newly married couple after they have applied sindur and *sasaṅ-sunum* on one another. (this custom is not followed everywhere)

luṛu-luṛu (लुड़ु–लुड़ु) - to shiver with cold (used near Noamundi)

lusa (लुसा) - the scrotum (esp. of goats and smaller animals)

luṭi (लुटि) - lips (same as *lunṭi*, q.v.)

luṭi (लुटि) - a tiny mosquito

luṭi: (लुटि:) - to roll back the eyelid (*meḍ luṭi:*); to roll down the lower lip (*ā luṭi:*); to roll back the outer surface of certain plants in order to make rope from the central part; to pull the stem (*kamākom*) from a leaf (as is done with certain leaves in order to make leaf cups)

Luṭkum (लुटकुम) - see *Luṭukum*

luṭu (लुटु) - a blister

luṭub (leka) (लुटुब) - of small herbs, etc., to grow profusely (also *laṭu:-laṭu:*)

lutui (लुतुइ) ***sigiḍ*** - a kind of slate which can be easily cut, whitish in colour

Luṭukum (लुटकुम) ***hām, Luṭukum buri*** - the names given by some Hos and by the Mundas to the first man and woman. (See *Luku hām* and *Luku buri*)

luṭu:-luṭu: (लुटु:–लुटु:) - to reduce to small pieces by pounding

lutur (लुतुर) - ear; to turn an ear to ; to listen

****lutur kali*** - deaf

****lutur-opa*** - the indentation behind the ear lobe

luṭur (लुटुर) - to dampen, moisture, wet down

M

-ma (मा) - an enclitic, much like *do*, often implying some contrast (in expression *jeṭema jargi*, it means *jeṭereyō jargireyō*, 'rain or shine'

mā (मां) - day (when enumerating 3 or more days); last year

****mā-man*** - some years back

ma: (म) - to cut, slash, chop with a swinging motion, e.g. a tree with an axe

****ma:-ādu*** - to cut down

****ma:-apā*** - to cut a hole in an embankment so that water can pass through

****ma:-atom*** - to cut and remove

****ma:-baṇḍi:*** - to cut off e.g. the head of a goat

****ma:-biyur*** - to cut around e.g. the edges of an embankment with a kudali

****ma:-chongam*** - to so cut as to leave a thin sharp stump

****ma:-dabi*** - when cutting e.g. a branch with an axe, to make a cut (not through) such that the branch is weakened and may break off with a heavy wind; to occasion a new growth, e.g. a *sum* or *opaḍ* in a section of a tree by cutting that part of a tree

****ma:-etol*** - to make a gesture as though about to cut or slash with a swinging motion, e.g. of an axe

****ma:-goe:*** - to kill with a swinging motion of some weapon

****ma:-gur*** - to cut down e.g. a tree, making it fall

****ma:-hulsub*** - to cut the branches of a low bush causing a proliferation of new branches in all directions (with *pudaḍ* or some such word as object)

****ma:-iyu:*** - to cut down, making fall from a height, e.g. branches from a tree

****ma:-kaṭa*** - to cut off the branches of a tree, leaving only the trunk

****ma:-langaṛa*** - to make lame by cutting or slashing

****ma:-nam*** - to search for or find with an action as described under *ma:*, e.g. worms by cutting the earth with a kudali

****ma:-nam chalu:-nam bongako*** - protective beneficial spirits believed to have revealed themselves from the earliest times when the Hos cleared the jungles and made fields. These sometimes afflict harm on those who do not make proper offerings to them or who dishonour them, but they protect their devotees. Distinct from these are malign spirits, *har-eṛa: bongako*, q.v.

****ma:-oḍ*** - to cut through with a swinging motion (e.g. the neck of a goat being sacrificed or a tree; to fell a tree)

****ma:-ō:l*** - to cut and carry out

****ma: paṛa-paṛi*** - to cut into separate sections e.g. game gotten in a hunt

****ma:-parlanga*** - to cut into making a deep open gash (much like *haḍ-lapar*, but deeper)

****ma:-rapuḍ*** - to break by cutting or slashing

****ma:-rau*** - to break open (e.g. an embankment) with a swinging motion (e.g. of a kudali)

****ma:-sagen*** - to cut causing new offshoots to come out

****ma:-sarla:*** - to cut causing shavings

****ma: soṛa*** - with an axe to trim around a felled tree to make it more manageable in size and shape

****ma:-ṭapa*** - to partially cut a branch so that it hangs loose (e.g. during silkworm cultivation); to partially trim down a piece of wood to be brought home for making a plough, e.g. to reduce the weight to be carried

****ma:-uṭaw*** - to cut and lift (used in term *hasa ma:-uṭaw*, see *hasa-uṭaw*)

mā (मां) - mother

****mā buru*** - sometimes used for the more common form *mā buru*, q.v.

****mā lukin*** - a name sometimes given to the *baba enga*, q.v. The form *lukin mā* or *lokin mā* is also used, (This may be related to Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth. In Ho the term *lochomi* is also used, but in reference to cattle)

mā buru (मां बुरु) - a spirit often associated with *Desauli* in sacrificial prayers

macha (मचा) - a raised platform (Hindi - machan); to make or use as a machan

machakūmba (मचाकूम्बा) - the name of a place in *buta buru* (perhaps there once was a machan or the appearance of a machan in a karam {*kūmba*} tree)

macha-muchu (मचा–मुचु) - used in the expression *macha-muchu ātenko* to describe the mouth of spirits (prob. connoting 'pointed')

machi (मचि) - edge, border, esp. used of the place where the rope of a net is joined to the supporting bamboo. In prayers, etc., used as a poetic parallel with *kuṭi*, 'edge'

****machi daṇḍa:*** - same as *jalom kaṭa*, q.v.

machila (मचिला) ***gaṇḍu*** - a stool with rope seat (cf. *daru gaṇḍu*, a wooden stool)

machis (मचिस) - matches (for starting a fire, from English)

****machis-kaṛi*** - a match stick

maḍ (मड्) - bamboo

****maḍ ā:*** - a herb with long thin leaves found in damp places, prob. Polygonum barbatum, L., Polygonaceae, B.111/3, H.111/1/9

****maḍ bura*** - shavings formed by scraping off bamboos (as Mahalis do when making baskets)

****maḍ chari:*** - a *chari:* (pin for sewing leaves together) made of bamboo (cf. also *gangai chari:*)

****maḍ chatom*** - a bamboo umbrella (see also *lija: chatom*)

****maḍ daṇḍa:*** - a stick (e.g. for herding cattle) made of bamboo

****maḍ mail*** - arrow shafts made of branches of *buru maḍ*

****maḍ sae haku*** - same as *maḍ sakam haku*, q.v.

****maḍ sakam ā:*** - a diffusely branched, rooting or ascending herb with slender leaves and small blue or violet flowers, Aneilema nudiflorum, Br., Commelinaceae, H.143/2/4, B.143/1 (This looks like bamboo leaves, hence the name)

****maḍ sakam haku*** - a flat thin fish resembling a bamboo blade

****maḍ ṭonga:*** - a hollow piece of jungle bamboo, usually from one joint to the next, used for storing birdlime; also used to blow through in fanning a fire

****maḍ ṭonga: oe*** - the Grey Hornbill (a bird), prob. so called because of the casque on the beak (resembling a *maḍ ṭonga:*). This

bird is also called *chere diuri*

-māḍ (मांड) - verbal affix - before (Lesson 27)

māḍed (मांदेड) - a bull having a large hump on the neck

maḍkam (मड़कम) ***daru*** - the mahua tree. Bassia latifolia, Roxb., Sapotaceae, B.84/1, H.84/2/1. The fruit of this is called *ḍola*

mage (मगे) - the feast observed in each village after the harvest work is finished; obscene language used then; to use obscene language

****mage-giyu:*** -to cause shame to someone by using obscene language

****mage kaji*** - obscene language such as is spoken during the *mage* feast

****mage moroe:*** - the second day after the main day of the *mage* feast (this day is also called *har mage*)

mageya (मगेया) - a spirit found esp. in the jungle and often troublesome to hunters (see also *bagiya bonga*) (*mageya* spirits are servant spirits to (or at least lower in rank to) the more important spirits of the hunt. They are usually found many together so the word is usually found in the plural)

****mageya putam*** - an alternate name (used only in certain villages) for the *chendo putam* (a dove)

****mageya sim*** - the small black chicken stoned on the day of the *mage* sacrifice

magor-magor (मगोर–मगोर) - a loud shrill noise made by cats

magura (मगुरा) ***haku*** - a fish 4-5 inches long and full bodies, tasty to eat, a cat fish

mai (मइ) - a young girl (used esp. when addressing a young girl)

mai(te) (मइ) - slowly

****mai-mai(te)*** - slowly

mail (मइल) - a tall grass, the stems of which are used for shafts of arrows; an arrow shaft; to employ as or to fashion into an arrow shaft; to fix a shaft on to an arrowhead

****mail owa:*** - a house with the roof sloping on two sides only (compare *kupi owa:* and *chatom owa:*)

Mailgiri (मइलगिरि) - used in prayers to refer to a hill, presumably the Nilgiri hills (the form *Nilgiri* is also sometimes used in Ho prayers)

main (मइन) - of clothes, to be of fine material

main (मइन) - respect; praise

****main-manaraṅ*** - praise

mājāl (मांजांल) - a casting net (also called *hurla jalom*)

maji (मजि) - a bed bug

maji, maji hon (मजि. मजि होन) - a Santal

mājon (मांजोन) - a money lender; a merchant

makaṛi (मकाड़ि) - an ornament worn in the upper part of the ear

mākuṛu (मांकुड़ु) - poetic parallel of *gau*, a member of a cow-herding community (used in prayers, etc.); sometimes used for those who carry water for others in town

māl (मांल) - goods, cargo (Hindi)

****māl diri*** - iron ore (also called *bicha diri*)

****mal gaṛi*** - a goods train

mala (मला) - a member of a fisherman caste

mala-meḍ (मला–मेड़) - to look from one thing to another to see what one will choose, buy, etc. (connotes pleasure with the objects seen)

malan (मलन) - a kind of bean growing on a bush

****malan chidu*** - a variety of caterpillar prob. same as *mār chidu*, q,v, (used in prayers as poetic parallel of *dubi chidu*)

****malan uru*** - a black tree beetle

malchi (मलचि) - a chilli (an alternate form of *marchi*, q.v.)

****malchi ā:*** - same as *marchi ā:*, q.v.

****malchi dumbu*** - same as *marchi dumbu*, q.v.

malge: (मलगेः) - to be satisfied, to have enough of something, e.g. eating, drinking, playing (usually used as a verbal affix, but when the action is clear sometimes used alone); in a shooting contest, to topple over, e.g. a bird

malgujari (मलगुजारि) - tax, rent

mali (मलि) - used in prayers referring to a chicken in phrase *dubi ankai* (q.v.) *mali keṭo sim*, meaning uncertain (E.M. gives: *mali*, adj. with *sim*, a fowl of many mixed colours)

mali (मलि) ***bā*** - a white sweet-smelling flower, found in abundance, prob. Jasminum sambac, Ait, Oleaceae, B.87/4, H.87/1/1 (see also *atal bā*)

māli (मांलि) - a member of the Mahali community

māli (मांलि) ***bonga*** - the wife of *ā: bonga*, a spirit of the jungles

mam, mama (मम, ममा) - baby talk for *manḍi*

mamaraṅ (ममरङ) - pride; proud; to become proud

mamu (ममु) - brother of mother (used when addressing, otherwise *kuma* is usually used)

mān (मांन) - respect

****mān-dān*** - respect

****mān-manatiń*** - respect; to respect

****mān-mapān*** - a generic term for respect including mutual respect

-māṅ (मांङ) - a verbal affix meaning 'before' (also *māḍ*) (Les. 27)

mana (मना) - to forbid; *manākan* - forbidden

manal (मनल) - a bean (also *malan*, q.v.)

****manal bā*** - the flower of the *manal* plant; figur. - something of inconsequential value. Used in negative with the idea of not considering something to be of even trivial importance; to not be at all bothered or concerned about something

manaraṅ (मनारङ) - greatness, glory (verbal noun of *maraṅ*)

manatiń (मनातिञ) - to obey; to observe (e.g. a feast); to respect; obedience, respect

****manatiń-uju:*** - to obey or observe from some time in the past until the present

manchi (मनचि) - same as *munchi*, q.v.

manchui: (मनचुइः) - same as *manchuri:*

manchuri: (मनचुरिः) - very small, e.g. a fraction of an inch

manda (मंदा) - a head cold; to get a head cold

manḍa (मंडा) - a footprint; to make a footprint; to take a step

mandal (मंदल) - a custard apple; (also *ḍambau*, q.v.)

manḍal (मंडल) ***sakam*** - a leaf of the *siń ā:* tree or sometimes used of a *rūṅ* climber, folded and pinned with a *chari:*, on which *punji* is put when offerings are made to *maraṅ bonga* and sometimes to *Siṅbonga* (these are sometimes made three-cornered)

mandali (मदालि) - a capsule, worn e.g. around the neck or an arm, in which medicine is kept

mandara-munduru (मदारा–मुंदुरु) - to be unsteady in one's gait and speech due to slight intoxication

manḍi (मन्डि) - cooked rice; to prepare a rice meal

****manḍi chaṭu*** - the earthen pot used for cooking the family meal. This pot is treated with special respect; it is usually washed within the house lest it be defiled by unworthy eyes falling upon it; on certain feasts those who can afford to do so retire the old *manḍi chaṭu* and bring in a new one (cf. also the next two items)

****miyaḍ manḍi chaṭuite jom*** - to eat a meal prepared in a common pot; to share a common meal

****miyaḍ manḍi-chaṭurenko*** - all those descended from a common ancestor (from people who once ate from the same pot). This is reckoned as far back as people can remember, e.g. 4 or 5 generations. All these may enter one another's *adiń*, and should anyone of these die, all the others must remove from service the *manḍi chaṭu* then in use

****manḍi chaṭu epeṛa:*** - to mutually throw out the *manḍi chaṭu* e.g. on the death of a member of any family belonging to *miyaḍ manḍi chaṭurenko* (see above)

****manḍi chaṭu epeṛa:ko*** - those who are so related that they mutually throw out the *manḍi chaṭu* when a member of the family dies

****manḍi chaṭu tanga*** - to cook separately (used esp in reference to people, e.g. married brothers, who previously lived in a joint family with a common *manḍi chaṭu*, dividing and setting up separate kitchens and normally also dividing their lands)

****manḍi da:*** - water in which rice has been cooked (same as *duṇḍu: da:*), to treat with rice water, e.g. a thread in order to make it stronger

****manḍi-manḍi utu-utu inuń*** - to play a game of preparing the family meal (using dry mud, etc.) as is done by little girls

****mānḍini:*** - a cook

****mānḍi owa:*** - the house where the family meal is cooked

****manḍi tī*** - the right hand (more commonly called *jōm tī* or *etom tī*)

****manḍi utu*** - rice and curry, a meal, to prepare a meal

mandir (मंदिर) - a temple

manḍoko (मंडोको) ***owa:*** - a small enclosure like the *churui* in appearance made for religious purposes far from the village

manḍowa (मडोवा) - a small room in a house

mane (मने) - meaning

mangal (मंगल) - verbal affix - connotes to defile, disgrace, disrespect

mangaw (मंगव) - to send for or to arrange to get through some outside agency, e.g. new seeds or the like

mani (मनि) ***ā:*** - the mustard plant, a plant cultivated for the oilseeds and for the tender leaves which are sometimes eaten, Brassica napus, var. dichotoma, Prain (Sinapis dichotoma, Roxb.), Cruciferae, B.10/6, H.10/1/2

****mani jaṅ*** - mustard seed (Hos sometimes scatter or sow (*her*) these in order to drive away certain evil spirits, also some tie them on a string around the neck

or arm for the same purpose)

****mani janum*** - same as *gaṇḍu janum*, q.v.

****mani sunum*** - mustard oil

manka-monko (मंका–मोंको) - of the vision of one who is partially intoxicated, to be somewhat blurred so that he walks unsteadily, etc.

manki (मनकि) - the headman of a confederation of villages, each of which has a headman called the *munḍa*

man-man (मन–मन) - very small, e.g. of fruit, potatoes

manmi (मनमि) - a man, mankind (in prayers in phrase *hō jī manmi jī*)

mansīk, mansīki (मनसीक, मनसीकि) - a promise to sacrifice as a pledge of which sindur is dabbed on the wall (see *agom, tapan*); to make such a promise

manwa (मनवा) - human being; man; mankind

māp (माप) - to forgive; forgiveness

mapa: (मप) - very big (used as an adjective to refer to a particular variety of horses)

māparaṅ (मापारङ) - very big (see *maraṅ*)

mapa:-tupuń (मप:–तुपुञ) - a battle; to fight a battle (recip. of *ma:* and *tuń*)

mar (मर) - an interjection urging someone to some action

****mara*** - same as *mar* (*mar* + *a*)

****marāi:*** - same as *mar*

****maramar*** - same as *mar*

****mar chiya*** - much like *mar* but implies more of a challenge

****marga*** - same as *mar*, said in respect (cf. *-ga*)

****marto*** - same as *mar chiya*

mār (मार) - a carrying pole

****mār daṇḍa:*** - same as *mār*

mār (मार) - same as *māra*, q.v.

māra (मारा) - a cowherder (a term used in prayers and in the term *gau māra*, q.v.)

mara: (मर:) - a peacock

****mara: kaṭa uḍ*** - a small edible mushroom which comes out in large numbers on embankments during the rainy season, but which is not eaten until the *hero:* feast has been observed (also called *gitil uḍ*)

****mara: pinchi*** - a cluster of peacock feathers tied together

maraṅ (मरङ) - big, great; to become big; to grow

****maraṅ ā*** - to scold (implies a certain intimacy, e.g. a parent to a child) (can be used as a verb with a dir. animate obj., or can be used with a *-te* affix and the verb *kaji*, e.g. *jāi:yō maraṅ āte kako kajiyakowa*, 'No one will scold them'

****maraṅ āṛa*** - silkworm cultivation of the later yearly cycle (from about late Aug. until Nov.) when the silkworm remains in the cocoon and forms a fuller cocoon (cf. *dūṛiya āṛa* for the earlier cycle)

****maraṅ āṛi*** - a hill/mountain (said jokingly)

****maraṅ bonga*** - one of the more prominent spirits, also called *duku disum maraṅ bonga*, q.v.

****maraṅ dānchu:*** - the Racket-tailed Drongo (a bird, so called in some places, see also *buru dānchu:*)

****maraṅ era*** - the first wife of a man who has more than one wife (also referred to as *ayer era*)

****maraṅ ere*** - the Goldenbacked Woodpecker

****maraṅ hasu*** - smallpox (also called *maraṅ marī*)

maraṅ hō - a big (important) man; an older brother (*bau*); an elephant

maraṅ itika - a large climber of the damper forests with dull purple flowers and winged pods. These have abundant irritating bristles. Mucuna imbricata, DC., Papilionaceae, H.53/47/1, B.53/78, (also called *ra: itika*, q.v.)

maraṅ kāyur - a larger variety of the *kāyur* (q.v.) shrub

maraṅ kikir - the Pied Kingfisher (a bird)

maraṅ kuda daru - the *kuda daru*, q.v., when distinguished from the *gaṛa kuda*

maraṅ mari - smallpox

maraṅ puru - a herb also called *sowan puru*, q.v.

maraṅ rali - a bush resembling the *rali* creeper (see *rali rēḍ*). This has medicinal usages

maraṅ roṭokoḍ - a shrub in appearance like the *roṭokoḍ janum* but with white flowers, prob. Solanum torvum, Swartz., Solanaceae, B.97/17, H.97/5/8

maraṅ sangar - a hunt conducted by two or three hundred people from many different villages and continuing for many days (see *huriṅ sangar*)

maraṅ sayeḍ - a sigh of relief

maraṅ te: oe - a name given by some to the Large Grey Babbler, for which other give *honōyaḍ oe*

maraṅ tempa ā: - a large variety of *tempa ā:*, q.v., prob. Corchorus acutangulus, Lam., Tiliaceae, B.28/1, H.28/3/5

maraṅ uṭu - see *uṭu*

marchi (मर्चि) - a chilli, an underbush with small purple flowers, cultivated, Capsicum annuum, var. nigra, Prain, Solanaceae, B.97/2, H.97/4/1 (note expression used in a story:- *marchi matalekae: hapanumakana*, 'She has developed into a young woman as a chilli ripens' (prob. refers to smooth glossy appearance and rich full colour)

marchi ā: - a small erect herb (not the chilli bush) with edible leaves, E.M. and B. give Vinca pusilla, Murr., Apocynaceae, B.89/15, H.89/6/1

marchi dumbu - same as *marchi ā:*

mār (मार) ***chidu*** - an insect which makes a long crying sound in the hot season (Santali *maraṛ tejo* suggests that this is named after the Indian Coral tree, called *marāṛ* or *maraṛ* in Santali. *Malan chidu* is probably an alternate name for this caterpillar called *malaṛa/malāṛā/marāṛā tiju* in Mundari)

margaḍ (मरगड्) - of rice beer, to be somewhat tasteless or turned (e.g. by sitting too long in hot sun)

mari (मरि) - smallpox, chickenpox

huriṅ mari - chickenpox

maraṅ mari - smallpox

mari bosonto - a collective noun for smallpox and such diseases (used esp. in prayers)

mari meḍ-muṭa - pockmarked

māriya (मा'रिया) - a broad watercourse, canal

marka (मर्का) - a mark made e.g. on a tree by the forest dept., to make such a mark

marka-biyur - to make a mark around something, e.g. a tree or a line around a hill

markin (मर्किन) - of a fighting cock, one who has been victorious the

previous year; of cloth, plain white cloth made in a mill

marmar (मरमर) - a scorpion

marsal (मरसल) - light; to give off light (also *maskal*)

martom (मरतोम) - of paddy which has been boiled and is spread out for husking, to become excessively dry (so that it will break up when husking)

martul (मरतुल) - a sledge hammer

maru (मरु) - of animals, men (less of women), to be fully grown (the form *marulekani:* sometimes used means much the same as *maraṅlekani:*) (see also *moṛondo*)

maru (मरु) - of dirty goats, sheep, cattle, and sometimes of men, to give off a bad smell (used with the enclitic *-ge* and the verb *sowana*, or in the repeated form)

maru-maru - same as *maru*

masala (मसाला) - a spice, condiment (Hindi - masāla), used sometimes in term *sasaṅ-masala*, q.v., also used as given under *masala gara*

masala ā: - the Coriander herb, the seed of which is used as a condiment, also called *doneya ā:*, q.v.

masala gara - mortar, a mixture of cement, etc. for building purposes

masaṭor, maṣṭor (मसाटोर, मसटोर) - a school teacher (also *maṭasor*)

masin (मसिन) - a machine

maskal, masakal (मसकल, मसाकल) - light,to give off light; to shine (also *marsal*)

maskal-tala - to surround with light

masul (मसुल) - tax; to collect taxes

masul-owa: - a tax collector's office

masultani: - a tax collector

masuri (मसुरि) - a cultivated pulse, a variety of dal; Lens esculenta, Moench., Papilionaceae H.53/15/1, B.53/74

masuri dumbu - a grass or weed which grows in rice fields. Its leaves resemble those of the *masuri* plant

mata (मता) - to ripen; of fruit,etc. ripe; e.g. *mata uli*, a ripe mango; to mature; used in word *hara-mata* or parallel to *hara* with meaning 'to grow to maturity'; of a bamboo, to turn yellow (when ripe); of a wound, to fill up with puss; used sometimes in prayers parallel to *jiu* or in term *hō-mata* meaning 'a living being'; for usage of *mata-no:* see below

mata-bār - of many fruits, etc., to ripen at the same time

mata-jurunguḍ - of a fruit, to be completely turned to a ripe colour, e.g. of a completely yellow mango

mata maḍ -a bamboo which has turned yellow

mata (no:) (मता) - means the same as *pura:no:* , 'rather much', with a verb of going this could mean 'rather quickly' (This is regularly used with the *no:* affix)

mata-mata - rather much

maṭa (मटा) ***ā:*** - a variety of sour or acid herb coming from a shrub, Antidesma diandrum, Roth., Euphorbiaceae, B.29/2, H.29/37/1 (see also *maṭa sura*)

maṭa lupu: - a powder made by drying out the leaves of the *maṭa ā:*

maṭa-sura - the *maṭa ā:* (as referred to in *hero:* prayers, i.e. *maṭa sura, nama maṭa, nama sura*). It is taboo to eat *maṭa ā:* before the *hero:* feast

maṭa sura daru - a bush or small tree, Antidesma ghaesembilla, Gaertn., Euphorbiaceae, B.29/3, H.29/37/4

maṭasor (मटासोर) - a school master
-mate (मते) - an enclitic, same as *-ma*, q.v.
-mateya (मतेया) - an enclitic, same as *-ma*, q.v.
maṭeyar (मटेयर) - used parallel with *gāsi* or in the term *gāsi-maṭeyarko*, a collective noun for those who do menial work (prob. from Hindi mehtar, 'a sweeper')
maṭi (मटि) - over-ripe (used esp. of small fruits (*kuda, tarob*), egg-plants and tomatoes)
maṭi (मटि) - used in prayers in term *maṭi-ganga*, prob. meaning 'soil, earth' (Hindi matti) and the combination meaning 'earth and water'
maṭi (मटि) ***ili*** - rice beer prepared esp. for sacrificial purposes (usually kept in a *maṭiya*, but sometimes in a *tumiń* or a *maṭi kanḍa* (a term used in prayers)
maṭi (मटि) ***kanḍa*** - a *kanḍa* (earthen pot) put aside for certain feasts, also called *jayer kanḍa*
maṭiya (मटिया) - a very small earthen vessel, used for ceremonial pouring of rice-beer and such purposes
maṭiya ara: - of a cock, to be the reddish brown colour of a *maṭiya*
maṭu (मटु) - of a *pāl* (plough-share), to become blunted; of one's tongue, to become coated, e.g. by eating a *kuda* (jamun) fruit
matuḍ (मतुड्) -of the hair, to be matted, thick with dirt
maṭukal (मटुकल) - of the head of a man, to be big (*ḍaḍu bō:* or *maraṅ bō:* is more often used for this)
maukal (मउकल) - the Crow Pheasant (also called ***sengel ṭopo oe***)
maya (मया) - the fermented grains of rice beer or any other brew
goṭa maya - *maya* before straining
saba: maya - *maya* after straining (sometimes *maya* alone is used for this)
maya (मया) - the custard apple tree (so called in the Balandia vicinity; also called *mandal, ḍambau, boṛor*, see *ḍambau*)
mayaṅ (मयङ) - the waist
mayom (मयोम) - blood; pass. - to bleed (N.B. in prayers *gaṛaken mayom* means 'riversful of blood' of sacrificed animals, see *buru*)
mayom gāwa saki - a blood-witness, a martyr
mayom-kirum - blood (a doublet used in sacrificial prayers)
mayom lāi: dul - bloody dysentry
mayom-lum - to make wet with blood
meḍ (मेड्) - eye; to look at; to open the eyes; to be awake; with durative aspect marker *-aka* - to stay awake, to keep the eyes fixed on something; to stare; *meḍre* - see below
meḍ-aḍakan - blind
meḍ-aṅ - to be awake until dawn
meḍ-angara - to be awake all night
meḍ-da: - tears; of the eyes, to water
meḍ-da: joro - to shed tears, weep
meḍ-da: rēḍ - a local name for the herb which is more commonly called *buru mani* or *buru sursu*
meḍ-dūm - of the eyes, to be heavy with sleep (also *dūm-meḍ*, Les. 26)
meḍ-hapa - to fix (still) the eyes (upon something, with *-re*)
meḍ-lyal - eyelashes

meḍ-jom - to see well; to see to one's advantage
meḍ-kā - a condition in which the eye is inflamed and red; conjuntivitis
meḍ-kaṇḍom - eyebrows
meḍ kāṛa - blind; blindness; conjuntivitis
meḍ-luṇḍu-luṇḍu - to stare at with big round eyes
meḍ-maskal - eyesight
meḍ-mocha - face
meḍ-muṭa/muwa - face
meḍ-nenel - sight
meḍ-nojor - to cast a spell by the evil eye; a spell so cast
meḍ-raja - the pupil of the eye
meḍ-rakab - to raise the eyes, to look up
meḍ-ranapiḍ - eyelid
meḍre - before one's eyes; to one's face, e.g. *meḍre kako kajivaireyō*, 'even if they do not tell him to his face' (same as *neleḍ-meḍre*)
meḍ suri - blind
meḍ-uju: - to look at someone coming
mēḍ (मेंड्) - iron
mēḍ ii: - rust
mēḍ kuṇṭu - an iron post; in prayers - to nail down with an iron post
mēḍ sinki - an iron chain; in prayers, to tie with an iron chain
mēj, mēje (मेंज, मेंजे) - a table (Hindi)
mekoe: (मेकोए:) - to gulp down
mēl (मेंल) - concord; to bring about concord (Hindi)
mēl-perēm - mutual concord and love
mela (मेला) - of a house, empty; of cattle, etc. not fully grown, not capable of doing heavy work
mela (मेला) - a fair (Hindi)
mela-mili (मेला-मिलि) - a long vista of level treeless land
mele-gule (मेले-गुले) - of leaves, etc., to have a rich dark green colour; with verb form *bākana*, of flowers, to be growing among such leaves
mele-mele (मेले-मेले) - grains growing very full and close to one another so as to give the impression of a sea or carpet of grains; sometimes in songs same meaning as *mela-mili*
mel-mel (मेल-मेल) - of deep water, to be dark coloured with ripples of waves, giving a scary appearance
melo: (मेलो:) - of a snake or frog, to put out the tongue
melo:-melo: - same of a repeated action
me:-me: (मे:-मे:) - a call to a young goat (kid) to come (cf. *lē* - the call to a grown goat)
men (मेन) - to say; to reflect (N.B. *men* as distinct from *kaji* often has this interior meaning, e.g. *jibonreko menena*, 'they reflect within their spirits'). English indirect discourse can be translated as follows:- *gapale huju:wako menkeḍa*, 'they said that they would come tomorrow'. (The exact words spoken are used followed by the required form of the verb *men*, Les.35,36). *Men* is not used when in English we have an indirect object, 'to say to ...'; in that case *meta*, q.v. would be used. When meaning 'say' instead of a full verb form merely the root *men* is used 1) when quoting replies made by some third person, e.g. *Kaṅ huju:wae: men*, 'He says that he will not come' or 2) when emphasizing one's own words, e.g., *Kaṅ seno:wan men*, 'I say that I will not go' (after having already said it and the hearer did not hear or insisted to

the contrary); The passive form *meno:* is used meaning 'to be said', 'to be called something', e.g. *nena chikana: meno:wa*, 'what is this called?',but it is also used meaning 'to say or reflect to one's advantage'; *men* is also used in the same way as *menteya:* or *mena* instead of *mente*, 'that' (following direct discourse) when the word for saying is a noun, e.g. *Haturen kuiko kako paiṭiya men kajido bano:wa*, 'The fact is not that village women do not work'

***men-ayer** - to tell beforehand (unlike *men* this can take an *-a* aspect marker, e.g. *men-ayeraḍkowae:*, 'He told them beforehand')

***menten** - one (animate) who is called/named, e.g. *Monsa menten kuitani:*, 'a woman called Monsa'

***men-ura** - to reply (unlike the simple *men* form this can take an *-a* aspect marker, e.g. *men-urākowae:*, 'he will reply to them')

mena (मेना) - same as *menteya:*, (Les. 35)

mena (मेना) - perhaps (used after verb forms with the -a mood marker dropped, e.g. *okoe chi okoe iḍkeḍ mena*, 'perhaps someone or other took it')

mena: (मेन) - to be present, exist, be home; with an inan. subject the form *mena:* is used, with animate subj. forms, the forms *mena:ña.* etc. are used (see Les.18 and 36); to have (in certain constructions, Les. 21); used as a participle/adjective as in the examples given here, *esu baba-biti mena: owa:*, 'a house having much wealth', *kowa hon miḍōge mena:i owa:*, 'a house in which there is only one son', *sangi honko mena:ko owa:*, 'a house in which there are many children' (See Les. 18)

***mena:-sekā** - to already be

***mena:ten** - an adjectival form modifying an animate noun and meaning either 1) being present (after a form ending in *-re*, 'in', e.g. *otere mena:ten nageko*, '*nage* spirits present in a field') or 2) 'having', 'possessing', e.g. *poysa mena:ten sepēḍko*, 'young men having money'. from *mena:ten* noun forms are formed, - (sg.) *mena:tini:*, (dl.) *mena:tenkiń*, (pl.) *mena:tenko*, e.g. *otere mena:tini:*, 'the one (anim.) on the ground', *bugin sal oteko mena:tenko*, 'those having good low fields'

***mena:teya:** - 1) an adjectival form modifying an inanimate noun with usage the same as given under *mena:ten* (which is used with animate nouns), e.g. *baba mena:teya: muṭi*, 'a sheaf which has paddy grains on it'; 2) a noun form *mena:teya;* in the sing. and *mena:teya:ko* in the pl. meaning 'that which is present or possessed'

***mena:-uju:** - to be from earlier times, e.g. of some custom which has come down

menḍa (मेडा) - to have a foot or both feet turned in e.g. due to some defect from birth; of the horns of cattle, to curve off in a different direction than that with which they come out of the head

***menḍa-kaṭa** - having one or both feet turned in, pigeon toed

***menḍa-menḍa** - pigeon toed, with one or both feet turned in (with verbs of going)

***menḍa singi** -okra or lady's finger, a vegetable producing plant, also called *minḍi diriń*, q.v.

menḍeyoń (मेन्डेयोंड) ***meḍ*** - to look at with roving eyes (keeping the head relatively still)(used in scolding, etc.)

mendo (मेदो) - but

menēḍ (मेनेंड्) - used something like *mente* in indirect discourse but with the connotation of making oneself to be, supposing or presuming oneself to be, etc. e.g. *marañañ menēḍ sama hōlo:te bugite kae: jagara*, 'Supposing himself to be important he does not converse nicely with an ordinary man'; *menēḍ* is also used after an animate noun or pronoun and before a verb to indicate that the subject did well to have done that action, e.g. *apudo kae: kajikeḍa, hon menēḍ udubkeḍa*, 'The father did not tell it, happily the child revealed it'

***menēḍgeya** - same as *metatana*

mengeya (मेनगेया) - same as *metatana*, q.v.

menjati (मेंजाति) ***daru*** - a small tree or large bush from which a red dye is gotten, Lawsonia inermis, L., Lythraceae, B.66/8, H.66/2/1

menkote (मेनकोते) - saying this and such like things (used the same as *mente* with direct discourse)

menleka (मेनलेका) - say something like; as though one were to say; with *kaji, uru:*, etc., to suppose (used the same as *mente* is used with direct discourse)

meń-meń (मेञ–मेञ) - of a *tāṛi*, to be sparkling and give off a ringing sound when struck (used with *saṛi*); of tiny flies, to fly around (e.g. close to one's eyes) making a buzzing sound

mente (मेन्ते) - for, because; that (with direct discourse), (Les. 34,35)

menteya: (मेन्तेय) - used instead of *mente* (direct discourse) when the word for saying occurs as a noun (Les. 35)

mēr (मेंर) - a salty or agreeably bitter taste (Les. 26)

mera (मेंत्र) - let not (same meaning as *aloka*, but used only in prayers) (usually used in expressions such as *merale lāi: hasū:, merale bō: hasū:, merale kulawo:, merale biño:*, 'May we suffer no stomach ache nor head ache, may we not be attacked by a tiger nor a snake', however sometimes the phrase is expressed in an abbreviated way, e.g. *mera kula, mera biña, mera diri, mera sampura*, 'may we suffer no harm from a tiger, a snake, a stone, may we not suddenly come to harm'; sometimes used for *kāge*, 'no', in stories

merche miluń (मेरचे मिलुञ) - the facial expression (cupped lips and sparkling eyes) of one laughing

merel (मेरेल) ***daru*** - a tree; its astringent fruit is appreciated in hot weather and it has many medical usages, the Emblic Myrabolan, Emblica officinalis, Gaertn., Euphorbiaceae, B.29/9, H.29/28/1

***merel paṭā** -a leaf of the *merel* tree (sometimes used for purposes of divining instead of *chauli jaṅ* when the latter is not available, e.g. during a hunt in the jungle)

merle: (मेरले) ***daru*** - a tree or shrub with yellowish-green flowers and edible fruit. Flacourtia ramontchi, L'Herit., var. Occidentalis, H. & Th., Flacourtiaceae, B.14/3, H.14/2/2 (perhaps also B.14/4/)

merom (मेरोम) - a goat

***merom hon** - a kid, young goat

merom ii: - goat droppings (in the ceremonial setting of the bride price these are sometimes used to indicate the number of heads of cattle requested or offered)

merom kaṭa - goat's leg (sometimes used to refer to a whole goat, e.g. when giving to guests)

merom meḍ - to have the eyes bulging out (as do the eyes of a goat which has been killed if someone strikes the head with a strong stroke of a hammer) (see also *luḍ-meḍ*)

merom towa sanga - 1) a climber with large tubers, prob. Dioscorea alata, L., Dioscoreaceae, B.152/1, H.152/1/7; 2) a grass with small tubers

mesa (मेसा) - an alternate form for the more common *misa*, to be united or include with (e.g. someone or some group)

mēṭ, mēṭe (मेंट, मेंटे) - a mate, petty overseer

meta (मेता) - to say to (usage same as *men*, q.v. but used when in Eng. we get an indirect object) e.g. *tisiń kań seno:wań metaḍkowa*, 'I told them that I would not go today'. (N.B. the letter *a* is not lengthened in the future nor in the past tense, e.g. *metakowae:*, 'He will tell them', *metaḍkowae:*, 'He told them'); to call someone this or that, e.g. I have a mango in my hand and ask a Ho, *nena chikana:pe meta:?*, 'What do you call this?' he would answer, *nena ulile meta:*, 'we call this a mango' (*meta:* = *meta* + mood marker *-a*) (Læs. 35,36)

meṭai (मटाइ) - sweetmeats

metam (मतम) - 'I tell you', 'mark my word' (used in a sentence to emphasize some statement); sometimes used after a word denoting a person as an expression of contempt

metatana (मेतातना) - a word emphasizing that something is indeed such a thing, and therefore certain consequences can be expected. *mengeya* and *menēḍgeya* are used in this same way. The enclitic *-tedo* can mean much the same but is less emphatic

meya (मेया) - the hard inner core of a tree

meyaṅ (मेयड) -the day after tomorrow

meyoṅ (मेयोड) - the mew (miaow) of a cat

mi (मि) - one (short form); in many expressions *mi* means 'full' e.g. *mi ā* 'a mouthful', *mi chipuḍ*, 'a fistful'; sometimes it means 'one stroke with' something, e.g. *mi daṇḍa* 'one stroke with a stick'; also *mi* can mean the whole of some period, e.g. *mi nida*, 'the whole night', *mi seta:ete ayub joka*, 'the whole time from morning until night, *mi huṛińēte hapanumeyan jakeḍ*, 'the whole period from the time when she was small until she had become a young woman'

mi ēn - the first deep sleep (until one first awakes)

mi iya(leka) - very many

mi mi - one each

mi mi iya - very many to each one; with *gele* (an ear of grain) very many

mi sōkai - very many (same as *mi iya*)

miḍ (मिड) - one (short form, with all the usages given under *mi*, q.v.); to be one with; to be united with; to have sexual intercourse (not considered polite to use in mixed company)

miḍ da: - a late first good rain, coming too late for ploughing, but in time for sowing

miḍgen - of the same type (referring to animate objects)

miḍ-lāi:ren - born of the same mother

miḍ mēl - concord

miḍ-miḍte - together

miḍpā misa miḍpā - first in one direction and then in another

miḍ somtol - one level; to make evenly level

miḍta: - at one place

miḍ tala...miḍ tala - alternately (with one in between)

miḍ torsa - immediately, in an instant, at once

miḍō (मिडो) - one person (used alone or used with a personal noun, e.g *miḍō raja*, 'a/one king')

miḍō chanab miḍō - one after another (animates)

miḍō-miḍōte -one by one (animates)

miḍō misa miḍō - one by one in turn

milgaḍ (मिलगड) - of fat (*itil*) e.g. of a pig, to remain on one's hands after efforts to clean it; esp. of a woman, to have oil too thick on the head, e.g. *en kui bō:-bale milgaḍakanae:* (this is best removed by *nāka hasa*)

miṇḍi (मिडि) - a sheep

miṇḍi chidu - a kind of caterpillar which has dense black hair

miṇḍi diriń - a sheep's horn; the name of a herb with an edible vegetable popularly called lady's fingers, Hibiscus esculentus, L. Malvaceae, B.26/10, H.26/8/3

miṇḍi gupi hō - a shepherd

miṇḍi jaṭaṅ - same as *miṇḍi joṭo*

miṇḍi joṭo - a plant which has burrs which stick to the clothes, also called *joṭo*, q.v.

miṇḍi kombol - a woolen blanket

miṇḍi kula - a hyena

miṇḍi-meromko - a collective noun for sheep and goats

miṇḍi ub - wool

miṇḍō (मिडो) - an alternate form of *miḍō*, one person

mipiyaḍ (मिपियड) - one each

mirā (मिरा') - twilight, before sunrise or after sunset; pass. - to be overtaken by twilight

mirā-mirā - twilight

mirī (मिरी) ***daru*** - a big tree, the wood of which is not useful for carpentry work but only for burning, prob. Elaeodendron glaucum, Pers., Celastraceae, E.M. (under *niri daru* he gives *miriri* as an alternate form), B.44/2, H.44/4/1

mirī (मिरी) ***haḍ*** - of a *dēwa*, to draw blood from his thigh for sacrificial purposes

mirkalaṅ (मिकालड) - used in prayers as poetic parallel with *baḍ*, 'to demand insistently'

mīr-mīr (मीर–मीर) - same as *mirā-mīrā*, twilight

miru (मिरु) - the largest type of parrot

misa (मिसा) - once

misa bano misa - sometime or other

misaw ka - not even once, never

misa-misa - sometimes

misa (मिसा) - to unite with, include with, mix; verbal affix - to do something together with

misate - together with; at the same time

misa-misate - at the same time (of many individuals)

misaḍ (मिसड) - the year before last

misi (मिसि) - younger sister; a younger cousin-sister (also used in very broad sense, e.g. in expression *haga-misiko*, 'brothers and sisters', used in addressing a group of people

****misi-bareko*** - girls and their brothers

****misi era*** - younger sister, younger female cousin

****misiya-bareya*** - of a girl and her brother, to do some activity together

misin (मिसिन) - a machine

mistiri (मिसतिरि) - a mechanic, craftsman, mason

miṭai (मिटाइ) - sweetmeats

miṭi (मिटि) - used in prayers parallel to *bad*, 'to demand', with the same meaning

miṭiñ (मिटिञ) - meeting (better Ho wound be *dunub*)

miyaḍ (मियड्) - one (long form); to become one (pass. form)

****miyaḍ misa miyaḍ*** - one by one in turn (of animals or things, of people *miḍō misa miḍō* would be used)

miyu (मियु) - a calf (also *muyu*)

mō (मों) - swollen; to swell; pass. - to become swollen

****mō-batuwa*** - pass. - to be swollen with a long standing swelling, esp. in the feet

****mō-lūlū*** - to swell up causing a lump

****mō-sapuwa*** - to swell up; to be swollen (esp. over a large area)

****mō-sipae:-sopoe:*** - of a limb, to swell up with fluid

****mō-topa*** - to swell to as to bury (e.g. of the face being so swollen that the eyes are hidden)

mo: (मो) - smoke; to give off smoke; to feel smoke in the eyes (Les. 26)

****mo:-parā-purū*** - of the eyes, to water because of smoke

mocha (मोचा) - the front part of the mouth (lips, etc., the whole mouth is *ā*)

****mocha daṭa*** - used in prayers parallel to and taking on the meaning of *ā daṭa*, q.v.

****mocha-parchi*** - 'lip cleaner', chilli (so referred to in jest esp. by the host at a feast)

mochokundi (मोचोकुंदि) ***daru*** - a large tree. prob. Pterospermum acerifolium, Willd., Sterculiceae, B.27/4, H.27/5/1, which has large fragrant white flowers; and possibly also Michelia champara, L., Magnoliaceae, B.3/1, H.3/1/1 which has smaller fragrant yellow flowers

****mochokundi bā*** - the large flowers of the *mochokundi daru*; These have medicinal uses

mocho - mocho (मोचो – मोचो) - beautiful, well-proportioned

mochoñ (मोचोञ) - the edge e.g. of some elevated surface

****disum mochoñēte*** - from the ends of the earth

****mochoñ-mochoñ*** - along the edges or side

mochoṛaw (मोचोडव) - a sprain; to be sprained (better Ho would be *loṭoe:*)

modai (मोदाइ) - a plaintiff, claimant, one who takes a case against another (also *mudai*)

modali (मोदालि) - the defendant, the accused in a court case (also *mudali*)

modoḍ (मोदोड्) - help (from Hindi, proper Ho would be *denga*)

moe (मोए) - five (short form)

moe (मोए) - to blossom, bud

moe: (मोए:) - beautiful

****moe:-mojo:ge*** - beautifully (*moe:-moe: + o:ge*) e.g. *honte kui moe:-mojo:ge: nel-sengereyana*, 'His

daughter grew into young womanhood beautifully'

mogai (मोगाइ) ***lungam***- a variety of silkworm cocoon

mogaru (मोगारु) - a wooden mallet

mogau (मोगाउ) - of the colour of cattle, a mixture of dark grey and white

mogo-mogo (मोगो–मोगो) - of a human body, to be healthily filled out (somewhat fat throughout)

moja (मोजा) - stockings

moka (मोका) - an opportunity (Hindi - mauka)

mokor (मोकोर) ***porob*** - the Makar Sankranti feast of the Hindus held about Jan. 14th (see also *diku porob*)

mokordoma (मोकोरदोमा) - a case in a court; a law suit

mola: (मोलः) - fed up, i.e. having no appetite because one has recently eaten or because of repeatedly getting the same thing; also fed up with hearing the same thing over and over

mol-mol (मोल–मोल) - a repulsive stench e.g. on one having passed wind, of rotting flesh

moloñ (मोलोञ) - the part of the head right above the forehead

mōm-bati (मोंम–बति) - a candle

mon (मोन) - the mind

****mon-duku*** - to be sad, repentant, grieved; sadness, repentance, grief

mon, mōn (मोन, मोंन) - one maund (weight)

moncho (मोनचो) - a place where spirits of the dead stay (considered lower than *sorog* and higher than *patāl*)

mondol (मोंदोल) - a pleasant scent e.g. of flowers, purfume

mondowañ (मोदोवञ) - very dark; black, e.g. of a crow, or of a person's complexion

mone (मोने) - of a fighting cock after being introduced to his opponent, to show an eagerness to fight

mongolmondi (मोंगोलमोंदि) - Singhbhum (an old name still sometimes heard esp. by men who have moved to Orissa, and also sometimes heard in prayers and old songs. It possibly refers to some area in Singhbhum which some centuries ago was captured or reserved by the Moguls. E.M. gives *"mogolbandi, mongolbandi* - a reserved forest. H. Mughal and bandhna, closed by the Mughal Government")

mongoṛa (मोंगोड़ा) - a female goddess (possibly Parvati) sometimes invoked by those who divine by the use of mantras

mongoṛobar (मोंगोड़ोबर) - Tuesday (for this people living near Chaibasa usually say *hāṭ musiñ*)

monsa (मोनसा) - a female goddess considered to be a very powerful *guru bonga* who teaches powerful mantras to her disciples

montor, montōr (मोनतोर , मोनतोंर) - mantras; to chant mantras; to say mantras over someone (with the person as direct obj., e.g. *montorītanako*, 'they are saying mantras over him')

****montor-bugin(ura)*** - to heal by the use of mantras

****montor-eṛa:*** - to drive out by the use of mantras

****montor-jīḍ*** - to revive an apparently dead (or dying) person by the use of mantras

mōr (मोंर) - a seal, the impression of a seal; an office stamp; to seal or stamp (something)

****mōr hisir*** - a necklace made of silver pieces

mō:r (मोंर) - a smell such as that given off by burning chicken feathers or by a dead body being cremated (with verb *sowan*) (used in forms *mō:rge/ mō:rleka sowantana, mō:r-mō:rtan sowantana*)

****mō:r-mō:r(tan)*** - see *mō:r*

moṛa (मोड़ा) - a corpse

****moṛa lija:*** - a burial cloth, a shroud

Morbōnjo (मोरबोंजो) - the Mayurbanj District of Orissa

mōṛe (मोंड़े) - five, short form (This form is used in Mundari and in the northern part of the Ho country. Elsewhere the Hos used *moe* for five)

moroe: (मोरोए) - sour, acid (e.g. of a tamarind fruit, dahi) (Les. 26)

****moroe: da:*** = *duṇḍu: da:* - water in which rice has been cooked, kept over for a day or two (appreciated as a drink in the hot season)

****moroe: dakrasi*** - sour wine, vinegar

****moroe: ipil ā:*** - a name sometimes given to the *ara: ipil ā:*, q.v.

****moroe: jaṅ*** - gram, 'chana', a common cold weather crop. The peas and also the leaves are eaten. Cicer arietinum, L., Papilionaceae, B.53/16, H.53/13/1

****moroe: maṇḍi*** - rice which has become sour from sitting two-three days in water

****moroe: musiṅ*** - the day after the *basi* feast, i.e. the second day after a feast

moṛoe (मोड़ोए) - a spirit whose charge is to take care of (*gupi*) the jungle animals. Hunters have reputedly seen this spirit and claim that he is very short (a dwarf) and has long hair on his body

moron (मोरोन) ***daru, moron nai*** - a short twining shrub with copious juice, Marsdenia tenacissima, W. & A., Asclepiadaceae, B.90/9, H.90/17/1

****moron ā:*** - the edible leaves of the *moron* shrub

moṛondo (मोड़ोंदो) - fully matured, in full adult strength (also *maru, moṛondo* implies a slightly stronger state than *maru*. Both words are also sometimes used preceded by the word *hām*)

morso, moroso, moros (मोरसो, मोरोसो, मोरोस) - to wither or dry up (more so than *goso* ; *moroso* and *moros* are sometimes used in songs)

moso (मोसो) - light black; to blacken one's face with blackish ashes, e.g. of straw

mosongoḍ (मोसोंगोड्) - black from soot or from having been burnt

moṭa (मोटा) - fat; thick; of the voice, deep

moti (मोति) - a pearl (Hindi, used in Ho stories)

moṭor (मोटोर) - a motor

****moṭor daṛaka*** - a truck

****moṭor gaṛi*** - a motor car

motora (मोतोरा) - very dirty, e.g. from heavy dust, etc.

moṭora (मोटोरा) - a pea

mōya (मोंया) - five (long form)

moyla (मोयला) - dirty

moyo: (मोयो) - pass. of *moe*, 'to blossom'

muchaḍ (मुचड्) - to finish off, destroy, put an end to

muchi (मुचि) - a shoemaker

muchu (मुचु) - a kind of fish trap made of bamboo strips tied together in a conical shape with an opening

at the top and a wider opening at the bottom through which fish enter and cannot swim out. They are then taken out by hand; to trap fish in this way

****muchu-biyur*** - to move a *muchu* around in water in order to catch fish

muchuriya pāṭ kantaṛa-jantaṛa - a *jantaṛa* q.v. rite, performed before reaping grasses used for thatching (*sayū*) and making brooms (*jono:ko*)

mudai (मुदाइ) - a plaintiff, also *modai*, q.v.

mudali (मुदालि) - the defendant, the accused in a court case (also *modali*)

mudam (मुदम) - a finger-ring (also *pola*)

mugai (मुगाइ) ***lungam*** - a variety of silkworm cocoons (also called *mogai lungam*)

mugi (मुगि) - a cultivated pulse crop, Phaseolus aconitifolius, Jacq., Papilionaceae, H.53/49/5, B.53/85

mui: (मुइः) - a small ant; of numerous small ants, to attack something, e.g. sugar

****mui: ā:*** - a small edible which is found in the hot season, Polygonum plebejum, Br., Polygonaceae, H.111/1/1, B.111/7

mūi: (मूइ) - to sink down into some non-liquid (for a liquid *ḍubui:* is used); to become embedded in

mujuri (मुजुरि) ***paiṭi*** - work for wages; to work for wages; compare *ṭika paiṭi*, to work at a rate according to the volume of work completed

muka (मुका) - a measurement of 1 cubit (elbow to finger tip, about a half yard); to measure off in cubits

****mi muka muṇḍuraḍ*** - one *muka* plus one *muṇḍuraḍ*, q.v.

mukui (मुकुइ) - the knee

****mukui lunuki:*** - the back of the knee at the place where the knee bends

****mukui rapaṛub*** - to knock the knees together when walking; to be knock-kneed

mukuṅ (मुकुञ) - to bother, annoy; to feel bored, fed up, annoyed

mula (मुला) ***ā:*** - a radish, Raphanus sativus, L. Cruciferae, B.10/5, H.10/11/1

****mula daka, mula ā: daka*** - the edible tuber of the *mula (ā:)* plant.

mulaw (मुलाव) - to buy or sell a whole lot (e.g. a basket-full) without measuring or weighing

mulga (मुलगा) ***daru*** - the horse radish tree, Moringa oleifera, Lamk., Moringaceae, H.52, B.52

****mulga ā:*** - the edible leaves of the *mulga* tree

****mulga bā*** - the edible flowers of the *mulga* tree

muli (मुलि) - straight; to make straight; to go straight; to go in the direction of (often as verbal affix)

****goṭa muli*** - in all directions, everywhere

****miḍge muli*** - uniformly straight; straight on all sides, e.g. a *bandi* with no parts bulging out

****okon muli*** - whither? to where?

****saben muli*** - in all directions, everywhere

****muli botoe:*** - a loin cloth hanging straight down in front and back

****muli ḍali*** - an erect crest of a cock

****muli daṭa*** - front teeth

****muli gaṇḍa*** - the middle finger; the long middle toe of a cock (i.e. of the three forward toes)

****muli pinda*** - the ordinary dhoti like garment worn by village men

****muli pū:*** - a leaf cup made of one leaf

***muli rutu** - a flute into which one blows from the end holding the flute straight out (rather than a *gaṇḍi rutu* into which one blows from the side)

***muli singi** - high noon

***muli tikin** - same as *muli singi*

mulu: (मुलु) - the new moon; the time of the new moon

mulu: chaṇḍu: - the new moon; next month

muluku (मुलुकु) - a region

munchi (मुचि) - to divide about a *towab* of reaped paddy down the middle and then tie two ends together, and use this in order to tie together a *muṭi* of paddy; paddy thus tied together for this purpose (also *manchi*)

munḍa (मुंडा) - a village headman; wealthy (usually in the form *munḍatan*); a member of the *Munḍa* tribe

munḍa hatana: - one variety of the *hatana:* tree, q.v.; its surface is rough; the *gaṛa hatana:* has a smooth surface

munḍi (मुंडि) - an end of a string; a starting point for something; a clue or information (e.g. *enreya: munḍi bano:wa*, 'There is no clue about that'); meaning; to begin from some point, e.g. *okonta:etebu munḍiya*, 'From where will we start it'

miḍ munḍite - from the very beginning, e.g. when explaining or narrating something

munḍraḍ, munḍuraḍ (मुंडरड् . मुंडुरड्) - the length from the elbow to the end of the closed fist

munḍu (मुंडु) - to enter a body of water, a pit, etc., to the height indicated by the part of the body mentioned (e.g. *mukui munḍu*, 'to the knee'); if no part of the body is mentioned it means to enter to a height over one's head; for the full length of something, e.g. an arrow or a stick to enter into some object; in some expressions *munḍu* seems to refer to the end or completion of something, e.g. *hal munḍu*, q.v., and *ote munḍu*, q.v.

