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Encyclopædia Mundarica .

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R

ra

Remark.—(1) Many of the words beginning with *r* connote strength or hardness, while many that begins with *l* connote softness or weakness.

(2) The letter *r*, and for the matter of that also *l*, are too difficult to pronounce for little children. They replace it by *l* and say *cilpi*, *kanfala*, *kela*, *lambala* for *cirpi*, *kanlara*, *kepa*, *rambāra*, etc.

ra affix. contraction of *reg* usual with grown-ups. See under *re*.

ra Kera. affix (contraction of *reg*), used instead of the genitive particle *g* even with reference to a liv. bg., when one would expect at least *ren*: *neli okoera merom?* *nihido Somara* hon, this is the child of soma.

ra Kera. tense affix. replacing *tan* followed by the copula *a*: *horo hijra*, a man is coming. When *tan* is not followed by the copula, it is never replaced by *ra*: *hijra tan horo*; *hijra re*. The Kera-Mundas say also *banra*, *kanra* for *banoa*.

ra (Sk. *rao*, *rau*, shout, fame). I. subst., also *ran*, (1) the call, the song or the cry of distress of a bird *ataakan dipili ad era dipili kerketa-kora ra* *judajuagea*, the cry of the shrike when lured is different from its ordinary call (3) the call of a reptile: *binakoā ra dur menoa*, the

ra

call of a snake is called *dur*. (3) the cry, roar, bellow, yelp, howl, neigh, bray, etc., of a quadruped or quadruman. (4) the weeping of men or monkeys (maaque or hanuman); the crying or puling of children and babies: *honkoā ra te gota gūja ora tetepakana*, *uplēs kā aūmoa*, *raعاة uruakope*, the crying of the babies fills the chapel with unbearable noise, it is impossible to hear the sermon, take them out-ide; *en buria ra lete bilkakeŕlea*, we were moved to pity on seeing the tears of the old woman; *garikoā ralo leloia lelakada*, *anumoia aūmakada*, *mendo sarykoā antigea lelea*, I have heard the call and seen the weeping of a maaque, but I have never yet seen the weeping of a hanuman. (5) Has. syn. of *keri* Nag. the act of calling smb., i.e., of telling or inviting him to come, either by word or sign, or in writing.

II. trs., to call or invite smb.: *Soma gapa rama*, *dapa cēpē etiko puragee rloa buriaāta amakaniate*, a decoy bird that has itself formerly been caught by means of a trap, calls the other birds more than one that has been always in captivity; *cui engatee rjra*.

III. intrs., (1) of bird, reptile and animals, to call, sing, roar, etc.

soben eŕŕŕŕko *raŕa*; maëno, kead, jiu, gororŕŕko akoakoreko jagara; maëno ad keadko asulkekoatedo horolekako jagara; oral horolekæ kakä-læa, all the birds have a call or song of their own; the mynas, the paroquets, the jungle babblers, the sparrows come together to chatter; the mynas and the paroquets learn to talk when in captivity; the flying squirrel (counted-as a bird by the Mundas) shouts like a man: cui *rajada*, the calf moos. (2) to proclaim an invitation to people; to issue general invitation: piŕireko *rakæda* gapa Kalundburu senderaoa. (3) of men or monkeys, to weep: eraakjælee *rauterkæda* (or *rauterkæna*), we scolded him, 'he quite wept; en balehondo *raŕeŕeŕjæe rajada* (or *raŕna*), nunuaipe, it is probably from hunger that the baby cries, give it suck; gari jontulekæ *rajare* sari aïumoa, mendo horolekæ *raŕanre* (or *raŕare*) sari kâ aïumoa when a macaque calls, the sound is heard; when it weeps, no sound is heard.

ra-p-a repr. v., to call or invite each other: *raŕa eŕŕŕko eŕanj* damenteko asulkoa, it is mostly such birds as call each other, which people keep in captivity to use them as decoy birds; gai orŕ eukia *raŕatana*; Mangralo mâtaŕte ilinû kalia *raŕatana*, since last year Mangra and myself do no more invite each other to drinking bouts.

ra-gg p. v., (1) to be called or invited: Soma *ragŕka*. (2) imprsl., of an invitation to be proclaimed:

dolabu en orŕte, ilinû *raakana*. (3) to weep: aminara alom *ragoa*, miŕ-cokoŕŕgea tabŕrileŕmea.

ra-n-a vrb. n., (1) the loudness with which people are called: *raŕaŕiŕa* *raŕædkoa*, moea raŕina *gaŕagajana*, I call them with such force that I even got hoarse. (2) the number of people called or invited: ili nûmen-te *raŕæe raŕadkoa*, mimiŕ puŕu doŕa menteo *masikilakana*, he invited so many people to drink that he can scarcely give each a cupful. (3) same as the subst., the call, song, roar, etc.; the act of calling, singing, etc.; the weeping.

simko ra, *simko rare* adv., at cock's crow: *simko raŕe* sena.

ra-au I. trs., to go and call smb., coming back with him: Soma *raanime*.

II. intrs., to come along weeping or crying: ne hon horahoræ *raaula*.

raau-n 1flx. v., same meaning.

raau-u p. v., corresp. to the trs.: api horoko *raauakana*.

raŕ (Sad. *rac*) cfr. *raŕiŕi*, I. trs., of a sickness to render smb. lean: ligitiŕiŕilææ, rua *raŕhŕia*, he was very fat, fever has reduced him to eanness.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to become lean either through sickness or by growing too fast.

raŕ-a p.v., same meaning: haratec *raakan.aq*

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lelo*, *rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modify *rikaq*, *ruaq*, *hasuy*.

raba Has. syn. of *paŕi* Nag. I. subst., splints consisting of 5 or 6

raba

flat pieces of bamboo tied alongside each other before they are fixed around the broken limb: ne keṛaa hulaḷ kaṭare raba liḡaḍtape.

II. trs., (1) to splint: en keṛaa kaṭa rabaḡepe. (2) to fit smb. with splints: no urī rabaṭaipe; hulaḷ tī rabaṭaipe. (3) to use as splints: no bitiko rabaeme.

raba-n rflx. v., also rabaṛikan, to let one's broken limb be splinted: aspaṭāre senḡjancū rabaṛjana.

raba-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

rabaḡ see rabaṛabaḡ.

pabaḡ-rubuḷ (Sad. raba-rubu; Or rabaḡ-rubuṛāḡ, with pain, with difficulty). I. the act of walking with buttocks strongly rubbing against each other: ne hoṛaa rabaḡ-rubuḷ letele landakeda.

II. trs. or intrs., thus to rub the buttocks; thus to walk: jūlakinae rabaḡrubuḷjada; sene rabaḡrubuḷjada; rabaḡrubuḷjadare.

rabaḡrubuḷ-n rflx. v., same meaning.

rabaḡrubuḷ-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning: iniḡ jūla rabaḡrubuḷḡtana; iniḡ sen rabaḡrubuḷḡtana; jūlae (or sene) rabaḡrubuḷḡtana.

III adv., with or without the affs. ange, ge, ḡge, lan, tange, also rubuḷ-leka, modifying canḡata, sen, senḡ, ḡijḡ, rika, rikan, rikaḡ.

*rabāḡa (Sinh. rabaṇ, roḡena, tambourine; II, rabāṇā, musical instrument) sbst., a small drum, 20" high, in the form of a barrelled tauncated cone. (The drum called rabāḡa on Pl. XXVII is not a rabāḡa, but a dhapaḡā). The frame is of wood, generally of jack wood

rabal

or of *Gmelina arborea* wood. The large base has a diam. of 15" and the small base one of 7". Over each base a goat skin is stretched by means of a bamboo ring, the two rings being tightly strapped to each other. It is the large side which is beaten, it is beaten with very thin sticks. A similar, somewhat, longer, drum with a frame of baked earth is called *mīrāḡa*, but this is a drum of the Hindus while the *rabāḡa* is made by the Mundas themselves and is in general use on the dancing ground. The sound of the *rabāḡa* is described as *ḡeḡereḡere*.

rabal ḡas. Nag. ramal, rambal Nag. 1^o I. adj., light, i.e., not heavy: rabal bārome ḡokeda.

II. trs., (1) to make light; to ease a load: tiri caḷi uruṛaruḡkeḡi bārome rabuḷkeda. (2) to give a light or lighter burden to carry: ne hon amināḡo alope ḡṛikaia rabuḷipe.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to be light: ne bārom rabaltana (or rabalḡea). (2) to become light: jeṭere dāakana, ne daru nā rabaltana (rabalḡtana) the hot weather has settled in, this piece of wood now becomes light. (3) to have a light burden to carry: am rabaltana (or rabalḡtana) aiḡo isu hambal bāromiaḡ namakada, thy load is light, mine is very heavy. (4) impisl., with inserted prsl. prn., to find a burden light: ne bārom rabaljalmea ei?

rabal-en rflx. v., to take a light or

lighter burden : *bīromu rabalenjana*.
rabal-ḡ p. v., (1) to be made light
 or lighter. (2) to become light
 (3) to get or have a light burden
 to carry.

ra-n-abal vrb. n., the degree of light-
 ness : *ranabal* rabalkja en bārom
 bargañdi horare mi-a raṭi kae dokeda
 he found the load so light that in
 a two hours journey he did not put
 it down even once.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*,
 modifying *ladi, ggrika, afakar*,
 2^o I. abs. n., the condition of hav-
 ing little or only very light work
 to do : *itunro rabalo* namakada, he
 gets only light tasks at school or
 he has facility in learning ; *kamira*
rabal alope namrikaiā isu diñe
 landiakena do not let him manage
 to get light work he has been lazy
 for long days.

II. adj., with, *kami* light, i.e.,
 easy or little work. Also used as
 adj. noun. *nekan banda dul rabal'do*
kāge it is no light work to raise
 such a bund.

III. trs. (1) to make work easy :
disumre haṭikuṭi kal baikedōi kami-
koko rabalkeda, in the world they
 have made work easy by means of
 machinery.

(2) to ease work by finishing part
 of it : *siḡ nādole rabalkeda*, orḡ nūḡ
piṭiredo cabaoa. (3) to ease ex-
 penses by choosing to make less :
arandi rabalepe puri alope tenenā.

IV. trs. caus., to ease smb. as to
 work ; to give him less or light
 work : *kamipe rabalkja*.

V. intrs., in the di. past., (1) of a

work to be easy. *sarkari kami kā*
rabaltana mendo horōmo kā *lagatan-*
rate *rabal kami monḡtana*, Govern-
 ment work is not easy but because
 the body does not get tired it is
 called light work. Note the pro-
 verb : *kami rabalre jomo rabala*,
 in a poor household there is a little
 work but there is also little to eat.
 (2) to have little or light work :
kamipe rabaltana (or *rabalakana*).
 Note the saying : *kaji rabaltana*,
kamido kā, it is more easily said
 than done ; it is easy to order a
 work when others have to do it ;
 it is easy to say : we will do this
 or that, but to do it in reality is
 another question. (3) imprsl., with
 inserted prsl. prn., to find a work
 easy : *ne kami kā rabaljañā*.

rabal-en rflx. v., (1) to take a work
 easily ; not to make any exertions :
amdo isu gatimara horoge, etakog
jōr n lkedtem rabalentana. (2) to
 render a work easy by using machi-
 nery.

ra-p-abal repr. v., to lighten each
 other's work by helping : *purāsa*
kamiliñā rapabaltana.

rabal-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.
 caus. (2) to get little or only
 light work.

ra-n-abal vrb. n., the degree of
 facility : *ranabal* rabaljaia, *huria*
hepa paraḡtege pāte tearjada, he has
 so much facility in learning by rote
 that he prepares his lessons by read-
 ing them for a short while.

VI. adv., (1) with or without the
 afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *kami*,
ka. (2) with the afxs. *ange,*

rabal

ge, te, modifying *caba, pura*.

3^o I. adj. (1) with *kaji* a matter not serious, not important: Keto ondokoa mente samara kajibuqatana, nea *rabal* kajido kā: āragadāugare namjan dipili ondoka mente magoō tañagoō Jobadarōa, ena kāreo kuñuakupul nammente masikila it is wrongly said and repeated that Keto is in the pay of human sacrificers, such a wrongful allegation is a serious matter (that may be heavily punished by the panchayat) because it exposes him to be murdered if met in a lonely place, and even without this it makes it difficult for him to marry his children. (2) with *horo*, a person without importance, easy to deal with: nī *rabal* horodo kāge.

II. trs., (1) to treat a matter as without great importance: hagarapa najom aḍ kupirepera bicār kako *rabalea*. (2) to punish leniently: hagarapa, najom aḍ kupirepeko kako *rabalkoa*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of a matter, to be of no great importance: nekan bicār kā *rabaltana* (or kā ralala), enamente isu haturenko jamakote bicāroa. (2) imprsl, with inserted prsl. prn., to consider a matter as without great importance: ne kaji *rabaljadmea* ei?

rabal-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, age*, modifying *bicār, rika, sajaḥ, atākar, kaji*, as if considering it, or as if it were a matter of no great importance: *rabalange* ne kajim bejada, suradañilekado kaina

rabal

atākarjadma, thou consentest too easily, I do not think that thou canst fulfil the promise; *gupta aculja, rabalange* karige menkeda. I told him to graze the cattle, he refused point blank (without concern about possible punishment).

4^o I. adj., with *kaji* easy to understand: *rabal* Dikot. jagarjamodoita bujaōa, Urdu. ~~Phasi~~ jamajame kaina bujaoḥ-ḥoa, when people speak in simple Hindi I can understand, but not so easily when they mix Urdu and Persian with it.

II. trs., to explain as to meaning: ne dola *rabaltam*, kale mundidaitana; ne dola *rabaltam*, make this Hindi verse easy for us to understand.

rabal-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *ol, udah*.

5^o I. adj. (1) with *kaji* a word without vocal check: ne kaji *rabalgea* (or *rabalge* pureḥoa). (2) with *puḥiḍ*, easy pronunciation: Urañ kajire *rabal* puḥiḍ pura banoa, ḷe dabatanleka aḍ hoḷo karsitanlekaako pureḥoa, there is not much of easy pronunciation in Oḷon; they pronounce (often) as if the tongue were hampered (this refers to the vocal checks of words)—or their throat constricted.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, te*, modifying *pureḥo*.

6^o adj., with *duraḥ*, a song as the *ctiḍ*, easy to sing, without high or low notes, the contrary of *hambal* *duraḥ*, a song, as the *garua*, with many high or low notes and conse-

quently difficult to sing and tiring when sung during a dance.

7^o I. sbst., in the cpd. *jirabal*, improvement in sickness: *ama ranu nukedei jirabale nankeda*.

II. trs., to improve smb. in sickness, to make him a little better: *ama ranuge jii rabalkja* (or *jirabalkja*).

III. trs. caus., same meaning: *ama ranute jim rabalkja* or *ama ranutem jirabalkja*.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be a little better: *tisindo jii rabaltana* (or *rabalgea*, *rabalakana*), or, *tisindoe jirabaltana* (or *jirabalgea*, *jirabalakana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel a little better: *tisid jii rabaljgia ci sarsaokana?* Does he feel better to-day or is he worse? Note the sayings: (a) *bq rabaljgina*, my head aches less. (b) *katatiko ka rabaljgina*, I feel tired in the limbs. Cfr. *katarabal*.

rabal-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

8^o mostly in Has. I. sbst., childbirth, delivery: *api sanjee dubakana rabal aŋrige hoboa*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to be in the act of delivery: *nagee rabaltana hona butio aŋriko hadea*, she has just been delivered, the navel string is not yet cut. (2) to get delivered: *api sanjee dubjanreo kae rabaltana* (or *rabalqtana*).

rabal-g p. v., to get delivered: *rabaljjanæ* (or *parcijjanæ* Has. rearjanæ *dæ namana Nag*).

9^o adj., (1) with *roa*, a quick soul, in entrd. to *hambal roa*, a slow soul, see under *roa*. (2) of crops and fruit,

early, in entrd. to *hambal*, late.

10^o adverbial affix (1) in the cpd. *lgrabal*, to render light a piece of wood by paring it. (2) in the cpds. *calurabal*, *sirabal*, *seurabal*, etc., to diminish the act of one's hoing, ploughing, walking.

rabara I. sbst., (1) cold: en *horo rabara namkia*, paragee eklatana, he has cold, he shivers; ne *dimbu rabara jomlere harad kamsaonogoa*, if this wild melon gets cold weather it will be less bitter; *singirena kulkoa mendo ka, rabaram jomrika-keqkoa*, instead of sending them in the day thou hast made them travel in the cold of the night.

* (2) also *rabarasā*, *rabaradin*, the cold season, winter. The Mundas count in their country three trimestrial seasons, separated from each other by a month of uncertain weather (a) *rabarasā*, winter, Nov.—Jan., followed by *rabaracunuti* or *jeteenetg*, Feb. (b) *jeteunagi*, *jetedin*, *jetesā*, summer, March—May, followed by *jeteacunuti*, *jargienetg* or *adudacandg*, June. (c) *jargi*, *jargasā*, *jargidin*, the rainy-season, the monsoon, July—Sept., followed by *jargicununuti* or *rabaragnetg*, Oct. The month of December is deemed the coldest, *mararq rabarq* or *rabarq candg* and the month of July the most rainy, *mararq jargi*. The month of May is generally called *mararqjete*, though the hottest days, as a rule, fall in the first half of June during the *setakucunbada jete*. Some, however, understand by *mararq jete* the second half of May with the first

half of June.

II. adj., (1) with *hošo*, sometimes u ed instead of *tulākan hošo*, a cold wind. Of cold things even of hoarfrost, *ratardg*, and hailstones, *aril*, only *tulākan* is used. Nevertheless some villages are called *Rabat-dg*. (2) also *rabatlan*, with *horō*, a person feeling cold: *rabat* horoko jirubrikakope. (3) with *dīam*, a cold country, the cold part of the earth: *rabat* disumre saōboko taintana, Europeans live in a cold country.

III. us., to affect with cold: ne sirma purage *rabatjadhua* ei māc puragedhua? Does this winter give us more cold than did last year's winter?

IV. trs. cause., also *rabatrika*, to let smb. suffer from cold: honem *rabatjua*, besleka viame, thou lettest thy baby suffer from cold, cover it with a second cloth in addition to the one by which it is held on thy back.

V. intrs., (1) of the winter, to give cold weather: ne sirma puragee *rabatked* (or *rabatkena*). (2) imprsl., to be cold: ne sirma hurinage *rabatana*, it is not very cold this year; ne sirma purage *rabatkena*, it has been very cold this year. (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel cold: tisiado kā *rabatjāna*.

rabat-en rlx. v., (1) to expose oneself to feeling cold: ne hondo lija menāretee (or menāreoe) *rabatentana*, though this child has a cloth, it runs about without it in the cold. (2) of the weather (personified) to

make itself cold: māctedo ne sir-mage purage *rabatentana*.

rabat-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. and trs. cause.: holage puradole *rabatjana*; eirgalme ne hon alokao *rabatg* (2) imprsl., of the weather, to be cold: ne sirma purage *rabatjana*.

ra-n-rabat vrb. n., the intensity of the cold: *randan* *rabatjana*, sa-geldo hambudege anagajjina, I feel so cold that I would like to embrace the fire.

VI. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, feeling cold, modifying *atākr*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, so as to feel cold, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *horore senbara* (3) of time, also in the repetitive form, with or without the afx. *re*, in the cold; in the cold season: seta *rabat* babainā enetela, takinia hokajana, I began to thresh the paddy in the cold of the morning and went on till noon; daru hadte *rabate* senkena, in the winter he went to work as a sawyer.

rabat-au trs., of the weather (personified), to affect people with cold whilst they come: horare puragee *rabatankedtea*.

rabat-au-a rlx. v., to come on in the cold: siagirele hijua mendo ka, nidarepe *rabataujana*, instead of coming during the day you have come in the cold of the night!

rabat-au-u p. v., to suffer from cold whilst coming: horare puragele *rabataujana*.

rabau candu sbst., December. As adv., also with the afx. *re*.

rabau din sbst., the cold season

rabaꞑ-hon

As adv., also with the afx. *re*.

rabaꞑ-hon sbst., an animal born in the cold season: ne setado *rabaꞑ-hon* ci jeꞑe hon?

rabaꞑ idi 1^o same as *rabaꞑau*, but whilst going away. 2^o intrs., of the weather to go on being cold: eꞑa disumkore oko canduꞑate oko candu jakede *rabaꞑidilua* enam ituana ci? Dost thou, *le-er-ri-ri* and how long it is winter in other countries?

rabaꞑ-manal syn. of *desi manal*.

rabaꞑ-rabaꞑ same as *rabaꞑ*, but only as adv. of time.

rabaꞑ-rēꞑa, rēꞑa-rabaꞑ I sbst., the cold feeling preceding fever, or following acute pain such as the sting of wasps, carpenter-bees, *harah-kaꞑah, madukam har, sisiꞑgihai*, etc.: *rabaꞑrēꞑa* namakꞑiꞑa; bunubarꞑri turulꞑiꞑa, nꞑjakedꞑ *rabaꞑrēꞑa* menꞑ-gea.

II. adj., with *horo* a person with this cold feeling *rabaꞑrēꞑa* horoke lolo da nūrika lagatiraꞑ, it is good to make such persons drink hot water.

III. trs. caus., to cause this cold feeling: kerajepen *rabaꞑrēꞑakꞑiꞑa*.

IV. intrs., (1) of such a sting, same meaning: kerajepenkaꞑa tuꞑu *rabaꞑrēꞑatana* (or *rabaꞑrēꞑa*). (2) in the df. prst., to get or have this cold feeling: *rabaꞑrēꞑatanae* (or *rabaꞑrēꞑatanae, rabaꞑrēꞑaakanae*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to have this feeling: *rabaꞑ-rēꞑajꞑiꞑa*.

rabaꞑrēꞑa-g p. v., to get, or be made to get, this feeling: *si-iaꞑgihai* tuꞑatena *rabaꞑrēꞑatana*.

rabaꞑ-rubuꞑ

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *atꞑkar, rika*. (2) with the afx. *gge* modifying *hasu tuꞑu*: kaꞑaꞑ mala, *rabaꞑrēꞑa gge* hasukꞑa.

rabaꞑrēꞑa sbst., the cold season. As adv., also with the afx. *re*.

rabaꞑ-rabaꞑ also *rabaꞑ, rebꞑ, rebꞑrebꞑ*, I. sbst., the pain in the eye when there is a mote: cubꞑakanaꞑ auri uruꞑaꞑ jakedꞑ *rabaꞑrabaꞑ* taꞑngea.

II. trs., of a mote, to cause smb. this pain, medꞑe miadꞑ gitil *rabaꞑrabaꞑ-jꞑiꞑa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to suffer this pain *rabaꞑrabaꞑtanaiꞑa, medꞑa rabaꞑrabaꞑtana*; aiꞑa medꞑ *rabaꞑrabaꞑtana*; in the iadet. ts.: medꞑe jꞑanaꞑte cubꞑjanre medꞑ *rabaꞑrabaꞑa*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel this pain: *rabaꞑrabaꞑjꞑiꞑa*; medꞑ *rabaꞑrabaꞑjꞑiꞑa*.

rabaꞑrabaꞑ-gg p. v., to get this pain: cekanaꞑtem *rabaꞑrabaꞑgꞑtana* deina lele-lem, come let me see what mote causes this pain in thy eye.

IV. adv., *rabaꞑ*, with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, leka*, and *rabaꞑ-rabaꞑ* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *hasu, atꞑkar, rikaꞑ*.

rabaꞑ-rabaꞑ, rebꞑ-rebꞑ, ribꞑ-ribꞑ, of a flishing float, syn. of *tuꞑitꞑiꞑa*.

rabaꞑ-rubuꞑ (Sad.) 1^o syn. of *ram-pꞑrarumpꞑru, raꞑkꞑararuꞑkꞑuru*, I. sbst., the act of leaning lightly on a foot or hoof, when walking, because it is sore, in entrd. to *kampa-kumpu* used mostly of men: *rabaꞑ-rubuꞑ* lelte atꞑkarotꞑna han kerako kurage namakꞑidkoꞑ, from their walk

it is clear that those buffaloes have got hoof disease.

II. adj., walking thus : en *rabaruby* kerado okočani? Also used adj. noun : ne *rabarubydo* sanginte alope haria, ora japaŝa goraree atiaka.

III. trs., to act thus with one's foot or with one's walk, i.e., to walk thus : kačae *rabarubyjada* ; eene *rabarubyjada*.

IV. trs. caus., to cause to walk thus : kerakotale kura *rabarubyjad-kota*.

V. intrs., to walk thus : ne kera hola paraĝee *rabarubykena*.

rabaruby-a rlx. v., to walk thus . ne urido kura nimirgee bugiotana, rugudakoree *rabarubyena*.

rabaruby-ŝo p. v., corre-sp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : ne kerado kuratee *rabarubyŝana*.

VI. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *sen, rikan, rikaŝ*.

2^o sometimes used for *rabaruby*.

rabara (from the Engl.) I. sbst., rubber.

II. trs., (1) to rub out with rubber : naksā kī ŝākaakansa *rabaraeme*. (2) to make latex into rubber : eekm sosoeko *rabaraca*?

rabara-rubuŝu in jest, syn. of *raĥĥibuĥĥu* as referring to the feeling.

raboga *sida* Haines, sbst., *Ischaemum laxum*, R. Br. ; Gramineae, — a tufted perennial forest grass, 3-4' high, looking like spear-grass, with a short rhizome, narrow leaves, and single spikes that fall off entirely. It is one of the best fodder grasses.

raĥpa, raĥpa-bagel, rappa, rappa-bagel 1^o trs., to break suddenly and noisily a bone with the teeth in chewing, the sound being in the mouth, in entrd. to *raĥta*, to break a bone with the teeth, the sound being produced outside the mouth, the whole bone not being in the mouth : kula merombōe *raĥpakota*.

raĥpa-n, raĥpilagaŝa, etc. rlx. v., same meaning : simbō seta *raĥpan-jana*.

raĥpa-ŝ, raĥpabagel-ŝ etc., p. v., corresp. meaning : mocate latum daŝiq iminata jarako *raĥpaŝa*.

raĥpa, rappa with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, ken*, adv., modifying *tagoŝ, rika*.

2^o cfr. *khahpa, jhalpa*, fig., same construction, to catch with the claws with such force as to break the bones : kula miad hoŝoe *raĥpakie* ; psi miad kačae *raĥpabagelkka*. As adv. it modifies *saĥ*.

raĥpa-roĥpo, raĥ-roĥ, rappa-roppo, rap-rop (Sad. *rapat-rapat*) frequentative of *raĥpa* denoting repetition, in entrd. to *raparopo, raparupu* which denotes continuity. Same construction in the trs., rlx. and p. v. As sbst., and adj. with *saŝi*, it means the sound produced. As adv. with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, also *raĥpaleka, raĥpaken-raĥpaken*, etc., it modifies *tagoŝ, rika, saĥ*.

raĥpa-roĥpo, raĥ-roĥ, rappa-roppo, rap-rop when walking fast and **raĥpa-roĥpo, raĥ-roĥ, rappa-roppo, rap-rōp**, when walking slowly, I. sbst., the crackling of gravel under the shoes

jutarā (or rugudrā) rāhrōb aŭmkeŭ-
oia uruualena, barandā latarre juta-
akan horoia lelkju.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., (1) to make one's shoes
produce a crackling noise : juta okoe
rahparohpojada? (2) to make gra-
vel crackle under the shoes : jutate
rugudko *rahroboa*.

IV. intrs., ~~(1)~~ same meaning : hen-
sate miad Mongol *rāhparohpokeda*
(or *rāhparohpokena*). (2) in the df.
prst., of gravel or shoes, to make a
crackling noise : sandakare juta (or
rugud) *rāhparohpotana*.

rahparohpo-n rfx. v., same as the
trs : uruakote lelime, *rahpare* okoe
rāhrōbentana?

rahparohpo-o p. v., (1) of gravel or
shoes, to be caused to make a crackl-
ing noise : rugud horare juta rāh-
roboa ; jutate rugud *rahroboa*. (2)
of the sound made by the shoes, to
be crackling : jutarā *sari rāhrōboa*.
(3) of the walking with shoes, to
make a crackling noise : jutaakante
sen *rāhrōboa*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, oge, tan, tange, also *rahpa-
leka, rahpakenrahpaken*, etc. modify-
ing *sari, aumq, sen, rika, rikan,*
rikaq.

rah-roh ¹⁰ see under *rahparohpo*.
²⁰ I. trs., to make the joints of one's
waist crack by twisting the body :
turamara horoko biridjanoge setā-
dijili maānako *rahroboa* ad ganda-
koko taŕtoēea.

rahrob-en rfx. v., same meaning.

rahrob-o p. v., of the joints of the
waist, to crack : pentorkoro maānā

rahroboa.

II. adv., (1) with or without the
afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modi-
fying *sari* (2) with the afxs. *oge*,
modifying *rikan, pentoren*.

³⁰ I. subst., the sound of flayed stems
of fibrous plants, lying on the ground
and crackling under the feet, or
spread under a mat and cracking
under the body of one who sleeps on
it :

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to make such stems crack :
otera purukoe *rahrohkedā*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of such
stems, thus to crack : puruko paŕite
billenakana, *rahrohŭana* (or *rahrob-
otana*).

rahrob-o p. v., same meaning.

V. adv., with or without the same
afxs. modifying *sari, rapud, riku,*
rikaq.

rahroh-puru Haŕ. syn. of *dorpsiq*.

rabua, rabunā (Sad. *robura*) syn.
of *danaka rida*, and *dākilāi*, the
latter, however, being used by prefer-
ence of women, cfr. *radhabudā,*
radgapaulga, ridiridi, I. adj., (1)
with *lāi*, a large, protruding stomach,
in cutrd. to *tumbalāi, hodōro, holo-
hodo, hogohogo, hogoro*, a fat, obese
abdomen. Also used as adj. noun :
nīā *rabua* lelte sobenko landakeda.
(2) also *rabualāi*, with *horo*, a
person with a protruding stomach :
rabua horodo apetaŕeniŭ ci? Also
used as adj. noun : *tumbalāikoātedo*
rabuako purageko jomdarā.

rabua-o p. v., also *rabulāo*, to get
such a stomach : Buduaŭtedo Mau-
ra purā *rabuaakūa*.

II. adv., with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *lāṅ menq*, *leiq*.

**rāc* (Sad.) sbst., a contrivance used by Mundas and other Aborigines to join together two pieces of cloth by means of a narrow strip instead of mere stitching or sewing. It is a loom *in parvo* in which the shuttle is represented by a threaded needle 3" long, and the treadle by five pieces of bamboo with a hole in the middle (Plate XXXV, 5). These pieces are about $\frac{1}{4}$ " broad, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and 5" long; they are tied together, top and bottom, in a line with some thread. The little frame thus formed is weighed down with a stone and can be raised by means of the string (called *jāne*) attached to the top corners. The warp threads are those running longitudinally. The odd ones pass through the holes of the bamboo slips; the even ones are free, between the same slips. The weft is the thread in the needle.

To weave cloth (in the present case the narrow strips meant to join two pieces of cloth together) three operations are necessary: (1) lifting or lowering either the even or the odd threads of the warp so that the shuttle with the weft can be introduced in between; (2) shuffling the shuttle between these two sets of warp threads; (3) beating up the weft.

First operation. In the *rāc* the set of warp threads (let us call it the first set) which pass through the holes of the bamboo slips, is

weighed down with a stone and kept thus below the other set which is free between the same slips (2nd set). Nothing prevents the operator from passing at once the needle with the weft between them. After each passage of the weft the two sets must cross each other over the weft and their position must be inverted. ~~before the~~ second passage the first set must be above and the second below. To obtain this position the operator with his left hand pulls up the bamboo slips by means of the string (*jāne*) on top. For the third passage he lets go the string: the weight of the stone brings back the first set in its position below the second. For the fourth passage he again pulls up the bamboo slips and lets them down for the fifth; and so on.

Second operation. Since the *rāc* is meant to join together two pieces of cloth the needle before carrying the weft between the two sets of warp threads is 1st passed through the edge of one of the two pieces, and when it reaches the opposite edge of the second piece it is passed through this also, before coming back on its next passage.

Third operation. This is performed by the needle being made to press home the weft thread after it has passed between the two sets of threads.

A stick planted in the ground sustains the upper extremities of the warp thread; the big toe of the operator keeps the lower ends.

raca ¹⁰ I. sbst., (1) the courtyard of a house: Roṭedo *racare* dubakane taikena, Roṭe was sitting in his courtyard. (2) metaphorically, a place comparatively close by: netāēte Ranci upun mālekare kaṭate tebagoa ei?—Upun inām kajitana? *racarea* dara, can Ranci be reached from here (Sarwada) on foot in four days?—Thou sayest four days! Ranci is much nearer than that. (Itly., Ranci is here in the courtyard); Ranci neāte apimārele tebaḍaṛia ei?—Ne *raca* ei kape tebaea? sendaṛinido kae apisānjeoa, can we reach Ranci from here in three days?—Cant you reach this courtyard in three days? A good walker will reach in less than three half days; Bambai relte hapatarā horare menā, Jarmani disum ciminanleka aērakana?—Bambaido nḍara *raca*. Jarmani tebaente Bambaiāte hansā turui piṭlekajā jahaṅte sen hobao, by rail Bombay is a week's journey from here how much farther is Germany?—In comparison Bombay is here in the courtyard. It will probably take six weeks more to go by ship from Bombay to Germany; *recaēlee* hijuakana, lagacabajanaiāe menjada, he has come from a relatively short distance and he says that he is tired!

II. adj., fig., flat and smooth like a courtyard: ne ḍoba *racagea* enamento haiko baakoa, the bottom of this pool is even and without hiding places, that is why there are no fish.

III. trs., to use as a courtyard; to make into a courtyard: ne taāḍ tarasabu *racaea* aḍ tarasabu oṛgea.

IV. intrs., to make a courtyard: kosateko *racakeda*?

raci-g p.v., (1) to be made into a courtyard. (2) imprsl., of a courtyard, to be made kosate oṛagea aḍ kosate *racaoa*?

ra-ṅaca vrb. n., the extent of the courtyard made: *ranacako* racakeda, goṭa haturen koṛakuriko duḥkare kā peregoa.

²⁰ Nag. syn. of *racada* *racasa* Has. po'ite syn. of *duki*.

**raca eae*, *raca-susun* Nag. I sbst., the dance which accompanies the *japi* songs in Nag. This is different from *japisusun*, the way in which Hasida people dance to the same songs: Hasidaṛe *racasusun* banoa, japire oṭo kako pudaea; en haturo tisina *racako* enḡtana; api maha *raca* enḡlena.

II. intrs., thus to dance: en haturo tisinaḡo *racitana*, enḡtem sena ei? *racaenḡlanako*.

raca-n rlx. v., same meaning: nimir kale *racantana*; kale *racaenḡlanana*.

racag p. v., imprsl., of this dance, to take place: api maha *raca-lena*; api maha *racaenḡlena*.

raca ¹⁰ I. sbst., the act of pulling: baṛāsitanre bale aḍ coṛakoa *raci* paire judajudage leloa, when fishing with a line the pull of a *bale* and that of a *coṛa*, as seen on the float, are different; meromokoṛ *racido* eskarte tekaōdaṛioa, sadom aḍ urikoḍo kā, the pull of a goat

on the halter can be mastered by a single man, not that of a pony or bullock.

II. adj., with the adv *kul*, of an animal which pulls or draws well, syn of the noun of agency *racgeni*: *kul racq kerale kirinataia*.

III. trs. (1) to pull; to draw: *paga racqepo*, pull at the rope; *alea urikiage en sagrikiu racqjaba*, the two bullocks pulling that cart are ours, *botoe besege racqeme*, draw thy loin-cloth tight between the legs; *asar racqeme*, draw the bow; *ne harado sagiri kae racqea*, this ox refuses to draw a cart (not being trained to this work). (2) to tear to pieces with the mouth or beak, and eat: *han birre goakan horo didiko racqka*, in yonder jungle the vultures have torn the flesh off a corpse. (3) in jest or displeasure, to drag or carry off, and eat: *kula racqmeke*; *alea miad merom tuu racqka*. (4) to draw water, using a rope: *da racqepo*. (5) fig., dissolve earth and carry it off: *bandara da ari racqjaba*, the water of the bund eats up the embankment. (6) fig., to absorb: *capakagaj seai racqea*, blotting paper absorbs the ink. (7) fig., to draw with one: to decide by one's example: *an baim kiritanakaan ei miad horolekam racq-keleka?* Hast thou alone become a Christian, or hast thou drawn with thee a few others? (8) fig., syn. of *jom*, to eat; to engulf, to need for filling to require expenses; to diminish one's strength: *ne horo purage*

mandii racqea; *ne huan isu hasa racqea*, this pit will take a lot of earth to fill it; *banda dul isu takie racqeda*, to raise the embankment has cost a lot of money; *nia pere reage ad kanekane hasu racqeda*, starvation and frequent sickness have eaten up his strength.

IV., intrs. (1) in the dt., prst., syn. of *racagblana*, (a) to be pulled: *ne sagiri ~~kerakiale~~ sa racqtanci kerakiale jorakedkina*. (b) of water to be drawn with a rope: *ne kua da setete aiuhjaked racqlana*, water is drawn from this well from morning till night. (c) to lean, to incline, to be drawn by its weight to an oblique position: *ne sarima siagitaosate racqlana*, *kape turrakered bationja*, this roof leans towards the East, if you do not prop it up it may come down. (2) imprsl., with inserted prst. pron. in the sentences used in displeasure: *kote racqjadmea* (or *latjadmea*, *orjadmea*, *orejadmea*)? Whether art thou going? *ju pitite racqmeke*, well, go the market, and be hanged! These constructions seem to be corruptions of: *kote kula racqjadmea? ju pitite kula racqmeke*.

racq-n rlx. v., (1) to pull one's hair: *miad tili buria eperaa dipili kisite ube racqnjana ad tikoe petenjana ad kuram gilenjanci otee tabirikeda*, these were the antics of a teli woman in a quarrel: she pulled her hair, she wrung her hand till they cracked, she struck her chest with the fists and then

slapped the ground. (2) to pull ne: urij *racqjanre* kam tōkašia dandarige jilīabāšarkitem sabakāia, what is the use of thy leading this bullock with a long rope? If it pulls, thou canst not hold it. (3) to pull one's loin-cloth tight between the legs: botoš bēse *racqme*. (4) to draw water with a rope: setāete tikinjakeš dāia *racqjana*, puragea lagaakana. (5) to tear to pieces with the mouth or beak and eat: jiludo maparagepe geškada, ne hon didilekae *racqtana*, you have cut the meat in too large pieces, this child has to hold them in its hands and tear at them with its teeth as if it were a vulture.

ra-p-acq repr., (1) to pull each other's hair: eperantānlo ūhkiā *rapacqkena*. (2) to pull each other by the hands or on a rope: miaš pagate baria urikiale toltākiā puragekiā *rapacqtana*.

raca-gg p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) to lean, to incline, to be drawn by its weight to an oblique position. (3) of the mind, to be strongly drawn towards, to hanker after doing smth: buru lette mon *racqjanatae* jānape acuire kaēā, his mind is set on going to see the fair, if you ask him to do anything else he will refuse.

2^o fig., with referenes to speech, I. trs., (1) to finish a word with a checked vowel or consonant: oqā mene kajiko *racqea*. (2) to draw smth. into the conversation: Burumaren Core harām Raniganjre kaūla urqtantae lellā, shaharkora jagar-

janare enae *racqea*, old Core of Buruma has seen the coal-mines at Raniganj, whenever people speak of towns he draws this into the conversation; mōrō sirma sidarē kulgiakiā gopōškēna, eperāā hobāq parted ena kuritanj *racqeegea*, husband and wife had a fight five years ag, even now at every quarrel she reminds him of it. (3) mix another dialect or language with one's own: Tamāpren Mundako jagartāre Barāli kajiko *racqea*, aš Nagurikodo Sadāniko *racqea*; nido Hasadā hošoge, mendo Naguriko talare bar sirmāe tāikēna, burīāleka inkuā kajij *racqea*.

II. inters, in the df. prst., of another dialect or language, thus to be immixed: Raneī shaharre Diku kajilo (or kajire) Angaraji *racqtana* *racq-n* rfx. v., (or *racqqtana*), thus to immix another dialect or language: apedo Diku kajī puragepe *racqna*, eiāpe enkantana?

ra-p-acq repr. v., in a discussion, to disagree stubbornly about what is to be done, or how it is to be done, or whether it should be done at all: kajikiā *rapacqtana*.

raca-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ra-n-acq vrb. n., the extent to which another dialect or language is immixed: ne hošo bar sirma Nagurireo tāikēna, Naguri kajido jagartāre *ranacqe* racqea, oqā api sirmaleka enšaregee tāinjanredo pura Nagurireo lekae ašakarqtana.

racq-bara trs., (1) to graze a little here and there: ne urī hasulēna, bisia gupitele harīāe *racqbarala*. (2) to

racah-rucah

pull out weeds here and there: ne loëna purado kâ tasadakana, barsiap *racaharalere* cabaoa, there are not many weeds in that rice field, you can pull them out in two days.

racah-rucah Nag. syn. of *rasad-rosod* Has. Nag.

racā-cagar (1) trs., of carnivorous animals, to pull and tear with the teeth. (2) emphatic syn. of *cagar*.

raca-dā, racasā Has. **faca** Nag. polite syn. of *duki*.

racad rocod jingle of *rocod* connoting plurality.

racad-rucud syn. of *rucudrucud*, but connoting plurality.

raca-duar sbst., a house and its courtyard: mālia eperuatacte nājakod inia *racaluar* kaita tegaakala, since last year when we quarreled, I have not set my foot in his house or in his courtyard: caulijana lele munditada, niā *racaluarre* hofo kako tiritana (or kako hokaotana), he knows how to divine by means of husked rice grains, his house and courtyard are never without visitors.

raca-enē Nag. syn. of *raca* (dance).

raca-guri 1^o syn. of *górāguri*, c.fr. *racagq*, I. sbst., the three duties of women in the early morning, to clean the cowshed and to sweep the house and the courtyard: *racaguri* hobajana ci aūrige?

II. intrs., (1) to do this work: *raca gurikedom* ci aūrige? (2) in the df. prst., (a) to do this work habitually: enagato goqjana, ne hongē *racaguritana*. (b) of this work, to be in progress: ale ofjredo nā enna *racaguri-*

racā-ladar

tana, at home it is only now that they are cleaning the cowshed, house and courtyard.

racaguri-n rflx. v., to do this work: nājakod aūrii *racagurina*.

racaguri-gq p. v., imprsl., of this work, to get done: *racagurijana* ci aūrige?

2^o I. adj., with *dq*, such rain as just wets the soil thoroughly without flowing: *racagurā* dqe-*racarado* kâ baioa.

II. intrs., with *dq* as subj., to rain thus: *dq* holae *racagurikeda* (or *racagurikena*).

racaguri-n rflx. v., to rain thus: api māe *racagurijana*, loënakore diaq-*lekado* ne piti musingee gamala.

racaguri-gq p. v., to rain thus: *dq* hola *racagurilena*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *dq, gama, rika*.

racā-jalom sbst., the net shown in fig. 1 of Pl. XII. It is made in various sizes. In the specimen here copied the net is 20 ft. square and it has 16 meshes to the square inch. The bamboo serving to lower it down into the water, or to raise it, with the help of the long rope attached to it, is 11' long.

racā-kaburaō trs., to pull suddenly into the water.

racakaburaō-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

racā-ladar Nag. **racā-larar** Has. trs., (1) to pull and split, tear or break by splitting, a tree or large branch. (2) when cutting up a slaughtered animal, to break or force

asunder the joints of the limbs : urī geḍtanre Gāsiko kaṭako *racā-lararkoa*.

racālar-g p. v., corresp. meanings.

racam, racam-racam (Sad *lacam-lacam*) 1^o I. trs. or intrs., to eat less than one's fill ; to drink less than to incipient drunkenness (*racamtuva*) : saēohko mandidoko *racamea* ; basutan-*rate* manḍi jome *racamjada* ; ne keṛa hasu cima *namjaja*, holaētee *racam-tana*, (or *racamjada*).

racam-en rflx. v., same meaning : tisiṇdo cekatem (or cekate mandim) *racamentana* ?

racam-g p. v., of food, to be eaten less than one's fill ; of beer, to be drunk less than to incipient drunkenness : hasu *namjaja*, enamonte mandī *racamglana*.

II. adv., *racam* with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, leka* ; and *racamracam* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *jom, nū*.

2^o I. adj., with *kui*, (*a*) inconsiderate, thoughtless words ; an intention expressed, but not really in the mind. (*b*) something not said clearly ; part only of the truth ; a speech with reticences, whether wilful or not : *racam* kaji bārile aḥumla, puratan munḍi kā *namjana*, we heard only too short an explanation, we got no full and clear understanding.

II. trs. or intrs., (1) to speak thoughtlessly or without sufficient explanation ; to insinuate to allude to. kaji *racamkeda* ; kaji *racamked-lia* : hola bar hoṛokia eperakena—Okoetkia ? cimu *racamjada* ? sobe-nā udubeme. (2) when this mean-

ing is clear from the context, to hear or know imperfectly : ne kaji sobenko *racamana*, mendo sabuti kā daṛiṛte goān kakoṭana, they all somehow know this, but they refuse to give witness about it because they cannot prove it.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be insinuated alluded to, or spoken of cursorily : en kaji ne hature *racam-racamtana*, that matter or affair is spoken of a little in this village.

racam-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : kaji sanarjadmeredo kajipokōtoeme alom *racamracamena*.

racam-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., *racam* with the afxs., *ange, ge, gge, leka*, and *racamracam* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange* modifying *kaji, udub, aḥum, iluan*.

V. adverbial affix in the epds. *kaji-racam*, to speak thoughtlessly or cursorily ;

udubracam, to explain cursorily, imperfectly, *aḥumracam*, to hear imperfectly ; *kuliracam*, to ask cursorily ; to put a question for form's sake : huṛialeka sulakane taikena, en kajiṛa kuliracamkici barnikae etḡkeda, he had slight dysentery, I asked him about it for form's sake, he started a long explanation.

raca-orā (1) syn. of *racaguri*. (2) the work and duties of a woman about the house. Constructed like *racaguri* : nājaked *racaguriṛegen* adakana, cimta hereḍtēma ? Thou art still busy even now about the house ; when wilt thou go to weed the fields?

raca-pil to stutle by pulling.

Constructed like *pal*.

racaraca, **racaradca** the diminutive of which is *racaracae*, *racaradca*, onomatope I. sbst., cracking of a branch in entrd. to *racaraca*, *racaradca*, its cracking and snapping, and *rararata*, its splitting off: *kotora racaraca ainunjadlegale parkanjuna*.

II. adj., with *safi*, the same sound

III. trs., to make a branch crack: *jokora hambalge ne koto racaracale odde ka odakana, mendo lakinakana* the weight of the fruit has cracked this branch, it is not broken off altogether, but it hangs from the place where it is cracked

IV. intrs., of a branch, to crack: *koto racaracalana* (or *racaracig-tana*).

racaraca-p v., of a branch, to crack or get cracked: *johambalte en koto racaracalana*.

V. adv., with or without the affs: *safi, ge, guctas, lano*, modifying *safi, raka, sakog, lolan, aru*.

racaracaö var. of *racaraca* is ped., only.

racaradca var. of *racaraca*

racar-ruar 1st trs., to pull again.

racaruar-en illx. v., to draw once more tight the ban-cloth between the legs: *botoy racaruarcan hon-jortana*.

racaruar-p v., to be pulled again 2^o trs., to pull back; to pull backwards; to pull in opposition to another: *arkidtan sadomiko lagomteko racaruarhor*, the one with whom a horse runs away pulls in the reins.

racaruar-en illx. v., syn. of *kecko-*

len, to resist being pulled along.

racaruar-p v., corresp. to the trs.

3^o fig., trs., to hold sub. back morally from going away or from going in order to do smth: *Asimbona monela, enganaq ney racaruarqina*, I had decided to go to A-sam, concern for my mother held me back.

racaruar-p v., corresp. meaning: *enganaq ney racaruarqina*

racas Has possible syn. of *daca*, but not used sbstly.

raca sason syn. of *racu*, *racuwa*

rac ciriq I. sbst., also *racaraciq*, the sudden pulling of a baby or infant.

II trs. ens. (rare), to cause an infant suddenly to start pulling: *hon dunutakan taikena cilkatem wadika*

III. intrs., of an infant (up to two years old), suddenly to pull: *hon kun tee baridaw wadika* (or rarely, *rac ciridika*): *hon mite rac ciridaw boqat emi wadika* ? The child often suddenly starts pulling in the night; is it not a spirit who throws his shadow on it ?

rac ciridaw illx. v., same meaning: *cilkate rac ciridawjuna*

rac ciridaw p. v., imprsl., of such sudden pulling, to take place: *rac ciridaw maia conjuna*.

rac ciridaw vbl. n., same as the sbst.: *maia rac ciridaw pulbagellena*.

rada, **radä** cfr. *atä*, *paata*, sbst., a layer, or layers, of bricks. Constructed like the third meaning of *paata*.

rada-bada, **rada-rada**, cfr. *badabada*, onomatope of hail, dry fruit or other

radad-rodod

hard and dry things falling all about in rapid succession, also of rather numerous drops of water falling all about. I. subst., this clattering sound : jojo uingotanra radabada okoe kae aumakada ?

II. adj., with sari same meaning : radabada sari aumkedciraia conjana.

III. trs. cause., (1) to make dry fruit or things thus to fall and clatter : koronjobu radabadaen, let us shake the koronj tree and make the dry pods fall. (2) of nature, thus to make hail stones fall : aril radabadakeda.

IV. intrs., thus to clatter : aril radabadakera.

radabada-g p. v., thus to clatter or be made to clatter : jojo radabadagka ; aril radabadalena.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. ange, ge, gge, lan, tange, modifying aungo, aumgo sari, rika.

radad-rodod syn. of rodod-rodod, but connoting plurality.

rada-rada 1^o same as radabada 2^o onomatope of gategai grains jumping about in the pan when getting roasted or puffed. As adv., it modifies ala, rika, sari, aumgo.

3^o fig., I. trs., (1) to scold smb. rapidly and alluding to many faults : uriko burialeka babaria jomikakedkoa, miaq buria radaradakina. (2) to give this form to a scolding : erac radaradakeda.

II. intrs., thus to scold : tili buriake radaradatalana ; radaradajadae dolabu parkana.

radarada-n reflex. v., same meaning : ne tili buriado midcokoöcöe rada-

radara

radana.

radarala-g p. v., (1) thus to get scolded : en uli alope tera, Rote tiliada, kuritani lelkeperedope radaradagea. (2) of a scolding, to take this form : erac radaradulena.

(3) imprsl., of such a scolding, to take place : tobedo betekan radaradulena.