***bō: munḍu** - to a height over one's head

***supu munḍu** - up to the upper part of the arm (e.g. when reaching one's arm into a hole)

***munḍu lāi:** - the small entrails of fowls

Munḍu buru (मुंडु) - a hill behind the agricultural farm at Putida: village

mundura (मुंदुरा) - a kind of ear ornament worn in some place by both young men and girls

munḍura (मुंडुरा) ***gom*** - a variety of wheat which does not have small projections (*rosa*) coming out of the grains

munḍuraḍ - see *munḍraḍ*

munga (मुंगा) ***hisir*** - a necklace of coral beads (used in stories; prob. as in Bodding, 'a necklace of long red beads'. Hindi -mūga, 'red coral'

muni (मुनि) - an ascetic, hermit, seer

***muni bonga** - a *muni* who has died and become a *bonga*. Such a *bonga* would also be a *guru bonga*, q.v.

***muni risiko** - a collective noun for ascetics or seers; in prayers used to refer to *muni bongako*

munsi (मुंषि) - a clerk

munu (मुनु) - origin; original; first beginning

***munu kāṛ(o)** - from very ancient times

mūṛ (मूड़) - main; capital (as distinct from interest)

***mūṛ kaji** - the main point under discussion (also *sāṛ kaji*)

mū:r (मू:र) ***daru*** - a small to medium sized tree with showy scarlet-orange coloured flowers, the Palas or Flame of the forest, Butea frondosa, Roxb., Papilionaceae, B.53/12, H.53/45/1

***mū:r nai** - creepers of the *mū:r* tree

murchuḍ (मुरचुड्) - to cut short, e.g. when reaping, or of cattle, when grazing (also *hurchaḍ*)

murḍum (मुरदुम) - a small drum used by snake-charmers

murga (मुरगा) - a shrub with pointed leaves much used as a hedge and producing good fibre for ropes (called 'konga' in many languages), Agave cantula, Roxb., Amaryllidaceae, H.149/1/2-3, B.149/1

murgaḍ (मुरगड्) - by cutting, breaking or eating off the top part, to leave a section of a stalk or of a thin tree trunk standing; a section of a stalk or of a thin tree trunk so left standing (*naṛa* has the same meaning but is used only of paddy or wheat whereas *murgaḍ* can be used of anything, e.g. *reyaṛi*)

mūrir (मूरिर्) - a petition writer

murki (मुरकि) - an ear-ring; to wear an ear-ring

murluñ (मुरलुञ्) - of a man, e.g. when speaking, to move his lips in a quick way resembling that of a muskrat (cf. *lumur-lumur*). This is normally used with the word *ā*, mouth, e.g. *āe: murluñetana*

***murluñ-ā** - used as a verb with meaning given above, e.g. *murluñ-ā-bāetanae:*, 'He moves his mouth about as a muskrat does'

murmuṛi (मुरमुडि) - a very small kind of mosquito

murtu (मुरतु) - a statue, figure

murui (मुरुइ) - a large bamboo receptacle for storing grains

muruku (मुरुकु) - foolish, stupid, stubborn

murum (मुरुम) - a nilgai (a large antelope) (see also *susam*)

murum (मुरुम) - of cattle, to be of a deep greyish colour (probably referring to the colour of the nilgai)

murum uḍ - an edible mushroom, blackish in colour

muruwam (मुरुवम) - of men, very dark in complexion (used as an insult)

musiñ (मुसिञ) - one day; day

***musiñ bano musiñ** - some day or other

***musiñ betarañ** - one day

***musiñ danañ musiñ** - on alternate days

***musiñ ulañ** - one day

muskil, musukil (मुसकिल, मुसुकिल) - difficult; difficulty; pass. verb - to be in difficulty; to find something difficult

musūi: (मुसूइ:) - to become dirty, e.g. clothes

mūṭ, mūṭu (मूट्, मूटु) - verbal affix used with *her*, to make a start (at sowing); refl. *mūṭun* - to observe the *her mūṭ* (q.v.) rites

***mūṭ(u) porob** - the *her mūṭ* (q.v.) feast; refl. *mūṭu poroben*, 'to observe the *her mūṭ* feast

muta (मुता) - a brass bowl, a lota

***muta ā** - the mouth of a *muta*

muta da: - water given in a *muta* to wash up, e.g. when a guest arrives, before and after eating

***muta dubui** - the base of a *muta*

muṭa (मुटा) - nose (also *muwa*)

***mi muṭa** - a noseful

muṭa daṇḍi - the bridge of the nose (at least near Chaibasa *muṭa jangi* is more commonly used for this)
muṭa jangi - the bridge of the nose
muṭa sopor - the nose and adjoining part of the face of a cow, bull, bison, etc. (*sopor* is apparently not used alone in Ho)
muṭa uṇḍu - nostril
muṭi (मुटि) - a tied sheaf (e.g. of sabai grass) a bit more than can be encompassed by both hands; to tie into such a sheaf
muṭi baba - paddy tied together in sheaves
muṭi (मुटि) - of men and animals, the region about the base of the spine; of birds, chickens, etc., the posterior where the feathers protrude; in the term *rimil muṭi*, q.v., *muṭi* seems to refer to the base of a cloud, (the part nearest the earth)
mutiḍ (मुतिड़) - every (follows word, e.g. *sirma mutiḍ*, 'every year')
Muṭkan, Muṭukan (मुटकन, मुटुकन) - a member of the Bhumij tribe (also called *Bumbuji*)
muṭu (मुटु) - a log
muṭu sengel - a log fire
mūṭu (मूटु) - same as *mūṭ*, q.v.
mutuḍ (मुतुड़) - a fragrant smell; giving off a fragrant smell
mutukul (मुतुकुल) - first born (also *ḍinḍa lāi: hon, pūṛuwa (lāi:) hon*)
mutul (मुतुल) - the two end walls of a house (as distinct from the front and rear walls) which help to support the ridge pole (*jangi*) (sometimes in a roughly made house or cowshed these are supported by a pole (*mutul kunṭu*) but it is often the walls themselves which support the ridge pole)
mutul dopa - the opening between the wall and the roof of a side wall of a *kupi owa:*, q.v.
mutul jangi - the ridge pole at the ridge of a house
mutul kunṭu - the posts at the two ends of a house or shed which help to support the ridge pole
muṭuri (मुटुरि) - a bundle of many things; to bundle many things together (see also *juṭri-muṭri*)
muwa (मुवा) - nose (also *muṭa*)
muwa daṇḍi - the bridge of the nose
muwa uṇḍu - the nostril
muwal (मुवल) - the ridge along the tope of a house; to put tiles or thatch over the ridge of a house
muyu (मुयु) - a calf (also *miyu*)
muyu: (मुयुः) - lonely; a sad feeling at being alone

N

-na (ना) - an enclitic affixed to words like *mar, ate*, etc. when one woman is addressing another woman
-na (ना) - an enclitic affixed to words in songs in order to fill out the rhythm
nā: (नाः) - now
nā: barsiṅ - now-a-days (also *nē barsiṅ*)
nā: dāraḍ -same as *nen dāraḍ*, q.v.
nā: gapa - again and again
nā: guta - again and again
nā: jakeḍ - until now
nā: joroṅ - in this present age

nā: pāṅ/paṅ - just now; just a short while ago
nā: paṅāi: - the one of just now (i.e. the one who was here just now, or who did something just now)
nā: tak - until now (more properly - *nā: jakeḍ*, the Hindi word 'tak' is sometimes used in this expression)
nab (नब) - of clothes, to be stained with some smudge of colouring which is difficult to remove
naba:e (नबाः ए) - of cattle, goats, sheep, to conceive, become pregnant (not used of humans)
nabi (नबि) - a prophet (Hindi) (In Ho *kaji āyerni:* is sometimes used for this)
nabi-soka - a prophet (see *soka*)
nachal (नचल) ***daru*** - a small tree, Salix tetrasperma, Roxb., Salicaceae, E.M., H.126/1/
nachal poyla - a measuring bowl made from the *nachal daru*
nachani (नचानि) - wanton, lewd
nachani era - a prostitute
nāe: (नाँए) - near
nāe: nāe: - of several objects, to be near to one another
na:e (नाः ए) - after a little while (sometimes to specify the time more exactly an expression such as *na:e tikin* or *na:e ayub* will be used) (see also *lika* which implies a time slightly earlier than *na:e* would imply)
na:e pāṅ - a time shortly after now (e.g. one or two hours from now)
na:e (नाः ए) - an emphatic interjection or enclitic - surely, mark my word (sometimes used following a pronoun, e.g. *am na:e*, 'you yourself', 'you and not someone else', or following an imperative or prohibition, e.g. *alo-na:em seno:wa*, 'surely do not go'
naga (नगा) - to miss attendance at work (with *paiṭi* expressed as direct object)
naga era naga pāṭ - a *guru bonga* named in prayers
nage (नगे) ***era*** - a spirit, considered female, who resides in low lying places, ravines, pools, etc.
nageren hende sim - a black chicken offered to *nage era*
nageyan - having a *nage bonga* residing there
nageyanta: - a place where a *nage bonga* resides
nage (rēḍ) daru - a large tree with leaves like those of the *sarjom* tree, found in Orissa and used for medicine
nā:guta (नाँगुता) - again and again, over and over
nai (नइ) - this one animate (same as *ni*)
nai (नइ) - a vine
nai dumbu - a kind of creeping grass which has alternate round leaves and tiny white flowers (looks something like *choke dapal ā:*)
nai-keseḍ - of an entangled vine, to prevent someone from passing; figuratively - to impede (e.g. a marriage by bad omens)
nai-koṭoṅ - same as *nai keseḍ*, q.v.
nai mū:r - a jungle creeper (also called *bir mū:r*) with leaves very much resembling those of the *mū:r* tree, Butea superba, Roxb., Papilion-aceae, B.53/13, H.53/45/2
nai tasaḍ - same as *nai dumbu*
nai (नइ) - a river (used in prayers as poetic parallel of Ganga, *banda*, or like words)

naidor (नइदोर) - that one at a distance

naiki (नइकि) - rich

nail (नइल) - a plough; to make into a plough (with *daru* as object)

***nail daru** - wood used for making a plough (*daru nail* would mean a wooden plough)

***nail gaṛa** - a furrow

***nail kāba** - the handle of a plough

***mi nail** - one ploughing (of a given area to be ploughed)

najom (नजोम) - poison given through witchcraft, - usually to an enemy in a rice meal or in rice beer. It is believed that if the original poison (*najom*) was from a chicken, that a chicken-like growth will develop in the stomach of the man and cause his death, and that if the poison is from a goat, a goat-like growth will develop, etc. Then it is believed that after the man has died, if his body is cremated, this growth will not burn. Someone who wants to poison an enemy in this way will try to get some of this unburned growth from the cremated body of a man so poisoned. It is believed that it is portions of such growths removed from dead bodies that are used for *najom*

***bonga najom** - poison given through some spirit; this is considered less harmful than *hō najom*, and it is believed that it can be "sucked out" (see *cheped-eṛa:*)

***hō najom** - poison given by a man

***najom bisi** - same as *najom*

***najom bonga** - a spirit resorted to for *najom* (also called *āu bonga*)

***najom churdu** - a *churdu bonga* resorted to for *najom*

***najom dāṛi** - a collective noun for practitioners of witchcraft

***najom-goe:** - to kill by *najom*

***najom rēḍ** - a medicine used to neutralize the effect of *najom*, - a particular plant which resembles *ochen* and which has medicinal usages

nāka (ना'का) - to wash out one's hair with *nāka hasa*

***nāka-eṛa:** - same as *nāka*

***nāka hasa** - a type of soil used for washing the hair (also called *naṛaka hasa*)

nakasa (नकासा) - a map

***nakasa sakam** - a map

naki: (नकिः) - a comb; to comb

***naki: dumbu** - a sedge weed common in rice fields

***naki: jūr** - to comb down smooth

nala (नला) - wages; to work for wages

***nala asul** - to support (e.g. one's family by day labour

***nala basa** - a place where one resides to do day labour

***nala disum** - a distant place where one goes to work for wages (e.g near Calcutta to work on a brick kiln)

***nala kuwae** - same as *nala paiṭi*

***nala nokori** - same as *nala*

***nala paiṭi** - work for wages

***nalatani:** - one who works for wages

***nala-uju:** - to bring back money earned by working for wages

nalgum (नलगुम) - a showy yellow flower, the Marigold, Tagetes patula,
L., Compositae, B.78/43, H.78/36/1

nali (नलि) - a long trench or drain for water

***nali-eṛa:** - to lay out a trench or drain

nam (नम) - to get, receive; to look for; to try; to want; note expression

hasu namīya, 'sickness will get him', i.e. he will get sick; to get a chance to, e.g. *inuṅko nameya*, 'they will get a chance to play'; as verbal affix *nam* usually means to seek or get/ find by the action indicated in the first root, e.g. *ur-nam* - 'to seek or get by digging'; sometimes it means to be able to get hold of something by the action indicated in the first root (see *hoṭa:-nam*); also its meaning varies with certain roots, e.g. *nel-nam* (get by seeing) would mean 'to discover', 'to observe', *ayum-nam* can mean 'to hear through some indirect source'; *sen-nam* means 'to go to get someone' (whose whereabouts is known, not 'to go and look for someone'; *jagar-nam* and *kaji-nam* can both mean 'to try to converse with'; with some roots *nam* can mean 'to finish', e.g. *manḍi jom-nameme*, 'finish your meal', *tisiṅle chū:-namkeḍa*, 'today we finished taking paddy out of a *bandi*' (see also *har-nam, sɪ-nam*); in the passive in terms such as *jom-nam, chū:-nam, nam* means 'to get as much as could be hoped for' by the action indicated in the first root

***nam-agu** - to find/get and bring (same as *nam-uju:*)

***naman-namange** - according as each one has gotten for himself

***nam-asulen** - to support oneself by receiving (or requesting) e.g. alms (refl. form)

***nam-bū** - to search for here and there

***namelekan** - worthy to receive

***nam-eṛa:** - to search for (find) and then get rid of, e.g. lice in the hair

***nam-joka** - to get and hold in readiness

***nam-jom** - to receive to one's advantage

***nam-lagan** - to tire oneself out in looking for (refl. form)

***nam-leka** - to try to find

***nam-ō:l** - to search out, to discover

***nam-owa:** - of a hen, to search for a place to hatch her eggs

***nam-pocha** - to fail to get, to miss out in getting something which is being given out

***nam-sekū** - to have already received

***nam-sonjoko** - to get and keep in readiness

***nam-ṭɪki** - to properly recieve

***nam-uju:** - to find and bring

nama (नमा) - new

***nama chaṭu** - a new earthen pot; figur. - a freshly laid chicken's egg (when called for in divining as an offering required by *nage era*)

***nama era** - a new bride

***nama era jate** - to have the ceremony as explained under *jom-isin* for a new bride

***nama tonol kaji** - the New Testament of the Bible (see *tonol kaji*)

***nama-ura** - to renew

nam-num (नम–नुम) - to be unable to make things out (distinguish things) because of the dark

na:ń (नःञ) - *na:e* (in either meaning) + *ń*, 'I'

nana (ननना) - grandmother (paternal or maternal, sometimes used as vocative, also *jiyaṅ*)

nanam (ननम) ***daru** - a tree from the bark of which gum is gotten

***nanam jayer** - gum of the *nanam* tree

nangali (नंगालि) - the yoke-thong that ties the yoke to the shaft of the plough

****nangali rambā*** - a variety of *rambā* which has very long pods and usually white seeds. Vigna catjang, Endl., var. sinensis Willd., Papilionaceae, H.53/50/3, B.53/115 (This is also called *jiliń rambā*)

nangaṭa (नगाटा) - very dirty (of clothes, sometimes also of one's person, esp. of children); to become very dirty

napa (नपा) - profit; to get profit

napae, napay (नमाए, नपाय) - good, in good health (poetic parallel of *bugi*)

naṛa (नडा) - the stumps of paddy stalks left in a field for cattle to graze on after the crop has been harvested (see also *murgaḍ*)

naṛagaḍ, naṛangaḍ (नडागड़ ,नडांगड़)

hasa - blackish clay which clogs when wet

naṛaka (नडाका) ***hasa*** - a type of soil used for washing hair (also *nāka hasa*)

naṛi (नड़ि) - pulse (cf. *sīr* for veins)

naṛi (नडि) - poetic form of *nai* , a vine

nariyal (नरियल) ***daru*** - coconut (tree), cocos nucifera, L. Palmaceae, H.137/3/1

****nariyal bayer*** - rope made from the coconut husk fibre

****nariyal sunum*** - oil from the coconut kernel

nars (नर्स) - a nurse (English)

narta (नरता) - the purification held after a birth (also called *tiki-eṛa:*)

nati (नति) - used in prayers in the form *nati-uju:* parallel to *hoyo-uju:* (prob. used also parallel to *juṛi-uju:* and *ti:-uju:* and possibly means 'to bring along with')

natiḍ (नतिड़) - for (also *natin*)

naṭika (नटिका) - a pulse at the wrist (also *naṛi*)

natin (नतिन) - for

naṭuru (नटुरु) - very short of stature (esp. of men, sometimes of animals)

nauki (नउकि) - a full grown she-buffalo

nauwa (नउवा) - a barber (the word *baranḍi* is more commonly used)

nawor-nawor (नवोर–नवोर) - repeated mewing of a cat; of a cat, to mew repeatedly; a like sound (e.g. as made by bear cubs)

naya (नया) - for new flesh to grow on a healing sore; of a wound, to heal with new flesh forming

nayom (नयोम) - a word said while holding up something edible as though about to eat it in order to make others, esp. children desire to eat it; to create such a desire by so saying

****nayom-nayom*** - the same of a repeated action

ne (ने) - this (also *nen*)

****ne barsiń*** - now-a-days (these two days)

****ne jake/jakeḍ*** - repeatedly, continuously (also *neka jake*)

ne: (नेः) - an interjection calling attention to something nearby, 'here!' (*ene:* would be used for something more distant)

****ne: beṭai ne: bano*** - on the point of reaching him (now reaching ... now not)

****ne:dūr*** - an exclamation calling attention to something at a distance

neḍlam (नेड़लम) - a varient form of *nel-nam*, q.v.

nēg (नेंग) - a ritual, the rite performed in a ceremony in connection with some feast, etc.

(used in Mundari for 'sacrament')

****nēg-dostur*** - a collective noun for rites and customs

neka (नेका) - like this; to do like this, (short form of *neleka*)

****neka-enka*** - like this and like that, this sort of thing and that sort of thing, all sorts of things (e.g. of one saying all kinds of things about someone or something)

****neka mente*** - for such reasons

****nekaredo*** - if such is the case

neka-jake (नेका–जके) - repeatedly, continuously

nekan (नेकन) - this kind of (adjectival usage)

neko (नेको) - these ones (anim. pl.)

****nekodūr*** - those (anim. pl.) over there (at some distance)

nel (नेल) - to see (also *lel*); to look after (note expression *dukure nel*, 'to help out at time of trouble'; pass. *nelo:* - to be seen, to be visible; refl. *nelen* - to look at oneself (e.g. *aya: homōge: nelena*, 'she is concerned with her appearance' used of a woman who neglects her work and is always busy beautifying herself); *bugi nelo:* can mean 'good looking' and sometimes merely *nelo:* is used, e.g. *nelo: hapanum*, 'a good looking young woman'; in a like way *nelno:* means 'rather good looking'

****nel-aḍ*** - to not recognize someone whom one should know

****nel-amin/amiń*** - to watch expectantly for someone to come or for something to happen (sometime *amin* alone is used with this meaning)

****nel-antā*** - to see (watch) in the meanwhile

****nel-atū*** - to see and then leave (with *paiṭi* as object this means to just look at work and go away without doing anything about it)

****nel-bage*** - to overlook, used in two senses, 1) e.g. *alom nel-bageleya*, 'do not overlook us', i.e. do not fail to show concern for us, 2) with *pap* or *dōs* as object *nel-bage* would mean to overlook in the sense of not to take into account, to pardon

****nel-bai*** - to look attentively (at someone or something)

****nel-biyur*** - to look around

****nel bolo*** - to see someone, some animal or some thing entering

****nel-chirgal*** - to get to know (e.g. what a person is like) by observing

****nel-choṭe:*** - to merely get a glimpse of

****nel-darom*** - to watch for in order to welcome or to oppose

****nel-diṭa*** - to attentively for some time see all the details of an object, e.g. a person from head to foot

****nel-dub*** - to see someone sit or a bird alight

****nel-dursu*** - to line up one's sight on a target; to sight

****nel-eton*** - to learn by observing

****nel-gamaṅ*** - to cause shame by seeing (almost the same as *nel-giyu:* but milder)

****nel-giyu:*** - to cause shame by seeing (e.g. someone doing something unbecoming)

****nel-goḍ*** - to keep in sight, e.g. a moving person or animal

****nel-gur*** - to watch e.g. a person, an animal, a tree fall from a standing position

****nel-guṛu-guṛu*** - to stare at with wide open eyes

****nel-hasur*** - to watch set (the sun or the moon)

****nel-hīṛi*** - pass. - to be temporarily or partially blinded

upon seeing something (see *hiŗi*); to mistake someone for someone else

nel-hora - to be on the lookout for someone's arrival

nel-horo - to look after (guard by watching)

nel-ichin - refl form - to allow oneself to be seen; to appear

nel-inuṅ - to amuse oneself by watching (something)

nel-jom - to see to one's advantage; to see well

nel-kumbū - to stealthily watch; to spy upon

nel-lam - variant form of *nel-nam*

nel-mage - to see the *mage* feast (this term is used uniquely of this feast which has many visitors. One would not say *nel-bā* for the *bā* feast

nel-mage hōko - people who come to see the *mage* feast

nel-maraṅ - to watch someone grow up over the years; to provide for someone as he grows up

nel-muli - to look straight at; to stare at

nel-nam - to observe, discover; of a baby, to be able to focus on objects

nel-obor - to see, e.g. a bird or an animal as it settles flat against the ground

nel-ō:l - to watch (someone) going out

nel-parom - to watch (e.g. someone) pass or cross over

nel-pocha - to overlook; to lose sight of (to let escape from one's sight, e.g. a bird being chased)

nel-rīṅ - to not recognize (also *nel-aḍ*); to fail to notice or to pass over when looking (e.g when looking at a group to fail to notice a particular person)

nel-sala - to select by observing, e.g. a partner for marriage, something to be purchased

nel-sātiṅ - to stand the sight of

nel-senger - to reach a grown-up state, esp. of young girls (12-14 years old)

nel-seno: - to watch (e.g. someone) going

nel-sonjoko - to see that all is properly ready

nel-tarasingi - with *singi* as object, to wait until evening

nel-ṭo: - to catch sight of; to spot

nel-topa - to attend (watch) a burial

nel-topātu - to attend a burial and then leave

nel-uju: - to watch for someone to come; to watch someone as he comes; to see and come (e.g. in order to report to someone what one has seen)

nel-umbulen - to see one's reflection e.g. in a mirror (refl. form)

nel-urum - to recognize

nel-uṭa - to watch (a person or animal) get up or to watch a bird as it takes to flight

neleḍ-meḍ (नेलेड्–मेड्) - before one's very eyes

neleka (नेलेका) - like this; to do like this

nen (नेन) - this (also *ne*) (adjective)

nen dāraḍ/dāraḍta: - in recent times (months, years), used as adjective (*nen dāraḍ hōko*) or with *ete* affixed

nena (नेना) - this thing (inanimate)

nendor (नेनदोर) - that over yonder (adjective)

nenel (नेनेल) - a seeing something; a vision (verbal noun of *nel*); *ama: nenelre*, 'in your sight'

nenel gusiya - an overseer, supervisor

nenel-onotoṅ - the symptoms by which some disease can be recognized

nengṛa (नेंगड़ा) - small and slightly built

nengṛa (नंगड़ा) - naked

nepā-terpā (नेपा'–तेरपा') - here and there; to scatter

nepel (नेपेल) - to see each other; a mirrow (also *arsi*) (recip. of *nel*)

nepel-apasorako - acquaintances

neya (नेया) - this thing (inanimate) (also *nena*)

neya lagiḍ/mente - for this reason, therefore

neya:-tera:(tan) - busy with one thing after another (now doing this, now doing that, - with verb *paiṭi*, etc.)

nī (नी) - this one (animate); he; she

nī:-ini: - now this one, now that one (animate)

nī:-tiri: - one after another (now this one, now that), (animates)

ni: (नि:) - an exclamation calling attention to someone or something animate nearby (compare ***ne:*** for something inanimate)

ni: (नि:) - to open (e.g. a door)

ni:-ō:l - to open and let out

nida (निदा) - night; to cause night to overtake someone; pass. - to become night; with anim. subject, to be overtaken by night

nida-guda - night time

nida ko: - a local name for the Night Heron, elsewhere called *ragoso ko:*

nida nuba: - darkness of night

nida pāṅ - night time

nida singi - day and night

nī dārdā (नी दा'रदा') - that one over there

nidir (निदिर) - white ant

nidir enga - queen white ant (more commonly called *bunum enga*)

nidir eseḍ/keseḍ - to block with *nidir hasa*

nidir hasa - earth with which white ants cover their tracks (can be found e.g. on a wall, a door post, a tree, along the ground; does not refer to the *bunum*, 'ant hill')

nidir-topa - of white ants, to cover up with *nidir hasa*

nīdor (नीदोर) - that one over there (animate)

nīdur (नीदुर) - same as *nīdor*

niga (निगा) - the axle of a cart

nihōs (निहोंस) - heirless; pass. verb - to become heirless

ni jorōm tiṅdōm - a phrase used at the start of sacrificial prayers (in some places *ham joram sim joram*)

nīl (नील) - blue; to use bluing in washing clothes

nilam (निलम) - an auction; to auction (also *ilam*, which is probably used more commonly in Ho)

nili (निलि) - a large honey bee (also called *lili,lele*)

nili bō: da: - honey of the *nili* bee

nili rasi - honey of the *nili* bee

nili:leka (निलि:लेका) - the intense heat e.g. at 1-2 P.M. on a very hot day, when the air seems to oscillate (also *ili:-ili:*) (with *jeṭe* etc.)

nili:-lipi: - same as *nili:leka*

nili:-nili: - same as *nili:leka*

nili:-nipi: - same as *nili:leka*

nim (निम) ***daru*** - the neem tree, Azadirachta indica, A., Juss., Meliaceae, B.40/1, H.40/6/1

***nim jaṅ** - the seed of the *nim* tree from which oil is extracted
***nim sunum** - oil made from the *nim* tree
nimbu (निम्बु) - a lemon, lime (also *limbu*, q.v.)
nimin (निमिन) - as many or as much as this
***nimino:ge** - for such a long time as this
niminaṅ (निमिनड) - only this much; this very much
nimir(e) (निमिर, निमिरे) - now-a-days
***nimir(e) joroṅ** - this present age or generation
nimita (निमिता) - at such a time
***nimitaṅdo** - at this time; as an exclamation - finally (uttered e.g. by a parent when a truant child finally comes home)
nimpiraṅ (निमपिरड) - this big, this tall
nipir (निपिर) - an ascertained spot at some distance from the starting spot in the *tāṛi inuṅ* ; to pass this spot; (there is a closer spot which to pass is called *sepen*)
***nipir-lapā:** - a race; to race (recip. of *nir-lā:*)
nir (निर) - trans. - to run; intrans. - to run away
***nir-aḍ** - to run away and be lost
***nir-ādu** - to run downwards
***nir-atom** - to run out of the way
***nir-banasa** - the condition of being a refugee, displaced person (verbal noun of *nir-basa*)
***nir-basa** - to flee one's place and reside elsewhere; to become a refugee, a displaced person; *nir-basākan hō*, 'a refugee'
***nir-bage** - to run away leaving behind; to desert
***nir-beṭa** - to reach or catch up to by running
***nir-biyur** - to run around, e.g. a field; of several men, to run and surround, e.g. an animal to trap it
***nir-bolo** - to run and enter
***nir-bosi** - a refugee
***nir-chabuṛa** - in refl. - to run and throw oneself into water
***nir-chāi** - to stretch out by running, e.g. the body of an animal
***nir-darom** - to run to meet (either in the sense of to welcome, or to oppose)
***nir-de:** - to run and climb
***nir-eṛa:** - to chase away
***nir-gaṇḍi** - to run at an angle to something (as opposed to *nir-muli*, q.v.)
***nir-goe:** - in refl. - to run to one's death; to kill oneself by running
***nir-keseḍ** - to run in order to block off or prevent
***nir-koṛoṅ/koṭoṅ** - to run to check or impede; by running to impede
***nir-lā:** - a race, to race (also *nipir-lapā:*); to run beyond someone or some place
***nir-muli** - to run in a straight line; to run straight toward
***nir-nam** - to run to look for or fetch (someone or something)
***niro: chanḍu:** - poetic expression for *nir-saṇḍi*, q.v.
***nir-ō:l** - to run out
***nir-panti** - to run on the same line with (e.g. a person or animal)
***nir-parom** - to run across
***nir-pocha** - to escape by running away
***nir-sampuṛu** - running to suddenly come upon e.g. some wild animal or a person
***nir-saṇḍi** - a dark moonless night right before *mulu:*, the new moon;

a menstrual period; to have a menstrual period
***nir-sati** - in refl. - to run and throw oneself into a fire etc. in order to commit suicide (cf. Hindu custom of sati); figur. - to deliberately destroy oneself by some foolish action
***nir-sompaw** - to run and give oneself up; to run right into the hands (figuratively) of a hunter or attacker
***nir-suḍbuṅ** - while running to reach suddenly or unexpectedly
***nir-surbuḍ** - to run to conceal oneself, e.g. an animal in undergrowth; to run for cover
***nir-sū:ren** - to run for shelter or refuge (refl. form)
***nir-uju:** - to come running
***nir-ukun** - to run and hide (refl. form)
***nir-usan** - to retreat, run back (retreating)
niral (निरल) - clean, pure, immaculate; to make clean, pure
***niral (nirla) paṭeya** - a young she goat that has not yet given birth (a term used in prayers)
niti (निति) - a sandalwood type substance used for sacrificial purposes (e.g. to placate *churdu bonga*)
nitir (नितिर) - to spread, diffuse; used in prayers as poetic parallel of *sangar*, 'to hunt'
***nitir-(h)unḍi** - to spread out close together; to spread out in great numbers
nɪ:-tiri: (नी:–तिरि:) - one after another (this one and then that one) (animates)
niyam (नियम) - a law, rule; to beg some specific favour from a spirit imposing an obligation upon oneself to perform some sacrifice (often dabs of sindur are placed on e.g. a wall as a pledge of one's intentions)
niyar (नियर) - purification, to purify
***niyar-eṛa:** - to purify; a purification ceremony (e.g. that held three days after the birth of a baby after which other people may enter the room where the new mother lives and touch the baby, but the mother and whoever shares the social impurity with her may not yet enter the family *adiṅ* nor touch the family *manḍi chaṭu* until the final purification (*tiki-eṛa:*) has taken place
-no: (नो:) - somewhat, a little (not used independently but used as a verbal affix or affixed to an adjective)
noga: (नोग:) - very black (used of a crow and sometimes of a man when scolding
nogoḍ/nōgoḍ (नोगोड्/नोंगोड्) - tasty, sweet
nojor (नोजोर) - a spell cast by the evil eye
***nojor-bāṛ** - to inflict harm (see *bāṛ, bāṛa*) by the evil eye
nokol (नोकोल) - a copy, e.g. of a court decree
***nokol sakam** - same as *nokol*
nokoli (नोकोलि) - counterfeit
nokor (नोकोर) - an employee, servant (not often heard in Ho; *dasi* and *chitira* are commonly used)
nokori (नोकोरि) - paid employment
***nokori-chokori** - a jingle on the word *nokori*
noksān, nokosān (नोकसान, नोकोसान) - harm (the forms *loskān, lokosān* are used more frequently)
nolad (नोलड्) - soot; dirty with soot

nolaḍ-ṭope - to apply soot thickly (in clusters) {see *ṭope(tan)*}
nolgaḍ (नोलगड़) - dirty, covered with soot or the like; to become dirty
nom (नोम) - baby talk for *jom*, 'eat'
nongoṛa pāṭ kantaṛa jantaṛa - a *jantaṛa* (q.v.) rite performed before ploughing and sowing
-nopo: (नोपो:) - the adjective *-no:* (see above) with a '*p*' infix when the preceding adjective has a '*p*' infix, e.g. *maparaṅ-nopo:*
nopolaḍ (नोपोलड़) - same as *nolaḍ* (both in noun and verb meaning)
nor (नोर) - to stretch out long (sometimes used alone but more often used parallel to *jangi*, in the sense of 'to stretch out long'
****nor sereṅ buru*** - a section of the jungle near village Karlajuri
nor (नोर) - the tune of a song (also *notor* q.v.)
nor-nor (नोर–नोर) - to growl, e.g. of a dog (also *nur-nur*)
norok (नोरोक) - hell
norom (नोरोम) - mild; gentle; soft; to soften e.g. the earth with rain; to cool off the atmosphere
****norom ji*** - a humble (mild, gentle) spirit; humility
norosinga (नोरोसिगा) - a trumpet
nosib (नोसिब) - good fortune, luck
noskāṇ, nosokāṇ (नोसका'न, नोसोका'न) - to damage, to harm; damage, harm (also *loskāṇ, losokāṇ*)
nosor (नोसोर) - poetic parallel for *iyu:* or for *aṛagu*, to descend, fall
nosṭo (नोसटो) - to destroy
notor (नोतोर) - a tune of a song; to make or follow a tune, also *nor* (cf. *tāṛ* for a drum beat)
nowa (नोवा) - to rub vigourously (with the hand or with a cloth) one's body to remove dirt; also to thus rub the body of an animal or the skin of a fruit.
nowa-nui(tan) (नोवा–नुइ) - to grab hold of, first with one hand and then with the other, as in wrestling (esp. to repeatedly thus grab hold of some elusive object), usually used with *tan* and with a verb such as *hopoṅ*, 'to wrestle'
nū (नू) - to drink
****nū-anṭe*** - to slake one's thirst
****nū-bɪ*** - to drink one's full
****nū-bul*** - to drink oneself drunk; intoxication
****nū-da:*** - to drink water; to have enough to drink (used in a prayer in the phrase *jom-maṇḍi nū-da:kae:*, 'may he eat and drink)
****nū-damā-dumū*** -to be unsteady in one's step due to excessive drinking
****nū-garaṅ*** - to drink as much as one wants
****nū-lasur*** - to help settle one's meal by drinking rice beer after it
****nū-malge:*** - to drink until one is pleasantly satisfied
****nū-puṭi*** - to drink so much that the stomach swells up
****nū-sor*** - to die of drinking too much water rapidly when very much overheated (esp. of animals)
nuba: (नुब:) - dark, darkness
nuḍ(ken) (नुड़) - of dark clouds, to form suddenly (e.g. *nuḍkene: rimilkeḍa*, 'dark clouds formed suddenly')
****nuḍ-nuḍ(tan)*** - the same of a continued action
****nugu(ken)*** (नुगु) - same as *nuḍ(ken)*
****nugu-nugu(tan)*** - same as *nuḍ-nuḍ(tan)*

nui: (नुइ:) - a very low sound (often used with negative for absolute silence)
nulu:-nulu:(tan) (नुलु:–नुलु:) - of one's head, to throb due to a severe headache (with verb *hasu*, etc.)
nūm (नूम) - to mumble in a low voice so as to be inaudible
****nūm-durum*** - of a man talking (or mumbling to himself) or of two or more conversing, to be inaudible to some other party
nūm-nūm (नूम–नूम) - very black, pitch black
numu (नुमु) - name (usage same as that of the more common *nutum*)
nunu (नुनु) - to feed at the breast; milk sucked from the breast
****nunu-bɪ*** - to breastfeed so that the baby's stomach is full
****nunu-dūm*** - to put (a baby) to sleep by feeding at the breast
****nunu-maraṅ*** - to raise (make grow) by feeding at the breast
nu:-nu:(tan) (नु:–नु:) - excessively sweet (with *nongoḍ* or some such word)
nur (नुर) - to let out the contents of something through a hole; to open up a rice bale; pass. - of the contents of something (e.g. a bag, one's pocket, an egg) to escape out through a hole (can be used of strained rice-beer falling through a strainer)
****nur-ō:l*** - same as *nur*
nurbiṅ (नुरबिञ) - the milk snake or the earth adder (also called *rulbiṅ*)
nur-nur (नुर–नुर) - to growl e.g. of a dog or tiger (also *nor-nor*)
nuruṅ (नुरुञ) - to speak slowly in a very low (almost inaudible) voice
****nuruṅ-nuruṅ*** - the same of a continued action
nurum-durum (नुरुम–दुरुम) - same as *nūm-durum*, q.v.
nutum (नुतुम) - name; to name (to translate 'name after' either a) an *-a* aspect can be used, e.g. *nutumaṅpe*, 'name him after me', or b) a *-re* post-position can be used, e.g. *en hon ini:regeko nutumɪya*, 'they will name that child after him'); to call upon the name of God or some spirit in prayer; refl. - to make a name for oneself; pass. - to become renowned, to get a name or reputation; as verbal affix - to do an action (expressed in the primary root) in a nominal way, merely to be able to say that one has done it
****nutum-chakaḍen*** - to pretend that one's name is other than it actually is; to give a false name for oneself
****nutum-giyu:*** - to cause shame to someone by speaking of his defects (used in parallel with *kaji-giyu:*)
****nutum kāni/bankuṛi*** - a riddle
****nutum-māṇ*** - good reputation; a respected name
****nutum-umi*** - good repute; pass. - to become reputed

O

o (ओ) - an interjection expressing grief or sorrow (also *o goṛe*) note usage *o-ken o-kenako*, 'they repeatedly said *o*)

-ō (◌ॅ) - (affixed to a word) and, also; even (esp. with negatives, e.g. *miyaḍō bano:wa*, 'there isn't even one'); sometimes a root + ō + a full verb form of the same root is used, e.g. *tamōko tamki:ya*, 'and besides that they also will beat him'; this construction is sometimes used to indicate that both of two actions occured, e.g. *sabōko sabki:ya onḍo: tamōko tamki:ya*, 'they both caught and beat him.

-o: - the voice marker for the passive voice in the simple (without aspect markers) future and related tenses (Les. 8). Besides having a strictly passive usage this often has an inchoative usage indicating coming into some state and can often be translated by 'become' (Les. 8 and 26, section 2b); *o:ge* often has an adverbial usage, e.g. *moe:-mojo:ge* (= *moe:-moe:+o:ge*) - 'beautifully', *dir-diro:ge: dubakana*, 'he is sitting with his shoulders thrown back'

-o: - affixed to many words means as long as, until (implies some duration of time) as *dino:, gāriyo:, imitawo:, chimino:*, e.g. *seta:ete ayubo:geko paiṭiya*, 'they work from morning until evening' (perhaps this usage is a function of the passive tense marker *-o:*)

ō: (ऑः) - to make a retching sound

o-o -see after words starting with *on*

ob (ओब) - of a fire, to die, go out (*ēe:* is also used for this)

obor (ओबोर) - to lie face down (on one's stomach); of a bird, to sit (rest) flat against the ground .

***obor-hapan** - to stay quietly on one's stomach; of a bird, to sit still on the ground

***obor-juwa:** - to be completely flat (as though stuck) on the ground

***oborte giti:** - to lie down on the stomach

***obor-tumbiḍ** - to fall flat on one's stomach

obor (ओबोर) ***oe** - the Indian Cuckoo, a bird which eats silkworms (also called *ḍepo*)

ocha (ओचा) - an interjection, 'be careful!', 'get out of the way!'

***ocha halai** - same as *ocha* (spoken by a woman)

***ocha-ocha** - same as *ocha*

ocha: (ओचः) - a varient form of *hocha:*, q.v.

ochen (ओचेन) - a creeper whose leaves and fruits are eaten, Momordica dioica, Roxb., Cucurbitaceae, B.71/16, H.71/9/2

***bā ochen** - a variety of the *ochen* creeper which has only flowers and no fruit.

***jō ochen** - the variety of the *ochen* creeper which gives fruit

***ochen daka** - the tuber of the *ochen* creeper

***ochen sanga** - same as *ochen daka*

ocho (ओचो) - an interjection, 'listen' 'heed', e.g. *ocho Siṅbonga*, 'hear my prayer, God'

ocho: (ओचोः) - to detach with the hand grains from a cob of maize or the husk from a grain e.g. of paddy

***ocho:-chauli** - to husk paddy with the hands

***ocho:-jaṅ** - to take the husk off a grain with the hands

oḍ (ओड्) - to cut through, to sever; to break e.g. a limb, a bone (in this case it does not have to mean 'to sever'); with *san* as object sometimes used instead of *ma:*, 'to cut' wood

***oḍ buru** - a place mentioned in a prayer concerning silkworm cultivation

oda (ओदा) - damp, moist (used e.g. of a cut tree which still has moist sap)

oe (ओए) - a bird

ōe: (ओंएः) - to tear; to tear out (e.g. one's eyes)

***ōe:-bere:-bete:** - to tear into shreads

***ōe:-bete:-bete:** - to tear into shreads

***ōe:-chacha:** - to tear

***ōe:-lapar** - to tear (e.g. one's clothes) so that parts hang loose

***ōe: meḍ** - big protruding eyes (see *luḍ meḍ*), used in scolding

***ōe:-pongā** - to tear apart

***ōe:-ponka** - to tear apart leaving a gap in between

ōe: (ओंएः) - a grunting sound made by a buffalo

oe aṭa (ओए अटा) - a civet like animal

oeṇḍa-poeṇḍa (ओएंडा–पोएंडा) - a term used in prayers to spirits, meaning uncertain (prob. same as *chenṭa-benṭa*, 'harassing' or *ōwa-kurkur*, 'showing displeasure')

o goṛe (ओ गोड़े) - alas!, an exclamation of grief

ojo: (ओजोः) - to anoint, to rub oil or ointment on

***ojo:-sunum** - to anoint with oil

o:jol (ओजोल) - pointed (also *goja*)

ojon (ओजोन) - weight; to weigh

ojora (ओजोरा) - lazy; also used of a person having a dirty appearance

okob-okob (ओकोब–ओकोब) - very white (also *hokob-hokob*)

okoe (ओकोए) - who? ; note usage, *okoyō baṅkowa*, 'no one is present'

***okoe-okoe** - some (e.g. *okoe-okoegeko seno:yana*, 'some have gone'

okon (ओकोन) - what? (as adjective)

***okonōte** - from where

***okon-okon** - some, e.g. *okon-okon sirmado*, 'in some years', *okon-okonko*, 'some people'

***okonre** - (in/on) where?

***okonte** - (to) where?

okona (ओकोना) - which thing?; to which place? where? e.g. *okonam salakeḍa?*, 'which one (inan.) did you select'? *okonam senlena?* 'where did you go'? Sometimes from the context it is clear that it means 'nothing', 'no where', e.g. *okonako jomaḍa?*, ' what did they get to eat?' (i.e. there was nothing for them to eat), *okonako pochawo:wa?*, 'to where will they escape? (i.e. there is nowhere)

okoni: (ओकोनिः) - which one (anim.)

okonpā (आकोनपा') - which place? where? (approximately), used with postpositions *-re, -te, -ēte*

okonta: (आकोनतः) - which place? where? (more definite than *okonpā*), used with postpositions *-re, -te, -ēte*

okore: (ओकोरेः) - where is it! used in an ironical sense of something supposed to be there which is not there, not when we want to know where it is (that would be *okonreya*) but when we want to comment on its absence

okoreko (ओकोरेको) - where are they! (anim. pl.) in ironical sense as in *okore* above

okowa (ओकोवा) - a beehive; a small room e.g. for fowls, a small compartment e.g. for putting the *punji* when performing a sacrifice; to make an *okowa*

***okowa-bara** - to divide into two compartments

ol (ओल) - to write; to make a line; of a vessel, e.g. a *chaṭu*, a wall, to crack, to have a crack

***ol-bara** - to line off into sections, e.g. parts of a field by digging with a hoe, or the compartments (*okowa*) for a sacrifice by making lines with flour

***ol-biyur** - to make lines around (e.g. one's arm with wet flour before a sacrifice)

***ol-ichin** - to have one's name written; to register oneself (refl. form)

***ol-koṭa** - to draw the lines with liquid *holoṅ* around the arms, etc. before a sacrifice; to draw the lines with powdered *holoṅ* for the compartments (*okowa*) for the *punji* of a sacrifice (N.B. *koṭa* as used here does not have the same meaning as when it is used independently); lines so drawn

***ol-kul** - to write and send (e.g. a letter)

***ol-paṛaw** - to study, - *ol-paṛaw-akan*, 'educated'

***ol-sagom** - to write an orderly account

***ol-sakam** - writing paper

ō:l (ओंल) - to go out, take out (Les. 27); note usage:- *kaji ō:la*, 'words (of displeasure or disagreement) will come out' (i.e. some action will 'lead to words'); as verbal affix *ō:l* is usually translated merely by the English word 'out', e.g. *nir-ō:l*, 'to run out'

***ō:l-bage** - to go out leaving behind

***ō:l-bāṛ** - to come out in great numbers at the same time

***ō:l-bolo** - to go out and come in again repeatedly

***ō:l-chakaḍen** - to pretend to go out (refl. form)

***ō:l-dūdū** - to come out in a cloud of smoke or in great numbers

***ō:l-eṛa:** - to depart from, go out of

***ō:l-parom** - to pass (cross) out (i.e. from inside to outside)

oll - see *ō:l*

om (ओम) - to give (*em* is more commonly used, at least near Chaibasa)

ombā (ओम्बा') - a bellowing sound of cattle

omba: (ओम्बः) - to crawl on hands and knees; to make an obeisance with the hands and knees touching the ground.

***omba:-ādun** - to crawl down

***omba:-omba:** - the same as *omba:* of a repeated or continued action

***omba:-sambi** - to tumble; fall repeatedly (in Mundari the work *omba:-sambir* means literally to fall first on hands and knees and then on the back)

ombō-sombō (ओम्बों'–सोम्बों') - the slow stride of a fat man

ome (ओमे) ***daru*** - a large tree, Miliusa velutina, Hook, Anonaceae, B.4/3, H.4/6/1

omol (ओमोल) ***bonga*** - another name for *chanḍu homol*, referred to as the wife of *Siṅbonga* in some stories

omon (ओमोन) - to germinate; to sprout; to grow above the ground; of teeth, hair, pimples, a rash - to come out

***omon-parom** - to grow through (the ground)

***omon-sutū** - of a plant, to die from lack of moisture after having germinated but before fully sprouting

omoṅ (ओमोङ) - to push the head through an opening in order to peep in or out, esp. to peep out (used also of a fish pushing its head out of the water)

omsoṅ (ओमसोङ) - to lift the head high, esp. of cattle, but also in jest or scorn of a man lifting and throwing back his head (e.g. in an arrogant or challenging way)

oṅ (ओङ) - to blow with the mouth (not used of the wind blowing)

***oṅ-ader** - to blow into

***oṅ-ēe:** - to extinguish (e.g. a candle) by blowing

***oṅ-puṭi** - to blow air into making swell up (e.g. a football)

onḍeń (ओंडेञ) - an animal of the civet family

onḍo(ge) (ओंडो) - without knowing or finding out; ignorant

onḍo: (ओन्डोः) - and; also; as verbal affix - more, in addition (Les. 27)

***onḍo: misa** - once more

onḍokar (ओंडोकर) - a person who supposedly waylays children for human sacrifice (*oṭongar* is more commonly used for this)

***onḍokar bā** - a plant found in the jungle having medicinal usages

onḍoṅ (ओंडोङ) - to take out; expel; to go out; to separate the bones from the flesh e.g. of a chicken

***onḍoṅ-eṛa:** - to expel, e.g. of a *dēwa*, to expel an evil spirit from a part of the body by sucking it out

ongā (ओंगा') - to turn an upside down *chaṭu* so that the mouth is up; to pull up the clothes of someone starting from the bottom and pulling over the head

onkō (ओंको') - to put a mouthed object, e.g. a *chaṭu*, lying on its side (to put such a vessed mouth downward - *harub*)

onol (ओनोल) - writing; an inscription; a line, to make a line (e.g. around the *diuri*'s arm with a paste made from flour before a sacrifice; a coloured stripe running along the border of a sari; a strip of land about 5 ft. wide; to mark off such a strip for ploughing (verbal noun of *ol*)

***onol sakam rēḍ** - a short creeper from which medicine is made, prob. Ichnocarpus frutescens, R.Br., Apocinaceae, H.89/20/1, B.89/7. and/or Hemidesmus indicus, Br., Asclepiadaceae, H.90/1/1, B.90/7

o-o (ओ–ओ) - a sound used when calling cattle

o:-o:(tan) (ओः–ओः) - to laugh heart-ily (with verb *landa*) (also *a:-a:*)

ō-ō (ओँ–ओँ) - a loud moaning noise made by cattle (e.g. after having fallen, the word for the ordinary lowing sound made by cattle is ***ombā***) ; to make such a noise

opā (ओपा') - used instead of *okonpā* in south Singhbhum

opaḍ (ओपड्) - a fresh offshoot from a tree or branch (also *hopaḍ*)

opanḍi (ओपांडि) - the head or foot piece of a bed (also *upanḍi*)

opoe:-opoe:(tan) (ओपोएः–ओपोएः) - of the eyes, to smart, e.g. in the glare of bright sun or when the eyes are heavy and one cannot sleep (with verb *meḍ*, etc.)

opota (ओपोता) - to wrestle, press one another down (recip. of *ota*)

or (ओर) - to pull, drag (note a phrase used in a story;- *otete ortange: bō-baleyana*, 'She had hair which went

down to (dragged on) the ground')
***or-ader** - to pull or drag in
***or-ādu** - to pull down
***or-atom** - to pull out of the way
***or erako** - those who go to bring a girl to the house of her husband-to-be for the marriage (these are mostly men, but some women accompany them)
***or-eṛa:** - to pull or drag away
***or-hajū** - to drag someone causing the skin to be scraped
***or-hira:** - to pull so as to tear, e.g. one's ear with a fishhook
***or-iḍ** - to pull to a place; to continue to pull; note expression *kaṭa or-iḍ*, 'to drag one's feet' (when walking)
***or-iyu:** - to drag or pull down causing to fall
***or jalom** - a drag net for fishing
***or-lapar** - to drag causing open wounds with flesh hanging loose
***or-mangal** - to molest sexually; to rape
***or-ō:l** - to pull or drag out
***or-ti:** - to pull by the hand (used esp. in the recip. *opor-tipi:* of marriage by capture, forcibly taking off a woman to be one's wife
***or-topa** - to drag and lay (e.g. a burial stone); to bury by dragging over (e.g. seeds in a nursery by dragging a branch over them)
***or-ṭoṭa** - to strip naked
***or-uju:** - to come dragging something
oṛa (ओढ़ा) - to bathe; refl. - *oṛan* - to bathe oneself, take a bath
***oṛa-eṛa:** - to bathe away, esp used of a purification ceremony after birth (also called *tiki-eṛa:*)
***oṛa-gōm** - to accompany someone when he goes to bathe; another title for the *jom-sim*, a companion of the *diuri* at a sacrifice from the time he goes to bathe throughout the whole ceremony
***oṛa-parchi** - to wash clean/pure/holy; to baptize
***oṛa-parchiyo:teya: sanskar** - baptism
***oṛa-torsa** - to bathe while on the way to some place
***oṛa-uju:** - to bathe and come
oṛa: (ओड़ः) - poetic form for *owa:*, a house
oral (ओरल) - a flying squirrel
oran (ओरान) - same as *horan*, q.v.
ōraw (ओ'राव) - to diminish e.g. the amount of water in a pond, the effect of poison
ore: (ओरे:) - a type of deer, Tickell calls it the four horned deer
oṛo: (ओड़ो:) - and (used in the north of the Ho country. Elsewhere the form *onḍo:* is more common)
oroṅ (ओरोङ) - to blow into in order to play a flute or any instrument into which one blows
***oroṅ-sakowa** - one who plays a horn (*sakowa*) e.g. for the *mage* sacrifice
***oroṅ-uju:** - to come or to bring someone while blowing e.g a flute
oṛoṅ (ओड़ोङ) - alike in size, appearance, e.g. children, cattle (this term used only in such phrases as - *miḍ oṛoṅ, tanga-tanga oṛoṅ*)
osai (ओसाइ) - a wedge-shaped block of wood used to tightly fit the shaft (*hisi-danḍa:*) into the hole in the plough through which it must pass
osar (ओसर) - broad, wide; to widen
osol (ओसोल) - in fact; as a matter of fact (Hindi - 'asal'); very much, e,g, *osole: jomkeḍa*, 'he ate very much'
osoli (ओसोलि) - genuine, real (as distinct from something counterfeit or false)

oṣṭo (ओसटो) - used by a *dēwa* in prayers in terms *oṣṭo muniko, oṣṭo dewiko* prob. meaning 'very many' (prob. from Hindi asht, 'eight')
ota (ओता) - to press down; of rain water, to cause harm (press down) (with the person(s) harmed as direct obj.) by coming very heavily at or shortly after the sowing time so as to prevent sowing or to cause newly sowed seeds to rot in the ground
***ota-ader** - to press into
***ota-beṭeń** - to startle by pressing upon
***ota-danged** - to press down so as to embed in
***ota-daṭob** - to press down tightly; to suppress (often used in figur. meaning, e.g. *alom ota-daṭobleya*, 'do not hold us down, do not oppress us', *hasu ota-daṭobki:ya*, 'sickness laid him low')
***ota-jari** - to suppress; oppression
***ota-len** - to crush, grind down by oppression
***ota-tirub** - to press causing the head to bend down or causing the front part of a cart to dip down
***ota-tumbuḍ** - to touch against something with pressure, e.g the head of a chicken to a sacrificial *punji* to encourage the chicken to eat it
oṭa: (ओटः) - to uncover, to expose, to open e.g. a book, the mouth
oṭa: (ओटः) - a layer or row (syn. of *aṭal*, q.v.)
oṭab (ओटब) - to open the mouth (with *ā* , mouth, expressed)
oṭań (ओटङ) - of the wind, to carry something off; to cause to disappear or to be scattered in a mysterious way or in a way resembling something scattered by the wind, e.g. used of a magician making something disappear; figur. - 'with great speed' in such expressions as *oṭańtange: nireyana*, 'He ran away with great speed' (like a leaf being carried off by a strong wind); *oṭań* is used in term *oṭań kajoṛa* (lamp black put around the eyes) in a prayer, meaning uncertain.
ote (ओते) - land, field; *otete* - on foot; to make a field (e.g. by clearing jungles); pass. - to be in possession of fields
***ote ambaṛa** - said in jest for *sim jarom*, a chicken's egg
***ote-āṛi** - an embankment beside a field
***ote armu** - a shrub, the powdered roots of which are used for medicine for stomach trouble and for decaying teeth, Clausena excavata, Burm., Rutaceae, H.36/12/1, B.36/5
***ote bandu** - a plant said to have three leaves on one stem, which leaves resemble those of the *mū:r* tree. Its root is ground down and applied to swollen limbs
***ote baṛam** - the *baṛam* spirits (q.v.) sometimes so called in prayers
***ote bonga** - a small red bug also called *singi bonga*
***ote disum** - the world, earth
***ote ḍiyań** - same as *ole ili*, q.v., (*ote ili* is the commonly used term for the feast)
***ote dokol** - earthquake
***ote dopol** - earthquake
***ote guni** - see *guni honko*
***ote gusiya** - land owner
***ote hapaṭiń** - to divide land among; the term *miḍ ote-hapaṭiṅko* is used to denote those so related that if one person and his dependents were to die off, the land would be divided among others so related

***ote hasa** - earth, soil; landed property

***ote ili** - a sacrificial action held two days before the *mage* feast. Rice beer (*ili*) is poured into vessels so as to overflow into the earth (*ote*)

***ote juguni** - *juguni* spirits who live in fields (however the main use of this term is to form a poetic parallel with *bir juguni* and not to designate a seperate class of *juguni* spirits)

***ote karsa** - to sacrifice a chicken in the name of *nage bonga* in order to get blessing on the day of sowing

***ote kuṇḍi** - same as *kuṇḍi ote*,q.v.

***ote leper ā:** - a variety of *leper ā:*, q.v., which grows wild and flowers throughout the year. Its tiny flowers are brownish. Probably Amarantus blitum, L., Amarantaceae, B.108/5, H.108/5/8. (This is also called *banji leper ā:*)

***ote muṇḍi** - used in term *ote muṇḍi rimil muṭi* apparently referring to the end of the earth where in popular imagination the earth and the sky (*rimil*, 'clouds) meet

***ote muṇḍu** - used in the same way as *ote muṇḍi*, q.v.

***ote otoroṅ** - a term used in prayers for the *otoroṅ* creeper

***ote topor** - of clothes, reaching to the ground

***oṭe:** (ओटे:) - a spark; to spark; to crackle and spark when burning, e.g. *tiril* wood

oṭel** (ओटेल) ***daru/daṇḍa - a bamboo-type plant

***oṭka** (ओटका) - a foothold, e.g. an indentation on a tree, or a firm rock on a slippery incline

***oṭkaw** (ओटकव) - to impede some moving person or thing; an obstacle or hindrance which so impedes

***oṭo** (ओटो) - a sty (on the eyelid); note the saying *chakaḍtem oṭoyana*, 'you got a sty on your eyelid by telling a lie' (a folk belief)

***õṭo** (ऑटो) - something put as a brake in a bullock cart; to put something as a brake, or to have something so put

***otō:l** (ओतो:ल) - a water channel

***otomon** (ओतोमोन) - of a plough, to skim the surface (not cutting into the soil)

***otoṅ** (अतोङ) - to follow

***otoṅ-nam** - to trace by following e.g. the blood of a wounded animal, the footprints of a person or animal

***otoṅ-ō:l** - to follow out

***otoṅ-topol** - to follow one after another; to go in single file (*hapar-sapab* is more common for this, at least near Chaibasa)

***oṭongar** (ओटोंगर) - a person who supposedly waylays children for human sacrifices (also *onḍokar*)

***oṭongi** (ओटोंगि) - to lean the head against something

***otoṅ-towa** (ओतोङ–तोवा) - a sickness of children in which they become puffed up and pale

otoroṅ** (ओतोरोङ) ***nai - a vine which shoots up every rainy season. This has small thorns and tiny leaves

***oṭoṭūiya:** (ओटोटूइय:) - a peg driven into a hole in the shaft (*hisidaṇḍa:*) after it has been put into the plough to keep it fast (this hole is below the plough, the wedge (*osai*) is put in above the plough)

***oṭõṭuiya:** (ओटोंटूइय:) - see *oṭoṭūiya:*

***owa:** (ओव:) - a house, home; to make a house; to locate one's house; the meshes of a net; to make the meshes of a net in a certain way; the part of a grave dug deeper to receive the body (the part above this being broader so as to support slabs which are put crosswise over the section into which the body is placed); a compartment made for the *punji* of a sacrifice (in this meaning *okowa* is more commonly used)

***owa: āndi** - the blessing of a new house (decorating the house, celebrating with a feast, etc.)

***owa: bakai** - a house and the fenced-off area (for gardens) near to a house (used much the same as *owa:-ḍi*)

***owa: chuṭu** - a house mouse

***owa: dal** - to roof a house (e.g. with thatch or tiles)

***owa: ḍi** - a house and the sur-rounding land belonging to the owner

***owa: dopa** - an opening between the wall and the roof used esp. of the front of a house, sometimes of the back, not of the sides

***owa: dunūb** - the foundation of a house

***owa: duwar** - home; house (in a broad sense); to locate one's residence (e.g. at some particular place); to set up householding (e.g. of a newly married couple)

***owa: gusiya** - the owner (master) of a house

***owa: hupaḍ** - an outer part of a house, e.g. a veranda, protected from rain and wind

***owa: jate** - the purification of a house which has been in any way defiled (done by sprinkling with *sasaṅ*, etc.); to so purify a house

***owa: jate-era:** - same as *owa: jate*

***owa: kaṭa** - when standing with the feet together having a gap between the knees, bow-legged, e.g. *owa:-kaṭākaḍae:*, 'he is bow-legged

***owa: owa:** - from house to house

***owa: owa: inuṅ** - to play house (making outlines of houses on the ground with mud, stones, etc.) as young girls do

***owa:rini:** - one of the house (not necessarily one's wife. *Ale owa:rini:* would mean 'my wife')

***owa: surpaṅ** - a kind of wasp which is found frequently in houses

***owa: umbul** - the shade of a house; figur. - near home

***owa:-ura** - to remake one's house

***õwa** (ऑवा) - to cause someone to be displeased or mildly angry; to be displeased or mildly angry with someone; to pout; of a trapped animal or person, to struggle to free oneself (Les. 25)

***õwa-jī** -a displeased spirit/heart; to feel displeased at heart

***õwa-kurkur** - a general term for displeasure and anger

***owar** (ओवर) - to sift out with the fingers solid things from a liquid; to pull out of water

***owar laḍ** - cakes of flour (*holoṅ*) boiled in and taken out of oil

***owar-ō:l** - to sift out of a liquid

***ōyaḍa-pōyaḍa** - see *oenḍa-poenḍa*

***oyar** (ओयर) - to swim

***oyar-bokon** - to swim stretched out on the water (see *bokon-bokon*)

***oyar-parom** - to swim across

***oyo:** (ओयो:) - passive form of *oe*, 'a bird' with the meaning - of a bird, to be bred

***oyoḍ** (ओयोड्) - digestion (also *hajam*)

***oyol** (ओयोल) - stingy, miserly (i.e. in small things. One who has much wealth and will not share it with others is *kuṭu*)

***oyoṅ** (ओयोङ) - to cook by steaming

P

-p- - The reciprocal infix (the reciprocal of any verb can be formed by infixing the reciprocal marker *-p-* after the first vowel of a verb root and then repeating that vowel after the *-p-*.If this first vowel is long, it retains its long quality only after the *-p-* infix (Les 23); a *-p-* infix is also used in a few superlatives, e.g. *māparaṅ, hūpuriṅ, jīpiliṅ*; also a *-p-* infix is used in a few terms implying relationship, e.g. *eperate*, 'his wife', *hopon, sepēḍ* (prob. from *sēḍ* as in *hon sēḍ*)

-pā (पा) - an affix indicating an approximate place (*-ta:* would indicate an exact place)

pa: (प) - the sound made when shooting an arrow; to shoot an arrow making this sound

pā: (पा) - to chop (wood)

****pā:-rō*** - to chop and allow to dry out (wood)

pacha:-puchu: (पच–पुचु) - of many small animals or the like, to slip off in all directions; of a person, to slip off so as to avoid doing some work

pachar (पचर) - a small wedge put when needed between a wooden wheel and the covering iron rim (*hāl*) of a bullock cart

pacharaḍ (पचाड़ड्) - to clear grass from a section of land

pachari (पचारि) - to wall off by filling bamboos, twigs, etc. in with mud and leaves

****pachari-biyur*** - to wall off (as in *pachari*)

****pachari owa:*** - a house built up on all sides around a courtyard

pachim (पचिम) - West (from Hindi, better Ho would be *singi hasur*)

pachiya: (पचिय:) - a small basket used for carrying soil, cowdung, etc.

pāchur (पाचुर) - to cause welts, by whipping, etc.

pachuṛi (पचुड़ि) - of cattle, to fight against the goad (when beaten, etc. to merely turn the head to the side and refuse to advance)

pada (पदा) - to kick backward (e.g. of a four footed animal); of a cock, to strike at or hit with a foot stroke

****pada-ṭo:*** - to hit with a kick (as given under *pada*)

****pada-pada*** - to swing or beat one's feet

padari (पदारि) - a Christian priest or pastor

padar-pudur (पदर–पुदुर) - used as verbal affix to word *ter-padar-pudur*, q.v.

paḍcha-puluṅ (पड्चा–पुलुङ) - to quickly slip by (under, over) another when fighting, (used of cock fighting or of men wrestling); of a man to bob up and down in water

paḍki (पड़कि) - a large *poyla* giving a measure of grain of about 2 seers

****paḍki biyur-nam*** - to divine by having someone spin around sitting on a *paḍki* (often referred to merely as *biyur-nam*)

paḍ-peḍ(tan) (पड़–पेड्) - the sound made by many light fruits falling one after another onto the ground; of baby chickens, to fall over dead one after another

pāḍ-pēḍ (पाड्–पेड्) - a trumpeting sound made by elephants; of elephants, to make such a sound

paḍu (पडु) - to defeat; adj. with *sim* or *sanḍi*, the losing cock in a fight; to win or gain as the spoils of victory

paḍuḍ (पदुड्) - same as *paḍugaḍ*

paḍugaḍ (पदुगड्) - to kick something back with the foot, used of a dog, cow, etc.

paga (पगा) - a thick rope

paga-chora (पगा–चोरा) - to be or turn cowardly (used of a cock who has lost his fighting spirit and no longer wants to fight, and also of a bullock who is easily frightened)

pagala (पगाला) - used of the state of a person in a trance (*rum*) or of an irrascible (*kurkur*) quarrelsome (*petoṅ*) person. (This is not used for a 'mad', 'crazy' person, for which *baya* would be used)

pagara (पगारा) - a small golden ear-ring

pagun (पगुन) ***chanḍu:*** - a month, the latter half of February and the first part of March

paguwa (पगुवा) - of a rope, to be too thick for some intended purpose

pai (पइ) - a definite place; shortened for *āṛapai*, the place where silkworm cultivation is done

****pai-bandon*** - a joint sacrifice made at the place of silkworm breeding to gain protection for the work there

paiki (पइकि) - used as poetic parallel for *porja*, a subject (person)

****paiki-inuṅ*** - a *chō* dance, q.v.

****paiki oe*** - a bird (Tickell called it the Scarlet and Black Flycatcher)

pail/pāil (पइल/पंइल) - used in term *ayer pail*, 'in the very beginning' (from Hindi pahila)

****pail/pāil utar*** - in the very beginning

pair (पंइर) - of a liquid, to overflow

paiṭi (पइटि) - work; to work

****paiṭi-asul*** - to support, provide sustenance by working

****paiṭi-laga*** - fatigue due to work

****paiṭi-lagan*** - to tire oneself by working

****paiṭi-panaṭi*** - a general term for work (Les. 46)

paka (पका) - adj. - of solid material; to make something of solid material

pākila: (पाकिल:) ***jaṅ*** - shoulder blade (see also *rupi jaṅ*)

pakoṛo (पकोड़ो) - of the fruit inside a pod (e.g. the *sirimi* plant or of the *jojo* tree), to be fully formed; of cattle, to be a fully developed age (used in forms - *bugilekae: pakoṛota:iya* or *bugilekae: pakoṛowakana*); some-times used of men with the meaning 'to become fully developed/mature'

pakudaṅ (पकुदङ) - a spontaneous welt-like eruption (caused by sickness)

pāl (पाल) - a ploughshare

****pāl-unḍu*** - the hole in the plough into which the ploughshare fits

pala (पला) - poetic parallel of *koto*, a branch

palanḍu (पलंडु) - a kind of shrub and creeper of the jungle; prob. Combretum decandrum, Roxb., Combretaceae, E.M., B.62/4, H.62/5/1

****palanḍu chidu*** - a kind of caterpillar which feeds esp. on the *palanḍu* shrub. It is green and as long and fat as a finger. There is a popular belief that these turn into fishes

****palanḍu sum*** - a parasite which forms on the *palanḍu* shrub

pala:-pili: (पल–पिलि:) - to flash on and off, e.g. of the light given off by a firefly; shining,reflecting light (see also *pili:-pili:*)

palaṭi (पलाटि) - a shrub with copious milk juice, and medium sized bluish flowers. Different parts of this have

medicinal usages. Calotropis gigantea, Br., Asclepiadaceae, B.90/1, H.90/5/1

palaṭi chidu - a caterpillar which feeds on the *palaṭi* scrub. These are used for the cure of epilepsy

pali (पलि) ***jeṭe*** - very intense summer heat prolonged for a long time without rain.

palisi (पलिसि) - to polish

palki (पलकि) ***ā:*** - an erect herb extensively cultivated as a vegetable, prob. Spinacia oleraceae, L. Chenopodiaceae, B.109/4, H.109/3/1

palna (पलना) - such and such; so and so (used when the speaker wants to avoid using or does not remember a name, a Hindi usage sometimes heard in Ho)

palṭaw (पलटव) - to change the position of something, e.g. of paddy sheaves laid out for threshing (*baba tar*) by turning up stalks not yet threshed

palṭi (पलटि) - to overturn something, to turn something over, e.g. *gaṛi palṭiyana*, 'the cart was overturned', *palṭitam*, 'turn it over'

palṭibā (पलटिबा) - of paddy stalks after reploughing, to grow erect again

****palṭibā-ura*** - same as *palṭibā*

palṭon (पलटोन) - a soldier

palu (पलु) - a kind of very compact soil, good for making sundried bricks

****palu-gitil*** - a soil which is a mixture of sand and *palu* (as above)

****palu hasa*** - same as *palu*

palungaḍ (पलुंगड़) - of soil, in spite of having some moisture to be hard and difficult to plough

pampal (पम्पल) - a butterfly; a moth

pāṇ (पा'न) - pan (betel leaves prepared with certain ingredients for chewing)

paṅ (पड) - of the front part of the head, to be hairless, used as below;-

****paṅ bō:*** - to have the part above the forehead extending toward the crown of the head bald

****paṅ samaṅ*** - to have a high forehead (less bald then *paṅ bō:*)

panā (पना) - the part in the hair; a fork in a road

**** hora panā*** - a place where a road divides into two roads

panarom (पनारोम) - a crossing; a place for passing over to, e.g. a gate (verbal noun of *parom*)

pancha (पंचा) - tax, rent

panchaiti (पंचाइति) - to prop up one end of a large flat object (e.g. a plank, a burial stone)

****panchaiti-rakab*** - to lift to prop up (as given above)

paṇḍaiti (पंडाइति) - some suffering or harm supposedly caused by the envy or ill-dispositions of others (*bonga-eṛa:* is resorted to in order to neutralize this)

paṇḍarai (पंडारइ) ***daru*** - see *panrai daru*

paṇḍari (पंडारि) - a variety of white ant (also *paṇḍir*, q.v.)

paṇḍil (पंडिल) - to rebound after falling

paṇḍir (पंडिर) - a white-ant type of termite which attacks plants; poetic parallel of *lungam*, 'silkworm'

paṇḍiti (पंडिति) - a scholar; a learned man

paṇḍoe (पंडोए) - a white pumpkin, Benincasa cerifera, Savi., Cucurbitaceae, B.71/1, H.71/10/1

pāṇḍ-pēṇḍ(tan) (पा'ण्ड-पें'ड) - the sound of a horn of a car; the sound of a flute being played

paṇḍra (पंडरा) - of the colour of hair, paddy, etc., to be a light yellow (between *puṇḍi* and *chambara*)

paṇḍu (पंडु) - of the hair, to turn grey; of leaves, to fade, turn yellow (e.g because dried out or diseased)

****paṇḍu biṅ*** - a cobra

****paṇḍu bō:*** - grey haired

****paṇḍu bū:r-bū:r*** - to be completely grey haired

****paṇḍu nagu/nago biṅ*** - a cobra

****paṇḍu sakam oe*** - a bird which has the colour of faded (yellow) leaves

****paṇḍu-uju:*** - to become progressively more grey

paṇḍuka (पुंडुका) ***putam*** - the Ring Dove

paṇgeḍ-peṇgeḍ (पंगेड़-पेंगेड़) - a flash of light now here, now there; many flashes of light on and off

paṇgui (पंगुइ) - a feast (used in the collective noun *porob-paṇgui* and in expressions such as *mage paṇgui*, otherwise not used alone)

paṇgura (पंगुरा) ***bonga*** - a spirit believed to be the wife of *maraṅ bonga*, and hence sometimes called *paṇgura buṛi*

panja (पंजा) - to track; to follow the traces (e.g. of shot animal by footprints or by blood shed)

****panja-nam*** - to find or get by tracking; to track down

panjari (पंजारि) - the crossbars joining the shafts of a cart

panji (पंजि) - to try to find out (e.g. the whereabouts of a lost object) by divining

****panji-nam*** - same as *panji*

****panji-nel*** - to see (e.g. one's palm) as a means of divining

pankira (पंकिरा) - the yearly wage given to dakuwas, lohars, etc. (e.g. eight or so bundles or rice). Besides this lohars can also get chaul for work done as it is done, e.g. *ter-nala* (pay for beating ploughshares etc. into shape). If he is paid only once a year this is called *borton*; to collect such a wage

pankiṛa (पंकिड़ा) - the small iron clip put into the axle of the wheel of a cart so that the wheel will not come off

Panloyṛa (पनलोयड़ा) - Pallahara, an area to the west of the southern part of Keonjhar Dt., Orissa

paṅ-poṅ(tan) (पड-पोड) - of many embankments, to break with large gaps, e.g. due to flood waters (used with verb *rapuḍ* or the like)

panrai (पनरइ) ***daru*** - a tall jungle tree which attains 7-8 ft. girth. Its flowers are white with yellow anthers. It has a pod about 4-8 inches long. Albizzia procera, Benth., Mimosaceae, B.55/15, H.55/10/2 (also called *paṇḍarai daru*)

panti (पति) - side by side; to be in line side by side; sometimes used in prayers as poetic parallel with *leka*, 'to count', q.v.

****pantire*** - in a line side by side; in line with, e.g. *diuri pantire*, ' in line with the village priest', *mi pantire*, 'in the same row side by side'

pānyar/pāyar (पा'यार) - the long side piece of a rope-bed; some use this for the short side also, others call the short side *opaṇḍi* or *upaṇḍi*

pāp (पा'प) - sin

****pāp-ichi*** - to cause to sin; to give scandal

****pāp udub*** - to confess one's sin

****pāp-udub sanskar*** - the sacrament of confession (now more com-monly called *sola-uranteya: sanskar*)

papā (पपा') **daru** - a jungle tree, the fruit of which is appreciated by bears, Gardenia latifolia, Aiton, Rubiaceae, B.77/7, H.77/12/6

pa:-pa: (पः–पः) - the sound of clapping the hands together

papari (पपारि) - old (when used of persons, it is used in the sense of one who has been in some place or some occupation for a long time. See *hām*, old in age (of men); to become old

***papari tonol-kaji** - the old covenant; the Old Testament (of the Bible)

paparu (पपारु) - a competition, e.g. *susun paparu*, 'a dancing competition' (recip. of *paru*, 'to defeat')

papaṭed (पपाटेड्) - to twist back on one another, to interfold, e.g the wing feathers of a chicken so as to prevent flying (recip. of *paṭed*)

pā-pē (पाँ–पें) - a sound made by a large number of bees or wasps coming quickly toward someone

papi (पपि) - sinful

pāra (पा'रा) - to guard (better Ho would be *horo*)

para (पड़ा) - to plant close together in a nursery; to crowd closely together in great numbers; a seedling for transplanting; in prayers sometimes used for *sim para*, q.v.

***para baba** - paddy seedlings grown in a nursery

para (पड़ा) - a portion of something divided

***mi para** - one portion

parae, paraye (पराए, पराये) - a domesticated dove

parāk (परा'क) - a frock (from English)

parānḍ-perēnḍ(tan) (परा'ण्ड्–पेरें'ड्) - a shrill sound made by elephants (also *pēnḍ*)

para-pari (पड़ा–पड़ि)- to do (get, etc.) something each one in turn

para-paṭu (परा–पटु) - same as *para-puṭu*, q.v.

para-pinḍa (पड़ा–पिंडा) - suffering or harm caused by such things as bad omen, witchcraft, curses and the like (people try to remove or neutralize this)

parā-piri (परा'–पिरी) - to shed tears (compare *piril-piril*, 'to shed tears for some time')

parā-purū (परा'–पुरू) - of the eyes, to be only half open, e.g. of someone just awakening; of the eyes, to smart and water e.g. due to smoke (for this also *mo:-parā-purū*)

para-puṭu (परा–पुटु) - complicatedly intertwined, e.g. of brambles, knotted string

paṛar-puṛur (पड़र–पुड़ुर) - one given to anger easily who then takes out his anger on those who annoy him (fighting with them, etc.); to scratch the surface (see *puṛur*)

paṛaw (पड़ाव) - to read; to study

***paṛaw siṭiya** - a school child

parcha (परचा) - land deeds

***parcha sakam** - land deeds

parchi (परचि) - clean, pure, holy; to cleanse, to purify, to sanctify

***parchi dāe** - a holy victim

***parchi dāe jom** - to consume (eat) the holy victim; Holy Communion; to receive Holy Communion

***parchi dāe rakab** - to offer the holy victim; the holy Sacrifice of the Mass

***Parchirowa** - the Holy Spirit

***parchi-sapan** - to purify oneself clean (refl. form)

***parchi sengel** - holy fire; purifying fire; purgatory

***parchi sukurbar** - Good Friday

pari (परि) - a fairy (Hindi, used in Ho stories)

pāṛi (पा'ड़ि) - of much water, to overflow an embankment

parīcha (परीचा) - an examination

pāṛi (पा'रि) **hasu** - a sickness which occurs on alternate days

paṛil (पड़िल) - same as *panḍil*, q.v.

paṛiya (पड़िया) - fallow; land left uncultivated; sleepless; to deprive of sleep (with *meḍ-dūm* as object) i.e. in the sense of *meḍ-angara*, 'to spend a sleepless night'

***paṛiya goṛa/pī** - fallow upland

***paṛiya ote** - fallow land

parka (परका) - an open clear space; to make an opening

***parka-parka** - separated by an open space, e.g. two lines of dancers

parkom (परकोम) - a rope-bed (a form used in the North; around Chaibasa *karkom* is used)

parlanga (परलंगा) - white patches over a good part of the body (as in *barlanga, bangara*); pass. verb - of such patches, to develop; to have such patches

parla-pirli (परला–पिरलि) - an adjective used of the eyes of spirits, meaning not certain, but prob. 'sparkling' (as light reflected off smooth polished sharp object)

parlu (परलु) - white patches on one's skin (less extensive than *bangara*); pass. verb - of such patches, to develop; to have such patches

***parlu-parlanga** - a collective term for white patches on one's skin

parom (परोम) - to cross over; to pass through e.g. a village; to transfer (e.g. something from one house to an-other); to pass some time, e.g. *din paromeyana*, 'the day (time) passed', across (Les. 27)

par-pir(tan) (पर–पिर) - of birds or men, to disperse, scattering in all directions (with verb *nir*, etc.)

par-pur(tan) (पर–पुर) - the sound of many quails, etc., suddenly flying off (see *pur(ken)*)

paru (परु) - used with *meḍ*, of the eyes to be bloodshot e.g from swimming too long or from drunkedness

paṛu (पड़ु) - to defeat; defeated, e.g. of the losing cock in a fight

***paṛu-eṛa:** - to consign (give away) to defeat (i.e. foolishly putting up a cock to fight when it is sure to lose)

***paṛu-uju:** - to return victorious (e.g. in a prayer to the ancestors, - *paṛu-uju:añpe*, 'bring it about for me that I may come victorious'

paṛub (पड़ुब) - to uproot; a bullying person (an angry person who is a law unto himself)

paṛuwar (पड़ुवर) - bullying (see *paṛub*)

***paṛuwar-petoṅ** - cruel; cruelty

pās (पा'स) - to pass an examination

pasā (पसा') - a kind of paddy plant which when grown wildly produces very little, and which when in a field is hard to recognize, and if not removed smothers other cultivated varieties, the wild variety of Oryza sativa, L., Gramineae, B.139/27, H.139/33/1

pasa-poso(tan) (पसा–पोसो) - of soil, etc., to quickly disintegrate when touched

pasara (पसारा) - to exchange one object for another; to barter

pase (पसे) - a trap; to trap

***pase-goe:** - to kill by entrapping

pasiḍ (पसिड्) - to cut out and offer in sacrifice some uncooked (*berel*) part (e.g. the liver) of an animal; sometimes used in prayers as parallel to *rā*, 'to untie', 'to release'
pasiḍ-eṛa: - same as *pasiḍ*, used in prayers parallel to *rā-eṛa:*
pasinjor (पसिजोर) - a passenger train
pasir (पसिर) - to spatter
paska (पसका) - of chickens, dogs, etc., to scratch or throw up earth with the feet
paska-nam - to find or get by throwing up earth with the feet (e.g. of a chicken searching for worms)
paska (पासका) ***porob*** - Easter
pāsu (पा'सु) ***daru*** - a tree with strong wood, Cleistanthus collinus, Benth., Euphorbiaceae, B.29/7, H.29/23/1
pāsu jaṭa - saplings of the *pāsu* tree (when about 2 or 3 yrs. old) which are used for *seneyor*
pasum (पसुम) - to adhere to; to stick to; to become entangled in (e.g. weeds in a plough, threshed grains in straw)
paṭ (पाट) - a *guru bonga* type of spirit, usually found in mountains and called upon by shamans (*dēwako, sokako*) for help in *bonga-nam* (discerning what spirit is causing some sickness, etc.)
paṭ chelakiń - two disciples of a *guru* who make ready the *ḍīp* where the *guru* instructs his disciples and who light the two *surite* before a session when the *guru* will teach mantras to his disciples
patā (पता') - a leaf (see also *sakam*, which however is used esp. of leaves from which *pū:, kalgi*, etc. are made); to put out leaves; a leafy branch; as poetic parallel used in the sense of 'leaf', but also used as poetic parallel with *bir* in the sense of 'scrub jungle', (see also *paṭaṛa*)
patā paṇḍu oe - a bird having the colour of leaves which have turned yellow
patā uḍ - a species of edible mushroom which grows where fallen leaves are rotting
paṭa (पटा) ***dumbu*** - a weed with a long red stem, also called *paṭa tasaḍ dumbu*, and prob. the same as *sadom paṭa dumbu*
paṭa tasaḍ dumbu - same as *paṭa dumbu*
paṭa: (पटः) - to entwine (e.g. two ropes, two branches, a snake around a branch): to interlace; (as verbal affix with *sen* see *sen-paṭa:*)
paṭā (पटां) - a Mohammedan - (This word, originally meaning a Pathan, is used for Mohammedans in general)
patāl, patal (पता'ल, पताल) - the nether-world, Hades
patani (पतानि) - see *patni*
paṭa-puṭu (पटा–पुटु) - intricately intertwined; of birds, etc., to struggle to escape from a trap making some noise; sometimes used in the same meaning as *paṛar-puṭur* (q.v.), 'one easily given to anger' e.g. *paṭa-puṭu-lekanko*, 'people easily given to anger'
paṭaṛa (पताड़ा) - a scrub jungle
patarsiń (पतरसिञ) - to slap or scold so as to make one smart (physically or in spirit)
Paṭāya (पटा'या) - Jagannathpur, (referring to the local Mohammedan community, see *paṭā*)
paṭāya (पटा'या) ***biń*** - a tree snake, moves quickly from branch to branch
paṭe (पटे) - a spoke of a cart wheel

paṭe (पटे) ***nutum*** - a nickname
paṭeḍ (पटेड्) - quarrelsome; a trouble maker (also *peteń*)
paṭeḍ (पटेड्) - to have one's head, arm, foot twisted back in a deformed way (see also recip. *papaṭeḍ*)
paṭeya (पटेया) - a grown she-goat, ewe, sow which has not yet had any young ones
pati (पति) - a measure of grain, about two seers
pati baba - a one *pati* measure of paddy
paṭi (पटि) - bandage (Hindi)
paṭikar (पटिकर) - a man who goes around with books and often photos, having gained some knowledge about a family hoping to wheadle money out of them
paṭka (पटका) ***uḍ*** - a kind of edible mushroom, pungent (*hāḍ*) in taste (also called *hāḍ paṭka uḍ*)
paṭki (पटकि) - usd in prayers parallel to *jati* with the same meaning:- a race, tribe, jat
patni, patani (पत्नि, पतानि) - the female moth of the silkworm
patra (पतरा) - of a dish or plate, to be made of stone
patra bela - a *bela* made of stone
patra tāṛe - a plate made of stone
paṭu (पटु) - to wrap around
paṭu-biyur - to wrap around
paṭu-miḍ - to wrap around together
paṭu (पटु) - something gathered together in the shape of a ball (used perhaps only in the term *maḍkam paṭu*, q.v.)
paṭub (पटुब) - an alternate form of *paṛub*, q.v. (both meanings)
paṭub-paṛuwar - bullying, cruel; cruelty, brutality
patuḍ (पतुड्) - a very contentious, bothersome, quarrelsome person; to slip out of a slot in which fixed, e.g. of a ploughshare slipping out of its slot in a plough; for a bone to slip out e.g. from a piece of meat
patukam (पतुकम) - a large body of water, a sea (used in a prayer, not used in ordinary conversation
patuṛa (पतुड़ा) - to coalesce into a mass
patwar (पतवार) - the rudder of a ship (Hindi, used in Ho translation)
pauḍar (पउडर) - face powder
paunṭen (पउनटेन) - a fountain pen
pāuṛi (पउड़ि) - a spirit who dwells in deep water
pāuṛi churdu bonga - a type of *churdu bonga* (q.v.) which resides in deep water and swamps
pāuṛi nage - an important *nage* (q.v.) spirit
pauṭi (पउटि) - to be abundant, very big, e.g. of a *bandi*
mi pauṭi - very many (same as *mi iya*)
pawan bīr (पवन बीर) - used parallel to *hanuman bīr* (q.v.) with the same meaning (the Hindi word pawan, 'wind' is used in many epithets of Hanuman)
paya (पया) - a pillar
pāyā (पंया') - to clear up, e.g. the sky after rain; a clearing or open space; to clear up a space e.g. of shrubs
pāyar (पा'यर) - see *pānyar*
pe:(ken) (पेः) - the sound of a slap
pe:-pe:(tan) - the sound of repeated slapping
pē: (पेः) - strength; to strengthen, to exert strength; pass. - to become strong
pē:-achu - to encourage; to inspire strenght

pē:-borsa - to embolden, encourage

****pē:-jī*** - to strengthen someone's spirit; to encourage; refl. to take courage

****pē:-leka*** - to try to exert one's strength

****pē:-ō:l*** - to exert strength

****pē:yan*** - strong

****pē:yo:teya: sanskar*** - the sacrament of Confirmation

pechekar (पेचेकर) - a spray gun; to spray

pecho (पेचो) - a small owl (more commonly called *kokor*)

peḍ(ken) (पेड्) - the sound a fallen object has made, 'with a thud', used with verbs of falling; immediately, in an instant (used in this way with the imperative and in past tenses, e.g. *peḍken seno:me, peḍkene: seno:yana*

pēḍ (पेंड्) - a shrill sound made by an elephant (a loud trumpheting sound would be *pō*)

peḍka (पेड्का) ***bō:*** - of the head, to be such that the hairs are coming out only short and sparsely, e.g. of one who has lost his hair due to some sickness

pegō:-pegō: (पेगों:–पेगों:) - the call of a peacock

peja (पेजा) - used in term *hon peja*, 'father and son', not used alone

peje (पेजे) ***meḍ*** - to have white matter coming out of the side of the eyes, e.g. of a sick person, a drunk (in which case the term is used to ridicule him)

pēl (पेंल) - to fail (from English)

pelse: (पेलसे:) - of rain, to fall very lightly, e.g. *pelse:ge: gamaetana*, 'it is raining very lightly'

penda (पेंदा) ***inuṅ*** - to shoot a marble by holding it against the upper inside part of one finger, which is then pulled back by the other hand and released

penged(ken) (पेंगेड्) - of a light source, to give off a short gleam of light

****penged-penged(tan)*** - of a light source, to give off successive short gleams of light, e.g. a fire-fly

penṭe (पेंटे) - pants; to wear pants

penṭor, penṭō:r (पेनटोर, पेनटों:र) - to twist e.g. one's arm, neck, a cow's tail

pō-pō (पें–पें) - noise made by the buzzing of bees, flies, etc.

pepo (पेपो) - to spread something thickly, e.g. birdlime on a branch, food on one's face (see *ab-pepo*)

pepse (पेपसे) ***maḍ*** - a kind of bamboo with a wide hole in the centre. This can grow as high as 70 ft. Bambusa tulda, Roxb., Gramineae, H.139/3/1, B.139/7. From these flutes are made.

pere: (पेरे:) - full; to fill

****pere:-pair*** - to fill to overflowing

pere (पेड़े) ***kuiḍ*** - a kite which catches field mice and lizards. It is smaller than the ordinary *kuiḍ*, and somewhat like a *bisiri*

pere: (पेड़े:) - to break off with one or both hands, e.g. a small branch, a wing of a bird; to twist the tail; pass. - to have one's hand (arm) or foot (leg) broken or fractured; of an animal to have the leg broken or fractured

****pere:-baṭi*** - to cause one to roll around in a fit

****pere:-chowa:*** - to break off a part (sometimes used threateningly, e.g. *pere:-chowa:meyaṅ*, 'I'll break you to pieces)

****pere:-goe:*** - to kill by snapping, e.g an animal by breaking its neck

****pere:-laṭum*** - to break making fold over

****pere:-rapuḍ*** - to break off (as in *pere:*)

pere: (पेड़े:) - poetic form of *pē:*, strength

peregar (पेड़ेगार) - bullying

perēnḍ (पेरेंड्) - the trumpet used by Gasis; of an elephant, to make a loud shrill sound; to make a long shrill sound with a flute

perepiyuṅ (पेड़ेपियुङ) - the Grey-headed Myna bird (a local name. In some areas called *baṛipiyuṅ*)

perōṭe (पेरेंटे) - a parade

pero: (पेड़ों:) - an egg; the male organ (N.B. not the testacles, at least as used near Chaibasa). When used for the male organ it is not considered a vulgar word, but because of this usage it is rarely now used for egg, and is so only when some word like *sim* is affixed

perpeṇḍe, perpoṇḍe (पेरपेंडे, पेरपोंडे) - alternate forms of *porpoṇḍe*, q.v.

pertol (पेरतोल) - of the mouth, to be dirty from food, or to be disfigured by wounds

peseṅ-peseṅ(tan) (पेसेञ–पेसेञ) - of water, blood, etc., to ooze out slowly (with verb *lingi*, etc.)

peskar (पेसकर) - the official who lays petitions, etc. before the magistrate

peso (पेसो) - of the beard, moustache, to be very thick, e.g. *peso-tange: dariyākana* 'he has a heavy beard'; to put too much salt, *sasaṅ, marchi* in some food; of grass, weeds, etc., to be very thick in a field,e.g. *ote dumbute peso-wakana*; *peso* is sometimes used to refer to the pubic hairs

****peso ā*** - a mouth surrounded by a thick beard

peṭā (पेटा) - a heifer (young cow) at the stage when it has about two to four teeth

petaru (पेताड़) - a jungle *sanga*, very bitter (*mār*), must boil in water before it can be eaten

peṭe: (पेटे:) - same as *pere:*, to break off, q.v.

peṭe: (पेटे:) - empty paddy grains; of rice grains, to be empty; figur. - a daughter

****peṭe: baba*** - empty paddy grains

peṭe: (पेटे:) ***daru*** - a small tree with white flowers in clusters, prob. Ixora parviflora, Vahl., Rubiaceae, B.77/12, H.77/14/2

peṭechore (पेटेचोड़े) - of fish or cattle, to struggle to free oneself

peṭel-peṭel (पेटेल–पेटेल) - to shake slowly, e.g the tail of a fish wiggling around in water

peṭe-peṭe(tan) (पेटे–पेटे) - in a great number together, with verb of being present, coming, going, etc. e.g. *burduḍko peṭe-peṭetanko ō:la*, 'flying ants come out in great numbers'; (used esp. of smaller animals, such as birds, fish, flying ants)

peṭe-peṭe (पेटे–पेटे) - to twist a feather rapidly in the ear; of a dying chicken or man, to quiver

peṭo (पेटो) - of the mouth, to be covered with some edible, milk, *diyaṅ*, etc.

****peṭo ā*** - a mouth covered as given under *peṭo*

peṭo: (पेटो) - an alternate form of *pero:*, q.v.

peṭoṅ (पेटोङ) - quarrelsome; quarrelsomeness

peṭpāṛiya (पेटपड़िया) - the colour of a chicken, red with white dots

pēyae (पेयाए) - a member of a weaving caste; to become socially defiled, e.g. by child birth

****pēyae lija:*** - cloth made by a *pēyae*

peyaji (पेयाजि) - an onion, Allium cepa, L. Liliaceae, B.145/1, H.145/11/5

pɪ (पी) - a field, maidan

****pɪ dundu*** - a large owl, a bit smaller than the *gaṛa dundu*; makes a *hū-hū* sound

****pɪ horo*** - a land tortoise

****pɪ kandar*** - the site of one's upland fields

****pɪ kāṛob*** - a small crab found in upland fields

****pɪ ko:*** - the Cattle Egret (also called *punḍi ko:*)

****pɪ sira:*** - the *sira:* bird, the Pipit

picha: (पिच) - to pluck out with the nails of the thumb and forefinger or with pincers

pichu (पिचु) - a large fly, bites cattle, found esp. during the monsoon (also called *rawom*)

pichu (पिचु) ***meḍ*** - eyes which are small and barely opened (used sometimes in scolding elephants)

pidiṅ-pidiṅ (पिदिञ्–पिदिञ्र) - to swing one's feet (esp. of children)

piḍla (पिड्ला) - of something falling, to rebound; of something hit, pushed, etc., to be projected

piḍ-poṛoṅ (पिड्–पोड़ोङ) -the sound made by the *chepō:r* bird; the *chepō:r* bird (sometimes so called because of the sound)

pigoṛo-pigoṛo (पिगोड़ो–पिगोड़ो) - the sound made by the *chepō:r* bird (also *pikoṛo*)

pika (पिका) - a large home-made bidi; to make a *pika*

****pika-jom*** - to provide oneself with a *pika*

pikoṛo, pikṛo (पिकोड़ो, पिकड़ो) - a sound made by the *chepō:r* bird

pila (पिला) - the spleen; pass. -to have an enlarged spleen

pili: (पिलि:) - to reflect light, e.g. with a mirror; to feel the glare of reflected light

****pili:-pili:*** - the same of a continued or repeated action

****pili:-pili: jeṭe*** - the intense heat e.g. a 1-2 P.M. on a very hot day when the air seems to oscillate

pɪl/pɪ:l-pingaḍ(tan) (पील / पील–पिंगड़) - of one seriously sick, to start (*beṭeń*) repeatedly in a restless fashion

****pɪl-pingaḍ hatir churdu*** - a *churdu bonga* (q.v.) which causes sudden very severe and dangerous sickness

pilui: (पिलुइ:) ***oe*** - the *hon oe*, q.v., (so called near Khuntpani and in the North)

pimpuṛi (पिमपुड़ि) ***jō*** - the fruit of the *rali* herb, used as medicine for T.B. and bronchitis

pinchi (पिचि) - a cluster of peacock feathers tied together (in the term *mara: pinchi*)

pinda (पिंदा) - a dhoti (esp. of a village type); to wear the same; to put on a *gamcha*

pinḍi (पिंडि) - the land bordering some body of water, a river, pond, etc.

pinḍigi (पिंडिगि) - a small veranda-type elevation built in the front of a house

****pinḍigi-biyur*** - to build the lower part of the wall of a house so that it juts out at least a few inches all around the house (so as to strengthen the lower part of the wall from erosion due to rain water, etc.)

pɪnḍ-pɪnḍ (पींड्–पींड्) - to sound a horn e.g. of a car (see *pōnḍ-pōnḍ* of a deep sound of a horn)

pingaḍ(leka) (पिंगड्) - same as *pengaḍ*, q.v.

****pingaḍ-pingaḍ*** - same as *pengaḍ-pengaḍ*

pingae: (पिंगाए:) - a flash of bright light

****pingae:-pingae:*** - repeated flashes of bright light

pinicha: (पिनिच:) - pliers, pincers, tweezers (verbal noun of *picha:*)

piniyuḍ (पिनियुड्) - a Munia bird, esp. the Spotted Munia (also called *pirɪḍ*)

pinsil (पिनसिल) - a pencil

pɪpā chugūyuḍ (पीपा' चुगूयुड्) - a sound made by a bird, perhaps by the *sun dānchu:*

pipi (पिपि) - a chicken (baby talk)

****pipi-pipi*** - a call to chicken to come e.g. to get their food

pir(ken) (पिर) - the sound of a small bird taking flight

****pir-pir(tan)*** - the sound of many small birds or flying ants taking flight; the sound of a tender leaf shaking in the breeze; of light leaves or fruit, to fall spinning or weaving (with verb *iyu:*, etc. See also *ber-ber*)

piṛa (पिढ़ा) - affliction, suffering (from Hindi, not used in ordinary conversation, but used in term *kāṛo piṛa* (q.v.) and *piṛa-panḍa* and *mā piṛa* as given below)

****piṛa-panḍa*** - severe suffering caused through witchcraft (*kāṛo banai*, etc.) (a term used in prayers in connection with *kāṛo piṛa, panḍa* is not used independently)

****mā piṛa*** - a term used in prayers for great affliction caused by witchcraft (*mā* perhaps from Hindi maha, 'great'); to cause such affliction

pirae:-parae:(tan) (पिराए:–पराए:) - of the atmosphere, to become perfectly clear, e.g. after a rain (with verb *pāyā*)

piri (पिरि) ***daru*** - a small very prickly tree with thick corky bark, Erythrina subrose, Roxb., Papilionaceae, B.53/55, H.53/48/3

piri (पिरि) ***hasu*** - sickness in which the skin and eyes turn yellow and the urine becomes a deep yellow; jaundice

piṛi (पिड़ि) - poetic form of *pɪ*, 'a maidan'; sometimes used for *pir*, an area under one *manki*

piri:(leka) (पिरि:) - sparkling, e.g. of a scrubbed eating-vessel or of a freshly sharpened knife

****piri:-piri:(tan)*** - same as *piri:(leka)*

pirɪḍ (पिरीड्) - to open the eyes only partially

****pirɪḍ meḍ*** - one with only half opened eyes

piṛɪḍ (पिड़ीड्) ***oe*** - a small bird, many flock together, make big nests in which several mothers raise their little ones, perhaps the Spotted Munia or possibly the Whitebacked Munia

****piṛɪḍ-piṛɪḍ*** - the sound made by the *piṛɪḍ* bird

piril-piril(tan) (पिरिल–पिरिल) - to shed tears for some time (with verb *ra:*)

piṛiya (पिड़िया) - an oil cake, i.e. the remainings after oil has been squeezed out of some seed, this is eaten by cattle (also *kae*)

piriyuṅ (पिरियुङ) - of rays of sunshine, to come through between clouds for a brief time, esp. as a rainfall in coming to an end, or sometimes in a break in a rainfall

piriyuṅ-piriyuṅ - a call of the *rami* (common Myna) bird, supposedly uttered during a long rainfall when the rain is about to clear up

pirkal (पिरकल) - one who performs with a sword at a sword dance (e.g. at the time of *jaṅ-topa*)

pirkalaṅ (पिरकलङ) - used in prayers parallel to *baḍ*, presumably with the same meaning as *baḍ*

pirsuli: (पिरसुलि:) ***meḍ*** - one with only half opened eyes (also *pirɪḍ meḍ*)

pisab (पिसब) - urine; to urinate (from Hindi, the proper Ho work is *ḍuki*)

****pisab da:*** - urine (also *da: sunum*, people would be less shy to use these than *ḍuki* in front of mixed company)

pisi: (पिसि:) - same as *piski:*, q.v.

****pisi:-nam*** -same as *piski:-nam*, q.v.

pisi: (पिसि:) ***bindi daru*** - a shrub with tiny red flowers with yellow eyes, and leaves varying from green to dark red in colour. Some places called *jenga bindi daru* or *tepse bindi daru*. Jatropha gossypifolia, L. Euphorbiaceae, B.29/24, H.29/2/3 (the term *bir bindi daru* is used by some for this tree and by others for another smaller tree)

pisika (पिसिका) ***ko:*** - see *piska ko:*

pisika (पिसिका) ***sanga*** - see *piska sanga*

pisi:-pirae (पिसि:–पिराए) ***kula*** - a large spotted panther or leopard

pisir-pisir (पिसिर–पिसिर) - to drizzle (also *pusur-pusur*)

piska (पिसका) ***ko:*** - the Paddy Bird (an egret which appears to be brown when at rest but when it flies its white wings and tail show)

piska (पिसका) ***sanga*** - a kind of tuber. If immediately boiled it is very bitter. It should be left in running water overnight and then boiled. Dioscorea bulbifera, Linn., Dioscoreaceae, H.152/1/8, var. pulcella, B.152/8

piski: (पिसकि:) - to push aside with the fingers, e.g the sheath of a maize cob to see how far it has developed, the hairs to look for lice

****piski:-nam*** - to look for by an action as given under *piski:*

pɪt, pɪti (पीत, पीति) - bile

****pɪt bamal*** -a sickness having bile disturbance and some rash

****pɪt/pɪti hasu*** - sometime used for malaria

pita (पिता) - a hair ribbon; a tape

pital (पितल) - brass of a kind that shines when polished

piti (पिति) - poetic parallel for *sala*, 'to select' (used in prayers)

pɪti (पीति) - see *pɪt, pɪti* above

piṭi (पिटि) - a bamboo box

****piṭi diri*** - a stone in the shape of a bamboo box (such as the one on the Barkela-Saedba road before reaching Petapiti)

pitiḍ (पितिड्) - of a falling object, to rebound, of an animal (e.g. a grasshopper, a hare, a wild boar), to bound or spring; to splatter water, e.g.by throwing it with one's extended fingers

****pitiḍ-ō:l*** - to bound or rebound out

****pitiḍ-uju:*** - to come bounding

piti-piti (पिति–पिति) - of flying ants, fish, to come one after another quickly in great numbers

piṭu (पिटु) - of hair, to curl up

****piṭu ɪ:*** - a kind of edible jungle herb

****piṭu bō:*** - curly haired

****piṭu ḍali*** - a broad, low-set crest of a cock (cf. *muli ḍali* - an erect crest)

****piṭu guṛuḍ*** - same as *piṭu bō:*

****piṭu patni*** - a female moth with only partially formed wings

****piṭu-piṭu*** - curled (of hair)

piya-pankiya(tan) (पिया–पंकिया) - of rain, very heavy (so as to fill fields with water) but for a short time as distinct from *japuḍ* which is used of a prolonged heavy rain, used with the verb *gama*, e.g. *piya-pankiyatane: gamakeḍa*, 'there was a cloud-burst'

piyun (पियुन) - a kind of creeper with an edible herb resembling a string bean but about 1 ft. long, Canavalia ensiformis, DC., Papilionaceae, H.53/44/1, B.53/15. (Haines calls this the Sword Bean)

po:(ken) (पो:) - a dull sound made by an object, such as a lizard, falling (with verb *iyu:* etc.)

pō (पों) - twenty *ganḍa* (groups of 4 each), therefore 80, used esp. of counting cocoons

põ (पों) - a loud hiss of a snake; a trumpeting sound made by an elephant

****pō-pō*** - the same of a continued or repeated action

pocha (पोचा) - to let escape, to miss; to escape (Les. 27)

****pocha-ō:l*** - to escape out

pocho (पोचो) - to push back the outer skin, e.g. of a *kula sanga* in order to release the tuber; to stretch back the foreskin of the male organ

****pocho-eṛa:*** - same as *pocho*

pochoṛa (पोचोड़ा) - whitewash, to whitewash

pochowate (पोचोवाते) - by force, by violence

pode (पोदे) - an ornament worn hanging from a string around the neck

pode (पोदे) ***ḍuki*** - same as *podo ḍuki*

podo (पोदो) - same as *podo ḍuki*

****podo ḍuki*** - human semen

podoga (पोदोगा) - to rot away inside with at least most of the exterior surface still intact (used esp. of wood, but can be used of stalks of plants or even of human bones which are thought to decay interiorly by certain sicknesses or by drinking too much *arki*. *Soya* indicates also exterior rotting

podola (पोदोला) - used in saying *papari podola jom*, meaning to eat one's old (one or more years old) rice stock (stored in *bandis*)

podol-podol(tan) (पोदोल–पोदोल) - to rain lightly (more than a drizzle, used with verb *gama* or the like)

poe: (पोए:) - to eject water from the mouth, to rinse the mouth; of egrets and ducks, to defecate (used with *-ken* and the verb *ii:*, e.g. *ko: poe:kene: ii:keḍa*)

poeḍ (पोएड्) - to shoot

poeḍ-piyaṅ (पोएड्–पियङ) - the name of a bird, remains usually in a thick forest and makes a *poeḍ-piyaṅ* sound, the Indian Pitta

poe:-poe: (पोए:–पोए:) - of a place, to be very slippery, e.g. a wet river bank

poeta (पोएता) - the sacred thread worn by Brahmins

poga (पोगा) ***uḍ*** - a tiny mushroom growing out of a dead or rotting tree; a mushroom growing at the base of a tree. In this latter case *poga uḍ* is used preceded by the name of the tree, e.g. *uli poga uḍ, koronjo*

poga-uḍ, maḍkam poga uḍ. The above mentioned mushrooms are eaten, however the mushrooms of some trees are not edible, e.g. *mū:r poga uḍ*

pojo (पोजो) ***daru*** - a small evergreen tree, the powdered bark of which is applied to wounds or bruises, Litseae polyantha, Juss. Lauraceae, B.115/2, H.115/2/2

pola (पोला) - a ring

poṅ (पोङ) - to break open e.g. the top of an ant-hill (*bunum*) (see also *ṭoṅ*)

****poṅ dubui*** - said in jest of a small child whose underpants are torn revealing his buttocks

ponai (पोनाइ) ***(chanḍu:)*** - the full moon; pass. verb - of the moon, to be full

ponami (पोनामि) - the full moon

poṇḍo (पोंडो) - a blazing torch

****poṇḍo sengel*** - a blazing torch

pōṇḍ-pōṇḍ (पोंड्–पोंड्) - a deep sound of a horn of a car; to blow a horn of a car making a loud sound (see also *pīṇḍ-pīṇḍ*)

pondro (पोन्दरो) - fifteen (Uriya, not commonly used in Ho but sometimes used in sayings or riddles to denote an indefinite large number)

pongā (पोगा') - to burst or cut open

****pongā-bara*** - to burst or split into two approximately equal parts

pongaḍ (पोंगड्) - a kind of jungle vine, two varieties:-

****biṅ pongaḍ*** - not edible

****jome pongaḍ*** - a variety with edible leaves and flowers

pongor (पोंगोर) - to break out into a bright flame, e.g. embers after having been blown into

****pongor-pongor*** - the same of a continued or repeated action

ponka (पोंका) - an opening e.g. between trees in a jungle; to make an opening (e.g. by clearing a path); figur. of an epidemic or of a malign spirit through an epidemic, to deplete (make a hole in) the population, e.g. *juguni bonga hatu-sai: ponka-iḍeya*, 'The *juguni* spirit will progressively deplete (through epidemics) the population of the village'

****ponka-ponka*** - with space in between

pō-pō (पों–पों) - of soap, to lather

po:-po: (पो:–पो:) - a flat, dull sound made by hitting against e.g. a cracked earthen pot or a damaged drum

pō-pō (पों–पों) - of a snake, to hiss repeatedly

popoe: (पोपोए:) - a birdlime made from the sap of the *lowa* tree or of the *hesa:* tree

popo-popo (पोपो–पोपो) - one of many sounds ascribed to the *obor* bird

por(ken) (पोर) - the sound made by a match being ignited (with verb *I:r*); the sound of something quickly tearing (with verb *chacha:*, etc. See also *por bangol*)

poṛa (पोड़ा) - intestines

****poṛa ipil ā:*** - a name given to *ipil ā:* q.v., when distinguishing it from *ara: ipil ā:*

****poṛa lāi:*** - the large intestines

****poṛa kuiḍ*** - the Common Pariah Kite (also called merely *kuiḍ*)

poṛa (पोड़:) - to skin; to take off some of the skin; to scrape off some of the surface e.g. of a plastered wall

poraṅ (पोरङ) - to be badly wounded e.g. by a fall, esp on the forehead, elbow, knees and nose (implies more serious wounds than *poro* would)

****poraṅ sūḍ*** - a waterhole outside the village used only by women not yet purified after childbirth

por-bangol (पोर–बंगोल) - a sound of something tearing very quickly

por-bosi (पोर–बोसि) - a refugee

poṛe (पोड़े) - of the eye, to be white, to have a cataract

poreṣṭar (पोरेसटर) - a forester

porja (पोरजा) - a landless person; a subject e.g. of a king, of God (often connotes poverty and/or dependence)

****porja hon*** -a subject or a poor person (used in prayers sometimes in parallel with *ranḍi hon*, q.v., or sometimes in the term *munḍa hon porja honko*, prob. meaning 'the rich and the poor'; see also *kantar hon, ganḍa hon*)

****porja-paikiko*** - a collective noun for subjects, used in prayers

porka (पोरका) - a particular bird, some suggest the Shama

porkar (पोरकार) - used in terms such as *esu porkar*, 'of many kinds', *saben porkar*, 'of all kinds' (Hindi -prakār. *kisum* in also used in this way. Better Ho would be *kili-mili*)

****esu porkarte*** - by many different means

porla (पोरला) - a special arrow used for fishing

porman (पोरमान) - proof, to prove

poro (पोरो) - to cause wounds, esp. on the knees, elbow, forehead, e.g. by beating someone (*tam-poro*); pass. - to receive such wounds, e.g. by falling or being beaten

poro (पोरो) - the part of the *ipil ā:* (q.v.) which remains after the part used for making rope has been stripped off

****poro mail*** - the stem of the *ipil* bush with the outer surface stripped off. Children make arrows out of these

****poro sengel*** - used in prayers in parallel with *bōṛ sengel*, q.v., taking on that meaning

poṛo (पोड़ो) - of the eye, to so become diseased that the whole eye becomes opaque and protrudes (cf. *poṛe*); of grains, to start to form, but in a mouldy, whitish deformed manner

****poṛo meḍ*** - a diseased eye with the whole eye opaque and protruding

porob (पोरोब) - a feast; refl. - to observe a feast

****porob basi*** - the day after a feast

****porob guri:*** - the day before the main day of a feast when the courtyards etc. are cleaned with cowdung (*guri:*)

****porob pangui*** - a collective noun for feasts

****porob ponai*** - same as *porob pangui*

poṛom (पोड़ोम) - a small bundle (e.g. of rice taken as *karcha* for a trip, the leaf bundle made by red ants, etc.); to wrap in a small bundle (the form *poṭom* is also used. For a bigger bundle *puṛuwa* or *puṭuwa* is used)

****poṛom-keseḍ*** - to block something inside a small bundle, e.g. silkworm eggs inside a leaf-envelop (*kuli*)

****poṭom kobi*** - cabbage (also *puṭuwa kobi*. q.v.)

****poṛom-kul*** - to send wrapped up in a small bundle

pōṛoso (पोंड़ोसो) - a jackfruit (also *pōso*), Artocarpus integrifolia, L., Moraceae, B.125/1, H.125/7/3

porowal (पोरोवल) - of the face or body, to be covered with dust, powder, etc., e.g. of children playing, also used in joking of a girl who puts too much powder on her face

porowañ (पोरोवङ) - same as *poraṅ*

porponḍe (पोरपोंडे) - to cover (pass. be covered) with ashes, dust, or some whitish powder

pō:r-pō:r (पोंर–पोंर) - to incessantly scold, to nag (also *boṭor-boṭor*)

porsa (पोरसा) - a second serving of food or drink

posa (पोसा) - to breed, give birth; to multiply; to increase capital (money or grain) by trade or by interest; of water, to increase e.g. in a tank

po:sa (पोंसा) - of one's body, to appear to be well built, but actually to be weak (of men, sometimes used of chickens)

pōso (पोंसो) - a jackfruit (also *pōṛoso*, q.v.)

poṭa (पोटा) - a document showing ownership of land

***poṭa sakam** - a written document proving ownership of land

poṭa (पोटा) - intestines (also *poṛa*)

poṭa: (पोट) - to skin; scrape off one's skin (also *poṛa:*)

poṭa: porla** (पोट पोरला) ***daru - a shrub which grows about 10-12 ft. high from the bark of which a rope is made. Its wood is used for fencing

pōṭaw (पोंटाव) - to have no desire to eat (because hunger is sated, etc. *ador* has much the same meaning)

poṭo (पोटो) - baby talk for human excrement (also *ḍage*)

poṭo (पोटो) - a photo

poṭo: (पोटो) - a particular small tree or large shrub, Randia dumetorum, Lamk., Rubiaceae, B.77/28, H.77/13/2

***poṭo: jō** - the fruit of the *poṭo:* tree or shrub. This is used for poisoning fish

poṭoe: (पोटोए) - to extract with great exertion e.g. the *lama: jaṅ* from its pod, or *kae* remaining in an oil *kuli* after the oil has been squeezed out; to extract or wangle money out of someone.

poṭoka (पोटोका) - a swelling in the sole of the foot which is very painful and which makes the skin around the swelling white. People believe that this is caused by stepping on the egg shells of black chickens

poṭoke: (पोटोके) - a puffball, an edible fungus much like a mushroom (treated as animate)

***poṭoke: biṅ** - a thin tree snake, something like a *paṭāya biṅ*, with eyes almost invisible or glazed over. If it bites there is a pain, some swelling and a wound may develop, the Common Brown Tree snake or the Gamma snake (Dipsadomorphus trigonatus)

poṭom (पोटोम) - a small bundle; to wrap in a small bundle (same as *poṛom*, q.v.)

***poṭom kubi** - cabbage (also *puṭuwa kobi*, q.v.)

poto-poto(tan) (पोतो–पोतो) - of stool, to come out loose with some noise (with verb *ii:*)

potor pinda (पोतोर पिंदा) - used together with *Kamurdes* (*Kāwordes*), q.v., prob. refers to the name of some site within *Kamurdes*

powa (पोवा) - a measuring vessel; used as poetic parallel of *punji* in the sense of to increase in numbers

powa (पोवा) -poetic parallel of *lungam*, a silkworm, a cocoon. In the phrase *āṛa tala, powa tala*, this would take on the meaning of silkworm breeding

powa: (पोव) - to break open, e.g. a coconut, a fruit, a *chaṭu* (the form *kowa:* is also used)

powae (पोवाए) - of the eyes, to see in a blurred fashion; to cause one to see thus; *hende powae ...punḍi powae* used in prayers in the same way as *hende powasi ...punḍi powasi*, see *powasi*

***powae-powae** - the same of a continued state (sometimes with resulting dizziness)

powal (पोवल) - to be spread over a wide ares, e.g. grazing cattle, silkworms on trees

powañ (पोवङ) - to have a part broken off, e.g. of a *chaṭu*, an embankment, a tooth

powasi (पोवासि) - a mist, a fog; of a spirit, to send mist or fog upon someone, e.g. in a prayer made to spirits, *merape hende-powasikowa, merape punḍi-powasikowa*, 'may you send no fog upon them' (*hende* and *punḍi* are not used literally here, but for purpose of poetic parallel with a notion of collectivity); pass, - to be overtaken by fog or mist (*pukaḍ*, q.v., implies a thicker fog)

***powasi keseḍ** - to block by mist or fog

***powasi-topa** - to completely cover with fog

poyla (पोयला) - a measuring vessel

poyō(leka) (पोयों) - shining white (e.g. of moonlight)

***poyō-poyō** - the same of a prolonged state

poysa (पोयसा) - pice, money; to earn or gain money

Prabhu (प्रभु) - Lord (Hindi, usually pronounced *parbu* by uneducated Hos - or some say *parbo*)

pū (पू) - to uproot by hitting the stump of a shrub (e.g. a *pāsu jaṭa*) with the blunt part of an axe

***pū-nam** - to find or acquire by uprooting (as under *pū*) (used in parallel with *amiṅ-nam* to refer to the original clearing of the jungles to start cultivation

pū (पू) - to regain one's physical strength after a sickness which has caused one to waste away

***pū-nam** - same as *pū*

***pū-ura** - same as *pū*

pū(ken) (पू) - a sound of something falling or hitting against something with a thud

***pū-pū(tan)** - the same of a repeated action

pu:(ken) (पु) - of some object falling or hitting against another object, to make a dull thud sound (a lighter sound than *pū(ken)* implies) (with verb *saṛi* , etc.)

***pu:-pu:(tan)** - the same of a repeated action

pū: (पू) - a leaf cup; to make a leaf cup

puchu: (पुचु) - to pass or fall through some hole

***puchu: lungam** - a silkworm which has fallen from a cocoon which it was making

puḍ(ken) (पुड्) - to bound in an instant through something (used with verbs of running)

puda: (पुदः) - same as *pudaḍ*, q.v.

pudaḍ (पुदड्) - a bush which has developed fresh offshoots after pruning or trimming (see also *chupaḍ*)

puḍki (पुड़कि) - a tiny fly which circles annoyingly around one's eyes; a sandfly

puduna (पुदुना) - a somewhat sour edible herb, prob. as given in E.M.,

a variety of mint, Mentha sativa, L., Labiatae (H. note under 106/13/2) (a chutney is made from this , eaten esp. in the hot weather)

pūi (पुइ) - a float attached to a fishing line

puiḍ (पुइड्) - used in prayers as poetic parallel with *pasiḍ*, q.v., with the same meaning

puka (पुका) - a word used as poetic parallel with *pampal* (butterfly, moth) or in the term *puka-pampalko*, a collective noun for locusts, butterflies and such flying insects (see also *puka parae*)

pukaḍ (पुकड्) - a fog (note distinctions- *pukaḍ* or *ugar* - a thick fog, *powasi* - a mist or fog (e.g. on a hill top); *gandorae* - haze, esp. as seen on a hot summer's day)

puka parae (पुका पुराए) - a locust (also *uka parae*)

puki (पुकि) - a cocoon after the silkworm has emerged

puki lungam - same as *puki* (also *lungam puki*)

pukuḍ(leka) (पुकुड्) - of one ploughing, to cut easily through soft soil (with verb *si*)

pukuḍ-pukuḍ(tan) - the same of a continued action

pukuri (पुकुरि) - a pond, a tank

pūl (पूल) - a bridge, culvert

puli (पुलि) - a small ornament, usually in the shape of a globe or an S, set in the nose of women

puli (पुलि) ***arki*** - *arki* (distilled liquor) made of *maḍkam* flower

pulis (पुलिस) - police

pulo, pulu (पुलो , पुलु) - used in prayers as poetic parallel of *bā*, 'a flower'

pulū (पुलू) - a vegetable something like a small cucumber growing on a vine, Luffa aegyptiaca, Hill., Cucurbitaceae, B.71/12, H,71/11/3

pulū bā - the flower of the *pulū* creeper, large opened eyes are sometimes compared to this

pulū chopa - the inner part of a *pulū* which is thread-like and can be used for washing

pulū meḍ - big wide-opened eyes (sometimes used in scolding)

punchu (पुंचु) - a panchayat

punḍi (पुंडि) - white

punḍi diri - hard white stones (somewhat resembling marbles)

punḍi ḍuki - human semen (also *podo ḍuki*)

punḍi hasa - white clay

punḍi juguni - a servant spirit to *rankani juguni* and *bir juguni*

punḍi kaṛuwa - of the colour of chickens, white and dark grey intermingled

punḍi kirum - a white animal whose blood (*kirum*) is shed in sacrfice

punḍi ko: - the Cattle Egret (also called *pɪ ko:*)

punḍi marchi - a type of chilli having a lighter (not fully white) colour

punḍi mayom - a white animal whose blood is shed in sacrifice

punḍi partu - white admixed with strains of another colour or colours (*partu* not used alone)

punḍi-punḍi - completely white, thoroughly white

punḍi rambā - a cultivated pulse of the *rambā* type, has pods with white seeds, Vigna catjang, Endl., Papilionaceae, H.53/50/3, B.53/115

punḍi salukaḍ - a white coloured lotus, prob. esp. Nymphaea esculenta, Roxb., Nymphaeceae, H.7/1/2, B.7/2

pungiḍ (पुंगिड्) - an insect called the ant-lion which makes small conical shaped pits in sand

puni (पुनि) - a disease of children, anemia, progressive emaciation

punji (पुंजि) - wealth; to increase in wealth; of animals, etc. to increase in number; the heaps of rice grains etc. put in the compartments (*okowa*) at a place of sacrifice by the *diuri*

punji-nam - to find (e.g. a proper site for building a house) by burying a *punji* (e.g. some rice grains to see whether they will remain intact during the night)

punur (पुनुर) - a bush which has fresh offshoots (same as *pudaḍ*,q.v.)

punyal (पुंयल) - a kind of tall grass found on embankments during the monsoon, has prominent white panicles, Saccharum spontaneum, L., Gramineae, B.139/37, H.139/54/1; -- verb, of rice grains, to grow straight and round with no development of grains (*gele*)

punyal bā - the white silver narrow panicles of the *punyal* grass

punyal kumbaḍ - a *kumbaḍ*-type fish trap but made of *punyal* grass

pu:pu: (पुःपुः) - the part of the abdomen between the navel and the genital organs

pūpura: (पूपुरः) - many of each (distributive form of *pura:*)

pur (पुर) - of a man, horse, bear, etc., to drivel or emit water from the mouth; of a horse, sheep, etc. to emit water from the nose when sneezing, etc.; water thus emitted

pur-lum - to wet by emiting water on (as in *pur*)

pur(ken) (पुर) - the sound of a quail, etc. suddenly flying off (e.g. when surprised by a hunter)

pura (पुरा) - to fulfill, observe fully; verbal affix. fully (Les. 27)

pura: (पुरः) - much, many, very

pura:te - usually, for the greater part

puru (पुरु) - a common weed having clusters of small globose purple flowers. Perhaps Sphaeranthus indicus, L.,Compositae, B 78/41, H.78/13/1 (see also *sowan puru*)

purub (पुरुब) - East (from Hindi, better Ho would be *singi tur, singi ō:l*)

purui: (पुरुइः) - of soil, dry; to leave (or to be) scot-free from work

purui:-bān - to roam about scot-free from work (refl. form)

puṛur (पुड़ुर) - to scratch the surface e.g. of the skin causing a wound; of a plough, to barely cut into hard earth

puṛuwa (पुड़ुवा) - a bundle (bigger than *poṛom*); to wrap in such a bundle

puṛuwa-eseḍ/keseḍ - to block up in a bundle, e.g. the material in a birds nest (such as the nest of the *tilaḍ-tilaḍ* bird); the refl. is used of a silkworm enclosing itself inside a leaf when starting to form a cocoon

pūṛuwa (पुंड़ुवा) - first born (usually used of men, not animals

pūṛuwa lāi: hon - first born child

Puruwapai (पुरुवापाइ) - Purnapani, a village about 10 mi. SW of Chaibasa

Purūya (पुरुंया) -Purnea, a village about 8 mi. N. of Chaibasa

pūs (पूस) ***chanḍu:*** - a month corresponding to late Dec. and early Jan.

pūs betaraṅ - the day of the *mokor porob*, q.v.

pusi (पुसि) - a cat (used esp. when calling); sometimes used as poetic parallel with *diku* in prayers, etc.

pusi: (पुसिः) - to burst open a boil, soft fruit, etc. so that the soft matter comes out; pass. - of a boil, etc., to burst open emitting soft matter. Note the saying, *lāi: pusi:tange: jomkeḍa*, 'He ate so much that his stomach swelled up as though it would burst open'

pusta, pusuta (पुसता, पुसुता) - the spotted deer

pusu-pusu(tan) (पुसु-पुसु) - to drizzle (with verb *gama*, etc.) (also *pisir-pisir, pusur-pusur*)

pusuri (पुसुरि) - an infected pimple

pusur-pusur (पुसुर-पुसुर) - to drizzle (see *pusu-pusu(tan)*)

pusuta (पुसुता) - see *pusta*

pusuṭu (पुसुटु) - a very common bush, often serving as a hedge, having small white or purple coloured berries (also *puṭusu*), Lantana camare, L., Verbenaceae, B.105/13, H.105/1/2

pūṭ, pūṭu (पूट, पूटु) - a hay stack; to make a hay stack; to stack hay

****pūṭu babasiń*** -stacked straw (same as *pūṭuwakan babasiń*)

****pūṭ(u)-rakab*** - to put up in a haystack (with *babasiń*, straw, as object)

puta: (पुटः) - of water. to spring up from the ground (implies a stronger flow than *seteń*); of a wound, to resurface in another part of the body (e.g. of a boil); an additional entrance and exit to the burrows of mice, rats, etc. i.e. apart from the original hole which they made; this additional entrance is connected by tunnels to the other entrance, used in terms *chuṭu puṭa:, kateya puṭa:*

****puṭa: da:*** - a spring

puṭab (पुटब) - to put up (some matter for discussion)

putam (पुतम) - a dove, a wild pigeon

****putam dumbi*** - the Hoopoe bird, also called *dochoḍ dumbi*

****putam jarom ipilkiń*** - two particular stars close to one another resembling two dove eggs in a nest. They are fourth magnitude stars near the first magnitude star Aldebaran, in constellation Taurus (see *abarumtani: ipil*)

puṭāri (पुटाड़ि) - proud, a show-off

puṭaw (पुटाव) - of a bud of a flower, to open out; to open up an umbrella

puti (पुति) - a book

puṭi (पुटि) - to cause to swell up in a round shape (e.g. as used in *oṅ-puṭi*, q.v.); pass. - of the stomach, a football blatter, etc., to become swollen in a round shape

****puṭi tayer*** - a big variety of cucumber

puṭi: (पुटिः) - of water, to seep up through e.g. the floor or a house

puṭi: (पुटिः) - to cut open the stomach of an animal and remove the intestines (the same could be used of cutting a man's stomach for a post morten)

****puṭi:-era:*** - the same as *puṭi:*

puṭkiḍ (पुटकिड्) - see *puṭukiḍ*

puṭu (पुटु) - to cover someone completely with a long cloth (usually in compound *uyu-puṭu*); to sew with thread some roots into a small ball which is worn around the neck on a string; roots so made into a ball and worn around the neck

puṭu daṇḍa: (पुटु दंड) - the pin in the centre of a yoke to which the rope is fastened

putū (पुतू) - to pierce through

pūṭu (पूटु) - a hay stack (see *pūṭ*)

puṭubol (पुटुबोल) - a football

puṭui (पुटुइ) - to portion off into a small leaf or cloth bundle (*poṭom*) (or into many bundles for distribution) some food (used esp. of meat gotten in a hunt, but can also be used of rice)

****puṭui-bā/bāga*** - to portion off shares (as given under *puṭui*)

puṭukiḍ (पुटुकिड्) - pustules on the body such as come up in smallpox (also *puṭkiḍ*)

puṭukul (पुटुकुल) - of the ground, to slightly break open as e.g. a mushroon begins to force its way above the surface

putuli: (पुतुलिः) - a small clay pot slightly bigger than a *maṭiya*

puṭuṅ (पुटुङ) - the tusk of an elephant or of a wild boar; a protruding tooth of a man; to have a tusk or tooth protruding

****puṭuṅ daṭa*** - a protruding tooth

puṭuputiya (पुटुपुटिया) - a motor cycle

putū:r (पुतूर) - to foam at the mouth; bubbling on the surface of boiling water; scum on top of stagnant water

****putū:r ā*** - a mouth covered with froth

****putū:r-era:*** -to bubble or foam over

puṭusu (पुटुसु) - same as *pusuṭu*,q.v.

puṭuwa (पुटुवा) - a big bundle, also *puruwa*, q.v.

****puṭuwa kobi*** - cabbage, Brassica oleracea, L ., var. bullata, Cruciferae, B.10/2

puwa (पुवा) - a very small *poyla* for measuring rice (Hindi paw. 250 gr.)