III. adv., with or without the affxs. ange, ge, gge, lan, tange, modifying eraka, rika.

radara, radoŕa, radoŕo, roda, rodo-rodod, rudu-rudu (Sad. radoŕa)

I. adj., (1) with gucu, a long beard, in enrtld. t) dumbugucu, a thick beard ; meromguce, a goatce ; ronron gucu, a long moustache ; rasonda gucu, a thick moustache. Also used as adj. noun : Asin Turukua radara (or radara gucu) kacim lelakada ? (2) also radaragucu, with hoŕo, a man with a long beard : radara (or radaragucu) hoŕo nete paromtanpe lelkia ei ? Also used as adj. noun : mido okorea radara (or radaragucu) ?

II. trs., to let the beard grow long : puratedo ne disunre Turukuko ad Mowgolkoge gucu ko radarafata.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of the beard, to be or become long : inia'gu-n radaratalana (or radaratana, radaratakana). (2) of a man, to get or have a long beard : gucu radaratalana.

radara-n reflex. v., same as the trs. : gucu radaranjana, enamente kaini lelurumtabkja.

radara-g p. v., (1) of the beard, to grow, or to let grow, long : amia gucu lataba ei ralaraw ? (2) of

a man, to get a long beard : gucuĩ *radaraakina*.

ra-n-adara vrb. n., the extent to which the beard grows long : ne hoꝝo turui sirmaleka Asãmree tãikena ađ guendo *ranudarae* radarajana, sobenkole lelãđkja.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, teka*, modifying *hararika, haraꝝ, rikaꝝ, lelo, baig, gucuĩ* : inia gucu *radaraleka* baiakana, his beard is long ; *radaralekae* gucuakana, he has a long beard.

radara-gucu, radora-gucu, radoro-gucu, roda-gucu, rodorodo-gucu, ruderudu-gucu, adj., with *horo, harãam*, a long-beard man : miãđ *radaragucu* Turukulyko eperãkkena. Also used as adj. noun.

radaragucu-n rflx. v., to let the beard grow long : *radã igucunjanae*. *radaragucu-y* p. v., to become long-bearded : Turukukolekae *radaragucuakana*.

radara-rudoru, raduru-raduru, rodod-rodod, roloro-rodoro, rufuru-ruduru jingles of *raduru, rodod, rodoro, ruduru*, connoting always a prolonged sound cfr. *dara-daru, rasodrosod*, I. sbst., a protracted rustle of dry leaves : tuĩũ *radararuduru* aĩumkedeĩ meromko nĩjana, hearing the rustle of a jackal, the goats fled. II. adj., with *sãpi*, same meaning : *radararuduru* sãpi aĩumqtana.

III. trs., to rustle dry leaves : patãrako cekani *radararudinũjãđ* ?

IV. intrs., (1) same meaning : gutũre cekani *radararudurukeda* (or *radararudurukena* ?) (2) In the df. prst., pr.ĩ. or imprst., of dry leaves,

to rustle : roro sakamko *radararudurubana* ; cupãđkore *radararudurubana*.

radararuduru-n rflx. v., to rustle dry leave : tuĩũ *radararudurunjana* hensate ; patãrako (or patãrakore) cekani *radararudurubana* ?

radararuduru-y p. v., of dry leaves, to rustle or get rustled.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tungge*, also *ruderuleka, rudurukeruduruken*, etc., modifying *sen, rika, rikan, sãpi aĩumq*.

raqda same as *racãrae*, but as adv. it takes the afxs. *ange, ge, gge* or *ken*.

raqda-bagel same as *racãrae*, as pr.ĩ. only.

raqda-raqda, radta-radta and the diminutives *radceradcer, radteradte*, used of a cracking at each rhythmical shake of a carrying pole. Constructed like *racãrae*. The adverbial forms *radcakeradcaken*, etc., are also used.

raqda, radda-bagel, baqda, baqda-bagel trs., to plump down, or let fall all together, a number of small fruits : godhundiledeĩ baĩjarãme *radlakeda*.

radla-o, radlabagel-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

radlaken adv., modifying *ũũ, rika, aĩumq*.

raqda-baqda, radda-raqda, baqda-baqda (Sul. *radrãda*) frequentitive of *radla*. As adv. it may also take the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tungge*, and the forms *radlakaka, radlakeradlaken*, and modifies *ũũ, rika,*

rad̄da-bud̄ḡa

saṛi, aiwəq.

rad̄da-bud̄ḡa, rad̄ga-paḡga 1^o syn. of *rabua*. 2^o (Sad. *rolo-pogo*) syn. of *kud̄baūru*. N.B. The meaning given under this word needs correction. It refers to indigestion and pain in the pit of the stomach and in the bowels, without diarrhoea, after eating unripe fruit. For this, when the unripe fruit is acid, both *kand̄umand̄u* and *kud̄baūru*, *rad̄da-bud̄ḡa, rad̄gapaḡga* may be used. Constructed like *kand̄umand̄u*. The remedy is hot water with salt in it.

rod-rādē or **hūr-arde-rādē** a cry shouted in the *eurinnə* by the one who has "stolen the salt", and in the *hapird̄awaiwəq* by the one who has escaped being caught.

rad̄ga-paḡga, rad̄ga-pud̄ga syn. of *rad̄ḡibud̄ḡa* in both meanings.

rad̄i (Sad. ; A *rad̄d*, rejection, opposition, refutation) 1^o I. trs., (1) not to obey an order ; not to keep a promise : hukum enamentem *rad̄ikeda?* hukume *rad̄ikij̄na*, he did not obey me ; kar̄are *rad̄ikeda* ; kar̄are *redikij̄na*. (2) to render the fulfilment of an order or promise impossible : am̄a hukum d̄a *rad̄ikeda* ; aīn̄a kar̄ar̄ īn̄ga *rad̄ikeda*.

II intrs., in the df. prst., of an order, not to be obeyed ; of a promise not to be kept : ne haḡan honko kako borositana, soben hukumtae *rad̄itana* (or *rad̄iḡtana*).

rad̄i-a rlx. v., 1st meaning of the trs. : aīn̄a hukume *rad̄injana* enamentea sajaij̄j̄na ; kar̄ar̄ alom *rad̄ina*.

ra-p-ad̄i r.pr. v., mutually not to

rad̄i

keep an agreement or promise : no kajige tān̄ka, kalana *rapadia*.

rad̄i-q p. v., corresp. to the trs. : aīn̄ate jetan hukum k̄a *rad̄iakana* oḡ jetan kar̄ar̄o k̄age ; am̄a hukum d̄ate *rad̄ijana*, the fulfilment of thy order has been precluded by the rain.

ra-n-adi vib n., the number of orders not obeyed or promises not kept : aīn̄a hukundo *ranad̄iko* *rad̄ikeda* n̄oḡē̄tare miad̄ raḡi k̄a manatiajana.

2^o I. adj., rendered, become, or proving unfit for a certain use : *rad̄i* hitale herl̄a barabarite k̄a omonjana, we have sown seeds in a bad condition, not half of them have come out ; *rad̄i* kagajeko onḡortape, burn the waste paper ; *rad̄i* ar̄ūkaḡa-ko caḡakeate lapebu bat̄ea, split and pare the rafters that prove unsuitable, we shall use them for laths.

II. trs., (1) to render unfit for a certain use : k̄a ituan hoḡo naḡale r̄ok̄nae *rad̄ikeda*, a man without the necessary skill tried to carve a plough and spoiled it irretrievably. (2) to regard as unsuitable for a certain use : nekan daruko eiulaḡ alom *rad̄ia*, isu ḡekaḡoa, never say that such wood is unsuitable (v.g., for building) it is very strong and durable.

III. trs. caus., to cause to become unfit for a certain use : d̄a j̄oretan s̄j̄re d̄ēte gur̄alu hitape *rad̄ikeda*, you have spoiled the millet seeds by placing them under a leak ; jatian kapige nea taikena, opaḡko maḡbara-tea *rad̄ikeda*, this axe had occult

virtues, I made it lose them by cutting saplings with it.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to prove unsuitable for a certain use: *hisi juri arākatale namakada jokakedale, do bar juri rālitana* (or *radiotana*) we procured twenty pairs of rafters, we measured them, two pairs are too short.

radi-ō p. v., (1) to be made to be let become, to become or prove, unfit for a certain use. (2) to be regarded as unsuitable: *kā ituan hofo salakena, bugin darudo radijana, eḡkana samaitijana.*

³⁹ I. sbst., the state of being rejected as described below *bar hisi gelea pālilita hadḡ, geleado rālitō* (or *rālitō*) *seḡjuna*, we sawed 50 railway sleepers, ten have been lost by being rejected.

II. adj., of contract work, rejected as badly done, and refused to be paid for, especially by agents of the Railway Companies and the supervisors of road repairs. N. B. Such people often cheat the workman, surreptitiously approving the work and afterwards pocketing the wages: *rādi pālira ḡonōa hadkenko kako omakoa*, they do not pay the sawyers for the sleepers rejected.

III. trs., thus to reject contract work: *cimināa pālī rālikeda* 'cimināa pālī rālikedhena' How many of the sleepers sawn by you, did he reject?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to be rejected: *miad lōbohabuḡle hadtana, isu pālīkotale rālitana* (or *radiotana*).

rādi-a rflx. v., same as the trs.: *ne pālikodo, babu, atom rādiā, mōpō takalia omānea.*

rādi-ō p. v., corresp. meaning: *no candy cimināa pālītāben rālijana* ' *ra-n-adi* vrb. n., the extent to which contract work is thus rejected: *en babudo pālīko rāwadi rāliōda, juri partedro gegelea pālī seḡlena, mendo saōbtāle seḡjuna ad tadarūkijūci soben pālira ḡonōale namakola ad babu eḡḡipijana.*

¹⁰ same as *rālitō*.

radiaō, radi (Sud. *rāliwōk*) I. trs., (1) of too heavy a load, to strain smb.'s back: *hambal baron rālitō*, (2) of the frequent carrying of loads, to impair the growth of boys or young beasts of burthen: *ḡōḡapil honkō rālitō*.

II. trs. caus., to cause one of these results by one's orders: *ne mulido balua purā ladite haraē aḡilēt*, this pack-bullock driver has strained the back of his bullock by loading it with too much salt.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get such a result: *purāa hambal bārom ḡotea rālitana* (or *radiotana*).

radiaō-a rflx. v., to cause oneself such a result: *ne hoḡodo haritandipihī rāwajana*, this man, when he was young, impaired his growth by carrying loads too often.

radiaō-ō p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *bāromte ne hofo rālijana; balḡe dḡte sadomtale rālijana.*

radiaōḡe rāliḡe, adv., modifying *ladi, ḡḡ, aḡrika, dupil, dupulika, lad, ladika, aban* so as to get or cause such a result.

radi-padi (sad) jingle of *radi* in the 2nd and 3rd meanings, but connoting plurality, so that, as prd. it is eqvlt. to *radibara*.

radoŕa, **radoŕo** and **radoŕa-gucu**, **radoŕo gucu** vars. of *radara radara-gucu*.

rađta 1^o syn. of *rađaradta*, the sound of a tree or branch splitting, but as adv. it takes the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, or *ken*. 2^o I. sbst., the sound of the breaking bones all at once with one bite.

II. trs., to bite breaking the bones: *kula kerajane radtakeda*.

radta-g p. v., of bones, to be broken with one bite: *kula kerac namkire jata radtaoa*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *ken*, modifying *tagoŕ*, *rika*, *sari*, *aiunŕ*: *kula kerajana radtakene tagoŕla*.

3^o the sound of tearing a maize spike off the plant. Same construction: *jonra kapu oŕglere radtaken sarioa*.

rađta-bagel same as *radta* as prd. only.

rađta-rađta syn. or *radcaradca*.

radu-basu 1^o I. sbst., syn. of *sia*, hair on the pubes.

II. adj., with *sia*, or *goregotera uh* long and dence hair on the pubes or in the armpits.

III. intrs., in the df. [prst., of hair on the pubes or in the armpits, to be long and dense.

radubasu-ŕ p. v., of, the same, to grow thus.

Iv. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *leŕ*, *rikaŕ haraŕ*, *ubu*, *sizŕ*.

2^o (sad *radu-busu*) syn. of *rasumpŕ*.

raduru, **rodoŕ**, **rodoŕo**, **ruduru** same as the jingles under *radararaduru*, but may be used either of a short or of a prolonged rustle. As advs. these simple forms take the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*.

raduru-raduru var. of *radararaduru*.

rađa-đađa var. of *dhadadhada*.

rađŕ-đđđđ var. of *dhđđđdhđđđ*.

rađi, **rađibađi** Nag. (sad) **raŕi**, **raŕibaŕi** Has syns. of *dikurari*, but *rađi raŕi* may be used in the s. of an individual belonging to that collection.

rađi bađi Nag. **raŕi-baŕi** Has. I' sbst., syn. of *dikurari* 2^o (Sad. *radiphadi*) adj., with *daru*, trees unsuitable for timber.

rae, **rahe**, **reŕe**, **reŕe**, **raeĝhāt**, **raeĝāt**, **ređāt** (Sad., A. P. *rūi*; P. *rī'ayat* kindness:) syns. of *mo'*.

Rae sbst., a caste of Hindus believed by the Mundas to make human sacrifices.

raeal, **raeal-raeal**, **raeal-ruiul** Nag. 1^o of (Sad. *radu-rud*) of the eyesight, syn. of *junjur*, i. e., syn. of the third meaning of *dhundula*. 2^o of men and their way of walking, syn. of both *lađakoča* and *kačakučun*. 3^o seedlings and young grasses, syn. of *luian*, I. adj., too soft and weak.

raeal-g, etc., p. v., of the same, to come up, or grow, too soft and weak: *ne ločotaraŕ baba raealruŕulakana*.

II. adv, *raeal* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *leka*, and the jingles with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *omonoŕ*, *haraŕ*.

raeana syn. of *jatea*, but used also

raĉaŝa-kaĉaŝa

ragāra-pagāra

of animals.

raĉaŝa-kaĉaŝa, **raĉaŝa-koĉaŝa** Nag. syn. of *kaldnikadu* Has.

raĉaŝa-raĉaŝa syn. of *jateajate*, but used also of animals.

raĉ-baracĉ, **raĉ-barorĉ**, **roĉ-boroĉ** (Sad.) jingle of *raĉ* with the connection of here and there **raĉgāt**, **raĉghāt** in jest, syn. of *mol*.

raĉaŝa-ruŝaŝa var. of *raĉaŝa-ruŝaŝa*.

raĉ-raĉ cfr. *raparapa* I. adj., with *daru* a leafless tree or plant with erect branches and twigs, as the *kaĝarāri*.

raĉraĉ-p p. v., of such a plant or tree, to become leafless.

II. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange* modifying *leĉ*, *rika*, *ururug*, *uŝaŝ*.

raĉsaŝi sbst., an early, long-grained variety of paddy sown in *caŝa* fields.

rāg Nag. (Sk., Sad.) var. of *rāra* a tune.

ragādaŝ, **ragdaŝ** and in jest *raparao* I Nag. (Sad. *ragdaŝ*, *ragdaŝek*, II. *ragaraŝ*) syn. of *oĉ*, but with force, to rub off dirt from the body with the hand. (2) syn. of *hirgāri*, but only of scrubbing, scouring or rubbing strongly with earth, sand, a stone, etc. (3) syn. of *irid*.

ragāda-ragīdī, **ragda-ragīdī** Nag. jingle of *ragdaŝ* with the connotation: here and there. As adv., it may take the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, and modifies *oĉ*, *hirgāri*, *irid*, *rāra*, *rāran*, *rika*, *rikan*.

ragad-bagel trs., suddenly to lick smth. with a very rough tongue, as that of a cat or of a cow.

ragadbagel-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

ragadken adv., modifying *jal*, *jale*, *rika*, *rikaq* in the meaning of *ragadbagel*.

ragad-ragad syn. of *haradharad*, but not used of the tenderness of the tongue caused by eating very astringent fruit. The adverbial forms *ragadleka*, *ragadkenragadken*, *haradleka*, *haradkenharadken*, are also used.

ragaĉ-bagaĉ, **ragoĉ-bagoĉ** vars. of *raĉaĉaĉaĉ*, *raĉoĉaĉoĉ*.

ragam, **ragam-ragam** roughness as felt with the hand only. Constructed like *hadam*. As adv. it modifies *capu*, *atarak*. Note the fig. saying *atudo ragamgem bulua-tada*, thou hast put too much salt in the stew

ragam kagaj sbst., sand paper.

ragam-rugam jingle of *ragam*, connoting plurality.

raga-paga, **rago pago**, **ragu-pagu**, **rako-pako** contractions of *ragarapa-gaya*, *ragoropagoro*, *ragurapaguru*.

ragāraŝ, **ragraŝ** Nag. in jest, (1) (II. *ragaraŝ*) var. of *ragdaŝ*, (2) (Sid. *ragreĉ*) fig. syn. of *dhamkaŝ*.

ragaŝaŝajapa, **ragraŝ-japa** Nag. to give a good scolding. Constructed like *dhamkaŝ*.

ragāra-pagāra, **ragra-pagra** Nag. jingle of *ragaraŝ* as syn. of *dhamkaŝ*, to scold again and again. As adv., it may take the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, and modifies *erac*, *dhamkaŝ*, *rika*, *rikaq*.

ragāra-pagāra, **ragra-pagra** Has. syn. of *ragdabuĝda*.

ragāra-pagāra, **ragōro-pagōro**, **ragū-**

ru-pagūru, ragra-pagra, ragro-pagro, ragru-pagru and the constructions *ragrapaga*, etc., onomatopes, said to be a combination of *ragōro*, to poke with a stick into a hole, and *pagōro*, of animals, to dig with the fore paws, I sbst., the noise of scratching and moving about of a rat, a bloodsucker, a cat, a tiger, etc., in hole: ne unduredo kaṭeakoḥ *ragārapagāra* aiunḡtana ei cāuriakoḥ? marbu urea.

II. adj., with a *sarī*, same meaning:

III. trs., (1) to poke about with a stick in a hole: danḡate unḡu *ragārapagāralem* kaṭea boloakana. (2) to render a hole noisy, by scratching and moving about in it: ne unḡu kaṭeako *ragapagajula*.

IV. intrs., (1) to make this noise by scratching and moving about in a hole: ne unḡure kaṭeako *ragārapagārajula*. (2) in the df. prst., of this noise, to be made; of a hole, thus to be noisy: ne lata (or latare) *ragārapagāralana* (or *ragārapagārotana*).

ragārapagāra-n rlx. v., meaning of the trs. and first meaning of the intrs. ne kakurare runda *ragārapagāralana*.

ragārapagāra-g p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of this noise, to be made: ne unḡure *ragārapagāraḡalana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *age, ge, oge, tau, tanje*, modifying *sarī, aiunḡ, rika, rikau, rikar*.

Note the ditty: maḡko bitar *ragārapagāra* (*ragōropagōro, ragurupa-*

guru) kaṭtado jolēn, jolēn, a snake-guard has fruited in a narrow space between bamboos. This ditty often replaces the ditties: biḡdiri, katidiri; or buru ku'arakeḡ, sekerēko lipukeḡ, in the game of *biḡdiriika-tulirinuḡ*.

ragāra-rogoḡo, ragāra-ruguru, ragar-rogor, ragar-rugur, ragra-rogro, ragra-rugru (Sd. *rugri*) 1^o I. adj., (1) with *ole*, pebbly soil, in entrd. to *sege* (or *regēresegēre, regresegre*) *ole*, sandy soil *cegērecegēre* (or *cegrecēgre, regreseḡ*) *ole, ruguḡ ole*, gravelly soil; *takafuku ole*, soil mixed with stones so large that it cannot be ploughed: *ragarrogor* goḡare hoḡele herla. Also used as adj. noun: nekan *ragārrogore* baba alope herea. (2) with *diriko* pebbles: *ragarrogor* diriko halana-giriḡka. Also used as adj. noun: ne *ragarrogorko* gapabu halana-giriia.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be pebbly: alea miad goḡa *ragarrogorogorlana* (or *ragarrogorgea*).

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *age, ge, tau, tanje*, modifying *weau, lolo*.

2^o same as *ragōroragōro*.

ragāsa, ragāsa, rakāsa (Sk. II. *rākshas*; Sd. *raḡha*; Or. *rakasy*) sbst., (1) a legendary monstrous animal, as large as a hill and with teeth as thick as trees. With its breath it could first uproot trees and then draw them into its mouth. Cattle and men were similarly als rld. This ogre has happily died out. Lime ore is what remains of

its bones. If at the time of burning this ore, it be called *ragōsajua*, it will not burn properly. Places where lime ore is found are generally called *svijua* or *sirjua* which is said to be derived from the Hindi honorific term *shri*. It is also unlucky to name the *ragōsas* at the time of threshing. (2) fig., same as *ragōsalāi*.

ragāsa-lāi, ragōsa-lāi, rakāsa-lāi in jest or displeasure, syn. of *haruaq*, adj, with *hoŕo*, and adj. noun, a person eating like an ogre: *nilekan ragāsalāi goŕa hature baakoa*.

ragasalāi-p p.v., to get the stomach of an ogre; to take the habit of eating like an ogre: *nidoc ragāsalāijana, huriahuriate kae antea*.

ra-gog intrs., to cry bitterly; to cry very much: *hon beŕekane med-tana, moŕnidae ragoŕkewa*.

ragog-u rlx. v., same meaning.

ragoē-bagoē syn. of *raraŕharoē*.

ragoē-ragoē onomatope; same as *ragōŕeregoē* but with a some what fuller sound.

rago-pago var. of *raapaga*.

ragōŕ Nag. **ragōro, ragōro** Has. Nag. **raguŕ** Nag. **ragūr, ragūr** Has. Nag. I. sbst, (1) the act of poking with a stick into a hole: *ragōrote kae uruaredo, unduren coŕa urnamime*. (2) also *ragōrod mŕi, ragōrojata*, a stick wherewith to poke, or used in poking, into a hole: *undure coŕa taikena, ragōro bolotanlogee uruajana*.

II. trs., (1) to poke a stick into a hole; to poke a hole with a stick; to poke with a stick smb. hidden in

a hole: *ne undure ŕandŕa ragōreeme; ne undu ragōroeme, coŕa bolokana; ne unduren coŕa eiŕ kam ragōrojata?* (2) fig., of a leopard, to thrust its tail between the bars of a swine-sty and sway it about: *kulado sukurigura eudlomtee ragōrocoke menea*. (3) fig., forcibly to call a man from his house: *ju pucait mente goŕa haturen haŕamko ragōrokom*.

ragōŕ-en rlx. v., to poke with a little stick or with a feather into one's throat to cause vomiting: *ulaekaina mente karkadte toŕa-reko ragōrona*.

ragōŕ-p p.g, corresp. to the trs.

ra-u-agoŕ vrb. n., the amount of poking: *undure lebbolen coŕado ranagōrota ragōroka aurii uruare bāri hokage kaina hokakia, until the coŕa I had seen entering a hole, came out of it, I did not stop poking it with my stick*.

ragōraō, ragōraō in jest, var. of *ragor*, but only as prd.

ragōro var. of *ragor*.

ragōro-ŕandŕa, ragōro-jaŕa and vars. sbst, a stick wherewith to poke, or used in poking into a hole.

ragōro-odoŕa, ragōro-uruŕa and vars. trs, to force out of a hole, sty or house as under *ragōro*.

ragōrodona-p p. v, corresp. meaning.

ragōro-pagōro var. of *ragōrapa-gāra*.

ragōro-ragōro ragor-ragor ragur-ragur ragūru-ragūru rugūru-rugūru I. sbst, the sound of puffballs being rubbed and rind again-t the side of a *turki* basket at a stream

ragōsa

or pool the sound of jack seeds or the like moved about in a basket, winnowing shovel or pan; the sound of grains or pulses being crushed or ground on a curry stone or in a handmill except *kode* millet which is ground with a *segoðsegoð* sound: *rāri riḷtanra ragūruragūru* kacim aiūmakada?

II. adj, with *sari*, same meanings.

III. trs., to cause the puffballs or basket, the grains or the curry stone; to make this sound: *rāri* (or *gurūgudiri*) *ragorragorjuda*.

VI. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, thus to sound: *rāri* (or *gurūgudiri*) *ragororagorotau*.

ragōroragōro-n rlx. v., same as the trs.

ragōroragōro-o p. v., corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *ragōroleka* *ragōrokenragōroken*, modifying *riḷ*, *rika*, *sari*, *aiūmo*.

ragōsa and **ragōsa-lāi** vars. of *ragāsa* and *ragāsalāi*.

ra-gotā I. sbst., (1) the habit of a child crying easily, often, or long: *ne honre ragotā menā*. (2) the actual crying: *nīā ragotā aiūmten asadijana*.

II. adj., with *hon*, a child with this habit or thus crying: *nilekan ragotā honko gotā ḷolare kam namkoa*. Also used as adj. noun: *hapenme, ragotā!*

III. intrs., thus to cry: *ragotākedae* *lelīpea hiṃi ragotātana*, look at him, he is again crying!

aggotā-n rlx. v., thus to cry: *imi-*

raguḷ-raguḷ

naage ragotānme.

ragotā-gg p. v., (1) thus to cry: *cānḷlire nāgee ragotāgoa*, a little smack is enough to make him cry.

(2) to become such a sniveller: *ne hon ragotājanx enamente inuare purāsa koko jamaia*.

ragrāḷ and **ragrāḷ-japḷ** vars. of *ragāraḷ* and *ragāraḷjapḷ*.

ragra-pagr var. of *ragārapagḷra*.

ragra-rogr, **ragra-rugru** vars. of *ragārarogōro*.

ragro var. of *ragōr*.

ragro-pagro var. of *ragōropagōro*.

ragru var. of *ragūr*.

ragru-pagru var. of *ragūrurapagūr*.

raguḷ-raguḷ onomatope, I. sbst., the sound of cattle chewing herbs, threshed grains and especially straw: *urīkoā raguḷraguḷ aiūmōtana*.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., to chew with this sound: *urīdo janababao raguḷraguḷ-jada*, *kunḷamsare keḷa cimadḷ raguḷraguḷjada*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to get thus chewed: *busu gōḷare raguḷraguḷtana* (or *raguḷraguḷōtana*). (2) imprsl., of this sound, to be made: *gōḷare raguḷraguḷtana* (or *raguḷraguḷōtana*).

raguḷraguḷ-en rlx. v., same as the trs.: *keḷako raguḷraguḷdentana*; *keḷako busuko raguḷraguḷdentana*.

raguḷraguḷ-o p. v., (1) to get chewed with this sound. (2) imprsl., of this sound to be made.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tān*, *tange*, also *raguḷleka*, *raguḷkenraguḷken*, modifying *lagoḷ*, *jom*, *rika*, *rikan*, *sari*, *aiūmo*.

ragunja mostly used by women, syn. of *jegejege*, but only as regards emaciation.

ragu-pagu var. of *ragapaga*.

ragūr, ragūru vars. of *ragōr*.

raguṛ-raguṛ var. of *ragōṛoragōro*.

ragūru-pagūru var. of *ragapagara* *ragoropagoro*.

ragūru-ragūru var. of *ragōṛoragōro*.

rah ! raha ! Nag, (Sad) interj. wait ! presently ! like *āri* it may take the affs. *ti, to, a, na, ga, hale,* etc.

raham Nag. var. of *rām* Has.

rahan-sahan I. sbst, the use of the dress, furniture, plate and utensils of more civilized people : Baṅgāliko hūralakado saṅhoko, *rahansahan*ko ankedo.

II intrs., to adopt the use of such articles : ne Baṅgāli nukuritan hārido saṅhokolekagee *rahansahan-keu*.

rahansahan-en rlx. v, same meaning : oṅṅaṅo itunjei pokotogee talabakana, nādo Baṅgālikolekagee *rahansahanlana*, apuṅedo pitarakore mandū jomkena.

rahāri, rahri, raher Nag. (Sad, or *rahi*) vars. of *rāri* Has. Nag. sbst., *Cajanus indicus*, Spreng., Papilionaceae,—the Dal or pigeon Pea, a cultivated, erect, leguminous shrub 4-8' high with pinnately 3-4 foliate leaves ; yellow flowers in axillary peduncled racemes ; linear flat obliquely acute pods ; and round seeds, yellow inside very commonly used as a pulse. The Mundas know five kinds of *rahāri* (1) *saṅ rahāri*, ripe in the first

part of December with pale brown seeds, a little astringent. (2) *maṅe rahāri*, ripe in the latter part of December with whitish dark-spotted seeds. (3) *jeṅe rahāri*, not ripe before April with spreading branches and whitish seeds. (4) *kaḷa rahāri*, also ripe in April of which the branches and leaves form a pointed tuft ; the seeds are also whitish. (5) *buru rahāri, beora-rahāri, darurahāri, koroarahāri* or *mirāṅ rahāri*, ripe in December, with a smaller crop in summer. The plant is very tall and is often left standing for several years. The peas are pale brown and are more tasty than those of other kinds. This is different from the *bururaher* of the Santals which is *Cyomopsis psoraloides*, a plant only 2-3' high with pinkish flowers.

II. trs, to sow a field with pigeon pease : ne goṛape (or ne goṛarepe) *rāri* ei ?

III. intrs, (1) in a past ts. to have acquired a great or small quantity of pigeon pease : ne oṛare kūhko *raṛalada*. (2) in the df. prst., of a country, to produce or sell little or much pigeon pease : ape disum (or disumre) kūh *rāritana*.

rahāri-n rlx. v, to sow a field with pigeon peas : ne sirmado apia goṛale *rārinjana*.

rahāri-p p. v, corresp. to the trs. : ne goṛa (or goṛare) *rāriḷka*.

ra-n-rahāri verb. n., (1) the number of fields sown : *ranāriko* rāritala, siṅgi tur-ṛa miad iṭi goṛa bogar rarite kam namca they have sown

rahāri-dāli

so much pigeon peas that, towards the East of the village you will not find a single field without this pulse. (2) the great quantity acquired : *vanūriko rāpitada, goṭa sirma utuīreo kājāko oabaca.*

rahāri-dāli, rāri-dāli sbst., pigeon pease roasted and split on the curry stone. These are eaten either stewed or cooked like rice.

rahāri-maṇḍi, rāri-maṇḍi sbst., pigeon pease roasted, split and then cooked like rice.

rahāri-ramra, rāri-rambāra collective noun for all kinds of pulses. As a prd. it is constructed like *rahāri.*

rahe var. of *rāe.*

rahi (Sad. *rahae*; Sinh. *ari*, to send away) cfr. *tae*, trs. or intrs., to abandon a purpose and not do smth. or not do smth. to smb. Mangra erakīna, gapie bicārōka — *Rahitaimē* (or en kaji *rahitam*) Mangra has scolded me, let him be judged to-morrow. Let him off, abandon that purpose; dolabu piṭite baba ir tisina mentebu *rahileā*, come let us go to the market and give up our purpose of reaping paddy to-day.

rahi-n rflx. v., same meaning : ne gunara bicār kabu *rahina*, we will not give up our purpose to have this fault judged by the panchayat *rahi-ō* p. v., (1) corresp. meaning *rahiōkae*; ena kaji *rahiōka*; baba ir *rahiōka*; ne gunara bicār kā *rahioa*. (2) imprsl. of a purpose, to be given up : thanare udubina monela, mundaḍa kajite *rahiana*,

rai-mani

I wanted to tell this at the police station, this purpose was given up by the advice of the village headman.

ra-hunḍi (trs., to call and gather : poncoko *rahundikom.*

rahu-p-unḍi, ra-p-ahundi repr. v., to call each other and gather.

rahunḍi-ō p. v., to be called and gathered : poncoko *rahunḍiōka.*

rai in poetry stands for *raimani* its parallel being *manu.*

rai (Sad.) **rai-daru** sbst., *Dillenia pentagyna*, Roxb; Dilleniaceae, — a forest tree with large, alternate simple leaves 12-36" long, decurrent and amplexicaul, parallel-nerved from the mid-rib; with numerous fascicled yellow flowers, 1" across, when the tree is leafless; and with fruit composed of the enlarged fleshy sepals enclosing the carpels. The flowers and young fruits are stewed and eaten. The full-grown fruit is reduced to dry powder (*talsa*) for stews.

raia-ore Nag. (Sad. *rair curai*) syn. of *ra-ēiē.*

raicuni (Sad.) adj., with *baba* or adj., noun, a variety of half-late, reddish-grained paddy, sown or planted in *caōra* fields. It ripens just before the *raṣi baba.*

raiji (Sad.) var., of *rājē.*

raiji-paiṭi (Sad.) jingle of *rāj*, *rāje*, to rule, to govern a country or part of it.

railu-maēna (Tamar.) syn., of *jher-lamaēna.*

rai-mani (H. *rāi* mustard seed) sbst., *Brassica juncea*, Hook f. and

rain-gain

Thoms., Cruciferae,—the Mustard, a cold weather crop, with long petioled leaves, the lower lyrate, the upper lobate or entire; bright yellow flowers; and very short-beaked pods with dark brown seeds. The leaves are used as a potherb; the oil is used in the kitchen or rubbed on the body the oil-cake is roasted and powdered (*talsa*) for stews.

rain-gain (Sad). I. sbst., good or bad principles of conduct: ne hatu-
ra *raingain* kaina ituana, I do not know whether the people of this village are good or bad.

II. intrs, to follow or adopt certain principles of conduct: en disumre abu disumate judageko *raingaintana* in that country they have not the same way of conducting themselves as we have.

raingain-en rlx. v., same meaning: ne jūgure taramara Mundahonko dikukolekako *raingaintana*, in the present-day some Mundas imitate the deceitfulness of the Hindus; they are as bad as the Hindus.

raira-rui Has. Nag. **rača-rui** Nag. (1) jingle of *rača*, 1st and 2nd mean; connoting plurality. (2) syn. of *rauhitakinduita*.

raisi, rāsa adj., (1) with *baba* a variety of half-late brown-grained paddy, sown or planted generally in *caōra* fields, sometimes in low fields Also used as adj. noun. (2) with *loāna*, syn. of *caōra loōna*.

raisī (Sad. *rais*) I. sbst., syn. of *roara* gun, a preternatural quality with which the human *roa* is endowed by Singbonga and which is super-

raiti

stitiously believed to produce the effects described under *roa*.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, in the cpds. *hambalraisi, rabalraisi, kularaisi, pusiraisi*, etc., also with the aff. *ten* syn. of *hambalroa, hambalroaten*, etc., a person whose *roa* is endowed with slowness or quickness, with a tiger-like or cat like quality, etc., as described *ihul. : pusiraisi hoṛoko pura sako nogorea; kularaisiten hoṛoko pancūtroko boroakoa.*

hambalraisi-ḡ, etc., syn., of *hambalroaḡ*, etc., p. v., to get endowed with such a quality: en hoṛo *kularaisiakana*, enamente pura hoṛoko boroaia. *hambalraisi-te*, etc., intrs, in the indet. ts., with inserted prsl. prn., to have such a quality: amdo *jarabaraisitema* cimad, kumutea mndi-jadmea.

hambalraisi-ten, etc., adj., as above.

hambalraisi-teni, etc., prnl, noun, syn of *hambalraisi hoṛo*.

raiti (Sad., p. *raiyat*, subjects, people) I. sbst., (1) a ryot, i.e. a man who cultivates fields under a landlord to whom he has to pay rent whether he has made the fields himself on land belonging to the landlord, or received them already made.

As explained under *bhuinīar* and *khutkati*; most Mundas have been reduced to the state of ryots by the deceit of alien intruders and unjust decisions of the courts of law, many also by wrong entries in the Record of rights. Many bhuinhars are ryots for some of the fields they cultivate: nere *raitiko* cimin hoṛoa? (2) also *raitiā, raitiḡ*, the faculty

raiti-paītiko

raja

or possibility of becoming a ryot in a certain place : ne hature *raīti* namoa ci ? Is it possible to get or make ryoti fields in this village ?

II. adj., (1) with *horo*, a ryot. (2) with *ote*, ryoti field cultivated by a ryot as such ; land conceded for making a new ryoti field. (3) with *hatu*, (a) village where there are no bhuhinars and no khuntkatidars. (b) with a poss. prn., a village in which one is a ryot.

III. trs., to let smb. settle somewhere, or make or cultivate a field, as a ryot : *raitimealem* taina ci ? ne oterena *raītītana* ; mod̄ taka māltēmsiśā ci ?

IV. intrs., to be a ryot : ne haturena *raītikena* ; Cendaḡuṭure Koc̄ haram *raītikena*, nādoe goḡjana.

raīti-n rlx. v., (1) to make oneself a ryot : ne haturele *raītinjana*. (2) to cultivate a field as a ryot : ne oterena *raītinjana*.

ra-p-aīti-g repr. p. v., of khuntkatidars of adjoining villages to become each other's ryots cultivating ryoti fields in each other's village : Seldarenkolō simān ipilinarelea adle *rapaītiakana*.

raīti-g p. v., to let become a ryot somewhere ; to become a ryot.

ra-n-aīti vrb. n., the number of people becoming ryots : *ranaitile* raīti-taḡkoa, ale hatukisankoāte inku purajana.

raiti-paītiko collective noun, the ryots.

raiti-parjako collective noun, the subjects of a king.

rāj, rāje, rāji, rāiji (Sad. *rāj, rāji*

II. *rāj*) I. subst., (1) the rule of a country : ne disumre saḡoḡkoḡ *rāj* calaḡṭana ; eimin sirmataḡēte ne *rāj* Aḡraḡjiko sabakada ? (2) in Nag, a part of the country, in the cpds. *Nagurivāj, Hvasaḡrāj, pīrivāj, tonaḡrāj*, etc., syns. of *Naguridisum, biridisum*, etc. (3) in the cpd. *sirmarāj*, the kingdom of heaven used only by Christians. (4) Note the proverb : *rāje ḡan rāje menḡ*, each country has its customs.

II. trs. or intrs., to rule or govern a country : eimin sirmacte saḡoḡko ne disumko (or ne disumreko) *rāje-jala* ? Note the saying : ne kulgiakia bugilekado kakia *rājejala*, these husband and wife do not agree well together.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v. : ne disum (or ne disumre) bugilekage *rājetana*.

rāj-en rlx. v., same as the trs. or intrs. : ne disum (or ne disumre) eimin sirna Aḡraḡjiko *rājenjana* / *rāj-o* p. v., of a country, to be ruled ; imprsl., of the rule of a country, to take place : Aḡraḡjikoāte sidare ne disum (or ne disumre) Tuṭukukote *rājetana*.

ra-n-aī vrb. n., the duration of a country's rule : *ranājeḡo* rājekeda, sae sannaḡekajiko hobajana, they rule the country since so long that it must probably be a century.

raja (Sad. ; Sk. *rāja*) (1) a rajah, a king. The Mundas give also the title of *raja*, to the thakurs and similar superior landholders and to zamindars who, like the one of Bandgaon, receive rent from the mankis :

apea raja okoree tāintana? Where lives your rajah? *raja raja siararāko jōma*, even kings eat the *siararā* potherb, *raja rajakūa eperarajana* both kings quarrelled together. (2) the pupil of the eye: en horoā *raja bagarāōjana*, kae leldaria. (3) the yolk of an egg: *simjaromrā raja bārii jomeka*. (4) the pistil of a flower, the stamens being called *dasiko* or *sipaiko*: *edel-bāra raja kaem lelakada?* N. B. the Mundas address the father-in-law of their son or daughter as *sundi, gomke, raja* or *rajagomke*. Note also the proverb: *midoratanī raja, baroratanī (tania sita, the husband of one wife is her king, the husband of two wives is, in their eyes, not more than a strange dog.*

II. trs., to enthrone; to give the title of *raja*: *apute gorjanci hontekorako rajakija*.

raja-u alt. v., (1) to ascend the throne; to succeed to title of *raja*: *apa gorjante nige rajana*. (2) of the ministers of a rajah, to rule more than the rajah himself: *rajadoe hapeakana, aea dasiko rajantana*.

raja-o p. v., (1) to be enthroned; to get the title of *raja*: *okonī rajana kā mundiakana*. (2) fig., to become happy like a king in the future life: *Harāma daate bitarpūree rajapka*, may he, by the grace of Singbonga, be happy in the future life. (2) of a flower, to get or have a pistil; of a pistil, to form or be formed: *soben bā (or bāre) rajaakana*, mendo hupurūa bākora raja kā lelnamtaboa.

raja-bā Has. syn. of *jolabā, barha-*

lā, ondokabā.

rajabā-cērē Has. *raja-ore* Nag. (II. *raji-lā*) sbst., the little Minivet, *Perierocetus perigrinus*.

raja-baha Nag. sbst., *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, Swartz.; *Caesalpinia-ceae*,—the Peacock flower or Barbadoes Pride, a handsome, much-branched bi-pinnate shrub with scarlet or yellow flowers in elongate axillary and terminal racemes; common in the gardens of the Hindus.

raja-hakimko collect. noun; the king and his ministers and officers; the kings and their ministers and officers

raja-hāns, raj-hāns Nag. *raja-hās, raj-hās* Has. I. adj., (1) in broken khuntkati villages of Tamar, land the rent of which is collected directly by the rajah. (2) in buinhari and purely zamindari villages, lands the rent of which, collected by the zamindars, are supposed to make up the dues of the rajah or superior landlord, though, as a matter of fact, he generally receives only part of it. Also used as adj. noun: *neado rajhās ei buinhari?*

II. trs., to classify land among the *rajahāns* lands: *Rakkal babu mukaken dijili isu otokoe rajahāskoda*.

rajahāns-o p. v., thus to get classified: *apea purkhakoā cimināa ote rajahāsjana?*

raja-huda, rajai sbst., the position of a king: *apu gorjante rajahuda manāa korahen namea*.

raja-mail-baba sbst., a late variety of the rice plant, sown or planted in

low fields.

raja-maji (Sad). I. in the pl., collect. noun, the king (or kings) and the zamindar. II. adj., with *disum*, the part of country where the villages are now owned by zamindars.

rajamaji-g p. v., of a country, to fall into the hands of zamindars : ne *disum cimin sirmäte rajamajia-kana* ?

raja-orë Nag. syn. of *rajabäcëré*.

raja-parjako collect. noun, the king and his subjects ; the kings and their subjects.

Rajäpät, Rajäpüta sbst., people of Rajputana who have settled in Chota Nagpur, often as zamindars.

raja-rajoar, raja-rajoara (1) collect. noun, in the pl., the rulers of native states and other rajahs : *Sia-disumre rajarajoar-koä* umidumige calaöqtana, *Sirkär aärige säcärea*, enamente *raätikoä suku purä banoa*, in Singbhum the rule of the rajahs is in force, the English Government does not yet control it fully (prevent the abuses), therefore the ryots are not very happy there. (2) sb-t., without the pl. affx., native states : *Sia-disumre puräge rajarajoar menä*, there are many native states in Singbhum. (3) sb-t., in the s., also *rajarajoari*, the autocratic rule of the native states : *Bandabera-disumre puräge rajarajoari calaöqtana* : *kepa, unj, merom, sim, käre baba-canli eman begar cutitem akiria-kereo*, *begar cutito maraia oram baikereo*, *sajaïm namea*.

raja-raniko collect. noun, the kings and the queens.

raja-röl cfr. *caputa*, *ädj.*, with *halu*, a village in the mankipati, the quit rent of which goes to make up the dues of the rajah.

rajära-rejëre, rajar, rejer jingle of *rejer*, connoting plurality or frequency.

rajaçari (from the Engl.), I. sbst., registration ; *rajaçari hobajana ci* ? II. trs., (1) to register, to make an official record of a contract, with *kagaj, rîrî, ote, halu, paçi* as d. o. : *oteia akirakeda, rajaçarilum*, register the sale of my fields. (2) to such registration made : ne *obeläia rajaçarita*, let us have the sale of this field registered ; ne *ote rajaçari-aiöpe modsäe takäia omca*, get this field registered under my name, I will pay a hundred rupees for it.

rajaçari-g p. v., corresp. meanings.

N. B.—People of late have begun to use also this term, instead of *girmiti*, of the enrolment of coolies for the Assam tea plantations : *Asäm senq-mentum rajaçarina ci* ? *tisia api horoko Asäm senqraço rajaçarijana*.

rajaçari-babu sbst., a native registrar.

rajaçari-kagaj sbst., a copy of a registration entry.

rajaçari-kitah sbst., a register, as used in a registrar's office.

rajaçari-onol syn. of *rajaçari kagaj*.

rajaçari orä sbst., a register-office.

räje var. of *räj*.

raj-häns Nag. **raj-häs** Has. var. of *raja-häns*.

räji var. of *räj*.

raji (Sad. ; P. *räzi*, pleased,

raji

agreed). 1^o I sbst., reconciliation : holakia eperaukena *raji* aūrige hobaoa.

II. trs., to reconcile : holakia eperaukena tisiāle *raji* kōkōkōa.

raji-u rflx. v., (1) to make it up with each other : *raji'u*, enka kipiādo kā b-e-a. (2) to make a compromise before the panchayat ; to stop a lawsuit by a compromise : poneoreben *raji*na ci • acartōben senoa? Will you make a compromise before the panchayat or will you go farther (i.e., go to law)?

raji-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : api piāteokia kipiālena, aūi kaji-tekia *raji*ana ; ne horokio *raji*ā kāredokia gopoa (2) same as the rflx. v. : isaben kipiāben, nādo *raji*ben.

2^o I. sbst., (1) friendship : aley munda ad aya munda *raji* kāh mena. Note the saying : tādō *raji*ge; phaji hobajua, to-day there has been a quarrel among friends.

II. adj., (1) with *hopa*, one's friend : amlō *raji* horoko ne hatore menakoa ci? Have you any friends in this village?

III. trs., (1) to make smb. one's friend : rami mauditadi, enamēto para horoko *raji*ti, he has a knowledge of medicinal roots, owing to this many people have made friends with him.

raji-a rflx. v., (1) to make friend with smb. : en herolō *raji*ae isu deaga nama. (2) of wild animal, to get tame and friendly to man : asullekore silibkōdo horōboko *raji*at, kulaburikōdo kakeq,

raji

raji-g p. v., (1) corre-p. to the trs. : ne horo *raji*ā, nido kāb depenaga hōge. (2) same as the rflx. v. : ne herolō *raji*ae.

ra-a-aji vrb. n., the number of friends made : Budhuado Kudasūden horoko *raji*o rajitāka, nēge-joōgre senjūae aq lāge hūina, Budhu has made many friends in Kudasul that when he goes there on a day he cannot satisfy all those who invite him to eat and drink.

IV. adv., with the affx. *ara*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ta*, *ra*.

2^o I. sbst., (1) liking, agreement, consent : gūndirū ture amō *raji* bano, I do not like a stew of *ar-uaqi* leaves ; imō kajire aūi *raji* bano, I do not agree with his proposal, nimirū gōnōre amō *raji* bano, o.g. mod. tūka omene, I do not accept the price that offered, make it a rupee more. Note the saying : *raji*ge phaji, forbearance fosters abidurey ; if we do not punish him he will do it again. (2) the satisfaction and quietness of an infant in smb's company : ne hōng *raji* aiāto bano.

II. adj., (1) pleasing ; satisfactory, acceptable : meka hulūgūlū, honko mente *raji* utu rokagō kōtā nana? Where to find now at such a price they like for children so difficult to please? aūi *raji* gonō, aē gaki kae tobakōda, enamēto ke, a kaim akimāka, none would be bought for an acceptable price for my buffalo, I did not sell it (2) with *ho*, an infant which has taken

to smb, which is quiet and satisfied and does not cry in his company : andq *raji* hon enaaâte amgee nam-tana, the little child which has a liking for thee, has been wanting thee ever so long.

III. trs. caus., (1) to make smb. like smth. or be pleased with it : gurulumandi ne hon kae jomtan taileni, mātaetele *rajikā*. (2) to make smb. accept a proposal, agree to smth. : ne kajire en horom *rajidari-tia* ei ? Canst thou make him agree to this ? jū, en horo barhisi takate kora gonora rajime (or *rajiaime*), enara mod takaina omamea, go and make him agree to buy my buffalo for 40 Rs, I shall give thee a rupee for thy trouble. •

IV. intrs., (1) to be pleased with smth. ; to agree to a proposal : ne kajire kaina *rajitana*. (2) of an infant, to be used to smb's company and be satisfied in it : ne hon ainalo kae *rajitana*

raji-n rlx. v., same meaning.

raji-p p. v., corresp. to the trs. caus.

ra-a-aji vr'b. n., the number of people made to be pleased or to consent : *ra-a-aji* rajik dka, jetae niq kajir kako hunaagiy kela.

V. adv., (1) with the affx. *anga, ee, ege, moditiyi g* *kaji, ika, tain, atala, unna*. (2) with the affx. *te*, modifying *o, a, i*.

raji rama (Sid. ; P. *raji rā*) (1)

I. sbst., a written and signed compromise before the panchayat or when a case is compounded out of

olkeda ei ? *rajinama* hakimtare idijana ad paraōjina.

II. adj., (1) with *kaji*, the terms of such a compromise. (2) with *kagaj*, such a document.

III. trs. intrs., thus to compound a case : en mukudina *rajinama-ben* ; *rajinama-ke-daben* ei ?

IV. trs. caus., to induce litigants thus to compound a case : ne horokā *rajiamakira* c.

rajinama-n rlx. v., same as the trs. or intrs., en mukudina *rajinama-ben* ; kaeāri aloben sena, h turege *rajinama-ben*.

rajinama-p p. v., (1) prsl. corresp. to the trs and trs. caus. : mukudina *rajinama-jana*, kare barhisileka takam lelekeda honaa, if the case had not been compounded thou wouldst have had to spit some forty rupees ; en horo kina *rajinama-pha* (2) impr-l., of such a compromise, to be made : hola nalisena, tisinda *rajinama-jana*.

29 I. sbst., a small sum of money proposed by the panchayat and given freely by the ac used to stop further proceedings : *rajinama* mōpō taka omtam.

II. trs. to give such money : mōpō taka *rajinama-ta*

rajinama-p p. v., corresp. meaning : moye taku *rajinama-jana*, pen oko oyo muday kisi hokankana

raj-kumar b-t., the eldest son of a rajah.

rajoar, rajoara, rajoar-disum (Sid. *rajoar* ; H. *rajoara*) sbst., a native state : *rajoar-padeswari-ko* hakim-mohurad ka subu kumutao kaa

namei, in the native states thou will not have even in thy dreams the happiness enjoyed by those who live under the Magistrates of the English Government.

rajoŋ rare var. of *rojoŋ rojolo*.

rakabŋ 1^o intrs., of the sun, moon or star, (1) to rise: *siua rakabŋtana*. (2) sometimes, to move towards the zenith: *siagi tikin jakede rakabŋ*, enteo arāguna.

rakab-en rlx. v., same meanings.

2^o I. a'j., with *gonora*, an increased or raised price.

II. trs., to raise a price or wages: *tisiagupa caŋlira gonora puragko rakabŋkoda*; *hel do bar takate meromia omuncae mena, tisiado ore bar takae rakabŋŋua*; *talibko rakabŋŋi*, they have raised his wages.

III intrs., in the dif. past., (1) of prices or wages, to rise: *butuara gonora rakabŋtana*, the price of salt also is rising. (2) of strength, to increase: *apa pepi rakabŋtana amido aragutana*, of smb's. growth, to go on nicely: *rakabŋtana*, *apudeido aragutana*, he grows but his father is getting old. (3) of life, to be lengthened. Note the superstition: *indi rakabŋtin dipili dubilitasad tulkedte emariko bea alk) hurau-rakabea, cakalere samae rakabŋko mena*, at the erection of the *indi*, pole, people uproot a tuft of couch grass, spit on it and throw it in the air towards the pole, they say that by so doing their life gets longer.

rakab-en rlx. v., to raise the price or wages one asks: *merankoi gonowado bisage puriko rakabŋtana*;

lujiri kamilo gonora ko rakabŋtana. rakab-ŋp. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) same as the intrs.

ra-u-akabŋ vib n., the degree to which prices rise: *caŋlira gonowado ranakabŋ rakabŋjana upun gandaro ena sertedŋ peroga*, the price of rice has risen so much that a 2 lbs. measure does not get filled for less than four annas. •

IV. adv., (rar) with the affxs. *arge, ge, oje*, modifying *gonora, gonora kiji*.

V. adverbial affx. in the epl. *gonorakabŋ* to charge more and more; and *merakabŋ*, of prices, to rise rapidly; of plants and trees, to grow fast; of wealth etc., to increase rapidly.

3^o I. 6es., (1) to engage dancing girls for a fair: *dasiŋature dikuko kildikoko rakabŋta*. (2) to bring to a market or fair an mind such as is never sold there: *ho'a pitire mind hatiko rakabŋta*; *Tarukuko jano selonko pitirako rakabŋta*. (3) to bring to a market wares or such animals as it is the custom to sell there: *na pitire merankoko rakabŋta*.

II intrs., (1) of woman, to appear before a court of law *diku jitreŋ pardasin kupiko kaemire kiko rakaba*. (2) to put in an appearance at a market or fair: *II-saburuce rakabŋta*. In the past tense it is used only of the habit: *Tamar haroko II-a'urur ko rakabŋtana*. (3) of foreign, wild animals, game, locusts (puta) or grain birds

(cañ) to make their appearance in a country: ne disunre okosq̄cto Tujukoko *rakahkena*? purasa ne birre lupiko *rakaba*. (1) to be brought for sale to the market: Bandgaô pitire kitabaq̄com purage *rakaba*.

rakab-en rflx. v., three first meanings of the intrs.

rakab-ø p. v., (1) corr. sp. to the tr- (2) meanings of the intrs.

ra-a-ut-ih vrb. n., (1) the quantity of wares or number of animals brought to the market; the number of people appearing at the market or fair; the number of foreigners, etc., appearing in the country: pukakodo *ranakahko* *rakahkena*, iaku apitan dipili sirmido sukultangge forme, so many locusts came that when they flew the sky was as dark as smoke. (2) the act of thus appearing: pitire misa *ranakahre* urj kaina akirwakji, mendo orq̄ *ranakahre*. See further under *ranakah* 3^o.

III. adverbial afx. in the epd. *aurakah*, to bring a child from foreign parts: honko Asamate *aurakahkalkolce* gogjama.

4^o. I. trs., (1) to put smth. on a higher level or in a higher place: to put up; to carry up: baksa *rakabeme*. (2) to put smth. upright; to erect; indi auriko *rakabeta*, they have not yet erected the indi pole.

(3) with the d. o. *amdi* or *di* often understood, to eat or drink: mar lai hngako nãdolu *rakaba* (said by the *ãre*: *ãre* *ãre* to start the banquet at the end of his speech in the *ãta* ceremony): mar en puruj

rakahem, ente jagarane, come drink thy cup of beer first, and then speak.

II. intrs, in the dt pr-t, to get put in a higher place; to get put upright: ne danra kã *rakahana*, mar, dewaga'eben, come lend us a hand, we do not succeed in putting up this beam.

rakab-ey rflx. v., same as the tr-: kãkole tukatanre jatakoko *rakahen*; jagarame putanãcubufana, purujã *rakahen* mendo kã, instead of drinking thy cup of beer, thou talkest without end.

rakab-ø p. v., corr. sp. meanings: tarutakare ser d'ko *rakahena* mar, nãdo *rakaheta*, jagar fundujama.

III. adverbial afx. in the epd. *raerakah* to pull or drag up; *dondorakah*, to carry up at arms' length above the head; etc.; *lelrokab*, to follow with the eyes one who puts or carries smth. up. mandi jointime ne: eta *lelrokah* lelãgukijã, when I took my meal, this dog followed my hand up and down with its eyes.

5^o I. sb-t., also *ranakah*, the act of ascending, mounting or climbing: nã horã tepe sengre *rakah* kã bobaco; *rakah* puragepe nãjik da, you have made the ascent very slowly.

II. adj., also *ranakah*, with *horã*, a climbing path: *rakah* horãtem nãre julã, thou takest us by a climbing path. Also used as adj. noun: hijã dipili apitare *rakah*'e munã.

III. trs., to lead or carry smth. on an ascent: ãre hon jola *rakaheta* take this child over the mountain

rakab

pass.

IV. trs. or intrs., to ascend, to mount, to climb: hijutan horoko jolako *rakibela* ei? leleko.n; *rakiblanako* mendo jola auring ko tuadui; sarako midgarikaḍ daruko *rakabea* (or darureko *rakabo*).

rakab-en rlx. v., same meaning: tili gantar; enaa en jolale *rakibenjawa*, it took us half an hour to climb that mountain pass; sarako midgarikaḍ daruko (or darureko) *rakabea*.

rakab-ḡ p. v., corresp. to both trs.

ra-aakab vrb n. (1) the extent or quickness of climbing: *rakabde* rakabjawa, midgarikaḍ buunata tebleda, he climbed so fast that in a short while he reached the top of the hill. (2) the act. See further under *rumakab* 1^o and 2^o.

6^o I. trs., to improve somebody's condition: Misim iur *rakibidise*, the M's ion has very much improved our condition.

II. intrs., to not improve oneself; to improve oneself, to improve one's self: ku anolope *rakibatian* mendo ol-papoo ka, you improve yourself in wealth but not in learning.

rakib-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

III. adverbial aff. in the epds *ra-pakab*, *ra-rakib*, to help a poor man to improve his condition; *uar-rakab*, to help a man to improve still his condition which is already not bad; and *uar-rakib*, *uskarakib* to push a man (y. g., to make a lawsuit) by the promise of help.

7^o trs., to enter a man or his name

rakab

or an amount in a register, receipt or document: bahibe *rakiblanes*; iniq nutum bahibe *rakiblan*; ne taka bahibe *rakiblan*.

rakib-en rlx. v., also *rakibrekam*, to make people thus enter one's name: tisix hajri kamikenko bahibe *rakabepp*.

rakab-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.: apu garinge nasdre honko (or honka nutum) *rakib*, after the death of their father the receipts for rent are written with the name of the son.

8^o with reference to *suran*, I. trs., to excite here and now a man or woman's visceral desire; to excite it habitually by means of an aphrodisiac: gin jipote iniq mura eaku *rakib* *ra-rakib* iniq surale *rakibde*.

II. trs. intrs. (trans. to self) sub.; to excite one's own visceral desire; to excite one's own visceral desire: *rakibde*.

III. intrs., (1) to wish a desire, to be excited, to seek gratification: iniq mura *rakib* *ra-rakib* (or *ra-rakib*); *reode* iniq mura *ra-rakib*, *reode* iniq mura *ra-rakib* (or *ra-rakib*); *api* sima jikde iniq *ra-rakib* *ra-rakib* (or *ra-rakib*). (2) inqsl. with in-entd post-pr., to feel such a desire: eakutako mura *ra-rakib* ei? Do I want pleasures of a sensual kind?

rakib-en rlx. v., to excite oneself by means of an aphrodisiac: *manuo* *ra-rakib* *ra-rakib*.

ra-pakab r p. v., to excite each other here and now: en danggikib.

giŋ kajite sanankia *rapakabjuna*.

rakab-ŋ p. v., corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus.

9⁰ I. adj., same as *rakabakan*: *rakab* ŋsar, a bent bow; *rakab* catun, an open umbrella; etc.

II. trs., (1) syn. of *dl*, to bend a bow: ŋsar *rakabaine*, purage keŋea, ne hon kae dariatana, bend the bow for this boy, it is very hard and he cannot do it himself (2) syn of *sartab*, to open an umbrella, contrary of *arŋgu*, *sakub*, to shut an umbrella. (3) to set a trap. (4) to cock a gun: bandukura an sidia *rakab'a*, mendo cêrê nirtabjinci kaina arakedi, I cocked my gun, but as the bird flew off at once I did not shoot, (I had not the time).

10⁰ I. sbst., the jumping of a fighting cock to strike with the spurs: ne sudi perŋdoŋ ŋereakana mendo niŋ *rakab* ŋanka banoa hoœoe (or hoœoree, hoœokoree) padaea.

II. intrs., thus to jump: tisido ne sim bêsogee *rakabtana*.

rakab-en rflx. v., same meaning: bêsê *rakaben* simko purako gonogoa. *ra-n-rakab* vrb. n, the extent of thus jumping: holaiŋa akirakij siŋdo mël dipiŋi *ranakabe* rakabjuna lekŋei kirinko kulige kako hokakjina the cock I sold yesterday jumped so well in the trial fight that those who saw it never stopped asking me at what price I would sell it.

11⁰ of cooking rice, syn. of *ufid*; of bread, syn. of *pukv*.

12⁰ intrs., of months and seasons, to begin: gaŋatete ŋhagun *rakaba*; oŋa ha-ekŋa pŋ, oŋo ha-

pŋilekare jargi *rakaba*.

rakam, rokom (Sad., A. *ragam*; T. *o'ukkam*) I. sbst., kind, sort, manner, method; neado eŋ *rakam*, this is another kind; ne hoŋoa *rakamem* iturna ei? Doŋt thou know the sort of man he is, good or bad? en baŋante senkore kubira *rakamem* lelea, if thou go to that garden thou wilt see the various kinds or cabbages; • piŋusia mi-agna lelleda, enara *rakam* kaina ŋŋrjada, I saw only once a *piŋusia*, I do not remember what kind of a plant it is; gomboloŋ laddoia lodakida, mendo. Turukuko ladtanra rakam kina ituana, I have baked wheaten bread more than once, but I cannot do it in the manner of Mahomedans.

II. forming adj. epls: *nerakam*, of this kind; *enrakam* of that kind; *eŋrakam* of another kind; *eŋkan-rakam* hoŋokolŋe sumditida, he married his child in a family of a bad kind; *ararakam* jonrale herakadi, we have sown maize of the red kind; *hururarakam* ku'aeko horlasi kulaeko metakoa, they call *horlasi* hare the hare of the small kind.

III. trs. or intrs., in similar epls., to make smth. of this or that kind, to do in this or that manner, etc.: cilkan itale bina? — *Enarakempe*, what kind of bricks are we to make. Make them of that kind; oŋa haido *nerakamepe*, make your new house of this kind; ne *nerakameme*, look, do it this way (as I show thee); kusi *surjontararakamepe* slightly roast the negro beans before cooking, in the same manner as you do

with the sal fruit.

rakam-en rlx. v., in similar epds., to make smth. of this or that kind for oneself: ora bai *nerakamenpe*; to do in this or that manner with or to oneself: duti *nerakameame*, don thy loin cloth in this way; patkintanre *nerakameame*, in the sword dance do as I show thee.

rakam-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.: paiki, ora, dutin, etc., *nerakamuki*.

IV. adv., in similar epds., with or without the afvs. *ange*, *ge*, *aje*, modifying *bai*, *rika*, *kami*, *dutun*, *lelo*, etc.

rakam, **rakam-rakam**, **rakom**, **rokom-rokom** syn. of *hahuluti*.

rakāra, **rakāra rakāra**, **rakea**, **rakea-rakea** cfr. *raēa*, *raēgere*, *raējutū*, I. adj., mostly of men, raw-boned by constitution: *rakāra* hōpōlore pēgelo tūm, julu hupinge tūm, enante sekerageko sūndaia, such people are not weak, only they have little flesh, therefore they can walk fast. Also used as adj. noun: mdo aychatoren *rikāra* ei? *rakāra-g* p. v., to grow up raw-boned: ne hōpō *rahtirjau*.

II. adj., with the afvs. *ange*, *ge*, *aje* and sometimes, *leka*; and in the repetitive form with or without the afvs. *ange*, *ge*, *aje*, *tu*, *lange*, modifying *hant*, *hōpō*, *hōpōpōpō*, *lelo*.

rakāra-kambad Has. (P. *kompū*) syn. of *hulit* *leaga* Nag sbst, the Common Chameleon, *Chama leo vulgaris*. The *cut* extracted from its body after the tongue has been thrown away, mixed in equal parts

with sesame oil and with the *cut* extract from a *lar* snake, is reputed, a remedy for Leprosy, used externally. The Salans deem the Chameleon veno-ous. Not a superstitious belief of the Mandas. Who-soever meets a chameleon will see one or his near relatives by blood or marriage die within the year. If it is a large chameleon, a grown up will die, and if it is small, a child. To avert this death one must kill that chameleon, wind it in a piece of cloth and incinerate it in the manner of a corpse.

rakāra rokōro, **rakar-rokōr** **rokōro-rokōro**, **rokōr** **rokōr** onomatop. I. sbst, the rattling of smth. in a box or in a gourd bottle or the like: *teagoakad* *tumbare* *cegam* *sanjaukaka* *ritiriridōr* *namūfūm*.

II. adj., with *siri*, same meaning.

III. trs., to make a box etc. or the object in it, rattle: en hōndo e kamō tumbare *ritiriridōr* *jula* *tumbare* en hōndo ka *kombō* *ritiriridōr* *ritiridōr*.

IV. intr., of the box or the object to rattle: *tumbare* *do e kamō* *ritiriridōr* *ritiridōr*.

ritiriridōr-g affx. v., same as the trs.: ne hōn *tumbare* *do lahit* *ritiriridōr* *ritiriridōr*.

V. adv., with or without the afvs. *ange*, *ge*, *aje*, *tu*, *lange*, also *rolōrō*, *leka* and *ritiriridōr* *ritiriridōr*, modifying *rika*, *siri*, *aje*.

rakāsa Nag. var. of *ragāst*.

rakea, **rakea-rakea** var. of *ritiridōr*.

rakog, **rakog-akog** Has. (Sal. *langlō*) syn. of *ritiridōr*.

rako-pako roko-poko (Sad. ; Or. *rakpakra'ā* vigorously and quickly) I. sbst., the act of a feline animal catching swiftly and intently under the paws in order to prevent running away : pusi *rakopakote* eču kae nirrikakja.

II. trs., thus to catch : pusido miad ečuñi *rakopakokja*.

rakopako-n rflx. v., thus to catch : pusido kateae *rakopakontana* ei eču ? lellipe.

rakopako-g p. v., corresp. meaning : pusi bolokenci adiare miad kateae *rakopakojana*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs, *ange, ge, lau, lunge*, modifying *sah, ola, rika, rikan*.

2^o fig., sometimes syn. of *kokō-rombo*, but not in the fig. meaning.

3^o sometimes syn. of *ragapaga*.

ra-kofoa I. sbst., the act of animal or bird calling in omen in front of the observers : kurilel senq-taure tuūa *rakotofo* edkan erere hisaboa.

II. trs., thus to warn the observers : bukurlundi *rakotofojauha*, kupulkoa oqare ilibu namegea, the tree-pie calls in front of us, come on, we are going to get beer at the house of our relatives.

rakotofo-en rflx. v. same meaning : ne gutue tuū apisa kurilelloe *rakotofojanu*.

rakotofo-g p. v., corresp. meaning : kurilel senq dipili tuiute *rakotofojancile ruajana*, dutamñi bāri hāl udube senqjana, when going to see the bride (observing the omens on the way) we met a jackal howling in

front of us and came back, only the matchmaker went on to give the news.

raksa Nag. var. of *ragasa*.

ra-kul I. sbst., the act of calling smb. by a messenger or through a person going that way : *rakullo* hebalena, mendo sumdia kae hijujana, nādo aiñā tutea sena, the father-in-law of my child, though asked, did not come, now I shall go to him myself.

II. trs., thus to call smb : sen kabu dapia jāctar bu *rahu tau*, we cannot go, let us ask him through anybody to come.

rakul-g p. v., thus to be called : *rakullena*, mendo kae hijujana.

rali (Sinh. *renula*, beard) I. sbst., also *meromrali*, the two tassel-like appendages under the throat of certain goats. It is said that some Indian gazelles also have such appendages. The long tuft of hair hanging on the chest of the nilghat is also sometimes called *rati* or *meromrali*.

II. adj., with *merom*, a goat with such appendages : *rals* meromle kirinakja.

rals-g p. v., to get such appendages : meromkoleka taramana sūpikooko *ralsoko* mena.

rali sbst., Piper longum, Linn. ; Piperaceae,—the Long Pepper, a creeping and rambling aromatic herb with distant alternate lower long-petioled deeply cordate, usually ovate or orbicular, upper more oblong and sessile or amplexicaul leaves. The root is pungent and is chewed

against sore throat. Some informants say that this is properly *huring rali* or *rali nāpī* and that there is also a *marāq rali*, an undershrub with tuberous roots like those of ginger. It is these tuberous roots, they say, not those of the long pepper, which being crushed and mixed with ripe tamarind pulp, procure abortion. For want of a specimen this *marāq rali*, if it really exists and is more than a form of *Piper longum*, has not been identified.

rām Has. *rahām* Nag. (Sad. *raurau*) I sbst., a salty taste : bulunara *rām* kaēm atākarakada ?

II. adj., having a salty taste ; brackish ; saline : abuḡ maēm *rāngat*, enament : kula boroe jomkī tacome jā jantun jomlī enaḡ dāribape hokakako mena, it is said that because our blood has a salty taste a tiger when it has eaten a man, does not rest until it has eaten an animal ; solugao *rāa* cijge, borax also has a salty taste.

III. trs. ens., to render salty : utu bulmatepe *rāmkeḡa*, you have put too much salt in the stew.

IV. intrs. impl., with inscribed prsl. pm., to perceive a salty taste : moca *ḡḡjāna*, daḡa cimadina maēmōtama, I have a salty taste in the mouth, the gums bleed, I suppose.

rām-en rfx., v., to render one's mouth salty : moca bulunateḡ *rām-enjāna*.

rām-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs. : utu *rāmjana*.

rām, rām-rām (Sad. *rab-rab*) trs. or intrs., to feel a blade and see whether it is sharp : holaḡ *rām-en*, leserakana ei kā ? *rām-en*, holaḡ leserakana ei kā ? Note the saying : buca kapi *rām-rām* ! Thou feelest the blade of thy axe to see whether it is sharp though it is conspicuously notched ! This is said to a man who asks about the possibility of a thing he knows, or should know, is impossible, or who undertakes, or says that he is going to undertake such an impossible thing : ti ita birtōa aḡ kulina nuna-kire auri goḡ hari hokage kina hokaia-- Buca kapi *rām-rām* : I shall go to the forest to-day and if I meet a tiger I will not leave it alone until I have killed it,—Nonsense !

rām-en rfx. v., same meaning : holaḡ *rām-en*.

rām-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning : ne kapi *rām-en* aḡ ke le oia mente nunaḡjana.

ram, rampa, rampura (fr. *jaḡer*, lo I. sbst., brushwood or thorny branches used to protect a tree or to shut a path : en *ram* oegḡape kan tayaia dea.

II. trs. (1) to put loosely or tie brushwood or thorny branches around the stem of a tree in order to protect it or its fruit ; to strew them on the ground v. g., in order to protect seedlings ; or to strew them on a path in order to prevent people from passing : le jumen kanḡarare *ramḡape* ; kuliga iie jataḡ *ramkeḡa* ; janun herase *ramḡ* . . . (2) thus to protect a tree or seed-

lings; thus to shut a path: pabitaru *rameme*; kubigaci jatatee *ramkeda*; gurūlu berakan talate horoko senjala enamente hori j numteia *ramtada*. (3) to fit a roof with a *jampa* under or over the thatch: bata etagea, sařima *ramtape* kare-do sauri nura; sařima *ramtape*, janiō sauri otatana, aarige tollabea. (4) to prevent, by means of a *jampa*, the thatch of a roof from falling through between laths that are too far apart, or from being blown off by the wind: bata etagea, sauri nura honaana, mendo jampateko *ramtada*; sauri bes ka tolakana, jampate *ramtape*.

ram-g p. v., corresp. meanings.

2^o fig., in connexion with *hora*, *janum* or *horare janum*, syn. of *soroq* I. trs., by committing some fault which shames one and makes one unwelcome, to make it difficult or impossible for one or for one's children, to visit relatives or to ask people for help: en kupul janume *ramkeda*, enamente ale oru kae hijua; amdo honkomete sobensa horare janume.n *ramjada*; honko horam *ramjadkha*.

II. intrs. of such a moral hindrance, to exist: ammente ho a (janum) sobensa *ramtana* (or *ramtana*, *ramakana*).

ram-en reflex. v., same as the trs., as referring to oneself: horae *ramenjana*, enamente abua deraga kae asitana.

ra-p-am recip. v., to offend each other with this mutual result: sumdare janaō eperatania aumbena, hokae-

ben, enkat; musiaadin horaben *rapawa*.

ram-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.: injente hora (or *janum*, *horae janum*) *ramakana*; horae *ramakana*; iniq honko janumko *ramakana*.

rama Nag. syn. of *sarsir* Has. sbst., a claw, a finger or toe nail. Hence the epds. *tirama*, *katarama*.

rama-gasa Nag. syn. of *calisarsar* Has. sbst., the white tip of the nail, which is free of the flesh.

ramal Nag. var. of *rabal*.

ramba Ho. var. of *rambara*.

ramba-comba Has. Nag. cfr. *ram-jalrompol* Has. I. adj., (1) with *daru* or *jō*, a tree or plant or a fruit armed with long straight thorns: *rambacomba* diu ka teagogo; jaandarur, jō *rambacombagea*; kantarajō *rambacombagea*. Also used as adj. noun. (2) *janumko*, thorns, not detached from the stem or branch: *rambacomba* janumko heretan, cut off the thorns with thy axe. Also used as adj. noun: *rambacombateq* hudirlema. (3) with *geradiri*, a piece of slag with several points. (4) with *ita* an overbaked brick with points on the surface.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be armed thus: karaka opaq *rambacombatana* (or *rambacombagea*).

rambacomba-g p. v., to get or grow such thorns or points: karakadarudo opadakanre *rambacombata*, the *Bredelia retusa*, when a sapling, has long and straight thorns; ita purage *rambacombajana*.

III. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *eye*, *lan*, *lanje*; modifying

jimumq rikag lelo.

rambal Nag. var of *ṛābal*.

rambāra, rambrā Has. and sometimes Nag. **ramṛa** Nag. (Sal.) **rambā** II, I. sbst, the Green Gram, a cultivated pulse of the following kinds: (1) *honde rambrā* (II. *urid*) *Phaseolus mungo*, Linn; Papilionaceae,—an annual shortly scandent herb, with 3-foliolate leaves, leaflets ovate lanceolate, pods 1—1½" long, erect or ascending, hairy, with black seeds. (2) *paṇal rambrā, boror rambrā* Has. *jururu rambrā* Nag. (II. *larea urid*), a form of *Phaseolus mungo*, var. *Roxburghii*, Prain.—a diffuse plant with numerous trailing branches 3' long, spreading glabrous pods and grey seeds. (3) *kalmaḍ rambrā*, a form of *Phaseolus radiatus* Linn var. *typica*,—a diffuse plant with numerous trailing hairy branches, leaflets terminal rhomboid and lateral very unequal-sided, hairy pods, 2" long, with 8 green seeds (4) *kaḍ rambrā* Has. *khalye rambrā, baraimugi* Nag (II. *mung*),—an erect tufty form of the same with spreading glabrescent pods, 1½—2¼" long, and green seeds. (5) *arṛa rambrā*, *Phaseolus radiatus*, var. *amea*,—with reflexed pods and yellow seeds. (6) *barai, barairambrā*, *Phaseolus radiatus*, var. *grandis*,—with glabrescent spreading pods 2—3" long, and black seeds. There is a *maray barai* and a *hūriḍ barai*. The latter, a smaller plant with smaller pods, is probably a decauperate form of the first. (7) *mugi, mugirambrā* (II. *moth*), *Phaseolus aponitifolius*, Jac.,—with

numerous hairy stems trailing for several feet, always lobed leaflets horizontal, cylindric, smooth, 7-8 seeded pods 1-2" long. (8) *paḍi rambrā* Has. *hodi* Nag. (II. *hodi*), *Vigna catjang* Eull; Papilionaceae,—an erect herb with long trailing branches, leaflets terminal rhomboid and lateral very unequal-sided, an pods 5" long with 6-12 white seeds. (9) *hūriḍ paḍi rambrā* Has. *calon-dabadi* Nag, a form of the same with pods only 3-4" long (10) *kūrarambrā* Has. *saḍadabadi* Nag., a form of the same with very black seeds. Cfr. *diḍ rambrā* or *diḍ hodi*, *berrambrā* and *tonnambrā* the seeds of which are not used as pulse.

Note the saying used in jest or scorn to denote that sb. has said or done smth. badly or stupidly: ne nēḍal baikeriḍo *rambrako* utuaka; nūḍal bai hokame, *rambrako* utuameka; enka kajkenḍi *rambrako* utuaka; kāji hokame, *rambraḍu* jūḍem.

II. aḷj, with *disum*, a country producing much *Phaseolus* pulse; a country where it is much cultivated: ape disumdo *rambrā* di-sumge.

III. trs. or intrs., to sow a field for *Phaseolus* pulse; to sow *Phaseolus* pulse: ne goṛabu (or ne goṛarebu) *rambraea*.

IV. intrs., (1) to sow and get in a small or great crop of *Phaseolus* pulse: ne sirmaḍo kūḍpe *rambra-tala*. (2) in the dl. p. st., of a country to produce much *Phaseolus* pulse: ape disum kūḍ *rambra-tala*. *rambāra-n* rdx. v., to sow *Phaseolus*

pulse on one's field: ne goṛaredope
rambrana e'pe kud-omna?

rambāra-a p. v., of a field, to be
sown for Phaseolus pulse: ne goṛa
(or goṛare) *rambāraḡka*.

rambāra-aṛa sb-t, the young
plants of any kind of *rambāra*, and
obtained in thinning the fields, and
used as a potherb and fried. Those
of *punḡi rambāra* are even eaten raw
by children.

rambāra-dā, bir-rambāra-dī same as
rambrasaṛaga.

rambāra-manḡi sbst, Phaseolus
pulse husked and cooked so that the
peas remains whole or are only split:
taramara hoṛokodo sōraire urḡkerako
rambrmanḡiko o nakoa.

rambāra-rukara 1^o with reference
to *ote*, may be used instead of
rambārarukara a'i. 2^o with reference
to *ali*, I. adj., with *ali*, moisture of
the soil only about 1" deep, so that
in ploughing some of the soil thrown
up is dry: ne otere *rambārarukara*
ali mona.

II. trs., of rain (personified), to
render the moisture of the soil only
1" deep: nimirra dā eōḡa loḡonakere
ali rambārarukarakoda.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of mois-
ture, to have the depth described:
ne loḡonare ali *rambārarukaratana*.

rambārarukara-a p. v., corresp. to
the trs: nimirra dāte ne loḡonara ali
rambārarukarajana.

III. adv., (1) with the affs. *anga, ge,*
ḡa tan, tanga modifying *rika*. (2)
with the affs. *ḡe*, modifying *gama*.

rambāra-rukara-aḡi syn. of *loso-*
ḡali and *labraali*. Note that these

three syns. are also used in the
following constructions: I. adj. noun,
a field or soil with the moisture only
about 1" deep: *rambārarukaraḡaure*
baba kibū hejeteēa, ali oḡanatakoa
aḡ ba'ba papario.

II. trs., of rain (personified), to
make the soil or a field moist as
described: nimirra dā eōḡaloḡonakere
rambārarukarakalakeda, *ikir*
loḡonakode buḡi a'ikeda.

III intrs., in the df. prst., of the
soil or a field, thus to be moist: ne
loḡona *rambrarukaraalutana*.

IV. adv., (1) with the affs. *anga,*
ge, ḡe, tan, tanga modifying *ali,*
rika. (2) with the affs. *ḡe* modify-
ing *gama*

rambāra-saṛaga, rambāra-dā, bir
rambāra, bir-punḡi-rambāra II as syn.
of *lonatq ramra* Nag. sbst., *Vigna*
vexillata, Benth.; Papilionaceae,—
a slender twiner with tuberous roots
and caudex stems, narrowly lance-
olate leaves, large pale-purple
flowers, straight 15-20 seeded pods,
3-4" long. The root is eaten raw
or baked, especially by children.
Ground with the root of *ejandotq*
(*Peucedanum nigropurpureum*) it is eaten,
or the juice is expressed and drunk,
against *daūd*, urinary complaints.
The beans also are eaten. Note that
the name of *birrambra* is given also
to *Phaseolus sublobatus* and to *Ati-*
losia crassa.

rambāra-uru sbst., a black beetle
about 1" long, with two red spots on
each elytron, frequenting chiefly
Vigna fields.

rambāra-utu sbst., a stew of

Piasealus pulse.

ram-biur syn. of *ram* as a pld. referring to trees.

ram-đhitua (Sad., Or.) sbst., a vertical merry-go-round.

rame-rām, rām-rām adv., used to emphasize a negation of presence or an affirmation either of absence or of the unconsciousness of sleep: *alesado barpititaçtê ramerām dā banoa*; *misale erakjitaçtê ale ora rām-rām kao hījua*; *menakoa ei hature?*—*Asāntekošana ramerāa*; *ape orāren honko conak-nga ei?*—*rameram* *baakoa*, *idāro kotakoko tebəkeda*, are the children awake in your house?—They are fully off in sleep, who knows whether their dreams have carried them.

ramjāq-ramjūq jingle of *ramjūq* referring to several groups.

ramjōl-romjōl jingle of *ramjōl*, connoting plurality.

ramjā-ramjū jingle of *ramjū*, referring to several groups.

ram-jiōga Has syn. of *bleioa*, *rambrai*, *matavee* Nag. (Sad.) *mindulirūq* Nag. See under the letter.

ramka jambara syn. of *rapi-rāpi*.

ram kesed syn. of *ram* as a pld. referring to either a tree or a path, also in the fig. meaning.

ram-kofoia syn. of *ram* as a pld. referring to a path, also in the fig. meaning.

rampa and derivatives, syns. of *ram* and derivatives, but not in the fig. meaning.

rampāra-rumpāri (Sad. *lumpat-lumpa*) syn. of *rabgrūq*, 1st mean-

ing.

rampi 1^o I. sbst., rain in thick but sparse drops: *ape hatasado rampi tgikena ei maraa da?*

II. adj., with *dā*, same meaning: *rampi dā tūkeni, maraa dā dō ki*.

III. tis., of such rain, to fall on a place or on people, to make them wet: *aleq simādo holae rampileda*; *horaree rampikedlet*.

IV. intrs., (1) with an ind. o., of such rain to fall for people, i. e., in their place: *ap dō rampileda dō ki*; Did large drops of rain fall in your place? (2) of such rain, to fall: *aleq simā rodo holae rampileda*.

rampōra rlv. v., of such rain, to fall: *apimā timalyee rampōra*.

rampi q p v, (1) prsl., corresp. to the trs (2) imprsl., of such rain, to take place: *apimā timalyee rampōjana*.

2^o poetical parallel of *gōra*:

Nete bol pi irpāshōb,

Nete bolē gamāled.

Nete bolē jūmāramedā.

Nete bolē rampiled.

Here also it drizzled. Here also it rained for a long time.

rampūra and derivatives, syns. of *ram* and derivatives, but not in the fig. meaning.

rām-rām var. of *ramerām*.

rams'ar (Sad. wolf) sbst., a pale grey carnivorous animal, the size of a wolf: *rams'ar kūbe nūdnū*, *merome gemberakāireo iri kadō- tebā mente mas-ikilgea*, the *rams'ar* is very fleet, even when it carries a goat, it is difficult to overtake it.

ram-tojoa

ram-topa syn. of *ram* as a prd. referring seedlings.

ramtorai, ramtoroē Nag. (H. *rām-turāi*) syn of *ramjitaqa* Has. *min-dilirua* Nag. See the letter.

ranajita (Or. *rānajitā*, warlike, connected with victory) sbst., *Alstonia venenata*, R. Br.; Apocynaceae,—a shrub with numerous erect stems and oblong—lanceolate long-acuminate leaves 4-12" long, white flowers in terminal cymes; and slender terete follicles 3½-4" long, tapering both ends. We met this shrub only in the jungles between Murumkel and Duarsini. The shrub was 5-6' high, with leaves crowded at the end of the branches. People said that there are also specimens with pink flowers. The roots are used to poison jackals, hyenas, etc.

ranakah (vrb. n of *rakah*) 1^o I. sbst., an ascent, an ascending slope: ne horate senore apita *ranakahpe* namei. (2) the length, steepness or number of slopes one gets to climb: *ranakah'le* rakahjana, duriko raŋi paŋuhtinleka laga namk ūlia, we had to climb such slopes and got so tired that our hip-bones seemed loose in their sockets.

II. adj, with *hora*, a climbing path: *ranakah* horatem ačarjaŋlea, thou ledest us by a climbing path.

III. trs. of a path (personified), to make people climb: ne horate alopea, puragee *ranakahpea*.

IV. trs. caus, to send or lead people by a climbing path: bugin hora lacim lelakada? puragem *ranakah-*

ranakah

kedlea.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., of a path, to climb: ne hora purage *ranakah-tana* (or *ranakahgea*).

ranakab-en rlx. v., to go by or choose, a climbing path: bugin hora kale lelakada, enamentele *ranakabenjana*.

ranakah 2 p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus.: ne horatem (or horarem) *ranakabot*; bugin horatebuaia mena, ama kajitebu *ranakahjana*.

(2) prs. or imprs., of a path, to have an ascent: ne hora (or ne horare) en hatute senqmente apita *ranakabakana*, for going to that village, this way has three ascents (or there are three ascents on this way).

2^o I. sbst., the act of fish swimming up-stream to the rice fields at the beginning of the rainy season: haikoŋ *ranakih* hobajana ei aŋrige? Have the fish appeared in the rice fields or not yet?

II. adj, with *haiko*, the fish swimming to the rice fields at the three or four first heavy showers of the monsoon: *ranakih* haiko saŋment'e kamuni litarŋa mocaked teko tupua.

III. intrs., of fish, thus to swim to the rice fields: tisia gapa haiko *ranakahana*.

ranakab-en rlx. v., (rare), same meaning: jargi enefete hana bal baba dembotan jakod haiko *ranakabena*.

3^o I. sbst., the act of a tiger, bear, bird, making its appearance: alesŋ-redo kulkoŋ *ranakah* purasa ka hobaoa.

randa

II. adj., with *kala*, etc., which has appeared of late in the country; apeꝓ birredo *ranakab* kula menꝓia ei taniar kula?

III. Intrs., thus to appear: aleꝓ birre banako purꝓ-ako *ranakaba*.

ranakab-en rflx. v., (rar), same meaning.

randa (P. Sad.) I. sbst., a carpenter's plane.

II. trs., to make smooth with a plane: ne takáta *randaepe*.

randae-ꝓ p v., corresp. meaning: ne takáta *randaeꝓka*.

ra-n-anda vib. n., (1) the number of pieces planed: ne t káta *raunanda* randaepe, midꝓánjere cabantargka, (2) the planing: *randae* kam ꝓakakada, randanarame. (3) the result, the piece planed neado okoꝓa *randada*? Who has planed this?

randa Nagr. (Sad; H *ranra*)

I. sbst., a widower: ale hature api *randa* menꝓka

II. adj., with *kora*, same meaning *randa* koratꝓre en kupiko gonkija

III. trs., to make smb. a widower: nãdo najom rako *randatija* ei rogo? Is it a sickness or the malefice of witches that killed his wife?

IV. trs. or intrs., to spend a stated time as a widower; to remain a widower a stated time: api sirmao (or api sirma menteo) *randakeda* (or *randakena*).

V. intrs., in the df. prst., to be a widower: *randat nae*.

randae-ꝓ p v., to be made, or become, a widower: rogoite ne tolare bar horokiu *randanana*.

randákūt

ra-n-anda vib. n., the number of men becoming widowers: *raunadako* randakana, miad tolarege gel horo menꝓka.

randakunꝓu and, in j st, **randakunꝓu** Has. var. of *randakut*.

randákūt, **randákūtu** Nagr. Has. (Sad) *raꝓkut*, *raꝓalutu* Has. also without *ā*, sbst., hayoe caused in a field of maize by a jackal, or in a clump of bamboos by an elephant; the condition of a forest thinned over considerable parts: enaꝓnida tuꝓu baiokena, jona bakiritea senkena, *randakut* telte kã sukukijã.

II. trs., (1) of jackals, to break maize plants in a field; of elephants, to break bamboos in a clump; of people to thin considerable parts of a forest: hatiko maꝓka *randakutkeda*, tuꝓu bakirite joma: *randakutkeda*; binꝓ durako *randakutkeda*. (2) fig., to snap often and spãl ropes: daru harte, di i oite oꝓe keꝓa telte pigako *randakutea*. (3) fig., to cut up bones and all; of cattle, to graze off and destroy practically the whole crop of a field: kula miad horoꝓe *randakuteꝓe*; simile goꝓia, aꝓubregele *randakuteꝓe*; aleꝓ baba miꝓko *randakutekeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p v.

randakut-en, *randakutu-a* etc. v., same as the trs.

randakut-ꝓ p v., corresp. meaning.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *oꝓe*, *ꝓe*, *oꝓe*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *rãt*, *ꝓeꝓe*, *ãt*, *sid*, *jou*.

ranđi

ranđi 1^o in Nag. (Sad; Or. *randi*; H. *rand*) a widow; in Has. widower or a wilow. Constructed like *randā*.

2^o in connection with *jī* syn. of *řirandī*, *bařųřijiri*.

ranđial Nag. (Sad; H. *randiyā*)

I. adj. with *kuri*, a widow. Also used as adj. noun.

II, trs., to spend a stated time as a widow: *api řirmae řanđiařkeda*.

ranđo 1^o I. adj., (1) with *ieq*, *ieqhat*, fresh-water shrimp, large or full-grown: *ranđo ieqkoq rasonđa gneupe giriia eipe utujamea*? Also used as adj. noun: *řimbiriia tupuřa*, purage, *ranđoko bolokena*. (2) fig, with *jajo ařa*, luxuriant rozelle leaves.

ranđo-ř p. v., (1) of shrimp, to become large or full-grown: *ne bandare ieqko kũhgeko ranđoikana*, large shrimp is plentiful in this bund. (2) of rozelle leaves, to grow large.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *matag*, *řikag*, *sakamag*, *ařggg*.

2^o fig. syn of *rasonđa*.

ranđuirā-kanduirā (Sad. *raing-ruing*) syn. of *kairāhuirā*, but connoting a frown or angry gestures in the man when he is in sight.

ranē-kane poetical adj., with *marca* (fallow or uncultivated ground), parallel of *atamařa bir*. The meaning depends on the context. In the song under *mereja* it means extensive uncultivated ground. In the song under *korg-ħořo*, it means lonely glades in the

ranjař

forest. In the following song of the Kera-Mundas it refers to uncultivated stretches along a river:

Ařmařa birko talarē,
Sāngihō dilel-nagobaā.
Ranekine marecarē,
Haikohō sigilebigilā.

In the middle of dense forest, the wild yams shoot luxuriantly. Along the lonely riversides the fish play about.

rani (H.) sbst., a queen.

II. trs., to make sub. a queen.

rani-ř p. v., to be made, or become a queen.

ranjař Nag. I, trs. and intrs., to make a rope, twisting it closely and firmly, in entd. to *torořā*, to twist it loosely: *baēre niraikalija bes kae ranjařkeda*.

ranjař-ř p. v., corresp. meaning

II. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *uta*: *baēre kũh řajařko uiaakada*.

ranjař Nag. syn. of *salj*, *bulua*

Has. Nag. I, trs., of salt, to season ood to render it palatable: *nimiana bulua utu kae ranjařca*.

III. trs. caus., to salt food sufficiently; to put salt enough in the food: *utu kape ranjařkela*, odge buluape; *en utare bulua kape ranjařkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. pst., of food, to be salted enough: *ne utu kā ranjařtana*, odg bulua omaitape, there is not salt enough in this stew, give me some more salt.

ranjař-ř p. v., to get sufficiently seasoned with salt; of salt to be added in sufficient quantity.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *ōlulūq*, *bulūq* *her*, *bulūq* *lagaō*.

ranjaō Has. (Sad. *rainj*; II. *ranjhuā*, to become chronic) syn. of *sadūq* *goq*, *jī* *goq* ¹⁰ I. abs. n., abs. n., the condition of a body accustomed to much or heavy work, so as to do it with little fatigue: *ne* *kepa* *pergloe* *pepeakan* *mendo* *ranjaō* *bano*, enamente *hapam* *kepaēto* *sidarege* *karatanree* *lagaoa*.

II. a.lj., thus inured: *ranjaō* (or *ranjaōakan*) *hapape* *kirinataia* *ci* *naōa* *ijitu*? Have you bought an ox inured to its work, or a newly trained one?

III. trs. caus., to inure a man or animal to fatigue, in entrd. to *takun*, to inure to the fretting of shoulders, hands or feet: *gōkomi* (or *gōkamire* *sōben*) *honkōe* *ranjaō* *keḏka*; *ne* *urj* *takunole* *takunlja*, *ranjaōole* *ranjaōijit*.

IV. intrs, in the df. the prst, same as the p. v.: *māpite* *ne* *kepa* *ranjaōlana*.

ranjaō-n rilx. thus to inure oneself: *ne* *daḡra* *kamiree* *ranjaōnjana*.

ranjaō-q p. v., (1) to get thus inured: *kamij* (or *kamiree*) *ranjaōi* *kana*. (2) fig, with *dukate*, syn. of *dukate* *bhinuq* Nag to get accustomed to adversity (poverty, scoldings, etc.) or to the sight of other people's sufferings, so as no more to mind it: *dukatee* *ranjaōa* *kana*.

ra-n-anjaō vrb. n., the extent to which one is thus inured *ranjanjaōe* *ranjaōakana* *bar* *ganjado* *begar* *dub-*

barateo *caladria*.

²⁰ fig., to burden by custom against scoldings and punishment: *erag* *aiunte* *ne* *honko* *ranjaōak* *na*, *kako* *boro* *a*.

ranjed, **renjed** I. adj., same as *ranjetakan*: *ranjedjed* *mandim* *joma* *ci* *dendj*? II. trs, to pour off all the water from solid particles; to free solid particles from the water in which they are steeped, by pouring it off: *mandi* (or *mandia* *da*) *ranjedeme*; *aibye* *honḏeakan* *baba* *stare* *ranjedketeko* *sāpae*, the paddy parboiled at night is freed of water in the morning and heated over the fire to crack the husks, (as a preparation to husking).

ranjed-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

ra-n-anjed vrb. n., the thoroughness of this action: *ranjanjed* *ranjedeme* *meḏ* *kūj* *raji* *da* *alo* *saregq*, pour off the water so well that there remain not even a leaf spoonful.

ranja Has. Nag. **ranja** Has. (Sad. *ranhta*; or *rahta*) I. sbst., (1) often used as a syn. of *dāḏri*. (2) but properly only part of the *dāḏri*, viz., the iron rod which communicates its revolutions to the wooden roller underneath by means of projecting twisted catches at one end, fitting in corresponding grooves of the roller. This rod is also called *ranjaḡerjed*.

II. adj. with *ḏerata*, spirally twisted horns (of some deer and some goats): *sola* *gōkij* *meroma* *ranja* *ḏirna* *kacim* *leḏj*?

III. trs, to forge iron into such a rod: *ne* *mered* *ranjaḡepe*.

ranja-q p. v., (1) corresp. meaning.

rauŋa-daru

ranu

(2) of horns, to grow spirally twisted: alea meromꝫ dirirꝫ *rauŋaakana*.

rauŋa-daru, renŋa-daru subst., Helicteres Isora, Linn.; Sterculiaceae,—a shrub or small tree with oblique cordate leaves; axillary scarlet flowers 1½" long; and a woody fruit of 5 spirally twisted foliicles. The root or bark, well ground, is applied externally on aching chests; the juice expressed from it is drunk for colic.

rauŋa-dirirꝫ, renŋa-dirirꝫ adj., with *silib, merom*, a deer, a goat, with spirally twisted horns: *rauŋadirirꝫ* meromle goŋkija. Also used as adj. noun: *rauŋadirirꝫle* goŋkija. *rauŋadirirꝫ-p* p. v., to get such horns: alea miad merom *rauŋadirirꝫakana*.

rauŋa-meŋeŋ subst., the rod described under *rauŋa*.

***ranu** (Sad.) I. subst., (1) ferment for bread, rice beer, etc.; a drug; a remedy or medicine. Hence *ruarannu*, a medicine for fever; *tādulrannu*, a remedy for diarrhoea; *tādulŋrannu*, a purgative; *rirannu*, the ferment for rice beer; *ŋoŋoŋ rannu*, a deadly poison (drug), *kuŋrannu korarannu* a drug or stuff eaten or touched with, and acting as a philter; *ŋorannu* or *ŋome rannu*, *murannu* or *nui rannu*, *gosoŋrannu* or *gosoŋ rannu*, *suskuŋrannu* or *suskuŋde rannu*, *hakarannu* or *hakar rannu*, *ŋuturannu* or *ŋutide rannu*, *toparannu* or *toparannu*, *horoŋrannu* *horoŋde rannu*, a medicine which is to be eaten, drunk, rubbed on, sniffed, hung on the body or elsewhere, used to touch with, buried, stuck under the cave-

of a house; *kuŋarannu* a stuff sniffed or rubbed on the body to change oneself into a tiger; *eperarannu*, smth. hidden in a door-ease to excite quarrels amongst the inmates of the house; *kuŋiare kā supukurannu* some drug given to a husband or wife, or to both by an outsider to destroy their love; *suntolrannu*, the powdered coral (*disr-ŋuŋm*), given to a cock on the day of its fight; etc.: *rannu* aspātalerꝫ autada, I have brought medicine from the hospital or dispensary; *neado rannu tanꝫ*, this is a medicine. *gun ituan buidikoꝫ kajige rannu*, medicine-men with magical powers cure with an incantation or by saying that the patient is all right. Note that the phrases *rannu ŋom* or *rannu nū*, when used of a woman, mean to take an abortive, except when the context or circumstances make it clear that there is question of a medicine. (2) same as *rannu*. (3) fig. smth. which hushes a child, or allays smb.'s anger; bribe: *raŋan honnente rannu menaŋi banoa?* Have you not anything we can give this child to hush its crying? *rannū lagaŋkeda enamente mukudimareŋe daŋjana*, he won his case by bribing.

rannu-an adj., (1) medicinal: *bulurꝫ-ku uarꝫ rannana*, *mendo nūleredo poŋako -idoako menea*, the tuber of the *Gloriosa superba* can be used (externally) as a medicine, internally it acts as a deadly poison, it is said to destroy the bowels. (2) fig., in poetry only, soothing, persuasive, fascinating. Its parallel is *ŋarꝫan*, which see. II. trs.; (1) to administer a medicine

or drug to smb. ; to treat a patient : hasutanipe *ranukka* ei ? *ranukedpeako* cimaḍ, enamente apea orare nininana eperana sirjaotana, you quarrel so much in the house, probably because people have hidden a stuff *ad hoc* in your door-case (?) to use smth. as a medicine : ne reddoia *ranuia* ; nendo *ranu* lagatina it is good or useful to use this as a medicine, i. e., this can be used as a medicine. (3) to mix smth. with a ferment : kosopā aurigele *ranuia*. (1) fig., to soothe with words or with smth. to eat or drink ; to bribe : ne harām kadāraōkan farkena ilitele *ranukia* ; sarfeg : hopoe dalkena, mendo darogae *ranukitee* bancaojau v, *ranu-n* rlx. v., (1) to take a medicine ; to apply a medicine to oneself, (same remark about women as above) : gaodom *ranuatana* ? Dost thou apply any remedy to thy sore ? (2) to treat a patient : maritanko kaina *ranua*, ituge, kaina ituana, I do not treat small pox patients, I do not know how to do it. (3) to use smth. as a medicine : Biruruko jājetan n-ḍgeko *ranuu*, the Birhors know and use a great number of medicinal roots.

ra-p-annu repr. v., to administer a remedy to each other as occasion arises : nekan hasure cekanatepe *rapanna* ?

ranu-n p. v., corre-s. to the trs. ; Siāhoroko murkudoko murakua, mendo miḍcokoḡregeko *ranuu*, the people of Singbhum are hot-tempered indeed, but they get calmed with a few soothing words. •

ra-n-annu, *ranu*, vrb. n., the effectiveness of treatment ; the number of

patients treated : rigotan urjko *ranuan* ranukedko, miḍ raṭi kao goejina ; *ranu* ranukedko, musiate upunia hatuten riḡo urjko purakedko.

**ranu-bagāraō* trs., to render smb. impotent or sterile by means of a drug. This the Mundis never do on purpose. The fact that one has been thus affected is revealed in divination. Then recourse is had to the native doctor, who is said to know a remedy.

ranubagāraō-n flx. v., to do this to oneself unwillingly or, in the case of dancing girls or harlots, purposely : soben kildj kuriko *ranubagāraōna*.

ranubagāraō-p v, corre-s. to the trs. ne harebe *ranubagāraōkan* enamente honko kako hobatana.

ranu buta (Sad. *bera-buda*) syn. of *carpanda*.

**ranu-dā* cfr. *baganti*, *piṭki*, *roka bā*, 1. subst., the condition of being threatened with a grievous accident, even unto death, (1) by Singbonga, as a punishment, (2) by Burubonga, Baranda bongu, or a bad Ikirbonga, at the instigation of a witch. Hence the phrases : buruce (or burubongate) *ranudakana* : or arā simtee (or arā merontee) *ranudakana*, used when Burubonga is threatening such a fate ; ikirree (or *Ikirbongate* *ranudakana* ; or hende simtee (simtee (or hendemerontee) *ranudakana* used when it is threatened by Ikirbonga. They never say : Siābongate *ranudakana* ; the current phrase is : pundi simtee (or pundi merontee) *ranudakana*. The second

set of phrases indicates the sacrifice required to avert the accident: a white fowl (or goat) for Singbonga, a red fowl (or goat) for Barabonga, or a black fowl (or goat) for Ikirbonga. (3) by a kind of spell similar to the *najari* and the *soso*, and resulting from the being too often scolded or backbitten.