****puwa hon*** - the same as *puwa*

pūyal (पुयल) - see *punyal*

puyur (पुयुर) - a place not reached by rain (e.g under a tree); of a place, to be not wet by falling rain; to keep from getting wet by entering such a place

R

rā (रा') - to untie; to detach the feet of a clinging animal from that to which it is clinging; used in prayers as poetic parallel to *hal*, 'to pay up' (e.g. to the spirits any offering due to them)

****rā-busar*** - to loosen something tied tightly

****rā-muṇḍu*** - poetic parallel of *hal-muṇḍu*, q.v.

****rā-nam*** - to untie in order to get (e.g. rice from a *bandi*)

****rā-ō:l*** - to untie and take out

ra: (रः) - to cry; to roar

****ra:-ader*** - to wail someone in (to induce someone to enter by wailing, used in connection with the *keya-ader* ceremony)

****ra:-biyur*** - to wander about crying (e.g. a witch)

****ra:-geraṅ*** - crying and wailing, to cry and wail (a frequently used general term for crying)

****ra:-honor*** - same as *ra:-onor*, q.v.

****ra: itika*** - another name for the *maraṅ itika*, q.v. It is called *ra: itika* since its sharp bristles cause even the animals to cry out

****ra:-iyam*** - to wail loudly esp. on the occasion of a death (used in the Sonua area)

****ra:-kusuḍ*** - to cry sobbing

ra:-ō:l - to bring out by crying (used of a witch drawing a sick man out of life by crying); to break out in tears

****ra:-onor*** - the long drawn out wailing for a dead person; to so wail

****ra:-saṛi*** - to cry in an audible voice

****ra:-sului:*** - to cry with mucus running from the nose

****ra:-uju:*** - to come crying or roaring

raba (रबा) - a fish trap made of bamboo slits something like a *kumbaḍ*, but with a narrow section in the middle through which the fish can enter, but through which it cannot come out; a trap resembling this made of stronger materials for catching porcupines

raba (रबा) ***ā*** - to have one or more teeth protruding prominently (used in ridicule)

****raba daṭa*** - same as *raba ā*

raba: (रबः) - to have a sharp pain in the waist from a fall or from lifting too heavy a load (this pain lasting sometimes for several days so that the person cannot even get up)

rabaṅ (रबङ) - cold; coldness; to feel cold (Les. 26)

****rabaṅ hasu*** - malaria

rabaṛa-rubuṛu (रबाड़ा–रुबुड़ु) - of terrain, to have ups and downs, to be uneven

raba-robo(tan) (रबा–रोबो) - of heavy drops of rain, of fruits, etc., to fall in rapid succession making a noise (with verb *iyu:* or the like)

raba-rubu (रबा–रुबु) - to suffer some injury or weakness in the waist so that one cannot straighten up properly, e.g. *mayaṅeṅ raba-rubugeya*, 'I am injured in the waist and cannot stand straight'; of a spirit, to cause such an injury; to move along in an unsteady wobbly way due to some waist injury (e.g. a wounded animal) or due to an over bloated stomach (e.g. a fat man) (with *-tan* and verbs of motion)

rabā-rubū(tan) (रबा'–रुबू) - to eat so much that one cannot straighten up properly (with verb *jom*, etc.)

rab-chop(tan) (रब–चोप) - the sound made by heavy shoes striking against the ground (withverbs *saṛi, sen*, etc.)

rabka-chobka (रबका–चोबका) - very thin and weak

rabol (रबोल) - rubber; the nipple of a bottle; a sling shot

****rabol a: sar*** - a sling shot

raboṛo (रबोड़ो) - the same as *rabol*

rab-rob (रब–रोब) - a sound of (or like) wood splitting, e.g. because being split by someone or splitting of itself because it have become very dry

****rab-rob ā:*** - another name for *doṛa ā:*, q.v.

rabuwa (रबुवा) ***lāi:*** - a big stomach

racha (रचा) - a courtyard; used in prayers as poetic parallel to *kolom*, 'threshing ground', taking on that meaning

****racha jono:*** - an especially large broom used for sweeping the courtyard

racha: (रचः) - with one's fingernail to playfully rub the upper part of the finger beneath the nail of e.g. a child, as old men sometimes do to amuse their grandchildren

rachab-rochob(tan) (रचब–रोचोब) - the sound made by someone walking with shoes on some solid surface (with verb *sen*, etc.)

racham (रचम) - scissors; to cut with scissors

****racham-chaṛa*** - to cut off all of someone's hair with scissors

****racham-ḍaḍara*** - same as *racham-chaṛa*

****racham-eṛa:*** - to cut away (e.g. hair) with scissors

racha-rocho(tan) (रचा–रोचो) - the cracking sound made by a falling tree (with verb *iyu:, rapuḍ*, etc.)

rachas, rachaso (रचास, रचासो) - alternate form of ragas(o), q.v.

radaḍ-rodoḍ(tan) (रदड़–रोदोड़) - the sound made by some light creature, e.g. a bird, moving or jumping along leaves (with verb *saṛi*. etc.)

radā-rudū(tan) (रदा'–रुदू) - the sound of an animal or man walking on dry leaves (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)

radū(ken) (रदू) - the sound of e.g. a branch hitting the ground (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)

rāe (रा'ए) - advice (also *rāy*)

****rāe-kaji*** - advice

****rāe-salā*** - advice

rāe: (रा'एः) - to cool something off; to cool one's anger; to bring consolation to one's spirit; to remove the leaves from meat which has been baked in leaves

raepal (रएपल) - a rifle (gun)

rae-rae (रए.–रए) - loosely packed; not pressed down compactly (e.g. newly dug soil, paddy being put into a *bandi* before being pressed down)

raga-choga (रगा–चोगा) - to be very rough and uneven, used of hardened clods of soil, thick and furrowed bark of a tree, the tough skin of an elephant's leg, rough suface of e.g. a wall or a stone

ragaḍ(ken) (रगड़) - cutting with a ragged edge, e.g. of a *datarom* (with verb *haḍ, ir*, etc.), of the teeth of a snake (with verb *huwa:* etc.), of the rough edge of a rock (with verb *geḍ*, etc.); licking with a rough tongue e.g. of a cow (with verb *jal*)

****ragaḍ jī*** - a bitter spirit

****ragaḍ-ragaḍ(tan)*** - the same as *ragaḍ(ken)* of a repeated action

ragam (रगम) - rough to the touch

****ragam-rugum*** - roughness as felt with the hand or e.g. inside the eyelid (if some particle has entered)

raga-paga (रगा–पगा) - the sound of e.g. birds or rats running along tiles or a tin roof; the motion of fish swimming around e.g. a *muchu* in which they are trapped

ragaṛa (रगाड़ा) - a contraption used for interweaving strands of rope tightly together

ragas(o) (रगास) - an ogre, a legendary demon of monstrous size

****ragaso bonga*** - a spirit which takes the form of an ogre

****ragaso juguni*** - a *juguni* spirit which takes the form of an ogre

rāgo (रा'गो) - to excite e.g. a cock for a fight; to make angry; of rice beer or liquor, highly intoxicating; of tobacco etc., strong; pass, - to become excited or angry; noun:- excited anger

rago-bago(tan) (रगा–बगो) - of many people speaking e.g. in a crowded market, to make a confused noise (with verb *kakla*, etc.)

ragoso (रगासो) - an ogre (see *ragas*)

ragoso (रगोसो) ***ko:*** - the Night Heron

raguḍ (रगुड़) - of a rat (*guṛu, kaṭeya*), to make a scrapping sound as it cuts into wood or into soil to make its hole; when ploughing, to merely scratch the surface of hard soil; a person given to anger, cantankerous

raguḍ hō - an angry, contankerous person

raguṛ (रगुड) ***hō*** - same as *raguḍ hō*

raguṛu-raguṛu (रगुडु–रगुडु) - the sound of rubbing rice-grains around in a winnowing basket (*haṭa: goso:*, q.v.)

rai (रइ) - poetic parallel of *mani*, the mustard seed

rai (रइ) ***daru*** - a tree more commonly called *rayū daru*, q.v.

raisi (रइसि) - auspicious in relationship to something or someone, e.g. auspicious that a cock will defeat another kind or colour of cocks (used in terms such as *nen punḍi simreya: raisi bano:wa*, 'this white cock is not auspicious, i.e. my cock won't defeat it; or *aṅa: raisire punḍi simko baṅkowa*, 'White cocks are not auspicious for me' (N.B. *raisi* is a noun, but it is difficult to aptly phrase it as such in English): of two people to be married to one another, auspicious that they will live happily together (Hindi "rashi", a sign of the zodiac)

rāj, rājo (राज, राजो) - kingdom; to rule

raja (राजा) - the pupil of the eye

raja (राजा) - a king

****raja bā daru*** - the Gul Mohur tree, Poinciana regia, Boj., Caesalpiniaceae, B.54/21, H.54/9/1

****raja bajāṛa*** - music made esp. by Gansis using their traditional instruments

****raja sala*** - a time of mid to late June at which time a feast is celebrated in some villages (e.g. in Bara Lagia by the Kumhar community)

****raja sangar*** - a big hunt of many days called by and attended by a local raja (formerly held in the days of the princely states and even later in parts of Orissa)

raji (रजि) - agreement; agreed, to be willing

rajisṭiri (रजिसटिरि) - a registration of land ownership in the courts

raj kusum (राज कुसुम) ***daru*** - given as the name of a tree (not identified) the thick bark of which village doctors use as medicine against tuberculosis

rājo (राजो) - kingdom; royal; to rule

****rājo danḍa:*** - a royal scepter

****rājo dolan*** - a royal palace

****rājo ganḍu*** - a royal throne

****rājo mukuṭu*** - a royal crown

rajpal (राजपाल) - governor

rāj-rōg (राज–रोग) - tuberculosis

raka (रका) - to reserve for oneself, e.g. grass on which others may not graze their cattle, a tank in which others may not fish; to mark off as reserved; to reserve a girl as a prospective bride e.g. by giving a gift to the parents of the girl; a section of the jungle below the line marking off the reserved forest; poetic parallel of *horo*, 'to guard'

****raka-denga*** - poetic parallel with *horo-denga*, 'to help guard'

rakab (रकब) - to raise up; to rise up; ascend; refl. figur. - to make progress, to improve one's social position

****rakab-iḍen*** - refl. form - to continually uplift oneself; to improve

****rakab-misa*** - to raise up together

rakaṛa (रकाड़ा) - as an adj. with *manḍi* (cooked rice), left overnight without putting water

rakā-rakā(tan) (रका'–रका') - to become very weak and thin from a long sickness, although one can still move around (used with verbs *rikawo:* etc., also in expressions such as *rakā-rakā-chabayanae:*)

rakā-rambaḍ (रका'–रम्बड्) - same as *kakā-rambaḍ*, the praying mantis, figur. - a lanky thin man

rāka-rumba:(tan) (रा'का–रुम्ब:) - the same as *ranka-rumba:(tan)*, q.v.

rakani (रकानि) ***era*** - a prostitute, a kept woman

rakani juguni - see *rankani juguni*

rakiṅ (रकिञ) - anger; angry

rakob-rakob (रकोब–रकोब) - the sound of e.g. a horse running, or a child running making a sound like that

rali (रलि) ***rēḍ*** - the root of a certain creeper with medicinal uses, prob. Piper longum, L ., Piperaceae, B.114/2, H.114/1/1

ram (रम) - brushwood or thorny branches used to protect a tree or to shut a path; to put the same; of a silkworm, to build the cocoon enclosing itself

****ram-biyur*** - to surround with brushwood, etc. (as above)

****ram-eseḍ/keseḍ*** - to block off by an action as given under *ram*

rām (रा'म) - having a salty taste (used with *da:* and *hasa*)

rama (रमा) - the claw of a bear or other such animals; the toe of a bird; the leg of a spider; used in prayers of the finger (*ti-rama*) and toe (*kaṭa-rama*) of a man, (in Santali and Mundari *rama* is used for a fingernail or toenail, in Ho *sarsar* is used for this)

ramalae (रमालए) - of a tree, to have spreading branches without heavy foliage so that sun rays pass through

rama-ruṛi (रमा–रुड़ि) - thick under-brush, thickets

****rama-ruṛi jaṭa*** - a small tree or shrub with low lying branches reaching out in all directions (e.g. the *saparum jaṭa*)

rambā (रम्बा') - a green gram, a cultivated pulse, when the term is used alone it usually refers to a smooth-seed variety called urid in Hindi (see under *bōr rambā*). For other varieties of *rambā* see also under *nangali rambā* (also called *jiliṅ rambā* because of its long pods), and *gangara rambā* (also called *goṛa rambā*)

rambuḍ (रम्बुड्) - used as verbal affix to word *haur* in the sense of quickly; not used independently

rami (रमि) - the Indian Myna (bird)

rampa (रम्पा) - a forked hoe; many spreading branches (resembling a forked hoe)

ramram (रमरम) - sometimes used for *chakaramram*, q.v.

ramtiya (रमतिया) - a cultivated plant from which oil is extracted, Guizotia abyssynica, Cass., Compositae, B.78/31, H.78/28/1

****ramtiya bā*** - the yellow flower of the *ramtiya* plant

raṅ (रङ) - a piece of tin material

****raṅ owa:*** - a house roofed with tin material

ranab (रनब) - the ribs of animals (*saejaṅ* which is used for the ribs of a man can also be used, but esp. for smaller animals *ranab* is used)

ranacham (रनाचम) - scissors (verbal noun of *racham*)

ranakab (रनाकब) - a steep ascent (verbal noun of *rakab*)

ranapa: (रनाप:) ***daru*** - wood used for burning a body (verbal noun of *rapa:*)

ranapiḍ (रनापिड्) - a winking, blinking of the eye; the eyelid (also *meḍ ranapiḍ*) (verbal noun of *rapiḍ*)
miḍ ranapiḍ - one moment (lit. 'one blink of the eye')
randa (रदा) - a carpenter's plane; to level off with a plane
randa-jūr - to make smooth with a plane
randi (रंडि) - a widow; a widower; a prostitute; pass. - to become the same
randi-ambarob - a widow; to become a widow
randi-bortiko - a collective noun for poor people with no one to support them (means much the same as *porja-paikiko*) (for Santali Bodding gives "*borta*, barren, sterile (Desi)")
randi era - a widow; a prostitute
randi hon - used in prayers in such terms as *hisi randi honko, dōsi porja honko*, meaning a person with no one to support him and therefore dependent on God or on the spirits
randi kowa - a widower
randō (रंदो') - stretchd out full length, stretched out tall (with *-ken, -tan, leka*, e.g. *randōkene: gureyana*, 'he fell stretched out full length, *randō-lekae: senetana*, 'he is walking stretched out tall'
randōlekani: - a very tall person
randō-randō(tan) - same as *randō* of a continued action
ranga (रंगा) - same as *raṅ*, a piece of tin material
ranga (रंगा) - the coloured hem of a garment, e.g. a sari; a crow (so called at time of silkworm cultivation)
ranga esel sali - a tree of the jungles with medicinal uses, perhaps Morinda tinctoria, Roxb., var. tomentosa, J.D.H., Rubiaceae, H.77/5/1, var.2 . This is a *sali* tree with roots used for red dye (hence perhaps *ranga*) and pubescent (hence perhaps *esel*)
ranga sutam - the thread of the hem of a garment
rangab(leka) (रंगब) - of the throat, to be dried up with thirst (with verb *tetaṅ*, etc.)
rangab-rangab(tan) - the same of a continued situation
rani (रनि) - a queen
ranjeḍ (रंजेड्) - of water, to dry up (in a field, tank, etc.)
rānjo (रांजो) - of any bush, etc., to have a central trunk from which at a certain height from the ground branches fan out in all directions; a wooden framework to support vines
rānjo jaṭa - a framework to support vines
rankani (रंकानि) - the wife of a *juguni* spirit
rankani juguni - a malign spirit who inflicts epidemics
rankani mā - same as *rankani juguni*
ranka-roṛe: (रंका–रोड़े:) - of many earthen pots, utensils, or the like, to make a rattling sound
ranka-rumba:(tan) (रंका–रुम्ब:) - the sound of rattling utensils or of distant drums
rankoṛe: (रंकोड़े:) - the sound made by something falling on stone or some such surface; of a falling object to make such a sound
raṅ-riṅ (रङ–रिञ) - full sunshine after clouds have passed over (with verb *jeṭe*)

raṅ-riṅ(tan) (रङ–रिञ) - the sound of swords, etc. clanking against some solid object or falling on a solid surface (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)
raṅ-riti(tan) (रङ–रिति) - of cold, to be biting, painful (with verb *sāsā*. e.g. *raṅ-rititan sāsāwo:wa*, 'it is biting cold'); of the body of a dying or dead man, to be very cold, e.g. *homōdo raṅ-riti-chabayanae:*, 'his body was frozen stiff'
ranu (रनु) - ferment for rice beer (a mixture of rice flour and herbs which is put in the rice so that it causes fermentation); yeast for bread; medicine; to apply medicine to; to bring a woman under the influence of a man by giving her some (aphrodisiac) medicine
ranute ka uṭiḍakan laḍ - unleavened bread
rāo/rāw (रंओ/रंव) - the Black Ibis (a bird)
rāo kaṭa - of a man, to have long thin legs resembling those of the Black Ibis
rapa: (रपः) - to roast; to burn a body (*urub* is also used for this)
rapa:-isin - to roast (see *isin*)
rapae:-ropoe: (रपाए:–रोपोए:) - an uneasy feeling at the time of the onset of some sickness; to have such a feeling
rapa-rapa (रपा–रपा) - of the branches of a tree, to be leafless; of the wing feathers of a bird, to be spread out in a distorted way (e.g. because of some injury)
rapaṛub (रपाडुब) - with *mukui* as obj., to be knock-kneed (recip. of *raṛub*, q.v.); to hit one's knees against those of another
rapiḍ (रपिड्) - to wink; to blink; to shut the eyes
rapiḍ-rapiḍ - the same of a continued or repeated action
rapuḍ (रपुड्) - to break
rapuḍ-eṛa: - to dispose of by breaking; to abort a foetus (used both of human beings and of animals, e.g. of goats, sheep, etc.; the term *enḍa:-aḍ* is used mostly of animals; see also *itir-eṛa:* - to abort by massaging)
rapud-muchaḍ - to break down so as to completely destroy
rapuḍ-muli - to make straight by breaking
rapuḍ-sē:r - to break into very small particles
raṛa (रड़ा) - poetic form of *rā*, to untie
raṛa-ruṛu(tan) (रड़ा–रुड़ु) - of large stones, to be numerous in some places, e.g. an upland; of large stones, trees, etc., to fall with a heavy thud (for this second meaning also *rā-rū(tan)*
raṛe: (रड़े) - poetic form for *rāe:*, to cool, to console
rā-rū(tan) (रा'–रू) - the loud sound of big stones hitting against trees, etc.; the sound of large trees falling
raṛub (रड़ुब) - to hit one's leg, foot or knee against one's own leg, etc., or that of another (used often in the reciprocal *rapaṛub*)
rasa: (रसः) - light (in weight)(used in expressions such as *esu rasa:-geya, rasa:leka*, etc.)
rāsa (रांसा) - joy; to rejoice; pass. - to become joyful (Les. 25,26); with *-te* affix, to take delight in, to love, e.g. *enga aya: honkoe: rāsatekowa*, 'a mother loves her children'; often used as a verbal affix meaning to enjoy the action expressed in the first root, e.g. *rū-rāsawo: sepēḍko*,

'young men who enjoy beating the drums'

***rāsa-aṅ** - to make merry until the dawn

***rāsa-bāsa** - joy; rejoicing

***rāsa-ichi** - to entertain

rasa-pasa(tan) (रसा–पसा) - the sound of the rustling of many leaves, e.g. made by one passing between leafy shrubs growing close together

rasa-puṛa (रसा–पुड़ा) - to be disheveled, disordered, e.g. of one's hair, one's clothes, the feathers of a bird

rasi (रसि) - juice; the liquid resulting from the fermentation on top of a rice-beer brew

***rasi da:** - as in *rasi* but referring to rice-beer only

rasidi (रसिदि) - a receipt

rasika (रसिका) - joy; to rejoice (Les. 26)

rasui (रसुइ) - garlic, Allium sativum, L., Liliaceae, B.145/2, H.145/11/1

***rasui ā:** - the edible leaves of the *rasui* plant

rasum (रसुम) - to break into small pieces, e.g. a *chaṭu* or the chimney of a lantern which falls, also dried leaves or herbs; verb use - to break down into small pieces and heap together dried herbs (*ā:ko*) in order to preserve them to use later as *utu*.

ratam (रतम) - a trap used to catch bears, rats, etc., (in prayers to the ancestors - *ratamleka paseleka ti:-yakan gatiyakan* means (all the ancestors) closely united as are the teeth of a bear trap (*ratam*), here *pase* is used merely in parallel with *ratam* taking on its meaning

ratañ (रतङ) - frost

***ratañ da:** - same as *ratañ*

raṭanga (रटंगा) ***choṛa haku*** - same as *ṭaṭanga choṛa haku*

raṭa-paṭa(tan) (रटा–पटा) - the sound of a lizard, bird, etc., running over dry leaves, or of silkworm moths in a basket; the sound made by typing; sometimes used in the sense of doing something in excited haste e.g. *raṭa-paṭalekan hō*, 'one who does things in excited haste'

raṭa-ruṭu(tan) (रटा–रुटु) - the sound of small stones hitting together; the sound of teeth crunching bones, chana, etc.

rate (रते) ***meḍ*** - eyes partially blocked up so that one cannot see well, to squint

rau (रउ) - to take off a dhoti, sari, *botoe:*; to untie e.g. a *bandi*, hair tied up in a knot; to break open e.g. an embankment, the tiles or thatch on a roof (removing completely); to dismantle e.g. a *jamda* after a marriage

rau piṛa (रउ पिड़ा) - severe suffering afflicted through witchcraft (Prob. from Hindi "rahu', 'one of the 9 principal planets, the mythological dragon's head which is supposed to devour the sun or moon during an eclipse'. see also *suni-piṛa, rui piṛa*, and *kāṛo piṛa*)

rāui: (रांउइ) - to stretch something out long and thin, e.g. a rubber; of e.g. a cat, to stretch one's body out; of a *dēwa*, to call upon the help of his *guru* spirits (in this last sense *ḍāko*, q.v. is also used)

***rāui:-uju:** - to call to come (used esp. in prayers e.g. by a *dēwa* calling upon some spirit to come)

raum(leka) (रउम) - the sound of eating puffed rice or some such fried food (with verb *jom*, etc.)

***raum-raum(tan)** - the same of a continued action

rāw (रंव) - the Black Ibis (a bird)

rawom (रवोम) - large ants which have wings but are unable to fly which are found in the nests of red ants. It is believed that these later change into the *pichu* fly; pass. verb - to become the same (from the larva stage)

raw-raw (रव–रव) - a burning sensation in the mouth, e.g. from eating very hot chillies; to feel the same

rāy (रांय) - advice (also *rāe*)

***rāy-salā** -advice

rayā-ruyū(tan) (रयां–रुयू) - to be thin with a visibly enlarged spleen (with verb *rikawo:*, etc.)

rāyo: (रांयो:) - passive form of *rāe:*, to cool off; to cool one's anger

rayū (रयू) ***daru*** - a particular tree, prob. same as E.M.'s *rai daru*, a moderate sized tree which has numerous small yellow flowers on leafless branches during Mar.-April, Dillen-ia pentagyna, Roxb., Dilleniaceae, H.2/1/3 (This is much like the *korkoṭa daru* which has larger flowers and fruits)

-re (–रे) - a postposition - in, on; affixed to a verb form - when, while, if (see Les. 33)

***-recha** - affixd to verbs giving a meaning 'don't you realize that only if..' (*-re* + *-cha*, 'isn't it')

***-redo** - affixed to a verb form:- if; when (*-re* + *-do*, used frequently in conditional clauses) (Les. 33)

***-reyō** - affixed to verb forms, - even if, although (Les. 33)

-rē (–रें) - an enclitic affixed to a word (which word is then repeated) for purposes of emphasis, e.g. by someone crying out to sell wares, e.g. *gotomkorē gotom* !, 'ghee for sale!' (used in stories, in ordinary usage *-hāi* is used in this way)

re: (रे) - to snatch forcibly from; to rob; to acquire some hidden knowledge through artful questions

rē: (रें:) - joy coming from the companionship of others

***rē: jagar** - cheering conversation

***rē: rāsa** - a collective noun for joy in companionship

rebeḍ (रेबेड्) - a narrow space between two things; to put or stick into a crack, crevice, or any narrow space between two things

***rebeḍ-ura** - to be caught back in some narrow crevice, etc. into which one has entered (in refl. or pass.)

reben (रेबेन) - a word used in prayers parallel to *suku*, 'pleasure, to be pleased with' with the same meaning

rebe-rebe(tan) (रेबे–रेबे) - of many small objects, e.g. fruits, flowers, rain drops, to fall in rapid succession; of many small animals (rabbits, flying ants, fish), to spring up, or run, fly or swim away in rapid succession; of many arrows or stones, to fly through the air in rapid succession

rebe:-rebe: (रेबे:–रेबे:) - a light rain

rebeṛe-rebeṛe (रेबेड़े–रेबेड़े) -same as *rebe:-rebe:*

rebe:-tebe:(tan) (रेबे:–तेबे:) - to fall in many successive small round particles, e,g, of the droppings of a goat, of small fruit dropping

reb-reb(tan) (रेब–रेब) - a sound made by pulling up weeds, stalks, etc (with verb *tāui:*)

reche:(ken) (रेचे:) - a thin cracking or grating sound of e.g. a mouse biting into a bone (cf. *rochoḍ* of a deeper crunching sound, and *ruṛub* of e.g. a man biting into a chicken bone (with verb *huwa:*, etc.)

reche:-reche:(tan) - the same of a continued or repeated action

rēḍ (रेंड्) - the root e.g. of a tree, medicine; to use as a medicine; with anim. obj. - to treat with medicine; pass. - to take root

****rēḍ-bayer*** - a collective noun for objects (roots for poison and a rope for hanging) used for committing suicide

****rēḍ-bugin*** - to cure by medicine

****rēḍ-ranu*** - medicine; to treat with medicine

****rēḍ-sunum*** - roots/medicine and oil mixed (cooked) together for medicinal purposes

****rēḍ urubā*** - a variety of the *urubā* tree, also called *sowan urubā*, q.v.

reḍiyo (रेडियो) - a radio

reḍ-reḍ (रेड्–रेड्) - of a rope, to shrink after becoming wet

rēḍ-rēḍ (रेंड्–रेंड्) - a sound made in anger by the common myna when someone is approaching a nest in which young ones are, or when seeing a snake

reja (रेजा) - a woman doing coolie work (Hindi)

reke: (रेकेः) ***daru*** - a bush which gives a strong fibre, Thespesia lampas, Dalz. & Gibs., Malvaceae, H.26/9/2, B.26/23

rekoe:-pekoe: (रेकोएः–पेकोएः) - of a man, to be weak with the stomach shrunken in

rel (रेल) - a railway; rail

****rel-gaṛi*** - a train

rel (रेल) ***daru*** - a palm (*taṛ*) tree (see *taṛ daru*)

rela (रेला) - a eunuch (more commonly called *gaya*)

****rela-gaya*** - a eunuch

rela(ge) (रेला) - of *reyaṛi, chana* etc., to develop very small pods due to the lack of rain

remē-reṭe: (रेमें–रेटेः) - undersized; very small

****remē-reṭe: kuda*** - a type of *kuda* tree with very small fruit (see *lā-lū kuda*, a *kuda* tree with very large fruit)

remke-reṭe: (रेमके–रेटेः) - same as *remē-reṭe:*

reṅ (रेञ) - to twist more tightly rope which has already been twisted together

-renā (–रेना') - verbal affix or affixed to adjectives - absolutely, exceedingly (Les. 27); sometimes affixed to nouns, e.g. *gusiya-renā*, 'the very owner himself'

****esu-renā*** - very much indeed

reṇḍe (रेंडे) - of a fruit, to be small or undersized e.g. due to a lack of rain, e.g. *jō reṇḍeyana* or *reṇḍege jōwa-kana* (the opposite to this is *lāmbu:*)

renebeḍ (रेनेबेड्) - a narrow space between two objects (verbal noun of *rebeḍ*)

-rengā (रेंगा') - same as *-renā*, q.v.

renge: (रेंगेः) - hunger; to be hungry (Les. 26); to be poor (esp. when used with a personal subject and the *-tan* verb form, e.g. *renge:tanako*, 'they are poor', compare *renge:kotana*, 'they are hungry'

****renge: banam daru*** - a tree which has long flat pods, 1-3 ft. long, Oxoxylum indicum, Vent., Bignoniaceae, H.102/1/1, B.102/4, and perhaps also Heteropanax fragrans, Seem., Araliaceae, H.75/5/1, B.75/2

****renge: kangaṛa*** - destitute (often used in ridicule)

****renge: malge:*** - to be as hungry as one can stand, (to have one's full of hunger)

****renge:-rabaṅ*** - poor

****renge: suba*** - used in prayers (*renge:-suba rabaṅ-suba*) meaning 'poor'

****renge:tan*** - poor

renged (रेंगेड्) - same as *ranjeḍ*, q.v. (a form used in the Sonua area)

renjar (रेंजर) - a ranger (of the forest department)

renke-jengeṛe (रेंके–जेंगेड़े) - thin and weak; to become thin and weak

renkeṛe - jenkeṛe (रेंकेड़े–जेंकेड़े) - same as *renke-jengeṛe*

reṇṭa (रेंटा) - a spinning wheel (now rarely used); to tightly wind a long rope (as in *reṅ*)

renyo - see *rēyo*

****renyo-chenyo*** - see *rēyo-chēyo*

renyoḍ - see *rēyoḍ*

****renyoḍ-chenyoḍ*** - see *rēyoḍ-chēyoḍ*

repākaḍ (रेपे'कड्) - very thin and weak with a swollen stomach (esp. of children)

repeṛe: (रेपेड़े) - a type of *dumur* bee which stings people

repo (रेपो) - to become shrivelled up, e.g. certain fruits such as the *bakara* fruit when over-ripe

reṛa (रेड़ा) ***haku*** - a dark fish with a thick head and moustache

rēṛa (रेंड़ा) - ***haku*** - same as *reṛa haku*

rērē (रेरें) - a painful tingling felt esp. in the legs and arms by sick or anemic people; to feel such a sensation (Les. 26)

reṛe: (रेड़े) - to cut with the teeth or with a chisel or an adze some thin roundish object such as a rope or a thin stick or an arrow shaft

****reṛe:-bandi:*** - to sever by cutting with the teeth or with a chisel

****reṛe:-oḍ*** - to break by cutting with a chisel or the teeth

rērē (रेरें) - a cricket found in trees which makes very loud noises, (note expression, *rērē ḍukilekae: gama-bāya*, 'it is raining as though a cricket is urinating' i.e. just a few drops here and there)

reseḍ (रेसेड्) - tight; difficult to fit into or to extricate from

****reseḍ-reseḍ*** - tightly crowded, packed closely together

****reseḍ-sōb*** - to fit tightly

reseke: (रेसेकेः) - to show one's teeth e.g. in anger or when laughing; of a rope going around e.g. a *bandi*, to have a gap between successive rounds of the rope (a passive usage)

****reseke: uḍ*** - a particular variety of edible mushrooms

rese-rese (रेसे–रेसे) - to repeatedly show one's teeth in anger

resom (रेसोम) ***lija:*** - silk

reta (रेता) - a file (tool); to file

reṭa (रेटा) - stunted, small but sturdy enough

****reṭa donḍa*** - a small lizard with a white swelling under the neck (as in certain frogs). From this lizard medicine is obtained

reṭeka (रेटेका) - same as *reṭa*, q.v.

reṭe-peṭe (रेटे–पेटे) - of a rope twisted too tightly and then released, to become contorted; an edible made of powdered 'chana' in shops (so named because contorted in shape)

rete:-rete: (रेतेः–रेतेः) - the sound of a silkworm eating leaves

reṭe-reṭe (रेटे–रेटे) - to grind the teeth (used with *daṭa*, 'teeth')

reṭe:-reṭe: (रेटेः–रेटेः) - the sound of rats, mice, etc. eating into something

reṭoe-reṭoe (रेटोए–रेटोए) - a sound made by a small frog (heard esp. at the monsoon time)

reyā (रेया') - coolness; cool; to cool off; to give birth (in reflexive form)

***reyā-reyā** - in coolness e.g. of the evening

reyaṛa (रेयाड़ा) - poetic form for *reyā*, to cool

reyaṛi (रेयाड़ि) - rahar dal, Cajanus indicus, Spreng., Papilionaceae, H.53/37/1, B.53/14

****reyaṛi jaṭa** - a stalk of the *reyaṛi* plant, useful for fencing

rēyo (रेयो) - the creaking sound made by someone sitting down on a *karkom* (rope bed); the sound made by playing a flute; any like sound

****rēyo-chēyo** - a repeated creaking sound e.g. of a carrying stick (*mār*) bouncing up and down as one moves along or of a bullock car wheel which is not well oiled

rēyoḍ (रेयोड़) - same as *rēyo*, q.v.

****rēyoḍ-chēyoḍ** - same as *rēyo-chēyo*

rī (री) - a loan on interest (compare *kaṛi* - to take a loan or borrow without interest)

****rī-kaṛi** - a general term for loans

ribi-ribi(tan) (रिबि–रिबि) - same as *rebe-rebe(tan)*, q.v.

ribu (रिबु) ***lāi:*** - to have one's stomach swollen up right after eating a heavy meal

richi (रिचि) - a small strong hawk-like bird, smaller than the *kuiḍ*

richiḍ (रिचिड़) - to pinch; jam between two objects, one of which is closing on the other; a sharp pain; to pain sharply

****richiḍ-richiḍ** - to pain sharply (with verb *hasu*)

richub (रिचुब) - of an umbrella, to be closed (cf. *puṭaw*, to open up an umbrella)

riḍ (रिड़) - to grind; refl. *riḍen* - to scrub oneself clean

****riḍ-amiń** - to clear a surface by grinding down any uneven part

****rīḍ diri** - a grinding stone, i.e. a flat stone on which one grinds (see *gūgu*)

****riḍen diri** - a small stone used to scrub oneself when bathing

****riḍ-gunḍa** - to grind into powder

****riḍ-jego** - to squash by grinding

rika (रिका) - to do; used in South Singhbhum for 'to put', for which *em* is used near Chaibasa. (From Mundari and Santali we can judge that the original Ho word for 'to put' was *dō*, but since this took on a *mage* connotation, words such as *em* and *rika* have been substituted.)

****rika-pura** - to do completely

rikub (रिकुब) - to close the lips

rila-mala (रिला–मला) - of water, very clear and clean

rilaṅ (रिलङ) - the red fleshy object (wattles) hanging below the mouth of a cock; the uvula of a man (also called *lenege:*)

****rilaṅ didi** - the Black or King Vulture (also called *bonga didi, sanḍi didi*)

rim (रिम) - to pull up or pluck with the fingers, used of plucking *uḍ* (mushrooms) etc.

rimchuṅ (रिमचुङ) - of four footed animals, to lift up one foot when standing, or a pair of feet when running, rearing up, etc.

rimil (रिमिल) - a cloud; of clouds, to form. Takes transitive and animate forms, e.g. *rimiltaḍae:*, 'clouds have formed', 'it is cloudy'

****rimil buṭi ā:** - an edible herb of the jungle, brought in after the rains start

****rimil guli ā:** - same as *rimil buṭi ā:*

****rimil muṭi** - the base of a cloud (i.e. the lowest part near the earth, see *ote munḍi*)

****rimil saṛi** - thunder; to thunder

rimilbili (रिमिल बिलि) ***daru*** - a large shrub, the tender leaves and shoots of which are eaten, as are its small round yellow fruits, Olax scandens, Roxb., Oleaceae, B.42/1, H.42/1/1

****rimilbili ā:** - the edible tender leaves of the *rimilbili daru*

****rimilbili bā** - the small white flowers of the *rimilbili daru*

rimpiṛi (रिमपिड़ि) - of the hands and feet, esp. the fingers and toes, to be curled inwards (permanently or temporarily due to some sickness)

rim-rim (रिम–रिम) - the sudden playful leap of a very young goat

riń(ken) (रिञ) - the sound of iron falling on solid ground (with verb *iyu:*, etc.)

rīṅ (रीञ) - to forget

ringa (रिंगा) - famine; scarcity; lack; of a famine, to occur (used transitively, e.g. *ringayae:*, 'there will be a famine', *ringakeḍae:*, 'there was a famine'; pass. - to be scarce; to be lacking

****ringa-akal** - famine

****ringa gama** - rain bringing inadequate water for the crops (and thereby causing famine. Used esp. of rain coming from the South.)

****ringa-kanṭaḍ/kanṭeḍ** - famine

ringuḍ (रिगुड़) - a maggot believed to eat decaying teeth and thus cause toothaches

rinika (रिनिका)- a way of acting or proceeding (verbal noun of *rika*)

rinṭi (रिटि) - to twist strands of rope tightly together (e.g. by using a *ragaṛa*, q.v.); used in prayers parallel to such words as *tol, hā, baḍ* meaning 'to make firm' e.g. one's promise, or a *banai*, q.v., which one wishes to inflict on someone

ripiń-ripiń (रिपिञ–रिपिञ) - to swing one's hands

ripi-ripi (रिपि–रिपि) - of birds, to flutter their wings staying stationary in the air; of a person, to flutter his eyelids open and closed; to move the fingers back and forth when sifting something out

ripoṭ, riporṭ (रिपोट, रिपोर्ट) - a report

riṛiḍ (रिड़िड़) - to pinch in a clamp or between two objects one of which is closing on the other, e.g. in a door jamb (also *richiḍ*)

riṛiń (रिड़िञ) - a ringing sound, e.g. of a cycle bell

riṛiń (रिड़िञ) - poetic form of *rīṅ*, - to forget

riṛir-giṛir (रिड़िर–गिड़िर) - a cry of the *chuguyu:* bird. It is said that when this bird first cries *chuguyu:-chuguyu:* and then *riṛir-giṛir*, that it will soon rain (cf. *giṛir-giṛir* used of heavy rain)

***rīṛi-rīṛi-rīṛi** - a cry of the *mār chidu*, q.v.

risa (रिसा) - of hair, of feathers of birds, to stand up

risi-piṛi (रिसि–पिड़ि) - of hair, curled

risuṛi (रिसुड़ि) - to be very small (used of the teeth of a baby, of the remaining part of a broken tooth of an adult; of small fruit, e.g. of the *uli* and *maḍkam* trees)

rita (रिता) - not drunk, sober; e.g. *ritari:ya*, 'he is sober'; *ritarebu jagar-eya*, 'We will discuss when sober'

riṭiń (रिटिञ) - used in prayers parallel to *baḍ*, 'to demand' with that meaning (see *rinṭi*)

ritui: (रितुइः) - slender around the hip and buttocks part of the body

****ritui: dubui** - of a person, to have slender buttocks

riyam-ropoe: (रियम–रोपोए:) - a feeling of heaviness and slight fever when one is not yet fully sick but feels that he is becoming sick, used in terms such as *riyam-ropoe:ńtana, riyam-ropoe:taneń adaetana*, both meaning 'I feel a sickness coming on'

riya-rampae (रिया–रम्पाए) - of a tree, leafless; of a market place, etc., deserted (after all the people have gone)

riyu-riyu(tan) (रियु–रियु) - of rain, falling copiously in big drops (with verb *gama*)

-rō (–रों) - an alternate form of *reyō*, even if, although

rō (रों) - to singe hair or feathers (e.g. of a fowl)

rō (रों) - to dry; dried (note the usage *haku rō*, 'to dry fish' i.e. in order to preserve it for future eating); of the body, lean, emaciated; pass. verb - to become dry or emaciated; noun - a dried condition or state (e.g. of land)

****rō ā*** - dry mouthed (from hunger or thirst), to become dry mouthed; disappointed due to some fruitless effort; to be thus disappointed

****rō-anjeḍ*** - to dry up

****rō bunum*** - an ant hill in which ants do not now live

****rō-chamaṭa*** - same as *rō-chimṭaṅ*

****rō-chaṭa:*** - to dry out causing to crack open; *rō-chaṭ:ākan ote* - land dried up and cracking

****rō-chaṭakam*** - same as *rō-chimṭaṅ*

****rō-chepo*** - to dry out causing to sink in

****rō-chimṭaṅ*** - of leather, etc., to dry out so as to become turned up at the ends or to crack open

****rō chutuka*** - see *dinḍa chutuka*

****rō daru*** - a dried out dead tree

****rō-eṛa:*** - to dry out

****rō-goe:*** - pass. - to become paralyzed, *rō-goe:yakan hō* - a paralyzed person

****rō haku*** - dried out (preserved) fish

****rō ku:*** - a dry cough

****rō najom*** - a poison (*najom*) which causes a person to waste away (dry up)

****rō rankaṛa*** - completely dried out (e.g. of wood or of *jojo* pods); to become completely dried out (*rankaṛa* is not used alone)

****rō-rasum*** - pass. - to dry breaking up into small pieces

****rō-raṭa-paṭa*** - to be dried out so as to make a *raṭa-paṭa* (q.v.) sound when touched. Used of leaves and the like

****rō-unḍi*** - to dry out and preserve (e.g. fish for eating later)

ro: (रो:) - to cut out a hole with a chisel and hammer; of horned animals, to butt with the horns straight forward

****ro:-ḍaka*** - by boring to make a hole or crevice (e.g. the *sēl* for husking)

****ro:-eṛa:*** - to cut away with a chisel and hammer

****ro:-paṛub*** - to uproot something by butting

****ro:-ṭo:*** - to hit with a butting action

rob(ken) (रोब) - the sound made by e.g. a branch or piece of wood being pulled off or apart

****rob-rob(tan)*** - as in *rob(ken)* of a continued or repeated action

roboṭe (रोबोटे) - a kind of *dumbu* (grass) found in water, somewhat like *jintu*

rochoḍ (रचोड्) - to crack or break open (because very dry or brittle) e.g. a leaf, a piece of iron, a rope, an earthen pot, grains of rice left too long on the stalk after ripening, one's nose (to bleed) e.g. *muṭae: rochoḍ-eyana*, 'his nose is bleeding'; to make a crackling or crunching sound (e.g. when eating)

****rochoḍ-rochoḍ(tan)*** - to make a crackling or crunching sound (with verbs of eating)

rochōkab (रोचो'कब) - of people, sometimes used also of cattle, goats, etc., to be wasted away (due to some sickness, etc.) (this term used of a person is used more in ridicule or derision. The ordinary polite term would be *usu:*)

rocho-rocho (रोचो–रोचो) - the sound of wood (e.g. dry branches) cracking

roḍ (रोड्) - to get rough scaly chapped skin (in the cold season); to have dirt gathered in scale-like layers; dirty (of a person or of clothing)

****roḍ jowa*** - chapped cheeks

rodoḍ (रोदोड्) - the sound made by dry leaves e.g. when someone or some animal walks on them

****rodoḍ-rodoḍ*** - the same of a repeated action

rodo-podo (रोदो–पोदो) - rough to the touch, e.g. the bark of the trunk of the tamarind tree (also *roto-poto*)

rodo-rodo (रोदो–रोदो) - of hairs, to be long (used as *mage kaji* and sometimes of the beard, not used of the hairs of the head)

rōe: (रों'ए:) - to wring out excess water (from a cloth)

roeḍ (रोएड्) ***oe*** - a kind of bird which makes a *roeḍ* sound

rōg (रों'ग) - same as *roga* (the term *rōg* is sometimes used in prayers. The form *roga* is commonly used)

roga (रोगा) - diseased; afflicted with esp. a long standing disease such as tuberculosis

****roga gama*** - rain bringing some pestilence, e.g. an invasion of crop attacking pests (i.e. rain from some other direction than the north)

rogo (रोगो) - a contagious disease; an epidemic

****rogo jugiya*** - an epidemic

****rogo mari*** - an epidemic

rogoṛo-rogoṛo (रोगोडो–रोगोड़ो) - the sound made by e.g. a few stones being rolled in a *ṭunki* (basket)

roka (रोका) - suddenly; sudden, fresh, for the first time

****roka enga*** - one who became a mother for the first time

****roka manḍi*** - freshly cooked rice (also called *lolo manḍi*)

****roka reyāntan era*** - a woman giving birth for the first time

****roka roka*** - sudden; suddenly; to do some action suddenly (sometimes used with *-tan* affix followed by a verb form indicating the action done)

****roka toka*** - same as *roka roka*

roko (रोको) - a fly; certain flying bugs, such as the dewali bug

rokom (रोकोम) - kind, sort (Hindi - rakam)

****esu rokom*** - of many kinds

****rokom rokom*** - of many diferent kinds (better Ho would be *kili-mili*)

****saben rokom*** - of all kinds

roko-roko (रोको–रोको) - to shake an object in a container making a noise; to roll dice

****roko-roko-nam*** - to decide by rolling dice

rola (रोला) ***daru*** - the Chebulic myrobalan, Terminalia chebula, Retz., Combretaceae (H. 62/1/3 and B.62/10) and Terminalia citrina (B.62/11)

****rola mui:*** - a black ant slightly smaller than a *ṭonṭo*. Its bite is painful

romba:-romba: (रोम्बः–रोम्बः) - a word descriptive of the stride of an ant

romboḍ (रोम्बोड्) - of a swelling, wound,etc., to clear up; of the level of water, to become less (flood water abating)

****romboḍ-ādu*** - of a swelling or the level of water, to go down

roṅ (रोङ) - colour; to apply colour

****roṅ-jaṛi*** - to make wet with some coloured liquid (e.g. such as is thrown upon people at the time of *bapala*)

roṅ (रोङ) - to cook curry with oil and spices (sometimes used parallel to *sasaṅ* in prayers)

****roṅ-isin*** - same as *roṅ*

rondo-rondo(tan) (रोंदो–रोंदो) - of crabs, of the *kāṛob marmar* (a big scorpion), with claws extended (with verb of going, etc.)

ronga, rongam, rongate (रोंगा, रोंगम, रोंगाते) - mark my work! I tell you (much like *meta*, or like *halai* as used by women), emphasizes to some extent, and sometimes also expresses grief. The form *rongam* is regularly used when addressing a person or after a 2nd person pronoun, and sometimes after a 1st person pronoun (where *ronga* can also be used); *rongate* when used is used after a 3rd person pronoun or a noun (in these cases also *ronga* can be used)

rongo (रोंगो) - to overburn something; to be overburnt e.g. of something being fried or roasted; to be burnt, dried up by the sun (plants, etc.); of silkworm eggs, to become dark coloured when the embryo died within

****rongo-goe:*** - pass. - of e.g. a plant, to die by being overburnt.

roṅ-roṅ (रोङ–रोङ) - of dried fish, to give off a strong smell (can say .. *--roṅ-roṅtan sowantana*)

ronjoṅ(leka) (रोंजोङ) - of a load, to be light; of a load, to be carried with ease, e.g. *en boja ronjoṅleka:*. 'that load is light'. *en boja ronjoṅlekae: go:taḍa*, 'he carried that load with ease' (he found it light)

****ronjoṅ-ronjoṅ(tan)*** - the same of a continued action

ronjo-ronjo (रोंजो–रोंजो) - of the horns of e.g. cattle or goats, of the lady-finger vegetable, to be long and pointed, e.g. *ronjo-ronjotane:* (*ronjo-ronjō:ge:*) *diriṅakana*, 'it has a long pointed horn'

rono: (रोनोः) - an engraving (verbal noun of *ro:*, q.v.)

ronowa (रोनोवा) - of seedlings in a nursery, to reach the stage where they are ready to be transplanted (verbal noun of *rowa*, to transplant)

ropō (रोपो') - to be as yet incompletely fermented; the day before rice-beer is properly fermented (for which *upuḍ* would be used)

ropoe: (रोपोएः) - with the hands to squeeze the liquid content e.g. out of rice beer *maya* (*chipa* can also be used for this); to waste away from excessive heat, over work and insufficient food, etc. (cf. *usu:* - to waste away from sickness)

****ropoe: maya*** - same as *saba: maya*, q.v.

ropojo: (रोपोजोः) - pass. form of *repoe:*

roṛe: (रोड़ेः) ***daru*** - a small tree, the pounded fruit of which is used to benumb fish, Casearia tomentosa, Roxb., Flacourtiaceae, H.14/4/1, B.14/2

rōṛo-bōṛo (रोंड़ो–बोंड़ो) - to give off a smell (same as *roṅ-roṅ*. This form is used in the Sonua area)

rosa (रोसा) - a tiny projection from the ends of the grains of wheat, paddy, etc. (These are normally shaken off in the threshing process); the unpleasant after-effect of having drunk too much on the previous day (a hang-over)

****holā: rosako*** - a hang-over (second meaning above)

rōso (रोंसो) - aluminium

rōsogula (रोंसोगुला) - rasgula, a sweet confectionary

roṭe (रोटे) - a small frog, a toad

****roṭe uḍ*** - a very small round mushroom. There is a belief that a small red bug called *singi bonga* goes into the ground and comes out in the form of the *roṭe uḍ*

roṭesela (रोटेसेला) - a small or slender sedge, 4 inch to 2 ft. high, called by some *jintu*, Cyperus rotundus, L.. Cyperaceae, H.138/1/29, B.138/7. the root because of its odour is one of several roots used to protect a house or village from malign spirits. The root also has medicinal usages

rōto (रोंतो) - the "rath" (chariot) festival of Hindus

****rōto chanḍu:*** - the month of the 'rath' festival (late June and early July)

****rōto gaṛi*** - a chariot

rotoḍ (रोतोड्) - hair knot; refl. to put up one's hair in a knot

roṭoe:-poṭoe: (रोटोएः–पोटोएः) - weak and thin because of some sickness

roṭokoḍ (रोटोकोड्) ***janum*** - a thorny herb with pretty purple-blue flowers about 1 in. in diameter, and with small round berries. The is very common on roadsides and in waste-places. The fruit and flowers are ground up and mixed with honey to stop a head cold. Solanum xanthocarpum, Schrad. & Wendl., Solanaceae, B.97/19, H.97/5/10

roto-poto (रोतो–पोतो) - to be rough (not smooth) e.g. the bark of the trunk of the tamarind tree

roṭo-roṭo(tan) (रोटो–रोटो) - the sound of dry wood bouncing along the ground, e.g the plough shaft

rowa (रोवा) - to transplant; to plant into watery earth with the hand; the work of transplanting

****rowa-bolo*** - to transplant into empty spaces in an alredy planted field

****rowae ote*** - a field set aside for transplanting

rowa (रोवा) - soul. Every man has a *jī* and a *rowa*. The *jī* is the principle of life.When this goes a man dies. The *rowa* of a man does not die. While a man is still alive his *rowa* can leave his body and move around, e.g. when he is dreaming or at time of near death or sickness (see *rowa keya-ura*). When a man dies his *rowa* leaves the body and later is called into the *adiṅ* of his family in the *keya-ader* ceremony

****rowa-goe:*** - soul-killing, mortal(sin)

****rowa keya-ura*** - to call back a man's *rowa* which has left his body prior to death. Used in two cases:- 1) for a man who is near death or apparently dead, sometimes a *dēwa* will make efforts to call back into his body his *rowa* which perhaps is

hiding in some nearby deep water, etc. 2) for a man who has physically recovered from sickness but is still weak and restless (*jī ka sukuiya*) or mentally disturbed, divination or sacrifices are performed to recall his *rowa*, which is believed to still be roaming apart from the body, back into the body

rowa maṭiya - water placed in a *maṭiya* in a room into which the *rowa* of a dead person is being called in a *keya-ader* ceremony.

rū (रू) - rest; to rest (usually in the refl. -*rūn*)

rū (रू) - to beat e.g. drums; to beat up a person or an animal; see also *rū(ken)*

****rū-ūdu*** - to come down (e.g. from a hill) beating (drums)

****rū-aṅ*** - to drum until dawn

****rū-baṭi*** - to beat (e.g. a person) making (him) fall over from a standing position

****rū-beṭa*** - to arrive at or bring to a destination while beating (drums)

****rū-goe:en/gojen*** - to exert one's full energy ('kill oneself') in beating a drum (refl. form)

****rū-oyoḍ*** - to digest one's food (work up an appetite) by drumming

****rū-raba-rubu*** - to beat someone so that his waist is injured and he cannot straighten up

****rū-rāsawo:*** - to enjoy beating a drum (pass. form)

****rū-sala*** - to select by beating (e.g. which of several drums one will buy)

rū(ken) (रू) - of many people shouting together, to make a loud noise (with verb *iyu*, etc.); of many birds or bees, to take flight with a noise of flapping wings or of buzzing (with verb *uṭa*, etc., e.g. *oeko rūkenko uṭayana*)

****rū-rū(tan)*** - the same of continued shouting (with verb *iyu*, etc.) or of flying birds or bees making noise of flapping of wings or of buzzing (with verb *saṛi*, etc.); often used merely to indicate a large number, esp. of birds, e.g. *oeko rū-rūtanako* or *oeko rū-rūtan mena:kowa*, 'the birds are numerous'; of water in a stream, to flow along making a noise (with verb *haṛi*, *saṛi*, etc.)

rub (रुब) - to kill fish by poisoning the water (see also *argo*)

rub (रुब) - to uproot, e.g. a tree

ruba (रुबा) - to catch hold of with the fingers extended; of birds, to catch hold of with the feet; of cats, etc., to catch hold of with the claws, to climb getting a hold with the claws

****mi ruba*** - one handful of something taken with extended fingers

rubi (रुबि) - the action of a field rat blocking up its burrow from inside

rubiḍ-rubiḍ (रुबिड्–रुबिड्) - same as *rubuḍ-rubuḍ*

rubuḍ-rubuḍ (रुबुड्–रुबुड्) - of seedlings, new plants, trees, etc., to come up in abundance very close to one another; of flying ants, etc., to come out very many at one time

rubuṅ (रुबुङ) - bent over

****rubuṅ-kuchuṅ*** - to go along in a crouched down position

rubu-rubu (रुबु–रुबु) - to be bent and crouched over, e.g. a man with a stomach ache, a goat suffering from the cold; heaped up, e.g. rice on a plate

****rubu-rubu doya*** - hunchbacked

ruda (रुदा) - a small uncastrated male goat (bigger:- *boda*); an uncastrated male sheep

ruḍbaṅ (रुड्बङ) - hunchbacked; bent over (a term of contempt)

ruḍchaṅ (रुड्चङ) - the vulva (*mage kaji*)

ruḍe-ruḍe (रुडे–रुडे) - same as *ruḍ-ruḍ(tan)*

ruḍjaṅ (रुड्जङ) - the vulva (*mage kaji*) (more commonly used is *ruḍchaṅ*); sometimes used in scolding, 'rascal'; an exclamation uttered in sudden pain e.g. due to a thorn, a fall, etc. (also *hae* or sometimes *hae ruḍjaṅ*)

ruḍka (रुड्का) - to be rounded, e.g. of a bloated stomach

****ruḍka lāi:*** - a bloated stomach

ruḍ-ruḍ(tan) (रुड्–रुड्) - of the stomach, to be bloated from overeating (with verb *bɪ* or *jom*)

rudū(ken) (रुदू) - a sound caused by a heavy object falling, e.g. a falling tree (with the verb *gur*, etc.)

ruguḍ (रुगुड्) - a pebble; gravel

ruguṛi (रुगुड़ि) - same as *ruguḍ*

rugu-sugu (रुगु–सुगु) - a condition of the body feeling cold and having the body hairs standing up (e.g. due to sickness); to feel such a condition

rui (रुइ) ***haku*** - a large fish sometimes planted in tanks, etc.

ruibar (रुइबर) - Sunday

rui piṛa (रुइ पिड़ा) - severe suffering afflicted through witchcraft (used in prayers with *kāṛo piṛa*, *suni piṛa*, *rau piṛa*, prob. implies 'under the influence of the sun' (cf. *ruibar*) as *suni piṛa* implies 'under the influence of Saturn' (cf. *sunibar*)

ruji (रुजि) - the vulva (*mage kaji*)

ruka (रुका) - a chisel

ruku (रुकु) - to shake; to sift out using a *runuka* (e.g. mud fine enough for plastering)

****ruku-gasar*** - by shaking (e.g. a tree), to make fall (e.g. fruit)

****ruku-lebeḍ*** - to make settle down compactly by shaking

****ruku-nam*** - to get by shaking; to roll dice (refers to the shaking motion, cf. *roko-roko-nam* for the same thing, but with reference to the noise being made)

****ruku-oḍ*** - to break by shaking (e.g. a vulture breaking a dry branch on which it is standing. This would be a bad omen)

rukuṛa (रुकुड़ा) ***manḍi*** - cooked rice which has somewhat dried out, having been left overnight without putting water

rul (रुल) - to pull out of the fire e.g. a piece of wood, some meat being roasted

rul-biṅ (रुल–बिञ) - the milk snake, believed to cause the rainbow (also called *nur-biṅ*)

****rulbiṅ oṅ*** - a rainbow

rum (रुम) - a trance; to put someone into a trance; to shake in a trance

****rum chela*** - a disciple of a *rum guru*, q.v.

****rum guru*** - a *guru* who teaches mantras, etc. (the term *rum guru rum chelako* is used in a prayer for those who divine)

****rum-nam*** - to find (out) something by going into a trance

rumku-kuchu: (रुम्कु–कुचु:) - of a person's limb, thin, long, bent in (meaning is much the same as *runka*, q.v.)

rumpa (रुम्पा) - a cluster of fruits, flowers, etc.

****rumpa bakara*** - a kind of *bakara* tree in which the fruit is found in clusters

rumpa janum - a local name for a bush elsewhere called *bũṭ janum*, q.v.

rumpa kode - a variey of *kode* (q.v.) in which the grains bend over (in some other varieties the grains grow erect)

rumpa rumpa - in clusters, many clusters crowded closely together

rumpa sar - a trident arrow

rum-rum (रुम–रुम) - to stand in a crouched over position

rumul (रुमुल) - of tigers, etc., to roar; of drums, to resound loudly

ruń (रुञ) - the sensation of having some limb asleep; to feel such a sensation (Les. 26)

ruṅ (रुङ) - to husk; the recip. *rupuṅ* means 'to hit one another's husking pole' (when two people are husking together alternately bringing down the pole)

ruṅ chauli - to prepare 'chaul' by husking paddy

ruṅ cheped - to flatten by husking

ruṅ-inuṅ - a game played by small girls imitating older women husking (using sticks for the *tuku* and husks or dirt instead of paddy)

ruṅ-laḍka - to husk flat

ruṅ-laud - to detach the husk from the grain by husking (this refers to the first and second husking preceding the final husking for which *so:*, q.v., is used)

ruṅ-rapud -to break (something) with a husking action

ruṅ-ṭo: - to hit with a husking action, used in the recip. *rupuṅ-ṭopo:* meaning 'to hit one another's poles when husking together'

rũṅ (रूङ) ***daru*** - an immense climber of which the bark, leaves and pods (*lama: jõ*, q.v.) are very useful.Since its stem is often 2-4 ft. in girth it is referred to as a tree (*daru*) by the Hos. Thinner branches would be called *nai*. Bauhinia vahlii, W. & A., Caesalpiniaceae, H.54/4/8, B.54/5

rũṅ bayer - rope made from the *rũṅ* climber

rũṅ kokor - used in some places for the Barred Jungle Owlet

rũṅ nai - a thin climber of the *rũṅ daru*

rũṅ sakam - the leaves of the *rũṅ* climber, used for sacrificial purposes and for making leaf-umbrellas

rũṅ tunil biń - an Indian Python with a greenish yellow colour

rũṅ (रूङ) - to poke, prod

rũṅ-aba - to poke causing a weakness in the waist

rũṅ-darom - to confront or hold off by poking with a stick

runḍa (रुंडा) - strong and somewhat aged (esp. of men; can be used of wildcats, monkeys, etc.)

runka (रुंका) - of some limb, to be permanently bent inwards in a deformed way, e.g. the fingers due to leprosy, the hand permanently bent at the wrist, or the arm permanently bent at the elbow or a foot bent inward

runu-junu(tan) (रुनु–जुनु) - to move along with unsteady steps under a heavy load

runuku (रुनुकु) - a shaking; a bamboo sieve used for shaking out finer particles of mud to be used for plastering (*jalom*) or for shaking out finer particles (*lupu:*) from chaff (verbal noun of *ruku*)

runuwa (रुनुवा) - a returning (verbal noun of *ruwã*)

runuwa hora - a return trip; on one's way back

rũp, rũpu (रूप, रूपु) - form, shape

rupa (रुपा) - silver

rupa da: - used as poetic parallel to *sona da:* in prayers, both referring to rain

rupa didi - a local name for the White Scavenger Vulture, more commonly called *sona didi*

rupae (रुपाए) - a kind of parrot

rupi (रुपि) ***jaṅ*** - the bone where the shoulder and arms are joined

ruṛã (रुड़ा') - poetic form of *ruwã*, to return; verbal affix - back

ruṛi-ruṛi (रुड़ि–रुड़ि) - a cry of the *lipi* bird, more fully given as *ruṛi ruṛi ruṛi sũ ruṛi ruṛi ruṛi* said to be uttered in an upward flight and as the bird soars about on a day when it will rain

rũruwaṅ (रूरुवङ) - a place where water springs out of the earth

ruṛub(ken) (रुड़ुब) - a crunching sound such as made by e.g. a dog or tiger biting into a bone

ruṛub-ruṛub(tan) - the same of a continued action

rusu-rusu (रुसु–रुसु) - to feel the sensation of one's hair standing on end out of fear (Les. 26)

ruṭa (रुटा) ***daru*** - a tree with a very strong core from which ploughs, husking poles, and the like are made, the Sandan tree, Ougeinia dalbergioides, Benth., Papilionaceae B.53/83, H.53/29/1

ruṭa (रुटा) - small and thin (same as *tẽṛa*), used in expressions *ruṭa hõ, esu ruṭalekan hõ*

rutu (रुतु) - a flute (since the sound of a flute is believed to please the spirits of the hunt, sometimes a flute is placed before a place where sacrifices are offered to them)

rutũ (रुतू) - same as *rutui:*

ruṭub(ken) (रुटुब) - the sound of a nut or kernel being broken by the teeth (a lighter sound than *ruṛub*)

ruṭub-ruṭub(tan) - the same of a repeated or continued action

rutubid (रुतुबिद) - to come out so as to fill up the whole opening, e.g. of flying ants

ruṭuka (रुटुका) - same as *ruṭa*, q.v.

ruṭu-puṭu (रुटु-पुटु) - a slight rumbling in the stomach

ruṭu-puṭu ruṭu-puṭu - the sound made by the *ṭurka putam* (the Little Brown Dove)

rutui: (रुतुइ) - to come out of the egg, to hatch

ruwã (रुवा') - to return

ruwã-ura - to return again, to come back

S

sā (सा) - an expression used in driving away chicken (e.g who are eating grain)

sā (सा) - to crack (e.g. the earth, a wall); of a cobra, to have its head cupped up in a ladle shape; of paddy grains being boiled, to swell up to a stage where the grains are ready to be spread out to dry (*tasi-rō*) previous to husking

***sā undu** - a hole caused by a big crack in the earth

sa:(ken) (सः) - of an arrow, to enter a target making a noise (with verb *ṭo:* etc.)