The accidents thus threatened are: to be struck by lightning, to get drowned, to be mauled or eaten by a tiger, to be bitten by a poisonous snake, to have a bad fall from a tree, to be crushed by a falling tree, to be accidentally hit by a weapon, to be attacked without provocation by bees or wasps, etc. When the accident is immediately fatal, the shade of the victim is not introduced into the house, and his bones are not buried under the family burial stone; not so when death ensues only after a day or two. When the victim survives the accident, the sacrifice is generally offered to avert a lasting injury or disability. To be put suddenly at death's door by high fever or some other sickness may also be counted as *ranudə*, but death in this case does not prevent the shade from being introduced into house, nor deprives the bones of burial under the *sasandiri*.

The fact that smb. is thus threatened is revealed in divination, in a dream or also by his being too rash or too timorous. Moreover the flying squirrel (*oral*) in its call gives warning that a certain individual whom it names is going to be

caught by a tiger. The tiger sees the *ranudə* *horo* not under a human appearance, but under that of a goat or bullock, its natural prey. For the meanings and warnings of dreams, see under *kumu*: ne *horoə ranudə* *cilkat*: *kotaōa*? *Ti-inə ranudəko* (or *ranudə* *katōmentko*) *bonəgatana*, to-day they offer the sacrifice required to avert a threatened grievous accident.

II. adj., with *horo*, same as *ranudə-akin* *horo*, *ranudəkanə*: *ranudə* *horoko* *cañlijaate*, *kanute* *oro* *inkuə* *boro* *oro* *kā* *borot* *ko* *mundica*.

III. trs., of a spirit other than Singbonga, thus to threaten smb.; of a witch, to cause smb. to be thus threatened, of people, to affect with this spell by scolding or backbiting: *ikirbonəgə* *ranudəki*; *najonko* *ranudəki*: *en* *hond* *cranəteko* *ranudəki*, enaunte *danutee* *nijjana*.

ranudə-gə p. v., (1) to get into the condition described: ne *horo* *ranudə-akan*; *buuree* *ranudəakana* (etc., as above). (2) to get into it at the instigation of a witch: ne *horo* *najonkotee* (or *najonkoə* *uskutee* *ra*: *udəlena* *bugido* (happily) *kanute* *sabutijaree* *arə* *sinko* *bonəgakja*. (3) to get into it by frequent scolding or backbiting: *enənəko* *cranəkie* *ranudətarjana*; *iminəge* *ukutaapee* *ranudəkanue*.

ranu-edel syn. of *edelsäga*, *sargadel*, *Manihot* *utilissima*, Pohl; Euphorbiaceae, - the Sweet Cassava. Its leaves are considered vulnerary, they are tied over wounds: *sakam gaore* *telea*.

ranu-jîârâ I. subst., collective noun for medicines: *ranujîârâs* munditadâ; en hasutan horo *ranujîârâs* omaitan: ei kâ (2) knowledge of medicines: en horore *ranujîârâ* menâ.

II. adj., also *ranujîârân*, with *horo*, a person having this knowledge: buh injlo *ranujârâ* horog, a doctor is a man who knows the medicines. N. B. *Rinnân* and *•jîârâ* are poetical parallels. See under *jîârân*.

III. trs., to treat a patient, especially trying many kinds of medicine: *ranujîârâhako*.

ranujîârâ-n rlx v., to take medicines: ag'e kâ bûg'iv *ranujîârâs*, it will not get cured by itself, take medicines.

ranujîârâ-p p. v., corresp. to the trs.: en horolo enkagee *lehgojân*, jetâmian kav *ranujîârâjôn*, they stood by and let him die without trying any medicines.

ranu-rêj fide Haumes, syn of *harin* *pîru* Cissampelos parviflora, Linn.; Menispermaceae.

ranurâjâ subst. (1) *Bulbostylis* ba hâtas. Kth.; Cyperaceae, a small, tufted annual with bristle-like stems 2-10" high, very narrow filiform or capillary leaves and spikelets clustered in a globose head. Its medicinal use is indicated under *hâticatâ*. (2) *Polycarpha corymbosa*. Lamk.; Caryophyllaceae,—a much-branched herb of rocky j

3-5" high, with very slender, tomentose erect branches, opposite linear leaves, and terminal, silvery, panic-

led, dichotomous cymes of very small flowers. We do not know its

राज onomatop., adj., with *sarî* the sound described under *ragrag* when produced only once. Not used as a prd; recourse is had to the adv. *rajjâ*, modifying *dal*, *sra*: *oipi rajjâs sarika*.

राज, रज (Sud; Or.; H. colour, dye; Sk. *raj* = colour) I. subst. (1) colour, hue, tint, complexion: atal-bâra *raj* pundrîgâ, the colour of the flower of the *Murraya exotica* is white; bary *raj* sangjân, the colour of the flower has faded; *rasika* horokâ m-âjârâ: *raj* rakabâ, • d'umârâtoho m-âjârâ munsurâ, • the colour in the face of those who enjoy pleasure gets brightened, in trouble and concern the face pales; na horâ *raj* rakabâkama ory nûkâ d'eb'â his eyes get blood-red, if he drinks more he will get intoxicated; re sinâ *raj* rakabâkama *toltolôkâ*, the comb of this cock has reddened very much (it is on its iron spur without delay (and let it fight).

(2) paint, dye: ne d'arîyâ kapitore *raj* gosokama, paint has been applied on this door, *ranginâ* neltin *rajdô* aurige *tearô*.

II. adj., same as *rajalâs*, painted or artificially coloured: *raj* kôg'j, coloured paper; *raj* hâjadyed cloth; *raj* takatî, a painted plank or board.

III. trs., (1) of the chameleon or the chameleon snake, to change its colour: *rakârakambôdô aza hâmo* hat kutî *rajjêa*. (2) to paint or

dye: ne takãta *raṅṅtam*; lija sasara-
dãteko *raṅṅtada*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to
have a colour: jarom sosodo arãge
raṅṅtana (or *raṅgea*, *raṅakana*).

(2) to get dyed or painted: (kudam
poṭomakãṅte lija *raṅṅtana* 'or *raṅ-
tana*), the cloth gets coloured by the
kũda fruit thou hast bundled up in
it.

raṅ-en rfx. v., to paint or colour
oneself or one's dress: tamasa dipili
tarako kuilate aḍ tarado karimati-
teko *raṅenjana*, for the performance
some blackened themselves with
charcoal and some whitened them-
selves with chalk; rakãpakambãḍ
haṅikuṅii *raṅena*, the chameleon takes
various colours; dutido eṅãte enkam
raṅenjana? How didst thou thus
colour thy loin cloth?

raṅ-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.
(2) to get a colour: ne darura bã
ciika *raṅoa*? What is the colour of
the flower of this tree?

ra-n-aṅ, *ra-n-ãṅ* vrb. n., (1) the
way or amount of colouring or
painting: *ranakie* ranatada, inia
lija icite sobenko landakeda, every-
body laughed on seeing how much
he had coloured his cloth. (2) the
act: *ranak* kam taṅkajada, pura
etaṅṅtana, thou dost not paint it
properly, the layer is too thin. (3)
the result: neado okoãã *ranak*?
Who has painted (dyed or coloured)
this?

rãṅ Has. (II. *raṅg*, singing and
dancing, amusement) **rãṅ** Nag.
(Sk., Sad) I. sbst, (1) the tune
of a song: en dururaã kajidoia

ituana, mendo *rãṅ* kainã ãõrjada, I
know the words of that song but
do not remember the tune; jadure
dururatan taikena, *rãṅdo* karamtee
idikeda; sobenkole landakeda, he
was singing a *jadur* (with a little
modulated tune) and went off into
the (much modulated tune) of a
karam, we all laughed. (2) a tune
as played on a stringed or wind-
instrument in entr. to *khod*, the
tune and rhythm of a drum. (3)
syn. of *moca* the high (*nana*) or
low (*moto*) pitch of voice: kuṅikoã
jagar oõõ korakoã *rãṅle* aĩumu-
rumoa, one can make out by the
pitch of the voices whether those
who speak are men or women; kuṅi-
koã aḍ honkã *rãṅ* (or *moca*) nana-
gea, women and children have high-
pitched voices.

II. trs., (Sad. *rãṅek*) (1) to sing
or play a tune: dururã taṅkage kam
rãṅjada, thou art out of tune:
Bariikirren Turũkuko Hoõkoleka-
geko jagara, mendo susunduraa taũ-
kage kako *rãṅea*, the Mohammadans
of Bariikir speak like Mundas but
they do not sing the dance songs in
fitting tunes; dururadoe dururajada,
mendo taũkage kae *rãṅjada*, miaḍ
dururage okotaḍo jadurte senṅtana,
okota karamte, aḍ misamisado
arãndi-dururatanlekãe aĩumõã, he
sings it is true, but his tunes are
wrong, they are a mixture of what
characterizes the tunes of different
kinds of songs. (2) generally with
nanaṅe or *motoṅe*, to sing smth. in
a high or low-pitched voice: ne
hoõodo dururã nanaṅee *rãṅea*. (3)

with *kaji* as d. o; to speak modulating one's voice as if singing, as importunate children do: ne hon kajii rāṅjada.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., generally with *nanage* or *motoḡe*, of a song, to sound high or low-pitched: inia mocare (or moeate) duraa moḡe rāṅlana (or rāṅtana).

rāṅ-en rlx. v, with *nanage* or *motoḡe*, to sing smth. in a high or low-pitched voice: ciṭido tūkagee rāṅena, gaṛua kae daria, he sings all right the high tones of the *ciṭid* songs, but he cannot manage the low tones of the *gaṛua*.

rāṅ-g p. v., corresp. to the trs. duraxdo moci, ratu, banam, tuila, kendera, pererod emante rāṅea dulkī, nagēra, dumatedo ka, kajige rāṅjanre duraa hisaboa, when words are uttered in a tune, that is called a song, ciṭid nanage rāḡoa; ne hona mocare kaji rāṅlana

raṅ-arāgu trs. or intrs., to lead down a tune or song to lower notes; to sing smth. in low notes, to descend to lower notes in a song: ne kajiko (or ne kajireko) rāṅarāguā; also, ne kaji (or kajire) rāṅko arāguā.

rāṅarāgu-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of a tune, to be led down to lower notes: ne kaji (or kajire) rāṅarāguā (or rāṅ arāguā).

raṅ-bād (Sad) (1) sbst., scarlet fever, often in the form of scarlatina anginosa. Constructed like *marī*. This fever is said to have made its first appearance in the country only some ten years ago, towards the

West of Noatoli from where it reached Khunti and lately Ranchi.

(2) sbst., a plant known to our informants only by hearsay. It is said to be an undershrub with scarlet roots. These are ground and rubbed on the eruptions of scarlet fever, evidently a case of the Law of Signatures.

rāṅ-dāṅ, rāṅ-dhāṅ (Sad. rāṅ, complexion, and dhāṅ, manner) cfr. rāṅgun, sbst., words, signs or circumstances from which an intention may be concluded which is not explicitly stated or which is even denied. Hence rāṅdāṅte mandi means to guess smb's. intention: apea rāṅdhāṅ lettea mundikeda ne hapitado dafu had kape sema, putting things together I understand that you will not go away this week on your swayer's contract; mocape hejada, mendo kapea mente rāṅ-dhāṅte letḡtana, in words you consent but it is clear from elsewhere that you will not do it.

raṅga (Sad, II rāṅga) sbst., tin, pewter: rāṅgare bera keim lela-kada? As arj it occurs in the form rāṅgama in sacrificial formulas: pitāma puru, rāṅgama carj, a brass leaf cup with a pin of tin, (a poetical description of the ordinary bamboo-pinned leaf cup). *Raṅga* is also a poetical parallel of *samārom*, gold, or *pitā* brass:

Cētānātēdo, pitale pūdūnā,

Lātārātēdo, rāṅgare dūriā.

Kiriāṅiā, neargā, pitale pūdūnā

Kejīān, nāpangā, rāṅgare dūriā.

The tassels made of yellow tincl

are brought from the West, the tassels made of white tinsel come from the East. O mother, buy me a tassel of yellow tinsel. O father, buy me a tassel of white tinsel. (Jadur).

Nokoe bailedede, neaṅ, samarome kapido ?

Cimae baruilede, napaṅ, raṅga m il sār ?

Naiæloia nidi, neaṅ, Mōngole m ipā.

Naiædoiaæ seṭere, napaṅ, Tūru-ku tupūia.

Who, O mother, has made the golden axe ? Who, O father, who has made the powder (silvery) arrow ? I shall take, O mother, the axe to fight the Mongo's, I shall take, O father, the arrow to fight the Mohammedans. (Jadur).

raṅga (Sad, rang rangek) 1^o

I. adj. (1) with *sutam*, yarn dyed red : *raṅga sutam* kiriaeme. Also used as adj. noun : *raṅga kiriaeme*. In the phrases *raṅgi neḡ* and *raṅga tupu* which mean to dye yarn red, stands for the yarn to be dyed, and may be replaced by *sutam*, not by *raṅga sutam*. (2) with *hassa*, a kind of dark red earth or powder used to colour buildings. (3) with *mœci daṭa, kiṭa*, a mouth, reddened from chewing betel, teeth reddened with *daṭaraṅga*, feet, the sides of which have been reddened, (syn. of *nartankan kaṭa*). (4) poetical syn. of *araḡ*, red, and parallel of *hende*, black.

II. trs., also *raṅgaḡ* Nag. (1) to dye yarn red : *saṭando eikatepe raṅgaḡea* ? (2) to redden a building

with *raṅga hassa* : *paciriko raṅgaḡ-kedi*. (3) to redden the mouth, teeth or feet as described : *daṭado daṭaraṅgatako raṅgaḡea*, they redden the teeth with permanganate of potassium. (4) (not *raṅgaḡ*) poetical syn. of *araḡ*, to make red.

III. in rs, in the df. prst., 2nd meaning of the p. v. : *eḡkan salim kiriaḡkeda, sutam bēse kã raṅgalana. raṅga-n, raṅgaḡ-n* rflx. v., to redden one's mouth, teeth or feet as described : *ne daṅgrido cenate daṭae raṅganjana* ?

raṅga-ḡ, ruṅgaḡ-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs., also to get one's mouth, etc, reddened as described : *cimin toaḡ sutam raṅganjana* ? (2) to become red in dyeing or as described :

He-ḡ jomejomētōnã lãṛdo, mœcæ h-n lejanadanã lãṛdo, mœcæ heude-jãn.

Bare nœbenabētēnã lãṛdo, daṭae raṅganjanãṅ lãṛdo, daṭae raṅganjãn.

The paradise fly-catcher, O woman, has got its beak blackened by eating *hœḡ* figs. It has got its beak reddened by eating banian figs.

ra-n-raṅga vrb. n, the redness of the dyeing ; the quantity of yarn dyed : *ne sutando ranarṅgae raṅgataḡda, haimaḡonãte eḡdo kã lelḡtana*, she has dyed the yarn as red as the blood of fish.

2^o Has. syn. of *bani* Nag. also in cpds., but rarely used in the meaning of *kodan* and *kopoda*. Note that when *bani* or *raṅga* are used alone they refer to red lines, for other colours they are qualified :

hende bani, nī raṅga.

***raṅg-bindi-daru** Nag. syn. of *raṅg-jāra, risojāra* Has. *sutam-raṅgabindi, risabandi* Nag. sbst., *Ricinus communis*, Linn.; Euphorbiaceae,—the Castor Oil plant, a perennial evergreen small or very small tree with alternate, broad, palmately-lobed leaves; flowers in terminal subpanicked racemes; and globular-oblong, prickly fruit with grey and brown mottle seeds. The latter are used as a mordant in dyeing red yarn: they are ground, mixed with a little water and well rubbed on the yarn which is then put and turned about in a hot earthen vessel. The oil is not pressed by the Mundas. When they cook unripe jack fruit as a vegetable, they remove the stickiness by mixing in it some ground castor seed and do not seem to suffer from it, though the seeds contain ricin, an extremely poisonous substance. The bark is ground and applied on burns. A fibre of the bark is tied round the neck to stop vomiting. Except in dropsy, the leaves are used like those of *pa'ūti*, *Calotropis gigantea*.

raṅgaḥ-raṅgaḥ diminutive of *kāḍ-ḥkaḍ-ḥ*, generally used when the dryness of the throat is caused by fever or by drink.

raṅgāni, raṅgāni-janum, raṅgāni-ṭoko Nag. syn. of *ṭokoḍ* Has. sbst., *Solanum xanthocarpum*, Schumf. and Wendl.; Solanaceae,—a diffuse herb, 1—4' across, copiously armed all over with straight yellow very sharp prickles; with

deeply lobed leaves, purple blue flowers, 1—1½" across, in extra-axillary few-flowered cymes, and globose yellow berries, ¼—1" diam. At Bagia there is a white-flowered form. The rind of the berry is cooked in mustard-oil and eaten in cough; it acts as an expectorant. In severe cases of constipation (*kutu*), a little hole is made in a green fruit of this plant and a little salt with a drop of mustard-oil is introduced into it. The fruit is then first baked in ashes and afterwards bundled up in leaves and rebaked. The juice and seeds being squeezed out, are mixed with a little warm mustard oil and rubbed with the finger inside the rectum to a depth of about 2". A stool follows after some five minutes. The whole plant is ground to a paste and rubbed on the sore back of horses.

raṅgāni raṅgāni-janum Has. syn. of *hakulajama* Nag.

raṅgajāra daru Has. syn. of *raṅgabindidaru* Nag.

raṅga-kul I. sbst, the art of sending home the guests after a betrothal or marriage, with a corner of each one's cloth dyed in turmeric water: *raṅgakul* hobajama. See under *umi*.

II. trs., thus to send home the guests: *bida dipili jopoarture kujukoko raṅgnukulkoa*.

raṅgakul-p p. v., corresp. meaning: *kupulko raṅgaku'ḡka*.

raṅgaḍ Nag. var. of *raṅga*, to dye red, as *prd.* only.

raŋgin

raŋgin (II.) adj., with *éko*, *eŋko*, or adj. noun, fresh lac taken from the tree, as long as it has not dried and the full-grown insects are still alive in it. This fetches the lowest price in the market : éŋékore lāutar-do pukiko gononakana, en japare balŋ ariko, ađ *raŋginuko* huŋiautarge.

raŋgin-dör sbst., the market-price of lac fresh from the trees : hola pūŋire *raŋgindör* cilka taikena ?

raŋgob, **raŋgom** syn. of *jaŋduŋ*.

raŋ-gunda sbst., colour in powder.

raŋ-jō-daru (II. *raŋphal*) sbst., Bixa Orellana, Linn. ; Bixineae,— the Arnatto, a small ever green tree, with large cordate acuminate leaves, white or rose flowers, 1-2" across, in terminal panicles, and ovoid capsules with red pulpy testa which yields the Arnatto dye. Few Mundas know this tree. The capsules are sometimes sold at the markets, the pulp being used to dye ornaments.

raŋka I. adj. (1) (T. *ilaikha*, to be lean) with *keŋa*, *saŋl*, a buffalo or bison, tall and lean, but strong : ne *raŋka* keŋado okočani ? Also used as adj. noun : *raŋka* harauŋpe. With *bāŋsi*, the fem. form *raŋki* is used. (2) (Sad.) with *diriŋ*, the horns of a buffalo or bison, long and not thicker at the base than in the middle : aleŋ keŋaŋ diriŋ *raŋka-gea*. See the cpd. *raŋkadiriŋ*. (3) with *hoŋo*, *koŋa*, in jest, a lanky man. With *kuri*, *raŋki* is used.

raŋka-ŋ p. v., (1) of buffalo or bison, or its horns, to become such : aleŋ

raŋkarore

miad keŋa *raŋkaakana* ; aleŋ bāŋsia diriŋ *raŋkaakana*. (2) of a man, to grow lanky.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *haraŋ*, *lelo*, *mena*, *diriŋ*.

raŋka-diriŋ I. adj., with *keŋa*, *saŋl* a buffalo or bison with long horns not thicker at the base than in the middle. Also used as adj. noun : *raŋkadiriŋ* harauŋpe.

raŋkadiriŋ-ŋ p. v., of a buffalo or bison, to get such horns : aleŋ keŋa *raŋkadiriŋakana*.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *lelo*, *mena*.

rankarore, **raŋkarore**, **raŋkaruŋi**, **raŋkaruŋi**, **raŋrorore**, **raŋruŋi** onomatopoe, cfr. *sekeseke*, I. sbst., the rattling of utensils or instruments. In the Asur legend it is said of the rattling of dry bones.

II. adj., with *saŋi*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., also without d. o., to rattle utensils or instruments : hal-kako okoe *raŋkarorele* kundam-sare ? apeŋ raŋare okoe *raŋkarorele* ?

IV. intrs., to rattle : kanekane *raŋkarorelana*, cekanako uŋjada ? araŋa ađ halkako *raŋkarorekena*.

raŋkarore-n rlx. v, same as the trs. : ora bitarre en hon cenako *raŋkaroreŋiana* ?

raŋkarore-ŋ p. v., to rattle, to be caused to rattle.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, (1) modifying *saŋi*, *rika*, *aiumŋ*. Witŋ the afx. *ken*, it refers to a momentary sound. (2) modifying *diriŋ* syn. of the 2nd meaning of *raŋrorore*.

raꞥkara-ruꞥkuru

raꞥkara-ruꞥkuru (1) jingle and syn. of *ruꞥkuru*. As adv. it is used with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, uge, tan, tange*. (2) syn. of *rabu-rubu*.

raꞥki fem. of *raꞥka*, I. adj., (1) with *bâisi*, a she-buffalo or she-bison, tall and lean, but strong. (2) in jest, with *kari*, a lanky woman. Also used as adj. noun in both meanings. (3) with *gundi*, occurs only in the Asur legend where it seems to stand for *raꞥkaâiriri gundi*.

raꞥki-ꝑ p. v., of a she-buffalo or she-bison, or of a woman, to grow lanky: *raꞥkiakanaa*.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, uge*, modifying *haruꝑ, lele, menꝑ*: ne *bâisi raꞥkiange menꝑia*.

raꞥkuꝑ Nag. var. of *laku* Has.

raꞥku-jaꝑuru of a large animal, as a bullock, buffalo, horse, or elephant, I. adj., gaunt, lean: miad *raꞥkujajꝑuru* hati ne horateko idikja. Also used as adj. noun: nido okoꝑ *raꞥkujajꝑuru* ' Also used occasionally instead of *rappu-kud*.

II. trs, to cause a large animal to become lean: ne kerado hasuge *raꞥkujajꝑurukia*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be such: aleꝑ miad kera *raꞥkujajꝑurutanua*. (2) in jest, of a large animal, to walk with a lean body: miad hati hentee *raꞥkujajꝑurukeda*. *raꞥkujajꝑuru-n* rlx. v., in jest, last meaning: miad hati hensatee *raꞥkujajꝑuruniua*.

raꞥkujajꝑuru-u p. v., of a large

raꝑ-matua

animal, to become lean: to be caused to become lean: *hasute ne kera raꝑkujaꝑurujana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, uge, tan, tange*, modifying *usugꝑ, rikaꝑ, lele* and, in jest, *seubara, senꝑ, kaju*.

raꝑkujajꝑuru-aú in jest, intrs., also in the rlx. v., of a large animal, to come on with a lean body: miad hati *raꝑkujajꝑuruaꝑoia* (or *raꝑkujajꝑuruaꝑoiaua*).

raꝑkujajꝑuru-idi in jest, intrs., also in the rlx. v., of a large animal, to go away with a lean body.

raꝑ-matua (Sid.) I. sbst, the first stage of drunkenness when the eye: are blood-hot (hence the term), and one feels jolly and pleased with the whole world, in entrd. to *keometol*, the 2nd, *indawanda*, the 3rd and *terpetere*, the 4th stage: *nãuꝑgo ili nũakada raꝑmatua menagea*; *raꝑmatuate* laga hupũlekako rĩria-*ea*, in this state people are less conscious of fatigue.

II. adj, with *horo*, a person jolly with drink: *raꝑmatua horokodo lelte ad jagar aũnteko mundioa*.

III. trs, of drink or of the one who gives drink, to put smb. in this state: ne ili *raꝑmatuameajꝑ*; iliteko *raꝑmatuakia*.

IV. intrs, in the df. prst., to be in this state: *raꝑmatuatanaa* (or *raꝑmatuageae*)

raꝑmatua-n rlx. v., to put oneself in this state: *ilite ei arkitee raꝑmatuanjana* '

raꝑma-ꝑ-atua repr. v., to put each other in this state: *raꝑmapatua-*

janakiꞑ.

raꞑmatuaꞑ-ꞑ p. v., to get or be put in this state: *niminaꞑ ilitee raꞑmatuaꞑa ei kū?*

V. adv., (1) with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *bul, bulꞑ, rika, rikaꞑ, ofikkar*. (2) with the affx *gge*, modifying *nū, om*.

raꞑ-rakaꞑ trs. or intrs., to rise to higher notes in a song; to lead up a tune to higher notes; to sing or shout smth. in a high note: *ne duraa* (or *ne duraaꞑe*) *tundureko rāꞑrakaꞑbea* (or *rāꞑko rakaꞑbea*); *lēkaramꞑa piꞑu ꞑurigeke rāꞑrakaꞑbea*, in a *lēkaram* song; they give a high-pitched shout after each stanza. *rāꞑrakaꞑ-ꞑ* p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2. imprsl., of a tune, to be led up to higher notes: *ne duraa* (or *ne duraaꞑa*) *tundure rāꞑrakaꞑhoa* (or *rāꞑa rakaꞑoa*).

raꞑrakaꞑ-rāꞑarāꞑu trs., and intrs., to sing with ascending and descending notes.

rāꞑrakaꞑ-rāꞑarāꞑu-ū p. v., to be sung in higher and in lower notes: *ꞑurātardo lēkaram duraa rāꞑrakaꞑ-rāꞑarāꞑua*, the *lēkaram* is the kind of song that requires the widest scale in the voice.

raꞑ-raꞑ onomatope, frequentative of *raꞑ*, cfr. *rāꞑraꞑ, raꞑrāꞑ*, I. sbst., the repeated sound of a pretty large piece of utensil brass, or steel or hard iron, and of certain rupees, formerly current, the silver of which is too much alloyed, in entrd. to *ꞑaraꞑ*, the sound of a good rupee; *ꞑaraꞑaraꞑ*, the sound of a gong; *ꞑāꞑ-ꞑāꞑ*, the sound of soft iron, of copper,

of nickel, of lead and of false money: *cipiꞑa honko dalꞑada, raꞑ-raꞑ aꞑumꞑana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to make such a metal produce this sound: *honko cipiꞑo raꞑ-raꞑꞑada*.

IV. intrs., thus to sound: *ape oraꞑe cipi ei mꞑeꞑ raꞑraꞑkena?*

raꞑraꞑaꞑ-ꞑ p. v., thus to be sounded; thus to sound.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, also *raꞑ-ꞑeꞑi, raꞑꞑeꞑurāꞑken*, modifying *sari, rika, dal, aꞑumꞑ*.

raꞑ-raꞑ, raꞑ-raꞑ 1^o I. adj., qualifying *ꞑitaka* in the name of a certain mushroom, and used attributively of the same and of anything, as sulfate of quinine, which, like it, is so bitter as to cause hotness and buzzing in the ears: *ne ꞑitakado raꞑraꞑgea*.

II. intrs., in the 3^d prst, to be such: *ne ꞑitakado raꞑraꞑtana*.

III. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*. also *raꞑ-ꞑeꞑi* and *raꞑraꞑraꞑken*, modifying *harāꞑ*: *kuinino raꞑraꞑtan, harada*. 2^o onomatope, (the buzzing is compared to the sound made by a cicada: *luturre reꞑa rajāꞑi kanꞑ aꞑā-karōa*), I. sbst., a buzzing in the ears caused by eating smth. very bitter, as an uncooked *raꞑraꞑ ꞑaꞑata*, or very pungent, as chilies, in entrd. to *kuꞑkuꞑ*, a buzzing, from other causes: *luturre raꞑraꞑ menagea*.

II. adj., with *sari*, in certain contexts, same meaning.

III. trs, of stuff, to make the ears buzz : ne paꞑaka lutur *raꞑraꞑlea* (or *raꞑraꞑkoa*).

IV. trs caus, to make on let smb. eat such a stuff and thus get a buzzing in the ears : ne lon paꞑikaudtepe *raꞑraꞑliꞑ*.

V. intrs., prsl., or imprsl., with insert d pisi pra., thus to buzz : aiꞑi lutur *raꞑraꞑlana* ; ne paꞑikam jomlire lutur *raꞑraꞑlea*.

raꞑraꞑ-en rlx. v., to make one's ears buzz by eating such stuff : berel paꞑakatee *raꞑraꞑenjana*.

raꞑraꞑ-q p. v., thus to buzz or be made to buzz : berel paꞑakatee *raꞑraꞑina* ; lutur *raꞑraꞑjana* ; imꞑi lutur *raꞑraꞑjana*.

VI. adv. with or without the affs *ange, ge, gge, tan, lange*, also *raꞑ'eka* and *raꞑkenraꞑken*, modifying *atakar, rika, rikan, rikiq*.

raꞑ-raꞑ, raꞑ-ria, ria-raꞑ I. adj, (1) with *jetꞑ*, sunshine when the sky is or seems cloudless in the rainy season, even in the early morning or late afternoon, abstraction being made of the perception of heat, in entid. to *eradcarad*, which refers to scorching sunshine in the rainy season : imꞑando *raꞑraꞑ* jetꞑ taikona. (2) with *sirma*, such a sky. (3) with *dipili*, a time when there is such sunshine : *raꞑraꞑ* dipili uruꞑjoci jetꞑ catom kale sahꞑeda, berare dꞑ namkedlea. Also used as adj noun delabu s niabea, *raꞑraꞑge* h tubu t-bucki. orꞑjæ gamaca.

II. trs, (1) also without d. o., of the weather (personified), thus to

clear the sky, thus to make sunshine : jetꞑe (or *sirma*) *raꞑraꞑkeda* ; nꞑlee *raꞑraꞑkeda* delabu senca. (2) of the same, thus to give smb. sunshine : Khar ꞑisaree *raꞑraꞑkedlea*, hatu tembire dꞑ namkedlea, when we were near Khunti there were no clouds, when we approached our village we got rain.

III. intrs., in the dif. past, prsl. or imprsl., to be cloudless : jetꞑe *raꞑraꞑlana*, the sunshine is cloudless ; *sirma raꞑraꞑlana*, the sky is cloudless nꞑlee *raꞑraꞑlana*, now the weather is cloudless ; nꞑlo *raꞑraꞑlana*, now it is cloudless.

raꞑraꞑ-en rlx. v., of the whether (personified), thus to clear the sky : tisiꞑado kꞑjꞑ : *raꞑraꞑena*.

raꞑraꞑ-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of such sunshine, to happen : en huꞑado *raꞑraꞑlena*, there were no clouds that day.

IV. adv., with or without the affs *ange, ge, gge, tan, lange*, also *raꞑleka, raꞑkenraꞑken*, modifying *jetꞑ, pael, rika*.

raꞑraꞑ paꞑaka, raꞑraꞑ paꞑikaud sbst., an edible mushroom so called somewhat darker than the *surjompatika*. It is intensely bitter and causes at once heatness and buzzing in the ears when eaten uncooked. Part of the bitterness disappears in cooking it.

raꞑ ria ria raꞑ (1) of cloudless sunshine in the rainy season, same as *raꞑraꞑ*. (2) same as *raꞑraꞑ*, but connoting plurality of pieces of metal.

raꞑ-roꞑ 1^o same as *roꞑroꞑ*,

but connoting plurality. 2^o (Sad.) cfr. *puruð* I. adj., with *ote*, quite dry clayey soil in the low fields, covered with cracks if it has not been ploughed, covered with hard clods if it has been ploughed when it was still too damp or already too dry: *raoroꝛe* otere kako herjeŕeeca. Also used as adj. noun: *raoroꝛe* alope herjeŕeeca, kurmu ðate baba bagãraðoa.

II. trs. cous., to let or make a field get into this state of dryness: siŕ kã ðaritanraŕe loõõa *raoroꝛekeda*; siŕ kã munditað horo mind loõõaina sirikaljæ *raoroꝛekeda*, I asked a man who does not know his business to plough one of my low fields in my absence, he did it at a wrong time and now the field is dry and covered with hard clods.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a low field, to be in this condition: aleŕ otedo *raoroꝛelana* (or *raoroꝛagea*). *raoroꝛe-g* p. v., corresp. to the trs.: ne loõõa do cenamento *raoroꝛejana*?

raoroꝛe, **raoroꝛi** 1^o vars. of *raoroꝛe*. 2^o sbst., syn. of *rotah*, a rocky hill: *raoroꝛite* jiki senderale senkena, we went over a rocky hill to hunt a porcupine.

raoroꝛe-g p. v., (1) of hill, to become rocky: hasa atagiŕite ne buru *raoroꝛijana*, this hill has become rocky through the rain washing away the earth. (2) of a place, to become a rocky hill: aleŕ simãn (or simãnre) barta *raoroꝛiakana*, within the boundaries of our village there are two rocky hills (3) syn. of *hata-*

lutuŕ, *raoroꝛuŕu*, *ragãraogũruŕu*, of a spot, to get covered with large stones or boulders: aleŕ simãnre baria goŕa (or piŕi) *raoroꝛiakana*, within the boundaries of our village there are two spots covered with large stones and boulders.

II. adv., also *raoroꝛe*, *raoroꝛi*, syn. of *hatalutu*, *raoroꝛuŕu*, *ragãraogũruŕu*, with or without the afs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *mena*, *lelo*, *rikaŕ*: ne piŕi *raoroꝛitan* rikaakana.

raã-rũp, **raã-rũpu** var. of *rũprãã*.

raða I. sbst., (1) of salt and sugar, they being in small crystals, not powder: ne buluãre *raða* banoa. (2) the granules on the surface of iron where it has been broken: meredra *raða* sobenko lelakada. (3) the smaller lines on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, the larger lines in the folds being called *ol*; a thumbmark a, fingermark. (1) the papillae on the tongue or on certain leaves as those of the *Artocarpus* *Lakooeha*.

II. adj., (1) with *buluã* or *cini*, in small crystals, in entrd. to *lipi* *buluã*, *lipi* *cini*, in powder.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be as described: ne mered (or ne meredre) maparãge *raðatana*, the granules on this broken iron are large.

raða-g p. v., to become such: ne cini maparãge *raðaakana*, this sugar is in rather thick crystals.

raðan sbst., an excited behaviour under the influence of anger, joy, mirth or fear: ne kaji apum aĩumkcre aẽã *raðane* udubamea, if thy

raðān

father hears of this he will show thee what he thinks about it (by a scolding or a thrashing); samaredo laagaralagaræ senea, akāgaræ bolojanre niā raðān leloa, at ordinary times he limps a little, but as soon as he enters the dancing ground he dances and jumps as if he had no limp at all; ne kera usugem leljaia, sagirire jorakite misage daltainæ, ente niā raðān leloa, thou findest this buffalo lean, but put it to a cart and only strike it once, and thou wilt see how it can pull!

raðān (P. *rawāna*, despatched, departed) in jst, I. trs., syn. of *calað*, to drive a conveyance: hensate baisikale raðānkela, hensate sadome raðānkja, he went thither on a bicycle, on horseback.

II. intrs., syn. of *sen*, to go: eihale, kotepe raðānkeda (or raðānkena)? I say, friends, whither have you been to?

raðān-en rflx v., same as the trs. and as the intrs.: moṭor hensate raðānenjana; daagraḍaraṭiko buruteko raðānentana.

raðān-p p. v., (1) corresp. the trs.: moṭor hensate raðānjana. (2) imprf., of the act of going, to take place: marbu salhaea, Rancite raðānka ci gaja? Come let us choose whether to go to Ranchi to-day or to morrow.

raðā-daða (Sad; P. *ramā*, lawful) jingle of *daða* (*daba*) (1) syn. of *daba*. (2) syn. of *capacapi*: sidaman Jharia raja ḍasāi dipili jāca kerako aēa raðādaðage (or aēa capacapige, aēa umidumige) boṅgajadkoe

rapa

taikenako menea, it is said that in olden times the rajah of Jharia at the *ḍasāi* festival despotically offered in sacrifice anybody's buffaloes as if they were his own. (3) fig., I. subst., opportunity to do smth. reprehensible because there is nobody to interfere: ne niā adakana, babae nama-kada, aēa raðādaðager, this is a lost bullock, it has found a field of paddy, it is his opportunity, i.e., nobody prevents it from grazing in the field to which it has wandered.

II. adv., with or without the affx. *age*, *ge*: maṣātar baṅgia, honkoda akoa raðādaðako muṭabayanibaṅtama, the schoolmaster is absent, the pupils, taking their opportunity, are playing and running about.

rapa cfr. *hoṭa* 1^o I. adj., same as *capakan*, baked as described below: rapa haikole jomkedkoa. Also used as adj noun: oca jonram joma ci rapa.

II. trs., to bake food or medicine in live coals, embers or hot ashes, without packing it in a leaf or leaves. In all other cases the term *lad* is used. In jst, nevertheless, they say sometimes *staparom rapa* when the egg is wrapped in a leaf cup and thus baked in ashes: baria saaga rapalape; sinjarom alom rapa, ṭuloa, lademe, do not put a naked egg in hot ashes to bake it, it will burst, wrap it first in a leaf

Note the sayings: (1) saṅginṅāto jirubpe, sobenbu soalka, naḍadopo rapularentana, sit farther from the fire to warm yourself, so that we

rapaꝓ-ropoꝓ

rapa-rapa

may all find place; look, you are literally baking yourselves! (2) korakur, kira supriana, somārhulana cêpêkole rapakua, the boy and the girl were pleased with each other, on Monday we shall consult the omens. Note also the epds. *hararapa* and *l' d'rapa*.

rapu-gu p. v., corresp. meaning: karakomko rapagkui.

ra-n-apa vrb. n., (1) the quantity baked: *ranapako rapakeda*, tuunkira siraꝓa cabagiriꝓana. (2) the act: saragado misa *ranapate* kâ i-injancina raparuꝓkeda. (3) the result: neado okoẽꝓ *ranapa*? Who has baked this?

rapate adv., modifying *jom*: saragado *rapatepe* jomea ci oẽonte? Do you eat sweetpotatoes baked or cooked? 2^o syn. of *isia* as referring to the baking of bricks tiles and pottery.

3^o syn. of *uruꝓ*, to burn a corpse.

4^o repr. v. of *ig*, to call.

rapaꝓ-ropoꝓ same as *ropoꝓ-ropoꝓ*, but connoting plurality.

rapa-hundi (tr. s., to bake things in succession and gather them to eat them later.

rapahundi-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

rapa-isiu trs., to bake smth. till it is well done in all its parts.

rapaisiu-g p. v., corr. sp. meaning.

rapa-rapa, *repe-repe* (Sad. *rap-rapa*) the latter, however, not used of trees, except small ones) 1^o I. adj., (1) with *diru* k'o a leafless twiggy tree or branch, whether dry or not, the twigs of which consequently stick out wirily: on *rapirapir* darudo earjo.n ci hatana *raparapa* kotoko

jikiet. Also used as adj. noun: en *raparapado* cesan daru? () with *diria*, (a) of the sambur, branched horns: sarama *diria rapirapaga*. (b) of cows and bullocks straight horns pointing upwards.

II. trs., to deprive a tree or a branch of its leaves; to make its leaves fall off: *jetete ne darukoe rapirapakeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. 1st, to be or become leafless: ne sakere tisingapado soben daruko *ranarapatana*.

raparapa-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs: *jetete ne diru rapirapajana*. (2) to become leafless: *jetedin isu daruko raparapaa*; sakam ururuꝓte daruko *rapirapara*, trees become leafless by the leaves falling off. (3) of a sambur's horns, to grow branched: sarama *diria rapiraparakina* of a bullock's horns to grow straight upwards: ne uria *diria rapuakina*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, tau, tingge*, modifying *lele, rikig, ururuꝓ, au, diriaꝓ*: saramko *rapirapageko* diriaoa: koto *raparapatane* auly he brought a branch with the twigs sticking out leafless.

2^o of wiry hair, syn. of *dandareꝓ*.

3^o of fingers or claws, syn. of *dardar*.

4^o I. alj, with *kiwlad* (a stemless palm or palm-like plant so called). *Raparapi* in this connexion means that the axis of the pinnatisect leaves stands stiff and straight to the tip, not reclinate as in the *kita*, Phoenix acaulis: *kiwlad, raparapigeu*.

raparapa-g p. v., to take this appear-

rapa-ropo

ance to grow such leaves : kindad
raparapoa.

II. adv., with or without the affxs.
awge, ge, yge, tan, lange, modifying
le'p, haraw, sakawa, t'ia.

rapa-ropo trs., to overbake in.
live coals, embers or hot ashes so as
to burn the surface.

raparopopo-p v., corresp. meaning.

rapa-ropo, rapa-ropu (1) (Sad.) of
chewing a bone or the carapace of a
crab, or of catching with breaking of
bones under the claws same as *rapa-
ropo* but connoting continuity. As
adv. it may modify *tegi* in the mean-
ing of the empl. *tegaraparopo*. (?)
may refer also to a rough shampooing.
(2) syn. of *raproh* 3o.

rapa-ropu (1) syn. of *raparapa*
as referring to leafless trees or
branches. (2) syn. of *raprore*, as
referring to a place covered with
boulders or large stones. (3) syn.
tal'eh Has *raparua* Nag. as refer-
ring to a few large drops of rain.

rapa syn. of *rapatao* as adj. and
adv. in both meanings as ptd. in the
fig. meaning only.

rapatao, rapataoa Has. Nig. (Sal.
raptek, to pounce on, Or. *rapawa*,
to grasp) Cfr. *de'ab, x'ca, sakawa*,
1^o I. adj., with *tonol, sa'ah, i'ailir*,
the act of tying or holding fast,
tightly; of shampooing roughly or
with force, inia *rapatao* sanah t'ora-
kangea, sahkenre oem kam daria.

II. trs., to tie or hold fast, tightly,
to shampoo roughly : en tonol *rapa-
taolan* san *rapataome*.

III. intrs., (1) in the dl. prst.,
to be or get tied or held fast tightly

rapatao

sagurira sin ka rapataana (or *ra-
pataakana*), opa misabu *tarata*.

(2) imprsl., with inserted psl. prn.,
to feel the roughness with which one
g^o ts shampooed, purige *raptaok'ua*.
rapatao-a rils. v., to tie oneself
tightly, to shampoo oneself with
force : ma'nao kasawatec *rapataon-
wata*, he girt his waist tightly with
a belt.

rapat'oo-p p. ♀, corresp. to the trs.
ne biri ka *rapataokana*, these
sheaves of paddy are not welltied.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs.
awge, ge, yge, modifying *tal, seh, t'ir*.

V. adverbial affx. in the epds *tolia-
pa'aw, s'ahrap'aw*, and *t'irapatao*.

2o fig. ♀ f. sbst., the stress of work :
kamin *rapatao* ancile tegoa.

II. adj., (1) with *kami* much work
at a time : obo hupingelale o'ate *rapa-
tao* kami banoa at, home we have
but a few fields and, consequently,
never much work at a time. (?) with
haka a strict or stern order :
rapatao he'kame namkade. Also
used as adj. noun : nekun *rapatao*
talahka jontanko kaku maufina,
only servants obey such strict orders.

III. trs., (1) also without d. o., to
do a work assiduously *rapataolec*,
ne kami barsinrebu e'awa, legegore-
keredo apiupamaoi j'j, if we work
assiduously we shall finish this work
in two days, but if we work leisurely
it may take three or four days.

(2) to command smb. strictly : ne
kami (or ne kamire) en horobu
rapataois, we shall give him a strict
order to do this work, ponoko *rap-
tao'is*, the punches command him

rapāta-rapiŋi

rapid

sternly.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of much work, to be pressing; of an order, to be strict: saōkōkotare kamido kā rapātaōtana (or rapātaōgea), mendo hukum²rapātaōtana (or rapātaōgea), in the service¹ of Europeans there is never stress of work, but orders are strict. (2) of work, to be done assiduously: abua kami kā rapātaōtana (or rapātaōtana):

rapātaō-n rlx. v., (1) to work assiduously: ne hon itan kae rapātaōtana, this boy is not assiduous at his studies. (2) to be strict or stern in the orders one gives: hukum purge rapātaōna, enamente dasiko bagekatena.

rapātaō-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *kami* or *hukum, rika, rikan*.

rapāta-rapiŋi, rapāta-rapiŋi jingle or *rapat*, syn of *rapātaō*.

rapātaūa var. of *rapātaō*.

rapid, rīpid cfr. *japid, jipid, jipid, rīpid, rīpid*¹⁰ I. sbst., (1) the act of twinkling, winking: hai or biakoā rapid kaiā ielakada, I never saw the eyes of fish or snakes twinkle. (2) also *ranapid*, moment: ne kami mid ranapidre (or ranapidre) cabaoa, this work will be done in the twinkling of an eye.

II. trs. or intrs., to blink the eyes, to wink, to twinkle, in the meaning of shutting and opening the eyes momentarily, very rapidly and involuntarily (to open them voluntarily being expressed by *arid*): kulaŋkalo durumakanreo medked-

geko taina, mendo med kako rapideca, enamente durumakanreko le-urumoa, when hares sleep, their eyes are open but they do not wink, thus one can see that they are sleeping: ne hoŋo isuree rapideca, this man remains a long time without winking.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the eyes, to twinkle: lelepe ini med isu keŋate rapitana (or rapidg-tana), see, his eyes remain a long time without winking.

rapid-en rlx. v., to wink as described: ando eŋa hoŋo leka (med) kam rapitana.

rapid-g p. v., prsl. or imprsl., of the eyes, to wink: eubajanredo (med) sekerasekerage rapidoa.

ra-a-rapid vrb. n., (1) the amount of winking: Bagarāe harando ranapide rapideca, ena lelte rapid Bagarāe gekeko nutumkja, the old Bagarāe winks so much that they call him the winking Bagarāe. (2) the act of winking: a moment: biakore ranapid kā hobaoako menea, they say that snakes do not wink. (3) the eyelids: ranapid kandomra pusuri oŋo menoa.

²⁰ I. sbst., the act of shutting momentarily the eyes as a hint meaning either 'say no', or 'do not say it', in contrd. to *arid*, the act of opening the eyes wide and raising the eyebrows in order to convey the opposite hints. *Mid medle rapid* is sometimes used instead of *taramed*, of the shutting of one eye momentarily as a warning to be prudent in what one says, but

rapid

this way of hinting is less often agreed upon: *anú* *rapid* (or *ranapid*) *lelkekte* "ká" *meneme*.

II. trs. or intrs., with ind. o, to give emb. a wink as described: *cenamntem* (or *cenamnte medem*) *rapidjónú?* *cenamntem* (or *cenamnte medem*) *rapidaítana?*

III. intrs., to wink as described: *rapidloia rapidkwa*, *ká* *lelkjón*.

rapid-en rfx. v., same meaning; *mar: dola! cekan?* *mente kajir* *badūlareko aridena*, or *hō! aloma!* *hapenme!* *mencadoko rapideca*, instead of saying: 'all right do it!' 'Come on with me!' 'what dost thou want? What is the matter?' they open the eyes wide and raise the eyebrows, and instead of saying: 'shut up!' 'do not say it!' 'keep silent!' they close the eyes momentarily.

rapid-p prsl. or imperl., corresp. to the trs.: *rapidlente menlo* *ká* *leleljana*, he was given a wink but he did not see it; *anasatedo med* *ká* *rapidlena*, no eyes were shut as a hint for me: *alou kija mente* *ansate rapidlenu*, *kam khalkeda*, a wink not to say it was given thee, thou didst not notice it.

ra-p-apid repr. v., of one, to give a wink, and of another to see it: *cekanaben rapapidtana?* *kajuben*, why do you speak to each other by a wink? use your tongues.

ra-n-apid vrb. n., (1) the amount of winking thus: *ranapide rapidkina*, *leltanko soben landa keda*, he gave me so many winks, that all the

rapuđ

winking thus. *misa ranapide* *ká* *mundikedei ogo misaia rapidia*, as he did not notice my first wink I winked a second time.

Note the phrase: *medranapid tēuandul* used to denote a *najara bān*, the effects of the evil eye thrown malignantly: *medranapid tēuandul alokaina tegemnte*, *munditakodo burulel senqō* *sitirkakko bāna*, to avert the evil eye, those who are in the know stick a branch of *Achyranthes aspera* over their ear when going to a fair. Witch-finders in their sacrificial formulas and also on other occasions, often say: *med-rapid tēuandulankoz medrapid tēuandul akositege biurūpa sekor-rūpaŋka*, may be, effects of the evil eye thrown malignantly, fall back on those who have thrown it.

rapōt, *rapōto* var. of *rapot*.

rappa, *rappa-bagel* vars. of *rahpa*, *rahpa-bagel*

rappa-roppo var. of *rahparohpo* in both meanings (of chewing bones, of gravel cracking under the shoes).

rāppa-rōppo var. of *rāhparohpo*.

rap-rop var. of *rahparohpo* in both meanings

rāp-rōp var. of *rāhparohpo*.

raptaō, *raptaūa* vars. of *rapitōō*.

raprukad, *rapūrukad* in jest, or displeasure, of men and women, not of children, gaunt, lean. Constructed like *rahkūnaragurn*, but the adv. does not take the affs *tan*, *longe*.

rapuđ I. adj., (1) of things, broken, cracked, going to pieces, dilapidated: *rapuđ* *caŋum kiriatada*. Also used as adj. noun: *nekan*

rapudkole cekaca? What can we do with such broken things. (2) also *rapudrapud*, fig., of men or animals, decrepit, broken down or weakened with age: ne rapud haranem osarājaja, thou considerest (or callest) mature this decrepit man. Also used as adj. noun: Dikukoa dastur edkagea, jā *rapud-tareo* hararakahān • kurihonkoko goakoa, the custom of the Hindus is bad, they marry their daughters before they are full-grown, even to decrepit old men; kera kiriatē senkena, miad *rapude* kiriatāia.

II. trs., (1) to break; to reduce to pieces: ne diri *rapudepe*, break these stones. (2) to break a bone: uri korāntanre aēa mukurii *rapud-keda*, in striking at a bullock with the back of his axe he hit his own knee and broke it; tōdte engadaŕoe *rapudkeda*, he hit a stone with his foot and broke the big toe; terte mukurijajaia *rapudhija*, I threw a stone at him and broke his kneecap. Note the saying: miad bānda tai-kena kupul hijlencile *rapud keda*, we had a brew in a small pitcher, a guest came and we squeezed out the beer. (3) fig., *aia, hukum, salha, matalah*, to break the law, not to obey an order, not to follow an advise, to change one's mind.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to be cracked, dilapidated or decrepit: oratale *rapudtana* (or *rapudgea*), ne candugele bainūpaea; isukia tokaō-lena nādo ne kerakia *rapudtana* (or *rapudgea*), these buffaloes have been strong for long years, now they are

decrepit. (2) to break, to get broken: ne dirido kotasite kā *rapudtana* (or *rapudotana*), ganate korānepe, these stones do not break when struck with hammers, strike them with sledge-hammers.

rapud-ca rfx. v., (1) first and third meanings of the trs.: caŕudo betekanke *rapudentana*, you break many pitchers. (2) to break one's own bone: tōdte engadaŕoe *rapudenjana*. *rapud-g* p. v., corresp. to the trs.: miad simjarom *rapulakana*, an egg is broken. Note the saying: soben otea regotana, goŕa orule gojotana, miad simjarom *rapudoka* (or *senoka*), mendo mapā kaia borotana, they steal all my fields, we die of hunger at home, if it costs me my life (in battle or on the scaffold), I am going to fight for them with my axe; miad simjarom *rapudog* (or *senog*) cia borotana? maŕeo misage gogoea, phasēco misage gogoea, hasuteo misage, am I afraid to lose my life? I can die only once whether it be in the fight, on the scaffold or in my bed; simjarom *rapudog* (or *senog*) kabu boroea, let us not be afraid to die in the battle; let us fight to death.

rapud-rapud of decrepit men or animals, same as *rapud*.

rapurukad var. of *raprukad*.

raraŕa poetical parallel and syn. of *sisiŕi*.

rā-rū (1) IIo var. of *rararuru*. (2) Has. of a place covered with large stones or boulders and, mostly of the rocky bed of a river or pool, syn. of *ratroŕe*. (3) in the ditty

under *carcor*, supposed to be derived from *raūrau*, the dandy-long-legs.

ra-ruar, **ra-rūra** (1) to call back, to invite back. (2) syn. of *jūv-furū*, but connoting a more modest feast to which fewer, or only a few people are invited.

rār (II. *rār*; Or. *rar*; Sk. *rāri*, quarrel). sbst.; a scoundrel. N. B. This appellation is applied by the Sadms to the Aborigines who retura it under the form of *rari*.

rār, **rārā**, **rarū** Has. Nag. **raua** Has. vars. of *rarha*

rārā adj., (1) with *horō* a rascal, a scoundrel: *miāq rārā horō aleq baba talate nīkoe* bark-dkoa, some rascal has driven his cattle right through our paddy crop. (2) with *hoq*, a naughty child: *ne tolaro miāq rārā hon menārū goben honkoloe bipieq*. Also used as adj. noun in both meanings: *nilekan rārā jetare kam namra*.

rara cfr. *arq*, I. trs., (1) to untie from *rapūme*; s̄n *rarame*; *baer rarame*; *tōdom rapūme*. N. B. Meromko *arakoe* is said in the meaning of to let out, even when they happen not to be tied as they are usually. (2) to untwist: *paṭa raratum*; *b̄ro rarante mīko omakom, busu banoa*, untwist the straw rope and give its straw to the bullocks, there is no other straw. (3) to unyoke cattle: *lanḍia tikinjma, nādo mīkoko rapūoa*. (4) to dismiss from jail: *samage kumbāru mentoe tollena, ljeārjaneī hakim-rarakia*, he was vainly arrested for theft, the judge, for want of evidence

dismissed him; *apī sīrmæ jēllena, nādok rapūli*. (5) to split off plates of schist or of mica, or thick plates of rock; to detach whole brick from a wall: *piliddirā atalko rarara*

II. trs. caus., sive sub. from punishment: *sajūateq rararūa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prest., to become untied: *bese kam tolladi, baer (or s̄n) rarala* (or *rararūa*), thou hast not tied the bundle of firewood properly, it unties itself.

rapū-rū rlx. v., (1) to untie oneself: *tolakan garī rapūpūa*, the monkey has untied itself; *kasana en hon rararūa*, that boy has taken off his girdle. (2) to untie snuff: same *tolakan b̄ro r̄ jetare abe rarara*

rar-rar repr. v., to untie each other, to save each other from punishment: *sajūate mīpialia rapūpūa*, he saved me once from punishment and I saved him once.

rara p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. (2) to become untied or untwisted. (3) of mica, schist or rock, to split into plates: *ne diri saborote sobgler atalatal rarara*. (4) of joints of bones, to become loose or detached: *honomora jilu so'ajante jauado jonorenkore rarara*, when the corpse is decomposed, the bones come off at the joints; *uḍ-moroctunakoq ur utiuti rararūa tuṭṭaoa*, the hands of lepers become mere stumps when the phalanges have fallen off one by one; *ur rarakana s̄rte b̄rī tekabakana*, the knuckle is loose, the finger holds together only by the muscle.

raṛaḥ-rereḥ

ra-n-aṛa vrb. n, the extent of untying or untwisting: *ranara raṛa-jana*, soben s̄an bas̄akaōjana, the ligature got so loose that the bundle of firewood lies spread out.

raṛaḥ-rereḥ, raṛa-rere Has. same as *rereḥrereḥ*, but connoting plurality of nibblers or of things nibbled.

raṛaḥ-riṛiḥ same as both *riṛiḥ* and *riṛiḥriṛiḥ*, but connoting plurality.

raṛaḥ-ruṛuḥ, raṛa-ruṛu Has. vars. of *raṛaḥruṛuḥ*.

raṛaḥ-baraḥ, raroḥ-baṛoḥ (Sk. II. *barbar*, muttering; II *rar, rar*, quarrel) 10 I. sbst, (1) the hubbub or confused noise, of at least two people babbling or quarrelling as at a drinking bout, entr. to *raṛamraṛam*, the same, or also ravings; *cerebere* the babbling of mynas, jungle babblers or sparrows, or also the babbling without quarrelling of people at a drinking bout or banquet; *hauhau*, the noise of a crowd, v. g. at a market, as heard from some distance: ili n̄ukoḥ *raṛaḥbaraḥ* kacim aiunia? (2) fig., babbling of birds.

II. adj., with *sari, kakāta*, same meaning. (2) with *horoko*, syn. of the noun of agency *raṛaḥbaraḥko*, people making this hubbub: ete *raṛaḥbaraḥ* hoṛoko do ili eiko n̄utana? The noisy people we hear are they drinking? (3) with *oṛa, tola*, etc., a house, a hamlet, etc., where this hubbub is made: en *raṛaḥbaraḥ* oṛare ili eiko n̄utana?

III. trs. or intrs., to fill a place with this hubbub; to make this hubbub: tisindo poroḥ lagaōakana goṭa hatuko (or goṭa hatureko) *raṛaḥbaraḥjada*;

raṛam-raṛam

purageko raṛaḥbaraḥjada; holado ceniko *raṛaḥbaraḥkena*? Why were they so noisy yesterday?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a place to be filled with this hubbub: goṭa tola *raṛaḥbaraḥlana* (or *raṛaḥbaraḥgea, raṛaḥbaraḥakana*)

raṛaḥbaraḥ-n rflx. v., to make hubbub; alope *raṛaḥbaraḥna*, aiña kaji aiñupe, do not make a hubbub, listen to what I have to say.

raṛaḥbaraḥ-o (1) of place, to get filled with this hubbub. (2) imprsl., of such a hubbub, to be made: holado purage *raṛaḥbaraḥlana* en oṛare

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *jagar, kakāta, eperana, rika, rikan*.

2^o also *raṛaḥbaraḥ*, *raṛoḥbaraḥ* poetical paralel of *cerebere*.

raṛam sometimes used instead of the repetitive form, but only in the 1st meaning.

raṛam-raṛam (Or.) cfr. *bac, bararabwara*, 1^o I. sbst., the ravings of a delirious patient: iniña *raṛam-raṛam* tisindo bunojana.

II. adj., with *kaji, jagar*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., to rave in delirium; utter speech in ravings; to make smb. hear one's ravings: baerate jagare *raṛamraṛamjada*; tisinda goṭa nidae *raṛamraṛamkeda* (or *raṛamraṛamkena*); goṭa nidae *raṛamraṛamkellea*.

raṛamraṛam-en rflx. v., same meaning: goṭa nidae *raṛamraṛamenjana*.

raṛamraṛam-o p. v, (1) prsl. or imprsl., of speech, to be uttered in ravings: baetaure (jagar) *raṛam-*

raramoa. (2) to be made to hear ravings: goṭa niḷale *raramaraṛam-jana*.

IV. adv, with or without the affxs *ange, ge, gge, lan, tange*, also *rnam-leka, raṛamkenraṛamken*, modifying *jagar, rikan*.

2^o sometimes syn. of *raṛaḍbaraḍ*.

raṛaṛa same as the following but referring to a momentary sound.

raṛaṛa-raṛaṛa (Sad. Or.) onomatopoe, I. sbst., the prolonged ring of a pretty large bell, less than a foot high: *raṛaṛaraṛaṛaṛa* aiṇṇā ci^o
II. adj., with *saṛi* same meaning.

III. trs., to ring such a bell: miad hati dambarkome *raṛaṛaraṛaṛaṛa*, an elephant is walking and makes the bell ring which hangs on its neck.

IV. intrs, in the df. prst., of a bell, to ring: dambarkom *raṛaṛaraṛaṛaṛana* (or *raṛaṛaraṛaṛaṛana*).

raṛaṛaraṛaṛaṛa rfx v, to ring such a bell: isukal honko janno seta dipili gantako *raṛaṛaraṛaṛaṛa*.

raṛaṛaraṛaṛaṛa p. v, of such a bell, to be rung: dambarkom *raṛaṛaṛaṛaṛaṛana*.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, tange*, also *raṛaṛa-leka*, modifying *saṛi, ganta, dolaḍ, aiṇṇa*. *Raṛaṛaken* refers to a momentary sound, and *raṛaṛaken-raṛaṛaken* to a repeated sound.

raṛaṛa-riṛiṛa, riṛaṛa-raṛaṛa same as *raṛaṛaraṛaṛa*, but referring to the sound of several pretty large bells, or of such and small bells mixed.

rāṛā-rāṛā, raṛ-raṛ (1) onomatopoe, of the patter of large deer as the

sambur ((*siraṇ*)). Constructed like *raṛiṛaṛiṛi* (2) and also in the epd. *tharararaṛa* of a clap and rattling of near thunder

raṛa-ṛere var. of *raṛiṛiṛiṛiṛi*.

raṛa-riṛi, raṛa-ruṛu (Sad. *raṛ-raṛ, raṛ-raṛ, raṛ-raṛ*) onomatopoe, I. sbst., the sound of stones hitting other stones whilst rolling down a slope: *raṛaṛaṛi* aiṇṇṇana, okoe buruṛite diṇa batiraṛaṛajala.

II. adj., with *saṛi*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., to make stones roll down with these sounds: honko buruṛite dirikoko *raṛaṛaṛikoda*

IV. intrs., of stones, to make these sounds: diriko *raṛaṛaṛiṛaṛaṛa* kaṛim aiṇṇjala^o diriko *raṛaṛaṛiṛaṛa*.

raṛaṛaṛiṛiṛi rfx. v., same as the trs. caus. innat: honko do dirikoko *raṛaṛaṛiṛaṛaṛa*.

raṛaṛiṛiṛi p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus. (2) same as the intrs.: diriko *raṛaṛiṛaṛa*. (3) imprst., of these sounds to be made: haṇṇre *raṛaṛiṛaṛa*.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ang, ge, gge, lan, tange*, modifying *bati, gata, saṛi, ika, aiṇṇa*.

rāṛa-riṛi, rāṛa-ruṛu, rāṛ-riṛ, rāṛ-rūṛ jingles of *raṛken, rirken*, cfr. *raṛaṛa*, syns of and constructed like *raṛaṛaṛiṛi*, but denoting fuller sounds audible from a distance, and used also of trees falling in succession.

raṛa-ruṛu (1) var. of *raṛaṛaṛaṛa*. (2) var. of *raṛaṛuṛu*. (3) var. of *garaṛuṛu*. (4) syn. of *takaṛoṛe* Has. *katikari* Nag

raṛa-ruṛu Has. var. of *raṛaṛaṛaṛa*.

raṛa-r uṛu, rāṛ-rūṛ var. of *raṛaṛaṛaṛa*.

rare

rare

rare cfr. *tetükun, rear, rēra*, 1^o of material things, also *rear, rēra*, I. adj., cooled down : *rare mandim joma ci lolo mandī?* Also used as adj., noun : *rare joma ci lolo?*

II. trs., to cool smth. hot : *mandi hoōo rarekeda.*

III. trs. caus., to make or let smth. cool down : *mandi raretape.*

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to cool or have been cooled down : *dā raretana* (or *raregotana, raregea*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., (rare) to perceive that smth. has cooled down : *ne utu purige rarekijūa.*

rare-ge p. v., corresp. to the trs. or trs. caus. : *cādo tutakun hoōote rarejana.*

ra-u-are vrb. n., the extent of cooling : *ranare rarejana, ne mandire midcokoŕ raŕurgum banoa*, this cooked rice has cooled down so much that there is no trace of warmth left.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge* modifying *atakar*. (2) with the afxs. *goge*, modifying *rika, taŕrika*.

2^o also *rear, rēra*, of the heat of things (*lolo*), hot weather (*ŕete*), fever (*rua, duku*), the heat of fever (*lolo*), the hands and feet hot with fever (*kaŕati*), the chest with its normal temperature (*kuŕam*), N. B. In connexion with *ŕete, rare, rear* and *rēra* are syns. of, and constructed like, *lologa*. As referring to the heat of things, *rear* and *rēra* are used only in the 1st. of the follow-
 ing meanings : intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to cool down : *mandira lolo raretana* (or *raregotana*), *rua rare-*

tana ; *inia kuŕam raretana*, his chest becomes cold (after death)

(2) of a person to cool down in fever ; to become cold after death : *rua* (or *duku, lolo, kaŕati*) *rare-tana* ; *kuŕame raretana*. (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., of a person, to feel cooler in fever : *rua* (or *duku, lolo, kaŕati*) *rarejūa.*

rare-ge p. v., 1st and 2nd meaning of the intrs. : *mandira lolo rarejana* ; *rua* (or *ruac*) *rarejana*, *hoŕoko goŕjana* *kuŕam* (or *kuŕamko*) *rarege*

3^o fig., also *rear, rēra*, I. subst., in the epds. *ŕivare, kuŕamrare, amare*, consolation.

II trs. (1) in conjunction with *ŕi, im, kuŕam, duku*, or in the epds. *ŕivare, kuŕamrare, imrare*, to console smb.'s heart or smb.'s grief ; to console smb. : *inia jiko* (or *kuŕamko, imko, dukuko*) *rarekela* ; *jiko* (or *kuŕamko, im'ko, dukuko*) *rarekija* ; or, *ŕivarekijako, kuŕamrarekijako, imrarekijako* ; *dukuko* (or *dukureko*) *rarekija*. (2) with *kisi*, to soothe smb.'s anger ; to soothe smb. : *inia kisi raretape* ; *kisi raretape*.

(3) with *lolo*, to help smb. in the stress of trouble or need : *inia lolole rarekeda* ; *lolole* (or *lolorele*) *rarekija*, *kaŕ puaōlea*, we have helped him in his need, but he is not grateful. (4) with *duku* or *dukura lolo*, to allow the sharpness of smb.'s grief to wear off : *apu goŕjana, kenteko urutana. akoŕ duku raretape* (or *duku raretakope*), *ente riŕi asikope*, they grieve very much for their father's death, let it

wear off before you claim the debt he owed you.

III. intrs, imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel consoled, soothed, less strained by need, less grieved: *ḡirarḡḡia*; *kisi rarḡḡia*; *pāicara borsa namkeḡte lolo rarḡḡia*, seeing the possibility of getting a loan, he felt already relieved; *apute goḡjanrḡ duku aṛi rarḡḡa*, they are still in full grief for their father's death.

ra-p-ajḡ repr. v., (1) to make peace after a quarrel without the help of a third person: *taramara hoḡoko eperara taḡonte kisi akogeko rapaḡa*. (2) to console or help each other, or let each others grief wear off, as occasion arises.

rafe-gḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: *lolo rapḡḡaḡe kae puaḡobua*; *duku rarḡḡḡe ṛiṛi asikoḡe*

raḡha, raḡhu Nag. **rār, raṛā, raṛū** Has. Nag. **raḡua** Has. cfr. *halsua*. I. abs. n., hardness: *ne hoḡoḡ raḡha neḡten akadandḡana, ḡalbar ḡhantare barusi maile senk dḡ, enreo leḡele-tado kae ḡaḡaakana*, I wonder at the hardness of this man; he covered forty miles in twelve hours without getting dead tired.

II. adj., (1) with *horo*, a hardy person: *ndo rarḡa hoḡoge*. Also used as adj. n.: *rarḡako ḡaḡaḡeko pacaḡea*, hardy people can digest anything. (2) with *ḡauda*, a league of 3 miles (the *koḡh* of the Hindus being only 2 miles). (3) with *ḡisabḡe, ḡisable*, according to the way hardy people count the leagues, i.e., counting in leagues of 3 miles. Also used as adj. n. w. *raḡhac*

ne hora bar ḡaḡḡiḡā ḡisaboa, the distance may be 6 miles.

III. trs. or intrs., to do smth. in the manner of hardy people, i.e., with excess: *tisado sen purageḡe rarḡa-keḡi*, you have travelled too far today.

IV. intrs., in the dt. prst., to be hardy: *oko jatiko purageḡe ne disam-reko rarḡatani* (or *raḡhageḡe*)?

raḡha-n rlx. v., same as the trs.: *enka alom rarḡana, hasu emu nauama*.

raḡha-g p. v., (1) corrs. to the trs. *ne jatikore kamio rarḡana, jomo rarḡana, peḡo kantara buḡḡem ne, peḡo ulum me ne, asadiḡogeḡo jomeḡ adḡetnaḡkā namkoḡ*, this kind of people are hardy up for food as well as for work, they eat to satiety whether it be raw jack fruit or raw mangoes, and they do not suffer for it. (2) to become, or grow up, hardy: *ne hoḡo purageḡe rarḡanaḡa*, he is very hardy.

V. adv., with the affxs. *ageḡ, ḡe, ḡge*, modifying *joḡa, kami, sen, rikun*.

Raṛi Has. **Raḡi** Nag. syn. of *keḡo* Nag.

rāri Has. and epds. vars. of *rahḡi* Nag. and epds.

Raṛi-bariko Has. syn. of *Rariko, Dikuariko*. N. B. *Raṛihari darulo* means collectively all forest trees except the sal trees: *Botḡare sarjone darukodo purḡ banoa rarḡihari darukoḡeḡako menca*, they say that in Bhutan there are not many sal trees in the jungles, the trees are of other kinds.

Raṛiko Has. syn. of *Dikuariko*,

Rariko, Has. *Khatuko*, *Khatuuko* *Khatuamutuko*, *Khatukuruko*, *Keroko Nag.* collective noun for all Sadans, *i.e.*, for all who are neither Europeans or Eurasians, nor aborigines. *Rari*, *khatu*, etc., with *horoko* mean the same; with *kuriko* they mean the Sadan women: *raꞑi* kuꞑikolo eperaꞑ etge aloꞑa, mialem kajilo mōꞑeako kajidaria.

raꞑoë-baꞑoë var. of *ꞑaraëbaraë*.

raꞑ-raꞑ var. of *raꞑararã*.

raꞑ-riꞑ jingle of *riꞑ* connoting plurality.

raꞑua Has. var. of *raꞑha* Nag.

raꞑuꞑ-raꞑuꞑ (1) var. of *raꞑuꞑraꞑuꞑ* (2) said also of cattle eating the shell of a jack fruit. Cf. *raꞑuꞑ-raꞑuꞑ*.

raꞑuꞑ-raꞑuꞑ var. of *raꞑuꞑraꞑuꞑ*.

rās, **rās-baēar** (H. *rāsā*, rope)

I. sbst., the rope that passes through the nose of cart bullocks: ne uriꞑ *rās* siꞑjana, eꞑa lagaōtaipe.

II. trs., to fit a bullock with a rope through the nose: ne uꞑido kaꞑipe *rāsia*?

rās-g p. v., corresp. meaning: ne uriꞑ *rāsꞑka*.

rās, **rāsa** Ho var. of *rasika* Has. : ape pāre isum cāpe *rāsaea*, you have really great mirth in your dances.

rās, **rāsa** adj., with *baba loōoꞑa*, var. of *raisi*.

rāsa (Sad. *rās*) I. sbst., a Hindu feast held at the time the Mundas have their *karam* feast. It is very similar to the *oꞑa karam*, but instead of the *karam* tree it is a plantain tree that is planted in the courtyard.

This feast has been largely adopted by the Mundas of Tamur, to whom the *karam* feast is unknown.

II. intrs., to hold this feast: hola ne bāꞑi *rāsikena* (or *rāsikeda*), susunko tabene haꞑiꞑabꞑakedꞑoa.

rās-i-n rfix. v., same meaning: tiliko *rāsantau* kaꞑa lelakaꞑkoa, I never saw the Hindu oil press-ers hold the *rāsa* feast.

rās-g p. v; imprsl., of this feast to be held: ne haꞑre hola *rāsaleua*.

rāsa-bāsa, **rās-bās** (Sad. cfr. *rasika*, I. abs. n, a feeling of happiness, delight, pleasure or joy, not manifested noisily: hoꞑo hasutan oꞑare *rāsabāsa* kā tūna, there is no joy in a house where smb. is sick; porohꞑoge *rāsabāsa* senꞑjana, gapateredo hoꞑoꞑe uꞑuakꞑa, our joy ended with the feast, the next day we had a burial.

II. adj., with *hoꞑo*, a person happy, joyful, delighted or enjoying himself quietly: sobenko *rāsabāsagea*.

III. trs. caus., to make smb. happy or joyful: Gombꞑ eāꞑate isꞑkul-honkoe *rāsabāsataꞑkoa*, the Missionary gave the children in his school the pleasure of drinking tea.

IV. intrs., (1) to be happy; to enjoy oneself quietly: holado kūbe *rāsabāsakena*. (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of quiet enjoyment, to take place: porohꞑobu porohꞑtana, mendo purꞑ kā *rāsabāsatana*, indeed we hold a feast but we do not enjoy it much. (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel happy or joyful: daru hadate apute ruꞑꞑkana, houko kūꞑ *rāsabāsaiꞑꞑkoa*.

rasadi

rāsabāsa-n rfx. v., to enjoy oneself quietly : engarapukia eperararate ne oraren honko puru kako *rāsabāsantana*, owing to the quarrelling of their parents the children are not often joyful in this family.

rāsabāsa-ŋ p. v., (1) to be made happy or joyful : haramko ilite, honko metai emante ad daagradangriko kūb bugin lijatako *rāsabāsaoa*, old people are made happy with beer, children with such things as sweets and big boys and girls with a nice dress. (2) imprsl., of quiet enjoyment, to take place : bajuriako kako namlena, kuri au senotanare kā *rāsabāsajana*, jara topa senotanlekale atākarkeda, there were no musicians, we went to fetch the bride without pleasure, we felt as if going for a burial.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, tange*, modifying *atākar, rika, rikan, taū, jagar, hiju, seno*.

rasadi, rasid, rasidi (from the Engl.) sbst., a receipt : *rasadi* olaima.

rasad-rosod, risad-rosod, rosod-rosod, cfr. *radararuduru, rasapasa, rasapura*, onomatope, frequentative or pl. jingle of *rosod*. I. sbst., a slight rustling of dry leaves or straw, made by smb. walking : hensa *rasadrosod* aiūmlena.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., to rustle dry leaves or straw in walking : rūro sakamko miad tuū *rasadrosodla*.

IV. intrs., (1) same meaning : eekanj *rasadrosodkeda* (or *rasadrosodkena*). (2) imprsl., in the df.

rasaō

prst., of this sound, to be produced : hensare *rasadrosodtana* (or *rasadrosodtana*).

rasadrosod-en rfx. v., same as the trs, sakamkom *rasadrosodenredo* maru kam loḡodariaia, thou canst not stalk the peacock if thou rustlest the dry leaves ; alom *rasadrosodena*, mārimāiite senkote dur japudime, do not rustle the dry leaves, spy the quail after walking softly and slowly.

rasadrosod-ŋ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, tange*, also *rosodleka* and *rosodkenrosodken*, modifying *sen, rida, rikan, sari, atungo*.

rasanda var. of *rasonda*.

rasanda-saru sometimes said for *rasonda saru*.

rasaō (Sud. *rasae gelak*) cfr. *puti* I. sbst., distension of the stomach caused by eating too much : alea sim berel rari purage jomekeda, *rasaōlee* goḡjuna

II. adj., with *horo*, same as *rasaō-akan* : *rasaō* horoko urgnukate buluāda anu lagatiana, to people whose stomach is distended by eating too much, tepid salty water should be given to drink.

III. trs., of the food taken to excess, to distend the stomach : ne hondo taben *rasaōkja*.

IV. trs. caus., to make or let smb. eat to bursting point : ne maēnohondo caratem *rasaōkja*.

V. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to get or be thus distended : ne lion *rasaōtana* (or *rasaōtana, rasaōakina*).

(2) impl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel this distension : ne hoꝝo *rasaõjãia*.

rasaõ-n rlx. v., to eat to bursting point : sim tale rãritee *rasaõujana*.

rasaõ-p p. v., to get, or be caused to get, a stomach thus distended.

ra-n-asaõ vrb. n., (1) the extent of the distension : *ranasaõe* *rasaõjanae* goõutarjana. (2) the number of those who get such a distension : *tala* *tañaki* *rãri* *ota* *ge* *taikena*, simko namkeci *ranasaõoko* *rasaõjana*, *tuñako* goõjana.

VI. adv., with or without the afxs. *oge*, *gleka*, modifying *om*, *jom*, *ajom*.

rasaõ (Sad. *rasek*) cfr. *rasaõ*, *tipan*.

I. sbst., the solder which shuts a hole or crack : *rasaõ* *co* *tãjana*, the solder has come off.

II. adj., same as *rasaõakan* : *rasaõ* *cipi* *apiatale* *menã*.

III. trs., to solder a hole or crack : *mala* *ra* *koko* *sisã* *o* *o* *so* *hagate* *cipiko* *rasaõca*.

N. B. To join by soldering is expressed by *jered* or *ju* *ra*.

rasaõ-n rlx. v., same meaning : ne *mala* *ra* *do* *alope* *acua*, *ta* *ka* *ge* *cipiko* *kae* *rasaõna*.

rasaõ-p p. v., of a hole or crack, to get soldered : ne *cipi* *rasaõ* *oka*, ne *bu* *rasaõ* *oka*.

ra-n-asaõ vrb. n., (1) the effectiveness of the soldering : *cipido* *ranasaõe* *rasaõtada* *eta* *re* *ba* *tã* *harbugoa*, *enta* *kã* *co* *tã* *goa*, he has soldered the hole in the bowl so well that another hole will rather be worn before this solder will come off. (2) the quickness in soldering holes : *ranasaõ*

rasaõeme *mo* *ga* *ta* *re* *ne* *sobena* *caba* *oka*.

rasa-pasa, **ria-pasa** (Sad. Or. *ras-pas*) (1) a continuous rustle of dry leaves, paper, or straw as produced by the gliding of a snake or the passage of a rat or other small animal. Constructed like *rasaõ-rosõl*. (2) fig., syn. of *kasaparara*.

rasa-pãra (1) Has. Nag. a loud rustle of dry leaves or straw, in walking or in moving them about. Constructed like *ra* *la* *ra* *ra* *ru* *ru*. (2) Has. (Sad. *raspasae* *gelak*) syn. of *lala* *sãr* Has. 2nd meaning, and *khakãsaõ* Nag.

rasa-rasa Nag. (1) syn. of *ria-pisa*, 1st meaning. (2) syn. of *sara-sara* (3) syn. of *ra* *la* *ba* *ba*, but only of drops of water, i.e., syn. of *ta* *la* *te* *te*, the drops being more numerous.

rase Has. **Siripa** *ti*, **rasi** Has. Nag. (Sk. II. Sad. *ras*; Or. *rãsi*) J. sbst., juice, soup, gravy, sauce, nectar of a flower, honey of bees. Hence the cpds. *jilurasi*, *arãrasi*, *dãlãrasi*, *ja* *ra* *rasi*, *nilãrasi*. The sap of plants or trees is also sometimes called, *rasi*, but usually it is called *da*, when transparent, *toa* *sosõ*, when milky, and *ma* *õom*, when red as in the *hi* *õ* or *muru* *õ*: *ica* *ba* *ra* *rasi* *he* *re* *mgea*, the nectar collecting in the woodfordia flowers is sweet; *hu* *ru* *m* *suku* *ko* *ra* *rasi* *ki* *ri* *na* *ta* *da*; *rase* *bãri* *oma* *ia* *pe* *jilukodo* *ka* *ia* *tagoõ* *da* *ria*.

II. adj., same as *rasiakan* : *rasi* *utum* *joma* *ci* *hon* *da* *ta* *ra*? Will you eat a stew in which there is water left or one from which the water has been exhausted?

III. trs., to cook meat, vegetables pulses or mushrooms without exhausting the water by evaporation : ne jilu *rasilape* ; piñiud, indiuđ käre bunumuđ *rasilere* borodoa.

IV. intrs., (1) of bees, to make honey : huramsukuko kühko *rasileda*. (2) in the df. prst., (a) of a stew, to be watery : ne utudo purage *rasilana*. (b) of a brew, to be covered with liquid resulting from the fermentation : ne ili küh *rasilana*. (c) of flowers, to be full of nectar : ne icabā küh *rasilana*.

rase-n rilx. v., same as the trs. : nininaia jilure tala taōaēte lā alom *rasina*.

rase-p p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs : dāli janaō *rasioa*. (2) of honey, to be made : apia daruren huramsukukole pūledkoa miadre purage *rasilena*. (3) of flowers, to get full of nectar : icabā purage *rasioa*. (4) of brew, to get covered with fermented liquid : holale nūked ili kā *rasilena*, podpodjana.

ra-a-ase vrb. n., the extent to which water is left in the stew : utudo *rasasi* rasitada garadare bulunatađleka sibila, uturā soan rañi banoa, she has made the stew so watery that it tastes like salted water and has no flavour of stew.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ulu*. (2) with the afx. *le* modifying *jom* : mucuriañ *rasilepe* jomea ei hondate ? Do you eat the *mucuri* potherb with or without water in the stew ?

rasi var. of *rase*.

rasi Nag. Sk. *rāshi* heap, Suhl.

rāsi, heap, quantity) syn. of *sazgē* numerous.

rasid, **rasidi** vars of *rasadi*.

rasika Has. **raska** Nag. (Sk. II ; Sad. *raska* ; Or. *raskā*) I. sbst., mirth, glee, hilarity, noisy gaiety, friskiness, pleasure manifested in the motions of the body as when people dance or gambol, when a kid capers, when a dog wags its tail, when a horse is lively : ne hapāta barsialo susunkena, *rasikudo* sida hulana purā taikenā ; setako *rasikateko* leoteona.

II. adj., (1) with *durau*, *rū*, a gay song, a merry beat of the drums : apanādi durau bar kisim menā : ulās durau ađ *rasika* durau, some of the carriage songs are gay, some are sad ; Gāsiko bar kisimko rāitua *rasika* rū oñ ulās rū (or duka rū) ; apanikore *rasika* rūko ruia, mendo hofo topa, pa topa oñ diñ capitanre ulās ruko rūa. (2) h.g., with *urj*, etc., an animal which the children like, which they look at with pleasure. Also used as adj. noun : honkoñ *rasika* (urj) alom akiriñiako men ; kaina akiriñia, they tell me not to sell this animal which the children like ; I will not sell it.

III. trs., to do smth. gleefully : tisiudo susun purā kape *rasikajada*.

IV. trs. caus., to occasion or excite people's merriment : haturenko iliteo *rasikakedkoa*.

V. intrs., (1) to make merry ; to gambol ; to frisk ; to caper ; holado kühpe *rasikakela* (or *rasikakena*) you were very merry yesterday ; sadom tiana *rasikatana*, the pony is frisky

rāsirka-aṛa

to-day; meromhonko *rasikatana*, the kids caper; hupihupia dā gamatanre haiko *rasikū*, when there is light rain the fish jump on the surface of the water; sōraire ujiko *rasikū*, at the cattle feast the cattle run excitedly and gambol. (2) fig., with ind. o., to please the children, to be liked by them: ne Gomke honko kūbe *rasikaakoa*.

rasika-n rflx. v., first meaning of the intrs.

rasika-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus.: ama durarate susun purage *rasikajua*. (2) imprsl., of merriment, to take place: hola kūh *rasikalena*.

VI. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *aṭakar, durara, susun, kaji, kami*.

rāsirka-aṛa Has. syn. of *bucara, būcara* Nag. sbst, the young leaves of *rāsika daru* when used as a vegetable (overlooked in the list of potherbs). These leaves like the *rimbilara* and the *tūtara* are superstitiously believed to give diarrhoea if called by their name in the plucking, cooking or eating.

rāsirka-daru Has., syn. of *buc* Nag.

ra-sitirkaḍ I. sbst., the howling of a jackal (*tuū* or *karenea*) in the village or in a courtyard, when there is smb grievously sick. This announces that the patient is going to recover, and is the reverse of the omen of death this howling means, when nobody is sick: *rasitirkaḍa* munda kā namakaḍte hojoko hasutan hoṛoṛa cacar tuū rakeri mugeko bōroca, people

rasumpā

who do not know when the howl of the jackal means the contrary of the bad omen, are very much afraid when it howls in the courtyard of a house where smb. is sick.

II. intrs., (1) also with a *datirus ommodi*, thus to howl: *karenea purasado ere uduh mentee raqa, misami-sae rasitirkadea: en hoṛo bugiṛagaḍ. karenea rasitirkadla, en hoṛo gojolekae hasulen dipili tuū rasitirkadāia*. (2) inprsl, in the df. prst., of this howling, to take place: *eteḍo rasitirkadṭana* (or *rasitirkadṭana*), listen, the jackal howls in the village, but it forebodes the cure of the patient.

rasitirkad-en rflx. v., thus to howl: *n tuūloa rasitirkaleniana, najomko kako kīpikere hasutanitape bugigea*, that jackal howled in good omen, if the witches do not exhort new malefices, the patient in your house will recover.

rasitirkad-q p. v., imprsl., of this howling, to be raised or take place: *en hoṛo hasutanre miad tuute rasitirkadlena*, when that man was sick, a howl of good omen was raised by a jackal.

rasonda, rasanda (1) of shrimp and of rozelle leaves, syn. of *randō*. (2) of the tar's plant, syn. of *raṭanda*. (2) of a moustache, syn. of *ronron*. As adv. it takes the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*.

rasumpā efr. *radubasu*, I. adj., (1) with *gūcu*, a dishevelled beard or moustache: *rasumpā gūcu nakin-me, comb thy dishevelled beard!*

rasum-rasum

(2) also *rasumpagucu*, with *hepo*, a man with a dishevelled beard or moustache: ne *rasumpagucu* horodo nakī kae namkeda, do tite gucuī gaobenjana, this man with the dishevelled beard, being without comb, tried to smooth it out with his fingers. Also used as adj. noun ni okoren *rasumpa*?

II. trs., to dishevel a beard or moustache: abentanlo gucuī *rasumpkeda*, aurīi nakina.

III. intrs., in the df. prst, of a beard or moustache, to be dishevelled: gucutam *rasumpatana* (or *rasumpagea*), nakinme.

rasumpa-u flx. v., to dishevel one's beard or moustache: nido kōh angae hepoge horoko landarika mente gucuī *rasumpajana*, he is a very funny chap, he dishevelled his beard to make people laugh.

rasumpa-gg p. v., to get a dishevelled beard or moustache, to get dishevelled: durum dipiina *rasumpajana* aurija nakina; gucuī *rasumpajana*; ariā gucu *rasumpajana*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *menū*, *leig*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rihap*.

rasum-rasum, sometimes **rusumrusum** Nag. **saūm-saūm** Has. (Sad. *rasamrasam*) onomatope, I. sbst., the sound in crunching such things as the kind of puffed rice made and sold by the Telis: atam tagoejadre *rasumrasum* aiūmlena.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to crunch such puffed rice or smth. making the same sound: atae *rasumrasumiada*.

rasurī

IV. intrs., (1) prsl. or imprsl., of a thing crunched to produce this or a like sound: tagoglere tili ata *rasumrasumtara*; ata cim jomjada? *rasumrasumtara*; rōrogaraakaan pukulad ataleka *rasumrasumkena*: rōrogaraakaan pukulade tagokkeda, ataleka *rasumrasumkena*. (2) imprsl, with inserted prsl. prn., to have the same feeling as when crunching such puffed rice: ataleka pukulad *rasumrasumkedijua*.

rasumrasum-ca flx. v., same as the trs.

rasumrasum-g p. v., (1) corresp. meaning. (2) first meaning of the intrs.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *uv*, *lange* also *rasumteki*, *rasumkenrasumken* modifying *jom*, *tagog*, *riki*, *sipi*, *aiūmp*, *afikar*.

rasunia, **rasunia-sakom** Nag. sbst. a wristlet worn by Sadani women and by Naguri women. It is made of lras- $\frac{3}{4}$ " broad and $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, in two mortised halves: *rasunia* euado pitala hunaḥ sakonge.

rasurī, **rasurī** (H. *lahsun*, Sad. *rasua* or *rasri*) I. sbst., *Allium Sativum*, Linn. Liliaceae,—the Garlic, a cultivated herb with short, compound bulbs, flat leaves and six heads bearing both flowers and bulbils. Note the saying: *rasurīi kotkeda*, he has crushed garlic; used of a person who by his backbitings has made it impossible for him to visit still a relative, or to join still smb.'s drinking parties or gatherings for a chat.

II. trs. to mix or season with

garlic : utu ciã kape *rasurîkeda* ?
rasurî-n rllx. v., same meaning
 misamisage utule *rasurîna*.
rasurî-g p. v., (1) corresp. meaning.
 (2) to be seasoned enough with
 garlic : nininate kã *rasurîou*,
 orge lagaöeme, it will not be season-
 ed sufficiently with so little garlic,
 put more.

rasurî-soan, rasûri-soan I. trs.,
 in a distribution, to present people
 with small quantities of meat or
 fish sufficient for a little stew, in
 entrd. to *sakamroago*, to present
 them with little bits insufficient
 for stewing : daru mæ senkena,
 miã silibe goşlja ad goşã haturen-
 koc *rasûri-soankelea*.

II. intrs., thus to distribute meat
 or fish amongst themselves : sende-
 rare silibe goşlja holado goşã hatule
rasûri-soankenena (or *rasûri-soanenjana*)
rasûri-soan-en rllx. v., same mean-
 ing.

rasurî-soan-g p. v., to be presented
 with such small quantities.

III. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, oge, modifying *hatiq. om,*
nam doq : jilu *rasûri-soanle* nam-
 keda.

rasurî-urj, rasûri-urj sbst., cattle
 of the largest kind as those imported
 from Europe and the bullocks of the
 mahajans brought, they, say, from
 Gaya.

rata 1° I. adj., syn. of *cipid*,
 with *jojo* tamarind fruit which has
 dried before it was fully developed :
rata jojoko talsaca. Also used as
 adj. noun : *ratako* halanemebu
 talsaca.

II. trs., to make tamarind pods dry
 thus on the tree : jojodo rataã
ratacu ci rabaã kã subutiakana, it
 is not known whether it is hoar-frost
 or the cold which causes tamarind
 pods to dry before the time.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to
 become or be dry : ne darura jojo
 janaöirma *ratalana* enamentele maja-
 da, lelkedajane darura jojo purgedo
ratalana, kã cimaira deã. I have
 seen it, most of the pods on this
 tamarind tree are dry, I shall prob-
 ably not climb on it.

rata-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.
 (2) thus to dry : ne darura jojo
 purage *ratajana*.

IV. a lv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*,
 modifying *rikia menã*.

2° (1) syns. of *sore, cipid*, as refer-
 ring to the empty socket of an eye.

(2) I. sbst., a white spot covering
 altogether the pupil or also the iris
 of the eye and blinding it, in entrd.
 to its diminutive *ratila, otg*, a white
 spot on the pupil covering it partly
 and only impairing the eyesight ;
 and to its augmentative *bã*, in which
 the eye is not only white and blind
 but also protrudes. This affection in
 its three degrees is different from
jali cataract : en horoã medru *rata*
menã. N. B. A remedy used for cattle
 only is to rub the eye with a mix-
 ture of fowl dung and red lead or to
 apply latex of *Euphorbia antiquorum*
 on the round spot near the jaw that
 heaves when they chew the cud.

II. adj., (1) with *med*, such an eye :
ratila medte junjurjunjur leloa, *rata*
medtedo kãutarge leloa. Also used

as adj. noun: *ratate* kâ leloa. (2) also *ratamed*, with *horo*, *kepa*, etc. a man or animal with such an eye: en *ratamed* kepaŋo okocani? Also used as adj. noun. en *ratamed* lo bâbare joraine, yoke this buffalo on the right hand side.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get or have such an eye; of an eye, to be, or become, such. ne kera mede *ratatana*, ne kera mede *ratatana* *rata-g* p. v., to get such an eye; of an eye, to become such: en harum miad mede *ratatana*; en harum miad mede *ratatana*.

3^d-I adj., with *hirona*, Ischrenum angustifolium grass, which being old and dry, has been covered with hoar-frost and has lost its tenacity in the parts affected, so that these can no more be used for rope-making: *rata* bæom utajara oloa. Also used as adj. noun: bæom irle kullja, puragedo *ratat* irle dia.

II. trs. caus., of hoar-frost, thus to spoil this grass. harum bæomko rataŋa *ratakeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get or be, thus spoiled: nimirdo rataŋa jorakana, harum bæomko puragejê *ratatana*; lelkedana, soben birra harum bæomko nekage *ratatana*, I have seen it, all the old *hirona* grass in the forest is spoiled like this.

rata-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: harum bæomko rataŋate *ratatana*. (2) to get thus spoiled: ne bæom *ratatana*.

IV. a lv, (1) with the affs. *anga*, *ge*, modifying *meŋa*, (?) with affs.

anga, *ge*, etc modifying *rikt*, *rikag*. 1^o of bamboo or mutaj grass (*mut*) with, on the stems, small decaying spots, white on the surface. Constructed as under 3^d but not used as trs. caus.

rata I. adj., with *tigita*, paddy pest which appeared five or six years ago in the village Kongkera and has spread over the neighbouring villages. It is said not to be unknown in some other parts of Sempur and in the Oran country. The pest consist of small white grubs which, after the first heavy showers of the rainy season, settle in the stems of the paddy down in summer. The plants die in a few days and soon are reduced to straw. A field in which hundreds of seeds had been sown has thus been utterly ruined in a fortnight. Also used as a lv. noun and hoar upon white hoar: baba karakê], heŋê] I taŋante *ratat* naakeda ad bar pitire sobenke eabur rakeda.

II. trs., of these worms, to attack paddy: en horog uni ari berjêto babako *ratatoda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to be attacked: ne sirim purage babako *ratatana* (or *ratatana*), urutea balu girijana.

rata-g rlx. v., thus to attack. cilkan tijuko babako *ratatana* itado kaba lelukukkon, as yet I never saw these worms.

rata-g p. v., of paddy, thus to be attacked. Enjor baba koto uraga janta miranira geleŋa, *ratatana* babado tunduuteroa.

rata, **rata-rōgō** I sbst, the disease of paddy attacked by *rata* worms: *labatata rata* nankedi, goŋa loŋoŋa-re miad ratī gēle kule namkela.

II. intrs., in the df. pr.t., to be attacked by this disease: *babako purage ratalana*.

rata 2 p. v., same meaning: *ratajan baba* ŋundutarea.

ratam I. slst, a trap in which animals are crushed to death under a weight, hence the ep.s. *jikiratam*, *kaŋearatam*, etc., *ratam* (or *kaŋearatam*) adiame oraŋ'am, put up a rat trap in the store room. Note the saying: *ape oraŋre ratam asiŋjuna. ŋū nŋō* puadi *kaŋea letem*, in thy house the trap has crashed, go and see the white rat, i.e., they have called thee to take thy meal.

II. trs., thus to trap: *kaŋeale ratamŋa*; *jikile ratam'au*.

III. intrs., in the df. pr.t., thus to be trapped: *juŋole oraŋjada*, *mendo nīmō kaŋako kiko ratalana*.

ratam-er III. v., to let oneself to be trapped thus: *apima samagea oraŋkema, tisina lo miad kōpa ratam'au ratam'au* p.v., (1) thus to be trapped: *kaŋako ratam'au*, *petombibiko namatānjala*. (2) fig., to be crushed under a falling roof, tree, etc.: *busu pmtame ma a miŋjanci baria urikna ratam'au*, when the bullocks were eating straw, the stalk crashed down, and two were caught under it, *ŋaukan dara turubbes taben, kate hadtan d pili latarr ni ratam'au*, prop well the tree on the pt., otherwise whilst sawing it will crash

down and crush the one beneath. (3) fig., to become like a crushing trap; to crash down like the weight in a trap: *kunŋako hulŋulagea ne ora ratamoniŋ*.

ratana I. slst., (1) hoar-frost: *tasadre ratana menŋ*. (2) the thin sheet of ice which may form on water in a flat pot exposed to nocturnal radiation in winter when there is also hoar-frost on the grass. (3) the artificial ice sold on the railways in summer, but this is also called *aril*, which means properly hailstone. N. B.—Ice on ponds or rivers, and snow, are never seen in Chota Nagpur. Those Mundas who went to Europe with the Labour Corps during the war, call these also *ratana*. When speaking of snow to the Mundas, it is wrong to call it *ratana*, by which they understand melted hoar-frost. To call ice, *ratana* is equally unintelligible for them. II. trs., of the weather (personified), to cover with hoar-frost, to cover with a thin sheet of ice: *tasadre ratanaŋala tisina*: *cipirŋ dŋo ratana kōbi*.

III. intrs., (1) same meaning: *pu ad magamŋe ne disumree ratana*, in December and January there may be hoar-frost in this country; *ma purge ratanaŋena ei ne sima?* When was there more hoar-frost, this year or last year? (2) imprsl., of hoar-frost to appear, to be formed: *ne sima purŋ ratanaŋana*. (3) fig., imprsl., with in cited pr.t. prn., syn. of *ratana*, to feel cold: *puragea ratanaŋadana*.

rataq-disum

rataq-ea rlx. v., same as the presl. intrs., *nimirdo* purage *rataq-ea-tana*.

rataq-2 p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : *tisado* *tasuko* purage *rataq-tana*.

(2) impsl., of hoar-frost, to be formed : *tisado* purage *rataq-tana*.

za-u-ataq vrb n., (1) the quantity of hoar-frost : *ranitape* *ratatadi*, *tasuko* *topagipikana*, there is so much hoar-frost that the grass disappears under it. (2) the act of the weather covering things with hoar-frost : *ne* *simu* *ranitape* *hupia-keda* *ma-telo*, *cu* *mate* *at* *ku* *ri-tana* *hiju* *jargidin* *hupia* *ge* *gu* *u* *aba* *mente*, we have had less hoar-frost than last year, consequently it is thought that we shall get also less rain in the monsoon.

rataq-disum syn. of *rabaq-disum*, abstr., a country where hoar-frost is frequent, i.e., a cold country, a country in the temperate zone, as Europe or the Himalayas.

rataq rimbil I. abstr., clouds which spell hoar-frost for the next night. The Mundas believe that hoar-frost falls from the clouds like hail or rain. Spate and thin cirri are the only clouds which will not prevent nocturnal radiation and render the formation of hoar-frost impossible. Hence, some Mundas, when they see such clouds about sunset in winter, call them *rataqrimbil* : *rataqrimbil* *tisia* *purage* *lelotana*, *holado* *hupia* *ge* *takena*.

II. trs. or intrs., of the weather (personified), to form such clouds : *simu* *rataqrimbilakana*, *holo* *puti*

raja

rataqrimbilakana : *tisado* *hupia* *ge* *rataqrimbilakana*.

rataqrimbil-en rlx. v., same meaning : *nimirdo* *kae* *rataqrimbilakana*.

rataqrimbil-2 p. v., (1) psl. of the sky, to get such clouds : *simu* *rataqrimbilakana*.

(2) impsl. of such clouds, to get formed : *rataqrimbilakana*.

rata-rōgō see under *rata*.

rate or, emphatically, **ratege** a construction, customary with grown ups, of *rate*, *ratege*. See under *re*.

ratit see under *rata* 2), like which it is constructed.

ratu † Sal ; Sinh. *ramba*) adj., cruel.

raja, **raja** (Sal *rath-ratha*) 1^o of hair, contrary of *lapse* I. adj., with *us* stiff, wiry hair : *amq* *uh* *ratgea*, *ne* *dau* *nakito* *ra* *u* *be* *nakkeda*, *cu* *ante* *bart* *bue* *qana*, *ne* *combed* his wiry hair with this woolen comb, that is why two of its teeth are gone.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. presl., of hair, to be wiry : *inij* *uh* *purage* *ratitara*. (2) impsl., with insected presl. pron., to feel in touching that sub's hair is wiry : *capuledana*, *inij* *uh* *ratakura*.

rata-2 p. v., of hair, to grow wiry : *inij* *uh* *ratakana*.

III. a lv., with or without the affxs. *aga*, *ge*, modifying *meag*, *abg*, *capag*, *capre* *akana*.

2^o of a wiry, lean and sinewy, hard muscled body, contrary of *lasapose*, cfr. *teu* *el*. Same construction.

3^o contrary of *halakana*, of any-

thing else, as a string, grass, cloth, paper, leaves, tobacco, the hardness or stiffness of which is perceived by touch not by cutting. Same construction 4^o of cooked rice, Indi., with *man-di*, rice still a little tough and crisp, though cooked in all the parts of the grains, in contr. to *laṅca maṅdi*, rice over-cooked and too soft or pasty.

II. *raṭa*, thus to cook the : Pañc. *ko maṅdi maṅdi paṅca maṅdi*, *raṭaṅḍi*, *diku jatik dala maṅdi maṅdi*.

III. *raṭa*, thus to have been cooled : maṅdi maṅdi *raṭaṅḍi* (or *raṭaṅḍa*), *hoḍḍaṅḍa hoḍḍaṅḍi* (or *neḍḍa hoḍḍaṅḍi*) *raṭaṅḍi*. Inappr., with or without post. term, to find cooled rice a little soggy, *ea dangra toḍe maṅdi hoḍḍi paṅgaḍi raṭaṅḍi* : men, that youth has eaten rice cooked by blacksmiths, he says that he found it too tough. *raṭi-ṅ* idlx. v., same as this.