***sa:-bangol** - of an arrow, to enter a target quickly making a noise

sab (सब) - to catch, take hold of; with *-aka* aspect marker:- to hold on to; of a spirit, to 'take hold of ' (possess) someone, inflicting harm on him (syn. of *sarub* in this sense); of a person, to 'get hold of ' (get the help of) a spirit; refl. - to support oneself by holding on to something

***sab-anjeḍ** - to care for someone as he dies, e.g. shutting his mouth and eyes, straightening his limbs (also *chapu-anjeḍ*)

***sab-atom** -to take away from

***sab-beṭa** - to reach in order to get a hold of

***sab-chirgal** - to ascertain by taking hold of (e.g. how sick a person is by taking hold of his hand)

***sab-choṭe:** - to just miss getting hold of; to just about get hold of and then lose hold again

***sab-chulūi:** - to take hold of the lips (esp. the lower lip) and compress so that the central part juts out

***sab-dai** - to be able to catch; to hold on to so as to support or steady oneself, e.g. *bugite sab-daikēno:me*, 'Get a good hold on to something in order to support yourself '

***sab-darom** - to take hold of someone coming (e.g. to prevent him from doing harm, fighting, etc.); to take hold of one's plate to prevent a host from giving more food

***sab-daṭob** - to take hold of and press one object against another; to grab and hold tight, e.g. a drunkard, one fighting

***sab-dub** - to take hold of someone and make him sit

***sab-ḍumañ** - to take hold of and roll up into a ball (e.g. wasps taking baby silkworms)

***sab-eḍka** - to harm by catching hold of (someone or some thing)

***sab-eser** - to grab hold of, taking possession for oneself

***sab-eton** - to get the knack of something; to pick up how to do something (refl. form)

***sab-hapa** - to hold on to quietly

***sab-ichi** - to have someone caught; to betray

***sab-inuñ** - to play (amuse oneself) by catching hold of (e.g. a baby playing with some toy)

***sab-iṛiń/iṭiñ** - to catch hold of tightly

***sab-japa:** - to hold someone or something close; to plough close to someone else

***sab-joka** - to hold (something) in readiness

***sab-juwa:** - to hold tenaciously to something

***sab-kere:/keṭe:** - to hold tightly

***sab-kucha** - to get hold of and curl up the legs or paws (of an animal)

***sab-kurkur** - to grab and make angry e.g. a fighting cock (more common for this is *sab-rāgo*)

***sab-lenḍe-lenḍe** - to catch hold of forcibly and with some difficulty so that part of the caught person, animal or thing bulges out (e.g. a frog caught in the hands, a person or animal caught in the arms)

***sab-misa** - to take hold of along with something else

***sab-muli** - to straighten out by taking hold of; to hold straight

***sab-nam** - to grope for e.g. in the dark and catch hold of; to find out, discover; to be able to catch hold of something (e.g. because it is big enough)

***sab-ō:l** - to go out taking hold of (e.g. a bow and arrow for hunting)

***sab-pē:** - to get a firm hold of

***sab-pocha** - to miss when trying to catch hold of something; to lose one's grip on something

***sab-pura** - to get hold of completely

***sab-rāgo** - to excite a cock for a fight

***sab-rakab** - to take hold of and lift or help push up; to start from the bottom and move up (e.g. in tightening a rice bale)

***sab-sagom** - to catch hold of in an orderly way

***sab-sala** - to take hold selecting one by one (e.g. according to some desired qualities)

***sab-sebe** - to accustom by taking hold of (e.g. a cock being trained for fighting)

***sab sī:** - a ceremony held after a death

***sab-ṭo:** - to catch a prey which is being chased, e.g. a dog catching a chased animal

***sab-uju:** - to catch and make come

***sab-unḍi** - to catch and bring together; to take hold of in big numbers

***sab-ura** - to take hold of again; to support someone who is starting to fall or in danger of falling; to pull up one's falling clothes; to put up one's hair (esp. of a woman, to rearrange her hair in a *supiḍ*); to take and pour for one who is about to pour for you

***sab-ura ḍiyañ** - rice beer in a *maṭiya* which one takes from the hands of a host who is about to pour for him in order to first pour it into a leaf cup for the host

***sab-urui:** - to take a tight hold of

saba: (सब) - tasteless, flavourless; to frustrate (wear down or break the spirit of) someone; Pass. - to be frustrated (e.g. by working hard and seemingly getting nowhere); with *dūm, dūm-meḍ* or *meḍ-dūm* - to catch up on one's sleep; of an itching sensation, to abate

***saba:-gārañ** - to catch up on one's sleep to one's satisfaction (with *dūm, dūm-meḍ, meḍ-dūm*)

***saba: maya** - *maya*, q.v., after being strained (*ropoe: maya* or sometimes *maya* alone is used for this)

***saba:-nam** - to get frustrated

***saba: saba:** - tasteless (often said by a host of the food being served)

***saba:-subu:** - same as *saba: saba:*

sabar (सबर) - to clean, sleek up, esp. the hair after having washed it with soap

saben (सबेन) - every, all (in some parts of Singhbhum the form *soben* is used)

***saben muli** - in all direction, everywhere

***sabente** - all together; unanimously

sabena: (सबेनः) - everything

sabgol (सबगोल) - a particular medicine which can be gotten in shops (not a village herb) and which is used e.g. for jaundice

sabi (सबि) - an alternate form of *saben*, all

sabin (सबिन) - an alternate form of *saben*, all

sabon (सबोन) - soap; to clean with soap

***sabon-nīl** - to clean clothes with soap and bluing

***sabon-sapa** - to clean with soap

sabur (सबुर) - of tubers, to be very watery or pasty; of soil, to be loose and easy to break up

sadana (सदाना) - a practice of ascetical or religious exercises; to practice devotions, e.g. *dāṛiko dāṛi-bongata:reko sadanaya*, 'witches practice devotion to the witch-spirit'

saday, sadae (सदय, सदए) - ordinary, usual

***sadaya:** - ordinary, usual

***saday jɪ saday homō** - in ordinary good health of mind and body

sadom (सदोम) - horse

***sadom ambari** - a form of epilepsy in which the victim foams at the mouth like a horse. (The belief is that if this froth touches anyone he will also be attacked by this sickness)

***sadom dumbu** - a type of weed which grows in paddy fields

***sadom haṛa** - a big bull

***sadom paṭa dumbu** - same as *sadom dumbu*

***sadom tasaḍ** - same as *sadom dumbu*

saḍ-saḍ(tan) (सड्–सड्) - the sound of reaping (*ir*) and grazing (*atiń*)

saḍ-soḍ(tan) (सड्–सोड्) - to do something very quickly or in a very short time

sadu (सदु) - a holy man

Sāe: (सा'ए) - Seraikela

sae, say (सए, सय) - (to look at) from the corner of one's eyes; to look at someone with hostility

***sae-meḍ(te)** - same as *sae-sae(te)*, also see *kase meḍ*)

***sae-sae(te)** - to repeatedly look at from the corner of the eyes

sae/say (सए/सय) **jaṅ** - a rib

saekā (सएका') - see *saykā*

saga: (सगः) - a grass with barbed seeds which get caught in the clothes, Prob. Chrysopogon aciculatus, Trin., Gramineae, E.M., H.139/71/1; of such barbed seeds, to be caught in one's clothes; sometimes a barbed seed of another grass such as *sayū* is also referred to as *saga:*

***saga: sayū leka** - growing close together as do the *saga:* and *sayū* grasses (used in prayers)

***saga: uḍ** - a dark edible mushroom, broad but low

sagaṛi (सगाड़ि) - the wheel of a bullock car; the cart itself

***sagaṛi hāl** - the outer rim of a cart wheel

sagen (सगेन) - to bloom, put out new leaves after the cold season

***sagen-keseḍ** - used in prayers (when neutralizing inauspicious omens) parallel to *nai-keseḍ*. q.v., in the general sense of 'to impede'

***sagen-ō:l** - to put out new leaves

***sagen-ura** - same as *sageń* ; used in a prayer in the figurative sense of restoring to health

sago-bago(tan) (सगो–बगो) - a low rumbling noise, e.. of the breathing of a weak or dying person (with verb *sayeḍ*). of the sound of fermenting rice beer, of the sound made by a crowd of flying ants moving around in their hole (*bunum*) before coming out

sagom (सगोम) - to gather up e.g. leaves in an orderly heap; to put things in an orderly way

***sagom-unḍi** - to gather together in an orderly way

sāgom (सा'गोम) - of rain water, to flow so as to completely cover e.g. a whole field (used of early rains, not of the monsoon. (also *haṛi-sāgom*)

sagor-bagor (सगोर–बगोर) - the sound made by rice being cooked when the water is very little; the sound made by a cow eating straw with water; or by ploughing in a soaked but not flooded field

saguwan (सगुवन) **daru** - the teak tree, Tectona grandis, L., Verben-aceae, B.105/20, H.105/9/1

sai (सइ) - a tola, a separate section of a village

***sai sai** - from tola to tola (with verbs of going, etc.)

saidi (सइदि) - to give trouble to; to persecute

saikal (सइकल) - a cycle

sāil (संइल) - a gaur or bison (from its horns are made the *sakowa* horns)

***sāil ṭaṭi tasaḍ** - a variety of tall reed-like grass, prob. Cymbopogon martini, Stapf., Gramineae, B.139/13, H,139/78/2 (called in English Rusa-oil grass)

sai-sui(tan) (सइ–सुइ) - a kind of swishing sound made by e.g. a kite sweeping down to pick up something

saitiba (सइतिबा) - to preserve; to keep; to take care of; with *era* as obj., to keep a woman as though she is one's wife (*erae: satibata:iya*, 'he "keeps" a woman', but *erae: saitibaki:ya*, 'he fornicated with a woman', same as *erae: iḍki:ya*)

***saitiba-hapa** - to keep (something) quietly or secretly (so that others may not know)

***saitiba-unḍi** - to store up

***saitiba-uju:** - to traditionally preserve; to come down as something preserved

***saitiba-ura** - to keep back

sāj, sājo, sajaw (सा'ज, सा'जो, सजाव) - to decorate; decoration

***saj-singar** - decoration; to decorate

saja (सजा) - punishment; to punish

***saja-muli** - by punishing to straighten someone out (correct someone's behaviour), compare *itu-muli*

saja (सजा) - extra, spare (usually in the form *sajate*); to have extra food, e.g. shares left over for expected people who have not yet arrived; pass. - to be extra

***saja-ō:l** - to put aside (e.g. food for expected guests)

saja (सजा) - owned or worked in common, in partnership (Hindi sājhā. -The Ency. Mund. under the word *saja* gives many examples of contracts of joint sharing)

sajaw (सजाव) - decoration, to decorate

sājo (सा'जो) - decoration, to decorate

sakab (सकब) - a rough feeling of the food in the mouth

sakam (सकम) - a leaf; a sheet of paper, page (*sakam* is used esp. of leaves used for eating and drinking purposes, i.e. from which *kalgi*, *pū:*, etc. are made; in other contexts the word *patā* is usually used for leaf); figur. - when asking for a girl in marriage if there are two or more sisters *suba sakam* is used to refer to the older (oldest) (since the lower leaves come out first), *sirma sakam* is used of the younger (youngest), and should there be a sister between them in age she would be referred to as *tala sakam*)

saki (सकि) - a namesake; to name after another

***saki lija:** - a cloth with which the namesake of a child fits the child (usually done after the child has reached the age of reason)

***saki sutam** - a thread tied several times (often seven times) around a tree on the edge of a village at the time when a girl of the village is leaving the village to go to that of her husband-to-be for the marriage

sakiḍ (सकिड्) - to congeal, coagulate, to form into thick drops e.g. of blood

***sakiḍ ḍuki** - semen

sakom (सकोम) - a bracelet

***sakom biń** - a ringed watersnake with alternately white and dark coloured broad rings encircling its body)

***sakometeya:** - the wrist (where bracelets are worn)

sako-sako(tan) (सको–सको) - a sound of heavy breathing of e.g. a tiger or dog out of breath from running (can be used for men also)

sakor-sakor(tan) (सकोर–सकोर) - same as *sako-sako(tan)*

sakowa (सकोवा) - a horn into which one blows (usually made from the horn of a jungle bison, the *sāil*)

sakū (सकू) - to be bent down to the ground, e.g. low-lying branches so bent by the wind

sakub (सकुब) - same as *sakū*

sal (सल) - lowland fields

***sal baba** - paddy grown in lowland fields

***sal kāṛob** - a fairly large crab found in lowland fields (bigger than the *pī kāṛob* and smaller than the *gaṛa kāṛob*)

***sal longor** - good rice fields in very low land where water remains or through which water flows

***sal ote** - lowland fields

***sal sōya:** - a collective noun for lowland fields

sala (सला) - to choose, select; with *ere* (omen) and *kumu* (dream) - to interpret; to take hold of one by one; refl. of a bird, chicken, etc. - to pick lice, small dirt particles, etc. from its body

***sala-ādu** - to take down one by one (e.g. silkworms to be transferred from one tree to another)

***sala-bage** -to reject when selecting

***sala-eṛa:** - to select some to be excluded

***sala-iḍ** - to continue to select; to select on the way (e.g. of one interpreting omens as he goes along)

***sala-nam** - to find or get by selecting or interpreting

***sala-ō:l** - to select and take out

***sala-pere:** - to fill by selecting one by one

***sala-sare:** - to exclude, select some to be left behind

***sala-unḍi** - to select and bring together; to select in large numbers

***sala-ura** - to select again; to take back (used in prayers asking a spirit to take back a punishment which he is inflicting)

sala (सला) - a term used in reviling (from the Hindi, but without reference to the original Hindi meaning); sometimes used merely as an emphatic exclamation

salae bā (सलए बा) **diri** - a smooth flat stone (about as big as can be held in one hand) into which certain *dēwa*s can supposedly call the special power of spirits (reference to *salae bā* not yet ascertained)

***salae bā dirite sala-nam** - to divine e.g. to find the whereabouts of a lost or stolen object by holding a *salae bā diri* (either the *dēwa* himself or someone deputed by him holds the stone) while the *dēwa* calls upon his *guru* spirits. Then the one holding the stone is led in a trance to the place where the lost or stolen object is. Some say that in some cases the stone if put down will even go by itself to the desired place

salandi (सलंदि) - poetic parallel for *kunḍam*, the back of a house

salangi (सलंगि) - tall, high; to make something tall or hill; Pass. - to become tall or high

***salangi ker-ker** - stretching out tall and slender (as in *ker-ker*, q.v.)

sala-ṭika (सला–टिका) - poetic parallel for *bala-saka*, prospective relations through marriage (used in songs and prayers)

sal didi (सल दिदि) - an insect, the same as or closely resembling the *hurtūi:*, q.v.

salga-bulga (सलगा–बुलगा) - to be mixed together, e.g. animals or objects belonging to different people

salgaw (सलगव) - pass. - of something burning, e.g. coal, to be fully consumed by fire, red hot but not flaming

sali (सलि) **daru** - a kind of tree useful for providing the forked supports (*tuwam*) used in building fences, Morinda tinctoria, Roxb., Rubiaceae, B.77/19, H.77/5/1 (This is also called *buru sali daru*)

***sali bā** - the small white flower of the *sali* tree

salom (सलोम) - the lungs

sal-sel(tan) (सल–सेल) - of thorns, *choga*, etc., long and pointed

salu (सलु) - a Hill Myna, also called *buru salu* (but see *saro*)

salukaḍ (सलुकड्) - a lotus, Nymphaea lotus and related herbs of the nymphaea variety, Nymphaeaceae, H.7/1/1-3, B.7/1-4 (some white varieties are referred to as *punḍi salukaḍ*, other colours, e.g. red, are referred to merely as *salukaḍ*)

***salukaḍ bā** - same as *salukaḍ*

salwar jampar (सलवर जम्पर) - a pant type of dress worn by women or young girls (Hindi)

sam (सम) - the whole; all; along with; (*sam* often precedes a noun, e.g. *sam honko*, 'along with the children'

sama (समा) - empty, useless; without special purpose; free of cost; pass. verb - to be left empty handed, to get nothing for one's efforts; to be in vain; note usage with *re*- postposition marker *-samariṅa*, 'I am idle'

samā: - useless; ordinary (without special training, etc.)
sama iya - naked
sama iya-ta: - at an empty deserted place
sama chapal - naked (*chapal* = hip)
sama homō - naked
sama-jatireyō - for no particular purpose
sama kaṭa - barefooted
sama kay-kay - so hungry that one's stomach appears shrunken, e.g. *sama kay-kay lāi: bāyae:, sama kay-kayakeḍae:*
sama keṭowakan - naked (see *keṭo*)
sama lāi: - on an empty stomach
sama mayaṅ - naked around the waist; naked
sama nengra - naked
samare - useless, idle; e.g. *samare mena:tenko*, 'idle people'
sama saṭoe: - tasteless (also *saṭoe:-saṭoe:*)
sama soḍḍoṅ - naked; very ordinary (without designs, ornament, etc.)
sama tī - empty handed
sama: (सम) - to chop up into small pieces
sama:-gunḍa - to chop up into fine particles
sama luṭu:-luṭu: - to chop up into fine particles
samanaṅ (समनङ) - in front of (also *sanamaṅ*); to face toward
samanaṅ-daparom - face to face (also *amanaṅ-samanaṅ*)
samaṅ (समङ) - forehead
samaṅ-achu: - to sneeze in front of someone
samaṛaw (समाड़व) - to support, sustain, control; to manage, get along (e.g. financially)
samaṛaw-uran - to control oneself (refl. form)
samaṛom (समाड़ोम) - gold (the form *samōm* is also used)
sambe (सम्बे) - the iron ring around the bottom of the husking pole (*tuku*)
sambe hasu - hemorrhoids, piles
sambir (सम्बिर) - to turn head over heels, to turn a somersault (used in a prayer. In ordinary conversation not used alone but used in compound verbs *tombo:-sambir, iḍbuli sambir*, In Mundari *sambir* is used with the meaning 'on the back' for which *sanḍaṅ* is used in Ho)
samgiri (समगिरि) - the materials used in a sacrifice; the objects (*sasaṅ, sinduri*) used in the rites of marriage
samōm (समो'म) - gold (the form *samaṛom* is also used)
sāmpo (सा'म्पो) - of a cobra, to spread its hood
sampoṛo (समपोड़ो) - to get ready, e.g. one's attire for a journey
sampū:r, sampur (समपूर, समपुर) - used in prayers in the phrase *mera sampura* apparently meaning 'let us (them) not suddenly come to any harm' (see *sen-sampuṛu*)
sampuṛu (समपुड़ु) - a verbal affix with *sen* or *nir* - to suddenly come upon e.g. a large animal or a person, with *gur* or *jur* - of many people, to fall down or crowd around one person
Samsundar (समसुंदर) ***rōto*** - the rath festival as celebrated in Samsunder village
samuḍḍor (समुड्दोर) - a sea (sometimes used in prayers, more common is *doreya*)
sāṅ (सा'ङ) - wood, esp. firewood

sāṅ-jaṭa - collective noun for all kinds of wood used for firewood and fencing
sāṅ-sakam - collective noun for wood, leaves, etc. brought from the jungle
saṅ (सङ) - of a mother's breast, to give milk; of *nage era*, to increase water, e.g. in some pond
sanab (सनब) - a catching; a grasp (verbal noun of *sab*)
sanaeḍ - see *sanayeḍ*
sanala (सनाला) - a selection, choice (verbal noun of *sala*)
sanam (सनम) - all, whole
sanamaṅ (सनामङ) - in front of (verbal noun of *samaṅ*, 'forehead') (Hos more commonly say *samanaṅ*).
sanaṅ (सनङ) - desire; to desire (Les. 26)
sanara: (सनार:) - a curse; a cursing (verbal noun of *sara:*)
sanare: (सनारे:) - what remains; the remanent; consequence; pass. verb - of the consequence of some action, to fall upon someone, e.g. *ini:re sanare:yo:wa*, 'the consequences of the action will fall upon him' (verbal noun of *sare:*)
sanari (सनारि) - truth (verbal noun of *sari*, 'true')
sanayeḍ (सनायेड्) - a breath (verbal noun of *sayeḍ*, 'to breathe')
misa sanayeḍ - in one breath (the time one can hold his breath before breathing again)
sanḍā (संडा') - to open up forcibly (e.g. a closed snail's shell)
sanḍab siṅ (संडब सिञ) ***daru*** - the name of a tree, Schrebera swietenioides, Roxb., Oleaceae, H./87/3/1, B.87/7
sanḍaṅ (संडङ) - on the back; to fall or lie down on the back
sanḍaṅ lese-lese - to lie on the back with hands or wings outstretched
sanḍasum (संडासुम) - large tongs made and used by the village blacksmiths
sanḍi (संडि) - male; a cock; pass. verb - to develop into a (fighting) cock
sanḍi didi - the Black or King Vulture (also called *bonga didi, rilaṅ didi*)
sanḍi ere - some give this for the Goldenback Woodpecker, a bird
sandir (सदिर) - used in prayers parallel to *iḍ-buli* apparently with the same meaning and usage as *sambir*. q.v. (not used in ordinary conversation)
sanḍom (संडोम) - used in phrase *siṅ sanḍom*, q.v.
sane: (सने:) - a wart (also *joke*)
sanga (संगा) - sweet potatoes of the long variety, Ipomaea batatas, Lamk., Convolvulaceae, H.96/11/27, B.96/10 (called sakarkanda in Sadri)
sanga ā: - the edible leaves of the *sanga* plant
sangali (संगालि) - tall (an alternate form for the common *salangi*)
sangar (संगर)- a hunt; to hunt
sangar-beṭa - to reach some destination while hunting, e.g. of the beaters, to reach the position taken by the *kepeseḍko* (those toward whom they are driving the animals)
sangar bonga - a spirit of the hunt
sangar eseḍ/keseḍ - in hunting, to block off an animal (esp. of many peeple hunting together)
sangar hō - a hunter
sangar jilu - meat caught on a hunt; a cock won in a cock-fight

***sangarko** - hunters; in certain contexts used to refer to the beaters in a hunt (in contrast to the *kepesedko* and the *sen-jonōrko*)

***sangar-kuchu** - to hunt with beaters moving along the side of the line and some staying back further in the middle of the line forming a pocket (*kuchu*) in which the animal may be trapped

***sangar-nam** - to seek or find/get by hunting

***sangar-tala** - to surround (e.g. an animal) in a hunt

***sangar-uju:** - to beat game towards those who will shoot or trap it

sangaṛa (संगाड़ा) - a crowbar, plank, etc. used as a lever to lift something

sangen (संगेन) - an alternate form of *sagen*, q.v.

sangi (संगि) - numerous; to make numerous; pass. - to become numerous, to multiply; to be given in great number, e.g. *jilubu sangiyana*, 'We were given (we received) meat in great quantity

***sangi-bolo** - to increase the number by entering more

sangil (संगिल) - to look up

sangin (संगिन) - far, distant (an alternate form for *saniń*)

saniń (सनिञ) - far, distant (also *sangin*)

***saniño:** - at some distance

***sā-saniń** - at a distance one from another (e.g. hunters)

***saniń-saniń** - at a distance one from another

sāṇjo (साञ्जो) - a half of the day

sanka (सका) - a bracelet of more fancy material, prob. as given in E.M. a mother-of-pearl bracelet

***sanka sakom** - same as *sanka*

sanko (संको) ***daru** - the kadam tree, Anthocephalus cadamba, Miq., Rubiaceae, B.77/2, H.77/1/1

sanskar (संसकार) - sacrament (Hindi)

Santaṛa (संतड़ा) - a Santal

***santaṛa ipil ā:** - a name given in some places to the *ara: ipil ā:* (since reputedly many Santals cultivate this)

sante (संते) - until (Les. 33)

saola - see *sawla*

sao-sao - see *saw-saw*

sapa (सपा) - clean; to clean; of speech, clear

***sapa-sapa** - cleanly; clearly

sapaki (सपाकि) - to mutually have the same name; one named after another (one's namesake); a ceremony held in connection with this (recip. of *saki*)

saparum (सपारुम) - dew; of dew, to form

***saparum da:** - dew (also *sisir da:*)

saparum (सपारुम) ***daru** - a particular tree or large shrub used for supporting creepers, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, L. Oleaceae, H.87/2/1, B.87/6

***saparum chari:** - a small pin for sewing leaves, etc. made from the *saparum daru*

***saparum jaṭa** - saplings of offshoots of the *saparum daru*. These can be up to 5 ft. long

***saparum rāṇjo** - branches fanning out from a central branch of the *saparum daru*

sapāṭiń (सपाटिञ) - to regain consciousness

sapāṭiń (सपाटिञ) - of two rivers, to join

sapuwa (सपुवा) - to swell up (also *mō-sapuwa*)

sapuwa (सपुवा) - a snake charmer

sar (सर) - an arrowhead; an arrow; pass. verb - to be hit with an arrow, e.g. *bar sareyana*, 'it was hit by two arrows'

***sar a:-sar** - bow and arrow

***sar-badi** - the string of silkworm cocoon used to tie arrowheads to the shaft

***sar-daṇḍi** - the stem of the arrowhead into which the shaft (*mail*) is fitted (also *sar daṇḍom*)

***sar-daṇḍom** - same as *sar daṇḍi*

***sar-kā** - the two lower ends of a triangular shaped arrowhead

***sar-kapi** - a collective noun for weapons of war

***sar mail** - a shaft used in an arrow

***sar-ṭonga:** - a bamboo recepticle for keeping arrows; a quiver

sār (सा'र) - to increase of itself or with some preternatural or supernatural help; note the expression *sār alokae: iḍe* said of a dead person at the time of the *baba tela-ura* rite, meaning (we perform this rite) so that he may not take away (deprive us of) any supera bundance (which we have been receiving)

***sār baba** - rice increased as given under *sār*; the rice which a *sār bonga*, q.v., provided to his or her devotees

***sār-nam** - to receive an increase (as given under *sār*)

sār (सा'र) - used with *kaji* means the main point or the essential matter of some discussion, etc. (*mār* is sometimes used in the same way)

sār(ge) (सा'र) - of a liquid, to be sufficient quantity e.g. in rice beer (such that it is neither too watery nor too thick) or in a field (such as to have sufficient water for reploughing)

saṛa (सड़ा) - poetic parallel of *seba*, q.v., used in prayers

***saṛa-pura** - poetic parallel to *seba-pura*, 'to serve completely', 'to adore'

saṛa (सड़ा) - used in prayers in terms *baba-saṛa*, *kode saṛa* meaning paddy seeds, *kode* seeds

saṛa (सड़ा) - in counting one put aside for every so many (to facilitate counting), e.g. for every *pō* of cocoons

sara: (सर:) - a hanuman monkey

***sara: puḍki** - a winged and flying red ant, a little larger than the wingless red ant (*hau*), but smaller than the winged *rawom* ant. (These three are all found in the same nest)

***sara: soṭke:/soṭoke:** - a tree mouse which hides and makes its nest in the hole of a tree

***sara: tiril** - a tree resembling the *tiril* tree, but its fruits are not eaten, Diospyros montana, Roxb., Ebana-ceae, H.85/2/2, B.85/2

sara: (सर:) - to curse; a curse

saṛagi (सड़ागि) - one's wife's sister's husband

sarai (सराइ) - to pile up in bundles one over the other, e.g. wood, paddy sheaves in the *kolom*

***sarai baba** - paddy sheaves heaped up on the threshing floor to be threshed

***sarai biyur** - to make a *sarai* in a winding or circular shape (i.e. a *binḍa sarai*)

***mi sarai** - paddy sheaves heaped up for threshing in one compact heap, either in a line (*gaṇḍi sarai*) or in a circle (*binḍa sarai*) (This is often the amount coming from one field or enough to make one *bandi*)

saram (सरम) - the sambur (deer)
****saram chaḍlom*** - a bush said to be found in Orissa and to be useful as a medicine for long standing sicknesses
****saram sāil*** - sambur deer and bison (used in jest when referring to cattle to be chosen as a bride price)
saram bomboe: (सरम बोम्बोए:) - same as *saram bumbui:*
saram bumbui: (सरम बुम्बुइ:) - a civet type animal. Hoffman calls it the Indian Marten. (This is the same as or similar to the *oe aṭa*)
saranga-dopali (सरांगा–दोपालि) - used in a prayer in a context where it seems to refer to some tribe or caste, meaning not known
sāṛasi (संड़ासि) - same as *sāṛasum*
****sāṛasi maraṅ bonga*** - a title under which some people make offerings to *maraṅ bonga*; said by some to have originally been a servant spirit to *maraṅ bonga*
saṛa-soṛo (सड़ा–सोड़ो) - the sound of water rolling over rough land, stones, etc.
sāṛasum (संड़ासुम) - large tongs used by the village blacksmiths (also *sanḍasum* and *sāṛasi*)
sarbis (सरबिस) - a bus used for public transport (Eng. - service)
sarbuḍ (सरबुड़) - of water, to be absorbed into a material or to boil off (*isin-sarbuḍ*)
sardi (सरदि) - the harvest time of the low field paddy (*sal baba*); the harvest time of other crops (in which case the crop is mentioned e.g. *pɪ baba sardi*); of a crop, to be ready for harvest; of anything, to be in abundance, e.g. *ḍiyaṅ sardiyakana*, 'rice beer is in abundance'; of some action, to do it in great number or frequency, e.g. *susunko sardita:*, 'they do plenty of dancing'
sare: (सरे:) - left over, to leave something over; pass. - to be left over
****sare:-ura*** - to leave some over
sāṛe (सांड़े) - the workshop of a *kamar* (a village iron-worker); the hammer action of a *kamar*, of a *kamar*, to do his proper work
sāṛe (संड़े) ***jaṅ*** - the poetic form of *sae jaṅ*, the rib
sari (सरि) - true; pass. verb - to become true, e.g. *kaji-sara: misa misa sariyo:wa*, 'A curse cast by word of mouth will sometimes become true' pass. verb with personal subject:- to believe, e.g. *ama: kaji(re) kaṅ sariyo:wa*, 'I do not believe what you say'
****sari banoten hō*** - an unfaithful person
****sarige*** - really, truly, in fact; sometimes used in a threatening way by one in anger in the phrase *sarige namtanam*, or merely *sarige* meaning 'so you want a beating, do you!'
****sarige onḍo:*** - surely, by all means, e.g. *sarige onḍo: huju:me*, 'by all means come'
****sarige toraṅ*** - perhaps
****sari-ichi*** - to convince, make someone believe (that something is true)
****sari-jɪ*** - a true heart, an honest, sincere spirit
****sari-jɪte*** - honestly, sincerely
****sari-jɪten hō*** - an honest, sincere person
****sari kaji*** - a true fact
****sari-sanari*** - truth
****sari-soe:ta*** - truth

saṛi (सड़ि) - a noise; to sound
****saṛi sobodo*** - noise
saṛi (सड़ि) - a woman's sari (dress)
saril (सरिल) - when plastering (*jalom*) with wet mud to first level off high spots, etc.
sarjom (सरजोम) ***daru*** - the sal tree, Shorea robusta, Gaertn., Dipterocarpaceae, B.25/1, H.25/1/1
sarla: (सरल:) - shavings of wood chipped off with an adze, or planed off
sarli (सरलि) ***daru*** - a large shrub having edible fruit and long black thorns, Vangueria pubescens, Kurz., Syn. V. spinosa var. mollis, F.B.I., Rubiaceae, B,77/33, H.77/18/2
****sarli ā:*** - the edible young leaves of the *sarli daru*
****sarli janum*** - the thorns of the *sarli* bush, about 3 inch. long (these are also called *burduḍ janum* because used in the leaf bag (*kokomba*) used for catching flying ants)
saro (सरो) - a hill myna (several people have given this for the Hill Myna, and have expressed doubts that *salu* is the Hill Myna)
sarowa (सरोवा) - a term used in scolding and reviling, e.g. *sarowa-lekani:*, - 'that rascal'
sarsanḍi (सरसंडि) - a porcupine's quill
sarsar (सरसर) - finger nail; toe nail (of people or animals, see *rama*)
****mi sarsar*** - as a measure of length, one finger (same as *mi ganḍa*)
sartal (सरतल) - to stretch out, spread out, unfurl, expand
saru (सरु) - the taro plant. Both the tubers and leaves of this are eaten, prob. Colocasia antiquorum, Schott., Araceae (with its many variations), E.M., H.132/12/1, B.132/7
****saru ā:*** - the edible leaves of the taro plant (These may not be eaten until after the *hero:* sacrifice has been performed)
****saru gā*** - sideshoots or offshoots of the *saru* plant (used in a prayer in the phrase *rasui gaṛa, adai gaṛa, sasaṅ gaṛa, saru gā* referring to an imaginary dwelling place of a spirit)
****saru sakam biṅ*** - a tree snake, the same colour as the leaf of the *saru* plant
sarub (सरुब) - of an evil spirit, to take possession of someone (inflicting harm on him. This is used mostly in two constructions, 1) with the spirit as subj. and the one possessed as dir. obj., e.g. *bonga sarubki:ya*, 'the spirit possessed him', or 2) with the spirit as subj. with a refl. verb and a *-re* affixed to the one possessed, e.g. *ini:re bonga sarubentana* (or *sarubakana*)
****sarub bonga*** - any spirit who takes possession of a person (also called *sen sarub bonga*, q.v.)
****sarub churdu*** - a *churdu bonga*, q.v., who possesses someone
sāsā (सांसा) - cold (from cold water or contact with some cold object), Les. 26; in jest the passive could be used in the sense of 'to die', e.g. *sāsāyanae:*, 'he died'
****sāsā da:*** - cold water; cold rain coming from the North
sasan (ससन) - a burial place; to use as a burial place or as a burial stone
****sasan diri*** - a large stone put flat on the ground over a grave (as distinct from *biḍ-diri*, a standing memorial stone)

sasaṅ (ससङ) - a shrub, from the tuber-like roots (rhizomes) of which condiments are made. Turmeric (Hindi - haldi), Curcuma longa, L., Zingiberaceae, B. 156/5, H.156/2/9; the condiment prepared from this plant; the colour of this, yellow; to anoint or smear someone with a *sasaṅ* mixture; to claim a girl as wife by anointing her with a wet *sasaṅ* mixture

***sasaṅ āndi** - to marry by anointing with *sasaṅ*

***sasaṅ da:** - used in prayers to refer to *sasaṅ sunum*

***sasaṅ gaṛa** - an imaginary river (see *saru gā*)

***sasaṅ guṇḍa** - the powdered root of the *sasaṅ* plant

***sasaṅ-ichin** - refl. form - to allow oneself (and one's clothes) to be smeared with a wet haldi mixture

***sasaṅ-juṛi** - to share in receiving (on one's person and clothes) *sasaṅ* (used to refer to the girl (bride's maid) who accompanies a bride-to-be from the time before her marriage when she goes around visiting her relatives (see *tasil*) until after her marriage has been completed)

***sasaṅ-masala** - a collective noun for all kinds of spices

***sasaṅ sunum** - turmeric and oil mixed

***sasaṅ uḍ** - a kind of yellow coloured edible mushroom

***sasaṅ-ura** - to keep back (a young woman who has come to visit) by putting *sasaṅ* on her (to claim her as one's wife)

***sasaṅ-ura āndi** - a form of marriage in which the sisters and friends of a boy hold back a girl visiting their village and put *sasaṅ* on the boy and girl as a sign that they are henceforth married

***sasati** (ससाति) - persecution; to persecute

***sasati-jari** - persecution

***sā-sū** (सा'–सू) - repeated deep breathing; to so breathe

***sā-sū biṅ** - a very large tree snake. These snakes often lay their eggs in the hollow of a tree

***sat** (सात) - seven (Hindi, occasionally used by *dēwas* in prayers, e.g. in phrase *solo so bɪrko, sat so muni erako*, 1600 *bɪrko*, 700 *muni erako*, i.e. a great number of *guru* spirits. The numbers 7, 12, and sometimes 16 are used in prayers to indicate an indetermined large number)

***saṭa** (सटा) - a kind of thick whip made of metal

***saṭaḍ** (सतड्) - grass (an occasionally heard form for the common *tasaḍ*)

***satar** (सतर) - the planks, and the poles supporting these planks, on the side of a bullock cart; an inverted upper part of a broken *chaṭu* prepared as a place where hens can lay and hatch eggs

***satar bayer** - the rope binding together the planks on the side of a bullock cart

***satar daru** - same as *satar jangi*

***satar jangi** - the planks or poles on the side of a bullock cart

***satar kunṭu** - the post supporting the horizontal poles or planks on the side of a bullock cart

***saṭa-soṭo** (सटा–सोटो) - a sound made by rice beer when fermenting; of certain grains, to be large and well-formed

***sataw** (सताव) - to persecute (from Hindi 'satana', better Ho would be *sasati* or *saidi*)

***sati** (सति) - poetic parallel of *gonoṅ*, brideprice

***sati** (सति) - to spread grains (used in S. Singhbhum for *tasi*, q.v.)

***sati** (सति) - refl. -to deliberately throw oneself on a fire (cf. the former Hindu custom of a widow throwing herself on the funeral pyre of her husband); with dir. anim. obj. - to deliberately throw a living being into a fire

***sati-gojen** - to commit suicide by throwing oneself into a fire

***sātiṅ** (सा'तिञ) - to endure

***sātiṅ-hapan** - to endure in silence

***sātiṅ jɪ** - a patient enduring spirit

***sātiṅ-keṛe:/keṭe:** - to endure with fortitude; to persevere; perseverence

***sātiṅ pē:** - strength of endurance

***sātobui** (सा'तोबुइ) - a variety of rice for low fields which ripens late

***saṭoe:-saṭoe:** (सटोए:–सटोए:) - tasteless (often said by a host in depreciation of a meal which she is serving)

***satuwa** (सतुवा) ***lupu:** - roasted and finely powdered grain or pulse available in shops (Hindi sattū)

***saugi** (सउगि) - to stir or mix up by bringing up from the bottom, e.g. rice being cooked, rice beer being strained

***saul-baul** (सउल–बउल) - pass. - of many people or bees, to become disturbed, moving around in an excited manner. Also used of one person moving about from one thing to another in a restless manner

***sāuri** (सउड़ि) - the colour of a hen, dark grey and white

***saur-saur(tan)** (सउर–सउर) - a sound made by grazing cattle; the sound made by water flowing into newly ploughed land or land being cut into with a kudali

***sauṭi** (सउटि) - to turn or flip over, e.g. rice being cooked using a ladle, straw heaped up on a *kolom* using an *ankai*:; of a horned animal, to flip something over or to tear into something with a side motion of the horns; pass. of water, to whirl about

***sauṭi-pongā** - to make a gaping hole with a side motion of the horns (of some horned animal)

***sawla** (सवला) - a scale of the scaled ant-eater (*armu*); a thin slab (e.g. of *sigiḍ diri*)

***sawla-sawla** - in slab; one slab upon another

***saw-saw** (सव–सव) - the condition of *ḍiyaṅ* which has sat for 1 or 2 hours after straining (it bubbles and gives off a bad smell); the condition of cooked rice with water in it which sits for 2 or 3 days; the slight noise given off by *ḍiyaṅ* and *manḍi* in these conditions; a low noise made by the *kalkal tuyu*

***say** (सय) - see *sae*

***saya** (सया) - a long skirt worn by women (Hindi)

***sayeḍ** (सयेड्) - breath; to breathe

***sayeḍ-ader** - to inhale

***sayeḍ-eṛa:** - to catch one's breath; to rest

***sayeḍ-koṛoṅ/koṭoṅ** - to have mercy on

***sayeḍ-ō:l** - to exhale

***sayeḍ-tunḍu** - to die

***sayeḍ-ura** - to breathe again, e.g. one who has apparently stopped breathing

***say jaṅ** (सय जङ) - a rib (also *sae jaṅ*)

saykā (सयका') - in the form of someone

sayob (सयोब) - a European, an officer (e.g. D,C. *sayob*)

****sayob kaji*** - the English language

****sayob ṭupi*** - a broad rimmed hat

sayū (सयू) - the grass used for thatching, the Spear Grass, Hetero-pogon contortus, Roem., Gramineae, E.M., B.139/24, H.139/73/1

****sayū dal*** - to thatch a roof

****sayū joṭo*** - a matted cluster of thatching grass

****sayū muṭi*** - a bundle (*muṭi*, q.v.) of thatching grass

****sayū owa:*** - a house thatched with *sayū* grass

****sayū raka*** - a section of field where much *sayū* grass grows

****sayū sarla:*** - thatching grass wrapped around a shaving of wood (e.g. such as would be cut off when making a plough). This is used for the *agom* (q.v.) of the *hero:* feast

****sayū ṭaṭi*** - a type of *ṭaṭi* (q.v.) grass which is about the size of *sayū* (in contrast to *sāil ṭaṭi* which grows very big)

se: (से:) - of rain carried by the wind, to beat in

****se:-ader*** - the same as *se:*

seba (सेबा) - to serve, be a devotee to (e.g. some spirit)

****seba-joton*** - to take care of (e.g. a sick person)

****seba-ō:l*** - same as *seba-onḍoṅ*, q.v.

****seba-onḍoṅ*** - to ceremoniously dismiss (used on the *har mage* day when dismissing the *mageya* spirits, - *seba-onḍoṅ saṛa-onḍoṅkeḍ-peyale*)

****seba-pura*** - to serve completely (used often in sacrificial prayers)

****seba-saṛa*** - to serve; to worship, to adore

****seba-saṛa-uju:*** - to traditionally worship

****seba-susaru/susuru*** - service; to serve (the form *seba-susuru* is more common)

sebe (सेबे) - custom; to accustom to; pass. - to be/become accustomed to

****sebe-ichi*** - to accustom

****sebe-sebe*** - each according to his accustomed way

sebere (सेबेरे) - an exclamation of joy shouted out e.g. at the end of a verse of song of the *mage* feast

se-domchor (से–दोमचोर) ***oe*** - a name given in some places to the Hoopee bird, also called *domchor* or *dochoḍ dumbi oe*

sega (सेगा) - a brown squirrel

sega (सेगा) - a small many legged insect about an inch long which comes out esp. at the start of the rainy season

sega (सेगा) ***jaṭa*** - a large prickly shrub, prob. Mimosa himalayana, Gamble, Mimosaceae, H.55/8/2, B.55/19

segel-begel (सेगेल–बेगेल) - of small animals or insects (e.g. *gegētereń*) which usually group or swarm together, to scatter in disorder

segel-segel (सेगेल–सेगेल) - of small animals or insects such as *gegētereń*, to move along together in great numbers

segoe-segoe (सेगोए–सेगोए) - a sound made by stirring grains, pebbles, etc. in a basket or plate or by rubbing sand (or a like substance) on a plate to scrub it; of many small objects, (small fish, *gegētereń*, small sprouting flowers, etc.), to be crowded close together

sekā (सेका') - to complete, make ready; verbal affix - completely, already (Les. 27) (the term *sekāyana* in certain contexts could mean, 'he is dead', 'he is finished off', e.g. when speaking of a robber. This would not be used in a context of respect.)

sekera (सेकेरा) - a member of a group of people who occasionally visit villages making aluminium or brass eating vessels (also called *genṭera*)

sekere: (सेकेरे:) ***daru*** - a small tree. Its wood is resistant to worms, etc. and is often used for making ploughs, for rafters in houses, etc.; apparently Lagerstroemia parviflora var. majuscula, Lythrceae, E.M., B.66/7, H.66/3/3

seke:-rolo: (सेके:–रोलो:) - the sound of water running downhill in a small stream (esp. of jungle streams somewhat dried up in the summer)

seke:-seke: (सेके:–सेके:) - the clinking sound made by several bracelets or several coins hitting against one another or by an anklet (*andu*) being shaken when dancing; to make such a sound

sekoḍ (सेकोड्) - of e.g. a rope, to rub against something scraping or cutting into it

sekor (सेकोर) - to spin around (as does a top); a top; poetic parallel of *biyur*, to wind around

****sekor-biyur*** - to spin around

****sekor-inuṅ*** - to play with tops

****sekor-ura*** - to come back spinning

sē:l (से'ल) - to have an admixture of another variety in one predominating variety (used when referring to such things as different varieties of paddy growing together, different colours of the feathers of a chicken). Used as adj. and as a pass. verb

****sē:l baba*** - paddy of mixed varieties mixed together

****sē:l misa*** - to mix together grains of different varieties

sēl (से'ल) - a hole cut into hard wood or stone for husking purposes

selaṭi (सेलाटि) - a writing slate

sele-luṇḍi: (सेले–लुंडि:) - to turn everything topsy-turvy, e.g. when looking for something

sele:-soṭe: (सेले:–सोटे:) - the rapid and noisy way in which a mouse or rat nibbles his food

sen (सेन) - to go; to walk (trans. - see also *seno:*, which is intrans. Les.36)
(see also usage as given under *sēn-uri:*)

****sen-ayub*** - to walk until evening

****sen-bā*** - to go from place to place

****sen-bage*** - to go leaving behind; to go deserting (someone)

****sen-beṭa*** - by going to reach

****sen-biyur*** - to go by a circuitous route

****sen-chakaḍ*** - to deceive someone into thinking that one is going (e.g. by going for some distance and then returning)

****sen-chanala: bonga*** - same as *sen-sarub bonga*, q.v.

****sen-darom*** - to go to meet someone or to oppose someone

****sen-eser*** - by going or entering to appropriate for one's own purpose, e.g. an area in which to hunt

****sen-etol*** - to imitate one's way of walking

****senge seṛer/seṭer*** - immediately upon arrival

****sen-getera*** - to go off to the side (e.g. of a net, not entering into it); to go off at an angle

***sen-gunḍa** - to pulverize by walking upon

***sen-hoḍ** - to pass one coming from another direction (used esp in the recip. *sepen-hopoḍ*, to pass one another)

***sen-holoṅ-lopoṅ** - by walking to reduce to dust (e.g. a road by constantly walking on it)

***sen-hora** - to travel; make a journey

***sen-hunḍin** - to go and congregate (refl. form)

***sen-japa:** - to go close to

***sen-jati** - to merely go; to go for no particular purpose

***sen-jonōr** - to patrol the sides of an area covered by a hunt in order to shoot or drive back animals which try to escape by the side (during a hunt when a group of hunters are beating game toward those who are in a fixed position awaiting the arrival of the game in order to shoot or trap it) (*sen-kuṭi* is also used in this meaning)

***sen-juṛi** - to go as a companion

***sen-kaṭa** - in a prayer parallel to *sen-hora* with the same meaning

***sen-eseḍ/keseḍ** - to go and block

***sen-koṛoṅ/koṭoṅ** - by going to check or impede; to cross in front of (e.g. a snake crossing someone's path)

***sen-kuṭi** - to go along the edge or side; used in same meaning as *sen-jonōr*, q.v.

***sen-lekā** - to go and try your luck (e.g. to see whether you can reach a place, get something)

***sen-muli** - to go straight

***sen-nāe:** - to go close to

***sen-nam** - to go to fetch (i.e. someone whose whereabouts is known, not "to go to look for")

***sen-panḍil** - used in prayers as poetic parallel of *sen-hora*, 'to travel' (literally *sen-panḍil* means to go along rebounding)

***sen-panti** - to go in the same line (side by side); while going to reach the same line as someone else, e.g. *sen-pantiki:yaṅ*, 'while going I came up side by side with him'

***sen-paṛi/paṛil** - same as *sen-panḍil*

***sen-parom** -to pass over; to pass by

***sen-paṭa:** - same as *sen-panḍil*,q.v.

***sen-pocha** - to miss (e.g. a place where game is) as one goes along

***sen-pura** - to go to all parts of a given area; to go everywhere

***sen-reseḍ** - to go along packed closely together

***sen-saja** - to go along extra

***sen-sampuṛu** - to suddenly come upon, e.g. a wild animal, a person

***sen-sarub** - while walking to reach a place where a spirit possesses one (with effect often apparent only later)

***sen-sarub bonga** - same as *darom-sampū:r bonga*, q.v.

***sen-sompoṛo** - same as *sen-sampuṛu*

***sen-suḍbuṅ** - to suddenly appear before someone

***sen-tāe:** - to leave out; to bypass or miss some place as one goes along (e.g. while hunting to skip over a place where game is)

***sen-tala** -to go among; to go into the centre of

***sen-talom** - to go so as to cover the whole of some surface

***sen-teba:** - to reach a destination; to take a person to a destination

***sen-tumbuḍ** - to come right up upon suddenly

***sen-unḍi** - to go and gather together; refl. - to go and congregate

***sēn-uri:** - a bullock that works well following orders, turning as required, etc. (e.g. when ploughing or being driven around for *baba tār*)

***sen-utar(aṅ)** - to go by all means, to definitely go; *sen-utaraṅ* is used with the same meaning as *sama sen* or *sama sen-utaraṅ* in expressions such as *(sama) sen-utaraṅ kam seneyana*, 'You only had to go (no other work) and you did not go'

***senḍel** (सेंडेल) - a store-bought buckle-type sandal

***sendera** (सेंदेरा) - a hunt; to hunt (this form is rather rare in Ho, *sangar* is commonly used)

***senḍo** (सेंडो) - a young fully grown not yet castrated bull

***seneyor** (सेनेयोर) - the rafters which support the *jāyu* (Hindi - 'bata') of a roof

***seneyor jangi** - the long beam resting on the *kowalu* and supporting the rafters (*seneyor*) of a roof

***sengel** (सेंगेल) - fire; to make fire (e.g. by spinning one piece of wood against another, *sengeleyana*, 'it caught fire'); a burning sensation in the shoulder from carrying a heavy load too long; to have such a sensation; note usages:- *sengel-lekae: lolō:wa*, 'he is burning hot' (from a high fever); *sengel-lekae: jeṭe-taḍa*, 'it (the weather) is burning hot'; to flare up in anger; Note the usage, - *omba:bān huṛiṅ honko sengelō kako sengela:*, 'small children crawling about on hands and knees have no experience of fire (and therefore might be burned). N.B. *sengela:* = *sengel* + aspect marker -*a* + mood marker -*a*

***sengel akir/ā-kiya** - the space about 5 or 6 feet above a fire where things are suspended to be preserved from moisture

***sengel-bāṛ** - fire inflicted upon someone by the use of mantras (see *bāṛa*)

***sengel bōṛo** - a piece of straw rope prepared to be lit as a source of fire (see *bōṛ(o) sengel*)

***sengel daru** - wood rubbed one against another to make a fire (as in *gurtui: daru*)

***sengel gama** - a rain of fire (which according to Ho legend took place in the early days of creation)

***sengel guchaṅ** -a piece of wood burning at one end without flame (also *guchaṅ, guchaṅ sengel*)

***sengel hangar** - embers burning without flame

***sengel iṭū:l/iṭulaḍ** - a stove (also without *sengel*)

***sengel marmar** - a red centipede with sting in its tail

***sengel meḍ** - red-eyed (from anger or sickness)

***sengel mui:** - a red ant whose bite is painful

***sengel oṭe:** - a spark

***sengel sali daru** - a small tree which Hoffman calls the Indian Satinwood, Chloroxylon swietenia, DC., Meliaceae, E.M., B.40/3, H.40/1/1

***sengel sukul** - a collective noun for the things needed for a smoke, such as would be given to a guest (i.e. fire -*guchaṅ sengel, bōṛ sengel* or *I:r sengel*, and tobacco - *pika* or *biṛi*)

sengel ṭope/ṭopo oe - another name for the *maukal oe*, the Crow Pheasant

sengel toroe: - ashes (also merely *toroe:*)

sengel-utaraṅ - to cause a burning-like sensation, e.g. on the shoulder from carrying a load

senger (सेंगेर) - straight, to make straight

senger-keṭe-keṭe - pass. - to become straight and stiff (e.g. the body of someone sick with tetanus)

seno: (सेनो) - to go away; to go to a place (Les. 36)

seno:-aḍ - to go away and get lost

seno:-atomen - to go out of the way (reflexive form)

seno:-bageyatū - to go and leave behind

seno:-chakaḍ - to pretend to go away; to deceive someone else into thinking that one is going

seno:-eṛa: - to go away; depart

seno:-huju: - go and come, e.g. *hōko barabari seno:-huju: hora*, 'a road by which people always go and come'

seno:-misa - to go along with

seno:-muli - to go straight to some destination (e.g. without detouring) (*sen-muli* refers more to the direction in which one walks, straight, not crooked)

sepai (सेपाइ) - a policeman

sepēḍ (सेपेंड्) - a young man

sepen (सेपेन) - of the batted piece of wood in the *tâṛi* game, to pass a certain determined place

sepen-hopoḍ - to pass one another (two people going in opposite directions)

ser (सेर) - a seer (a measure of weight)

ser (सेर) - to melt

sē:r (सें:र) - to crush into small particles

sē:r chauli - broken fragments of uncooked rice (sometimes broken in the boiling process prior to husking)

sē:r jaṭi - a torn worn-out mat

sē:r lija: - a rag

sera (सेरा) - a small *poyla* for measuring rice

sera hon - same as *sera*

sēṛa (सेंड़ा) - poetic form of *sēya*, wise, wisdom

seṛe-beṛe (सेड़े–बेड़े) - same as *seṛe-boṛo*

seṛe-boṛo (सेड़े–बोड़ो) - to mix together e.g. various foods; to mix water in some grains, etc.; of people, to be on easy talking terms one with another; to scatter e.g. chickens scattering about liquidy food when eating

seṛe:-buru:(tan) (सेड़े:–बुड़) - the quick motion and accompanying noise of nibbling of grains by rats (with verb *ger*, etc.)

seṛega (सेड़ेगा) ***tuyu*** - a kind of jackal with long and bushy tail

sereṅ (सेरेञ) - a big flat rock

sereṅ donḍa - a rock lizard

seṛer (सेड़ेर) - to arrive (a variant form of the commonly used *seṭer*)

sere-seṭe (सेरे–सेटे) - a noice made by a porcupine's tail moving; a like noise (e.g. made by dancing witches)

seṛo (सेड़ो) - chicken and rice cooked together with *sasaṅ*. but with no water (also called *leṭo*)

seṛo mandi - same as *seṛo*

seṛo-beṛo - same as *seṛe-boṛo*

serom (सेरोम) - the nape of the neck (the back of the neck and the section between the shoulders

below this); note the expression *serom seno:reyō*. 'even if I die'

serom da: - to partially bathe or cool oneself off by merely splashing water over one's shoulders on the upper part of the back (done especially by women but sometimes also by men)

serom jilu - the meat from the nape of the neck, e.g. of a goat

serom kanchi - a basket filled up to the bottom level of the reinforced rim (see also *serom ṭunki*)

serom poyla - a *poyla* filled almost to the top (such as used e.g. in the term *serom kanchi*, although a *poyla* does not have a rim)

serom ṭunki - a *ṭunki* basket filled up to the level where the "neck" (the upper rim) begins (therefore not completely full)

ser-ser (सेर–सेर) - of soil, to be dry and soft so that the plough cuts through it easily; of ploughing, to proceed cutting through the soil with ease; the sound of something being sown falling on leaves; of rice, cooked to the proper consistency for eating (compare *lē*, overcooked)

sesa (सेसा) - a path made smooth by field rats, porcupines, etc. Used in prayers parallel to *hora*

sesen (सेसेन) - a habitual way of going or behaviour (habitual form of *sen*); as a verb form this can take an animate direct object in the sense of 'to move along one's body', e.g. *marmar sesenītanae:*, 'the scorpion is moving along him' (his body)

seta (सेता) - a dog; there is a belief that if in a dream someone sicks (*achu*) a dog on the dreamer that a spirit would send a tiger to attack him

seta ā - (literally dog's mouth) a *baduṛi* (flying fox) (a term used by someone watching over silkworm cultivation because of the taboo on saying the word *baduṛi* there)

seta ambari - a kind of epilepsy or convulsions where the sick person makes barking-type sounds

seta āndi - a nominal marriage to a dog of a child whose upper teeth appear first

seta botoe: - a small herb also called *seta-uṭi* or *linḍu dumbu*

seta daṭa - 'dog teeth', a term used for the upper teeth of a baby which appear before the lower teeth

seta guchu bonga uru - a variety of *bonga uru*, q.v., more long and thin than the ordinary *bonga uru*

seta karchu: - a flee

seta tilmiṅ - an annual with purple or rose coloured flowers. It grows wild and is common in waste places near villages, prob. Impatiens balsa-mina, L., Balsaminaceae, B.35/1, H.35/1/1

seta uṭi - same as *seta botoe:*

seta: (सेत:) - morning; pass. verb - to become morning

seta: basiyam - betweem 8:00 A.M. and 10 A.M. (see *basiyam*)

seta: mīr-mīr - morning twilight before the sunrise

seta: pāṅ - morning time

seṭe-beṭe (सेटे–बेटे) - the noise made by silkworm when starting to build their cocoons; the noise made by chickens when picking at their feathers (e.g. when looking for lice); any such light noise

seteń (सेतेञ) - a spring, fountain; of water, to spring up from the ground; of liquid matter (blood, puss), to ooze out of a wound

***seteń da:** - water springing up from the ground

seṭer (सेटेर) - to reach; arrive at

saṭe-seṭe(tan) (सेटे–सेटे) - the noise made by the rustling of the quills of a porcupine (with verb *saṛi* of the like)

sẽya (सेया) - wisdom; wise; grown up, mature

***sẽya-budi** - wisdom and knowledge

***sẽya-sagom** - wise; wisdom; (wise and orderly)

***sẽya-somjaw** - wise; wisdom

seyai (सेयाइ) - ink

seyaṛi (सेयाड़ि) **tuyu** - a kind of jackal

sẽyoń(leka) (सेयोञ) - as in *sẽyoń-sẽyoń*

***sẽyoń-sẽyoń** - of very many small objects, to be heaped up closely together, e.g. baby silkworms, *gegẽtereń*, tiny pebbles, sand (e.g. in one's rice)

***seyoń-seyoń** - same as *sẽyoń-sẽyoń*

seyor-seyor (सेयोर–सेयोर) - the sound made by sweeping

sɪ (सी) - to plough

***sɪ-baṭi** - to turn over (e.g. clods of earth) by ploughing

***sɪ-bitar** - to plough into the ground e.g. manure (so that it will not remain on the surface and be washed away)

***sɪ-biyur** - to plough around; to plough an already once ploughed field

***sɪ-busar** - to loosen by ploughing

***sɪ-chaṭa:** - to once plough a field which has remained unploughed since the last crop

***sɪ-dangeḍ** - to plough with the plough only partly in the ground

***sɪ-gaw** - to cut open the earth with the plough; to merely scratch the surface when ploughing because the soil is too hard

***sɪ-goe:** - to destroy e.g. weeds by ploughing; by ploughing to kill, (e.g. cattle by overworking them)

***sɪ-gunḍa** - to pulverize by ploughing

***sɪ-laṭum** - to make fold over by ploughing (esp. in reference to reploughing)

***sɪ-lauḍ** - to break up the soil thoroughly by several ploughings

***sɪ-losoḍ** - by ploughing to make fields into soft watery mud for transplanting

***sɪ-nali** - by ploughing to make a drain by which water can run off

***sɪ-nam** - to seek for or find by ploughing; to finish up the work of ploughing

***sɪ-oṭa:** - the first ploughing of land which has not been ploughed for a long time; to do such a ploughing

***sɪ-paṛub** - to uproot e.g. weeds by ploughing

***sɪ-pocha** - to miss in ploughing

***sɪ-ṭakara** - pass. -of soil, after being ploughed to again become compact

***sɪtani:** - a cultivator

***sɪ-tɪ̃so** - a general term for cultivation

***sɪ-ṭo:** - to reach (hit) by ploughing

***sɪ-topa** - to plough under (to bury by ploughing)

***sɪ-uṭa** - to raise by ploughing

sɪ: (सीः) - the foul smell of e.g. rotten fish or meat; foul, offensive (e.g. of language)

***sɪ: mangal** - offensive; immoral

***sɪ:-roń-roń** - of dried fish, to give off a strong smell

***sɪ:-sowan** - to give off an offensive smell; to defile (someone)

sɪ: (सीः) - to sharpen on a grindstone

sɪb (सिब) - to smoke (e.g. a cigarette)

***sɪb-bul** - to intoxicate by giving to smoke (e.g. opium)

sɪb (सीब) - to draw in the breath with a kind of sipping sound, e.g. after eating chillies

***sɪb-sɪb** - the same of a repeated action; the sound made by the *sɪb oe*

sɪb (सीब) ***oe*** - the name of a small bird which makes a *sɪb-sɪb* sound, and is often found in *reaṛi* patches

sibil (सिबिल) - tasty; sweet

***sibil-ura** - to regain flavour

sɪb-sɪb (सीब–सीब) ***oe*** - another name for the *sɪb oe*

siḍ (सिड्) - to break a string, rope or chain; to pluck a herb (*ɑ:*); with *kaji*, to settle or come to an agreement, e.g. on a brideprice; with people as obj., to cause a family to die off with no male issue (pass. - of a family, to so die off, used in prayers parallel to *aḍ* with this meaning); with animals or grains as obj. - to finish off without having any left by which one can propagate more (pass. - to be thus finished off); of a long-standing sickness, to be permanently cured (pass. usage, e.g. *ambari hasu siḍ-renɑ̃wo:wa*, 'epilepsy will be permanently cured')

***siḍ-hasiḍ** - to die off e.g. of a family (same as *goe:-siḍ*)

***siḍ-tanga** - to separate by an action as given under *siḍ*

sɪd (सीद) ***daru*** - a cactus-like plant, has long thorny arms protruding and no leaves, prob. at least Euphorbia antiquorum, L., Euphorbiaceae, - see E.M. (which also indicates the difference between this and *eṭeke:* (E. neriifolia) in the Hasada dialect), H.29/40/4 (+2&1?), B. 29/10 (+14?)

sɪd (सीद) ***guru*** - the name of a *guru bonga*

sida (सिदा) - first; original

***sidɑ̃: kaji** - tales of olden days

***sidaman** - olden times

***sidare** - formerly; at first

sida-sada (सिदा–सदा) - simple, honest; straightforward

siḍḍi (सिड्दि) - to succeed; to bring some work to a successful conclusion; with *kaji*, to fulfil one's word

sidi (सिदि) - poetic parallel of *ḍanḍe*, to impose a fine or inflict a punishment

sɪdi (सीदि) ***daru*** - same as *sid daru*

sidub (सिदुब) - to stand something upright, or practically straight leaning against something

***sidub-biyur** - to so make stand up on all sides (e.g. leafy branches around a place where a hunter wants to conceal himself)

***sidub danań** - to make something stand up (e.g. leafy branches) so as to hide (someone or something)

***sidub-keseḍ** - to make something stand so as to block off or prevent

***sidub-sopoloń** - to stand up several pieces of wood (or the like) in such a way that they fit (*soloń*) and mutually support one another

***sidub-unḍu** - to make a hole by repeatedly dropping an erect object (e.g. a *soboṛo*)

sigiḍ (सिगिड्) - a white slate-like stone

sigiḍ-sigiḍ (सिगिड्–सिगिड्) - an itching sensation e.g. caused by being pricked with a cactus plant (*itika*) and then getting water on that place or by much perspiration staying on the body

sigil-bigil (सिगिल–बिगिल) - same as *segel-begel*, q.v.

sigirṭ (सिगिरीट) - a cigarette

sigli-bigli (सिगलि–बिगलि) - same as *segel-begel*, q.v.

sika (सिका) - a 25 paise coin

sikari (सिकारि) - a hunter

siki (सिकि) - a silver coin

****siki hisir*** - a necklace made of silver coins

****siki poyla*** - a *poyla* which holds 25 paise worth of *chauli*

sikī (सिकी) - a mosquito (in some prayers *sikīkowa* is used to mean *sikīko mena:kowa*, 'mosquitoes are present')

****sikī jalom/lija:*** - a mosquito net

sikī (सिकी) ***bā daru*** - a small tree, prob. Pavetta indica, L., Rubiaceae, E.M., B.77/27, H.77/15/1

****sikī bā*** - the flower of above

sīkī (सिंकी) - a chain (see *sinki*)

siku (सिकु) - a louse

****siku jarom*** - a nit (the egg of a louse)

sikūm (सिकूम) - a nauseous feeling after drinking or eating too much

sikuwar (सिकुवर) - ropes arranged in a special net-like way for carrying loads; to arrange a rope in this way

****sikuwar ā:*** - another name for *bindiram rēḍ*, q.v.

****sikuwar bandi*** - a paddy bundle in which the outer ropes (over the *bōṛ*) are arranged in a fashion resembling a *sikuwar*

****sikuwar bayer*** - same as *sikuwar*

silgi-bilgi (सिलगि–बिलगि) - same as *segel-begel*, q.v.

sili: (सिलि:) - the white matter found in the corner of the eye

silib (सिलिब) - a gazelle (goat-like deer), the barking deer

sili:-biti: (सिलि:–बिति:) - to be in disarray, in dirty disorder, topsy turvy, falling apart or disintegrating (used e.g. of a child getting food all over the floor, or of one's disturbed life or spirit)

silpiṅ (सिलपिञ) - a door made of wood or bamboo (N.B. *duwar* refers rather to the opening)

silsil (सिलसिल) - for the hairs to stand up e.g. of an angry fighting cock (compare ***chūṭiya***, q.v.); of a porcupine, to raise up its quills (takes an *-a* aspect marker to indicate someone against whom the quills are raised)

sīlsiṭi: (सींलसिटि:) ***oe*** - a dark coloured bird with some white esp. in its long tail, perhaps the Pied Crested Cuckoo. Its *sīlsiṭi:* cry is heard esp. about the time of the start of the monsoon

****sīlsiṭi: siṭi siṭi*** - a cry of the *sīlsiṭi:* bird. It is believed that when this bird comes swooping close to a village making this cry that rain will come within a day or two (see also *ṭuyuḍ-ṭuyuḍ*)

silṭab (सिलटब) - of the wind, to sweep up (i.e. to lift thatch from a roof); of the upper part of one's fingernail, to be turned back

sim (सिम) - a chicken

****sim ḍali*** - a cock's comb

****sim ḍali bā*** - the flower popularly called coxcomb, prob. Celosia cristata, L., Amarantaceae, E.M., B.108/11, H.108/2/1 var. cristata

****sim enga*** -mother hen

****sim janga daru*** - a smooth barked tree which makes a loud noise when chopped, and the wood of which is used for rafters and building posts, prob. Vitex penduncularis, Wall, Verbenaceae, H.105/10/4, B.105/22

****sim jarom*** - chicken's egg; figur. - a cock (used when making little of its value), e.g. *miyaḍ sim-jarom seno:yana*, 'a mere cock went' (was lost in a fight)

****sim jilu*** - chicken meat; goose flesh, goose pimples caused by cold, used in such expressions as: - *sim-jilū:-tanae:*, 'he is getting goose pimples', *sim-jilu-chabawo:tanae:* - 'he is getting goose pimples all over'

****simko bolo singi*** - about 6:00PM, time when the chickens enter

****simko ra:*** - cockcrow (3-4 AM)

****sim meḍ*** - the eye of a chicken; pass. verb - to be unable to see properly at night

****sim paṛa*** - the site of a cock fight

****sim rasi ā:*** - a vine with edible leaves found in the jungles

****sim sab*** - to take hold of a chicken; the action of the family of a girl taking a chicken from the house of a boy with whom the girl has run away (see *chinḍi sim*)