Biraṅkodo huṅbal kramiḡe buṅca maṅdi rokiḡe paṅca toḍe maṅca, enamento maṅdi abate paṅgaḡe raṭaṅḍa.

raṭa-ḡ p. v., thus to be cooked : *maṅdi hoḍḍaḡe hoḍḍaḡe raṭiḡe*.

IV. adv., with or without the affx. *age, ge*, modifying *raṭaṅḍi, raṭa, abate*.

raṭa, raṭaḡ, raṭa-bageḡ, raṭaḡ-bageḡ Nag. (Sd. *raṭa-raṭi*) cfr. *raṭi, raṭiḡ, tis*, to gnaw or nibble momentarily : to bite suddenly : idioms *kaṭaṅḡ otalae raṭaḡbageḡ ḡā*, I pressed the tail of a rat with my hand, it suddenly bit me.

raṭa-ḡ idlx. v., am. meaning :

miḡ kaṭa aiṅḡ tii raṭaḡbageḡ-ḡā.

raṭa-ḡḡ, raṭaḡ-ḡ etc., p. v., corresp. meaning : *tireḡ raṭaḡbageḡllena, kaṭa otokenekageḡ aṭākarkeda, I got suddenly bitten in my hand, I knew then what it means stupidly to press the hand on a rat.*

raṭaḡken, raṭaḡken adv., modifying *laḡ, ge*.

raṭaḡ-raṭaḡ, raṭi-raṭa Nag. (1) same as *raṭaḡraṭaḡ* (2) in jest, same as *raṭaḡraṭaḡ*.

raṭaḡ-raṭeḡ, raṭi-raṭeḡ same as *raṭaḡraṭaḡ*, but connoting plurality of nibblers, gnawers, or of things nibbled, gnawed, in Has, and of crunchers, or things crunched, in Nag.

raṭaḡ-raṭaḡ, raṭi-raṭiḡ, raṭa-roṭu Has, Nag. *raṭaḡ-raṭaḡ, raṭa-roṭu* Has, cf. *kaṭaṭaṭaḡ*; same as *raṭaḡraṭaḡ, raṭiḡraṭiḡ*, but connoting plurality of crunchers of large and small bones or other hard things crunched.

raṭaḡ-ḡ, raṭiḡ-ḡ adj., with *ḡā*, a wily person.

raṭiḡ-raṭiḡ p. v., to get a wily body : *raṭiḡ-raṭiḡkaṅca*.

raṭaṅḍa-saru sbst, a cultivated yam, a form of *Dioscorea alata*, Linn., *Dioscoreaceae*, with yams irritating the mucous membranes if not prepared with tamarind or another acid stuff.

raṭaṅḍa-saru, rasanḍa-saru, rasonḍa-saru (Sd. *raṭaṅḍa*) sbst, *Alocasia acuminata*, Schott; *Aroideae*, — a stockless herb, 5' high, with an horizontal root-stock, large, elongate-rhomboid, caudate-acuminate,

grinding the teeth in anger or in sleep.

II. adj., *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to grind one's teeth: *ḍurūmtanre ḍaṭae raṭarataḍeda*.

IV. intrs., of the teeth, to make this sound: *ḍurūmtanre inia ḍaṭa raṭaratakena* (or *raṭarataleṇa*).

raṭarata-n rlx. v., to grind one's teeth: *kisite ḍaṭae raṭaratanjana*.

raṭarata-g p. v., of the teeth, to be ground.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, lange*, modifying *ḍaṭa raḍ, ḍaṭa laḡoe, sari, rika, rikan, rikag, aḍumg*.

raṭa-ṭaṭa var. of *raṭaḥraṭaḥ*

raṭa-ṭeḷḷ var. of *raṭaḥraṭaḥ*.

raṭa-ruṭu, raṭa-ruṭu vars. of *raṭaḥ-ṭaṭuḥ*. The first connotes rapidity.

raṭa-tasad Nag. (Sad. Or. *raṭā*) syn. of *saḷḷatatasad* sbst., *Andropogon Schoenanthus*, Linn.; Gramineae,—the Rusa-oil grass, Ginger-grass or Lemon-grass, a scented grass, 5—8' high, with straw-coloured stems and flat leaves rounded or cordate at the base.

raṭā-ūḥ, raṭha-ūḥ adj., with *horo*, a person with wavy hair.

raṭāūḥ-g p. v., to get wavy hair: *raṭāūḥakante*.

raṭha, raṭha-hoṛmo and **raṭha-ūḥ** vars. of *raṭā, raṭahormo* and *raṭāūḥ*.

raṭi syn. of *swlar, tāle*, cfr. *o*, postp., even, even in the case of, though, in spite of: *miḍṭaka raṭi kaē omiḍ-koa*, he gave them not even a rupee; *en horoḡ argaḡ leṭte raṭan hon raṭiḥ landakeda*, seeing the drollery of that man, even a crying child began

to laugh; *apuita rakire raṭi, en horo kaē hijjama*, even when my father had called him he did not come; *eraraḡo abom kājia, dalire raṭi en kami kaḡa*, do not speak of scolding him, even if thou thrash him he will refuse to do that work; *ruare raṭiḥ kamijana*, he went to work in spite of his fever.

raṭu, raṭuḥ. raṭu bagel, raṭuḥ-bagel trs., to crunch suddenly or momentarily a rather large bone.

raṭu-n, etc., rlx. v., same meaning.

raṭu-gg, raṭuḥ-g, etc. p. v., corresp. meaning.

raṭuken, raṭuḥken, adv., modifying *toḡoḡ, rika, rikan, rikag, sari, aḍumg*.

raṭuḥ-raṭuḥ, raṭu-raṭu Has. Nag.

raṭuḥ-raṭuḥ raṭu-raṭu Has. (Sad., Or. *raṭum-raṭum*) onomatope, I. sbst., the sound of crunching rather large bones; also of crunching uncooked tubers or raw fruit: *raṭuḥ-raṭuḥ aṭamotama*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., to crunch rather large bones: *miad ṭeḷḷo urijanaē raṭuḥraṭuḥjada*; *kundamsare tuie ei eekani raṭuḥraṭuḥjada*?

raṭuḥraṭuḥ-en rlx. v., same meaning: *seta juṭe nantidaē raṭuḥraṭuḥ-entana*.

raṭuḥraṭuḥ-g p. v., prsl. or inprsl., of rather large bones, to be crunched: *kundamre (jana) raṭuḥraṭuḥ-ḡlana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *anor, ge, gge, lan, lange*, also *raṭuḥ-leḷa, raṭuḥkeṇraṭuḥken*, modifying *toḡoḡ, rika, rikan, rikag, sari, aḍumg*.

honkore midhoro raŭi kae rāūjina.
 3^o also *ropoŭ* Nag. cfr. *kaŭaō*, I. sbst., the getting rid of the heaviness and uncertainty in the motions of hands and feet after lying very sick, or after sitting for a long rest when very tired: *hasutee laŭōlena*, *rāūj* aūrige hol aca, enamente senjire baŭglekae aŭakarea.

II. trs. or intrs., to rid, by exercise, the hands and feet of this uncertainty: *hasuŭ jōlena*, *nimir enaŭ kaŭatikoe* (or *nimir enaŭe*) *rāūjada*.

III. intrs., (1) of the hands and feet, to get rid of this feeling of heaviness: *kaŭatiko nimirdo rāūj-tana*. (2) imprsl., with inserted psl. prn., to feel rid of this heaviness: *nādo rāūj-tā*; *nādo kaŭatiko rāūj-tā*.

rāūj-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *lagalente isuŭa duhjinō*, *nādoŭ* (or *nādo kaŭatikoŭ*). *rāūjnu*.

rāūj-p v., to get rid of this uncertainty and heaviness: *kaŭatiko rāūj-ta* *senbaracō*; *kudate lagaŭakan sadomkodo rāūjgarale ciko tŭl arakoa?* Is it to rid them of the heaviness in their legs that they lead about horses tired by running?

IV. adv. (1) with or without the affs. *age*, *ae*, modifying *atakar*. (2) with the aff. *ag*, modifying *senbara*, *tŭbara*, *rikan*.

V. : dyerbial aff. in the epds. *senrāūj*, *tŭŭar*.

raūm Has. Nag **raūa** Nag. sbst., large greenish, or pale red individuals found in the nests of red ants. They are larger than the *saŭsonokoŭ*, as large as the *tonŭoni*, and have

wings, but are unable to fly. They are eaten by the Mundas. As the Mundas believe, they change into a kind of breeze-fly (*picu* Has. *hāyū* Nag) after some time. However, they say themselves that this breeze-fly is never found in the nests of red ants.

raūm-dā Has. **raūm-daha**, **raūm-daha** Nag. I. sbst., one of three kinds of grubs found in red ants' nest. They are the grubs which become large winged, but not flying, individuals. These three kinds of grubs are eaten by the Mundas: *miad potōmre raūmadā* *purage taikena*.

II intrs., of the red ants, to rear many or few such grubs: *ne potōmre huŭŭageko raūmadāeda*.

raūmadā n rflx. v., same meaning: *ne potōmrelo haŭko huŭŭagek*) *raūm-dānjanu*.

raūmadā p v. imprsl., of many or few such grubs, to be reared: *en potōmre purage raūmadāeda*.

raūa and **raūa-daha** Nag. vars. of *raŭm* and *raūmadā*.

raūa-raūa, **raŭa-raŭa** (Sud. *raŭ-raŭ*) syn. of *ŭarŭar*, but e. noting plurality of flies, bees, etc., except when, in common speech or in poetry, it is used of the *manaluru*. Like *ŭarŭar* and *ŭarŭar* it is also used fig. as a syn. of *juarjuar*, *carjeer*, in entid. to *darŭdarŭ* which is restricted to flies:

Tilimŭa tŭju, ciga, mānale nurū;

Tilimŭa tŭjudagae lemeŭemeŭa.

Tilimŭa tŭju, ciga, mānale nurū;

Mānale narudagae ŭarŭarŭar.

raū-raū

raūtġuli

The gingely caterpillar, O my parents, the bean beetle; the gingely caterpillar is soft-bodied.

The gingely caterpillar, O my parents, the bean beetle; the bean beetle flies round and round the flowers.

raū raū sbst., the Daddy long-legs, Phalangium sp.

raū-raū (Sad) 1^o I. adj., with *tasad*, *busu*, *tu'aw*, *jatg*, loosely heaped up grass, straw, cotton wool or brushwood, in entid. to *raūraūbu*, used also with *hasa*, earth loosely heaped up: *raūraū busu purge' l'oa*, II. tas., to heap up loosely grass, etc.: *ne busu jatōge taikana, mauntame honko raūraūlada*.

III intrs., in the df. past., to be loosely heaped up: *u' busu raūraūlana* (or *raūraūga*), *mauntame purge' lelōtana*, this straw is loosely heaped up that is why there seems to be much.

raūraū-y p. v., corresp. meaning.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *age*, *ge*, *uge*, *te*, *tege*, modifying *lelg*, *uog*, *ūkt*.

2^o sometimes used instead of *raūraū*. *raūraū*, to lie loosely, which in its turn is used sometimes instead of *raūraū*.

3^o fig., syn. of *dardar*, to spread out the fingers.

rau-rau, rau-raū, raū raū (Sad.; Or. *rauraūrā*) var. of *hūhūā*, *jaūjaū*.

raūr, raūrū (Sad. *raūr raūr*) 1^o I. sbst., the falling of a tree: *darurā raūr leljanŋge* "ecōcā" *menjana adle nirjana*.

II. adj., with *daru*, same as *raūraū*, a tree felled or fallen: *raūr daruko*

topaūana.

III. frs., to fell a tree or cause it to fall: *ne daru raūrpepe* (or *raūrūpe*), *holarg hoōō miad sarjome raūraleda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a tree, to be falling: "cā, parkaŋe", *daru raūrūlana*.

raūr-ia, raūrū affx. v., in fest of a tree (personified), to fall: *maun- hōcōkō dē en daru raūrūjana*.

raūr-2, raūr-3 p. v., of a tree, (1) to be felled or caused to fall: *laria daru hōcōte raūrjana* (2) to fall: *daru raūrūjana*.

V. actv., with the affs. *age*, *te*, *tege*, modifying *hōō daruko raūrūraūr*, *hōō kōda*.

2^o fig., syn. of *qit*, *rau namliū*, *mēda kō raūrūraūrū*; *purge' l'igalen*, *man b' jūnkōlōge raūrūraūrū*.

3^o fig., syn. of *au*, to kill: *hōō miad sarim sūn braiteko raūrūraūrū*; *en hōō b' jūnkōlōge raūrūraūrū mēte sōkō k'jūlōd*.

raūrē partial var. of *lōd*.

Baūrē nedelā, mirū, bātijanaē, mirū.

Bepūrē kadalā, karē, kōcōlōd.

Baūrē nedelā, mirū, bātijanaē, mirū;

Bepūrē kadalā, karē, kōcōlōd.

Bururē nedelā, mirū, bātijanaē, mirū;

Bepūrē kadalā, karē, raūrūjān. (Jadur).

raūrī sbst., the white-browed Fanrail Fly-catcher, *Rhipidura albi-frontata*.

raūrū var. of *raūr*.

raūtġuli (Sad.) **raūtōguli** sbst., a

late variety of rice sown or planted in low fields.

Raūtia sb-t., a caste of Hindu intruders in the country, said to have been originally invited by the rajah to keep down the Mundas. Many of them are zamindars, all are thrifty cultivators.

raūtu sbst., syn. of *karākom*, crab, used always in tales, and occasionally in jest, just as *dayu* is used of the tiger, and *sirupinde* of the jackal. *Raūtu* is also used as a proper name of men.

raūu Ho. var. of *raūru*.

rācūi Nag. (Sad.) sbst., the "flip-flip" or rotating pole, described under *boqboq*.

rāō-rāō, rāō-rāō (Sal. Or. *rao-rao*) cfr. *rāōrāō*, 1^o I. sbst., the sound or act of singing with long-drawn vowels and without the accompaniment of drums, as customary for marriage songs: *inkua rāōrāō aūmka qtea coajanci aeo bar juru durakeda*.

II. adj., with *sari*, *durak*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., thus to sing a song: *aṇandi durakko rāōrāōq: purageko rāōrāōq*.

IV. intrs., in the dj. prst., same as the p v., *durak rāōrāōstana*.

rāōrāō-u rflx. v., same as the trs. *rāōrāō-q* p. v., thus to be sung: *durak rāōrāōjana*

V. adv., with or without the afxs *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *lan*, *lange*, also *rāōleka*, *rāōkenrāōken*, modifying *durak*, *sari*, *aūmq*, *rika*.

²⁰ syn. of *rāōrāōq*.

³⁰ augmentative of *cicoj*, as referring to a continuous and monotonous seraching of the axle of a *sagri* cart.

rāfā, generally *rāfā-rāfā* of the buzzing of numerous mosquitoes, in entrd. to *ririṛiri* of the buzzing of a single one; constructed like *bhambhan*.

rāt, rāto, rōt, rōto long nasals (H. *rat*; S. *rat*. Or. *rath*) I. sbst., (1) also *rātproh*, etc., the Hindu ear festival: *oṇ c'm'n m're rāt hoboca* ? (2) also *rātjalāta* the procession of the ear festival: *dolabu rātte*. (3) also *rā'giri*, the ear: *honhopon kā hobogtan hopoko, deota honkoe o nainakament jitarare rāt ormente rəp'lanlekegoko rikma*, childless men pull the ear in emulation in order that the goddess may grant them children.

II. intrs., (1) to hold this festival or procession: *gapoko rātca*. (2) in the df. prst., imperl., of this feast or procession, to take place: *tisia rātana* (or *rātana*).

rāt-en, rāt-u illx v., same as the intrs: *gapoko rātana*

rāt-q p. v., inprsl., of this feast or procession, to take place.

re Nag. (Sal.) afx. of address replacing the afxs. *a*, *na*, in addressing boys or girls, and replacing the vocatives *baba*, *ma*, in addressing grown-ups: *amlore urigipitem: alore, apumdo okotjnana* ?

re poetical vocative afx., syn. of the vocative particle *e*, *he*: *amlore* (he amdo); *gibiqre* (he gatin).

re I. affix. to nouns or prns. (1)

of place, in, at, on, into, on to : *jete*re duhne, sit in the sunshine ; *orage* menaia, he is at home ; *Racire*, at Ranchi ; *sadomree* dgakana, he is on horse-back, or he sits on the horse ; *orage* bolojana, he entered into the house ; *dgre* juiujana, it fell into the water ; *daruree* dejana, he climbed on the tree ; *gajare* haraderkom, drive them into the cowshed ; *kitala* *mjre* dotaon, put the book on the table ; *silomre* raka-hime, lift and put him on the horse ; ne *harokore* pura dondo mena, there is much ignorance in these people ; *neare* baba mena, there is paddy in this ; *neare* aingoin dekena, I too climbed on this ; *neare* dekeni hola, I mounted this one yesterday ; *amre* tju tundaotana, a caterpillar is crawling on thee ; *apere* nekan dondo mena, you too have such ignorance. (2) of time, (a) in, at : *enetre*, in the beginning ; *taudare*, at the end ; *pagure*, in the month of February. (b) before, after : *api mareko* ruaplana, they came back three days ago ; they came back after three days ; *api mareu* ruara, I shall come back after three days ; *isu heraree* (or *isaree*) hijulena, he came after a long delay ; he came very late. (c) in, after, connoting the time spent : *Raci musure* ka tebagoa, barsitara hora mena, Ranchi cannot be reached in one day, it is a journey of two days ; ne kami *busure* cabaon, this work will be finished in two days. (d) in the time of, in the condition of : *datygraree* gojana ci *haramre* ? Did he die in

youth or in old age ? *harare* aia. lel kae hijulena, he did not visit me in my sickness. (e) about the time of, in the season of. The affix denoting approximation in the time is properly *lore*, but *re* may be used instead whenever no amphibology is possible : *lorare* gojana ci *harare* ?—ka, *paure* gojana, hasulo magekore ekena, did he die in the season when paddy is transplanted or in that when it is sown in mud ?—No, he died in February ; he began being sick about the *mapa* feast, *adpatharee* hijulena er goragum-luc ? Did he come in the season of the mushrooms and pitballs or when the highland paddy and the Panienia milare were ripening ? *alicateere* Asim senoko moneli they intended going to the tea plantations in the mango or jack-fruit season. (3) of height or depth : *etare* (or *entare*) deana, he climbed to the top. N.B. Parts of the body used as a measure of height or depth, always have the pl aff. *ko* ne banda *molokone* (or *molokote*) diatani, nado *merokone* (or *marakate*) onokima, the water of this band had risen as high as a man's forehead, now it has gone down to the waist ; *evonatare* (or *okotare*) da mena gurare ? How deep is the water in the river ? (4) of things, animals or people amongst whom one or several are or do smth : ne *harokore* (or *nikure*) Kintanko bukona, there are no Christians amongst them ; *apere* miad baili hor) menaia ci ? 1. there a

native doctor amongst you? ne *Latukora* miad) kã lesera, none of these knives is sharp; *neakore* juom-
tey mery ei banov? Is there any ripe fruit amongst these? *nikiqre*
miudnj bucuua, one of these two bullocks is lazy and lies itself down at work. (5) of thinks of which a certain term is used in speech: arõu mney kaji *arõu* kajioa, *ma-
dure* kã kajioa, the term *arõu* applies to husked, uncooked rice, not to cooked rice, i.e., once *arõu* rice is cooked, it is no more called *arõu*; *neared* arõu mney kaji kãdaa kajioa, of this they do not use the term *arõu*. (6) of spirits to which a sacrifice is offered or promised: baporohe *hijumboko* bougava, at the flower feast they offer a sacrifice to the shades of the ancestors; *Sabobogare* pundi sim bougainy, offer a white fowl in sacrifice to Siag-bouga; *okonje* aq sim to bougria? *Burara* ei? To whom do they sacrifice red fowls? Is it to Bua-bonga? *Ikire* sim) aliakja, we promised the sacrifice of a fowl to Iki-bonga; *Burara* merom ago nana, a goat has been promised in sacrifice to Burabonga. (7) of the place at which saith. is bought or sold; of the way by which one goes: ne *hija* api *takarek* kiriakoda; ne *kera* cimin *takarem* (or *ciminaksem*) omaina? en *horarele* hijulena; *nearele* hijulena. N.B. These two constructions, borrowed from Hindi are not usual; as a rule the Mundas say *takate*, *horate*. Note moreover the sayings: *sida* *kurire* apia honko

menkoi, there are three children from the first wife; *nija* tire *api* honko *menakoa*, she has three children from this her second husband.

II. affix. to advs. (1) To the advs. meaning once, twice, etc., it gives the meanings, in one time, in one act, in two times, in two acts, etc., or the first time, the second time, etc. *misire* (or *misite*) kam eabered) *basara* gyme, if thou canst not carry it all at once, do it in two times; *misire* (silare) kalã aumkedi, *barsarele* aumkedi (or *misu* kakãlute kalã aumkedi, *barsa* kakãlute aumkedi), we did not hear him the first time he shouted, but we heard him the second time; itun *ke* jãkedi, *barsire* (or *barsa* imiãare) enuãe pãskedi, he did not study well, he succeeded in his examination only after two years. (2) To advs. of time it adds an emphasis connoting an opposition of some kind: *sta* *hijumã*, come in the morning; *stare* *hijumã*, be sure to come in the morning (thou wilt not be able to come later, or, I shall not be able to attend to thee latter); *gapã* *senme*, go to-morrow; *gyare* *senme*, be sure to go to-morrow (thou wilt not be able to go later, or it will not do to go later); *hondere* *hijulena*, he came the other day; *honderree* *hijulena*, it is a long time since he came; *sida* *dublena*, he sat down the first; *sida* *dublena*, he sat at first and got up, or he sat down already before the others

came; ora bū rabaā dinbu etēa, let us start building the house in winter; rabaā *dinrebu* etēa, let us be sure to begin in winter (because we are not sure to finish it in time); Soma *gipuce* hijū, Soma is sure to come to-morrow (because he will not be free later); Soma jūno (skin) hijū, tistado *sedjū* hijūna. Soma always comes at noon, but to-day he came in the morning; *sedjū* hijūna, lajū tikinō kan'ete kēa, he came early, but began to work only at 11 o'clock; ok hū, panceān hūbōn, *te'ūre* hijōn, the punchayat will begin at 1 o'clock, but considerably *de'ūnōn* (1) to be very outgoing with the affx. *te* it fills the same position of *re* in a place. The short *te* or *te*, however, may be used instead of *te*, but it may be used likewise instead of *te*.

III. affix. to trs. and intr. pels.

The substitution of *re* for the *opa'a* in a *prd.* transforms the whole proposition into an adverbial clause (1) of time, *re* meaning (1) while, at the time of: kupiko bā'a *reitū-relo* duratā, women sing whilst transplanting rice. Raireān *te'ūre* nekajana, this happened whilst thou wert in Ranchi. (2) as soon as, immediately after: nijō *ader-cabūakōkore* amāten kaha, I shall send him to thee as soon as he has finished driving in the cattle. (2) of condition, *re* meaning if: *hijj-reko*, if they come; en horokōn *lekōkōre*, if I had seen those people N. B. But if, is rendered by add-

ing *do* to *re*, and even if, by adding *o'* *hijj-reko*, but if they come; kan *si'ū'ijjō*, even if thou hadst not punished him. See also *hōre*.

reə, *re*, the contracted form being used mostly by grown-ups, the full form mostly by children), genitive affix (1) of an inorg. (material object, act, feeling, thought, speech, abstract *ōn*) which is not a spirit, a human mind or personified being (i.e. the *ōn* is not *pa'ōn*), and which adverbs or modifies such things, whether in being or *ōn*, or parts of *ōn*, or *ōn* itself, as *pa'ōn*, *dinrebu* *ō* *re* *re*, and *ō* its subject matter or being in any other way related to it: *re* *ōn* the houses of the village, *te'ūre* *dinreko*, the trees of the forest, *te'ūre* *hūbi*, the paddy of the low fields; *te'ūre* *hūbi*, the paddy which is in the basket, *te'ūre* *katō*, the book which is on the table, *mona* *re*, the thought of the mind, *pi're* *gū-gū*, the hubbub of the market, *pi'ō* *re* *katō*, the legs of the bed, *te'ūre* *katō*, one of the parts of a book, a chapter, *te'ūre* *hūbi*, a strip of land in the fields; *te'ūre* *jūgū*, yesterday's conversation; *gal* *te'ūre* *ōn*, a house built ten years ago; *bar* *te'ūre* *hū*, a cloth of two rupees; *mō* *hisi* *te'ūre* *ōn*, a house of twenty cubits; *pi'ō* *re* *skōn*, a wristlet of brass; *te'ūre* *hukūn*, the command of going; *te'ūre* *sajai*, the punishment of laziness, *inij* *te'ūre* *jūgū*, the talk about his laziness; *te'ūre* *hal*, the news of a sickness

lirra jir, the greatness of anger ; *lirra* sanaw, the desire of seeing ; *jagarru* antar, the indirectness of speech ; *nearu* jagar, the speaking about this ; *enaru* paham, the remembrance of that ; *cininawaru* gonora ? a price of how much ? (2) of any participle similarly depending : *neado apuia laikerru* kaji, this is a business of my father's life time ; this happened when my father was alive ; *inj hasulerru* kaji nãgen aiumjada, this is the first word I hear about his having been sick ; ne ! *upun ganda*, nirlou sadom *sah-kiru* bakãsis, take these four annas as a reward for having caught the run-away horse ; *keřako baba jomkerru* dande, the fine imposed because the buffaloes have grazed on the rice crop ; ne ! *betolo kã peręjauru* api paest, take, these are three pice remaining over because the bottle has not been filled entirely by the merchant, *saram gočkiru* rasikiko rasikantana, they rejoice with the joy of having killed a simbur ; *horo goęjauru* ianãko řatana, they weep the tears of smb.'s death.

In both cases, the noun on which the genitive depends, may be understood in the sentence, if sufficiently clear from the context, especially when it is of the same root as the prd. : *huruęęęę* kajitana, he speaks of the smallness ; *inã landiawęęęę* jagaradkõ, enamente dasi kãko dekã, I spoke to them of his laziness, that is why they did not take him as a servant ; *senru* kae hukumbjua, he did not order me

to go ; *landiawęęęę* ciã kape sajai-kã ? Why did you not punish him for his laziness ? *enãko durawjidi* ? *Saram gočkiru* rasikantana ; *horo goęjauru* řatana.

N. B. (1) *begarru*, *sumaru*, *paõru*, *upaõru*, with *eraru*, *dãnde*, *dal*, *sajai*, *najom sař*, etc., means, without reason, without culpability on the part of the one thus treated : *begerru* kulawmko metaitana, they accuse him wrongly of changing himself into a tiger. (2) *sumaru*, *paõru*, *upaõru*, (a) with *hiję*, *sen*, *kami*, etc., means, in vain, uselessly, without profit : *sumaru*le hijulena. (b) with *kul*, *ru*, etc., means, uselessly, without need, (3) *misuru* misage, *biruru* barage, etc., only once, only twice, etc., (4) Phrases like *holaru* holage (or *hola bãrige*) mean, only once and that was yesterday. (5) Phrases like *punduru* pundũ (or *pundite* *pundũ*) mean, only white ones : *simko punduru* pundũ kiriatadkõ. (6) *enkaru* enkatana (or, *enka ale enkatana*), means, he is in the same condition (of sickness) : *hasutanũ bugiřtina* ci ? *Enkaru* enkatana. (7) *apõ enkaru* enkage (or, *enka ař enkage*), means, you too are like that, you too have that habit. (8) Phrases like *dubru* dubakana, *senru* sentana, may, according to the context, be synonymous with either of the two following. (9) Phrases like *dubru* (or, *dub menaiã*, *dub menage*) *dubakana* ; *kajuru* kajitana ; *kuluru* kulitana, etc., mean, I simply sit down ; I sit down without special reason ;

rea

I sit down only for the sake of sitting; I simply saw; I simply ask. (10) Phrases like *dubirige* dubakang'a, *searige* senakadg'a, *erairige* erairang'a, mean, he is sitting, walking, scolding, etc., for a long time, without interruption. (11) Sentences like *sebnā* tearakana, *nādo jomirige* (or *jomirā kajige*); *isule ranukia*, *nādo gonocirige* (or *gonocirā kajige*, *gonocirā asārag'e*), mean, everything is ready, there remains now only to eat; we have given him many kinds of medicine, to die is the only thing left him; there is no hope left of saving him. (12) Sentences like *senape ei?* *hukunirige* (or *hukunirā kajige*) mean, will you go? It depends on the order, (yes, if we get the order, otherwise, no). (13) Sentences like *landirāz kajige* (or *landirāzige*) *ne mīle akirinjāia*; *kulakora kajige* (or *kulakoraige* *tisagapa bir kale lolotana*, mean, we sell this bullock on account of its laziness; at present we do not enter the forest on account of the tiger. (14) Sentences like *naugār halapq hijige* (or *hinijige*), or, *mangar halapq hiju* (or *hinijū*) *menāigen*, mean either, though he came on Tuesday he is still here, or, he did not come first on Tuesday and again to-day, but he came on Tuesday and remained here up till now. *rege*, *rite*, or, emphatically, *regege* *ritege* (same remark as for *rea*, *ri*) affix, meaning, owing to, because of, on account of: *maririge* (or *marirā kajige*) *ne utu kairā jomdařitana*, I cannot eat this stew, it is too hot

rea

with chillies; *landirige* *ne urilo akirinājāia*; *miririge* *ne kanī kape ebakoda*, you have not finished this work owing to your slowness; *ne bakirige* *orire dub kabirā sūbtana*, because of this box there is no sitting room enough for all of us in the house; *kulakoraige* *tisagapa bir kale lolotana*; *berakirite* *beroamtana*, they are afraid of thee because of thy gun; *holae seakirige* *tisakirātanā*, it is because he went yesterday that he refuses to go to-day.

rea genitive affix to nouns and pronouns depending on a word which denotes a fly, bug (spirit, man, animal or a personified being, as a star, bug, puffball) when the genitive denote (1) place: *halara* *hopoko*, the people of the village; *sabara* *horo*, the man on horse back; *anara* *korahon*, the boy in front; *hanara* *hopoko*, people of that place; *harara* *jontako*, the beast of the forest; *halara* *simko* the fowl of the village; *girara* *miko*, the cattle that are in the shed; *entira* *entō*, the bird on the top of the tree. N. B. When 'of the forest' means wild, and 'of the village' means domesticated, *bir* and *hira* are put as first members of a cop. noun: *birakuriko*, *hirusukuriko*. (2) age: *apirara* *horo*, a child of three years. (3) time of presence or of action: *halara* (or *hola*) *horo*, the person whom you saw yesterday, who came yesterday, who died yesterday, who got a beating yesterday, etc. (4) parentship: *mira* *agara*

re

(or mid *tāren*) bokobočakia, two children of the same mother; mid *apuren* bokobočakia, two children of the same father; sila *kuřren* hon, a child of the first wife; *sida-koraren* (or *sida korā, ĩren*) hon, a child of the first husband; *tačom kuřren* hon, a child of the 2nd wife; *tačom koraren* (or *tačom korā, ĩren*) hon, a child of the 2nd husband; *sidaren* hon, a child of the first bed, (also the first born); *tačomren* hon, a child of the 2nd bed, (also a younger child); *bariaren* honko, the children of two beds. This affix is only added occasionally to a parent's proper name: *Pakuren* hon, Paku's child; *Sumiren* hon, Sumi's child.

renĭ (also *rinĭ* Has.) *renkĭ, renko*, affix forming a prnl. noun corresponding to the cases in which *ren* is used: *haturenko*, people or the people of the village; *sadomrenĭ*, one or the one, who is on horseback; *apĭ sĭrmarenĭ*, one, or the one, who is three years old; *holatcenkĭo*, two or the two, of yesterday; *muĭllārenko*, children, or the children, of the same mother. It is never affixed to a parent's proper name, but in the s. *renĭ* it may be affixed to the proper name of a man, or to the prsl. prn. 3rd prs. s. *ar*, to denote his wife: *Pakurenĭ*, the wife of Paku; *arĭrenĭ*, his wife.

re I. subst., robbery; the act of taking smth. by force or of disposing smb., : *cauli gokedte cskarge bijutunia taikena, borare re hobajana*, I came alone carrying a load of rice, I was robbed of it on the

re

way; *ne otedo retec namkeda*, he got this land by taking forcibly possession of it, or by a false suit in court. II. adj., (1) with *hořo*, a robber: *re hořo sipāiko sapkĭa*. (2) with *kami* robbing: *re kami kā bugina*. (3) with *takĭ, otc*, etc., got by robbery: *re oteteko punjiakana*.

III. trs., (1) to rob smth; to rob smb.: *taķae rekelo; taķae reķĭūa* (2) to dispossess of a field: *otc reķĭūr* (3) to rob bees, wasps or red ants, *i.e.*, to take the honey or the grubs from their nests: *tumbulikole reled-kor* (4) fig., to oust smb. from his office or job: *pārā kamĭ* (or *simbōe*) *reķĭr*; *dasine reķĭr*; *ne biraēdo Tuři bapae pĭle reķĭr*, this blacksmith ousted Tuři from his position of village blacksmith. (5) fig., to oust people from their turn of singing; to cut off smb.'s speech by speaking oneself: *durānko reķeķlea; jōgare reķĭūr*. (6) fig., of children, to cause their parents to use up their strength in rearing them: *apĭ honko perepĭ reķĭūr*. (7) fig., to discover smb.'s hidden intention by artful questions: *ne hořodo abua sōpāe reķeda*.

IV. intrs., (1) to try and rob or dispossess; to try and oust smb., from his job, from his turn to sing or from speaking; to try and discover smb.'s intention by artful question: *otc reĭana, enamenteko naliskĭa; durānko reķena; jagarko reķena; ne hořodo abua sōpāe reķena*. (2) in the dt. prst., to be subjected to an endeavour to rob or to oust from a job, from one's turn to sing or from speak-

ing: otebu *reḡana* (or *reḡotana*), gapubu nalasitā; kanekane duruale *reḡana*, enamentele kisiḡtana; jagurina *reḡana*, enumente kaji kaina cabadaḡitana.

re-n rfx. v., (1) to try and rob or dispossess; to try and oust from a job, from one's turn to sing or from speaking; to try and discover sub.'s intention by artful question: ote haido kie jōrea, alee *reḡitāna*, instead of working hard to make new fields, he tries to oust us from ours. (2) to take the honey, or grubs from the nests of bees, wasps or red ants.

re-p-g repr. v., (1) to try and rob each other: to contend for the possession of a field, a job, the turn of singing or of speaking; to contend for the path, i.e., to step both aside for the other, but both towards the same side of the path (and so run against each other) - setaking jaa-kia *reḡtana*; dikulo oteko *reḡtana*, gapa bicarōa; hen ḡolare miad hōro pāḡaly simbō *reḡe* monajida, a man of yonder hamlet intends to contend with the pūan for his office; ne natēakia mandicātukia *reḡtana*, these wives of two brothers contend as to which will be in charge of cooking the meals; duraaako *reḡtana*; kajikia *reḡtana*; horā *reḡtawreḡa* tupu-gurijana. (2) (i) same as the rfx. v. ne daugyi sēsua dipili janaō aare *reḡe*, this girl at the dances always tries to take and keep the leading place at the end of the row. (ii) adj, with *hōro*, a robber, mostly a habitual robber, with *ote*, disputed land.

re-g Has. Nag. *reḡ-g* Nag. p. v., corresp. to the trs.: horare ḡakaitā *reḡana*; apia loḡōa muka dipiliā *reḡana*.

re-n-g vrb. n., (1) the numbers of robberies or the quantity robbed: dikudo *reḡe* rekedlea, apia eḡi badi bāri taitā sareakaua, nādo Asāmta honkoia sutukoa, the landholder has ousted us from so many fields that I have only three left, and these of the poorest kind, I shall go now to Assam with my children. (2) the robbery: horare *reḡe* hobujana, hira ḡakataa songjana. (3) the thing got by robbing: neado *reḡe*. Also adv: neado *reḡe* ote, this is a field got by dispossessing somebody.

reḡ affix. See under *re*.

reḡ, *reara* mostly Nag. vars. of *reḡa* Has. Note the saying *reḡa nanae* Nag. she is delivered, syn. of *reḡalpanae*, *puḡijanae* Has. Nag.

reḡ-amia Has. Nag. var. of *reḡamita*.

reḡ-rabaḡ var. of *reḡarabaḡa*.

reḡ-ruiḡ poetical term, of doves, to coo:

Gaya kikine ḡoleḡole ho najina,

Najia putam *reḡaruiḡ*.

Garagaratee ḡoleḡole, ho najina,

Naimitee *reḡaruiḡ*.

O my elder sister, along the river the shrike whistles and the doves coos.

reḡe var. of *reḡe*.

rebed Has. Nag. *reḡed* Nag. (Or *reḡe*, *reḡatāna*, to squeeze, Sad. *reḡeḡe*) cfr. *horod*, *ugur*, *tubiḡ*, *herbed*, *keserembed*, I. subst. a nar-

row passage or space between two things: ne dirikiara *rebeqte* tu'u paromjana; *potomrebeqre* sereqredo tamaku ei mena? Is there tobacco in the rag that is stuck in between the two rice bales? *gandarebeqree* gaðakana, he has a sore in the fold between two fingers; *luturrebeqre* bako dandiden, they stick flowers behind the ears; *landirebeqre* botoö jagomoa, the loincloth passes between the butt.eks.

II. adj., with *hora*, syn. of *reseq* *hora*, *keserembeq* *hora*, a narrow path between banks or bushes: *rebeq* horatele hijulena, hantenar borom tugurijana, we came by a confined path, our loads were hitting now this then that side.

III. trs., (1) to put or stick smth. into a crack, or crevice or into a narrow space between two things: *potomkiaro* ranua *rebeqtada*, I stuck the medicine between two superposed rice bales, where one of the hollows formed by the grooves makes a receptacle. (2) to press hold smth. in a fold of the body: *goregote* re soqae *rebeqkeda* (or *herbeqkeda*). (3) to squeeze smb. between two: *parkaparka* dubben ne honben *rebeqjia*, sit farther apart, you are squeezing this child. (4) to drive a cart so that it gets stuck between the sides of a narrow path: *kä* medanlekage ne *reseq* horate sagiri harkedtem *rebeqkela*. (5) syn. of *tubiq*, to press or squeeze into a hole.

Note the fig. sayings: (1) ne ranu saqire *rebeqtam* (or *horsesqtam*),

stuff this medicine between the thatch or between the thatch and a lath. (2) gel takam *rebeq-barajada*, iminante pokoto urj kam kiriadariaia, thou runnest about the markets with 10 Rs. tucked in thy loincloth, but with so little thou canst not buy a good bullock. (3) Asämëte ciminan takam *rebeqaulq*? How many rupees didst thou spare and bring with thee from the Assam tea plantation? (4) hitaranupe *rebeqtada* eipe jo rebakeda? Did you save paddy for seeds or did you eat up everything? (5) kiminiado hone *rebeqkici* pitijana, my daughter-in-law having put her child astride on her hip, went to the market. (6) ne qar honko mipiaqbu *rebeqkoa*, niq hoqotareko jimaqredo asultani puragee lagaoa, let us each adopt one of these orphans, if they are all given to one man it will be to great a stress on him to rear them. (7) serae *rebeqjomka* mente iskulrele outaia, we have put him in school that he may store up knowledge.

IV. intrs., (1) to stick in a crevice or between two things: joutanre aiaa datare purage jilu *rebeqkena* (or *rebeqlena*), taomtea hotanjana, when eating meat, much of it stuck between my teeth, afterwards I poked it out. (2) in the df. prst., (a) to get squeezed between two people: puragea *rebeqtana* (or *rebeqtana*), aben talare dubia hoka. (b) of a path, to be narrow and confined: ne hora purage *rebeqtana* (or *rebeqgea*). Note the saying: gora

marauka, uriko *rebedtana* (or *keserumbedtana*), let the cattle shed be enlarged, the cattle are too crowded in it. (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel squeezed between two people: *netaro purage rebed-kina, etasarea duba.*

rebed-en reflex. v., (1) to get a limb stuck in a hole or between two things: *Raitonjuaaren miad horo umunenjante di bitang, undure haiko sgtane taikeni, cilkacilkate tii rebedenjau ad gojofane taikena, bugido miad perean daagra namkici jortee raakija ade uruakija, a man of Raitondang plunged and inside the water felt for fish in a hole, in some way or other his hand stuck and he was drowning, happily a strong youth got hold of him and, pulling very hard, got him out.* (2) to press or hold smth. in a fold of the body: *goregotere alacii rebedenjau ad tamaku gundatana, he holds the gold in his armpit and triturates tobacco.* (3) to squeeze oneself between two people or two things: *osa'nia talare duh kam soaba, motaitem rebedeatana, stop, there is no sitting room between us, thou squeezest thyself forcibly.* Note the sayings: (a) *ne kaji luturre rebedenne, put this well into thy head; listen well and do not forget.* (b) *Dapbarae honko tuarjanci hagakutuakotareko rebed-baranjau, the orphans of Darransarae joined severally the households of various relatives.*

re-p-rebed repr. v., to crowd and squeeze each other: *honko miad*

patire gitukana, nado kelenteko rebedtana, okoni ratana, okoni oefe menjala.

rebe-*re* p. v., corresp. to the *trs.* Note the sayings: (a) *jilua jomkedala re'ljua, I have eaten meat and have got some sticking between my teeth.* (b) *ini iuniro i rebedatana (or katukana), a ukilleka aine caatoma! He does not even know how to clean his bottom, i.e., he is an ignorant or a fool, and he pretends to explain the law and the way of conducting a lawsuit, as if he were a pleader.*

re-rebed verb n., (1) same as the *subst.* (2) the extent to which one is squeezed between two others: *rebediq rebedikani, supataakante, patin karia dapitana, lying on my side I have so little room that I cannot turn round.*

V. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, oge* molifying *duh, tiagan, giti*, so as to be pressed between two others.

rebed-rebed adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tanje*, diminutive of *rebedage*, so as to have too little room between two others.

rebed-rese var. of *rese/rebed*.

rebe-rebe *cf.* *gasagasa* I^o I. *subst.*, the sound of the successive fall on dry leaves, of small fruits or of bits of white-ants' earth: *reberbeq aiunla, tetogani tuu nidirhasakoe uila, karia lelqia.*

II. *adj.*, with *sari*, same meaning: *reberbe sari aiungtana.*

III. *trs.*, to cause this sound: *kotah-kehte nidirhasakoe reberbekeda; tarobe reberbejaba, he shakes the*

taroh tice so that the fruits fall plentifully on the dry leaves. *taroh* hoo *reberbejuda*, the wind thus shakes the *taroh* trees.

IV. intrs., thus to sound : rōoakan tarobe rukujada rōo sakaukorā *reberbelana*.

reberbe-n rflx. v., same as the trs. : nidirhasako tetenga *reberbenjana*. *reberbe-p* p. v., corresp. to the trs. : hoōote nidirhasa ogo hupuria joko *reberbelena*.

V. adv., with or 'without the affs. *ange, ge, oge, lan, lange*, modifying *sari, rika, rulu, kotah, aiump*.

2^o fig., first meaning of *rebēre*.

3^o fig., of earth, syn. of *rebēre*.

4^o fig., of lime, mortar or dough, syn. of *rego*.

reḥe-reḥe var. of *rabarab*, in both meanings.

reḥe reḥe cfr. *louca, serom, lapik, eukuhuru*, I. trs., to fill up a *teōa*, grain measure, not exactly to the rim, but about $\frac{1}{2}$ " below. When the measure or the commodity (personified) stands as subj. the sentence refers to the rate of sale : perḡeme, *teōam* (or *babam, caulin, etc*) *reḥe-reḥejuda*, fill the measure entirely heaping it up above the rim, then fillet it only below the rim : *moḡ gandarā cauli ne teōe* (or, *ne teōa moḡ gandarā cauli*) *reḥereḥe*, kirinaebu ci oḡḡe etḡḡakerebu baōraōbarakō? An area worth of rice (which fills the seller's measure so as to be heaped above the rim) fills our measure a good deal below the rim, shall we buy here or take till other sellers compare them in price with ours?

II. intrs., of as much of a commodity as fills the seller's measure above the rim at a stated price, to fill the buyer's measure a little below the rim, of the buyer's measure, to get thus filled by the same : *moḡ gandarā ciminan cauli namotana ne pūre?* Baōraōkedaina, *ne teōa* (or *ne teōare*) *cauli reḥereḥetana* (or *reḥereḥegoa*) *hola pūre caulin baōraōkeda*, *moḡ gandarā ne teōa* (or *ne teōare*) *cauli reḥereḥelena* (or *reḥereḥelena*).

reḥereḥe-n rflx. v., of the buyer's measure or the commodity (personified), to contain or to fill as described : *moḡ gandarā cauli* (or *caulite*) *ne teōa reḥe rebenjana*, enaments kain sukujina ; *ne teōa* (or *ne teōare*) *moḡ gandarā cauli kae reḥereḥejana*.

reḥereḥe-g p. v., corresp. to the trs. : same as the intrs. : *moḡ gandarā caulite ne teōa* (or, *ne teōite moḡ gandarā cauli*) *reḥereḥelena*.

III adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge, lan, lange*, modifying *perḡe, rika, namo*.

rebēre, rebēre rebēre 1^o I. adv., the successive fall (inasmuch as it is seen) of small fruit not so soft as to flatten or burst in the fall ; of the dung of goats, deer and sheep, of cotton seeds from a gin ; and of bits of white-ants' earth : *tepelhesara rebēre rebēre* *lete honko rasikatana*.

II. trs., to cause such successive falls : *hoōo tepelhesa rebērejuda* ; *meromko iko rebēreca*, goats let fall their dung in little balls.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to fall. *tepelhesa rebēreban halana*.

red

fying *mena*; with the aff. *oge* modifying *matuq*, *ta'rika*: ulido *redoge* matajana; jiagado *redogepe* ta'rika-keda.

3^o fig., sbst., the main cause of anger, of a scolding or of a quarrel: eperara *redlo* kam udubkeda cilkale bicarea? en tolare tisiogapa purageko kipisiakana mentea aiunla kajira *redlo* kaina namkeda.

4^o fig., I. adj., (1) with *horo*, a man who has taken root somewhere, who has his permanent residence somewhere: ni ne haturen *red* horodo ka, caika urnalamentee hijuakana. (2) with *hatu*, *disum*, a village, a country, where one has his permanent residence: aina *red* hatudo Buruma, Raciredoina hijuseotana, my permanent residence is at Buruma, I only come now and again for a time to Ranchi; Gundoko *red* disum mena ci? The Gonds who come wandering here, have they no settled country of their own? (3) with *nukuri*, a permanent job in the service of Government or of Europeans, Hindus or Mohammedans: *red* nukurido kaina ngmakada, miad mastar hasutana inia badilireta itutana.

II. trs. caus., to let people settle down in a place: ote akiriakiriata ne Rajaput, ne hatureko *redkija* (or *redkikija*).

III. intrs., to settle down in a place: ne disumre nado isu jatiko *redtana* (or *redjada*, *redotana*), ad shabatkoreda ne disumren sida horokoko udabakedkoa, many kinds of people now settle in this

red

country, and in the towns they have swallowed up the aboriginal population; ne hature miad Tili *redkena* (or *redlena*), mendo la'ilaraiteko barkja, a Teli had settled in this village but they drove him out by dint of litigations.

red-en rlx. v., same meaning: Mundhuren bariak, bepamente senkencilo *redenjana*, the merchants of Murhu having come there to trade, settled down in the place.

red-g p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus.: Bariikir hature Turukuko *redjana*, Mohammedans have been allowed to settle down in the village of Bariikir. (2) same as the rlx. v. 5^o in jest or displeasure, I. trs. caus., to make smb. tarry long somewhere: euna asii senkena, jagar-jagarteko *redkija*.

red-en rlx. v., to tarry long somewhere: hanre *redenjana*, senkote eralime, nre alom *redaa*, senume, ju.

red-g p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus. (2) same as the rlx. v.: senra outidokia omamtana, mendo hanre alom *redaa*, I permit thee to go, but do not tarry there for a long time.

re-n-ed vrb. n., the amount of tarrying: ili nure *recede* *redenjana*, seta senen mulitikine ruaplana, he tarried so long, drinking beer, that though he went early in the morning he came back only when it was full noon.

II. adv., with the affs. *oge*, modifying *dub*, *tain*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*. 6^o I. sbst., firm religious conviction,

red

firm conviction of the soundness of smb.'s advice : inkure (or inkuḡ monte) Kirtan dharamṛa *red* banoa, enado inkuḡ kajikamite mundiq-tana, Christianity has not taken root in their minds, that is clear from their way of speaking and from their conduct ; inkure ama kajira *red* banoa, there is in them no firm conviction of the soundness of thy advice. • • •

II. adj., with *Kirtān*, a firmly convinced Christian : ne hature purafedo hiladolo Kirtankogea, *red* Kirtanko baria oḡarenko bāri menḡ-koa.

III. trs. caus., to convince people finally ; to render their conviction firm : ne gonke Kirtanre isu horokoe *redkedkoe* ; inkuḡ monre dharamre *redkeda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be firm in one's conviction ; of one's conviction, to be firm : baḡe asananjaneī dharam kaji kako ituntana, enamente Kirtanre kako *redkeda* ; enamente inkure dharam kā *redtana* ; having received baptism when they were infants, they do not study their religion and consequently are not firm in the faith.

red-en rfx. v., (1) to acquire a firm conviction ; to settle or ground oneself in a firm conviction : hen haturen Kirtanko akoḡ kasurtege dharamre kako *redentana* ; nikudo iniḡ kajireko *redenjana*, etḡlekam kajibujāḡkore kako heamea, they have settled themselves in a firm conviction of the soundness of

red

his advice, if thou try to show them that they are wrong, they will not agree with thee. (2) to implant a firm conviction. nḡdo inkuḡ monre dharamem *redenjana*, enado inkuḡ kajikamite lelḡtana.

red-o p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus. (2) first meaning of the rfx. v. : dharamre *redpe*.

re-a-red vrv n., the degree of firmness in, or of, the conviction : dharamre lo *reced* renden lagatiḡa (or bistās jire *reced* redo lagatiḡa), ji senḡreo dharam aloka baḡeo, one should be so well grounded in one's faith as not give it up even to save one's life.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *kirtānen*, *dharamre atābaḡo*, *kajire atakirḡo*. (2) with the afx *oge* modifying *itu*, *kajibu-jaḡo*.

7^o lig., sbst., the root, the cause, of a disease : kane hasuutana, kane huiḡalekamenteko lugijāia, mendo dukurḡ *red* kā banogḡtana, he is often sick, again and again they cure him for a short time, but the root of the disease does not disappear.