****sim samgiri*** - a cock offered in sacrifice (a term used in prayers, e.g. *punḍi sim samgiri, ara: sim samgiri*)

****sim satar*** - an inverted upper part of a broken *chaṭu* prepared as a place where hens can lay and hatch eggs

****sim siku*** - a chicken louse (the *ara: upi* cockroach eats these lice which are found about chickens)

****sim tol*** - a cock fight; to enter a cock in a fight (this term refers to the tying of the *kati*, 'small iron blade', to the leg of the fighting cock)

****sim tol akaṛa*** - the place, sometimes fenced off, where cock-fights take place

****sim uku rēḍ*** - a name given to a plant which is also called *kuiḍ rama ruṛi*, q.v.

simana (सिमाना) - a boundary; a territory within a certain boundary

Simaṛa pāṛo - Simla Pahar (high mountains of Mayurbanj District)

sī meram sī ṭakurko (सि मेरम सिं टकुरको) - *baṛam* (q.v.) spirits

simiṛi (सिमिड़ि) - a bean, also *siṛimi*, q.v.

siṅ (सिञ) - a tree, esp. when used as poetic parallel with *daru* (Singhbhum could possibly be derived from this, 'the land of trees'); a stalk e.g. as used in the term *baba siṅ*, 'straw'; pass. verb - of a stalk, to develop

****siṅ sakam*** - the leaves of any tree (so used in songs and prayers)

****siṅ sandom*** - used in prayers parallel to *bir daru, bir patā*, 'trees of the jungle', apparently with the same meaning (meaning of *sandom* not known)

siṅ ā: (सिञ आ:) - the edible leaves of the *siṅ ā: daru*

****siṅ ā: daru*** - a tree whose young shoots are chopped up and eaten as curry (also called merely *siṅ daru*), Bauhinia purpurea, L., Caesalpiniaceae, B.54/2, H.54/4/6

****siṅ ā: sakam*** - a leaf of the *siṅ ā:* tree. These are sometimes used for sacrificial purposes e.g. to make the leaf cups (*chukudi:*) used for offering *rasi da:* on the occasion of a sacrifice

****siṅ bā*** - the flower of the *siṅ ā:* tree

****siṅ daru*** - same as *siṅ ā: daru*

siń jaṅ - the kernel of the fruit of the *siń ā:* tree

Sinbonga (सिङबोगा) - God

Sińbui (सिञबुइ) - the Singhbhum Dt., (see *siń*, tree)

sinduri (सिंदुरि) - vermillion, red lead; to apply the same (e.g. in some action of divining or at time of marriage)

sinduri (सिंदुरि) ***daru*** - a plant, said to be about 2 to 5 ft. in height, and to have large edible leaves. Where found, many are found together, often in the shade of a tree

sinduri (सिंदुरि) ***jaṅ*** - the spine, the back bone

singar (सिंगर) - decoration; to decorate; used in prayers parallel to *chaṛon*, 'to cast a spell' with that meaning

****singar-eṛa:*** - to cast out a spell (used much like *montor eṛa:*, q.v.)

****singar-ō:len*** - to go out wearing one's ornament (refl. form)

****singar-ṭope*** - to cover with decorations

singi (सिंगि) - the sun; daylight

****singi bā*** - the sunflower (more commonly called *chaṇḍu: bā*, q.v.)

****singi bonga*** - the name of a small red bug (also called *ote bonga*). They say that these bugs once captured the sun, so that there was only night until they released it. They also say that these become *roṭe uḍ*, a kind of small mushroom. (apparently the same as *bui bandi* in Mundari)

****singi ḍubui:-*** sunset

****singi garui*** - solar eclipse

****singi hasur*** - sunset; the West

****singi maskal*** - daylight

****singi ō:l*** - sunrise; the East

****singi rakab*** - the sun rising above the horizon

****singi saṭub*** - the whole day

****singi tur*** - sunrise; the East

****mi singi*** - all day long (sunrise to sunset)

sinima (सिनिमा) - cinema

sinipuḍ (सिनिपुड्) - bellows (verbal noun of *sipuḍ*)

siniyu: (सिनियुः) - a ploughing (verbal noun of *siyu:*)

sinka soṛe: (सिंका–सोड़ेः) -a rattling noise made by arrows falling one on another, by bracelets hitting together; figur. of one's body, to become weak, slack

sinkī (सिंकी) - a chain; handcuffs

****sinkī ikir maraṅ bonga*** - a name given to a spirit who reputedly stole the *maṇḍal sakam* of *maraṅ bonga* and tied up with an iron chain (*sinkī*) *dupub disum maraṅ bonga* and threw him into deep water (*ikir*) (this spirit also called *kumbū maraṅ bonga*)

sinkiṛi (सिंकिड़ि) - a chain; handcuffs (also *sinkī*)

siń (सिञ) ***kula*** - a lion (also *joṭo kula*)

****siń kula honko, kindar kula honko*** - terms used to refer to the *mageyako* (q.v.) who supposedly sometimes come in the form of lions or panthers

siń sira: (सिञ सिरः) ***oe*** - the Tree Pipit (a bird much like the Indian Pipit (*sira:*) except that it is often found in trees and seeks its food in the shade of trees. It makes a *siń-siń* sound)

sipae:-sopoe: (सिपाएः–सोपोएः) - of some limb or limbs, to be swollen up with fluid

sipai (सिपाइ) - a policeman

sipi (सिपि) - to rinse out *nāka hasa* used for washing the hair

****sipi-eṛa:*** - same as *sipi* given above

sipi (सिपि) - used in prayers as poetic parallel with *nutum*, to call upon the name of God or of some spirit

sipiń (सिपिञ) - to carry in both upturned hands

sipirṭiya: (सिपिरटियः) - of the feathers of a chicken or bird, or of the hair of a person, to be wetted down somewhat, e.g. by a light rain

sīpu (सीपु) - of e.g. a frog, to draw in its breath so as to swell up; of a snake, to hiss; this is used with a short *i* (*sipu*) in prayers parallel to *mō*, 'to swell'

****sīpu choke*** - a kind of frog, which comes out at night, and doesn't live in water, but is found often under stones, esp. under burial stones

****sīpu-sīpu(tan)*** - to repeatedly breathe deeply with the chest expanding and contracting (with verb *sayeḍ* or the like)

sīpu (सींपु) - an alternate form of *sīpu*

sipuḍ (सिपुड्) - to blow the bellows

sipui: (सिपुइः) ***muṭa*** - having a very small nose (used in jest esp. of small children in term *sipui: muṭa hon*) (see also *supi: muṭa*)

sīr (सीर) - a vein

sira (सिरा) - a protruding nerve on a leaf; a ridge on a fruit; a streak or line, e.g. made by designs made on a wall, or by too much whitewash; a thin crack; to make such a crack

****sira-sira*** - having many protruding nerves, streaks, etc. (as under *sira*)

****sira pāl*** - a ploughshare with lines on it (for design)

sira: (सिरः) ***oe*** - the Pipit, a bird usually found on the ground and hence also called *pī sira:*. Also of the same family are *siń sira:*, the Tree Pipit, *da:/gaṛa sira:*, the White Wagtail and *liyaḍ/danḍeḍ sira:*, the Grey Wagtail

sira-honko sira-gāko - assistant spirits to *buru bonga* and *desauli*

****sira-honko gā-honko*** -same as the above

sirgiṭi (सिरगिटि) ***ā:*** - a kind of edible herb having small comb shaped flowers white and violet toward the top, Celosia argentea, L., Amarantaceae, B.108/10, H.108/2/1

sīṛi (सिंड़ि) - a ladder, stairs

sirīb (सिरीब) - to take in the breath making a noise e.g. when putting dal, etc. into the mouth (louder than *sīb*)

siṛigir (सिड़िगिर) - a very steep slope; to slip and fall on a steep slope

sirima (सिरिमा) - sometimes used for sirma, 'sky', 'year' in songs and prayers

****sirima sorog*** - heaven (in a prayer)

siṛimi (सिड़िमि) - a bean, Dolichos lablab, L., Papilionaceae, B.53/52. H.53/52/1 (form *simiṛi* also used)

siris (सिरिस) ***daru*** - a tree, prob. cassia siamea, Lamk., Caesalpiniaceae, B.54/18, H.54/1/5

siṛi-siṛi (सिड़ि–सिड़ि) - same as *siṛigir*

sirisiṭi (सिरिसिटि) ***honko, sirisiṭirenko*** - benign spirits who are asked to pray to *desauli* on the occasion of the *ote ili* feast. In prayers they are referred to as *ote sirisiṭi honko, bir/sirma sirisiṭi honko* (the word is apparently from Hindi 'srishṭi', creation)

siri takur siri baṛamko - a term used in prayers when referring to *baṛam* spirits (also *sī meram sī ṭakurko, sirma ṭakur ote baṛamko*)

siṛiya (सिड़िया) - a child (sometimes said in jest for *siṭiya*)

sirjon (सिरजोन) - creation, to create

sirma (सिरमा) - sky, heaven; year; above; high

****sirma bichar*** - see *sirma mā*

****sirma disum*** - heaven

****sirma dūt*** - an angel

****sirma mā, sirma mata*** - the phrase *sirma mā* (or *mata* or *saṛa*), *sirma bichar* is used in prayers by a *dēwa* apparently referring to a heavenly power or deity in an abstract way with meaning something like "the divine majesty"

****sirma muṇḍi*** - the end of some yearly cycle (see *bochor muṇḍi*)

****sirma sakam*** - a term used when asking for a girl in marriage if there are two or more sisters to refer to the younger or youngest sister (see *sakam*)

****sirma saṛa*** - see *sirma mā*

****sirma-udubkenko ote-udubkenko*** - benign spirits whose intercession is sought e.g. on the occasion of *bā porob.* (This would seem to mean 'those who revealed the sky, ...the earth' and is so used in the *Ho Disum Ho Honko,* book 2. However other Ho versions have been found using not *sirma udubkenko* but *sirma undubkenko* which would mean 'those who gave birth to the sky, ..earth'. *Undub* in Mundari means 'to give birth to' and is also known in parts of the Ho country)

****sirma-utar*** - utterly high, highest

sirmiṭi (सिरमीटि) - cement

sɪr-sɪr (सीर–सीर) - a nauseous feeling in the throat

siruṅ (सिरुङ) ***dumbu*** - a kind of tall grass that grows in clusters on embankments. A belief is that witches use this to suck the blood out of men and animals. It is one of several plants which are combined and sometimes buried in a house in order to protect a house or a village from harm caused by a spirit, Vetiveria zizanioides, Stapf., Gramineae, H.139/69/1, B.139/48 (in English sometimes called kus-kus)

sisa (सिसा) - the pedicel (*gopoḍ,* q.v.) of a cocoon

****sisa topol*** - the formation of the pedicle of a cocoon

sisa (सिसा) ***gaw*** - same as *sisi gaw*

sisa (सिसा) ***marmar*** - same as *sisi marmar*

sɪ-sɪ (सी–सी) - a sound made by women when husking

sī-sī (सी–सीं) - the sound made by water when reaching the boiling point

sisi (सिसि) ***daru*** - a tree which has yellow flowers and which gives very strong wood used for making furniture, etc., prob. Dalbergia sissoo, Roxb., Papilionaceae, H.53/54/1, B.53/35

sisi (सिसि) ***gaw*** - an infection found on the feet usually in the rainy season, and difficult to cure

sisi (सिसि) ***marmar*** - a centipede, much like a *sengel marmar,* but bigger

sisingi (सिसिंगि) ***haku*** - a kind of fish which has a painful bite

sisir (सिसिर) - dew; of dew, to form

****sisir da:*** - dew (also *saparum da:*)

sisirkaḍ (सिसिरकड़) - an alternate form of the word *sitirkaḍ,* q.v.

si:-soe: (सि:–सोए:) - perfectly quiet (e.g a deserted place)

****si:-soe: nida*** - a quiet night

siṭi (सिटि) - a whistle

siṭi: (सिटि:) - of rain, to spatter mud, sand, etc. upon one's clothes, person

sitika (सितिका) - a swollen or sore condition of the gum

sitirkaḍ (सितिरकड़) - a weed with spikes which stick to one's person or clothes, and the leaves of which are edible when tender (cf.E.M., *circiṭi*)
Achyranthes aspera, L., Amarantaceae, B.108/1, H.108/8/2

siṭiya (सिटिया) - a child

****siṭiya-biṭiyako*** - children

****siṭiya hon*** - a child

****siṭiya-jom*** - to give birth (this *jom* is a reflexive usage, not the root meaning 'eat')

situṅ (सितुङ) - great heat when there is also some cloudiness

situṅ (सितुङ) - used joined with *joroṅ* or in poetic parallel with *joroṅ* meaning 'everlasting', not used alone

situwaḍ (सितुवड़) - wax

siyu: (सियु:) - to plough (also *sɪ*)

****siyui:*** - a ploughman (also *sɪtani:*)

****siyu: keṛa*** - a buffalo used for ploughing

****siyu: uri:*** - cattle used for ploughing

sno (स्नो) - a kind of face cream (via Hindi from English snow)

sō (सों) - one hundred

sō (सों) - poetic parallel of *bolo,* 'to enter'

****sō-nam*** - poetic parallel of *bolo-nam* 'to enter and find/get')

so: (सो:) - to husk clean (the third and final cleaning after the husk has come off)

****so:-darom*** - to ward off by husking clean (used in a prayer to *desauli* at the *mage* time asking him to *gum-darom* (winnow away) and *so:-darom* (husk-clean away) all sicknesses

****so: lupu:*** - the small remnants which fall off in the final husking

so: (सो:) - to fit the shaft (*hisi-daṇḍa:*) of a plough or of a levelling plank (*kara*) into the yoke thong (*nangali*); to suspend an inverted plough or levelling plank from the yoke (with the shaft dragging on the ground) while on the bullock's neck (e.g. in going to or returning from the fields)

sō(ken) (सों) - of a man or animal, e.g. a buffalo, to make the sound of a deep sigh; of a snake, to hiss (for this *pō* is more common)

****sō-sō*** - the same of a repeated act

sōb (सों'ब) - to fit e.g. one thing inside another; figur - to accept (fit in) someone, e.g. as member of one's family (see entry *sonōb,* also recip. *sopōb,* 'to get along (fit in) one with another')

soba (सोबा) - to use a forked branch (*tuwam*) for some purpose e.g. for transferring a cut branch on which there are silkworms from one tree to another; pass. - to fall and get caught in the fork formed by a branch and the trunk of a tree

soben (सोबेन) - all (This form which is the form commonly used in Mundari is used in parts of the Ho country. In the Chaibasa area the form *saben* is used)

sobo: (सोबो:) - to stab (e.g. with a sword or knife); to thrust into (e.g. a *soboṛo* into the ground); of the action of fast moving water, to thrust

someone against something head first; refl. - *sobo:on* - to jump up and down with a motion like that of one thrusting something into the ground (e.g. in drumming or dancing)

***sobo:-darom** - to confront (hold off, oppose) by stabbing

***sobo:-daṭob** - to pin down by an action as given under *sobo:*

***sobo:-ikir** - esp. of water, to make a deep hole in the ground by constantly falling in the same place

***sobo:-poro** - to wound by an action as given under *sobo:*

***sobo:-putū** - to stab through

***sobo:-uṇḍu** - to make a hole by piercing e.g. with a crowbar; of water, to make a hole by repeatedly dropping

soboḍ (सोबोड्) - after wetting and soaping up clothes, to rub them against some slab, etc. (progressively adding water) as a means of cleaning them

***soboḍ-sapa** - to clean as given under *soboḍ*

sobodo (सोबोदो) - a noise, esp. one heard in the jungle

soboṛo (सोबोड़ो) - a crowbar

sobo:-saba: (सोबो:–सब:) - tasteless (more common is *saba:-saba:* or *saba:-subu:*)

soḍ (सोड्) - very quickly (usage same as *soe:*, q.v.)

soḍ (सोड्) - of a shot arrow, etc., to remain in a target without falling to the ground; of a person, to be detained somewhere and not return home

soda (सोदा) - of a cock, to peck, to strike out (e.g. when fighting); of a snake, to strike

***soda-baṭi** - to knock down by striking (e.g. in a cock-fight)

***soda-boro** - by striking to cause fear

***soda-goe:** - of e.g. a cock or snake, to kill by striking

***soda-soda** - to repeatedly strike (as given in *soda*)

soḍa (सोडा) - washing soda

soḍḍoṅ (सोड्डोङ) - used in term *sama soḍḍoṅ*, q.v., not used alone

soḍka (सोड्का) - partially deaf

soḍka (सोड्का) - to eat with a snapping action (e.g. of a dog, tiger, chicken) (also *solka*)

sodor (सोदोर) **gaṛa** - a river named in prayers (there is a river so named near Petapiti)

sodori (सोदोरि) - wise; understanding; to understand

sōḍ-sōḍ (सोंड्–सोंड्) - to experience a buzzing sensation in the ear (e.g. due to some pain), in form *lutur sōḍ-sōḍiṅtana* or *sōḍ-sōḍo:tanaṅ*

soe: (सोए:) - to do or finish off something quickly (used in terms *soe:ken* and *soe:-bangol*)

***soe:-bangol** - see *soe:*

soe:-soe: (सोए:–सोए:) - the sound made by an angry pig

soe:ta (सोएता) - esp. of a *soka*, to predict accurately some future event or to reveal the whereabouts of a lost object; used as an adj. of one who predicts accurately; reliable, trustworthy, truthful; trustworthiness

sogoḍ (सोगोड्) - a civet cat

sogor-bogor (सोगोर–बोगोर) - same as *sagor-bagor*, q.v.

soka (सोका) - a kind of diviner supposed to have power to discern future or hidden events

sokab (सोकब) - of crows or chickens, but sometimes in jest of men, to snap up a lot of food together

sōkai (सोंकाइ) - used in the expression *mi sōkai*, 'very many' (not used alone)

sōke: (सोंके:) -the flowering followed by the first early growth of certain vegetables (e.g. *kakaru, juni, tayer*) which grow on vines

sokēṭela: (सोकेंटेल:) - a small hole or tunnel in the ground or a wall; to make such a hole

***sokēṭela uṇḍu** - a small hole e.g. in the ground or a wall

sokoe: (सोकोए:) - to shake up and down, e.g. water put in a bottle to clean it; to swing e.g. a baby playfully up and down in one's arms; to dance with the body gracefully swinging up and down; to sort out stalks of unthreshed paddy into smaller bundles and throw them to the ground to be threshed

***sokoe:-lagan** - to tire oneself by some action (e.g. dancing) as given under *sokoe:*

***sokoe: pukuri bonga** - a spirit, also called *serengsia gāṭi bonga*, believed to be from Serengsia Ghat and considered to be power and causing much harm. It is believed to come flying, sometimes making the *keyo:-keyo:* cry (of a chicken) or an *ēyoḍ-ēyoḍ* cry (of a frog)

sokoe: siṅ (सोकोए: सिञ) - a name given to one or more shrubs of the same family (Crotalaria) as the *jī* plant. Some also give this name to the *jī* plant

soko-soko (सोको–सोको) - excessively fat,e.g. *soko-soko moṭākanae:*, 'He is excessively fat'

sokowa (सोकोवा) - a valley

sol (सोल) - a cork e.g. for plugging up a bottle; soft matter found inside *gangai siṅ* (maize stalks) (also see *sol dumbu* below)

***sol dumbu** - a plant which grows in rice fields and has to be ploughed under at the *kaṛae* time, and which can be used for plugs for earring holes (a larger variety - *sal sol*, a smaller variety - *gaṛa sol*)

sola (सोला) - to reconcile

***sola-ura** - to reconcile

solba (सोलबा) - of teeth, to protrude in a crooked way; to prong, to thrust something with a forked object; pass. - to get caught in the fork (*tuwam*) of a branch or the horns of cattle

***solba ā** - protruding mouth; a crow

***solba daṭa** - protruding crooked teeth; buck teeth

solka (सोलका) - of dogs, pigs, to snap at, to bite in a snapping way, to eat in such a way; of crows, to snap up (food); of men, in jest or scolding, to snap up one's food (also *soḍka*)

***solka-goe:** - of e.g. a dog, to kill by snapping up

solo (सोलो) - sixteen (from Uriya but sometimes used in Ho prayers referring to an indefinite large number, (See *sat*)

solo-bolo (सोलो–बोलो) - to mix together e.g. people of different castes eating together, animals belonging to different people, etc.

solo-ḍongiḍ (सोलो–डोंगिड्) - a small shelf made in a wall e.g. of a house for keeping small objects, or of a grave for putting in a *maṭiya* of *ḍiyaṅ* for the *rowa* of the dead person

solo-ḍungiḍ (सोलो–डुंगिड्) - same as *solo-ḍongiḍ*

soloṅ (सोलोङ) - to put something through an aperture through which

it passes easily; to put on e.g. shirt, pants (putting the arms or legs through the opening) (note usage - *sadomrekiń soloṅena*, 'they (two dancers) fit themselves into the horse-outfit (e.g. for a dance at the time of *jaṅ topa*)

solsol (सोलसोल) - having protruding teeth (also *solba*)

solṭab (सोलटब) - of e.g. a pig or crow, to eat with an elongated mouth

****solṭab ā*** - an elongated mouth (as in *solṭab*, - sometimes used of men when scolding)

soman (सोमन) - level; to make level

somay (सोमाय) - time

sombar (सोमबर) - Monday

somboḍ (सोम्बोड्) - to fall forward head first (same as *tumbiḍ*)

****somboḍ-hapa*** - to fall forward head first and remain still

sombond/sombondo (सोम्बोन्द, सोम्बोन्दो) - relationship (from Uriya, better Ho would be *asora*)

somdi, somodi (सोमदि, सोमोदि) - the parent of one's child's husband or wife, used esp in the vocative (a form from Uriya sometimes heard in songs. Proper Ho would be *balatadi:*)

somjaw (सोमजव) - to make understand; to explain; pass. - to understand

****somjaw-muli*** - to correct someone's behaviour by making him understand (for the use of *muli* here see the entry *itu-muli*)

somp (सोम्प) - a herb cultivated for the seeds which are used as a condiment, Peucedanum sowa, Kurz., Umbelliferae, B.74/10

sompaw (सोम्पव) - to deliver over to; to entrust to

sompoṛo (सोम्पोड़ो) - ready; to make ready

somsō:r (सोमसो:र) - a grasshopper

somtol (सोमतोल) - level (better Ho would be *soman*)

sōn (सों न) - rope formed from the *sōṛo* plant, q.v. This is used in the axles of carts

soṅ (सोङ) - to measure out grains using a *poyla*; with *rɪ*, debt, to repay

sona (सोना) - gold; golden (also *samōm*)

****sona chiti kula*** - a kind of leopard

****sona churdu bonga*** - a type of *churdu bonga* who entices men with gold (much like this is *hira churdu bonga*, q.v.)

****sona da:*** - helpful rain coming from the North (a term sometimes used in prayers)

****sona didi*** - the White Scavenger Vulture (Pharaoh's Chicken)

****sona gana/gāṛa*** - a collective noun for gold and other such precious metals

****sona muni ā:*** - a herb with a solitary yellow flower on a long peduncle, another name for *ḍora ā:*, q.v.

sonar (सोनार) - a goldsmith (Hindi)

soṇḍe (सोंडे) - to stuff food into the mouth with one's hand

sondoro (सोंदोरो) - pus (in some places *mata* is used for this and the term *sondoro* is not known)

songa (सोंगा) - a space between, e.g. the narrow space between two houses back to back. (See also *ganḍa songa, kaṭa songa, bōṛ(o) songa*)

****songa-songa*** - along the space between houses, or between rows of dancers, or between rows of

sellers in a market (with verbs of going)

songe (सोंगे) - with, together with (accompaniment) (e.g. *aya: songere*, 'with him')

****songe-songete*** - continuously with (with verb *sen*, etc.)

songe (सोंगे) - quickly

****en songe(ge)te*** - right after that

****songe-songe*** - quickly

sonjoko (सोंजोको) - to make properly ready (used alone or as verbal affix)

sonōb (सोनो'ब) - a fitting into (verbal noun of *sōb*); figur. of a person, to fit into e.g. a family e.g. a new wife to have her place properly established in her husband's family

****sonōb-ura*** - to fit in again, e.g. a married daughter coming back to her parent's house and regaining her position in the family

sonoba (सोनोबा) - a long stick with a forked end used for transferring branches with silkworms from one tree to another (verbal noun of *soba*)

****sonoba daru*** - same as *sonoba*

sonoṛo: (सोनोड़ो:) - sticks which pass through holes in the doorposts on both sides to bar in (e.g. cattle in a cattle shed); to bar in by passing sticks through holes in this way (verbal noun of *soro:*); another name for the *goja*, or *bandi sonoṛo:*, a pointed stick used for beating down paddy when putting it in a *bandi*

sonoto: (सोनोतो:) ***kaji*** - words conformable to current usage; idioms, idiomatic expressions (*sonoto:* is verbal noun of *soto:*, q.v.)

soṅ-soṅ (सोञ–सोञ) - standing straight, not bending over (used of stalks, esp. those of the paddy plant)

sopa: (सोप:) - to scatter dust, chaff, or the like over some surface, e.g. *manḍi: hoyo-sopa:keḍa*, 'the wind scattered dust over the cooked rice'

sopanṭu (सोपांटु) - blunt (also *sopo*)

sopo (सोपो) - blunt (e.g. a ploughshare)

sopoda (सोपोदा) - pecking, strikiing at one another (esp. of the actions of cocks in a cock-fight) (recip. of *soda*)

****sopoda sim*** - a fighting cock

sopola (सोपोला) - reconciliation; to be reconciled with (recip. of *sola*)

sopoloṅ (सोपोलोङ) - of fallen paddy stalks, to be interspersed one with another (recip. of *soloṅ*)

sopoṅ (सोपोङ) - of animals, esp cattle and men, to be breathing deeply out of exhaustion, to be out of breath

sopor (सोपोर) - used in the term *muṭa sopor*, q.v.

sopoteko (सोपोतेको) - a sound attributed to the *obor oe* (bird)

sor (सोर) - to soak or blot up some liquid; to dip something into a liquid causing it to soak up the liquid, (used e.g. of putting a *kati* into poison, also of a *kamar* putting red-hot iron into water); to sniffle, to suck up nasal mucus with a noise; see also *sor-goe:* and *nū-sor*)

****sor-ader*** - to suck up nasal mucus with a noise

****sor-goe:*** - to die by drinking too much water too rapidly when very much overheated (esp. of animals)

sōr (सों'र) - to throw a javelin or any long thin round object; to throw sheaves of *sayū* up to someone thatching a roof; refl. - to soar through the air in a straight line without flapping the wings; of a

snake, to dart forward; Note saying *sōrki: lekae: seno:yana*, 'he darted straight ahead as though projected forward'

***sōr-ādu** - to swoop (soar) down through the air, e.g. a hawk

***sōr-eṛa:** - to throw away by an action as given under *sōr*

***sōr-lokab** - to fall thrown forward

***sōr-tumbiḍ** - to plunge to the ground head first

soṛa (सोड़ा) - to split a long thick object (e.g. a log) down the middle, or to cut off long sections of the same

soṛa (सोड़ा) - used in phrase *jumbui-soṛa* (gluttonous, a term used in scolding), not used alone

soṛa: (सोड़) - of a crow or chicken, to bite into food with a pecking action

soṛa: (सोड़) ***ḍiyaṅ*** - another name for *maḍkam ḍiyaṅ*, q.v.

sōrae (सोंराए) - a feast celebrated by many other Adibasis of Chotanagpur but not by the Hos. Hos living in areas near where it is celebrated join in the dancing

***sōrae bā** - a name given to the *nalgum bā* (q.v.) because it blossoms about the time of the *sōrae* feast

***sōrae chanḍu:** - the month when the *sōrae* feast is celebrated (the second part of Oct. and the first part of Nov.)

soṛan (सोड़न) - poetic form of *sowan*, 'to smell'

sordar (सोरदर) - a leader (Hindi 'sardar', not much used in Ho)

sorgonti (सोरगोंति) - to improperly finish off all the food, or take everything which should be shared by others

soṛgor (सोड़गोर) - of falling water, to dig out a hole e.g. in a field

sorkar (सोरकर) - government

sorkari (सोरकारि) - governmental

sorlo: (सोरलो:) - a splinter which has entered into the flesh; of a splinter, to enter someone's flesh

soro: (सोरो:) - to pass a stick through holes e.g. in the door of a cattle-shed; to put the inverted plough through the thong of the yoke (so that the cattle can carry this to the place of ploughing); to push a *goja* into a paddy bundle (*bandi*) being made, so that by shaking it back and forth the rice may settle down more compactly

***soro:-ādu** - to push down paddy with a *goja* when making a *bandi*

***soro:-keṛe:** - to push paddy down tightly when making a *bandi*

***soro:-kesed** - to block in by an action as given under *soro:*

***soro:-lebed** - to push paddy down compactly when making a *bandi*

***soro:-muli** - to straighten out by an action as under *soro:* (e.g. paddy being made into a *bandi* by pushing a *goja* back and forth in it)

sōṛo (सोंड़ो) - the trunk of an elephant

sōṛo (सोंड़ो) - a plant somewhat like the *jī* plant used for making rope. Strands of the extracted rope (called *sōn*) are used in the axles of carts

soṛo-boṛo(tan) (सोड़ो–बोड़ो) - mixing up different types of things together

sorog, sorogo (सोरोग, सोरोगो) - heaven (also *sirma-disum*)

soṛopo (सोड़ोपो) - a road, highway

soṛo-soṛo (सोड़ो–सोड़ो) - the sound of water flowing with much noise through fields or being poured loudly into other water

sorosoṭo honko, sorosoṭorenko - benign spirits, apparently the same as *sirisiṭi honko*, q.v.

Sōṛowa (सोंड़ोवा) - Sonua village

sorpa: (सोरपः) - of mucus, to gather below the nose

sorpoḍ (सोरपोड्) - to suck up noisily (used esp. of animals, e.g. of bears sucking up white ants. Can be used in jest or when scolding of people. The form *surpuḍ* is also used)

sor-sor (सोर–सोर) - the sound made by e.g. liquid particles bubbling up from meat being fried in a leaf or from green wood when burning

soso (सोसो) - the marking-nut tree (Hindi -bhelua) Semecarpus anacar-dium, L. Anacardiaceae, B.51/5, H.51/5/1; the oil which is pressed from its fruit; to apply this oil

***soso-biyur** - to put a pasty oil pressed from the fruit of the *soso* tree around e.g. a tree to prevent ants from climbing up

***soso maṭiya** - a *maṭiya* (small earthen vessel) in which *soso* is kept

***soso sum** - a branch parasite believed to grow on the *soso* tree. It is believed that if one who has this on his body is given a leaf-cup of rice beer into which *najom* has been put, that the rice beer will turn black like the black juice from the shell of the *soso* nut

sosoe: (सोसोएः) - the sap of a tree; the sticky juice of an unripe mango, etc., an acid taste

***sosoe: dumbu** - a name given to the herb also called *konda dumbu*, q.v.

***sosoe: kūyaḍ** - a name sometimes given to the *kūyaḍ* (q.v.) plant because of its milk-like sap (also sometimes called *towa kūyaḍ* for the same reason)

sosokeṛa (सोसोकेंड़ा) ***daru*** - a fig tree said by the villagers to be between the *lowa* and the *āi* trees in its characteristics, prob. as given by Haines, Ficus hispida, L., Moraceae, H.125/8/20

sosta (सोसता) - cheap (in price)

soṭa (सोटा) - a staff, club (bigger than *danḍa:*)

soṭa: (सोट) - to flip up the earth lightly near something in order to remove it (e.g. a mushroom or e.g. a crow pecking at the ground to get a peanut out)

soto (सोतो) ***jūgu*** - a golden age of truthfulness

soto: (सोतो:) - of silkworms, to have more than one male attempting to couple with a female at the same time; when used with *kaji* as obj., *soto:* means 'to conform one's words and ideas to those of other people'

sotoroe: (सोतोरोएः) - of one's clothes or person, to be dirty

soṭo-soṭo (सोटो–सोटो) - the sound made by ducks or geese when flapping their mouths in water in search of something to eat

sowan (सोवन) - to smell; to defile (same as *bisi:-sowan*)

***sowan-maru** - a person who gives off a bad odour (see *maru*)

***sowan-nam** - to find by getting the scent

***sowan-puru** - an erect strongly scented (something like turpentine) grey-green herb, 2-3 ft. high. Lagera aurita, Schultz-Bip., Compositae, B,78/33, H.78/9/3

***sowan puru-lekani:** - a person giving off a bad odour

***sowan ṭo:** - to get the odour of (something)

***sowan urubā daru** - a variety of the *urubā* tree which gives off a scent and which is used for medicine, Acacia farnesiana, Willd., Mimi-saceae, H.55/9/1, B.55/5

sōwari (सोवारि) - a palanquin (in stories more common is *koṛokoṛiya*)

soya (सोया) - to rot, decay, decompose; figur. - to keep something secret in one's heart, to conceal some information

sōya: (सोंय:) - a type of lowland field (used mostly in the collective noun *sal-sōya:*)

sōye-sōye (सोये–सोये) - the sound of a vulture or a large bird sweeping down through the air

soyoṅ (सोयोङ) - has two meanings, 1) of a snake, to kill (*soyoṅ-goe:*) by its breath; 2) steam rising from the ground when there is a light rain and the ground is very hot. In this sense you could say *soyoṅ ō:ltana*, 'steam is coming out' (from the ground). Related to this second meaning you can also get the verbal form *soyoṅ-goe:* in the sense of slight moisture in excessively hot soil causing seeds to sprout slightly and then die (to "steam-kill' them)

***soyoṅ-goe:** - both meanings as given under *soyoṅ*

su (सु) - the sound made by a woman husking rice

***su-su** - the same of a repeated action

su: (सु:) - to sew together leaf plates and cups

***su:-daṭob** - to sew down compactly (e.g. a *kokomba*, q.v., to a flying ants hole by pushing the thorns into the dirt)

***su:-eseḍ** - to sew inside (e.g. silkworm eggs inside a leaf)

***su:-iṛiṅ** - to sew tightly

***su:-juwa:** - to fasten close together by sewing

***su:-kokomba** - to sew in the form of a leaf bag

***su:-misa** - to sew together

***su: sakam oe** - the Tailor Bird, which makes its nest by sewing leaves together

su: (सु:) - to put the hand into a hole or crevice or into the opening of a *muta, bela* or any like container with an opening on the top (e.g. to put the hand into a *bela* of water in order to wash off rice particles after eating)

***su:-ader** - to put the hand into a hole

***su:-nam** - to put the hand into a cavity in order to search for or to get something

***su:-ō:l** - to extract by inserting the hand inside a cavity

sū(ken) (सुं) - a sigh (e.g. of relief); to breathe a sigh of relief (*maraṅ sayeḍ* is also used for this)

sū (सूं) - to hiss

***sū-sū** - to repeatedly audibly exhale (used of a hissing snake; an angry bull)

suba (सुबा) - beneath, below, under; be subject to (note the expressions, *hō suba*, of a woman to be subject to a man, to be married; *renge:-suba rabaṅ suba* (used in prayers), to be subject to hunger and cold, i.e. to be poor); with verbs of scolding, under the pretense of scolding e.g. a child or a chicken (to whom the scolding is addressed) to in fact scold someone else (for whom the scolding is intended), e.g. *honre subataḍte enga herele: gondeki:ya*, 'Under the

prsense of scolding the child the mother in fact scolded her husband'

***suba-ādu** - to lower, hang low, subdue, subject

***suba jī** - a humble spirit

***suba jīten hō** - a humble, modest person

***suba sakam** - a term used when asking for a girl in marriage if there are two or more sisters to refer to the older or oldest sister (see *sakam*)

***suba-suba** - along beneath (with a verb of going)

subedar (सुबेदार) - a military officer

subi: (सुबि:) - a small earthen cup in which oil is kept

suḍ(ken) (सुड्) - suddenly (same as *miḍ torsa*)

sūḍ (सूड्) - a roughly made well at a place where water is springing up near a village; to make such a well

sūd, sūdu (सूद, सूदु) - interest (e.g. on a loan. Villagers sometimes use *honko* or *posapā* for this)

suḍbuṅ(ken) (सुड्बुङ) - to reach suddenly or unexpectedly

suḍṭu (सुड्टु) - to kick forward

sudugan (सुदुगन) - a type of grass, also called *choṛa jono: dumbu*, from which brooms are made, Amphilophis glabra, Staph., gramineae, B.139/1, H.139/68/1

sugaṛ, sugaṛa (सुगड़, सुगड़ा) - beautiful, excellent, fine; beauty, e.g. *enre sugaṛ bano:wa*, 'there is no beauty in that'

sui (सुइ) - a signature; to sign one's name

sui (सुइ) - an injection; a needle for giving injections; a small needle

sui (सुइ) ***oe*** - the Purple Sunbird, a bird which makes a *sui-sui* sound (in some places called *chundi oe*)

sūi: (सूइ:) - to whistle by puckering the lower lip with the hand, or by putting one's finger(s) into the mouth; to pluck the upper petals from the *maḍkam* flower before cooking it as food

***sūi:-sūi:** - the cry of the *baṭa oe* when breeding. When this is heard in fields after the sowing season then people say that it will not rain

sūi: (सूइ:) - to blow one's nose (using the fingers)

***sūi:-ader** - to snuff in nasal mucus

***sūi:-eṛa:** - to clear away mucus from the nose

suiḍ (सुइड्) - to mix

***suiḍ-miḍ** - to mix together

suiḍ-buiḍ (सुइड्–बुइड्) - to have a disturbed feeling in the stomach (also *kaeḍ-baeḍ*)

sūil (सुंइल) - of a snake, fish, etc., to move forward with a springing motion

sūir (सुंइर) - same as *sūr*, q.v.

***sūir ādu** - same as *sūr-ādu*

suja (सुजा) - a large needle for sewing purposes

***suja unḍu** - the eye of a needle

sukā (सुका') - the colour of a fowl, a mixture of yellow and brown

***sukā kaluṭi** - a yellow and brown hen which has not yet laid eggs (This is the traditional sacrifice offered to *jayer buṛi* and the dead ancestors of a family)

sukae (सुकए) - an alternate form of *sukā*

suku (सुकु) - a large climber cultivated as a vegetable. Lagenaria vulgaris, Ser., Cucurbitaceae, B.71/10, H. 71/1/1. This gives a species of pumpkin, the bottle gourd. Hos distinguish 1) *jome suku*, the inner part of which is edible, and the outer

part of which (when the shape is apt) can be used for a *tumba* for carrying water, etc, and 2) *lunḍi: suku*, the inner part of which is not edible, and the outer shell of which is particularly firm and is used for making ladles. Note expression:- *ka hoṭo:wan suku lekañ rikameya*, 'I will make you like a neck-less *suku*' (i.e. I will cut off your head)

suku (सुकु) - joy, pleasure;to be pleased with (Les. 25, 26); verbal affix:- 1) with pleasure, 2) at will, without hindrance or opposition, e.g. of a cock, *tega-jom-sukuwae:*, 'he strikes with his feet at will' (without opposition)

****suku kaji*** - good news, the Gospel

****suku rū*** - peace

****suku sumuki*** - joy and prosperity, abundance

****suku suwae*** - peace

sukui: (सुकुइ) - of the skin, to be wrinkled; of hair or a rope, to be curled up

sukuila: (सुकुइल) - a term used in the *keya ader* ceremony to inquire whether the *rowa* of the dead person has entered the *adiń*

sukul (सुकुल) - tobacco; to smoke, to give off smoke (Les. 26) (In Ho *sukul* is usually used for tobacco, and *mo:* is used for smoke)

sukurbar (सुकुरबर) - Friday

sukuri (सुकुरि) - a pig

****sukuri dumbu*** - a common grass which has small tubers which pigs like to eat

****sukuri muṭi dumbu*** - same as *sukuri dumbu*

sul (सुल) - dysentery containing blood and mucus (*sului*)

****sul-jaṛa*** - same as *sul*

sulañ (सुलञ) - to crowd out, suffocate (used of e.g. weeds cutting off the light, air, moisture, etc. from other plants)

suli (सुलि) ***haku*** - a fish which looks like the *choṛa haku*, but is bigger

sū:l-sū:l(te) (सूल–सूल) - accompanying, along with

sulṭi, sulṭi: (सुलटि, सुलटिः) - of an animal, esp. a pig, to push aside with the snout or mouth in order to get some edible underneath

****sulṭi(:)-nam*** - to search for or get by an action as described under *sulṭi*

sului: (सुलुइः) - mucus (from a running nose or from dysentery); pass. verb - to have a running nose

****sului:- eṛa:*** - to clean away mucus from a running nose

****sului:-sorpa:*** - of mucus, to gather below the nose

sum (सुम) - a tree paracite; an orchid

****sum dāmchu:*** - a particular bird found often near tree parasites (more commonly called *sundānchu:*, q.v.)

sum (सुम) - pass. - of a wound, to be covered over again with new skin (also *naya*); of a cut in a tree, to be covered over again; of land once ploughed, to become firm again

****sum-kesed*** - to cover up (as in *sum*)

****sum-pere:*** - to fully cover up, fill in

****sum-ura*** - to heal or become firm again (as in *sum*)

sumaḍ (सुमड्) - only; when preceded by a negative - until (Les. 33)

****sumaḍ do bano/ka*** -not only (often followed by *mendo*, 'but')

sumal, sumañ (सुमल, सुमञ) - alternate forms for *sumaḍ*, only, until

sumuḍ(leka) (सुमुड्) - to itch very much, e.g. because of some rash (with verb *babata*); of *gegētereń*, to swarm together in great numbers

****sumuḍ-sumuḍ(tan)*** - same of a continuous action (of both meanings)

sumui:-sumui: (सुमुइः–सुमुइः) - of an animal, e.g. a dog or cow, to scent an object making a sniffing noise (could be used of a man, but this is not common)

sumuki (सुमुकि) - prosperity, abundance; to be in abundance (opposite of *ringa*, q.v.). Transitive verb forms used (see also *ringa*) e.g. *nen sirma-doe: sumukikeḍa*, 'this year there is abundance'

sun (सुन) - to dance (the reduplicated form *susun* is usually used)

suna (सुना) - of leaf cups, plates, etc. not previously used; of cooked rice, not left over; of the virginity of a woman, to be intact (not having had sexual relations with any man)

suna (सुना) - poetic parallel of *disum* (used in prayers)

sunañ (सुनञ) - only

sun dānchu: (सुन दाँचु) ***oe*** - a green bird somewhat like a *dānchu:* (King Crow), villagers identify it as Jerdon's Chlorpsis

sunḍui: (सुंडुइः) - the vulva (*mage kaji*) (see also *ii: sunḍui:*) used in reviling someone in such terms as *ambari sunḍui:, jaluwa sunḍui:*

sungal (सुंगल) - only

suni (सुनि) - a weak cold state of a person in which he tenses his limbs, e.g. *hō homōe: sāsākante sunite: tāui:yo:tana*, 'When a man's body has become cold he tenses his limbs due to this weak cold condition'

****suni-tāui:*** - to tense one's limbs due to a weak cold condition of the body, used in the forms *suni-tāui:yo:-tanae:*, or *suni-tāuijitana* (= *tāui:-i-tana*)

sunibar (सुनिबर) - Saturday

suni kāṛo (सुनि काँड़ो) - a particularly severe long standing harm caused to a whole household through witchcraft (see also *suni piṛa*)

suni piṛa (सुनि पिड़ा) - severe suffering inflicted through witchcraft (*suni* implies 'under the influence of Saturn', cf. *sunibar*, see also *rui piṛa, rau piṛa*)

sunṭi (सुंटि) - a shell, the whole mollusk including the shell

sūnṭi (सूंटि) - dried out ginger (*ada*) which is used for medicine

sunturi (सुनतुरि) - a sentry, a soldier (used in prayer as poetic parallel with *sipae*)

sunum (सुनुम) - oil; to rub with oil; in prayers *sunum* is used with the meaning 'to make well' (by anointing with oil)

****sunum biń*** - a small harmless burrowing snake, a Blind Snake

****sunum-isin*** - to cook in oil; cooked in oil, e.g. *sunum isinko kae: jōma*, 'he doesn't eat things cooked in oil'

****sunum lebe:*** - to make soft by applying oil

sunumpur (सुनुमपुर) - of the colour of one's skin, to be about the colour of wheat, not too fair nor too dark

sunutu: (सुनुतु) - the next one in birth (brother or sister, verbal noun of *sutu:*, q.v.)

supi: (सुपि) - to cause the edge of a cutting instrument such as a ploughshare, a pickace, a crowbar,

etc. to become somewhat bent over and less sharp; pass. - of a ploughshare, etc., to thus become less sharp

***supi: muṭa** - a small nose

***supiḍ** (सुपिड्) - a kind of hair knot. a bit fancy and to one side

***supiḍ merom** - same as *chinḍi merom*, q.v.

***supiḍ sim** - same as *chinḍi sim*,q.v.

***supiḍ-ura** - to put up one's fallen hair again in a hair knot

***supu** (सुपु) - the upper part of the arm

***sur** (सुर) - to get water in the nose, etc. so as to drown

***sur-goe:** - to drown

***sūr** (सूर) - the tune of a song (from Hindi, better Ho would be *notor*)

***sūr-an** - having a tune, carrying a tune

***sū:r** (सूर) - the heart (the body organ, not used in figur. sense. For 'heart' in the sense of one's spirit, *jī* or sometimes *jibon* is used in Ho)

***sū:r** (सूर) - to take shelter from the rain (often used in refl. form)

***sūr** (सूर) - to dive down through the air (esp. of a bird, but could also be used of a man diving)(also *sūir*)

***sūr-ādu** - to dive down

***sura** (सुरा) - used in *hero:* prayers as poetic parallel with *maṭa*, see *maṭa sura*

***suṛa** (सुड़ा) - of branches, to start to put out new leaves (prior to *sagen*)

***suṛa-sagen** - to put out new leaves (poetic doublet)

surai** (सुराइ) (chaṭu**) - a small mouthed earthen vessel used esp. to keep drinking water (not common in Ho villages)

***surbuḍ** (सुरबुड्) - to tuck in, e.g. the end of a cloth in the waist; refl. - of a man, to squeeze himself into some small place; *kaṭare surbuḍ* - to hold between the foot and the ground

***surbuḍ-ader** - to tuck in

***sur-daṅ-daṅ** (सुर–दङ–दङ) - a drum beat used when drumming before cattle on certain feasts (not by Hos). The words *sur-daṅ-daṅ* are also said while doing this

***suṛi** (सुड़ि) - blind

***suṛi** (सुड़ि) - narrow (used esp. of narrow paths)

***suṛi:** (सुड़ि:) - to put one's finger into a cavity, e.g. into the ear

***suṛi:-ader** - same as *suṛi:*

***sūṛi** (सूड़ि) - an *agom* type of promise made to *kera bonga* to perform a sacrifice upon receiving some help (e.g. in finding runaway persons or in inflicting harm on someone. This promise is made by uttering sacrificial prayers while pouring water out of a *muta*)

***suṛir-suṛir** (सुड़िर–सुड़िर) - a cry of the *hē:* bird (swallow, swift) when playfully diving. This is considered a sign that rain is imminent

***suṛi-suṛi** (सुड़ि–सुड़ि) - a whistling type of noise made by the *gunri: oe*; the noise made by simply blowing into a flute without playing a tune

***suṛite** (सुडिते) -a cloth put into *mani sunum* or *ḍola sunum* held in a *beola* and burned for sacrificial purposes

***surmi-durmiko** (सुरमि–दुरमिको) - an original race of men or man-like creatures believed to have existed

previous to the present race of men. Referred to in stories, also in the expression *surmi-durmiko baitaḍ urtaḍ banda* - a tank made/dug by the *surmi-durmiko* (said of an ancient tank which always has water)

***surpaṅ** (सुरपङ) - a wasp; pass. verb, - of wasps, to be generated or bred

***surpuḍ** (सुरपुड्) - to suck up noisily (same as *sorpoḍ*, q.v.)

***sursa** (सुरसा) - same as *mani*, q.v.

***sursa jaṅ** - same as *mani jaṅ*, q.v.

***sursa** (सुरसा) - a kind of hair pin to keep a woman's hair in place; to put or wear such a hair pin

***sursa** (सुरसा) - pass. - of cattle, to have the nose blocked up, e.g. due to a head cold or some sickness

***sursiṅ** (सुरसिञ) - prob. as in B., a shrub up to 15 ft. high strongly scented with purple (H. white or lavender) flowers, Vitex negundo, L., Verbenaceae, B.105/21, H.105/10/2 (at least near Chaibasa more commonly called *begena*)

***sursiṅ bā** - the flower of the *sursiṅ* shrub

***sursu** (सुरसु) - same as *mani*, q.v.

***surūb** (सुरूब) - same as *sorpoḍ*, q.v.

***surui** (सुरुइ) - a small bug which attacks stored grains

***surui:** (सुरुइ:) - of a hole in the ear-lobe (such as is made for putting an ear-ring) to fill in with flesh again (if no plug has been kept in)

***surui:-burui:(tan)** (सुरुइ:–बुरुइ:) - to weep with tears flowing, nose running, sniffling, etc. (esp. of babies and young girls) (with verb *ra:*)

***suṛuki** (सुड़ुकि) - of the artificial spur of a cock, to be of a common straight variety

***suṛuki** (सुड़ुकि) - pounded bricks (brick dust) sometimes mixed with mortar for building purposes

***suruṅ** (सुरुङ) - very steep, sloping very much; refl. - to sweep downwards; to sweep down a steep slope

***suru-puṭu** (सुरु–पुटु) - esp. of birds, to bathe quickly noisily splashing water about

***susam** (सुसम) - the hind of the nilgai (*murum*)

***susi** (सुसि) - the first needle like point of something growing out of the ground or growing out of a germinating seed; of such needle like projections, to come out; sharply pointed (as is a needle); a sharply pointed object

***susi-ō:l** - to jut out (as in *susi*)

***susu** (सुसु) - another name for the weaver (*chaṛu*) bird (used in a riddle)

***sū-sū** (सू–सू) - the steaming sound made by boiling paddy after the excess water is poured out until it is properly dried out and starts to crack (*sā*)

***susun** (सुसुन) - to dance (see also *sun*); with animate obj., to make dance, e.g. a snake-charmer making a snake dance

***susun-aṅ** - to dance until dawn

***susun-darom** - to dance out to meet; to meet dancing

***susun-rau** - to break open by dancing (see *churui susun-rau*)

***susun-topa** - to dance on top of

***susuṅpar** (सुसुङपर) - a wasp (so used near Noamundi, more common form is *surpaṅ*)

susuru (सुसुरु) - service (usually used joined to or parallel to *seba*)
sūta (सूता) - an open handful (cf. *chipuḍ*, a fistful, and *anjuli*, two joined hands full)
sūta (सूता) - to lie on one's side
****sūtate*** - on one's side
sutam (सुतम) - a thread; a strand of a spider's web; silkworm thread
****sutam binḍa*** - a coil or bundle of thread (like *guli sutam*, but bigger)
****sutam lāi:*** - the inner part of silkworms from which they spin cocoons
****suti*** (सुति) - to come back to one's senses, e.g. after being drunk, in a trance, or in a deep sleep (to regain consciousness after being unconscious is *sapātiń*); figur. - to come to one's senses (after foolish acting)
****sutite*** - in a sober state
suṭi: (सुटि:) - to dig or scoop out with a stick or with one's finger(s), e.g. *taben* out of a husking hole, the inner part out of fruit, the soil around an ant hill
****suṭi: ḍaka*** - to flip up making a tiny crevice, see *ḍaka*
****suṭi:-eṛa:*** - to dig or scoop out (as given under *suṭi:*)
****suṭi:-suṭi:*** - same as *suṭi:* of a repeated action
sutū (सुतू) - to start to grow out of the ground (earlier than *omon*); used as poetic parallel with *omon*, 'to grow out of the ground'
****sutū-parom*** - to start to grow passing through the ground
sutū (सुतू) - another name for the *hurum suku* bee
sutu: (सुतु:) - to follow after (when walking one after another); to follow after guiding or assisting e.g. cattle which one is herding; to have someone as next brother or sister, (see *sunutu:*)
****sutu:-agu*** - to have a continuous line or successors from some time in the past until the present; to follow behind bringing
su:ṭu (सुःटु) - to kick (the form *suḍṭu* is more common)
sutui (सुतुइ) - a shirt; frock, dress
****sutui-kuchu*** - a shirt pocket
****sutui-pinda*** -collective noun for a man's clothes; of a man, to dress
suwaḍ (सुवड्) - only (also *sumaḍ*, q.v.)
suwal, suwa:l (सुवल, सुवःल) - same as *suwaḍ*)
suwae (सुवए) - rest; to rest
****suwae-suwaete*** - slowly, peacefully
****suwayen ulaṅ*** - day of rest, the Sabbath
suwam (सुवम) - an orchid, a tree paracite (used in a song. The form *sum* is more common)
sūyam (सूयम) ***oe*** - a small bird. Many of these flock together in paddy or *gangai* patches

T - Ṭ

-ta-, ta- - a possessive form taking endings *ń* (1st sg.), *m* (2nd sg.), *e* (3rd sg.), *laṅ* (1st incl. dl.), etc. usually affixed to the word possessed, e.g. *hontań*, 'my child', but sometimes put before it, e.g. *o tań hon*, 'oh! my child'; these forms can also be affixed to verb forms, e.g. *honko baṅkowa-takiń*, 'the two of them have no children'; also these forms are used to translate 'this thing of mine', ';this thing of yours',etc. (anim. or inanim.) e.g. *mar tam iḍeme*, 'come on now, take yours (sg.)' (Les. 38)
-ta: (–तः) - a suffix indicating an exact place (cf. *-pā*, which indicates an approximate place)
ṭa(ken) (टा') - of a stick hitting against wood, someone's head, etc., to make a loud noise (with verbs of stricking)
ṭa: (टः) - doubt
tab (तब) - verbal affix, quickly (Les. 27)
tab (तब) - to pass through something (e.g. an arrow through a target); to hang very loose, e.g. a shirt
****tab-lāi:*** - to be starved, famished
****tab-parom*** - to pass through
****tab sutui*** - a very loose hanging shirt
****tab-tab*** - to pass through quickly
****tab-tū*** - to make a hole through
****tab-tuṭi*** - an arrow of which the shaft penetrates through the top of the *tuṭi* (a blunted arrowhead) since the *tuṭi* was made defectively
taba: (तबः) - to throw down; to bounce (a ball); to wrestle
****taba:-ādu*** - to throw down
****taba:-bā*** - to throw here and there on the ground; refl. - to throw oneself about on the ground, e.g. of a woman wailing
****taba: chaṭu*** - an earthen pot which is thrown down and broken, or at least left behind at the place where a mother who has recently given birth goes to bathe and to wash her clothes as a part of the purification rite
****taba:-eṛa:*** - to throw down intending to get rid of
****taba-gur*** - to throw down (someone or something) from a standing position
****taba:-honjor*** - to throw down (e.g. fruit) in great number
****taba:-miḍ*** - to make one with by throwing down (e.g. by throwing something into mud)
****taba:-rapuḍ*** - to throw down and break
taben (तबेन) - flat rice; to prepare flat rice
****taben dumbu*** - a kind of grass which has a flat flower resembling *taben*
(-)taben (तबेन) - a possessive pronoun 2nd pers. dl. (see *-ta-*) e.g. *hontaben*, 'your (dl.) child'. Sometimes used referring to no particular noun but to the one addressed. e.g. *ań taben kań seno:wa*, 'I, my friend, will not go'. (see also *talaṅ*)
ṭab-ṭab (टब–टब) - a sound made by e.g. a chicken when eating grains, a pig repeatedly grinding its teeth, somone tapping a leaf-plate with the finger tip in order to gather the remaining particles into one place, someone hitting against a tin

ṭab-ṭeb(tan) (टब–टेब) - the sound made by drops of water e.g. rain falling on leaves (with verbs *gama, iyu:, joro*, etc.)

ṭab-ṭob(tan) (टब–टोब) - a sound of something like a rope tearing; a like sound made when pulling up *bunum uḍ* (with verb *siḍ*, etc.)