8^o I. adj., with *diri*, same as *redakan diri*, a long upright stone much or altogether imbedded in the ground : loḡḡa baitantare *red* dirilo nantada, beḡar saborogaititodo kā paḡuboa.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to be imbedded : ne diri *redtana*.

red-o p. v., in the prf. past. same meaning : ne diri *redakina*.

re-n-red vib. n., the extent to which such a stone is imbedded : ne diḡido

reved redakana, upun hoḑote kale paṭuḑdaripjana, this stone is so much imbedded that the four of us together were unable to upset it.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *mena, rikaḑ, diriḑ*.

9^o fig., I. adj., with *ruguḑ*, same as *redakan ruguḑ*, syn. of *teṛḑ diri*, a conglomerate or a pudding-stone.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of gravel, to be joined by a cement into a conglomerate: *netare rūguḑ redtana*, saboṛoteo maskilte urṭana.

red-ḑ p. v., in the df. prf. past., same meaning: *netare rūguḑ redakana*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *mena, rikaḑ*.

reda, resa (Or. *ribi*) cfr. *reḑe, diru*, of cattle and horses, and, in jest, of men instead of *fuḑ*, I. abs. n., dwarfness, small size: *ne urḑ peḑḑoe pereakana, nḑa reda lette kiriako dusaḑjaia*, this bullock is indeed strong, but seeing its dwarfness the would-be buyers disapprove of it.

II. adj., with *urḑ, sadom*, a small-sized bullock or pony: *reda haṛako kiriaḑia*. Also used as adj. noun: *nido okoḑa reda?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be dwarf: *ne urḑo puragee redutana*.

reda-ḑ p. v., to grow into dwarfness: *miaḑ urḑtale redojana*.

re-n-eda vrb. n., the degree of dwarfness: *haṛatako revedae redajana, dhubikoḑ gadhāge ṭorme*, their bullock is as dwarf as the ass of a washerman.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *haraḑ, wriḑḑ, menḑ, le ḑ, nkaḑ*.

reda-radi, rida-radi (1) syn. of *teṛalari*, but only of horses and pack-bullocks. (2) in jest, of people, syn. of *kabakobo*.

reḑ-bḑ, reḑ-bḑ cfr. *risubḑ* in jest or displeasure, I. abs. n., the woolliness of a head or hair, also to a lesser degree than that of the hair of negroes: *ne dangḑido enagateḑ reḑbḑgee aukeda*, this girl has inherited from her mother her woolly hair.

II. adj., with *hoḑo*, a person with woolly hair: *nido okoren reḑbḑ dangra?* Also used as adj. noun: *miaḑ reḑbḑ lelko idiljina, jijirege* (or *jirege*) *dutamkenḑ beṭekanina kaduraḑia*, they took me to see an intended bride with woolly hair, inwardly I was wild against the matchmaker.

III. trs., to nickname, or call, *sub*. woolly-haired: *huriḑhuriḑge risakana enco honko reḑbḑkḑa*, honkolḑlom daritana ei? His hair is slightly woolly, nevertheless the children have nicknamed him "woolly hair", such is the way of children!

IV. intrs., (1) with ind. o., same meaning: *alope reḑbḑae kaduraḑo*. (2) in the df. prst., to have woolly hair: *en hoḑoḑ baria honkina reḑbḑtana* (or *reḑbḑgea*).

reḑbḑ-ḑ p. v., to get woolly hair: *miaḑ hontae reḑbḑjana*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *mena, lelḑ*: *reḑbḑge menḑia*.

reḑce, reḑce-bagel diminutives of *reda, reḑcabagel*.

reḑce-konden, reḑse-konden, reḑce-

konḍera, **reḥekonḍera** (1) of a tree, a path, an embankment, a stream, syn. of *kameakurara*. (2) of snakes, syn. of *lendeḥakonḍera*.

reḍce-reḍce diminutive of *raḍca-raḍca*.

rede (1) syn. of *cece*. (2) syn. of *rederede*. (3) fig., sometimes syn. of *reda*, *dérédéré*.

rede-rede I. adj., with *karāḥkom*, or adj. noun, a small form of the *asarakarākom* with smaller body than that of the *peṭakarākom* and pincers of the same size but thicker. The *peṭakarākom*, is smaller than the *orakarākom* and the ordinary *asarakarākom*, and has a roundish body. That of all other crabs is more elongate: miḍ *rede* *karākomia* *sabṭaja*; ne unḍure miḍ *rede-rede* *taikena*.

rederede-ḍ p. v., of crab, to take this form: ne *karākomdoe* *rederedejana*.

II. adv., with or without the affix. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *mena*, *haraḍ*, *leḷ*: ne unḍuren *karākom* *rederedege* *mena*.

reḍ-reḍ onomatope, I. a cry of anger of mynas on seeing a snake, or on seeing boys nearing the nest: maḥnokoḍ *rḍrḍ* *aikumkeci* *darusubatera* *senkena*, *tunḍaraḥaratan* *biṭaia* *lelkja*.

II. adj., with *sari*, *ra*, *kakāla*, same meaning.

III. intrs., (1) to utter this cry: *biṭa* eman namtaire maḥnoko *rḍ-rḍea*, *simkodoko* *cōrcōrea*; *hantṭare* maḥnoko *rḍrḍkena*. (2) with ind. o., to utter this cry against a snake, etc.; *senkṭome*, maḥnoko

hantṭare *cekaniḷko* *rḍrḍantana*: go and see against what animal the mynas are shouting.

rḍrḍ-en rflx. v., same meaning: *biṭa* *boroto* maḥnoko *rḍrḍentana*. *rḍrḍ-ḍ* p. v., imprsl., of this cry, to be uttered: maḥnoko *dubakan* *darure* *rḍrḍḷotana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affix. *ange*, *ge*, *oge* *tan*, *tange*, also *rḍlek* *a*, *rḍkcurḍken*, modifying *ra*, *kakāla*, *raḷ*, *sari*, *aḷumḷ*.

reḍse-konḍera var. of *reḍcekonḍera*.

reḍṭe, **reḍṭe-bageḷ**, **reḍṭe-reḍṭe** diminutives of *raḍṭa*, *raḍṭabageḷ*, *raḍṭaraḍṭa*.

reḍeḍeḍe, **reḍeḍeḍena**, **ruḍura-ḍuḍura** sst., the sound of the *dāka* or of the *tabala* drum, mellowed by distance or by concomitant beating of other drums, as on the *hakan* *paraḥ* or during the *dankac*, *indi*, or *pagunāth* dances, in entrḍ. to *raḍadaḍa*, *ḍhaduḍhadu*, the same sound not mellowed. Further constructed like the latter. Note the *bhajan* song:

Soben *sari* *bugin*, *jetac* *ālḷpe* *nḷe*(?)

Hasa *dūmaia* *māamāia*, *pital* *kartaḷ* *cāacāa* (2).

Hambalkaṭura *raḷal* *kaṭura* *rūlere* *reḍeḍeḍe* *sāri*.

Tunturabā *orolere* *pererere* *sāri*.

All music is nice, do not, any of you say the contrary. The earthen kettle drum sounds "mangmang", the brass cymbals sound "changchang." When heavy and light drums are beaten together, they sound "reḍeḍe"; when one blows a *Datura* flower, it sounds "pere;

rege-rege

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, also *regarega* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange* modifying *bai, meng, lelq, sakamq*. N. B. *Regarega* is sometimes used as a'j, and is then a diminutive, syn. of *reganq*.

rege-rege, reage-reage, reu-reuge (fr., *jhâjrhâj, gejejeje, gijigiji*, syn. of *gajagaja*, but restricted to scolding and quarrelling. •

regëra, regra I. adj., (1) with *kantara* and sometimes with *uli, tamras*, etc., small or undersized fruit or a tree bearing small fruit: *regëra kantara bar butatale mena, regëra kantara mođ gandatera kirialeda eskartegen jomebakeda*. Also with *jô* the fruit: with *buŋa, daru*, the tree. (2) of leguminous plants with edible pods (as *manal*) or pulp (as *jojo*) thick-seeded and thin-skinned or poor in pulp. (3) fig., of animals, syn. of *guŋi*; of fowls syn. of *ciru*. (4) fig., with *horo, hormo*, dwarfish and with little flesh.

II. intrs., in the df. pr-t., of a fruit, to be undersized; of a tree, to grow undersized fruit etc., as under the adj.: *ne kantara purage regëratana. regëra-n* ilx. v., in jest, of a tree or plant (personified) to grow such fruit: *ne kantara sidado maparange jotan tukena, nãdoe regëranjana.*

regëra-q p. v., of a tree, plant or fruit, of an animal or of a body, to grow or become such: *kantarado subara hasa capigirijante cetanrege red, tainjanre, regëraoako monea*, they say that jack trees with exposed roots give only small fruit.

regëresë

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *rikaö, lelq, matalq, meng*.

regëre, regre (1) vars. of *regëra*. (2) var of *regëresë*.

regëresë, regresë 1^o I. adj. (1) with *rugul* gravel mixed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of earth. (2) *hasi, ote, gora* soil or a field with so much gravel in entrd. to *rugul hasa (ote gora)*, soil or a field gravelly in any degree *regëresë gorare hoŋele herlã*. Also used: s adj. noun: *gôra perçmento regëresëko dulea*, to fill up the depressions in the cattle shed they pour over them very gravelly earth; *nimido miad regëresële sítana, sekërage pãlko taŋutana*, at present we plough a very gravelly field, the ploughshares get quickly blunt.

II. trs. caus., of water (personified) to render a soil very gravelly by carrying off part of its earth and leaving a layer of gravel which at the time of ploughing gets mixed with the soil. *hasa atugirite dage ne otoloe regëresëkeda.*

III. intrs., in the dt. prst., to be or become very gravelly: *aleã apia gora regëresëkana (or regëresëgea) hasa atugirite ne gora mãřimãřite regëresëkana (or regeresëqtana).*

regërese-q, regërese-gq p. v., to be rendered or become very gravelly.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, goge*, modifying *menq, lelq*, (2) with the afxs. *oge, goge*, modifying *hasa atugiri, hasa capigiri*.

2^o fig., of fruit with seeds much developed at the expense of the pulp or the edible pod; of trees and

plants bearing such fruit. Constructed like *regšpa*.

3^o fig., I. adj., with *i* dung of animals, looking full of undigested seeds: *kuda jomleđ setakož regšresš i purša lalakana*.

II. trs. or intrs., to evacuate such dung: *netaredo kuda jomleđ seta (š) regšresšlada*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst, of dung, to be such: *henš, kuda jomleđ setaž i regšresšlana* (or *regšresšgea*).

regšresš-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *lupio kudac jomkeredo i setalcagee regšresšna*.

regšresš-š, regšresš-šš p. v., corresp. meaning: *hentare setaž regšresšekana*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, goge*, modifying *i, rika, lelš*.

regoš I. sbst., very small solid particles remaining in a powdered substance as in flour or lime ne *holoŕaž regoš kecelkeđte uřuneme*.

II. adj., with *holoŕa, cuna*, etc., flour or lime containing very small solid particles: *regoš holoŕa kecelruřtam*

III. trs., to grind or pound, leaving solid particles: *holoŕacem regoškelu*.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to contain solid particles: *ne cuna puršge regošlana* (or *regošgea*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel solid particles: *en holoŕia capuleda, puršge regoškšna*.

regoš-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *holoŕa puršgem regošnjana*.

regoš-š p. v., corresp. meaning.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *mena, ařkar, capu*. (2) with afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying

řid, řuruz, kecel, tear.

regoš-regoš onomatope, diminutive of *ragšřoragšřo*, syn. of *ragošřagoš*, which, however, refers to a somewhat fuller sound, I. sbst., the sound of pulses, grains or Guizotia seeds being rolled about or stirred in a basket, winnowing shovel or roasting pan; of grains and Guizotia seeds however, *segošsegoš, šigoššugoš*, are preferred: *řari atajađřa regošřegoš aiũmkeđte, honko juařjuakřia ađ jommente hupurihupuri eřbaraadkoš, hearing the sound of pigeon-peas stirred in the roasting pan, the children pressed around her and she distributed pinches of it to eat*.

III. adj., with *řari*, same meaning: *rambãřa atajađřa regošřegoš řariũ aiũmla*.

III. trs. caus., to stir such things so as to cause this sound: *enađdo rambãřam regošřegošlš ci řari?*

IV. intrs., (1) prsl., same meaning: *ořare enagam regošřegošjada ci ajim?* (2) imprsl., of this sound, to be made: *hen ořare regošřegošlana* (or *regošřegošřtana*). (3) thus to be stirred and make this sound: *rambãřae atakeda, enađge regošřegoškena* (or *regošřegošlena*).

regoš-regoš-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *enagamdo rambãřae regošřegošlana ci řari?* Boy, is it Phaseolus pulse or pigeon-peas thy mother is roasting? *enađte enagam regošřegošlana*.

regošřegoš-š p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *řari regošřegošřtana*. (2) imprsl., of this sound, to be made.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs,

ange, ge, gge, tan, tange, also *regoð-
leka* and *regoðkenregoðken*, modifying
ata, andɿ, rika, sari, aũmpɿ.

relɿ var. of *rir*.

rejer, rejere onomatopes 1^o I. sbst.,
the clashing of the horns of butting
goats or sheep; the sound of break-
ing Pongamia pods with a stone :
*keɸako upuɸubtanɿ (ãũia aũma-
kada aɿ meromko ɸopokoɸtanɿ re-
jereɿ aũmakada.*

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., (1) thus to clash the horns
thus to break a Pongamia seed or
seeds : *meromkia rejereleɿ* (or *ɸopo-
koɸkena*) ; *koronjoe rejerekada* (or
koɸekeda).

IV. intrs., of horns or pods. thus to
sound : *topokoɸtanɿ meromkiaɿ di-
riɿ rejerekena* (or *rejerelena*).

rejer-en, rejere-n rlx. v., same as
the trs. : *meromkia (diriɿkia) re-
jerenjana.*

rejer-ɸ, rejere-ɸ p. v., (1) corresp. to
the trs. : *diriɿko rejerekena*. (2) im-
prsl., of this sound to be made : *me-
romkia topokoɸken dipili rejerekena.*

V. adv., with affxs. *ange, ge, gge*,
also *rejerken* (once) and *rejerleka*,
rejerkenrejerken (several times),
modifying *topokoɸ, upuɸub, rika*,
rikan, rikaɸ, sari, aũmpɿ.

2^o fig., syn. of *teɸse*, the sound of
crushing a louse between the nails.

rejer-bageɿ, rejere-bageɿ syn. of the
prd. *rejer*, the sound being made
only once.

**rejere-jejere, rejer-rejer, rajara-re-
jere, rajar-rejer** pl. or frequentatives
of *rejer*. As adv. it is with or with-
out the affxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*

rejisari var. of *rajaɸari*.

rekar Ho. (from the Engl. *record*)

syn. of *paɸu* Has. I. sbst., the record
of the rights of villagers as regards
the lands, jungles, trees, etc., which
belong to their village and are not
private property; a copy of the same
II. intrs., of the Settlement Officer
to make such a record : *ne hatu-
mente hakim cilkae rekartada* '
rekar-ɸ p. v. imprsl., of such a re-
cord, to be made : *ale hatumente*
aũrige rekaron.

reke-reke I. sbst., syn. of *renclɿ*.

II. intrs., in the dl prst., of a bro-
ken limb or bone, to bend and shake
loosely when moved : *ti hulɿakana*,
enante *ekelajɿre rekerekelana*
(or *rekerekeɸtana*) ; en honɿ *tiɿa*
ekelaleda, rekerekeɸkena (or *rekerekeɸ-
lena*), enate *mundijana ti hulɿakana*
mente.

rekereke-ɸ p. v., same meaning.

III. adv., with the affxs. *ange, ge*,
modifying *atakarɸ, ekelajɿ*.

rel trs., (1) to cut or saw the tip
of an arrow, of a stick or of a handle,
nicely even (also in the meaning of
reɸɸ) : *ne ɸote reltam*. (2) fig.,
syn. of *litaɸharabari*, to cut the
moustache on an even line along the
lip : *ne sirma gucu apisaina relɿ*.
This occurs mostly in sayings which
apply only to unmarried youths : (a)
sida jũgu Munda daaɸrako gucu
aari rele bari aɿ daaɸrako aũriko
*mastaɸ bariɸo kako arandiɸtan taɸ-
kena* ; *ne jũgaredo Dikuko orɸ*
Turukukoɸ colon lelte, Mundako
botoe sambaraokerege en hon men-

teko orabarajada, aḍ kuḥihon barsina-leka kundamsaree dananjenunrege inj menteko dutamtana, formerly young Munda men and women did not marry before they were fully mature (i.e., respectively 25 and 20 years old); now having seen the custom of the Hindus and Mahomedans, the Mundas take the first steps for marrying a boy as soon as he feels ashamed to run about naked, and they make a match for a girl as soon as she seeks not to be seen by her parents when she has a call of nature. (b) ne daḡra apisaleka gucuī *relkeda*, this bachelor is about 28 years old. (c) mōḥesa gucuī *relkeḍḍee* arandilena, he married at the age of thirty.

rel-en reflex. v., same as the trans. : alaci daḡae *relentana* ; gucuī *relentana*.

rel-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning : ne soḡa *relḡka*.

rēl, rel (from Engl. *rail*) I. sbst., a railway train : rēre ciminsalekam ḍakana ? How often didst thou travel by rail ? Hence the cpds. *rēlgaḡi*, a railway-carriage ; *rēlhora*, a rail road, a railway track ; *rēlcāka*, a wheel of a railway engine or carriage ; *rēlsaḡi*, the sound of a railway whistle or of a moving train, *rēlsukul*, the smoke of a locomotive engine.

II. intrs., to construct a railway : oko disumre purako *rēltada* ? What country is richest in railways ?

rēl-en reflex. v., (1) same meaning : isu disumreko *rēljenjana*. (2) in jest, to travel by rail : ṭapu senḡ-taure cimin māpe *rēljenjana* aḍ cimin

māpe *jahajenjana* ?

rēl-ḡ p. v., imprsl., of a railroad, to be constructed : isu disumre *rēlakana*.

rela-catom sbst., a small umbrella of Palmyra leaves which Hindu pilgrims bring from Puri or Cuttack.

rela daru Has. syn. of *tār-daru* Nag. sbst., *Borassus flabellifer*, Linn. ; *Palmea*—the Toddy palm or *Palmyra*, a tree 60-70 high, with fan-shaped, plicately multifold leaves. This palm tree is not cultivated by the Mundas. The divisions of the leaves, dyed red, are sold in the markets. Women roll them up and insert them as a *lariki*, in a large hole in the lobes of their ears.

rembeḍ, rembeḍ-poḡa Has. Nag. **remed̄** Nag. sbst., the manyplies or third stomach of a ruminant : tasaḍ jomtan aḍ ligu ntan jontukoḡ *rembeḍ* menaḡ.

rembeḍ-ḡ p. v., of an animal, to get such a stomach : kulaḗ, hati, sadom emanko *rembeḍakana* ei kā, enado kaina ituana, I do not know whether or not hares, elephants, horses and the like, have a many plies.

Note the adverbial phrase, used in jest or displeasure, *rembeḍ capitanki*, which modifies *kaji*, *kuli*, *asi*, *ra* (to call), *acu*, *rika*, *rikin*, and means, again and again.

rembeḍ-tembeḍ (Or. *rem'ē-ṭhem'ē*) (1) of a path, syn. of *rebeḍ-hora*, constructed like *haraḷhurui*. (2) of tubers, yams, fruit, with several depressions, syn. of *ṭakatoke*.

remed̄, remed̄-poḡa Nag. vars. of *rembeḍ*.

remaṛ, more often **remaṛ-remaṛ** cfr. *rebēre*, *ricadrocod*, *lipaḍlopoḍ*, *ṭagamṭugum*, *lapḷapa*, I. sbst., the act of a hooved animal walking fast and with light steps : *perakan silihkoḷa remeṛa kacim lelakada* ?

II. trs. or intrs., of a hooved animal, thus to walk : *silihko*, *meromko senko remeṛea* ; *hensate merom remeṛaremeṛkeda* (or *remeṛaremeṛkena*) ; *ne urī siḡredoe remeṛaremeṛtana*, *mendo sagīṛire kaeḡutara*, this bullock pulls lustily when ploughing, but it refuses stubbornly to pull at a cart. Note the song :

Dīndāredo, kuṛi, dāḡḡāredō,
Piṛi badulekam remeṛaremeṛa.

Dīndāredo, kuṛi, dāḡḡāredō,
Bḡate manisunum jṛtanā.

Dīndāredo, kuṛi dāḡḡāredō,
Paḷadore, kuṛi, pṛepire.

Dīndāredo, kuṛi, dāḡḡāredō,
Kaṭare pola, kuṛi, jūnūrejūnūr.

As long as thou art young. O woman, thy step is light as that of the antelope on the uplands, thy hair is well oiled with mustard oil, thy shoulder cloth flutters in the wind and the toe-rings jingle on thy feet.

remeṛ-en rlx. v., same meaning : *soben jontukoḷeṭe lādo baduko remeṛenako menea*.

remeṛ-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs. : *jola horaredo sen kā remeṛoa* ; *jola horare kā remeṛoa*.

III. adv., *remeṛ* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *leka*, and *remeṛremeṛ* with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,

ḡge, *tan*, *tange*, also *remeṛken-remeṛken*, modifying *sen*, *rikan* : *sagīṛi ṭundiaḷkedḷkiriaci remeṛage laṛakiṇa senḡjana*.

remkoḍ cfr. *lumbudlumbud*, *rikuḷ* I. adj., with *undu*, *moca bugulī*, etc., same as *remkodakan* : *en remkoḍ borarḷ moca sartaleme*, *caḷililaṇ sanjuia*, open out the mouth of the gunny bag that is now shut, and let us put more rice in it. (2) in jest or displeasure, with *lanḍi*, syn. of *ribulanḍi*.

II. trs., to contract or press or draw together, the borders of a round opening, as the mouth of a bag or purse, whether the opening be shut altogether or only diminished in diameter : *tamakuḷbugulū remkodkeda*, he has shut the tobacco pouch ; *ikeḷte urīko lanḍiko remkodera*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as *remkodḡea*, *remkodakana* : *anjana, nādo jiaḡḷ bako remkoḷtana*, the dawn has come, the Luffa flowers are shutting.

remkod-en rlx. v., (1) same as the trs. : *sanakuḷ baiakan bugulido sanakuḷteko remkodena*, when a pouch is fitted with purse strings, one shuts it by pulling the strings. (2) of flowers (personified), to shut at dawn or at night : *aḷuḷbādo singidipilī remkodena*.

remkod-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : *i hokajante lanḍi remkodoa* ; *taramara bugulī enkako baitada*, *sanakuḷte remkodoa*, *bunusarate caḷboa*, some pouches are made so as

remkođ-lanđf

to be shut by pulling the purse strings, and be opened by pulling two flaps, (2) of flowers, to shut at dawn or at night.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *mena*, *lelq*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *rika*, *lin*, *cipuđ*.

remkođ-lanđi syn. of *ribulanđi*.

remja cfr. *bakq*, *solba*, 1^o I. sbst., a pole with a straight or forked stick tied at the tip in the form of a hook or fork and used to pull, push, break or twist off small branches or fruit : ne *remjado* okoe toltada ?

II. adj., with *dāna*, same meaning.

III. trs., (1) thus to fit a pole with a hook or fork ; thus to tie a stick to a pole : ne *dāna remjaepe* ; ne *jača remjaepe*. (1) to twist and break off with such a pole : en uli iitedo *kā tebagoa*, copare *remjaeme*, thou canst not reach that mango with the hand, twist and break its stalk with the hooked (or forked) pole.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be twisted and broken off with such a pole : neate *lēse kā remjatana* (or *remjaqtana*), *tollēstam*.

remja-n rfx. v., same as the trs. : *meromko jomemente sinařapatarae remjantana*.

remja-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

2^o syn. of *demda*, trs., of two people, to press the waist of a third between two sticks : *baria sořate maeanekia remjakia* (or *inia maeanakia remkeda sořakia inia maeanekia remkeda*.)

3^o. fig., sometimes also used in the

rendęđ

other meanings of *demde*.

ren affix. see under *re*.

renai Has. syn. of *mořai*, but only of people, as regards wilfulness, stubbornness, temerity, the habit of not obeying or not listening to advice.

rendę in jest, syn. of *erařa*.

rendę-benę Nag. syn. of *kocamoca*.

rendęđ, **rinđiđ** Has. Nag. **riđiđ** Nag. 1^o I. sbst., the act of catching a body, a limb, a finger, etc., in a shutting door or lid ; the act of pressing smth. in a fork made by two sticks or between the branches of scissors, in entrđ. to *riciđ*, *rinjuđ*, used when only the skin is thus caught : *lařabte ūř ka hadoa*, mendo *rendęđle* *odoa*, when cutting the hair with scissors, it is not cut by a sawing motion, but by being pressed between two edges.

II. trs., (1) thus to catch a finger, etc., in a door etc. : *duar hanđęđtanre aiņa gandae rendęđleđa* ; *gandae rendęđkiņš*. (2) of a door, etc., thus to catch : *aiņa ti kapřakia rendęđleđa*. (3) meaning of the rfx. v. : *gandae rendęđleđa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to be pressed : *kapřakia đileme, tiņa* (or *aiņa ti*) *rendęđtana* (or *rendęđqtana*), let go the leaves of the door, my hand is caught between.

rendęđ-en rfx. v., thus to catch one's finger, etc. : *cilkato tım rendęđen-jana* ?

re-p-endeđ repr. v., thus to catch each other's finger, etc. : *oor, du rre aloben keleřa, ęnkateben rependeđz*.

rendęđ-q p. v., corresp. to the trs. :

rended-ceped

kapūtakiāte tū *rendedlena*.

2^o same as *tagorended*.

rended-ceped 1^o trsly., to press and make flat, cfr. *rebedrebed*, I. sbst., the condition of having too little standing, lying or sitting room: parkaparkabu duba nekan *rended-cepedre* kaina sukutana.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to find too little room: ne guirepe *rendedcepedtaredo*, tarako eṭa guire gitipe. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. pm, to feel squeezed for lack of room: purage *rendedceped-kina*, apelo kaina gitia, eṭa guitūina. *rendedceped-en* rlx. v., to insinuate oneself between people; to press together where there is little room: alia talare alom *rendedcepedena*; moṭorre horoko *rendedcepedenjana* *rendedceped-ḡ* p. v., to have too little room: nearepe *rendedcepedḡredo* tarako eṭa guire gitipe.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *lange*, modifying *giti*, *dul*, *tuḡun*, *rika*, *rikaḡ*.

2^o cfr. (*taka*) *poloḡ*, I. sbst, (1) the act of extorting money: talah hurinagereḡ darogako *rendedcepedte* takako hundijoma, even when their salary is small, sub-inspectors of police enrich themselves by extortions. (2) the condition of being subjected to extortions: daroga hijulenci *rendedcepedrele* tojana.

II. trs., to subject to extortions; to extort money: miad hoḡo ale hature daruātee uiḡoḡjana, daroga hijulencii *rendedcepedkedlea*; takae *rendedcepedkedlea*; alecto takae *rendedcepedkeda*, in our village someone

rended-ceped

fell from a tree and died, the sub-inspector of police came and extorted money from us.

rendedceped-en rlx. v., same meaning: ne darogare garara uru meua ci banoa? *reḡḡe* horokoe *rendedcepedentana*.

rendedceped-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning. III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *lange*, modifying *rika*, *rika*, *rikaḡ*.

3^o I. sbst, the act or habit of bullying and forcing people to pay their debts: Monagolko *rendedceped* okoe kae ituna?

II. adj., with *hoḡo*, a man with this habit: Monagolkodo isu *rendedceped* jatikogḡ, eṭare riṭi maḡaḡiredo Monagol takā riṭi uruge bagentartan. Also used as adj noun: Monagolkolekan *rendedcepedko* oḡdo kaina lelkedko, I never saw anybody as hard towards his debtors as the Mongols.

III. trs., thus to force people; thus to realize what is due: riṭi *rendedcepedkedlea*; riṭi *rendedcepedkeda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst, (1) to have this habit: Monagolko *rendedcepedtana* (or *rendedcepedgea*), inkueto riṭi alopeḡ. (2) thus to get forced: Monagolkoete takae riṭitada, tisinaḡoe *rendedcepedtana* (or *rendedcepedtana*).

rendedceped-en rlx. v., same as the trs.: holado ne Monagol riṭi joma hadkoe *rendedcepedenjana*.

rendedceped-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *lange*, modifying

renḡe-guḡa

tāsīl, asi, rika.

renḡe-guḡa Has. var., of *reḡegurā*.

renḡe-kandōm I. sbst., the act or habit of scolding again and again for one and the same fault : *iniḡ renḡekandōm aiūmteḡ asadijana ; niku orḡare renḡekandōm menḡ ; ne hoḡore renḡekandōm menḡ.*

II. adj., with *hoḡo*, such a scold : *nido kenteḡ renḡekandōm hoḡoge.* Also used as adj. noun : *nilekan renḡekandōm hoḡodo jētare aūḡigeḡ lēliā.*

III. trs., thus to scold smb. ; thus to repeat and repeat a scolding : *dasikentare miad mero ne tergoḡliḡa, gomkete buḡiā renḡekandōmkīā,* when he was in service he threw a stone at a goat and killed it, the wife of his master scolded him again and again ; *erako renḡekandōmkīnā ; ne buḡiā erate renḡekandōmca.*

IV. intrs., (1) thus to scold : *miad cipiḡā rapudlā, hamariā isudine renḡekandōmkena* (or *renḡekandōmkeda*). (2) in the df. prst., to have this habit : *ne buḡiā renḡekandōmlana* (or *renḡekandōmgea*).

renḡekandōm-en rrlx. v., same as the trs. and the intrs. : *dasī (or erate) renḡekandōmjenā ; ne buḡiā puragee renḡekandōmjenā ; ne buḡiā janaḡ nekagee renḡekandōmena.* (2) with a dl. or pl. sbj., thus to scold each other : *ne kulḡiākiā renḡekandōmjenai bapagekiā monelā, mendo etāko buḡiāo-kedkiā,* this married couple after scolding each other again and again on the same subject, decided to

renḡe-penḡe

abandon each other, but the others made them understand reason.

renḡekandōm-ḡ p.v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *erak, rika, rikan, eperak, aiūmp.*

renḡoa, renḡoa-gurūlu sbst., a form of *Panicum miliare*, Lank. ; Gramineae, which ripens about a week later than the *bicagurūlu, hende gurūlu*, and has seeds somewhat less black.

renekḡ Has. syn. of *lulua* Nag. cfr. *rekḡrekḡ*, sbst., the joint of the wrist (also *tārenekḡ*) the joint of the ankle (i.e. the bending part with the depression below the two knobs), also *kaḡarenekḡ*, the joint of the ankle in animals and birds. The knobs of the wrist and ankle are called *tuku* like the knee-caps : *hoḡoko ad jontukoḡ upunia renekḡ menḡ.*

renekḡ-ḡo p.v., to get such a joint : *uriko renekḡakana,* cattle have a ankle joint.

renḡ affix See under *re*.

renjed var. of *ranjed*.

renje-renja, renje-renjaḡ, renje-renje Nag. (*Sad. reḡge-renje ; Or lenje*) syn. of *jerjerāḡ*.

renḡa and derivs, vars. of *ranḡa* and derivatives.

renḡe-penḡe diminutive of *erak*, I. sbst., a quiet scolding without shouting : *abenḡ reḡepenḡe holaḡteḡ aiūmjada.*

II. adj., with *hoḡo*, a person having the habit of scolding quietly.

III. trs., thus to scold smb. : *holado*

ren

apua *rentepentekedlea*.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to scold : huria hukum kako manatinajanci apute *rentepentekena*. (2) with a dl. or pl. sbj., thus to scold each other : to quarrel quietly or slightly : holakia *rentepentekeda*.

rentepente-n rflx. v., meanings of the trs. and the intrs. : alee *rentepenteniana* ; ne 'kajimntee *rentepentenjana* ; holakia *rentepentenjana*.

rentepente-g p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of a quite scolding or generally, of a slight quarrel to take place : ale orare holado *rentepentejana*.

V. adv., with or without the affx. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *erata, rika, rikan, rikaq, ripka, kapaji, eperata, aiungo*.

ren sbst., (1) a Cicada, *Platypleura octoputtata*, Fab. (2) *huria ren*, the mango-leaf hopper, which looks like a tiny cicada.

ren-duk syn. of *ulijere*, sbst., sticky exsudation of the mango flowers. The Mundas believe it to be secreted, not by the flowers, but by the numerous mango-leaf-hoppers.

renga Ho. var of *riaga*.

rengaon Nag. (H. *rengna*. Sad. *rengek*) rflx. v., to crawl : tijuko *rengaontana*.

reng ' **rengere-rengere, rengere, rengetai, rengetha, rengetai, rengethai** (Or. *rengtha, ranghu*) vars. of *rengu, ruijuruugu, rurguru*, etc., and *ragunŋa, rurgutu*, syns. of *jegejege*, but only as

rengg

referring to emaciation.

rengg (Sad. *rengue rengje*) cfr. *laijrengg* I^o I. sbst, hunger, the feeling of hunger ; appetite : nã jaked aing hure *rengg* auringe hijua ; hasutankoz *rengg* huringe taina.

II. adj with. *lai, seta* and, in certain contexts, with *horo*, hungry : *rengg* laire maŋi jomleda ; *rengg* setaleka begar rate ororaŋu senbaratana, abu orora ilite kacim a-a-diŋtana ? Thou goest from house to house like a hungry dog, without being invited ; dost thou not get beer enough with us at home ?

III. trs. caus., to let sub. get hungry : ne hon eiã enkape *renggjana* ? mandi ei banoa ? enaŋete mandinane ratana.

IV. intrs., (1) imprsl., of hunger, to be felt : purage *renggtana*, dolabu maŋi jomte, ne kamido taŋonte cabaka ; nintana hola pura *renggkenu* ei tina pura *renggtana* ? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl., prn. to feel hungry ; to feel appetite : purage *rengg-jg'na*.

rengg-g rflx. v., to cause one-self to suffer from hunger : horamente maŋi kaŋape, menlena, moŋatepe *renggjana*.

rengeg-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus. : ne hon alokae *rengegg*. (2) to get hungry : maŋi idijompe kare horarepe *rengegga*, take cooked rice with you, otherwise you will get hungry on the way.

re-n-rengg vrb. n., the degree of hunger : senhorare *rengg* renggkija, jã pakãrã loa, peŋ siraokaŋa jomkeda.

reage

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, goge* modifying *atū-lar*: *reagegoge atkarkja*, he felt hungry. (2) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *tañ, hiju, sena*, in a state of hunger. (3) with the afx. *goge*, modifying *senbara, idibara*, etc., so as to get hungry; so as to suffer from hunger.

2^o I. subst., (1) poverty; starvation: laudiate *reagege namana*; Asamtedo *reagege harkedkoa* (2) same as the vrb. n.

II. adj., (1) poor, (a) with *horo*: ne hature *reage horoko cimin ora menakoa*? How many poor families are there in this village? Also used as adj. noun: ne *reage hurin-laka dengaije*. (b) with *ora*, a poor family, also used adj. *miaq hontekuri reage oraree* (or *reagege*) *gorajana*, a daughter of his is married in a poor family. (c) with *hon*, a child of poor parents. (d) with *lapul* a relation belonging to a poor family. (2) poverty—stricken, (a) with *hatu, disum*, a village, a country, in which many are poor: *abu disumete lage reage disum jware mena ei bonoa*? (3) such as is usual with poor people: *reage lijaina kiriatada*, I have bought a cheap cloth; *reage kolom*, a small threshing floor; *reage potom, reage cipud* what poor people call "a bale" i.e., a bale containing from 6 to 10 maunds of paddy. When rich people speak of a bale, they mean a bale of at least 12 maunds: ne loeore *miaq reage potom hobao*; *ciminara otetae mena*?—*Miaq reage potomdo*

heroa.

III. trs, to impoverish; to reduce to poverty: *dikuge larailaraitee reagekijua*; *dikuq laraije reagekijua*.

IV. inters., in the df. prst., to be poor: ne *horo reagegtana*. (or *reagegeca*).

reage-n rfix. v., (1) to reduce oneself to poverty: laudiate *reagejana*. (2) to pretend that one is poor: *anka alom reagege, sobenatam bugige calaotana*.

re-p-reage repr. v., to impoverish each other: *laraitekia repereagejana*.

reage-ge p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus.: *dikutea reagejana*; *laraiteta reagejana*. (2) to become poor: *ni dhanigee taikena, gel sirmatatee reagekana*.

re-n-reage vrb. n., the degree of poverty: *reagege* (or *reagee*) *reagegtana*, *botoq rati kae kiriadaritana ad bar muka sereqtee bagoakana*.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *akaraq, bain*. (2) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *rihaq, mena*: *reagege mengia*. (3) with the afx. *goge*, modifying *larai, landia*, etc.

3^o syn. of *riaga*, famine, scarcity.

reage-ara, reage-hede (II. *ar*, a screen) I. adj., with *cij*, or adj. noun, jack-fruit, sweet potatoes, ripe mangoes and sometimes other fruits, as *hesq, bari, loa, kula*, eaten for a full meal when the ordinary food is wanting: *reagegara cijia kiriatada*; *tisiado samale gitia, mandi cijio bonoa, jetan reagegara banca*.

II. trs., (1) thus to eat such food : riagasirina horoko peto loaoko *reageārakeda*, in the famine year people made full meals even of unripe wild figs. (2) of such food (personified) to furnish smb. a full meal : *kantara reageārakellea tisiado*.

III. intrs., same as the p. v. : *nimirdo kantarage* (or *kantaratele*) *reageārātana* ; *hola kantara* (or *kantaratele*) *reageārakena*.

reageāra-u rlx. v., thus to eat food : *tisiado kantarale* (or *kantaratele*) *reageāranjana*.

reageāra-g p. v., corresp. to the trs. : *tisiado kantara* (or *kantaratele*) *reageāranjana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *jom* : *reageārage* peto loa oōnakedtele *jomkeda*, *ona ka sibila mente okoe kae itunana?* We satisfied our hunger with cooked unripe figs, that these are not tasty who does not know?

reage-banam, **reage-banam-daru** sbst., (1) *On xylon indicum*, Vent., Bignoniaceae,—a tree with large, opposite, 2-3-pinnate leaves, flowers in long terminal racemes, and a linear, 2-valved capsule 2' long, 3-4" broad, compressed parallel to the septum. There is a superstitious belief that whoever uses this tree as firewood will become poor. The bark of the root is ground and applied on the body in dropsy and rheumatism. It gives a feeling of warmth. (2) *Sida Haines*, *Heteropanax fragrans*, Seem.: Araliaceae,—a small tree with very large, pinnately

decompound leaves and a laterally compressed 2-seeded berry.

reage-cipud syn. of *reagepotom*.

reage-din 1^o sbst., the time when provisions are exhausted, especially the time between the sowing season and the reaping of the *Panicum miliare* and of the upland rice : *reagedin hijutana*.

II. trs., to do smth. as such a time of the year : *arandi kabu reageēlinea*.

III. intrs., imprsl, in the df. prst., of such a time, to be : *tisiagapa reagedintana*, *arandira urubu bageta, kalomōka*.

reagedi-gu rlx. v., same as the trs. : *ora bai kabu reageēlinea*, *agan-kor etegōka*.

reagedi-gu p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : *arandi aloka reagedi-gu*. (2) imprsl, of such a time, to come : *ora modēanduleka taōmte reagedi-gu*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, re*, at such a time : *reage-dinre* *arandi bala purā kakoā*.

2^o sometimes syn. of *reagedin*.

reage-duku I. sbst., the sufferings of starvation : *hasudukuātēdo reagedulu purā edkageako mēnea*, they say that the sufferings of starvation are worse than those of sickness.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to starve : *reagedukutanale*.

reageduku-gu p. v., to starve : *reagedukukanale*.

reage-hede rare syn. of *reageāra*.

reage-jerage var. of *reagejereagejere*.

reage-jom cfr. *haražhorōž, haia-rūu*, I. sbst., poor fare, cheap food : *tisi-ga reagejōm teanakana*, cheap

reagg-licūr

food has been prepared, *reaggjomre* heōakai jdo Ricire candre turi ūka kajāe eabae, a man accustomed to eat cheap food will probably spend less than 6 Rs. a month at Ranchi.

II. intrs., to eat cheap food; to live on cheap food: tisiale *reaggjomkena*; *reaggjomkere* ne ūkate candre niria, if you live on cheap food you will reach the end of a month with this money.

reagg-licūr cfr. *licūr*, I. abs. n; meekness and humility owing to the realization of one's poverty and consequent powerlessness, in cntrd. to *dhanīdhomok*, the pride and arrogance of riches: en hoṛo (or en hoṛoṃ monre) *reagglicūr* menā.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, a person thus humble and meek: *reagglicūr* hoṛokolarāi kako monetabae.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to be humble and meek: *reagglicūr-tanae* (or *reagglicūrgeae*).

reagglicūr-ḡ p. v., to become thus humble and meek: *reagglicūrakanae*.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *te*, modifying *lañ*, *sesen*, *añum*, etc.: *reagglicūrte* erañae aiungoḡkeda, in the consciousness of his poverty he listened meekly to the scolding. (2) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *re*, modifying *menā*, *lañ* *sesen*: *reagglicūrange* menāia.

reagg-munḡi sbst., the way to poverty: *aleā* salhare kae *sesenjanai* *reaggmunḡi* namana, having neglected our advice, he is on the way to poverty.

reagg-potom, **reagg-cipuḡ** cfr. *reagg* as adj. qualifying *potom*, I. adj.,

reagg-punji

also *reagg potomra*, with *ote*, a field that may produce from 6 to 10 maunds of paddy: miaḡ *reaggpotom otera* bandarkedā.

II. trs., to store grains or pulses into a bale of 6 to 10 maunds: *gorababudo* bariale *reaggpotamtada*; *gorababulole* *bariareaggpotamtada*.

III. intrs., imprsl., in the df. prst., of grain or pulses, to be produced to the amount of 6 to 10 maunds: ne loḡore upon sirmatāḡeto *reaggpotamtana* (or *reaggpotomḡtana*).

reaggpotom-en rfx. v., same as the trs.: *gurūluloko* *reaggpotomenjana* (or *miāḡreaggpotomenjana*); *gurūludo* *miāḡko* *reaggpotomenjana*.

reaggpotom-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *beade* *reaggpotomjana* (or *miāḡreaggpotomjana*). (2) imprsl., (a) same as the intrs.; and the f. ts., to be possibly produced: ne loḡore upon sirmatāḡete *reaggpotomḡtana*; *marāa* loḡora *cim* *bandarkedā?*—*Purādo* *kā* *marāa* *reaggpotomoa*.

IV. adv., without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡḡ*, modifying *hobaḡ*, *potom*.

reagg-punji I. sbst., small wealth; a small competence or, in trade, a small capital: *reaggpunjite* *bepār-tana*.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, syn. of *reagg-pujinī*, a man with a small competence; a trader with a small capital: *reaggpunji* *haṛoko* *nekan* *oṛā* *kako* *baidarja*.

III. trs. caus., to help to acquire a small competence: *dengadenagato* *kupulko* *reaggpunjikia*; *bepār* *kamige* *reaggpunjikia*, trade has enriched him in a small way.

IV. intrs., (1) to acquire a small competence: ne hature raitinjane gel sirmæ hobajana, nāḍoe *reṅge-punjikeda*. (2) in the df. prst., to be wealthy in a small way: pur, dhanire kae hisaboae *reṅgepunjutana*, he is not counted among the very rich, he has only a small competence.

reṅgepunji-n rfx. v., to acquire a small competence: nāḍoe *reṅgepunjijana*.

reṅgepunji-ḡ p. v., (1) to become well-to-do in a small way: oṅḡ barhisi-lekara bandar otee namlere, en hore *reṅgepunjiota*, if he can get in mortgage yet another field for some 40 Rs, he will be rather well-to-do. (2) imprsl., of a small competence, to be acquired: ne ṭolare sobenkaḡ oṅḡre *reṅgepunjijana*.

V. adv. with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *menḡ, nam*: *reṅgepunjiange menḡia*; ne hature *reṅgepunjiange* namakada, he has acquired some wealth in this village; he is a rather well-to-do inhabitant of this village.

reṅge-rabaṅ syn. of *reṅge* 2^o (poor) but not used in the 3rd. meaning of the adj.

reṅge-ranu, subst., a remedy for loss of appetite: *reṅgeranu* omaipe, nimir janaḡ kã reṅgejaia.

reṅge-reṅge var. of *reṅge*.

reṅgē-reṅge, reṅ-reṅge, vars. of *reḡereḡe*.

reṅgēre, var. of *reṅge*.

reṅgēred, asi-reṅgēred syn. of *ḡeredḡered*, but only of importunity in begging or asking until one obtains.

reṅgēre-jeṅgēre, reṅge-jeṅge,

leṅge-jeṅge, leḡēre-jeṅgēre, tete-jeṅge, tete-geṅge. I. subst., the condition of getting bothered or being subjected to trouble or annoyance: inkia ḡopoḡkenram ḡoāna ci?—Enkan *reṅgērejeṅgēre* kaina ṭona; wilt thou give evidence about their fight?—I will not involve myself in such trouble.

II. adj., with *kamu, kaji*, an irksome or troublesome business: *reṅgēre-jeṅgēre* keḡirele ṭakana. Also used as adj. noun: tisingapa mala *reḡgē-rejeṅgēre* hobaakana.

III. trs., to bother sub., to subject him to trouble or annoyance: tisiado hen hature daroga *reṅgērejeṅgēre-jadka*; ḡopoḡra ḡoāreko *reṅgēre-ḡerekiā*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) prsl., to be bothered: hature daroga ḡerataḡa, puragele *reṅgērejeṅgēretana* (or *reṅgērejeṅgēretana*). (2) prsl. or imprsl., to be a source of bother: ḡoakamio *reṅgērejeṅgērelana* (or *reṅgērejeṅgēregea*), to have to give evidence is also a source of annoyance; Monḡolkoḡte riḡi aloma, taḡometo *reṅgērejeṅgēretana* (or *reṅgērejeṅgēregea*), do not take loans from the Moguls, afterwards it is a source of trouble.

reṅgērejeṅgēre-n rfx. v., (1) to expose oneself to, or involve oneself in, bother and trouble: enkanakore alom *reṅgērejeṅgērena*. (2) samo as trs. inḡ alope *reṅgērejeṅgērena*.

reṅgērejeṅgēre-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) first meaning of the intrs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs.

ange, ge, oge, tan, tange modifying
rika, rikan, rikaŋ.

reŋgêre-reŋgêre var. *reŋge*.

reŋgê-tetaŋ 1^o I. sbst, hunger
and thirst combined: *reŋgêletan*
namkedlea, enamente netaregebu
deraeale menkeda.

II. adj, hungry and thirsty: *baŋi*
jaromakan taikena, reŋgêletan hoŋoko
namlā, baŋiko kaŋakarkeda ađ doba
japako losođgirikeda, the figs of a
banyan tree were ripe, hungry and
thirsty: people found them and
ate them all up, and whilst drinking
they trampled to mud the border of
the pool. Also used as adj. noun:
daritaredo, da asitan reŋgêletako
da eskar alope omakoa, daŋo baria-
apia buduko seledakope.

III. trs. caus., to let, or make, smb.
get hungry and thirsty: *holado*
senderare honkope reŋgêletan ked-
kon, in yesterday's hunt you have
made the boys hungry and
thirsty (by taking them too far, so
that they were late for their meal).

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. pŋst., to
be hungry and thirsty: *kenčedia*
reŋgêletanana (or *reŋgêletan-*
akana). (2) imprsl., with inserted
prsl. prn., to feel hungry and
thirsty: *reŋgêletanana mea ei?*

reŋgêletan-en rlx. v., to expose one-
self to hunger and thirst: *oŋdo*
holaleka kabu reŋgêletanana tumba-
kore da ađ mandi idiketebu sen-
horā.

reŋgêletan-o p. v., (1) corresp. to
the trs. caus.: *ne hon eiŋ enkae*
reŋgêletanana? (2) to become
hungry and thirsty: *hora saŋagina*

da oŋo mandi idijompe kärepe reŋ-
gêletanao.

V. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, oge, tan, tange, mollifying
kami, senbara, hon idibara.

2^o sometimes syn. of *reŋgêrabaŋ*.

reŋgê-tetaŋ-din syn. of *jeŋesinagi*,
sbst. and adv., the hot season, in
the hot season.

reŋke, reŋke-reŋke cfr. *raŋka*,
of goats and other small horned
animals. I. adj., tall and lean, but
strong.

reŋke-o p. v., to grow tall and lean,
but strong: *aleŋ miad merou reŋ-*
kekana.

II. adv., *reŋke* with the afxs. *ange,*
ge, oge, leka, and *reŋkereŋke* with
or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge,*
tan, tange, modifying *mang, hara,*
leŋ.

reŋ-reŋ onomatope, I. sbst., the
chirping of a cicada or the similar
noise made by the mole-cricket:
dindikoŋ reŋreŋo reŋkoŋlekanoge
aŋumoa, the noise of the mole-cricket
too sounds rather like the chirping
of the cicada.

II. adj., with *sari, ra*, same meaning.

III. intrs., to make this sound:
dindiko reŋreŋjada; ne darure
miad reŋ reŋreŋkena.

reŋreŋ-en rlx. v., same meaning:
reŋko jeŋesigaiko reŋreŋena, dindi-
kodo uiđā nidadipili bāri, cicadas
sing in summer, mole-crickets make
their noise only at night in the
beginning of the monsoon.

reŋreŋ-o p. v., imprsl., of this sound,
to be made: *han goŋare purage reŋ-*
reŋana, much mole-cricket noise

is being made in yonder high field.

IV adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, ege, lau, tange*, also *u, kienet, ken*, modifying *ig, sayi, aiwang*.

ren-ren diminutive of *raurau*.

ren-reng var. of *regeroge*.

rebat in jest, var. of *rêto*, syn. of *ait*.

reô reô, reôq, reôq-baqel, reôq-ceôq and **reôq-reôq** vars. of *reôcôô, reôq, rêôqbaqel, rêôqceôq* and *rêôqreôq*.

repq-riciq Nag. (from *ig* and *riciq*) syn. of *riciq* Has Nag.

repandq, repêrê Has. in jest syn. of *eperau*: *holado kulgikua repandq-jana*.

repandq Nag Has **repandq** Has and, in jest, **repêrê** Has subst., (1) *Osmia rufa*, a solitary bee with orange coat of hairs. It makes its nest in a cavity in wood or walls, or burrows in the ground. (2) other solitary bees with the same habit. (3) the larger individual in Indian bees' nest (*burunsuku*), said to be the workers. They look rather like the *Osmia rufa*.

repq-repe see under *raparapa*.

repêrê, repêrê (1) repr. v. of *repê*. (2) Has. in jest, var. of *repandq*, syn. of *eperau*.

repêrê, repêrê Has. in jest, vars. of *repandq*.

repo (Sad) 1^o I. adj., of fruit, shrivelled because plucked before it was ripe; of bamboo stems or *mat* stems, shrivelled because cut when they were still too young *repo matar omonoa ei? repo suku tum-*

bao kâ baica, lundio kâ baica, a shrivelled bottle-gourd cannot be used for a bottle nor for making a ladle; *repo madlo soya kako baia*. Also used as adj. noun *ne repo jetan kamire kâ jogaôca*. N B *Repo matar*, may also mean wrinkled peas.