ṭab-ṭub (टब–टुब) - the noise made by someone walking with shoes on a firm surface

(-)tabu (तबु) - possessive pronoun 1st per. pl. incl (see *-ta-*). e.g. *rajatabu*, 'our (pl. incl.) king'. Sometimes used to associate those addressed with the speaker, e.g. *mar tabu sabepe*, 'come on, friends, take hold of it'

tabui: (तबुइः) - tough and rubbery, e.g. of something being chewed or something being pulled; of a fastened bow-string, to be somewhat looser than it should be; to be slow to obey or take up some work (see also *urui:*)

tae (तए) **bā** - a water lily; also *taṛae bā*, q.v.

tāe: (तां'एः) - to skip or leave out a part (e.g. of a field when sowing or reaping)

tāe:-māe: (तां'एः–मां'एः) - now at one place, now at another, e.g. a rain falling in scattered showers

ṭāe: (टां'एः) - of a place, to be sufficient; to have sufficient place; open space

ṭae:-ṭoe:(tan) (टएः–टोएः) - of many men or animals, to die off quickly one after another

ṭāe-ṭuka (टंए–टुका) - same as *ṭañ-ṭuka*

tagal (तगल) - to pull out the flesh of an animal or man with a plucking action, e.g. as a vulture does to a carcass

***tagal-bangol** - to pull the skin (as in *tagal*) suddenly or unexpectedly

***tagalken tāui:-ō:l** - to pull out plucking the skin out (e.g. in removing a thorn from one's flesh)

***tagal-magal(tan)** - to walk rapidly in a springy or jumpy manner (reminiscent of the plucking action as in *tagal*), used e.g. of a person with a pull or deformity in his leg or of a young child who has just learned to walk (with verb *sen*, etc., see also *tamka-tagal*)

***tagal-tagal** - same as *tagal* of a repeated or continued action

tagaṛa (तगाडा) - strong (used of persons and animals)

tagoe: (तगोएः) - to chew; very hard to chew;, e.g. *sunṭi jilu tagoe:ge jomo:wa*, 'the mollusk (-meat) is very tough to chew'

***tagoe: ririḍ** - to grind the teeth

tagul (तगुल) - to vibrate; to rebound several times after hitting the ground (of a falling object); to bounce up and down several times

***tagul-tagul** - to repeatedly bounce up and down (e.g. in a car going over rough roads)

ṭai, tai (टइ, तइ) - to remain, to stay (around Chaibasa the form *ṭai* seems more common, in some areas, esp. to the North, *tai* is used, which is the common form in Mundari); to have sexual intercourse (a mild inoffensive expression which will be understood in certain contexts, e.g. *en musińkiń ṭaikena*, 'they were together that day', *ṭaiyana-kiń*, 'they had relations' (over some period of time)

***ṭai-añ** - to stay until dawn; to spend the night

***ṭai-angara** - to spend the night

***ṭai-antā** - to stay in the meanwhile

***ṭai-ayuben** - to stay at a place until evening (refl. form)

***ṭai-basa** - to stay in a temporary residence (e.g. as a refuge)

***ṭai-hapan** - to remain quiet, still (refl. form)

***ṭai-keṛe:** - to remain firm, strong

***ṭai-suku** - to be pleased to stay

***ṭai-ura** - to stay behind, stay back

ṭain, tain (टइन, तइन) - to remain, stay (refl. form); to continue in some activity, e.g. *jom-nūreko ṭaina*, 'They keep eating and drinking', *dubakangeko ṭaina*, 'they remain sitting'

ṭaka (टका) - a rupee; nickel (a metal); verb form with *-a* aspect marker, to gain money for someone, e.g. *ṭakāḍkowae:* 'he gained money for them'

***ṭaka andu** - an anklet made of nickel

***ṭaka bā** - an ornament in a *supiḍ* (hair knot) (apparently some allusion to a rupee representation of queen Victoria in which her hair was in a knot)

***ṭaka hisir** - a necklace of silver rupees

***ṭaka-poysa** - a collective noun for 'money'; trans. verb - to gain money

***ṭaka sakom** - a bracelet made of nickel

***ṭakātū** - (= *ṭaka* + *atū*) - to leave money behind (for someone), e.g. *ṭakātūḍkowae:* - he left them money (left money behind for them, e.g. a well insured man who died)

takab (तकब) - of a thorn, nail, etc., to enter and stick in

ṭakab-ṭukub (टकब–टुकुब) - stilts, refl. - to walk on stilts

takala-tukulu (तकाला–तुकुलु) - the wobbly gait of a baby just learning to walk (this can be used with a *-tan* construction, or in the form *takala-tukulutɪya*, 'he is at the stage where he can just wobble along'

takalib (तकालिब) - trouble, inconvenience

ṭakara (टकारा) - very dirty (esp. of clothes)

***ṭakara-lekani:** - a very dirty person

***ṭakara-mondowaṅ** - of a person, dark complected and dirty

***ṭakara-sotoroe:** - of one's clothes or person, very dirty

ṭakara (टकारा) - of soil, to be very compact so that ploughing is very difficult

ṭaki (टकि) - of some part of the body, thick with dirt; of the ear, thick with wax

ṭaki:, taki: (टकिः, तकिः) - to hit any part of the body against something (note recip. usage:- *dama-dumaṅ jakeḍko ṭapaki:ya*, 'they (dancers in a crowded *akaṛa*) hit even against the drums

***ṭaki:-gaw** - to hit against causing a wound; to receive a wound by hitting the body against something

takiḍ (तकिड्) - to make firm by stamping strongly

***takiḍ-urui:** - to stamp down (earth) tightly

takir (तकिर) - to quiver, e.g. an arrow immediately after entering a target; to cause a target to quiver by hitting it with an arrow; with *-ken* verb form *-takirkene:*

dubeyana, - 'he sat down quivering' (e.g. sitting on something very flabby or elastic)
takir-bangol - to (cause to) suddenly quiver
takiya (तकिया) - a pillow
(-)tako - possessive pronoun 3rd per. pl. (see *-ta-*), e.g. *poysatako bano:wa*, 'they have no money', *akoge tako chala-jomka*, 'let them strain their own (rice-beer)'
tāko (ताको) - alert, looking for an occasion
ṭaku (टकु) - poetic parallel used with *tol*, 'to tie', in prayers, not used otherwise
takub (तकुब) - of manure in the form of soil, leaves, etc., to be accumulated, having been carried by rain water (see *tobora*)
takub-uṇḍi - to gather together leaf fertilizer, etc.
ṭakub (टकुब) - to hit one's head, knee, leg, etc. against an object
ṭakui (टकुइ) - to spin on a spinning wheel; to turn in a circular motion, e.g. a wrench; in prayers parallel to *tol* apparently in the sense of 'to enclose' (against a malign spirit)
ṭakumal (टकुमल) - big headed, e.g. a lion
ṭakur (टकुर) - used in prayers parallel to *baṛam*, q.v., apparently with the same meaning (cf. *siri/sirma ṭakur siri/ote baṛamko*, see also *sī meram sī ṭakurko*)
tala (तला) - among; between; the centre or middle; to put or go in among/between; to put or go in the centre; to surround on all sides
tala-bara - to put, etc. right in the middle
tala-barani: - a go-between; a mediator; an intercessor
tala barabari - the very centre (equidistant from all sides)
tala haṛimbar - midnight (also *tala nida*)
tala haṭiń - the centre e.g. of a road; *tala haṭiń boko*, a child with older and younger sibling(s)
tala macha - the centre (e.g. of a road, the sea)
tala mala - at random (e.g. when serving a meal, not following the order in which people are lined up); the central part e.g. of a road; to put in the centre
tala masa - the centre e.g. of a road, the sea
tala muṇḍi - in the very centre (e.g. of a coiled straw-rope which starts (*muṇḍi*) in the centre)
tala nida - midnight
tala sakam - see *sakam*
tala singi - half of the daytime; i.e. either sunrise to noon or noon to sunset
tala-tala - down the middle, along the middle (with verbs of going,etc.)
tala tikin - high noon, same as *muli tikin, muli singi*
(-)talań - possessive pronoun, 1st per. dl. incl. (see *-ta-*). This is often used to associate the one addressed to the speaker, but to indicate that of the two of us you (or I) will do some action, e.g. *am talań dubme, ań tinguwakano;wa*, 'You, my friend, sit, I will keep standing'
(-)tale - possessive pronoun, 1st per, pl., excl. (see -ta-) e.g. *hatutale*, 'our (Pl. excl.) village', *alo talem jomeya*, or *alom jomeya tale*, 'don't eat ours (our food)'

ṭali (टलि) - to collect esp. from the jungle and bring in great quantity (e.g. leaves, wood)
ṭali (टलि) - to be embedded e.g. in mud
ṭali-mūi: - to become embedded (e.g. in mud)
talka (तलका) - the palm of the hand; the sole of the foot
talku (तलकु) - a callus; of a callus, to form
tāl-mūl(tan) (ताल–मूल) - of a headache, to ache throughout the head
talom (तलोम) - to engulf, inundate; to fill a whole surface
ṭal-ṭul(tan) (टल–टुल) - the cracking sound made when roasting maize; the sound of e.g. a ripe crop burning; the sound of crackers exploding (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)
tam (तम) - to hit with an object held in the hand, e.g. with a stick
tam-anjeḍ - to beat into unconsciousness (see *goe:-anjeḍ*)
tam baṭi - to hit so as to overturn or knock down
tam-biyur - to beat about, e.g. to beat first one side and then another of a rice *bandi* when preparing it
tam-dangeḍ - to hit causing to become embedded
tam-darom - to confront, hold off, by hitting
tam-etol - to make a gesture as though about to hit someone without actually hitting him
tam-gasar - to make fall (e.g. fruit from a tree) by hitting
tam-goe: - to beat to death
tam-guṇḍa - to break into small particles by hitting
tam-jań - to thresh by beating with a stick
tam-kanka-manka - to beat someone senseless
tam-kul - to send by hitting or batting (e.g. the *tāṛi* in *tāṛi inuń*)
tam-kusur - to provoke to enmity by beating
tam-laga - to beat until the one being beaten is exhausted; refl. - to exhaust oneself by beating.
tam-lasur - to make settle down by beating
tam lenjer - to beat making the body cave in (a figurative use of *lenjer*, q.v.)
tam-logor-pogor - same as *tam-lugur-pugur*
tam-lokab - to beat someone making him fall down
tam-lugur-pugur - to make someone's skin swell up by beating
tam-mō - to make swell by beating
tam-nir - to drive away (make run away) by beating
tam-pāchur - to cause welts by beating
tam-poṛa: - to beat so as to take off skin
tam-poro - to beat so as to cause wounds (gashes) on the forehead, knees, etc.
tam-raba-rubu - to beat someone so that his waist is injured and he cannot straighten up
tam-rapuḍ - to hit so as to break
tam-rubu-rubu - to beat someone causing him to be bent over
tam-sakū/sakub - to beat so as to bend down, e.g. a big broken branch of a tree beating against smaller lower branches making them bend down
tam-sara: - to put a curse on someone by symbolically beating

against an ant-hill, the ground, etc.
tam-tam - to repeatedly hit, e.g. a long tail of a cat or tiger hitting against the ground as he goes along
tam-ṭo: - to strike when hitting (the recip. *tapam-ṭopo:* is used of drummers hitting their sticks together (one's against another's) in a crowded dancing ground)
(-)tam - possessive pronoun 2nd pers. sg. (see *-ta-*) e.g *hontam*, 'your child', *mar tam sabem*, 'come on, take hold of the one that belongs to you'
ṭamae-ṭukae (टमाए–टुकाए) - same as *ṭā-ṭuka*, q.v,
tamal-tagal (तमल–तगल) - to do something in an agitated way, e.g. when there is very much work to be done (see *tamka-tagal*)
tamaṛa-tumuṛu (तमाड़ा–तुमुड़) - to be very quiet
tamba (तम्बा) - copper
tambaḍ-tumbuḍ (तम्बड़–तुम्बुड़) - of sick chickens, to mope around with the head down; of men, to mope around as though out of one's mind
tambarub (तम्बारुब) - to push down into water; to gradually sink down into water (referring to an inanimate object)
tambur (तम्बुर) - to be fully engaged in some activity; to treat someone fittingly; to experience thoroughly e.g. heat or hunger, e.g. *renge: tamburakaḍkowa*, 'they felt thoroughly hungry'
Tamḍiya (तमडिया) - a member of a community originally from Tamar
tamil (तमिल) - to exert one's authority; rule; sovereignty
tamka-tagal(tan) (तमका–तगल) - to move along with a quick heavy step, e.g. of a tired man exerting himself to walk quickly, of a young child just learning to walk, of someone with some kind of pull or deformity in his leg (with verb *sen*, etc.); to do something in a quick agitated way (see also *tamal-tagal* and *tagal-magal*)
tamka-tumbiḍ (तमका–तुम्बिड़) - to go along stumbling and falling
tam-tum (तम–तुम) - of one going along in the dark, to go along in an unsteady way, slipping on stones, etc. (The form *dam-dum* is more commonly used for this)
tamuṭi (तमुटि) - for the first time
tān (तान) - a piece of plain cloth
tañ (तञ) - to appropriate for oneself; to take possession of (much like *eser*)
****tañ-chaba*** - to gain completely for oneself
tañ (तङ) - to remove bitterness, e.g. from the fruit of the sal tree by a second boiling
tanagoe: -(तनागोए:) - the jaw (verbal noun of *tagoe:*, 'to chew)
****tanagoe: daṭa*** - molars (teeth)
tanaj (तनाज) - to lay claim to, to appropriate (much like *tañ*)
tanakir (तनाकिर) - used in prayers in the term *gitil-tanakir*, 'a place where water comes up from the sand'
tanam (तनम) - a beating (verbal noun of *tam*)
tañan (तङन) - a varient form of *tanga*, 'separate'
tanar (तनर) - shoulder (an alternate form of *taran* sometimes heard in South Singhbhum)
tanaṛi (तनाड़ि) - a crowbar, plank, etc. used as a lever to lift something (verbal noun of *taṛi*)
tanāui: (तना'उइ:) - a stretching (verbal noun of *tāui:*), used of the tightening of the ends of a rope bed; to stretch tight
****tanāui: bayer*** - a rope used to pull tight a rope bed
****tanāui:-danḍa:*** - a strong stick used for pulling tight the outer rope (*bandi bayer*) of a *bandi*
tanḍa (तंडा) - to spread the legs apart, e.g. *tanḍākaḍae:*. 'he is standing with legs spread' (when referring to women used as *mage kaji*)
****tanḍa-manḍa(tan)*** - to walk with legs spread far apart (with verb *sen*, etc,)
tanḍi (तंडि) - a level open stretch of land; to clear land making such a place; figur. - of an epidemic - to clear the land of people
****tanḍi porob*** - a feast celebrated in an open field (not traditional or a village feast of the Hos, but a feast of some other community which the Hos attend in order to dance, etc.)
tānḍ-tōnḍ (तांड़–तोंड़) - of one going along in the dark, to move one's feet along the ground feeling one's way (see *tōnḍ*)
ṭānḍ-ṭōnḍ (टांड़–टोंड़) - to speak in a deep voice because one has a head-cold (see *ṭōnḍ*)
tanga (तन्गा) - separate, apart; to separate
****tanga-dapai*** - each his own, separate (same as *apan dapai*, q.v.)
****tangare*** - separately, apart
****tanga-tanga*** - same as *tanga-dapai*
****tanga-tapanga*** - separation (Les.46)
ṭangae (टंगाए) - clear of shrubbery, etc. e.g. in a clearance in a forest; an open space, a clearance; pass. verb - to be cleared of shrubbery, etc. e.g. *buru ṭangayo:wa*, 'the hill will be cleared of shrubbery'; figur. - used in the pass. of a village being cleared of men because so many die of sickness
tāngā:r (ता'गा':र) - an earthen pot, slightly larger than a *chelañ*. and smaller than a *tunḍi*, both of which it resembles in shape
****tāngā:r chaṭu*** - same as *tāngā:r*
****tāngā:r ḍiyañ*** - a *tāngā:r* in which there is rice-beer
tangi (तंगि) - to wait for, await
****tangi ō:l*** - to wait for someone to come out (also in recip. *tapangi-opō:l*, 'to wait for one another to come out'
****tangi-unḍi*** - to wait for others to congregate (used also in recip. - *tapangi-upunḍi* - 'to wait for one another')
tani (तनि) - a wild dog
ṭanka-ṭore: (टका–टोरे) - the sound of something hitting against a *chaṭu*, or a like sound
ṭanki (टंकि) - a tank, reservoir, cistern
ṭankō:r (टंकों':र) - the sound made by a weaver working the loom; by someone husking using a *ḍinki*, by a light piece of wood falling
ṭañ-ṭañ(tan) (टङ–टङ) - to become very strong, e.g. soil, a cocoon being formed; if when selecting a new *chaṭu* by hitting it with a bent finger it gives a *ṭañ-ṭañ* sound it is strong (with verb *kere:*)
tantara (तनतरा) - the support built up for storing rice bundles, so that they won't be on the ground; a like built up support, e.g. that made inside a grave to support stones or planks over the buried body
ṭañ-ṭoñ(tan) (टङ–टोङ) - of water, to make several breaks in an embankment, etc. (with verb *bu:*, etc.)

ṭaṅ-ṭoṅ ā: - a herb found in ponds above the water, bigger than *chatom ā:*, leaves are edible (also called *kuṛumbi ā:*) (the name is said to come from the sound made when a leaf of this is struck with the hand)

ṭaṅ-ṭuka (टङ–टुका) - of various objects, to be so many scattered here and there in some place, e.g. a room, that it becomes difficult to put more

ṭapa (टपा) - of a bison, buffalo, etc., to hit its horns against something; of a flying fox, to beat its wings against something

****ṭapa-gasar*** - of flying foxes, etc., to beat their wings causing leaves and fruit to fall

****ṭapa-ṭapa*** - to flap repeatedly (e.g. the ears of elephants, the wings of a chicken)

tapa: (तप) - to throw down e.g. soft mud in order to make a wall; to beat one's clothes against a rock to clean them

****tapa: haṭiń*** - to divide out some meat (e.g. game gotten in a hunt), (*til-haṭiń* is also used for this)

****tapa:-kānto*** - to make a wall by throwing down soft mud

****tapa: owa:*** - a mud house (as distinct from e.g. an *iṭa owa:*, made with bricks)

****tapa:-pundi*** - to make (clothes) white by beating against a rock

****tapa:-ṭuṛa*** - to dam up e.g. the water in a field by throwing mud into a break in the embankment

****tapa:-sapa*** - to make clean (clothes) by beating against a rock

-tapab (–तपब) - the verbal affix -*tab*' 'quick', when used in a reciprocal action, e.g. *gopoe:-tapabako*, 'they quickly fight each other'

tapam-rupū (तपम–रूपू) - a collective noun and verb meaning to battle, fight one another (recip of *tam-rū*)

ṭapan (टपन) - the promise made usually to one of the malign spirits (*churdu bonga, dāṛi*, etc.) to perform a certain sacrifice upon receiving a specific favour; the outward sign of this (see *agom*); to make such a promise; with anim. obj. - to make such a promise (to some spirit)

ṭapara (टपारा) - of paddy being boiled for husking, to become burned (*rongo*) and stick to the pot when kept too long after being put back on the stove (*tiń-sā*) after water has been poured off (recip. of *ṭara*)

tapaṛar (तपाड़र) - to wrestle (*tapaba:*, the recip. form of *taba:*, 'to throw down' has the same meaning). *Tapaṛar* is surely a recip. form, but the simple form *taṛar* is not heart, at least near Chaibasa

tapaseya (तपासेया) - austerity (implying meditation and fasting); to practice the same

tapa-tupu(tan) (तपा–तुपु) - of ducks, chickens, doves, etc., to waddle along with a big body and short legs; also used of small fat children (with verbs of going)

tapāui:-tapanga (तपाउइ:–तपागा) - dissension (pulling apart and not getting along together) (recip of *tāui:* and *tanga*)

tape: (तपे) - to sit on the ground with the legs to one side or forward (as distinct from *dub-binḍu*, 'to squat with the legs crossed under one', and *chuchungūr*, 'to sit on the hauches'

****tape: jaṭaṅ*** - a kind of *jaṭaṅ* (q.v.) which grows along the ground and has very small burrs

****tape: rēḍ*** - a creeper, also called *toṇḍom rēḍ* or *honor rēḍ*, which has medicinal usages

tapiń (तपिञ) - to hit with the open hand, e.g. in beating a *dumaṅ* drum, in clapping hands; to hit with a fanned out bamboo whip

****tapiń-baṭi*** - to make topple over by hitting with the open hand

****tapiń-goe:*** - to kill by an action as under *tapiń*

****tapiń-rapuḍ*** - to break by hitting with the open hand. In the Asur legend used of hiting with the open hand against a stick held against some missile causing the missile to fly and break some object

****tapiń-sara:*** - to call a curse on someone by striking oneself with one's open hand (see also *gil-sara:*, *tam-sara:*)

****tapiń-tapiń*** - same as *tapiń* of a repeated action (e.g. a mother patting a baby to quiet him)

ṭapu (टपु) - an island

ṭapu (टपु) - of wet mud, etc., to stick in thick quantity e.g. to one's foot or to a plough

tapu: (तपु) - pregnant; pass. - to be/become pregnant (not a polite term, better is *homōpā ṭain*)

****tapu: ḍuki*** - human semen (also *podo ḍuki*)

****tapu: lāi:*** - the big belly of a pregnant woman (*tapu: lāi: lekani:* is sometimes said in jest of a man with a big stomach)

tār (ता'र) - to spread out paddy sheaves and have cattle thresh them by walking on them (this refers primarily to the spreading out of the sheaves, but it is sometimes used of the whole process, also sometimes it is used with a short *a*, *tar* rather than *tār*)

****tār-jaṅ*** - to detach grains from their stalks by spreading out the stalks and have cattle walk on them

****tār-nam*** - to finish the threshing (as given under *tār*)

tāṛ, tāṛo (ता'ड, ता'डो) - the beat of a drum; banter (a joking way of speaking)

tāṛ (ता'ड) ***daru*** - a palm tree, prob. Borassus flabellifer, L., Palmaceae, B.137/2 (he gives - Mundari - *rola daru*), H,137/9/1,the Palmyra or Toddy palm

tara (तरा) - some; to be half finished (some work)

****tara chaṭa:*** - one half (e.g. of land to be divided, *aṅa: tara chaṭa: rājo*, 'one half of my kingdom'

****tara mara*** - some

****tara-pāṅ*** - refl. form - to show favouritism, - 'inclining towards (*-pā*) some' used with verb *bichar*, *nel*,etc.

****tara...tara*** - some ...others

taṛa (तड़ा) - a piece of wood several inches in diameter and at least as long as one man can carry

ṭara (टरा) - to heat (something) up

****ṭara-jūjūr mēḍ*** - an iron (to iron clothes)

ṭara (टरा) - bald (same as *chaṛa*)

****ṭara bō:*** - bald headed

tarab-turub (तरब–तुरुब) - to mope along bent over and looking down toward the ground, e.g. of someone sick, crazy or in deep desolation (cf. *tirub* - to bow the head down)

taṛae (तड़ाए) ***bā*** - a water lily

taṛagur (तड़ागुर) -to vibrate upon hitting the ground, e.g. a falling thin piece of wood

ṭarai (टराइ) - to try out something (e.g. to see whether it is ready, apt, etc.) (Eng. -try)

tara-jana (तरा जना) - a side; to the side; beside, at the side of; to be toward the side with part projecting over the end of some elevation (less than *tara kacha* would imply)

tara kacha (तरा कचा) - of something on an elevated surface (e.g a rice bale) to be near the edge with part hanging over so that there is danger of falling (see *kacha*)

taral (तरल) - very white

taran (तरन) - a shoulder

***taran uṭi** - a swelling developed on the shoulder from carrying heavy loads

***taran uṭi ḍiyaṅ** - a name given in jest to the rice beer ceremoniously brought (usually in a *tumiṅ*) to a girl's house at the time of the initial enquiries about marriage (also called *joke lutur ḍiyaṅ*)

tara singi (तरा सिंगि) - early afternoon (about 2-3 P.M.)

tarā-turū (तरा–तुरू) - to walk unsteadily because one cannot see (of a blind man in day or a man with night blindness after dark)

tarbūj (तरबूज) - a watermelon, Citrullus vulgaris, Schrad., Cucur-bitaceae, B.71/4, H.71/8/2

tare (तरे) - at the time of (only used affixed to certain words, e.g. *gama-tare, jeṭe-tare, tete:-tare*)

tāre, tāri (तड़े, तड़ि) - a plate

targaḍ (तरगड़) - to partially burn

taṛi (तड़ि) - to raise something using a crowbar, a pickaxe, a plank, etc.

***taṛi-nam** - to look for or find by raising with a crowbar, etc.

tāṛi (ताड़ि) - the wooden peg which is batted in *tāṛi inuṅ*

***tāṛi ḍaka** - an indentation in the ground in which to put the peg which will be batted in the *tāṛi* game

***tāṛi inuṅ** - a game in which small wooden pegs are batted by bigger pieces

ṭaṛiken (टड़िकेन) - poetic form for *ṭaiken*, 'was'

ṭaṛin (टड़िन) - poetic form of *ṭain*, 'to stay', 'to remain'

tāṛo (ताड़ो) - see *tāṛ*

ṭāṛo (टाड़ो) - to have trouble and some pain passing urine, esp. in the hot season if one drinks less water

ta:ṛo (तःड़ो) - an ornament for the upper part of the arm

tarob (तरोब) ***daru*** - a tree with much edible fruit, Hindi 'piyar', Buchanania, latifolia, Roxb., Anacardiaceae, B.51/2, H.51/3/1

tarpīn (तरपीन) - turpentine

***tarpīn daru** - the terebinth tree which yields turpentine

tarsaṅ (तरसङ) - to heat something, e.g. one's hands, before a fire

***tarsaṅ-rō** - to dry something by heating it before a fire

tār-sanḍaṅ (ता'र–सन्डङ) - to fall on the back

ṭar-ṭor(tan) (टर–टोर) - a sonorous grunting type of breathing of a porcupine or of a bear (with verb *sayeḍ* or the like)

ṭar-tur(tan) (टर–टुर) - same as *ṭar-tur(tan)*

tār-tūr(tan) (ता'र–तूर) - utterly confused, not knowing what is going on, e.g. after a severe knock on the head or on the ear, e.g. *tār-tūrtane: chapaṛaki:ya*, 'he slapped him so hard that he did not know what was happening'

taṛui:-maṛui: (तड़ुइ:–मड़ुइ:) - to walk along unsteadily because of weakness in the knees (also *ṭaṭub-maṭub*)

tasaḍ (तसड़) - grass; pass. verb, of grass, to grow, e.g. *tasaḍakanta:* - a grassy place (where grass has grown)

***tasaḍ oe** - a bird called *ṭib-ṭib oe* since it makes a *ṭib-ṭib* sound. When upland paddy has grown a couple of feet high these birds make their nests in it

ṭasa-ṭoso(tan) (टसा–टोसो) - to make the sound which an earthen pot makes when being broken (with verb *rapuḍ*, etc.)

tasi (तसि) - to spread grains out; of fruit (e.g. of the *kuda* tree) to fall in abundance close to one another; sometimes in jest the refl. *tasin* is used as follows:- *jaṭirebu tasina*, 'let us stretch ourselves out on a mat'

***tasi baba** - paddy spread out on a mat (to dry out after being boiled prior to husking)

***tasi-rō** - to spread out in order to dry, e.g. paddy which has been boiled prior to husking

ṭāsi (टांसि) - of an egg, to become spoiled or rotten

tasil (तसिल) - to collect, as given under *tusil*, both meanings

tasir (तसिर) - of fruits, flowers, etc., to fall in great number under a tree

tāso (ता'सो) - harvest; cultivation; to cultivate

***tāso-bāso** - cultivation (a jingle on *tāso* with the same meaning)

***tāso-jaṅ** - seed for cultivation

tata (तता) - grandfather

***tata-gunguko** - ancestors

***tatam: tāmbalu/tamaluwa** - said with a verb such as *sabem* to a small child jokingly referring to the testicles of an old man. Neither *tambalu* nor *tamaluwa* is used otherwise

ṭaṭaka (टटाका) - stupifaction; amazement; to be stupified, amazed

tatala (ततालाा) - of many, half each (e.g. each one receiving a half *pū:* of rice-beer) (distributive form from *tala*, cf. *mimiyaḍ*, one each, from *miyaḍ*)

ṭaṭanga (टटांगा) ***choṛa haku*** - a *choṛa* fish, about 4 inches long and with rough scales

ṭaṭi (टटि) - a tall reed-like grass prob. Apluda varia, Hack. Inc. sub-sp. mutica and aristata, Gramineae, H.139/81/1

***ṭaṭi-biyur** - to enclose by planting *ṭaṭi* reeds or some such sapplings or branches

***ṭaṭi dumbu** - same as *ṭaṭi*

***ṭaṭi-keseḍ** - to block off or enclose by planting *ṭaṭi* reeds or some such sapplings or branches

ṭā-ṭū(tan) (टा'–टू) - of stones or rocks hitting against a rocky surface, to make a loud clanking sound (with verb *ter* or the like)

ṭaṭub-maṭub (टटुब–मटुब) - same as *taṛui:-maṛui:*, q.v.

ṭā-ṭuka (टा'–टुका) -an area so cluttered with objects scattered here and there that one can hardly pass through (also *ṭamae-ṭukae*)

ṭāu: (टा'उ:) - same as *ṭāu: kula*

***ṭāu: kula** - a kind of wolf

***ṭāu:-ṭāu:** - the cry made by the *ṭāu: kula*

tāui: (ता'उइ:) - to stretch, pull; to pull up, e.g. plants from the ground; to milk; to drain off water (from a field, - by the heat of the sun or e.g. by letting the water go off into a lower field); of the body, to be arched back as in tetanus

**tāui:-ader* - to pull up and take in,e.g. ripened crops, *kansari*, etc.
**tāui:-ādu* - to pull down
**tāui:-anjeḍ* - to dry up (e.g. a field) by draining off water (can be used with *jeṭe* as subject)
**tāui:-chakaḍ* - to pretend to pull; to pull in a deceiving way (e.g. to let a rope become slack and then suddenly pull with full force)
**tāui:-changā* - to pull apart (as in *changā*, q.v.)
**tāui:-changola* - to stretch causing the mouth to be opened wide (with *ā* as object)
**tāui:-chōe:* - to break off a piece by pulling
**tāui: heṛecha* - to pull out making bald or bare
**tāui:-hira:* - to cause to tear (as in *hira:*) by pulling
**tāui:-jiliń* - to lengthen by pulling
**tāui:-lenḍe-lenḍe* - to pull causing part of the pulled person or object to bulge out (see *sab-lenḍe-lenḍe*)
**tāui:-liṛu* - to pull bending e.g. a branch down toward oneself
**tāui:-māui:(tan)* -to move with much difficulty, as e.g. one partially crippled from birth (with verb *sen*, etc.)
**tāui:-muli* - to pull straight, to straigthen by pulling
**tāui:-oḍ* - to break by pulling
**tāui:-ojā* - to pull and break off, e.g. a branch of a tree by pulling it with the hand (see *hojā*)
**tāui:-ō:l* - to pull out, e.g. fish with a line
**tāui:-paṛub* - to pull up by the roots
**tāui:-pongā* - to pull so as to make an opening
**tāui:-rub* - to pull up by the roots
**tāui:-sala* - to select and pull up, e.g. seedlings from a place where they are superabundant to be transplanted in a place where needed
**tāui:-sangil* - to pull causing to face upward (e.g. a goat about to be decapitated)
**tāui:-senger* - to pull straight, note saying:- *tāui:-sengerta:i lekae: sepēḍeyana*, 'He grew to be an erect young man' (as though someone has pulled him straight)
**tāui:-siḍ* - of e.g. a rope, to snap by being pulled; of a stomach pain, to be very severe
**tāui:-tagal* - to pull out e.g. pieces of flesh (the action of a vulture eating a carcass, see *tagal*)
**tāui:tanko* - the three bright stars forming the handle of the big dipper. These three stars are conceived as though pulling a bed, see *karkom ipilko*)
**tāui:-ṭoḍ* - to pull up something so as to get only the stem and not the root
**tāui:-tumbal* - to pull up the left-overs after reaping; e.g. *tāui:-tumbalteko asulentana* 'they support themselves by pulling up the left-overs after reaping'
ṭaumar (टउमर) - very big headed (referring to animals such as tigers)
tawa (तवा) - a small utensil made of iron used for frying e.g. chapaties
ṭayeḍ (टयेड्) - a place
tayen (तयेन) - a crocodile
**tayen daṭa janum* - the name of a plant with prickly white veined leaves, prob. Argemone mexicana, L., Papaveraceae, B.8/1 H.8/2/1 (elsewhere called *gandu janum, mani janum*)

tayer (तयेर) -a cucumber, Cucumis sativus, L., Cucurbitaceae, B.71/6, H.71/7/3
tayom (तयोम) - after, later
tayom (तयोम) - to step over, figur. - to show disrespect to someone (to step over someone is to show him disrespect, also Hos do not step over e.g. arrows or game killed in a hunt lest they offend the spirits of the hunt.) used in prayers parallel to *bai*, 'to inflict harm through witchcraft' (since walking over someone is considered harmful to him. See *tayom-ura*)
**tayom-parom* - to step over; to transgress (an order)
**tayom-ura* - to step back over (e.g. someone over whom one has stepped. It is believed that if one steps over e.g. another's legs, that the one stepped over will not grow any more, so if one has inadvertently done so, he will cross back over (*tayom-ura*) the person to nullify the effect of his action
tayur (तयुर) - poetic parallel of *biyur*, to wind about
-te (–ते) - a postposition, into, to; by means of, with (instrumentality); affixed to a verb form, after, while (Les. 33); when *-te* is affixed to an adjective and then the same adjective is repeated (e.g. *keṛe:-te keṛe:*) this is an emphatic form and would mean much the same as *keṛe:ge;* note the use of *-te* in such expressions as:- *bale:tema*, 'you make yourself out to be an infant', *chikan nutumtema*? 'By what name are you? (What is your name?)
ṭe: (टे:) - to make a light noise hitting something, e.g. a stone hitting against a stone
**ṭe:-ṭe:* - the same of a repeated action
ṭe:* (टे) ***bayer* - a creeper found in the jungles. From this a sap (*sosoe:*) is gotten, and the creepers when fresh can be used as ropes
ṭe: (टे) ***oe*** - a bird almost as big as a *ṭerka* bird, but with a longer beak, brownish or greyish in colour, makes a *ṭe:-ṭe:* sound, but when caught a *chē-chē* sound, probably the Lesser Whitethroat
ṭeb (टेब) - a drop; of a drop, to fall; to cause a drop to fall; of rain drops, to fall, (e.g. *samage: ṭebbākeḍa*, ' a few drop of rain uselessly fell here and there'); to snap the fingers
**ṭeb-ādu* - to fall down in drops
**ṭeb-ṭeb* - the same as *ṭeb* of a repeated action; a sound made by e.g. a bird snapping up small caterpillars from leaves or from the bark of a tree; the sound of drops of rain e.g. on tiles, leaves
teba: (तेब) - to reach
**teba:-uju:* - to reach (coming)
ṭebul (टेबुल) - a table
-tedā (–तेदा) -affixed to a verb form, implies some causality, e.g. *kam ayumetedā*, 'since you don't hear'
tega (तेगा) - to tread on; to pedal (a cycle); of an animal (e.g. a cock, a cat, a tiger) to strike with the foot or paw
**tega-baṛa-buṛu* - to trample down into soft ground (e.g. young paddy stalks); pass, - of the foot, to sink down into soft mud
**tega-bitar* - to tread down into e.g. the soil
**tega-cheped* - to flatten by treading on
**tega-chepo* - to cause to sink in by treading on (e.g. a silkworm cocoon)

***tega-chirgal** - to become aware of something by treading
***tega-ḍabura** - to tread down so as to make sink (e.g. of treading into soft mud of a swamp a *najom* which is left unburnt when a dead person is burned)
***tega-dai-ura** - to get leverage by pushing one's foot against something (e.g. a *bandi* when pulling taut the straw rope (*bōr*) encircling it, see also *sab-ura*)
***tega-daṭob** - to press down tightly under one's foot; figur. - to oppress (people)
***tega-dub** - to make settle by treading on
***tega-ḍuliḍ** - to trample down into dust
***tega-eṛa:** - to remove by treading on (e.g. weeds entwined around a plough)
***tega-gasar** - to cause to fall (e.g. grains from a stalk) by treading on
***tega-gaw** - to cause a wound or a scratch on some surface by stepping on it
***tega-goe:** - to kill by treading on
***tega gunḍa** - to pulverize by treading on
***tega-jāḍ** - to tread down tightly against something
***tega-junuwa:** - a condition of soil such that it clings to the feet of one treading on it (see *tega-juwa:*)
***tega-juwa:** - to make stick by treading on
***tega-larpa** - to tread with the whole of one's foot in e.g. excrement, cowdung, or mud
***tega lasur** - to make settle down by treading on
***tega-lebeḍ** - to press down compactly with the feet
***tega-lenjer** - by treading on something, e.g. piled up paddy sheaves,
to cause it to slide down
***tega-leṭe-peṭe** - to trample something so as to form a paste
***tega-lopoṅ** - to reduce to dust by treading on
***tega-mūi:** - to tread e.g. on a thorn so that it sinks into the foot
***tega-nitir** - to spread out with the feet
***tega-paṛub** - to uproot by stepping upon
***tega-pocha** - to miss in treading or in striking with the foot (e.g. in a cock fight)
***tega-rapuḍ** - to break by stepping upon
***tega-sala** - to single out to tread on
***tega-sē:r** - to crush by stepping on
***tega-siṛigir** - to slip on a stone (i.e. to step on a stone which then slips from under the foot)
***tega-takab** - to tread on so that e.g. a thorn or needle enters into the foot
***tega-ṭakara** - to tramp down e.g. soil making it firm
***tega-takiḍ** - to tread soil down firmly
***tega-tambarub** - to push down into water with the feet (some inanimate object)
***tega-ṭo:** - to step on; to strike with a foot motion (e.g. one cock striking another in a fight)
***tega-topa** - to trample all over
***tega-tului:** - to press out (e.g. the inners of a frog) by stepping upon; (the expression *tega-tului:meyaṅ* is used when reviling someone)

tēj, tēje (ते'ज, ते'जे) - effective, potent, e.g. of a *kati* (artificial spur of a cock) which so cuts as to cause much blood to flow; pass. verb - to become thus effective
ṭekaḍ (टेकड्) - to put some small object in order to prop something up so that it might not fall; refl. - to support oneself by leaning somewhat against something (*tenḍer* implies leaning one's full weight against something)
***ṭekaḍ-darom** - to prevent something (e.g. from falling) by interposing some object
ṭekaw (टेकाव) - to remain, last, be stable
teke:(ken) (तेके:) - to jingle, e.g. many small bells tied around the ankle (with verb *saṛi*, etc.)
***teke:-teke:(tan)** - the same of a repeated or continued action
tekena (तेकेना) ***oe*** - a bird, red in colour (*ara:-ara:*), at harvest time this bird often flutters over someone's food and then swoops down to grab it
tekene: (तेकेने:) - of the teeth, to be small, well formed and close together (e.g. *tekene:ge: daṭāna*)
teker-teker (तेकेर–तेकेर) - to shake (with cold, fever, etc.)
ṭekora (टेकोरा) - a small earthen vessel with a large opening at the top and a small base (in shape something like a *kerai*)
tela (तेला) - to receive in one or both hands; to receive or catch (e.g. a thrown object) in the hands held together partly cupped (but to catch a falling object in the hands upturned = *aṭaṅ*); to make someone receive in his hand (with an *-a* aspect marker, used esp. in reference to *ḍiyaṅ* given in hospitality, e.g. *ḍiyaṅe: telāḍ-kowa*, 'she gave rice beer (e.g. in a *pū:*) into their hands; to receive in the mouth (e.g. a bird catching something suspended or falling from above); with *duraṅ* as obj. - to repeat a stanza of a song sung by someone else; with *kaji* as object, to reply to something said by one person to another
***tela-ādu** - to receive something being handed down from above
***tela darom** - to welcome someone coming; to catch in cupped hands something thrown
***tela daru** - same as *tenela daru*, q.v.
***tela ḍiyaṅ** - rice beer given in hospitality into the hands of a guest (normally given in a *pū:*)
***tela duraṅ** - a song which is sung one stanza at a time first by one group (usually of men) and repeated by another group (usually women)
***tela inuṅ** - a game played by girls using small pebbles (much like "jacks")
***tela-sar** - to shoot again with an arrow an animal which has already been shot during the same hunt
***tela-tela** - a repeated action as under *tela*; the game also called *tela-inuṅ*
***tela-ṭo:** - to catch by receiving (e.g. a horned animal, e.g. a bison, catching with the horns e.g. a leopard jumping toward him through the air)
***tela-ura** - to receive again; to take the *maṭiya* from a host pouring *ḍiyaṅ* and pour some in turn into a *pū:* for the host

tele: (तेले) ***daru*** - a tree with thin bark which appears to be white, and edible fruit. Sterculia urens, Roxb., Sterculiaceae, B.27/6, H.27/1/2

telenga (तेलेगा) - a soldier (used in stories) (E.M. refers to Mahratta raiders)

tembe:, tembeḍ (तेम्बे, तेम्बेड्) - shallow

tembeḍ (तेम्बेड्) - of a man or animal, to be solidly built (not necessarily big but sturdy. Opposed to this would be *po:sa*, i.e. one appearing to be strong but actually weak)

ṭempa (टेम्पा) ***ā:*** - a herb 1-3 ft. high with a pair of erect tails at the base of the leaves, Corchorus olitorius, L., Tiliaceae, B.28/3, H.28/3/2 (see also *maraṅ ṭempa ā:*)

ten (तेन) - of a weight, to press down upon something; to weigh down with a burial stone, e.g. *topākan hōko tenīya*, 'they will put a burial stone over the buried man'

****ten diri*** - a stone weighing something down (the *sasan diri* is sometimes called this)

****ten-eseḍ*** - to weigh down so as to block (e.g. the entrance to a procupine's burrows)

****ten-goe:*** - to kill by pressing down upon

****ten-topa*** - to bury under a weight; to put a *sasan diri*, q.v., over a grave

teń (तेञ) - to weave

ṭeń (टेञ) -a sound of something hitting against metal (e.g. the sound of a lohar beating out a ploughshare) (also *ṭiń*)

****ṭeń-ṭeń*** - the same of a repeated action

tenḍa: (तेंड) - to pour off (e,g, excess water from cooked rice) by tilting a vessel

****tenḍa: da:*** - water poured off by tilting a vessel

tenḍer (तेंडेर) - to lean something against (e.g. a stick against a wall); refl. - to support oneself by leaning against something

****tenḍer-keseḍ*** - to block in by leaning something against

teneba: (तेनेबः) - a reaching; a destination (verbal noun of *teba:*)

teneke-teke: (तेनेके–तेके:) - the sound of many small bells, e.g. on an anklet, jingling (see *teke:*)

tenela (तेनेला) - a receiving; something used for receiving (verbal noun of *tela*)

****tenela daru*** - a forked branch of a tree used for taking down branches from which cocoons are to be removed (see also *sonoba daru*)

ṭepe (टेपे) - of a man or animal to turn the head quickly sideways

****ṭepe-ṭepe*** - the same of a repeated action; also used of an animal shaking the ears, or of a shaking leaf hitting against another leaf making a noise

****ṭepe-ṭiluṅ*** - of a small bird, to flutter the wings (e.g. when balancing itself in the air or hanging from a branch while reaching for some edible)

ṭepe (टेपे) ***hesa:*** - a tree resembling the *hesa:* tree, but its tender leaves are not eaten (prob. a variety of ficus religiosa. Posts made of branches of this are used in connection with the *keya ader* ceremony)

ṭepel-ṭepel (टेपेल–टेपेल) - to shake, (of leaves, etc.)

teper (तेपेर) - to hit one another with a thrown or swung object (recip. of *ter*, q.v.)

****teper inuṅ*** - a game of hitting with a thrown object (e.g. another's spinning top with one own's top. (also *ter-inuṅ*)

tepe:-tepe: (तेपे:– तेपे:) - of water in a field, to be very low

ṭepoe: (टेपोए:) - a full maize cob with maize on it (the bare cob without maize would be *chopa*)

****ṭepoe: gangai*** - maize, Zea mays, L., Gramineae, B.139/34, 139/90/1 (*tilae gangai* = bajra)

ṭepse (टेपसे) ***bindi daru*** - an alternate name for *pisi: bindi daru*, q.v.

ṭepse (टेपसे) ***maḍ*** - an alternate name for *pepse maḍ*, q.v.

ter (तेर) - yonder; some distant time (past or future)

****ter gapater*** - the day after *gapater*, q,v, (N.B. the day after tomorrow is *meyaṅ*)

****ter holater*** - three days ago

****ter kalom*** - the year after next

****ter misaḍ*** - three years ago

****ter tiri:*** - 5 days from now

****ter ulaṅ*** - three days from now (in either direction, past or coming)

ter (तेर) - to throw an object at; to hit with a thrown object; to hit with a stone or a like object held in the hand; to beat out a ploughshare

****ter-ādu*** - to make get down by an action given under *ter*

****ter-biṛkaw*** -to make panic and flee (e.g. birds) by throwing something

****ter-chaṭa:*** - to crack something by hitting it with a thrown or swung object

****ter-cheped*** - to flatten (e.g. the head of a snake) by hitting it with a thrown object or with an object held in the hand

****ter-darom*** - to drive away (e.g. an approaching person or animal) by throwing something

****ter-ḍūl*** - to make round (e.g. a stone marble) by beating with an object held in the hand

****ter-gaw*** - to wound with an object thrown or swung by hand

****ter-goe:*** - to kill with an object thrown or swung by hand

****ter-gunḍa*** - to pulverize with an object held in the hand

****ter-inuṅ*** - a game of hitting with a thrown object (e.g. another's spinning top with one's own top) (also called *teper inuṅ*)

****ter-iyu:*** - to make fall from a height by hitting with a thrown or swung object

****ter-jaṅ*** - to extract the seed of some fruit by hitting with an object held in the hand

****ter-jedo*** - to squash by hitting with an object (as under *tar*)

****ter-kul*** - to let fly (some thrown object); *ter-kulo: jōṅ*, 'as far as it can be thrown'

****ter-lābur*** - by hitting with a thrown stone to cause someone's lower lip to swell

****ter-laḍka*** - to flatten out by hitting with a thrown or held object

****ter-langaṛa*** - to make lame by hitting with a thrown or swung object

****ter-leser*** - to sharpen by beating with some object (e.g. the action of a *kamar* sharpening a ploughshare)

****ter-luṭu:-luṭu:*** - to reduce to very small particles by beating with a swung object

****ter-nala*** - payment made to a lohar for beating ploughshares, etc. into shape

*ter-nir - to chase (e.g. chickens) by throwing something
*ter-padar-pudur - to break down into somewhat smaller pieces by hitting with a swung object
*ter-rapuḍ - to break with an object thrown or swung by hand
*ter-raṛa-ruṛu - to throw (e.g. stones) making loud thudding sounds
*ter-sara: - to curse someone by throwing or hitting a stone against some object (see also *tam-sara:*)
*ter-takiḍ - to beat soil making it firm with some swung object
*ter-ṭo: - to hit with a thrown object
*ter-uṭa - to make e.g. a bird rise by throwing a stone at it
ṭer (टेर) - a bolt of lightning; of lightning, to strike
*ṭer-aril - a storm with lightning and hail
ṭēṛa (टेंडा) - small and thin (of men, animals, fruit, etc.)
*ṭēṛa bisiri - a type of *bisiri* (hawk) smaller than the ordinary *bisiri*
ṭeraṅ (टेरङ) - to aim an arrow high into the air at random (aiming at no target); of a dog of small child, to urinate in a way resembling one so shooting
teregenje (तेरेगेंजे) - with much running around and importunity, trying now here and now there; to be entangled now with one thing now with another
*teregenje-lagan - to tire oneself out with importunity (as under *teregenje*, - refl. form)
ṭere-ṭope(tan) (टेरे–टोपे) - of many fruits, etc., to be clustered close together
ṭerka (टेरका) - small, stunted in growth (same as *ṭurka*)
*ṭerka oe - the Red-breasted Flycatcher, a bird which after alighting on a branch flips up its tail and makes a *ṭē:r-ṭē:r* sound (only the male has some red colouring on chin, throat and breast)
ṭeroe-reṭoe (टेरोए–रेटोए) - a sound made by small frog during heavy monsoon weather
*ṭeroe-ṭeroe - same as *ṭeroe-reṭoe*
tersa, tersaḍ (तेरसा, तेरसड्) - to move to one side
terte: (तेरतेः) - a dim light, e.g. moonlight through the crack of a roof in a dark house
ṭē:r-ṭē:r (टेंःर–टेंःर) - a sound made by the *ṭerka* bird
ṭēsa (टेंसा) - to grab and fly away with (e.g. the action of a hawk)
ṭesa (टेसा) - to press, push upon someone, e.g. in a crowd
ṭesa (टेसा) - very small, same as *tūṛa*, q.v.
ṭe:-sali (टे:–सलि) ***daru*** - a tree, some say that this is another name for *sengel sali daru*, others doubt this
tesē (तेसें) - the noise made by loose paddy moving around in a *bandi*, e.g. when it is tilted; the sound of paddy (or the like) falling on the floor
ṭeson (टेसोन) - a railway station
teta (तेता) - of water or one's eyes or eyesight, clear; of the eyes of a baby, to start to be able to focus on objects; of blood, to clear up (*arki* is given to a mother after she has given birth to 'clear up' her blood)
tetaṅ (तेतङ) - thirst; to thirst (Les. 26)
*tetaṅ-malge: - to build up a considerable thirst
tete (तेते) - a small cricket, in appearance much like a grasshopper. It remains on the earth hidden beneath clods of earth

*tete kaṭa - long thin bent in feet, like those of a *tete*
tete: (तेतेः) - moonlight; of the moon, to shine
*tete: nida - a moonlit night
ṭeṭeṅ (टेटेञ) - of a noise, to be so loud as to seem to split the eardrum
ṭeṭenga (टेटेंगा) ***haku*** - a fish (distinct from *ṭaṭanga choṛa haku*)
*ṭeṭenga paṇḍu nagu biṅ - a kind of cobra which is thin, fairly long, and moves very fast
tēya (तेंया) - the husband of one's older sister; the younger brother of one's wife
*tēya kui - the younger sister of one's wife
*tēyaṅ - vocative form of *tēya*
*tēyaṅ-tepēyaṅ - the relationship of an older sister's husband and her younger sister or brother (on each side they address the other as *tēyaṅ*)
ṭēyo (टेंयो) - to mix some powder with water so as to make a paste
ṭēyo: (टेंयोः) - a wolf
*ṭēyo: kula - same as *ṭēyo:*, a wolf
ṭēyo:-ṭekol(tan) (टेंयोः–टेकोल) - to go along quickly in a bouncing way (with verb *sen*, etc.); a disturbed condition of the stomach of a small child (such as can cause vomiting) e.g. from being playfully thrown up and down too much esp. shortly after taking the mother's milk or some liquid
ṭēyo-ṭēyo (टेंयो–टेंयो) - wearing no clothing on the upper part of the body (usually preceded by *sama*)
tɪ (तीं) - the hand; the arm (*supu* is also used for the part of the arm above the elbow); to put one's hand on; to put one's hand to some work; to take into one's hand, to take possession of, e.g. *rajā: dolane: aya:-tɪ-keḍa*, 'he took the royal palace into his own hand'
*tɪ-anguṛi - a finger
*tɪ-babata - an itching sensation in the hand (omens are deducted from this)
*tɪ ganḍa - a finger
*tɪ ganḍa chuṭuka: - the tip of the finger
*tɪ-iyu: - to beat (bring down the hand on someone)
*tɪ lunuki: - the joint where the wrist bends (cf. *sakometeya:*, - the place right above the wrist where bracelets are worn)
*tɪ pantiyakayte - with both hands joined (as in prayer)
*tɪ pola - a finger ring
*tɪreya: gaṛi - a wrist watch
*tɪ supu - the upper part of the arm (also called merely *supu*)
*tɪ talka - the palm of the hand
*tɪ ṭope - said in jest for *buluṅ*, 'salt' (see *ṭope*)
*tɪ tupunḍu - of the sleeves of a garment, to extend right down to the tips of the fingers (*tupunḍu* - recip. of *tunḍu*, 'end, to end')
ti: (तिः) - to take or lead by the hand
*ti:-chakada-mandaṅ - to lead by the hand a baby who is still very unsteady on his feet
*ti:-iḍ - to take by the hand
*ti:-kuiko - another name for the *or-erako*, q.v.
*ti:-ō:l - to take out by the hand
*ti:-rakab - to lift up by the hand
*ti:-uju: - to come bringing by the hand
*ti:-ura - to lead back by the hand (one who is going away)
*ti:-uṭa - to lift up by the hand

ʈib-ʈib (टिब–टिब) **oe** - a bird, also called *tasaḍ oe*, q.v.

ʈib-ʈob (टिब–टोब) - of some liquid matter, to be thick

ʈiḍlaṅ (टिड्लङ्) - to make one end of an object pivoting on an axle (e.g. a cart) shoot up or down with the opposite end conversely shooting down or up; pass. of one end of such an object, to shoot down (e.g. under a weight) while the other end shoots up. (*kuḍʈiṅ* means much the same but is used more for smaller objects, e.g. scales, and also for lesser angles of deflection); of e.g. monkey or running cattle, to lift the tail

ʈiḍ-ʈoḍ (टिड्–टोड्) - the sound made by a baby *chepō:r* bird

ʈiḍ-ʈoɽoṅ (टिड्–टोडोङ) - the sound of the *chepō:r* bird; in some areas used as the name of the bird (*piḍ-poɽoṅ* and *kiḍ-koɽoṅ* are more common for both)

ʈika (टिका) - a form of mortgage (the one who takes fields on *ʈika* cultivates them for a fixed number of years and then returns the fields)

***ʈika-bandar** - a collective noun for various types of mortgages

***ʈika paiʈi** - work paid for at a rate according to the volume of work completed (*mujuri paiʈi* is used for work according to a fixed wage)

ʈika (टिका) - a vaccination; to vaccinate; a dab (for which also *tura:*)

***ʈikaten** - one who comes to give vaccinations

ʈikāɽa (टिकाड़) - certainty (used in the negative to indicate that there is no certainty

ʈiki (टिकि) - to boil in water (e.g. rice; to boil water itself is *basaṅ*); boiled in water

***ʈiki ata** - a grain (not paddy) which has been heated in a little water, which boils off leaving the grain soft (N.B. the word *ata* used alone would imply the use of no water)

***ʈiki baba** - paddy which has been boiled in water for husking purposes

***ʈiki-choɽa** - to boil in water only (without using any oil, etc.)

***ʈiki-choɽa-chope** - same as *ʈiki-choɽa*

***ʈiki-eɽa:** - to boil away in water; the final purification ceremony about 30 days after childbirth

***ʈiki-goso** - to partially boil (compare *ʈiki-isin*)

***ʈiki-isin** - to fully boil

***ʈiki-sā** - same as *ʈiṅ-sā*, q.v.

***ʈiki-tapa:** - to clean clothes by boiling and then beating against a stone

ʈiki (टिकि) - a tick (a tiny insect)

ʈiki (टीकि) - properly, correctly; verbal affix - to do properly (the action indicated in the primary root); with animate obj. - to give one what he deserves (used in a sarcastic way, i.e. to punish him)

ʈikili (टिकिलि) - a small glittering ornament pasted on the forehead of women

***ʈikin** - proper, correct (adjective form of *ʈiki*)

***ʈiki-ura** - to rectify

ʈikin (टिकिन) - noon; pass. verb - to approach noontime; to stay until noon

ʈikir-ʈikir (टिकिर–टिकिर) - to quiver, to shake slightly (e.g. a branch in a light wind) (*teker-teker* would be used of a man shaking from old age, cold, fever, etc.)

ʈikisi (टिकिसि) **gaɽi** - a taxi

ʈiki-uɽi (टिकि–उड़ि) **oe** - a bird something like a *bisri*, but not so fast, eats lizards and the like

til (तिल) - to give someone rice beer or some liquid to drink

***til-bul** - to intoxicate by serving a liquid

***til-ḍiyaṅ** - rice beer intended for presentation, used e.g. of 1) rice beer brought to the house where a person has died to be given to the family and those who help and attend the burial, 2) rice beer to be exchanged (*tipil*) by a boy and girl between whom a marriage is being arranged

***til-haʈiṅ** - to give each his share of some liquid or meat (this is sometimes used for dividing out meat, although *til* alone is used only for liquids)

***til-jar** - to entertain by serving some drink

***til-jīḍ** - to give life or sustain in life by serving or providing something to drink

***til-jīḍ ḍiyaṅ** - rice beer brought by neighbours and friends to the house where a person has died to be presented to the family and to those who attend and who help out at the burial

***til jiniḍ ḍiyaṅ** - same as the more commonly used term *til-jīḍ ḍiyaṅ*

***til-kul** - to give someone a sendoff drink ("one for the road")

***til-kul ḍiyaṅ** - rice beer given when sending someone off

***til-ura** - to serve someone a drink in return

ʈilab-ʈilab (टिलब–टिलब) **oe** - a small bird which villagers identify as prob. the Yellow-eyed Babbler

***ʈilab-ʈilab** - a cry of the *ʈilab-ʈilab* bird. When this bird repeatedly sweeps up and down through the air making this cry in the forenoon, it is a sign that rain will come that day

tilaḍ (तिलड्) - of earth, to be carried by heavy rain water from one place to another

***tilaḍ hasa** - soil carried by heavy rain from one place to another

***tilaḍ-pere:** - to fill a place with soil carried by heavy rain water

tilae (तिलए) **gangai** - an edible grain (Hindi - bajara), Sorghum vulgare, Pers., Gramineae, B.139/44, H.139/70/2

ʈila-ʈolo (टिला–टोलो) - to hold a snake, worm, caterpillar, etc., suspended by the tail

tilay (तिलय) **daru** - a tree, prob. Wendlandia exserta, DC., Rubiaceae, H.77/8/1, B.77/34

***tilay bā** - the flower of the *tilay* tree

tili (तिलि) - a very small mouse

tili (तिलि) - a member of the Teli (oil-maker) caste

tilmiṅ (तिलमिङ) - an erect herb, 1-3 ft. high, the seeds of which yield oil, Sesamum indicum, L., Pedaliaceae, H,103/2/1, B.103/2 (H. refers to its flowers as 'purple or whitish with purple or yellow marks")

ʈim(ken) (टिम) - the sound of beating down paddy to form a *bandi*; the sound of hitting (*gil*) someone with a strong blow; any like sound

***ʈim-ʈim** - the same of a repeated sound

ʈin (टिन) - tin; a tin container

tiṅ (तिङ) - to set fire to firewood; to start a fire

***tiṅ-hondoe:** - to boil paddy to the point where water is poured off prior to husking. The sequence of actions here would be:- 1) *tiṅ hondoe:*, 2) *tenḍa*, 3) *tiṅ-sā*, 4) *tasi-rō*, 5) *ruṅ*

**tiṅ-isin* - to make a fire and cook something

**tiṅ-sā* - to put e.g. paddy being boiled for husking back on the fire after pouring off water

**tiṅ-sab* - to light a fire by first igniting some combustible material such as straw

**tiṅ-ura* - to rekindle a fire which has gone out

ṭīṅ (टींञ) - to lift, hold, carry suspended in the hand (e.g. a lantern, sandals held by the strap, etc.)

**ṭīṅ-ō:l* - to carry something out suspended

ṭiṅ(ken) (टिञ) - the sound of something hitting against metal (also *ṭeṅ(ken)*)

**ṭiṅ-ṭiṅ(tan)* - the same of a repeated action

ṭiṅ (टींञ) - a tin container

tiṇḍim (तिंडिम) - to lift up

ṭiṇḍ-ṭiṇḍ (टींड्–टींड्) - a sound of a horn (e.g. of a motorcycle, also *piṇḍ-piṇḍ*, q.v.)

tiṅ goṛo-goṛo (तिञ गोड़ो–गोड़ो) - a sound made by a *kuiḍ* (kite) when sitting on a tree or flying upwards

tingu (तिंगु) - to stand something up; to bring to a stand (e.g. a moving vehicle); refl. - to stand up

**tingu-beṭa* - having reached a place to stand there (e.g. of those awaiting game to be driven toward them in a hunt, to 'cover' the area)

**tingu-biyur* - to stand around (some person, thing or place)

**tingu-chāb* - to stand with mouth wide open (e.g. in awe, stunned)

**tingu-darom* - to stand against; to resist; to stand to welcome someone

**tingu-eṛa:* - to stand still for a long time

**tingu-hapa* - to stand quietly; to stand still

**tingu-horo* - to stand guarding

**tingu hopor* - to stand over (as in *hopor*, q.v.)

**tingu-jiraw* - to make (let) stand and rest; to stand and rest

**tingu joka* - to stand ready

**tingu-jupu-jupu* - esp. of a bigger animal, to stand very still with the head down and the feet close together

**tingu-jur* - to stand crowded around

**tingu-juṛi* - a companion who stand with someone, e.g. with the *diuri* at the time of sacrifice; to so stand as a companion

**tingu-keṛe:* - to stand firm

**tingu-kesed* - to block, e.g. a road, by standing

**tingu-sekā* -to be already standing

**tingu-senger* - to stand straight

tiṅṅā (तिंनाञ) - a handle or strap by which something is suspended (verbal noun of *ṭīṅ*)

tinjar-bonjor (तिंजर–बोंजोर) - to wear a garment of good material covering the body down to the feet (used esp. of a sari); of a woman's hair, to hang far down the back

ṭinka-ṭabal(tan) (टिंका–टबल) - to run with the male organ swinging (used esp. of very young children, - with the verb *nir*, etc.)

ṭiṅ sira: (टिञ सिड़) *oe* - a bird of the *sira:* family, smaller than the *gaṛa sira:*, makes a *ṭiṅ-ṭiṅ* sound, found in flocks, esp. in mango trees (prob. same as *siṅ sira: oe*, q.v.)

ṭiṇṭi (टिंटि) - a part of the stomach of chickens where partially digested food is found

tintiri: (तिंतिरि:) - the fourth day from now (also called *tiri:*)

ṭiṇṭiri (टिंटिरि) - a worker in brass

tinul (तिनुल) - to carry from village to village, e.g. some item to be sold; *Siṅbonga* is referred to as *gama tinultani:*, 'the one who brings rain'; in prayers:- *Siṅbonga, amge goṭa disumem tinultaḍa*, 'God, You provide (rain, wind, sun, etc.) for the whole world

ṭip (टीप) - a thumb impression

ṭip boṭom (टिप बोटोम) - a double button, one side of which fastens into the other

ṭipan (टिपन) - to patch one piece of cloth to another; to fasten the small leaf bags in which the eggs of the silk moths are starting to hatch on to the trees on which the caterpillars when hatched are to feed

ṭipa-ṭopo (टिपा–टोपो) - to add enough liquid to some mixture to make it pasty, i.e. between *sakiḍ* (thickly congealed) and *da:-da:* (watery). For rice beer *ṭipa-ṭopo* would mean that it is too thick, Rice beer should be between *ṭipa-ṭopo* and *da:-da:*, i.e. *sārge*

ṭipi (टिपि) - a bottle cap

ṭipil-ṭipil (टिपिल–टिपिल) - to shake, e.g. leaves in a breeze

ṭipin (टिपिन) - tiffin; a tiffin carrier

ṭipiṅ-ṭipiṅ (टिपिञ–टिपिञ) - to swing the feet, esp. of babies

ṭipsi (टिपसि) - a taxi (also *ṭikisi*)

ṭip-ṭop (टिप–टोप) - much like *ṭipa-ṭopo* but more liquid (e.g. would not stick to the hand; of rice beer, could be drunk)

ṭira (टिरा) - the male moth that emerges from a silkworm cocoon

ṭṛa-miraa (टींरा–मिराए) - a feeling of weakness (esp. from hunger, but sometimes from a wound, e.g. a hard hit on the head)

tircha (तिरचा) - leaning towards one side (Hindi, better Ho would be *jana*)

tiri: (तिरि:) - that one (animate) over there (see *ter*), used after *ni* or *ini:* to indicate one after another

ṭiri (टिड़ि) - poetic form for *ṭi*, 'hand'

ṭiri: (टिड़ि:) - of a crowd of people, esp. those in a market place or at a crowded feast, to thin out (most having gone)

tirigiḍ (तिडिगिड्) - to hold the ears erect, e.g. of a rabbit

tiril (तिरिल) *daru* - the ebony (keond) tree, Diospyros melanoxylon, Roxb., Inc. D. tomentosa, Roxb., Ebenaceae, H.85/2/8, B.85/4. B. writes "fruit is very palatable; the leaves are used to make bidis. When burned the wood emits showers of sparks"

**tiril chaṭakam* - used in prayers with the meaning of *tiril daṇḍa:*, 'a staff of the *tiril* tree'. Exact meaning of *chaṭakam* is not certain; sometimes a *tiril* branch is split and a white stone is put into the crevise, and then this is planted to ward off *ā daṭa*. There may be some reference to this in the term *tiril chaṭakam*

**tiril guchaṅ* - a section of a *tiril* tree burning at one end without flame

**tiril tarob* - a collective noun for various fruit-trees

tiri-miri (तिरि–मिरि) - a word imitative of a cry of the *hon oe*, q.v.

**tiri-miri oe* - the *hon oe*, q.v.

tiriṅ (तिरिञ) - to put on top of something, e.g. one book on top of another (recip. *tipiriṅ* is used of objects overlapping one another).

tiriń-keseḍ - to block inside by piling something upon (e.g. stones on the entrance to an animal's burrow)

tiriń-rakab - to pile up one on top of another

tiriń-sereń - a smaller stone resting on a large flat stone

ṭiriń (टिरिञ) - a bell hung around the neck of cattle when grazing

ṭiriń-ṭiriń (टिरिञ–टिरिञ) - to mix too much water, e.g. in *ḍiyaṅ*

tirka-toṇḍoe: (तिरका–तोंडोएः) - weakness from hunger or thirst, also as sometimes experienced after eating something, e.g. a cucumber, which is quickly digested still leaving one hungry

tir-mir (तीर–मीर) - to shake, e.g. from fear or hunger

tirpi (तिरपि) - to sprinkle a liquid with a side or outward movement of the hand or of some object held in the hand (compare ***kurmu*** and *hirchi*); Note the saying:- ***gama samae: tirpibākeḍa,*** 'It rained just a few drops here and there'

tirpi-eṛa: - to springle away (used parallel to *jate-eṛa:* in the sense of to remove any impurities by sprinkling)

tirpi-nir - to chase by sprinkling

tirsi-bisi: (तिरसि–बिसिः) - of cows, to have numerous small spots of some colour; of flowers, to be small, many and separated one from another (not clustered together)

tir-tir (तीर–तीर) - to shake with fear, cold, etc.

tirub (तिरुब) - to bow the head down; to look downwards; to cause the front part of a cart to dip down

tirub-mirub - to go along with the head bent down

ṭiruṅ (टिरुङ) ***oe*** - a green and yellow bird which makes a *ṭiruṅ-ṭiruṅ* sound, seems to travel in flocks, sits mostly on dried branches of trees and drinks water on the fly. Villagers identify it as the Green Bee-Eater

ṭiruṅ-ṭiruṅ - the cry of the *ṭiruṅ* bird

tisar-tosor (तिसर–तोसोर) - of a sari, *pinda*, etc., to be hanging low

tisiń (तिसिञ) - today

tisiń-gapa - one of these days (sometimes the expression *tisiń-gapako* is used with the *-ko* affix connoting 'approximately', see *-ko*)

ṭiuli (टिउलि) - to put something up on a pole, clothes line, etc. so that it can fly in the breeze, e.g. a flag, clothes to dry

tiya: (तियः) - to draw the bow in order to shoot an arrow

tiya:-joka - to hold a bow and arrow in readiness to shoot

ṭiyaḍ (टियड्) - of the male organ of an animal or man, to become erect; an erection of the male organ

tiyar (तियर) - to make ready; pass. - to become ready

ṭiyu (टियु) - a tube (e.g. of a tyre)

tiyu: (तियुः) - to reach up and take hold of in one hand, e.g. a fruit

tiyu:-eṛa: - to remove by reaching up and taking hold of

ṭo: (टोः) - to hit e.g. a target with an arrow; to knock against; to make a catch of fish; pass. - to befall; happen to (*ṭo:* has extensive idiomatic usages, e.g. ***hasui: ṭo:yana,*** 'he was struck by a (contagious) disease'; ***pura: kanarcha ṭō:wa,*** 'there will be heavy expenses'; ***aya: bō:re owa:-duwar-reya: boja ṭō:wa,*** 'the burden of

running the house will be his responsibility', ***am bugina:gem tō:wa,*** 'good things will befall you'; ***ḍiyaṅ rāgoredo bar-apē maṭiyaredo joka-jokako ṭo:-bāwo:wa,*** 'if rice beer is strong they will feel some effect by taking 2 or 3 *maṭiya*s of it')

ṭo:-boro - to cause fear by striking

ṭo:-pocha - to miss hitting (some target), pass. - to miss being hit

ṭo:-ṭo: - the same as *ṭo:* of a repeated action (e.g. a woodpecker tapping on a tree, someone knocking at a door, someone chopping down a tree)

ṭob (टोब) - the sound made by cracking one's fingers; to pull one's finger making such a sound; to pull the toes of a cock in the same way

ṭob ā: - a climbing vine also called *bindīram rēḍ*, q.v.

ṭob dumbu - an erect herb 4-5 inches high with very small yellowish flowers and enlarged bladder-like calyx enclosing the fruit, Physalis minima, L., (incl. var. indica, C.B. Clarke), Solanaceae, B.97/12, H.97/2/1

tobaṅ (तोबङ) - to chop or cut into small pieces by a striking motion

tobaṅ-bandi: - to sever by chopping

tobaṅ-eṛa: - to chop off

tobaṅ marchi - 'cut up chillies', - an expression used by a host to refer disparagingly to the chicken course which he is about to serve

tobaṅ-oḍ - to chop off

tobe (तोबे) - nevertheless (used in the North; near Chaibasa ***enredo*** is usually used for this)

toboga (तोबोगा) - of some part of the body, esp. the feet, to be enlarged (due to sickness, etc.)

tobogo (तोबोगो) ***janum*** - a tall annual herb, 4-6 ft. high with several successive prickly whorls enclosing the stem, and with orange flowers, Leonotis nepetaefolia, Br., Labiatae, B.106/8, H.106/23/1

tobola (तोबोला) - an axe, more broad and heavy than *hake*

tobora (तोबोरा) - leaves, soil, etc. heaped up as fertilizer by rain water; alluvial deposit

ṭoḍ (टोड्) - in pulling up something underground e.g. onions, to get only the stem; naked; bald

ṭoḍ-moḍ (टोड्–मोड्) - to stutter

ṭoe: (टोएः) - a kind of home-made cap-gun, made of bamboo, about 8 inches long with a hollow section no more than 1 inch in diameter. One end is blocked up with *pusuṭu* fruit and is rammed out with a piece of bamboo making a noise

ṭoe:(ken) (टोएः) - very quickly (used with verb ***gojo:,*** 'to die') (reference perhaps to the speed with which a cap-gun makes a *ṭoe:* sound)

ṭoe: rogo - a sickness from which one dies very quickly

ṭōe: (टोएः) - to snap esp. with the fingernails the end off a leaf (esp. a newly sprouted leaf)

toeṛa (तोएड़ा) - knock-kneed

ṭoe-ṭoe, ṭōe-ṭōe (टोए–टोए, टोए–टोए) - the cry of the *ṭōya* bird (the Blue Jay)

togo (तोगो) - a kind of civet

toke: (टोकेः) - to hit the foot or leg against some object; to stub one's toe; sometimes used in the sense of *tulki,* 'to hit against the head with a bent finger'; to crush hair-lice or nits between the thumbnails or between a thumbnail and some other solid object

ṭoke:-gur - to trip over something and fall

ṭōko (टोको) - of men, cattle, etc., to be very indolent (very lazy and slow to move)

ṭokoḍ (टोकोड्) ***janum*** - an alternate term for the herb commonly called *roṭokoḍ janum* (q.v.) near Chaibasa

ṭokor (टोकोर) - of a car, cycle, etc. to hit someone or something

ṭoko-ṭoko (टोको–टोको) - to rap repeatedly

tol (तोल) - to tie; to block up e.g. a tank of water; of silkworms, to form cocoons; to protect an area (e.g. where silkworm cultivation is taking place) by some sacrificial action; to tie medicine wrapped up in a thread around some limb, e.g. the neck or wrist; with *sim* as object, to tie a *kati* to the leg of a cock, so that it may fight well; to enter a cock into a cockfight; with *kaji* as obj., to make an agreement ('binding' the parties to certain conditions, etc.); in prayers parallel to *baḍ, rinṭi, hā:, niyam* with the meaning 'to make firm' e.g. one's promise or a *banai*, q.v., which one wishes to inflict on someone; in the context of a promise (e.g. *agom*, q.v.) to perform a sacrifice later, *tol* can mean to tie a small *haṛamaḍ*, q.v., to indicate that one will later offer a goat. Such words as *hā:* are used parallel in this sense

****tolakan kaji*** - an agreement, covenant

****tol-bār*** - of many silkworms, to be very busy at the same time in forming cocoons

****tol-boja*** - to tie together in a bundle, e.g. of wood

****tol-danaṅ*** - to tie behind; to tie so as to hide

****tol-daṭob*** - to tie down compactly, e.g. thatch

****tol-daṭom*** - to tie compactly together

****tol-ḍemba:*** - to tie leaves into a bundle

****tol-dōba*** - to tie together (e.g. branches) so as to form a fork

****tol-eṛa:*** - to practically give away a cock by putting it up to fight against a cock with which it does not have a chance of winning

****tol-eseḍ*** - same as *tol-keseḍ*, q.v.

****tol-goe:*** - to kill by hanging (also *haka-goe:*)

****tol-iḍ*** - to tie up and take away; to take captive

****tol-iṛiń/iṭiń*** - to tie tightly

****tol-jē:r*** - to tie tightly against (sticking to)

****tol-jimki*** - to tie two things one flush against the other (cf. *jimki hon*, 'a twin')

****tol-jowa*** - to tie a pair e.g. of bullocks or goats around the necks with one rope (so that it will be more difficult for them to run away)

****tol-juwa:*** - to tie tightly together

****tol-keṛe:*** - to tie tightly

****tol-keseḍ*** - to tie so as to block off, e.g. to blindfold the eyes; to enclose inside a cocoon

****tol-konja*** - to tie fast two pieces of wood (e.g. of a *seneyor*) at a joint

****tol-para-paṭu/para-puṭu/paṭa-puṭu*** - to tie in such a way that the ropes are entangled one with another

****tol-paṭu*** - to tie around

****tol-poṛom/poṭom*** - to tie into a small bundle

****tol-sagom*** - to tie e.g. leaves, herbs, in an orderly way

****tol-tukam*** - to tie together e.g. two pieces of a broken string

****tol-ura*** - to retie; to rearrange one's clothes which have become loose

tomba: (तोम्बः) - to touch for a moment a swollen or inflamed part of the body with the tip of a red hot piece of iron

tombo: (तोम्बोः) - to strike the forehead upon the ground in falling, esp. of children and drunkards

****tombo:-sambir*** - to fall head first and then turn head over heels

tōmon (तोंमोन) - doubt, suspicion; to have a suspicion about someone (sometimes used with the postposition *-re* following the person suspected, cf. the same construction for sari, 'to believe', e.g. *ini:reko tōmono:wa*, 'they will suspect him')

ṭompe, ṭope (टोम्पे, टोपे) - a growth or excrescence e.g. such as caused in a twig of a *merel* tree by an insect

ṭom-ṭom (टोम–टोम) - to keep one's mouth tightly shut (when sulking, in anger, etc.)

ṭoṅ (टोङ) - to break ground open so as to get at a cavity e.g. of an ant hill, a field rat's lair, etc.

****ṭoṅ-nam*** - to search for or get by breaking open the ground

tōnḍ (तोंड) - to drag the feet, e.g. in dancing

****tōnḍ-mōnḍ*** - to walk dragging the feet, e.g. because of some physical defect, weakness, etc, or when dancing

****tōnḍ-tōnḍ*** - same as *tōnḍ* of a continued or repeated action

tōnḍ (टोंड्) - to speak in a deep tone because one's nose is blocked up

tonḍaṅ (तोंडङ) - a scrub jungle

tonḍom (तोंडोम) - a knot; to tie in a knot; to wrap something in a cloth which is knotted

****tonḍom rēḍ*** - a creeper which has medicinal usages (also called *tape: rēḍ* and *honor rēḍ*)

tondora (तोंदोरा) - to do something in a great haste

ṭonga: (टोंगः) - a hollow piece of jungle bamboo usually from one joint (*uṭi*) to the next, used for storing birdlime, also used to blow through in fanning a fire

****ṭonga: a:sar*** - a very powerful kind of bow and arrow which reputedly could shoot a mile or so. They say that they shot these lying down and using both hands and both feet. These have been out of use for many decades

tonoko (तोनोको) ***andu*** - an anklet with tiny bells attached which jingle e.g. when the one wearing them dances

****tonoko toko:*** - the sound of many small bells (also *teneke teke:*)

tonol (तोनोल) - a bond, strap (verbal noun of *tol*, 'to tie')

****tonol kaji*** - a matter agreed upon (same as *tolakan kaji*), a covenant; *nama tonol kaji* - the New Testament (of the Bible); *papari tonol kaji* - the Old Testament

****tonol kajireya: bagasa (piṭi)*** - the ark of the covenant

tonopor (तोनोपोर) - of clothes, reaching to the ground (verbal noun of *topor*)

ṭonṭo (टोंटो) - a large black ant

****ṭonṭo bō:*** - the head of a *ṭonṭo*, figur. usage, see *hau bō:*

tōp, tōpo (तोंप, तोंपो) - a cannon

topa (तोपा) - to bury; to drown out (other sounds); to cover over some defect
***topa-eṛa:** -to dispose of by burial
***topa huwaṅ** - a grave
***topa jaṅ** - to bury the bones of one whose body has been burned after death; such a burial (not done immediately but after some interval during which the bones are taken to the houses of relatives (the form *jaṅ-topa* is more commonly used for this)
***topa-misa** - to bury along with
***topātū** - to bury and then leave
ṭopa: (टोपः) - a very small four-cornered basket
topaṅ (तोपङ) - same as *tobaṅ*, q.v.
ṭope(tan) (टोपे) - to have some sticky matter adhere, e.g.wet mud to the feet; to be clogged by some sticky matter; of numerous objects, to be clustered close together, e.g. fruit (*ṭopetange jōwakana*) or small flies (*ṭopetangeko dubakana*); a growth or excrescence (in this sense also *ṭompe*, q.v.); to cluster in great quantity or numbers (e.g. of flies one could say *ṭope-chabata:iyako*, 'they settled upon him in a thick cluster')
***ṭope kode** - a long and thick type of *kode*
***ṭope kōṛo** - a big black duck, the Nukta, the male of which has a black fleshy knob (the comb) on the top of the beak
***ṭope-ṭope** - same as *ṭope(tan)*
tōpo (तोंपो) - a cannon (also *tōp*)
ṭopo: (टोपः) - to hit against each other (recip. of *ṭo:*); used of the action of pushing two cocks against each other before a fight; also used of two houses which touch one another
topol (तोपोल) - a bond; the formation of a cocoon by a silkworm (recip. of *tol*, 'to tie')
topor (तोपोर) - of clothes, to reach to the ground
ṭopo-ṭopo (टोपो–टोपो) - to be very thick, e.g. thick dark clouds; *ḍiyaṅ* without enough water (in this case *ṭipa-ṭopo* is more commonly used)
tor (तोर) - that distant
***tor kalom** - the year after next
***tor parom** - some distance across
***tor-re** - in that distant place
***tor-te** - to that distant place; with verb *jagar*, to speak on (developing one's subject)
***tor-tor(te)** - off to the side (used of one going along, etc.); with *sɪ*, 'to plough', this implies cutting into other people's fields
-tor. -tōr (–तोर, –तोंर) - verbal affix always followed by *-tab* (quickly) with the combination meaning 'very quickly', 'in a flash', 'in an instant' (more emphatic than *-tab* alone), e.g. *sadomkoko har tōrtabkeḍkowa*, 'They drove off the horses in a flash'
tō:r (तोंर) - an iguana (a big lizard)
tora (तोरा) - off, away (with some notion of quickness. Used before verbs of going, running, etc., e.g. *torako nireyana*, 'they ran away'
tōra (तोंरा) - verbal affix, with verbs of taking, 'along with'; postp. with verbs, 'immediately after' (same as *torsa*, q.v., in both usages. Near Chaibasa *torsa* in more commonly used)
ṭoṛa (टोड़ा) - at some distance apart; at some time apart
***ṭoṛa-ṭoṛa** - somewhat apart from each other
toraɪ (तोराइ) - a sword
toraṅ (तोरङ) - perhaps (usually follows a word to which it refers)

ṭorch, ṭorcho (टोर्च, टोरचो) - a torch (flashlight); with anim. obj., to flash a torch upon someone
***ṭorch bati** - a torch (flashlight)
***ṭorcho-nam** - to look for or find with a torch
ṭoṛe (तोड़े) - to shoot; of a spirit, to wound internally as though he has shot with an arrow (in the case of an animal so 'shot' by a spirit black sections will show up when the flesh is cut open; in the case of a man black sections would show up should he be cut open, or sometimes the blackness is seen on the body)
***ṭoṛe-boro** - to frighten by shooting at
***ṭoṛe-dangeḍ** - to shoot causing (e.g. an arrow) to remain embedded
***ṭoṛe-darom** - to shoot e.g. game as it comes toward the hunter
***ṭoṛe-dopol** - to make a bird sitting on a light branch shake by hitting the branch with a blunted arrowhead (*ṭuṭi*)
***ṭoṛe-eser** - to make claim (e.g. to a bird) by shooting (it)
***ṭoṛe-goe:** - to shoot dead
***ṭoṛe-gur** - to make fall by shooting
***ṭoṛe-inuṅ** - to while away one's time shooting
***ṭoṛe-iyu:** - to shoot down (make fall from a height by shooting)
***ṭoṛe-kāla-bāli** - to shoot e.g. an animal, making it stagger or lose balance
***ṭoṛe-kul** - to let fly a shot (e.g. to see how far one can shoot)
***ṭoṛe-kusur** - to render hostile by shooting (at)
***ṭoṛe-pocha** - to miss (fail to hit the target) when shooting
***ṭoṛe-roga** - to render permanently disabled by shooting; pass. to become disabled by being shot
***ṭoṛe-ṭo:** - to hit with a shot
ṭoṛe-ṭope (टोड़े–टोपे) - clustered very close together, e.g. fruits (also *ṭeṛe-ṭope*)
ṭoṛe:-ṭoṛe: (टोड़ेः–टोड़ेः) - the sound made by *kansari* and the like grains when fried
ṭorkoḍ (टोरकोड्) ***janum*** - an alternate term for the herb commonly called *roṭokoḍ janum* (q.v.) near Chaibasa
toro (तोरो) - smallpox (used in prayers)
***toro-mari** - smallpox (in prayers, also *mari-bosonto*)
ṭōro (टोंरो) - a kind of scabby itchy wounds, esp all over the head
***ṭōro koṛa** - a man covered esp. on the head with scabby wounds (in the *Asur Bankuṛi*)
toṛobaṛi, toṛoboṛo (तोड़ोबोड़ि, तोड़ोबोड़ो) - in excited haste
toroe: (तोरोएः) - ashes
***toroe: budubar** - Ash Wednesday
***toroe: da:** - ashes mixed with water (sometimes used for cleaning purposes)
***toroe: daru** - a tree in the jungle used for making ploughs, possibly Cordia Macleodii, H.f. & T., Bora-ginaceae, H.95/1/6 (H. says that the twigs, leaves beneath, and inflorescence are covered with a dense white or tawny tomentum)
ṭoroe:-ṭoroe: (टोरोएः–टोरोएः) - a sound made by small frogs (also *ṭeroe-ṭeroe, ṭeroe-reṭoe*)
toroṅ (तोरोङ) ***haku*** - a large fish found in rivers (practically boneless except for the spine)

torpur (तोरपुर) - the other world (to which the dead go); with dir. personal object, to send to the other world, i.e. to kill

torsa (तोरसा) - verbal affix, immediately upon; with verbs of taking, - along with (Les. 27,33)

****en torsa*** - immediately after that

****miḍ torsa*** - immediately, all of a sudden

tōseḍ (तोंसेड्) - same as ***tōnḍ***

tosor(tan) (तोसोर) - of a sari, dhoti, etc., to reach far down on the legs

toṭa (टोटा) - naked; to take off (a dhoti, sari, loin-cloth); of an arrow, to be without any feathers

****toṭa banguwa*** - naked

toṭa: (टोट:) - to break e.g. a flower or leaf from a branch (also ***toṭe:***); to break one's promise

toṭe, toṭe (तोटे, टोटे) - to shoot (also ***toṛe***)

toṭe: (टोटे:) - to break off, e.g. flowers or leaves from a branch (also ***toṭa:***)

****toṭe:-goso*** - to make wither or fade by breaking off

toṭka (टोटका) ***bindi daru*** - a large shrub or small tree, the Physic Nut. From its seeds oil is extracted; Jatropha curcas, L., Euphorbiaceae, H.29/2/1, B.29/23

tōtō (तोंतों) - a small shrub (called dhatūra in Hindi) with leaves somewhat like those of the ***bindi*** tree, prob. Datura stramonium, L., var. tatula, Dunal, Solanaceae, B.97/7, H.97/7/1

totoḍ (तोतोड्) - of a fruit, still raw and inedible (not yet ***bada***, 'partially ripe'). sometimes used in the term ***berel-totoḍ***

toṭoka (टोटोका) - danger (e.g. ***toṭokareń to:yana***, 'I was in a dangerous situation')

toṭoro (टोटोरो) ***genḍa*** - the empty shell of a snail

towa (तोवा) - milk; the female breast; the milk-like juice filling a grain (e.g. of paddy) before the grain becomes firm; of such juice, to develop inside a grain

****towa daṭa*** - first teeth

****towa gele*** - the nipple (human or animal)

****towa kūyaḍ*** - a name sometimes given to the ***kūyaḍ*** plant because of its milk-like sap (also sometimes called ***sosoe: kūyaḍ*** for the same reason)

****towa manḍi*** - a sweetened preparation of rice and milk boiled together (Hindi -khīr, not a common Ho preparation)

****towa pere:*** - of paddy grains, to start to develop in a soft liquid form before the full firm grain is formed (it is this soft matter that insects suck out)

****towa tāui:*** - to milk e.g. a cow

towa: (तोव:) - of fish, chickens, etc. to jab, peck at food, etc.

****towa:-bu:*** - to make a hole through by pecking

towab (तोवब) - to close the hand at least partially around something

****towab-ō:l*** - to take out closing the hand at least partially around something

****mi towab*** - the amount (e.g. of sabai grass) which can be held in one hand

towaṅ (टोवङ) - to remove the soil opening up (used esp. of opening up an ant hill, but sometimes also opening up a hole in the ground)

towau (तोवाउ) - the Koel (a cuckoo bird)

****towau-towau*** - the sound made by the Koel bird

ṭōya (टोंया) ***oe*** - the Blue Jay or Indian Roller, a bird

toyol (टोयोल) - to wave in the breeze, e.g. clothes hung up or carried spread out so that they can dry

tū (तू) - of e.g. a bee or scorpion, to sting

****tū-lābur*** - by stinging (e.g. a bee or wasp) to cause someone's lower lip to swell

****tū-mō*** - to sting causing to swell

tū (तू) - a squirrel having whitish and dark stripes

tū(ken) (तू) - a sound of spitting out saliva; sometimes ***tū*** is used as an exclamation of disgust (without actually spitting)

ṭū(ken) (टू) - the sound of hammering e.g. wood or an animal or person on the head

tubiḍ (तुबिड्) - to plug e.g. a cork, a rolled up leaf, etc. in a bottle

****tubiḍ-eseḍ*** - to trap inside by plugging up the entrance of e.g. a bottle, a ***kumbaḍ***

ṭubila (टुबिला) ***muṭa*** - to have a sunken in (poorly developed) nose (used in ridiculing someone)

ṭubu: (टुबु:) - to make a worm suspended on a string (usually attached to a rod) bob up and down in water making a noise (so as to attract and catch fish); the sound of a small object (e.g. a small stone) falling into water

****ṭubu:-ṭubu:*** - the same of a continued or repeated action

tuḍ (तुड्) - to take out e.g. an arrow from a target, a thorn from a foot, ***saga:*** from the clothes, the handle from a kudali or axe (in some of these usages the passive can mean 'to fall out', e.g. ***sar tuḍeyana***, 'the arrow fell out (of the target)'); to take up something planted in the ground, e.g a trap (***bale***) for catching birds; to take off e.g. shoes, a bracelet, a shirt

****tuḍ-atū*** - to take off and leave behind

****tuḍ-ō:l*** - to take out

tuḍka (तुडका) - the back of the head above the neck

tui (तुइ) - not properly aligned, lopsided (same meaning as ***kacha***, q.v.)

ṭui: (टुइ:) - small but strong enough, e.g. of one who grows slowly

****ṭui:lekani:*** - one who is small but strong enough

ṭui:(ken) (टुइ:) - a noise of an over-ripe fruit splitting open; a noise made by someone passing wind

tuka (तुका) - a nest; to make a nest (around Chaibasa the word ***huga*** is commonly used for nest, and in S. Singhbhum ***busu:*** is used); afterbirth

tūka (तूका) - to prod or hit lightly

tūkadoka, tūkadopa (तूकादोका, तूकादोपा) - an adjective used with ***mindi*** in prayers, meaning uncertain

tukam (तुकम) - to join together e.g. two ends of a broken rope; used in a prayer with the meaning 'to restore to health'

tūkatuka - same as ***tūkadoka***, q.v.

tuku (तुकु) - a husking pole

****tuku sambe*** - the iron ring around the bottom of a husking pole (***sambe*** alone also used for this); a sound made by the ***obor*** bird (the Indian Cuckoo)

****tukute biyur-nam*** - see ***jarom tukute biyur nam***

****bar-tuku*** - of two people, to alternately husk (used transitively, e.g. ***bar-tukuitanakiń***, 'the two of them are alternately husking)

ṭuku (टुकु) - a leg of a *karkom*, rope bed
ṭuku-uṇḍu - a hole in a bed post for fitting a side piece
ṭukub (टुकुब) - to walk along using a staff
ṭukub daṇḍa: - the staff used by an old or sick person or by one who in a trance (*rum*) is assisting a *dēwa*; refl. verb - to go along using a staff; verb form with *-aka* aspect marker - to regularly walk with a staff (e.g. due to old age)
ṭukub-hapa - of one going along using a staff, to stand still (e.g. of one in a trance, to stop to indicate the presence of some spirit)
ṭukub-nam - to seek for or find by going along with a staff
ṭukub-ō:l - to expel by walking along with a stick (e.g. as is done by one in a trance)
ṭukub-ṭukub - the same as *ṭukub* of a continued or repeated action
tukui: (तुकुइः) - to push down or into with the fingers, e.g. a seedling being transplanted, a needle being pushed straight down into something; to press down with a thumb or finger; to push lightly with a stick
tukui:-ader - to push into (as under *tukui:*)
tukui:-chapa - to engrave
tukui:-tukui: - the same of a repeated action (e.g. transplanting)
ṭukūṛa (टुकुड़ा) - in brief
ṭukuri (टुकुरि) - a store-bought basket (also called *juṛi*)
tul (तुल) - to lift up; to carry something lifted up
tul-agu - to bring carrying
tul-atom - to lift out of the way
tul-biyur - to carry around (used of carrying the corpse of a dead person counterclockwise an uneven number of times, usually seven, around a grave in which it is to be buried)
tul-iḍ - to lift up and take to
tul-jalom - a fishing net which is lifted straight up after fish have entered
tul-rakab - to lift up
tul-sala - to select by lifting up, e.g. to see which one is the heaviest
tul-uṭa - to lift up
tula (तुला) - scales; to weigh on scales
tula barabari - to give equal weight to; to consider of equal importance
tula daṇḍi - the beam of a scale
tuli (तुलि) - round
tuli chaṇḍu: - a full moon (more commonly used is *ponai*)
ṭulki (टुलकि) - to hit with a bent finger, e.g. someone's head, or a *chaṭu* (in order to judge its quality by the sound)
ṭulki-ō:l - to drive out flying ants by hitting as in *ṭulki* (addressed to the *bunum enga*)
tulsa guru tulsa pāṭ - a *guru bonga* also called *tulsa mā*
tului: (तुलुइः) - to push out the seed e.g. of a fruit; pass., of a broken bone, to pierce the skin
tului:-tului:(tan) - to have a splitting headache (with verb *hasu*)
tumba (तुम्बा) - a big gourd, which can be used for carrying water after the inside parts are cleared out
tumba uḍ - a large white round edible mushroom
tumbal (तुम्बल) - to glean; to pick up the left-overs (which are often left for the poor) after reaping

tumbal baba - paddy gathered while gleaning
tumbiḍ (तुम्बिड्) - to fall forward head first
tumbiḍ-tumbiḍ - to have a sensation as though one will fall, e.g. due to a severe headache (*bō: tumbiḍ-tumbiḍ aṭakariṅtana*, 'my head is throbbing (causing me to feel unsteady on my feet)
tumbrub (तुम्बरुब) - short (esp. of men)
tumbu (तुम्बु) - a tent
tumbu-basākanko - tent dwellers
ṭumbu:(ken) (टुम्बुः) - the sound made by a large object (e.g. a large stone) falling into water (cf. *chubu:* used for the sound made by a small stone)
tumbuḍ (तुम्बुड्) - to touch to; to prod gently into, e.g. a stick to a beehive, the mouth of a sacrificial chicken to the *punji*
tumbuli (तुम्बुलि) - a kind of bee
tumiṅ (तुमिञ) - a medium sized narrow necked earthen pot, much like a *kaṇḍa*, but smaller
tumiṅ chaṭu - same as *tumiṅ*
ṭumpu(leka) (टुम्पु) - of an arrow, axe, etc., to be worn down and blunted by use
tumū (तुमू) - to touch something to or with the mouth (the recip. *tupumū* can be used of animals going along one closely behind another with its mouth practically touching the tail of the animal in front)
tumul (तुमुल) - the marrow of a bone; soft matter inside e.g. a section of wood or the stalk of paddy plants (into which bugs called *ēko* enter)
tumuṛu (तुमुड़ु) - one who remains very quiet
tumuṛu-japiḍ - to be very reluctant to give something or to comply with some request (see secondary meaning of *japiḍ*)
tumuṛulekan hō - a very quiet man
tū-muṭu (तू-मुटु) - the ceremony taking place on the night of the *ote ili*, (q.v.) feast, when the men of the village go from house to house collecting logs (*muṭu*) from which they make a communal fire
tuṅ (तुञ) -to shoot with an arrow (Note the expression, - *tuṅki: lekae: seno:yana*, 'He went off as though shot by an arrow' (i.e. with a burst of speed)
tuṅ beṇḍekar bonga - a spirit served by those who hunt
tuṅ-dopol - to make shake e.g. a bird sitting on a light branch by hitting the branch with a blunted arrowhead (*ṭuṭi*)
tuṅ jilu beṇḍekar - same as *tuṅ beṇḍekar bonga*
tuṅ-muṇḍu - to shoot with an arrow in such wise that the entire arrow sinks into the target (with *sar* expressed)
tuṅ-tab - to shoot something right through with an arrow; to shoot quickly
miḍ tuṅ - with on shot (of an arrow), e.g. *miḍ tuṅteṅ goe:ki:ya*, 'I killed him with one shot'
ṭūṅ (टूञ) - to give a light rap on the head with the hand or with a stick
ṭūṅ-etol - to lift the hand as though to rap on the head
tuṇḍa (तुण्डा) - to prod; to poke at with a stick
tuṇḍa daṇḍa: - a staff for e.g. an old person (also *ṭukub daṇḍa:*); to

use a walking stick, e.g. *tunḍa-daṇḍā:kanae:*, 'he used a walking stick'

tunḍa–tunḍa - to go along repeatedly moving a stick, e.g. of an elderly or sick person, or of one passing through water feeling for the depth as he goes along

tunḍaṅ (तुंडङ) - of an insect (centipede, etc.) to crawl along; to crawl on (someone or something)

tunḍi (तुंडि) - a large earthen pot

****tunḍi chaṭu*** - same as *tunḍi*

****tunḍi ḍiyaṅ*** - a *tunḍi* full of rice beer

ṭūnd-ṭūnd (टूंड–टूंड) - esp. of old women, to be always talking, frequently scolding, etc.

tunḍu (तुंडु) - end; pass. *-tunḍū:* - to come to an end

****tunḍu-banḍiya*** - leprosy; a leprosy patient

ṭungaw (टुंगाव) - to prune the upper branches of a tree

tungi (तुंगि) - to dam up water, e.g. in a field, causing its level to rise; of the water level in a dammed up field, to become high; of tears, to well up in the eyes (this last is a poetic usage)

tungui-lusui (तुंगुइ–लुसुइ) - of hairs e.g. of the tail of a jackal, or feathers of a chicken, to shake; of the tail of a jackal, to be bushy; of a jackal, to dance with the hairs of the tail swinging (used in songs and stories); some spirits are also imagined as having long body hairs (e.g. near the feet) which shake when they move

tuni (तुनि) - to be unable to walk because of some weakness in the legs, e.g. of a sick person, or of a child of walking age not yet able to walk because of weak legs

tunil (तुनिल) ***biṅ*** - a big python about 10-15 ft. long, the Indian Python

tunjur-bunjur(tan) (तुंजुर–बुंजुर) - to be loaded with many articles being carried on or hanging from various parts of the body (esp. of a woman, e.g. with a load on her head, a baby on her back, articles tucked under the arm and carried in the hands)

ṭunki (टुंकि) - a medium size basket such as is used for sowing

****ṭunki baba*** - a *ṭunki* containing paddy

ṭunṭa (टुंटा) - partly cut or eaten off; maimed; to partly cut or eat off, to maim

ṭunṭiya (टुंटिया) - a sickness of cattle

tunubiḍ (तुनुबिड़) - something to block up e.g the opening of a bottle; a cork (verbal noun of *tubiḍ*)

ṭupa (टुपा) - of hands or feet, numb from cold; pass. verb - to become numb from cold

ṭupi (टुपि) - a hat

****ṭupi ā:*** - an edible plant which comes out about the start of the monsoon. This belongs to Leucas Labiatae, H.106/22, B.106/9-13. The Hos distinguish a larger variety (*maraṅ ṭupi ā:*) and a smaller variety (*huṛiṅ ṭupi ā:*)

****ṭupi ḍali*** - a squat wide crest of a cock (as opposed to *muli ḍali*, an erect crest)

****ṭupi dumbu*** - a name given by some to a type of weed, growing in clusters, and consiting of stems 3-4 inches high with a small white ball-shaped flower on top of each stem, found in rice fields and in moist places during the rainy season

****ṭupi muṭa*** - to have a sunken in nose (also *ṭubila muṭa*)

ṭupu (टुपु) - to dip; to put under water, e.g. a fish-trap; to fish with a trap (sometimes used of putting traps , e.g. *kumbaḍ* or *raba*, even in situations where there is no water, e.g. for catching porcupines)

****ṭupu-darom*** - to place under water in the line in which something is coming (e.g. to place a *kumbaḍ* in water to catch oncoming fish)

****ṭupu-lebe:*** - to make soft by placing in water

****ṭupu-liṭi*** - to put e.g. seeds or one's feet in water for some time so that they swell up

****ṭupu-nam*** - to find out by dipping (used of the process of selecting a name for a baby by placing *rambā* seeds or *adowa chauli* in a lota of water and watching whether or not the seeds come together); this can also be used with a direct anim. obj., e.g. *nutumko ṭupu-namɪya*, 'they will find a name for him by dipping' (seeds in a lota of water)

****ṭupu-omon*** - to put seeds under water for some time to accelerate their sprouting

****ṭupu-soya*** - to make decompose by immersing in water, e.g. the outer bark of an *ipil* sapling in order to make rope

****ṭupu-susi*** - to cause to germinate by keeping in water

ṭupū (टुपू) - the sting of a bee (recip. form of *tū*)

ṭupuḍ (टुपुड़) - pimples on the face e.g. as come out in time of adolescence

ṭupuḍ (टुपुड़) - the part of a wasp, etc. with which it stings

****ṭupuḍan*** - of a wasp, etc., possessing a stinger

ṭupuṅ (टुपुङ) - a small insect which attacks plants and grains, found esp. on *rambā* plants; of such insects, to attack grain

ṭupunḍu (टुपुंडु) - extremity; ending part (recip. of *tunḍu*)

ṭupuri (टुपुरि) ***muṭa*** - a small nose of a very young child (used in jest, also *ṭupi muṭa*, *ṭubila muṭa*)

ṭupu-ṭupu (टुपु–टुपु) - of chickens, doves, etc., to be fat with big stomach and short legs

tur (तुर) - of the sun, moon, stars, to rise

****tur-nam*** - to reach a new day

ṭuṛa (टुड़ा) - of water, to be at a high level because dammed up (see also *tungi*)

****ṭuṛa-topa*** - of dammed up water, to cover (some surface)

ṭuṛa: (टुड़) - to make a spot, e.g. of sindur, soot, with one's finger, a twig, etc.; to dab; a spot; a dot; to just about touch making a light wound (e.g. in a cock fight with a *kati*)

ṭūṛa (टुंड़ा) - of a person, short in stature (sometimes used in phrase *ṭūṛalekan hŏ*)

****ṭūṛa balu*** - another name for the *usa bana*, q..v., the ratel or honey badger

ṭuriya (टुरिया) ***oe*** - given by some in the Maluka area as the name for the Blackbellied Finch-Lark, commonly called *gunri: oe* near Chaibasa, and sometimes called *gunḍuriyaḍ oe*

ṭurka (टुरका) - small, stunted in growth, e.g. because of some sickness

****ṭurka baṛam*** - stunted

****ṭurka putam*** - the smallest of the doves, prob. the Little Brown Dove

ṭurkuḍ (टुरकुड्) **putam** - the name given some places to the *ṭurka putam*

turpu (तुरपु) - to cover up with leaves on all sides; sometimes used in jest of one, esp. a child, fully dressed or wearing long pants

***turpu gangai** - maize (also *ṭepoe: gangai*)

***turpu-kesed** - to block off by covering with leaves on all sides (e.g. the exit of a flying ant's hole)

***turpu sakam** - a tied together heap of leaves (to be sold for plates, etc.)

tursañ (तुरसञ) - the stinging sensation caused by the bite of a scorpion or snake; of the pain caused by a scorpion or snake, to spread in some part of the body

turtūi:, turtūi: (तुरतुइ:, तुरतूइ:) -the first early shoot of new leaves

turtuñ (तुरतञ) of the sun, to give off light, to shine upon; to feel the sun's glare in one's eyes (Les. 26); to shine

***turtuñ-ō:l** - to shine out

ṭur-ṭur (टुर-टुर) - the sound made by a bear when going about looking for food, etc.

ṭuru:(ken) (टुरु:) - a sound made by e.g. a falling *chaṭu* which does not break or by a child hitting his head

***ṭuru:-lagan** - of a child, to tire himself by repeatedly (falling and) hitting his head (refl. form)

turub (तुरुब) - to prop up, support with a long vertical object e.g. a post (compare *aṭangi* which means to support with a horizontal object, e.g. a flat stone or piece of wood); of one's head or a long narrow object (e.g. a *tuku*), to reach to (hit against) a roof or the top of some enclosure (usually in the pass. e.g. *guyure honko tingunreyōko kako turubo:wa*, 'in a *guyu* even if children stand up they do not reach the top')

***turub-darom** - to prop up; to put something to support an object leaning too far over or falling

***turub-goe:** - to kill by blocking up (e.g. for a very enlarged spleen to kill a man by blocking his breath, as is popularly believed)

turub (तुरुब) - poetic parallel of *katab*, to fast

turui (तुरुइ) - six (short form)

turuiya (तुरुइया) - six (long form)

ṭuṛusa, ṭuṛusi (टुड़ुसा, टुड़ुसि) - the "tulsi" plant, Ocimum sanctum, L., Labiatae, B.106/19, H.106/1/4

***ṭuṛusi paṭā** - leaves of the "tulsi' plant (used in *owa: āndi* and other ceremonies for sprinkling water)

ṭusa (टुसा) - of people or cattle, quite short in stature

tusañ (तुसञ) - to clear (lift) up the weeds or wood (branches, twigs, etc.) lying around on the ground (e.g. after a storm)

***tusañ-eṛa:** - to clear out of the way (as under *tusañ*)

ṭusi (टुसि) - verbal affix, to one's full, e.g. *jom-ṭusi*

tusil (तुसिल) - a *tusildar* (q.v.); to perform the function of a *tusildar*,e.g. *panchae: tusiletana*, 'he is collecting the rent'; of a girl to go around collecting gifts before her marriage (In both senses *tasil* is also used)

***tusil-undi** - to collect (as under *tusil*, both meanings)

tusildar (तुसिलदार) - one who collects the rent (for the village headman)

tusiñ (तुसिञ) - to wear, to put on (clothes); to fit, e.g. an axle on a cart

tusukui: (तुसुकुइ:) - of an animal or bird, to push the head into some bush or thicket; to push something partially into some opening or crevice (e.g. a coin into a rice bale)

tūt (तूत) **daru** - the mulberry tree, Morus indica, L., Moraceae, 125/3/1 and perhaps Morus laevigata, var. viridis H.125/3/2 as given in B.125/18

tuta (तुता) - to be epileptic; used in terms *baya tuta*, and *tuta ambari* in reviling someone

ṭuṭi (टुटि) - to block up a small hole; pass. - of the nose, to be blocked up e.g. beause of a head cold

***ṭuṭi-esed** - to block up (as under *ṭuṭi*)

ṭuṭi, tuṭi (टुटि, तुटि) - a blunted arrowhead (usually made of bamboo, but see *guli ṭuṭi* and *diriñ ṭuṭi*)

***ṭuṭi badi** - a strip of cocoon used to tie a *ṭuṭi* to the shaft of an arrow

ṭuṭi (टुटि) - small but strong enough (e.g. of one who grows slowly, also *ṭui:*)

***ṭuṭi-lekani:** - one who is small but sturdy enough

ṭuṭka, ṭuṭuka (टुटका, टुटुका) - brief, briefly (also *ṭukūṛa*, which is more common); to cast a spell by mantras (as given under *ṭuṭka-montor*)

***ṭuṭka-montor** - to cast a spell on something by a brief mantra, e.g. to so cause a cock to lose a fight (sometimes *ṭuṭka* alone is used for this)

tutkun, tutukun (तुतकुन, तुतुकुन) - cold (from frost or ice); to feel cold (see Les. 26)

ṭuṭū (टुटू) - a big roundish stone or boulder

ṭu:-ṭu:(tan) (टु:-टु:) -making a hollow sound e.g. by hitting against the kernel of some fruit (with verb *ter* or the like) (*ṭo:-ṭo:* would be used of the sound made by hitting against solid wood, and *ṭe:-ṭe:* of hitting against stone with e.g. a hammer)

ṭuṭuka (टुटुका) - same as *ṭuṭka*, q.v.

ṭuṭuka, ṭuṭuki (टुटुका, टुटुकि) - a wooden bell (hollowed out wood with a clapper in it) tied around the neck of cattle

tutukun (तुतुकुन) - see *tutkun*

ṭuṭu-ṭuṭu(tan) (टुटु-टुटु) - of a mother bear whose cubs are threatened, to cry out in an excited tone (with verb *sari* or the like)

tuwam (तुवम) - a forked piece of wood such as is used as a support for fences; the piece of wood resting on a *kowalu* (cross beam) and supporting the *mutul-jangi* (ridge pole) in a house

***tuwam jangi** - a piece of wood or bamboo spanning two *tuwam*, e.g. in order to make a fence

ṭuwar (टुवर) - an orphan (this is commonly used in Mundari and sometimes in Ho. The more common word is *ambarob*)

tuyu (तुयु) - a jackal

***tuyu dumbu** - a name given to *kukuru dumbu* (q.v.) esp. by children since its long tufts which resemble hairy caterpillars remind them of the hairy tail of a jackal. This is also called *gai dumbu*, q.v.

ṭuyuḍ-ṭuyuḍ (टुयुड-टुयुड) - a throbbing sensation in a wound; a cry of the *silsiṭi* bird, uttered flying high when rain is not imminent (see *silsiṭi-siṭi-siṭi*)

U

ū (ऊ) - to starve to death, (pass. ūu:)
ū-goe: - to make someone starve to death; pass. to starve to death
ũ (उ) - a sound made by a sleepy person e.g. when getting up
ub (उब) - pubic hair; the hair of animals (for the hair of a person's head *bō: bale* is used
ūb-ūb (ऊब–ऊब) - a stuffy feeling e.g. in a closed room with many people there; suffocation
ud (उड्) - to swallow; of a chicken, to peck or eat (when referring to a chicken eating, the word ud is usually used rather than *jom*)
ud-kaṭa - of a chicken or bird, to eat off the grains leaving only the stalk
ud-mūi: - of a fish, to swallow completely (e.g. bait)
ud-mundu - of a fish, to swallow so as to pull under water (e.g. the float along with the bait)
ud-suri - of a chicken, to make blind by pecking someone's eyes (e.g. those of a baby)
ud (उड) - a mushroom; a toadstool
ud-roṭe - a collective noun for various kinds of mushrooms
udalkom (उदलकोम) **daru** - a large tree, prob. Sterculia villosa, Roxb., Sterculiaceae, H.27/1/3, B.27/7
udalkom bū - the flower of the *udalkom* tree
udam (उदम) - an otter (found near water, also called *da: udam*)
udaṛa (उदाड़ा) - a somewhat squared off sturdy piece of wood which rests on the *ḍonga* (q.v.) and supports the *udaṛa jangi* of a cart
udaṛa jangi - two large planks supported on the *udaṛa* and running the length of the cart
udibisi: (उदिबिसि:) - heat rash; prickly heat, (esp. of babies)
uḍṭuwa: (उड्टुव) - the throat (N.B. distinct from *uṭūṭuwa:*. the adam's apple)
udub (उदुब) - to show, reveal
udub-biyur - to reveal all around
udub-eto - to instruct
udub-kar - to tell the fault of someone to someone else
udub-maskal - to reveal, bring to light
udub-parka - to reveal clearly
udur (उदुर) - to push
udur-atom - to push out of the way
udur-baṭi - by pushing to make something fall over on its side
udur da: - flood water
udur-darom - to push against
udur-dub - to push into a sitting position
udur eṛa: - to push out (used of the action of a malign spirit causing a mother to abort a foetus)
udur-gur - to push so as to make fall from a standing position
udur-iyu: - to push to as to make fall from a height
udur-jē:r - to pust tight against
udur-ni: - to push open (e.g. a door)
udur-ō:l - to push out
udur-piḍla - to project by pushing
udur-tombo: - to push someone making him fall head first
ugaḍ (उगड) - to eat quickly with big handfuls
ugar (उगर) - fog (see *pukaḍ*)

ugum-ugum (उगुम–उगुम) - to feel unpleasantly warm, stiffled, e.g. in an overcrowded hot room (Les. 26)
ugur (उगुर) - to enter in by pushing one's way under, e.g. of a lizard crawling under a mat, a deer couching down under branches to enter a thicket, a baby pushing under the clothes of the mother to feed at the breast; sometimes used with the meaning 'to bury'
ugur-ader - to crawl etc. into
ugur-eṛa: - used in prayers parallel to *topa-eṛa:*, 'to bury'
ugur-hapa - to crawl into and remain still
ugur-ukun - to hide by crawling into (refl. form)
ui (उइ) - poetic parallel of *ere*, an omen; to cause an omen (*ui* is prob. from *hūi:*. Mundari *uri:*, the Indian Robin, see Ency. Mund., article - *cẽṛẽ uri:*)
ui: (उइः) - to make jump up and down; to bounce (a ball); refl. *-ujen* - to jump up and/or down; to dive (into water) (see *ãil*, to jump forward, to jump across); figur. - to consider oneself big; to show off, be proud
ui:-ādu - to jump down
ui:-de: - to mount (e.g. a horse) by leaping up
ui:-pachuri - to jump twisting to the side (used in refl. form)
ui:-uṭa - to jump up
ujaṛa (उजाड़ा) - to completely destroy; destructive
uju (उजु) - a boil
uju gaw - a boil
uju: (उजुः) - (shortened form of *huju:*) verbal-affix with meaning 1) come or bring, 2) to come down from previous times, be traditional
ujuda (उजुदा) ***porob*** - the Ajodhya feast (see Gã)
ujui-ujui(tan) (उजुइ–उजुइ) - of a wound, to have a sharp burning sensation (with verb *hasu*, etc.)
uka (उका) - an elbow
uka joro - said in jest for *utu rasi*, curry juice
uka-parae (उका पराए) - a locust (also *puka-parae*)
ukil (उकिल) - a pleader, lawyer (Hindi wakil)
uku (उकु) - to hide; sometimes used as poetic parallel of *gojo:*, 'to die'
uku-danañ - to hide behind; to hide
uku danañ kaji - a secret
uku danañte - (to do something) in such a way that others will not know
uku kaji - a secret
uku-uku - hide and seek (a game), to play 'hide and seek'
uku (उकु) - the crop of a chicken
ukuri: (उकुरि:) - 'where is he/she!' said in an ironical sense about someone supposed to be there who has not come.The speaker does not want to know where he or she actually is (that would be *'okonri:ya?'*) but wants to comment on his/her absence (see *okore:*)
ukurikiñ - same as *ukuri:* referring to two people
ukuta (उकुता) - backbiting, revealing the faults of others; to backbite
ukuta-chuguli - backbiting
ukuta kaji - backbiting
ula (उला) - day (more common form is *ulañ*)
ula (उला) - to vomit

*ula-ō:l - to vomit out
*ula-sowan - to cause to give off a smell by vomiting (upon)
ula (उला) - a metal bush against the wheel on either side of the axle of a bullock cart
ulaḍ (उलड्) - a variant form of ulaṅ, day
ulae-ulae (उलाए–उलाए) -a nauseous sensation
ula-mala (उला–मला) - a feeling of oppression because of over-stuffiness e.g. on a hot still day, in a crowd (Lesson 26)
ulaṅ (उलङ) - day
uli (उलि) daru - the mango tree, Mangifera indica, L., Anacardiaceae, B.51/3, H.51/1/1
*uli da: - saliva, (note the usage:- uli da:ko uḍetana, 'they are watering at the mouth', in anticipation of some tasty food)
*uli kumbu - a mango seed (also called uli ṭanku)
*uli ṭanku - see uli kumbu
ulṭa (उलटा) - to turn inside out
ulṭaw (उलटव) - of an umbrella, to turn inside out; of a car or cart, to overturn (used esp. in these two cases, see also ulṭa)
ulu: (उलु) karkaḍ - an erect shrub, the branches of which are used for tooth-brushes, Flemingia chappar, Ham., Papilionaceae, H.53/31/1, B.53/57
um (उम) - a word used in prayers parallel to oṛa, 'to bathe'. (Not used alone in Ho with this meaning, , but it is used in Mundari, Santali and some Mon-Khmer langauges. The verbal noun unum (q.v.) is used in Ho); to gild, e.g. sonate umakana, it is gilded with gold
*um-eṛa: - used parallel to oṛa-eṛa:, 'to wash away'
umā (उमा') - to compare the capacity of two poyla by pouring from one into the other
umbae (उम्बए) - steam; to steam; pass. - to be affected by steam; in prayers used parallel to lolo, meaning - of a spirit, to inflict a high fever upon someone, e.g. loloki:-umbaeki:-yam, 'you inflicted a high fever on him'
*umbae-umbae(tan) - steaming (with jeṭe, 'to be hot')
umbul (उम्बुल) - shadow, shade; to shade, provide shade for; note figur. usage, - enga-apukiń honkowa: umbulredo bugi-lekagekiń adaya, 'parents like to have children around them'
*umbul-ader - to call the shades of a dead person into the adiń (keya-ader is also used for this)
*umbul-mangal - to defile by one's shadow
*umbul-talom - to engulf in one's shadow; to overshadow
*umbul-topa - to overshadow (bury in one's shadow)
umi (उमि) - to spread the reputation of someone so as to make him notorious ; pass. - to become notorious
*umi-giyu: - disgrace
*umi-nutumakan - reputed; having a good reputation
umin (उमिन) - a surveyor (Hindi - amin)
uṅ (उञ) - to twist into rope
uṅchi (ऊंचि) - flax or linseed, Linum usitatissimum, L., Linaceae, B.31/1, H.31/1/1
undal-pandal (उंदल–पंदल) - with one's full strength; in excited haste; of the wind, to toss things about by its force

unḍi (उंडि) - younger brother or sister or cousin
*unḍi-bōya - brothers and sisters (children of the same parents)
*unḍi-kui - younger sister or female cousin; one's husband's younger brother's wife
unḍi (उंडि) - verbal affix (shortened form of hunḍi), connotes either a) a gathering together, often translated by 'together', e.g. keya-unḍikom, 'call them together', or b) (less commonly) a plurality
unḍu (उंडु) - a hole; to make a hole
*unḍu duwar - the entrance to a hole
*unḍu meḍ - of the eyes, to appear to be sunk into the head, because of extreme hunger, etc.
undub (उंदुब) - to give birth to (used more in Mundari, but also sometimes used in prayers in Ho, e.g. when referring to Sin̆bonga bringing the world into being)
unḍuṅ (उंडुङ) - to go out
uṅḍ-uṅḍ (ऊंड्–ऊंड्) - the cry of the imu oe (the Indian or Yellowlegged Quail)
unḍupu (उंडुपु) ā: - a herb creeping along the ground and rooting at the lower nodes and having tiny blue flowers. This is very common in damp places where it comes out in the rainy season, Commelina benghalensis, L., Commelinaceae, B.143/5, H.143/1/5
unguḍ (उंगुड्) - to bend down; bent down
*unguḍ-kubu-kubu - to be permanently bent over
*unguḍ-unguḍ - same as unguḍ for a continued or repeated action (e.g. an old woman going along bent over or people dancing in this way)
unkuṛu (उंकुड़ु) - beginning; to begin
uṇṭu (ऊंटु) - a camel
unudub (उनुदुब) - a revealing or showing of something (verbal noun of udub)
*unudub jagar - an explanatory account; a parable
*unudubrenko - original settlers in a place (also called munurenko or buṭa unudub hōko)
unudur (उनुदुर) - a section of the body below the neck of large animals (cattle, goats, etc.)
unuka (उनुका) elbow (also uka)
unum (उनुम) - to submerge, to sink into water (see um)
*unum kā: - same as gaṛa kā:, q.v.
unuṅ (उनुङ) - a variant form of inuṅ, 'to play' (heard in parts of South Singhbhum)
unupuḍ (उनुपुड्) - fermentation (verbal noun of upuḍ)
upai (उपाइ) - way. means (from Hindi), to find a way, e.g. jāna:bu upaĭya
upal (उपल) bā - a name sometimes used esp. in songs for the salukaḍ, the sacred lotus
upan (उपन) - to bring into being; to come into being
*upan dēwa - a shaman who receives his power directly without sitting at the feet of guru to learn his art
*upan era upan guruko - original guru bongas named in prayer
*upan guru - an upan dēwa who becomes a guru and teaches others
*upan-japan - to create
*upan-japankini: - the Creator
upanḍi (उपंडि) - the head or foot of a karkom (bed)
upi (उपि) - a cockroach

upud (उपुद) - to ferment (e.g. rice beer)
upudur (उपुदुर) - to push one another; figur. - to urge one another forward (recip. of *udur*, 'to push')
upun (उपुन) - four (short form)
upundu (उपुन्दु) **ā:** - same as *undupu ā:*, q.v.
upuniya (उपुनिया) - four (long form)
upuniya kaṭāni: - a four footed animate being (said in jest referring e.g. to a goat about to be served to guests, or to cattle asked for as a bride price)
ur (उर) - to dig; to jab someone with a stick
ur-atom - to remove by digging
ur-biyur - to dig around
ur-busar - to loosen (soil) by digging e.g. around a plant
ur-gara - to dig a trench, e.g. for the foundation of a house
ur-goe: - to kill (e.g. a plant) by digging
ur-gur - to make fall by digging around (e.g. a tree)
ur-nam - to get by digging (e.g. some tubers, peanuts)
ur-ō:l - to dig out
ur-uṇḍi - to dig up and gather in one place
ur-uṇḍu - to dig a hole
ūr (ऊर) - skin; hide (of an animal); the bark of a tree (a local usage, for this *harta:* or *choka:* are more proper)
ūr jota - leather shoes
-ura (–उरा) - verbal affix, 'again', 'back' (Les. 27)
uram (उरम) - stupidity, craziness, used esp. as follows, *aya: uramte: gojeyana*, 'he died of his own stupidity'
urgum (उरगुम) to feel pleasantly warm (Les. 26); to make something warm
urí (उरि) - to peel the outer skin or bark from some object
urí-amiń - to peel clean
uri: (उरि:) - cattle
uri: ambari - a kind of epilepsy in which the victim makes cattle-like noises
uri: ār - cattle for ploughing
uri: gari - a bullock cart
uri: manḍa oe - a bird said to be the same as *liyaḍ sira:* and the *danḍeḍ sira:* (Whistler gives as a characteristic of the Yellow Wagtail that it feeds around the legs of grazing cattle) (E.M. gives Finch Lark)
uri: tiki - a cattle tick
Uṛisa (उड़िसा) - Orissa
Uṛiya (उड़िया) ***kaji*** - the Uriya language
uru (उरु) - a beetle
uruko goe: daru - another name for the *bomor mari* tree , q.v. (N.B. *bomor* prob. from Hindi bhramar, 'a large black bee' and *mari* from marna, 'to kill')
uru (उरु) - affixed to *buru* to form a jingle, not used alone in this sense
uru (उरु) - used with *era* to form a jingle (see *era-uru*) (Bodding in his Santali dictionary says that this means children, and gives it as a secondary meaning of *uru*, beetle)
uṛu (उड़ु) - to slightly fry on burning embers (e.g. small fish)
uṛu: (उड़ु:) - to think; ponder, worry, be concerned about; have pity on (Les. 25,26)
uṛu:-adāṇ - merciful
uṛu:-bai - to plan, to decide
uṛu:-banai - a plan
uṛu:-beṭa - to remember

uṛu:-beṭa-ichi - to remind
uṛu:-bichar - to reflect, decide, judge; decision, judgment
uṛu:-binichar - decision, judgment
uṛu:-gojen - to worry oneself to death (figuratively)
uṛu:-ichiṛiri - to make someone worry; to cause concern
uṛu:-lagan - to tire oneself out by thought or worrying (refl. form)
uṛu:-muli - to reflect properly; to come to a decision
uṛu:-nam - to remember
uṛu:-sanaṅko - a general term for one's thoughts and desires
uṛu:-sekā - to make up one's mind
uṛu:-ṭiki - to consider (e.g. some line of action) appropriate
uṛu:-to: - to come to mind; to come to a realization
uṛu:-ura - to reflect again, reconsider; to show concern in return to someone who has shown concern (to reciprocate concern)
urub (उरुब) - to burn, esp. some bigger thing, such as a house, heaped up straw, etc. (also *atar*)
urub-dāe - a burnt offering; a holocaust
urub-mosongoḍ - to burn making black; to char
urub-parchi - to purify something by burning
urub-nam -to find by burning, e.g. some meat, rice beer, etc. given as *najom*, q.v., or to find birds, etc.by burning leaves in which they conceal themselves
urub-sapa - to clean or clear by burning (e.g. a section of land by burning accumulated leaves
urubā (उरुबा) ***daru*** - the acacia tree (also called *babur daru* q.v.)
uruí (उरुइ) - to tie tightly; as verbal affix it has the meaning of 'tightly) often in contexts other than tying, e.g *takid-uruí:* -'to stamp down (earth) tightly'; to be slow to obey or take up some work (as though tightly fixed and unwilling to change) (*tabuí* is also used in this sense. *Uruí, tabuí* and *labiḍ* are all used of cattle refusing to obey)
uruí-goe: - to kill by tying a rope too tightly e.g. around the neck of a goat
urum (उरुम) - to recognize (Les. 27)
uruyu (उरुयु) - to suffer from extreme cold, e.g. of an elderly person who cannot endure cold; one who does not wash in the cold season
uruyu hasu - malaria
usa (उसा) - backwards; to go backwards, (figur. usage - *paipita-ko usabāna*, 'they shirk work')
usa-ader - to make back in, e.g. a cow into a stall, a jeep into a garage
usa-bolo - to back in
usa hora - walking backwards (*chanab hora* can also be used for this)
usa-ōl - to back out (i.e. to go out backing up)
usā-saman - back to back (cf. also *dopoya-kupundam*); sometimes backwards, somethimes forwards, e.g. *usā-samaṅtane: sepo:tana*, 'he is going sometimes backwards sometimes forwards'; some facing backward, some facing forward (e.g. paddy sheaves spread for threshing)
usate - backing up, e.g. *usateko hereya*, 'they sow walking backwards'

usa-ura - to back up, retreat; apostatize

usa-bana (उसा–बना) - the ratel or honey badger (a small animal somewhat like a bear)

usi: (उसि:) - to feel the need of a bowel-movement or urinating (usually with *ii:* or *ḍuki* expressed, e.g. *ii: usi:iṅtana*)

usiyam (उसियम) - warm moist earth giving off vapour

uskur, usukur (उसकुर, उसुकुर) -to push forward with one's hand, e.g. a piece of wood further into a fire; with *kaji*, - to arouse, stir up

****uskur-eṛa:*** - to push forward in order to reject, e.g. food which one does not want

ustura (उसतुरा) - a razor

usu: (उसु) - wasted away, very thin (from sickness, etc.); to waste away

usul (उसुल) - to pay up; pay back (Hindi 'wasul')

usul-dūl (उसुल–दूल) - to shake lightly, e.g. rice stalk because of some animal passing through, dancers in a line

usum (उसुम) - warm

****usum-usum*** - warm

usur (उसुर) - to feel a smarting sensation e.g. from iodine put on a wound (Les. 26); to "smart" from scolding; to eat someone else's food as in *usur-dāra*, q.v.

****usur-dāra*** -to stay over at some house unexpectedly on the way to somewhere else eating their food (said by a person who has caused such an inconvenience to others, not by the host)

usūṛi (उसुडि) - a ladle (the more common word at least near Chaibasa is *lunḍi:*)

uṭa (उटा) - to raise; to get somone up; refl. - to get up (oneself)

****uṭa-bageyatū*** - to get up and leave behind (e.g. one's meal)

****uṭa-dub*** - to be on good terms with someone (sit and rise with him)

****uṭa-rakab*** - to lift up

****uṭa-uju:*** - to get up and come

uṭab (उटब) - to draw out e.g. a stone partly covered with mud

****uṭab-nam*** - to seek for or find by drawing out

utar (उतर) - the North (from Hindi, better Ho would be *kaṭa chambara*)

-utar (–उतर) - verbal affix, utterly (Les. 27)

uṭar (उटर) ***daru*** - a shrub with edible flowers, Indigofera pulchella' Roxb., Papilionaceae, H.53/7/15, B.53/9

****uṭar bā*** - the edible flower of the *uṭar* shrub (This is not eaten nor taken into the house until the *bā* sacrifice has been performed. It is offered in the *adiṅ* on the *bā basi* (the day after the *bā* feast)

uṭāṛi (उटाडि) - a sacrifice performed when finishing up some work (e.g. the work of the threshing floor or of silkworm cultivation) for the year; to perform such a sacrifice

-utaraṅ (–उतारङ) - same as *-utar*, - utterly (Les. 27)

uṭaw (उटाव) - to lift up, raise (*uṭa* is more commonly used for this)

uṭi (उटि) - the natural swelling at body joints, e.g. knuckles, the ankle; the swelling at the joint of a bamboo stalk; a knot in a tree; to have a callus develop on one's shoulder

****uṭi-muṭi*** - of a tree, full of knots, gnarled; of a person, very thin and bony

****uṭi-uṭi*** - having many nodes or knots (e.g. of the fruit of the *babur* tree)

uṭiḍ (उटिड्) - to swell up (e.g. dough to make bread into which yeast has been put)

****uṭiḍakan laḍ*** - leavened bread

****laḍ uṭiḍ ranu*** -yeast for baking bread

utiṅ (उतिञ) - a kind of field rat or mouse

uti-suti (उति–सुति) - in one's full senses (e.g. not drunk nor half-asleep, see *suti*)

utkuḍ, utukuḍ (उतकुड्, उतुकुड्) - to rub using some object e.g. a stone held in the hand; of an animal, to rub with the mouth or snout

****utkuḍ-guṇḍa*** - to grind down by rubbing with something held in the hand

utraw, uturaw (उतरव, उतुरव) -of a snake or silkworm, to shed the skin

****mi utraw*** - the first skin-shedding of silkworms

****bar utraw*** - the second skin-shedding of silkworms

****apē utraw*** - the third skin-shedding of silkworms

****chāri utraw*** - the fourth skin-shedding of silkworms

utu (उतु) - curry; to use as curry

uṭu (उटु) - a vegetable creeper, from its fruit a reddish juice can be extracted with which children sometimes in jest paint their toe nails, Basella rubra, L., Chenopodiaceae, B.109/1, H.109/7/1 (this is also called *maraṅ uṭu, jome uṭu*, to distinguish it from *chuṭu lutur uṭu*, q.v.)

uṭub (उटुब) - a very large round shaped rock (also *huṭub*, cf. *sereṅ* of a large flat rock)

uṭub (उटुब) - to butt (also *ro:*); to push with the head

****uṭub-baṭi*** - to overturn by butting

****uṭub-bolo*** - to push the door open with the head and enter (e.g. an animal)

****uṭub-eṛa:*** - to push out of the way with the head (e.g. a man pushing clothes aside); of a pig, to push into the earth with its snout

****uṭub-goe:*** - to kill by butting

****uṭub-handī*** - to make collapse by butting with the head

utukuḍ (उतुकुड्) - see *utkuḍ*

uṭul (उटुल) - of a small bug, to walk under e.g. a paper causing that to quiver; of a person entirely covered e.g. with a blanket, to move slightly making the covering quiver

****uṭul-puṭul/uṭul*** - same as *uṭul*

uṭu-puṭu (उटु–पुटु) - covered with dense undergrowth so that it is difficult to pass through (also *aṭa-puṭu*)

uturaw (उतुरव) -see *utraw*

uṭūṭowa:, uṭūṭuwa: (उटूटोव:, उटूटुव:) - the adam's apple

ū-ū(tan) (उ–उ) - a loud crying sound, esp. that made by a bear

uyu (उयु) - to cover or wrap e.g. with a blanket or shawl

****uyu-eseḍ*** - to cover up completely with a blanket, etc.

****uyu-puruwa/puṭuwa*** - to cover entirely with a blanket, etc.

****uyu-puṭu*** - same as *uyu-puruwa*

****uyu-urgum*** - to make pleasantly warm by wrapping in a blanket or shawl

uyū (उयू) - to suffer from extreme cold (as in *uruyu*)

****uyū hasu*** - malaria (also *uruyu hasu*)

ūyuḍ (उयुड्) - an "ear-bug" which supposedly produces ear-wax and which is considered benign and essential for hearing

****ūyuḍ-ii:*** - ear wax

W

Ho words do not begin with the letter w. Loan words which start with w in the original language start with a vowel or the letter b in Ho, e.g. Ho - *ukil* (Hindi -wakil, a lawyer); Ho - *ojon* (Hindi wajan, weight; Ho *bōs*, Hindi - wāsh, an ancestral line

However the following word has been used in Christian prayers and bible translation

wiswas (विश्वास) - faith, to believe

Y

Ho words do not begin with the letter y. Loan words which start with y in the original language start with j in Ho, e.g. *jugi* (yogi), *jūgu* (yug), *jatara* (yatra)