II trs. to shrivel: *balere godjan jô org balere majan mad pte repoa*.

III. intrs. in the dt. (1) to be or become shrivelled: *ne madlo repa tara* (or *repoga*) *manante bata kâ baica*; *ne madlo pte tglancâ repotara* (or *repotana*)

repo-n plx. v., of fruit, etc. (personified) to shrivel: *ne madlo balere rep matada jete tojint do repa* *repo-p* v., (1) connsp. to the trs. (2) to become shrivelled

re-repo vib. n., (1) the extent of shrivelling: *ne madlo re-repo repojana, jetan kamire kâ jogaôca, tlarq asaraôge*, this bamboo is so much shrivelled that it is only good to be burned. (2) the number shrivelled: *madkodo repê repoi na, molhine bariage sarekana*.

IV adv., (1) with the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *soya, ukio, loby*. (2) with the aff. *ge*, modifying *ikay, balio, ay, bilye, jad*.

2^o fig., of wrinkles on the face or body. Same construction.

3^o fig., of the human body, became lean through age, syn. of *totoq*

4^o fig., of the abdomen, syn. of *itkay*.

repo-repo (1) jingle of *repo*, connoting plurality. (2) jingle of *rep*, referring to *tibs*, etc. battered

in several places. As adv. i.e., may take, or not take, the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, lan, tange.*

repo-hapeq p. v., to shrivel little by little, to get wrinkled little by little, to get little by little lean through age.

rêrâr, (Sad.) **rêrâra** I. sbst., abuse, i.e., contumelious or insulting language, whether foul or not: Diku jatikoq mocaete purâsa *rêrâra* urua-
oa.

II. adj., with *kaii, eraq*, same meaning. (2) with *hoqo*, a person who never scolds without abusive language: nudo Turûkukolekan *rêrâra* hoqoge. Also used as adj noun: nilekan *rêrâra* ne hature oqo kam namia.

III. trs., to abuse smb.; to render a scolding contumelious: lugingee erarakedlea, kae *rêrârakedlea*; eraae *rêrârakeda*; eraae *rêrârakedlea*.

IV. intrs., (1) to scold insultingly: aiubdo en hoqo kenfede *rêrârakena* (or *rêrârakeda*). (2) in the df. prst., to be abusive in one's scoldings: Dikuko puq *rêrâratana* (or *rêrâragea*) ei Turûkuko? Who are more abusive in their scoldings, Hindus or Mohammedans?

rêrâr-en, rêrâra-n rlx. v., to abuse smb.; to scold insultingly: i tipia-
logge ilii nuledei alee *rêrâranjana*; en Tili holado puragee *rêrâranjana*.

rêrâr-o p. v, corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, lan, tange*, modifying *kaq, eraq, opeaq, rika, rikan, rikag, aivmô*.

rêrê (Sad. *ou rat wêl*) cfr. *rêram*,

erabari, I. sbst., (1) the tingling in hands, arms, legs or feet benumbed by remaining long compressed or motionless. (2) the painful tingling when the funny bone or the ankle is hit in a certain way.

II. adj., (1) with *atâkar, hasu*, same meaning: aiua tirâ *rêrê* hasu nâdo banojana. (2) with *ti, kaka*, a tingling hand, arm, leg or foot: *rêrê* tite kâ *sahpokotooa*.

III. trs., to cause such a tingling: duhdubte kaqae *rêrêkoda*; ukaree *sahkijua* ade *rêrêkijua*.

IV. intrs., (1) prsl., thus to tingle: kaçataia *rêrêkena* (or *rêrêlena*) nâdo hokajana. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel such a tingling: ti *rêrêkijua* nâdo hokakijua; urî daltanre pacirua ukala, gota ti *rêrêkijua*, in beating a bullock I hit my funny bone against a wall, it tingled all over my arm.

rêrê-n rlx. v., to cause such a tingling in oneself: duhte kaqae *rêrênjana*.

rêrê-o p. v., thus to tingle; to be caused thus to tingle: tatubte kaqae (or kaçataia) *rêrêlena*, hitting the side of my ankle against smth., I had a painful tingling in the leg.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, lan, tange*, modifying *atâkar, hasu*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *duhgijin, ukau, rikag, tatae, logg, tatubg*.

rêrê I. sbst., the call of the *riadrîad*, Indian wren warbler. Its call in reality is 'rêrê-rêrê-re' but only the short term *rêrê* is used to describe it: riadrîadêq *rêrê* purasainâ

aiumakada.

II. adj. with *re kakala*, same meaning.

III. intrs., thus to call: *riaḡriad rēreleda* (or *rērelena*).

rēre-n rflx. v., thus to call: *riaḡ-riaḡrēre rēreutana*.

rēre-g p. v., imprsl., of this call, to be uttered: *hensure rērelena, eḡrēlo kainā lekja*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, lunge*, also *rēken-rēken*, modifying *re, rikan, aḡuag*.

rere-re-haku Nag. **reḡa, reḡa hai** Has. subst, a fish so-called. It is dark, 6—7" long, with a thick head and mou-taches. It is found in rivers, not in the rice fields.

rera Has. syn. of *rerere hitu*.

reḡa Has. **reḡa, reḡ** mostly Nag.

1^o l. ts., to bathe a child.

II. intrs., (not in the prest. t.) to take a bath: *rēḡakenaka*.

rēḡan, rēre-ca rflx. v., same meaning: *rēḡanjatko*.

rēḡa-g p. v., of a child, to be bathed.

2^o syn. of *reḡe*, in all its meanings.

rēra-amin, rēra-amin Has. **rear-amin** Nag to wash the whole body clean. Constructed like *rēra*.

reḡa-hai Has. syn. of *rerere haku*.

rēḡan-daku, rēḡan-hasu subst., Child-birth.

rēḡa-raba var. of *raburēra*.

reḡe trs, (1) to cut level the end of a stick or arrow-shaft either with a chisel and mallet, or turning it round against the edge of an axe or adze and at each turn, lifting up together both the stick and the axe and bringing them down together

on to a hard surface; in *entrd.* to *rel*, used also when there are no such strokes of the axe, nor strokes of the mallet on the chisel; and to *topuq*, used when the axe or adze are lifted above the stick before striking. (2) fig., to cut off, break off or cut off, a plant or tree level with, or close to the ground: *bakiri-re kantara omonlena merom rēḡekeda*. (3) in jst, same fig. meaning as *rel*.

rēre-n rflx. v., same meanings: *gucui rēḡajana*.

rēre-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

rereḡ rereḡ Has. (1) of people nibbling. (2) in jst, of rodents nibbling. Constructed like *reḡeḡ-reḡeḡ*.

reḡe-combole var. of *rel-combole*.

reḡe-reḡe Has. var. of *reḡeḡeḡeḡe*.

reḡe var. of *rē, ḡ*.

rēs, rēse(S: *rust*; Sad. *usa*; H. *usana*, to ex.ite anger; Or. *risānō*, to be furious) efr. *Miso, rosō*, l. subst, rage, great wrath: *kisōb purā din jaked taima, rēsdo rokage hajua ad rokage senoa*, anger may last for a long time, but rage comes in a fit and is of very short duration; *hapenne enkū kajite rēse bapōna*, shut up, such words increase the wrath.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person wild with passion, in a rage, very wrathful: en *rēs horo katirtime*.

III trs caus, (1) to enrage smb.: *inige rēsḡiḡe*; *inūa kajige rēsḡiḡa*; *rēsḡokoue*. (2) to enrage people against each other: *bajaḡ kajite rēsḡokoua*.

IV. intrs., (1) in the s., to be wild with passion: puragee *rēskeda* (or *rēshena*). (2) in the dl., to be wild with passion against each other: misado purageko *rēsela* (or *rēshena*), dapalakoina menjaḍ taikena, miḍsarenko gapilenjana, for a short time they were very much excited against each other, I thought they were going to fight, when those on one side calmed down; setako *rēsakula* hinjniko sopolkatana, the dogs are very much excited, they fly at each other's throat (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel wild with passion: purage *rēskija*; purage *rēskedkōn*.

rēs-en rflx.v, 1st and 2nd meaning of the intrs.: hō hagako! iminrauge *rēsēnpe*, stop brothers! do not be so wild against each other.

rēs-ḡ, rēs-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: iniaḍ baḗaḍ kajiteko *rēshena*.

(2) to get wild with passion: ili nutaree *rēshena*. (3) imprsl., of a fit (generally mutual) of passion, to take place: ili nutare *rēshena*.

V. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *kaji, vika, vikan, aḡumo, afākar*.

resa var. of *reda*.

resa-resl, resa-risi, rosa-rosi, jingle of *rēs*, with reciprocal meaning. As adv. it may take, or not take, the affs. *ange, ge, oge, lan, tange*.

rēs-baraḍ, rēse-baraḍ (also *rēs baraḍ*) to increase smb.'s rage. Constructed like *rēs*.

rēse and *rēs baraḍ* var. of *rēs* and *rēsharaḍ*.

resed (1) syn. of *heserembed*,

rumbud (2) syn. of *setikote*. (3) syn. of *jēyējeped*.

reseh-rebed, rebch-reseh, jingle of *resed*, same meanings. As adv. it may take, or not take, the affs. *ange, ge, oge, lan, tange*.

resekḡ Ha-. Nag. syn. of *isḡri*, to show the teeth when laughing or angry, but used moreover (1) as syn. of *sāra*, of the dehiscing capsule of the cotton plant and of the gaping aspect of the flower of *Bassia latifolia*; (2) as syn. of *puviki*, to part the sheath of a maize spike in order to see whether the grains are ripe; (3) as syn. of *usuka*, in the meaning of to twitch the mouth as if about to weep (1) in Ha- also *risuri*, to part a bullock's or horse's lips in order to inspect, or let inspect, its teeth. N. B. Excepting the latter meaning, *isḡri* is also used in Ha- but only in jest or displeasure.

resekondeḡ var. of *reddekondeḡ*.

rese-pese Nag. var. of *resopeso* Ha-.

rese-pese (Sad. *risa pisi*) poetical syn. of *risa*;

Nicabā *resēḡsē*, namna, mai, *resepē-ē*,

Murudebā bingabāḡagi, namna, mai, bingabāḡagi.

O girl, thou art dressed in a cloth bordered with many red stripes, like the red lines formed by the flowers of the *Butea frondosa*, but thy head is woolly, the little curls being shaped like the flowers of the woodfordia floribunda.

reso-peso Ha- *rese-pese* Nag. (Sad. *reso-peso guthiok*, to speak

reta

showing the teeth) cfr. *geromeri*, *muhtuo*, jingle akin to *reschg*, used in jest or displeasure, I. sb.t., the act of showing the teeth again and again, or twitching or twisting or pointing the lips again and again: *cranlci ini₃ resopeso leljuna*.

II. trs., thus to show the teeth or twist the mouth: *datae resopeso-keta*; *mocae resopesoketa*; *data alom resopesoañña*, do not continually show me thy teeth.

III. intrs., same meaning: *cran aiunkedeit resopesoketa* (or *resopesoketa*).

resopeso-n rlx. v., same meaning: *lapaire hartiajanai giñtee resopeso-jana*.

resopeso-p p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *ne honia cranlci mocatae resopesolena*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ope, tan, taage*, modifying *moca, mocabira, rikan, le p, lup, senp*.

reta (II *reta, rta*) I. sb.t., (1) a file (instrument): *apikuli reta*, a triangular file, *ceped reta*, a flat file, *god reta*, a round file; *mial retauq kiriatolu*. (2) same as the vb. n.

II. tas, to file metal; to sharpen with a file: *ne an retacme, ka lesertana*, sharpen this saw.

III. intrs., in the df., prst., same as the p. v.: *neate bese ka retatana*. *retan* rlx. v., same as the tas.: *ne katu retanme*.

retu-p p. v., corresp. meaning: *ne ni retu'pa*.

retu-ze vrb. n., also *retu* (1) the

retod-petod

extent of filing: *reucta retacme, ne cabi kulpure rabalte soahka*, file this key so much that it fits easily in the padlock. (2) the act: *reucta kam tañkakoda*.

reta-goja trs., to file into a point.

retagoj-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

reta-leser trs., to sharpen with a file.

retaleser-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

reta-od trs., separate a part by filing it off.

retadol-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

rēte Has. Nag **rēte** Has. syn. of *not*.

retod 1^o of the pulp and skin of edible fruit, I. adj., dried up. *herd loñte retod lea pua heroga*, dry figs of the *Ficus glomerata* are more tasty than fresh ones. Also used as adj. noun.

II. trs., of the sunshine or warm weather (personified), to dry such fruit: *je te sorokoe retodketa*.

III. trs. caus., to put such fruit to dry in the sunshine: *dodapiña retodfig*.

IV. intrs., in the df. past, of such fruit, to dry or be dry: *manarite ne butara je retodtana* (or *retodotana*); *en bari kah retodtana* (or *retodgea*) *dolabu jopante*.

retod-p p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *jetete taroh retodjana*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs *ange, ge*, modifying *meug*. (2) with the afxs *ange, ge, ope*, modifying *rika, rikap*. (3) with afx. *te*, modifying *iva*.

2^o fig., of men and animals, lean from old age. syn of *totod*.

retod-petod jingle of *retod not*

used of a single fruit, and fig., syn. of *tatutotod*. As adv., it may take, or not take, the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tau, tange*.

reta var. of *rete*.

rête var of *rete*, syn. of *mol*.

rete, rete-rete Has. *retepete, retha*, *reča* Nag. (Sad Or. *ret-rete*; Or. *rette*, small and weak) cfr. *dandon* (in appendix), of children; animals, plants and trees, I adj. growing slowly: *nido rete hon dau, api sirna hupuriako haratebajaja*, this child grows slowly, those who are three years younger are nearly as tall as he (or she). Also used as adj. noun.

II. intrs., in the df prst., to grow slowly: *nia honko soben retetete-lana* (or *rete tetetana*).

rete-g p. v., to grow slowly: *nia soben honko retelena*.

III. adv., the simple forms with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, the jingles with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tau, tange*, modifying *harag*.

reteh-reteh. (Sad. *retem-retem*) onomatope, I. s' st, (1) the sound of rodents nibbling: *kaŕea mengia cimad reteteteh auumotana*. (2) in jst. (a) in Has. same as *reteteteh*, the sound of smb. nibbling. (b) in Nag. syn. of *ratuhreteteh*.

II. adj., with *sapi*, same meanings.

III. trs. or intrs., to nibble: *kaŕea celange retetetejuda ? miađ kaŕea retetetejuda dâraipe*.

retetete-cu rlx., v., same meaning: *enarete keta retetete-tanae*

retetete-g p. v., prsl. or imprsl., of smth. to be nibbled: *kaŕeako namakadu jonra retetetebotana*; *hentare retetetebotano*, there is nibbling going on that side.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tau, tange*, also *reteteteke, reteteteneteten*, modifying *ger, rika, rikan, rikaq, sapi, aumq*.

rete-combole, reŕe-combole, lete-combole sbst., the Weasel, *Putorias vulgaris*.

rete-gura Has. Nag. *rende-gura* Has. I. sbst., a small boil: *retegurata* *namakajua*.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to have a small boil: *reteguratanau*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to be affected with a small boil: *retegurajaju*.

retegura-g p. v., to get a small boil: *bulurea retegurakana*, I have a small boil on the thigh.

retep pete Nag. jingle and syn. of *rete, retha*.

rete-rete Has. jingle and syn. of *rete, retha*.

retha Nag. (Sad.) var. of *rete*.

rêô-cêô, reô-ccô poetical var. of *rêôđcêđ*.

Sinbun dhutinala dhuti leaeleaehe, Palikot jutana le jua *rêôcêô*.

O my friend, the loin cloths of the Singbbhun people hang very low; and the shoes of the Palkot people creak.

rêôđ, reôđ, rêôđ-bagel, reôđ-bagel (Sad.) I. trs. caus., to make creak or grate once.

II. intrs., to creak or grate once.

rēōd-cēōd

inā jula rēōdkena.

rēōd-ō, ēōdhael-ō p v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) same as the intrs.

rēōdken adv. modifying *sari*, *aiung*, *rika*, *biur*.

rēōd-cēōd, reōd cēōd (Sad.) cfr. *cācō*, *cūcōu*, same as rēōdrēōd, but connoting plurality of things creaking or grating: ne sigīriŋ cika rēōdēōdātana.

rēōd rēōd, reōd-reōd (Sad.) onomatope, I. subst., intermittent or intermittently loud, creaking or grating in a socket or hub, in hinges or between the branches of a forked contrivance; the grating or grinding of teeth (syn. of *radatadū*); the creaking of boots; in entrl. to *cācō*, *cūcōu* of a *siŋu* cart when it varies in intensity; *rāōrāō*, the same when it is monotonously very loud: *daŋ taŋōjūda rēōdrēōd purāsa aiunakana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning: en hon keleŋte duare ekolakatekeda, enarā rēōdrēōd sarīa aiunlela, that child in its unquietness moved and moved the door, I heard the creaking noise.

III. trs. caus, to make smth. creak or grate as described: en hondo keleŋte duare rēōdrēōdjada.

IV. intrs., thus to creak or grate: ne duarā sursa rēōdrēōdkena, nādoia juguturuartada, the pivot of the door was grating on the side of its socket, now I have fitted it all right. rēōdrēōd-en rfx. v., (1) same as the trs.: ne hondo aiun sukujūa, enamente dave rēōdrēōdātana. (2) of a door etc., (personally) thus to

rēō-rēō

creak or grate: ne duar rēōdrēōdkena, endofantā bairuŋtam, this door creaks, correct it where the pivot rubs against the side of the socket. rēōdrēōd p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus. (2) thus to creak or grate: ne duar rēōdrēōdōa, bairuŋtam.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *angē*, *gē*, *gpe*, *tan*, *tanŋe*, also rēōdlekē, rēōdēōdrēōdken modifying *sari*, *aiung*, *rika*, *biur*.

rēō-rēō I^o onomatope, I. subst., (1) the whirl of a *saŋouŋu* beetle at the end of a string or the whirl of a "humming ball"; the continuous grating sound of a *purarā rēōrēō*: *saŋouŋu muŋ rēōrēō kaŋim aiunakada*? (2) any of these three playthings. The beetle is tied with a string attached to a ring loosely passed over a stick around which the beetle is made to fly in circles. The "humming ball" a toy sold at fairs is a little ball of celluloid fitted at the top and bottom with two wires which after joining pass through a loose ring at the top of a little stick; it has a pretty large hole facing the stick, and is whirled in circles. The *purarā rēōrēō* is made of three pieces, a span long, of the flayed stem of a *Hibiscus cannabinus*; two are closely tied together across the third, around which the child makes them revolve, pushing them with his hand; the friction produces the sound: *Ha a buare miad rēōrēōle kirīaleda*, *purarā rēōrēō buiaŋame*.

II. adj. with *sari* the sound de-

cried

III. trs. caus., to make one of these contrivances produce this sound. samâromuri *rêrêôjôta*; purai *rêrêôjada*.

IV. intrs., of one of these, thus to sound *tolkîtea* *buurîa*, samâromuru *rêrêôkena*.

rêrêô-n flx. v., (1) same as the trs. caus. *honko* *puruko* *rêrêôntana*. (2) of the beetle only, thus to sound: samâromuru *tolkîte* *biuntaree* *rêrêôna*.

rêrêô-p p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) thus to sound.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *ben*, *lange*, modifying *sari*, *hori*, *aruro*, *ika*. *Rêrêô-rêkôen*, sometimes *rêrêôkenrêrêôben*, connotes that the play is started again and again.

2^d syn. of *hêhêô*, the whirl of a spinning wheel.

3^d sometimes syn. (1) of *ghêôghêô*; (2) of *rêrêô*, as referring to the creaking of a *sigit* cart.

4th fig. syn. of *rêrêô*, as referring to singing. N. B. The phrase *rêrêôjôta duran* (or *ika*) is also used in this meaning.

5th poetical var. of *regera*, the chirping of the cicada:

Jeyesingi *têbalenâ*, *reakodoko* *rêrêô*.

Jarôlâdo *pâraôlen*, *suriamko* *enambore*.

rêrê, rêrê 1st I. subst., the condition of feeling secure on a journey owing to the presence or proximity of other people. *rongtanen* *keoremeoruna*, *marâmetek* *rêrêa*,

manla, when going I was alone and feared, in coming back I had a feeling of security because there were other people with me.

II. adj., with *hori*, a frequented path where one is not likely to feel lonely and afraid: *rêrê* *hori* *udubanape*.

III. trs. caus., (1) to cheer smb., destroying his sense of loneliness and fear: *daru* *ngtanok* *kakêla* *birhororee* *rêrêôna*, whilst coming through the forest, the shouting (personified) of people cutting wood cheered me; *dola* *kan* *bit* *paromg* *jaked* *rêrêôntan* (or *goronâben*), come keep me company through the forest. (2) to frequent a path, destroying its loneliness and the consequent fear: *tisra* *kan* *borcea*, *en* *hori* *puti* *hopoko* *rêrêôta*, thou wilt not be afraid on that path, to-day it is frequented by the market-goers.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. pr.t., of a path, thus to be frequented; of people, thus to be encouraged: *ne* *hori* *tisnado* *rêrêôta* (or *rêrêôta*) *nâdohra* *rêrêôta* (or *rêrêôta*) *ape* *lekêpete*, now that we have seen you we do no more feel lonely and are no more afraid. (2) impuls., with inserted pr.t. pin., thus to feel encouraged: *bir* *parontame* *ka* *rêrêôna*, whilst crossing the forest I felt lonely and uneasy.

rêrê-n flx. v., to free oneself from loneliness and fear by choosing a way when the path is frequented: *trudalem* *en* *en* *hori* *mar* *lorôjâdo* *udo*, *pa* *pa* *puti* *hopokete* *rêrêôna*.

rêrê

re-p-êrê repr. v., to keep each other company on a lonely path for mutual encouragement: bir hora paromtanreliã *repêrêjãna*.

rêrê-gê p. v., corresp. to the trs.: en horare tisiã kaiã boreca, piñi hořokoteã *rêrêgõa*; tisiãdo ne hora *rêrêkana* vađiri harkote.

re-n-êrê vrb. n., (1) the extent to which one is free from the feeling of loneliness and danger: *renêrê* *rêrêkina*, bir hora paromtanre kula-burira uruge aña jire kã hijujana. (2) the condition of hearing people in the vicinity: nekan *renêrêre* hono kae boreca.

2^o sometimes syn of *parsođ*.

rêrê, *rerê*, mostly in the repr. v., syn. of *evan*, *operata*, when this meaning is clear from the context.

rêfê (long nasal) syn. of *têbêr*, to scold so as to frighten.

ria-cêrê, *riã-rêrê*, *riã-riã-cêrê*. *ria-ria cêrê* Has. *ria-ore*, *rafa ore* Nag. (Sad *raia*) sbt the Indian Wren Warbler, *Pirnia inornata*; its call is *rêrê-rêrê-rê*.

riã riã mostly of girls, in jest, small for their age, and thin. Constructed like *rôđrôđ*.

riam and *riam-riam* Nag. vars. of *ruãam* and *ruãam-ruãam* Has.

riam-ropođ, *riã-roçõn* Has. *ruãam-ropođ* Nag. cfr. *lavãkõca* I. sbst., weakness of the limbs, after a sickness or in old age or also when one is dead-tired; hence the epds. *hasuriamrovo*, *harauriamrovođ*, and *laguriamrovođ*; *hasulenã*, hořomore *riamropođ* menageã; *laguriam-*

riam-ropođ

ropođra ranudo itirge.

II. adj., with *hořõmo*, *kařatã*, weak as described.

III. trs., of sickness, old age, or a certain work (personified) thus to weaken the limbs: hasuge *riam-ropođkiãna*; hasuge hořõmoc (or *kařatikoc*) *riamropođkiãna*; hasuge aña hořõmoc (or *kařatikoc*) *riam-ropođkõca*; ne hařam unage *riamropođkõca*; ne bãrom huřinge leļtana mendõ *riamropođkiãna*.

IV. intrs., (1) same as the p v., *kařatikõca* *riamropođkõca*; *kařatiko* holado purage *riamropođkõca*; sãda hulã *lõb* lagajunte setão *riamropõca*, one is weak in the limbs also in the morning when one has been very tired the day before. (2) imprsl. with inserted prsl. ptn., thus to feel weak: hařante *riamropođjãna*; hõla purage *riamropođkiãna*. Note the songs:

(1) Sõme sãnõtãn rianarõ mã,
Nõ-ãã biridetãn takãla tukũla.

Sõme sãnõtãn joã home repõtãn,
Nõ-ãã biridetãn doeã home kũbã-tãn.

When matur age is passed the legs become weak and, O my friend, thy cheeks sink. When green old age ends it becomes difficult to walk and, O my friend, thy back bends.

(2) Gařakikire gülegule hõ, najina
Naija putam *riãnarõçõn*.
Gařařateẽ gülegule hõ, najina,
Nainãiteẽ *riãnarõçõn*.

In this song the meaning of *riãnarõçõn* is unknown. It seems to be

a corruption of the version under *riararuiar*.

riamropö 2 p. v., to get affected by such weakness: *harantanrebu riamropöca*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *aťakar, rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *gge* modifying *harano, buriao, hasuq laqo*.

rian rožon same as *riamropö*.

ria-kačaa Nag. (Sad. *liaq-kaiaq*) syn. of *kaiuikadu* IIas.

ria-ore see under *ria-cêrê*.

ria-paŋkač I. adj., (1) with *ora, sarima*, (a) syn. of *janjara*, a roof thinly or loosely thatched. (b) a roof loosely tiled: ne *riapatkač* oraŋre kaŋu surua. (2) with *guiu* syn. of *janjara*, a watch shed thinly and badly covered with straw. (3) with *tuka* syn. of *janjara*, a nest thinly and loosely built. (4) fig. with *lija*, syn. of *janjara*, a cloth loosely woven. Also used as adj. noun in all these meanings.

II. trs., to thatch or tile a roof, build a watch shed or a nest or weave a cloth loosely: *kāuko ađ kōkoo tuka putamkolekageko riapatkačēa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be or get loosely thatched etc.: *nūdo orađ dah kae ituana, ađ dahjađsa sarima riapatkačēlana* (or *riapankačōtana*); *kōkoo tuka putamkolekage riapatkačēlana* (or *riapankačēa*).

riapatkačē-n rflx. v., same as the trs. *putamko tukako riapatkačēna*.

riapatkačē-2 p. v., corresp. meaning: *mon lagōkete dabeme, sarima riapatkačēlana*; *niminana sauritege*

dahkere sarima riapatkačēa.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *dah, guča, tuka, teta, rika, meng, lelō*.

ria-pasa var. of *rasagasa*.

ria-rampac (1) syn. of the 1st. meaning of *raparapa, reperepe*. (2) fig., sometimes syn. of *raurau*, but as referring to brushwood.

ria-ria-cêrê var. of *riacêrê*.

riaŋa-ruŋur efr. *ruŋ, ruuŋ*, poetical term occurring in an *orjadar* song. Neither *ruŋur* nor *riaŋruŋur* are used in common parlance:

Garakikire gōgōle hō, najina,

Naijaputam *riararuiar*.

Goletegea nāfumbia hō, najina,

Ruŋurtegea nāteneli.

Along the stream the shrike calls, O my elder sister, and the large turtle dove coos plaintively. I heard it call, O my elder sister, I hear it coo plaintively.

ribā-ribā (1) also *ribi-ribi*, of rain only, same as *ribi-ribi-ri, ribi-ribi-ri* (2) of a mote in the eye, same as *rabaraba, reberebe* (3) also *rabaraba, reberebe*, of a fishing float, syn. of *tipitipi*.

ribi-ribi 1^o (1) efr. *reberebere*, of the successive fall (in as much as it is seen) of numerous small fruits of any kind. Constructed like *gasagasa*.

2^o I. trs. caus., to make numerous fowls come running: *haťa sarite simkoe ribiribikeđkou*.

ribiribi-n rflx. v., of many fowls, to come running: *haťa sarilena, simko ribiribinjana*.

ribiribi-2 p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ribi-ribi

II. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, tau, lange* modifying *nirau, hiju, rika, rikan, rikaq*.

3^o syn. of *biribiri*.

ribi-ribi of rain only, var. of *ribirubiri*.

ribiri-ribiri, ribir-ribir (Sad.) (1) of rain in spar-e small drops, constructed like *tahteh* (2) fig., syn. of *rebire-rebire*, first meaning. (3) fig., syn. of *ribiribi*, 2nd meaning

ribrib Nag. syn. of *budiramkata*.

ribu I. adj., (1) with *landi*, slender and flat buttocks with very little flesh, in entrd. to *cogo* (or *combe, curu*) *landi*, slender and thin buttocks with more flesh; *calpat landi*, large buttocks; *jabuua landi*, fat, waggling buttocks: *iniã ribu landi* lelkedte honko landakeda. Also used as adj. no m. (2) also *ribulandi*, with *horo* a person with such buttocks, also used as adj. noun.

ribu-n p. v., (1) of buttocks, to become such: *niã landi ribujana* (2) also *ribulandiq*, of people, to get such buttocks: *landi ribujana; ribulandijanae*.

II. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *landiq, meug, lelg*. (2) also *ribulandi*, with the same affs., modifying *horog, meug, lelg*.

ribu-tibu, ribu-tibu (Sad. *ripitupi*) I. sbst., the act of fat people, and mostly of naked children, walking with the buttocks rubbing against each other: *iniã ribuitibu* lelkedte honko landakeda.

II. adj., with *horo, hon*, one who walks thus: *nido oko haturen ribuitibu hon?* Also used as adj. noun:

ricad-rocod

he *ribuitibu* kotemtsna?

III. trs., (1) thus to rub the buttocks: *landi* (or *jũla-*) *ribuitibu* (2) thus to perform the act of walking: *sene ribuitibu*.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to walk: *hensate ribuitibukeda*. (2) in the df. prst., same as the p. v., *lelepe, landitae ribuitibulana*; *iniã sen ribuitibulana*.

ribuitibu-n rflx. v., (1) thus to walk (2) same as the trs.

ribuitibu-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, tau, lange*, modifying *sen, rika, rikaq, rikaq*

ribuitibu-au intrs., to come rubbing the buttocks against each other: *ribuitibujanadae*.

ribuitibu-au-n rflx. v., same meaning.

ribuitibu-idi intrs., to go away rubbing the buttocks against each other: *ribuitibujadadae*.

ribuitibuidi-n rflx. v., same meaning.

ribu-landi see under *ribu*.

ricad-rocod [^o onomatope, I. sbst., the patter of a goat, sheep, deer, gazelle or antelope: *meromko ricad-rocod purasina atamakala, silibkoqdo kãge*.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., of goats, etc., to make the hoofs patter: *senjare meromko khũrko ricadrocoda*.

IV. intrs., (1) of goats, etc., to patter: *hensate merom ricadrocodkeda* (or *ricadrocodkena*) (2) in the df. prst., of the hoofs, to patter: *meromã khũr ricadrocodlana*. (or *ricadrocodlana*).

ricadrocod-en rflx. v., of goats, etc.,

ricadrocoḍ-au

to patter; to make the hoofs to patter.

ricadrocoḍ-ḡ p. v., of the hoofs, to be made to patter.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gye, tan, tange*, modifying *sari, scu, rka, rikan, aiungo*.

²⁰ fig., syn. of *rahparohpo*.

³⁰ in poetry, also used of large hoofed animals as syn. of *karahkurnō*:

Narāte mōrum^o dīmbātedōmbora
sārija Gōsaina;

Darāte sūsam *ricaderōcoda*, sāni
japi sāri.

ricadrocoḍ-au intrs., of a goat, sheep or deer, to come with pattering hoofs: merom *ricadrocoḍ-nujada*. *ricadrocoḍau-n* rflx. v., same meaning.

ricadrocoḍ-idi intrs., of a goat, sheep or deer, to go away with pattering hoofs: mindi *ricadrocoḍ-idi-jada*.

ricadrocoḍ-idi-n rflx. v., same meaning.

rici sbst., the Shikra, *Astur badius*, a bird of prey reared and used to hunt small birds.

riciḡ (1) syn. of *rebecḡ* as referring to squeezing between people standing, lying or sitting. See also *ripiciḡ*. (2) syn. of *jēriḡpeḡ*. Also *riniciḡ*, which see. (3) syn. of *rijiḡ*. (4) syn. of *rendḡ*. (5) syn. of *resḡ*. (6) sometimes syn. of *setekoḡ*. (7) fig., trs., to leave too little room for expansion of property: Simānko *riciḡkedlea*; aleḡ simānko *riciḡkeḡla*, they granted us too small a site for our village, or they encompassed it within too

rid

small limits by taking possession of the ground all around; oraḡ *riciḡ-kiḡna*; aiḡḡ oraḡ *riciḡkedla*, he built his house too close to mine; raḡḡ *riciḡkiḡna*, aiḡḡ raḡḡ *riciḡkedla*, he built his house too close in front of mine, so that there is no room or too little room for me to make a courtyard; loḡḡḡ *riciḡkiḡna* aiḡḡ loḡḡḡ *riciḡkedla*, he has enlarged and extended his rice-field over more than half the waste ground that lay between his field and mine, so that I can no more extend mine as much as I reasonably intended. Also used in the p. v.: simānle (or aleḡ simān) *riciḡdakana*.

rici-gugūra sbst., a hawk's bell such as is tied under the wing of a tame *riet*.

riciki, rikici, rikci (Sad.) sbst., a 1-2-4-8 anna—bit in nickel in centd. to *siki*, which, except in cps, denotes a 2-4-8 anna—bit in silver.

rid I. sbst., the act as under the trs.: *rid* (or *mid*) kam tḡukajada.

II. adj., same as *ridikan*, with *sasau, rann, kaphi, julu*, etc., not with the name of a grain or pulse: *rid ranua dorkada*.

III. trs. (1) to grind grains, pulses, turmeric, coffee, etc., on a carry stone, in a hand-mill, coffee—mill or the like; to chop meat with a meat mincer: *kodem ridkeda ci?* (2) to gin cotton. (3) syn., of *tayoḡ*, to grind the teeth in anger or in one's sleep. (4) in jest, syn. of *ribū-ribū* *heusate ludi ridkeda*.

IV. intrs., (1) of a mill, etc., to

grind : ne jantido bese kâ *ridtana* (or kae *ridjula*), kundaorikaḡka.

(2) in the df. prst., same as the p.v.; dolabu lelelte kâhe (or kalie) gôm cilka *ridtana*, let us go and see how wheat gets ground in a mill.

rid-en rlx. v., same as the trs. : en-gamdo, babu, ora bitare rambaḡa *ridatana* ei rari?

rid-g p v., corresp. to the trs. •

ri-u-rid vrb. n., the act as described; the quantity or extent.

rida (Sad. *rida*) syn. of *rabua*.

rida-radi var. of *redwali*.

rid ñi sbst., a curry-stone, especially the flat curry-stone, as seen on Pl. XVIII, t. The section under C shows how it is shaped underneath to give it steadiness. The part which is buried in the ground is shown under D. The specimen represented on this Plate was 19" long and 13" broad.

ridi-ridi, *rid-rid* (Sad. *rid-ridae gelak*) ¹⁰ syn. of *tutur*, ²⁰ syn. of *rabua*. ³⁰ I. adj. with *lari* or *horo*, distended by eating to bursting point, in entrd. to *dhitdhit*, distended by eating or drinking to bursting point. Also used as adj. noun.

II. trs., (1) to distend one's stomach by eating to bursting point : *lari ridriditana*. (2) to eat smth. to bursting point : *mandii ridriditana*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus distended : en hon jarom kantara jomte *lari ridriditana* (or *ridridigea*) : *manditee ridriditana*, *iwig lari ridriditana*.

ridiridi-n, *ridrub-en* rlx. v., same as the trs.

ridiridi-g p.v., corresp. meaning.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *taage* molifying, *jom*, *rikan*, *lelg*.

V. adverbial aff., in the epd *jom-ridiridi*, *jomridrid*.

rid-rid var. of *ridiridi*.

ridid Nag. var. of *rendel*.

• *ridi daru* Nag. *ñiri-daru* Has. sbst., *Casuaria graveolens*, Dalz. ; *Samydaecae*,—a shrub or small tree of the jungles, with simple, alternate, petioled leaves, and small, greenish-yellow flowers in axillary fascicles on short, jointed pedicels. The succulent fruit is not eaten.

rigi-bigi (Sad.) (') syn. of *bijir-balan*, but only referring to rippling water flashing in the sunshine or moonlight. (2) fig., syn. of *rigi-migi*.

rigi-migi ¹⁰ Or *rigābaḡā*, *rigi-bigī* of a cloth variegated with parallel lines, or squares of various colours, in entrd. to *baḡadḡabaḡad*, speckled all over or covered all over with a small pattern of various colours, I. abs. n., the quality of being thus variegated : ne *lijara rigimigi* lelte kûbe sukujana.

II. adj., with *lija*, *paria*, thus variegated : *rigimigi* *lijale* *kiriutada*. Also used as adj. noun : ne *rigimigi* *ciminaatem* *kiriutala*?

III. trs., to cover with such a pattern : *peḡac* ne *lijare rigimigitada*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus variegated, to have such a pattern, *holale* *kiriutad* *lija rigimigi*—

rigiri

tava (or *rigimigigea*, *rigimigia-kana*).

rigimigi-n rflx. v., (1) same as the trs. : *pêrâebu kajiaia lijæ rigimigin-ka*. (2) in jest, to don or wear such a cloth : *hola kiriaten lijætee rigimiginjama*.

rigimigi-o p. v. corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan tange*, modifying *bai*, *teq*, *rika*, *leto*, *lijæu*, *uñun*.

2^o fig., of a well pointed brick wall, same construction.

3^o syn. of *riqibigi*.

rigiri, **rigiri** var. of *rega*, *regha*.

rika 1^o I. sbst., (1) an act, actions, the execution of a command, advice or intention : ne hofoe moca-bârigea, *rikado* (or *rikando*, *rini-kado*, *rikakamido*, *rikasado*) banoa, in this man there are only words on the lips and no performance of what he says. (2) movements and gestures : en hon hofoeredoe molaa-kana, *rikaree* ambardumbarakana ; en hofoea *rika* lelte mundiqotana, paragee kisiakana.

II. adj., with *hofo*, same as the noun of agency *rikanj*, one who executes an order, advice, promise or intention : *rika* hofoedoe (or *rikanj*doe) miadga, *kajitanko* para-jana, many are ready with their tongue, but only one acts.

III. trs, (1) to do smth. ; to perform smth. : ora baipe *rikakeda* ei ? balako *rikakeda*, nãdo arandi sareakana. (2) to do smth. to smb. ; and with *jã* (in affirmative sentences) or *jeto* in affirmative or negative sentences), to harm or hurt him, to

rika

interfere with him : enado inj alona *rikawo*, do not do that to him ; *jãko rikama* ei ? Will they do thee smth. ? Will they harm thee ? alom borooia, babu, *jeta kae rikamea*, do not be afraid of him, boy, he will not harm thee ; *rasikankako*, *jeta alom rikakoa*, let them make merry, do not interfere with them.

(3) with a woman as d. o., syn. of *dere* : etania kupi *rikakja*, emmentee magoqjana mente kaji aitamotana.

(4) in negative sentences with *jeta* and an inan. d. o., not to do at all smth. : baba ir *jeta kale rikakada*, we have reaped no paddy yet this year. (5) with an adv. of manner,

of a medicine (personified), to affect the body : ranuia nukã, mendo laj *jeta kae rikakeda*, I took the medicine, it had no effect on my stomach.

IV. intrs., with an adv. of manner, (1) prsl., of the body or part of it, to produce a feeling, v. g., of pain : ama laj tisia cilka *rikatana* ? How is thy stomach to-day ? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel smth. in the body : laj cilka *rikajadmea* ? Tisiado *jeta* (or *jetaleka*) *kã rikajjina* (or *tisiado* besege *rikajjina*), what about thy stomach-ache to-day ?—To-day I feel all right.

rika-n rflx. v., (1) same as the trs. : ol cintaaem *rikana* ? etania kupi *rikanjana*. (2) in jest, of the body (personified), to produce a feeling : en ranuia nukeda, nãdo laj *jeta* (or *jetaleka*) *kae rikantana*, I took that medicine and now my stomach is all right. (3) same as the sbst.

ri-p-ika repr. v., (1) to do smth., to

each other : enado alope *ripika*. (2) syn. of *deper* *danagradanagrikiq* *ripikalatre* *nankedkinea* *kentedko* *dalkedkina*.

rika-2 p. v., corresp. to the trs. Note the phrase : *jeta* (or *jetang*, *jā*, *jāna*) *rikagre* (or *rikaglanre*) and the corresp. intrs. phrase : *jeta* (or *jā*) *rikare* (or *rikatnre*). They mean : when anything occurs, i.e., on all occasions : *ale hature būdi miadgea*, *jeta rikare inigele sennam-tana*, there is only one native doctor in our village, in case of sickness it is to him we have recourse.

ri-n-ika vrb. n., (1) the diligence with which smth. is done : *riukae* *rikakda*, *musiare en ote eilujana*, he worked so well that the field was heed in one day. (2) same as the sbst. : *iniq riuka kā taūkagea*. (3) the result ; the thing done : *nea okoeq riuka* ? Who has done this ?

2^o I. sbst., a manner of treating smb. : *nekan rikare ciulaō kina tōlena*, I was never subjected to such a treatment.

II. trs., (1) to treat smb., in this or that manner : *eikae rikakedpea* ? *enka alom rikalea* ; *sobenlekae rikajakoa*, *aeq capacigēa* ; *bugileka rikape* ; *edkagee rikakia*, enamentē en *dasi baganjana*. (2) with the advs. *kented*, *mermer*, *betekan*, *orotan*, *adakara*, *dōge*, or with interjections *jeman ei ! hariq ei ! esan ei ! jeman ! esan ! hariq !* to treat smb. very hardly or cruelly ; to scold him very much or too much, etc. : *ne kami kajejjamo kented rikopea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be treated in this or that manner : *ne dasi edkagee rikatan* (or *rikag-tana*), *bigenaejā*, this servant is treated badly, he will probably leave his service.

rika-n rlx v., (1) to treat : smb. in this or that manner : *en dasi eia enkae rikantana* ? (2) with the same advs. or interjections, to show one's great anger by words and especially movements and gestures : *dalmecainia menliqi kented rikaujana*.

ri-p-ika repr. v., to treat each other in this or that manner : *eikakia ripikalana* ? What is their conduct towards each other ?

rika-2 p. v., corre-p. to the trs. : *orōdo dasiko enka alokako rikap*.

ri-n-ika vrb. n., the degree in the manner of treatment : *riuka* *rikaepe*, *ne hon iskulre moq pitrege heoaqka*, treat the boy so well that in a week's time he feels quite at home in the school ; *riukako rikakia*, *moq candrege dasi asidijana* *bagenjana*, they treated him so badly that in a month's time he had enough of it and left their service ; *dasiko Tilitaikam rikajakoa*, a Teli does not treat his servants worse than thou dost.

3^o I. sbst., the act of offering a sacrifice : *tisiq agomjanu rikado* *moq candu taōnte hoboa*, a sacrifice has been promised to-day, it will take place after a month.

II. alj., with *horo* same as the noun of agency *rikani*, one who offers a sacrifice : *hasutan orare rika horo*

anakana.

III. intrs., to offer a sacrifice : hon-
tekoŋa hasulenŋa tisinako *rikatana* ;
Orakoreko *rikakela* (or *rikakenu*),
onte hona lāghasu biugjina, they
offered a sacrifice to the shades of
the ancestors and then the stomach-
ache of the child got cured ; ara
meromtee raaulukani, Bu ure
rikape, the Burubonga threatens
him with a grievous accident if a
red goat is not sacrificed, offer him
this sacrifice.

rika-n rlx. v., same meaning : mara
hoagare agomtaredo isu keŋ te
rikareo, baioa, mendo roka bānra
aŋ ranulara eka kā baioa, when a
sacrifice has been promised to one of
the principal spirits, it may be put
off for a long time, but this will not
do in the case of a sudden spell or
when one is threatened with a
grievous accident.

rika-o p. v., imprsl. of a sacrifice,
to be offered : an hasulenra *rika-
jana* ei ? tisia agomoka, moŋ candu
taomte *rikareo* baioa.

4^o permissive or causative aff. to
prds. Such epds. may be construct-
ed as follows : I. subst., (1) the act
of ordering or permitting : inia
calurika kā manatijana, his order
to hoe was not obeyed ; inia *bolorika*
alo hobaŋka, let him not be allowed
to enter. (2) the thing resulting
from an order or promise : inia
bairikam lolkda ei ? Hast thou
seen what he has ordered them to
make ?

II. adj., with *hoŋo*, (a) a person who
lets others do things : ne hature

kamirika hoŋoko laakoa, emanente
paŋsu kaiā nalajomtana, in this
village there are no people giving
work to others, that is why I can
earn nothing by day labour. (b)
person commanded or permitted by
another to do smth. : ama *kamirika*
hoŋoko inia manakedka (or ama
ka nirikae inia manakeda), he pre-
vented thy workmen from doing
what thou hadst ordered them.

III. trs., (1) to cause an action to
be done : oraŋ *bairikajada*. (2) to
order or permit people : oraŋ *bairi-
kalea* ei eŋa kami mena ? apeŋ
bakifire oraŋe *bairikaiina* ei ?
Gonoŋia omapea, will you let me
build my house in your enclosure,
I shall pay you for the ground.

IV. intrs., (1) to let people do
smth. : gomke kac *kakalarikatana*.
(2) in the df. prst., of thing, to be
caused or permitted : ne hature apia
oraŋ *bairikatana* (or *bairikaŋtana*).

V. rlx. v., (1) to let oneself be
subjected to smth. : nitare alope
erarikana. (2) same as the trs. :
oraŋdo, gomke, oko candum *bai-
rikano* ? amdo landikedmea,
honem *calurikantana*.

VI. repr. v., to do smth. in turns :
calutahjaniedo cabajana honaŋ, tala
ghantalekadokia *caluripikajana*.

VII. p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.
(2) imprsl., of smth., to be caused
or permitted : oraŋre kā *kakalari-
kaŋtana*.

VIII. vrb. n., (1) the act or ex-
tent : Maŋgra haŋamŋare dasin
Birsā kajāe puraea, en haŋama
kamirika ŋrakangea. (2) the

rikah

result : ne oraḍo oko gomkeā *bairinika*? Also used adjectively : neado okoeā *bairinika* ora?

5⁰ afx. in the epds. *jūrika*, *jūrikan*.

rikah (II.) syn. of *canapaḍ*, sbst., a stirrup.

rikci, **rikici** vars. of *riciki*.

riki-rikaḍ syn. of *kici-mikaḍ*, same as *rikiriki*, but only of actual excitement, not excitability.

riki-riki syn. of *kicimici*, cfr. *kacurkacurā*, *khacāra*, *khacakhaca*, *khakamaca*, *kicikiei*.

I. sbst., (1) excitement in the movements and gestures through anger or bad temper : aputeā *rikiriki* lelkeḍte honko borokeda. (2) this kind of excitability : nā *rikiriki* janaḍ nekagea.

II. adj., with *horo*, (1) a person thus excited : *rikiriki* buria lelkiḍte kiminte hapegirinjana. (2) a person thus excitable : *rikiriki* gomketāre dasin kajūā. Also used as adj. noun : *rikirikitāre* cia dasinem puradāria?

III. trs., (1) thus to excite smb. : to cause this excitation : oko kajitepe *rikirikikija*? apeā kajige *rikirikikija*. (2) also with ind. o., to show such excitement against smb. : en kaji kale manatinajancii *rikirikikeḍlea* (or *rikirikiadlea*).

IV. intrs., (1) to get thus excited : holado puragee *rikirikikena*. (2) to be thus excitable : puragee *rikirikilana*, enamente dasi kae namdaritana.

rikiriki-n rflx. v., (1) thus to excite oneself : miḍekoḥ kajiragee *rikirikinana*. (2) to be thus excitable :

rikah

en horo aputelekagee *rikirikina*, he is as excitable as his father.

rikiriki-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) to become thus excitable : ne daḡri burigḍo enagatelekagee *rikirikigekavā* aḥkarjāia.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*.

rikuh 1⁰ contrary of *cāh*, **I.** adj., with *moca*, *lāco*, closed lips : *rikuh* mocateo mugūmugūdo landadāria, one can smile even with closed lips.

II. trs. and intrs., to close the lips : *moca* (or *lāco*) *rikubeme*; nādo *rikubem*, hararakālekan *cāhgi-ritada*.

rikub-en rflx. v., same meaning : mocado ciā kam *rikubentana*? ce-namente kam *rikubentana*?

rikub-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning.

2⁰ fig., to shut scissors or pincers, syn. of *ḍatoh*.

3⁰ to shut a bracelet, a link, and the like, syn. of *saḥḍ*.

4⁰ to shut a hinged lid, syn. of *haruh*.

5⁰ to shut the hook (*banakḡ*) of a padlock, syn., of *kanah*.

6⁰ to shut a clasp-knife (*kāpo katu*) or the breech of a breech-loader (*peḡbanduku*), syn. of *kapāḍ*.

7⁰ to shut the teeth, syn. of *tu-gorindiq*.

8⁰ to shut an umbrella; of a flower, to shut, syn. of *sakuh*.

9⁰ to contract a round opening, syn. of *remkoh*.

***ril** trs., to clean pulses and free them from gravel and small stones, or separate paddy from pulses, by shaking them on a winnowing shovel.

The mouth is slightly lowered, but otherwise the shovel is horizontal. It is shaken obliquely to and fro so that the gravel or little pulses (or in the case of paddy, the pulses which are heavier), roll towards the mouth where they topple over the rim. Under *kecel* it is wrongly said that they remain on the shovel. In the operation called *kecel* and used to separate solid particles from flour, the mouth of the shovel is slightly raised and one side is held higher than the other, so that a quick up and down shaking gathers the solid particles at the back of the shovel, and the flour near the lower corner of the mouth from where it is thrown out by a little jerk (*haluŕ*): rambarāban *rilkeda* ei? Hast thou, woman, cleaned the Phaseolus pulse?

ril-en reflex. v., same meaning: rambāra bēs kam *rulenjana*.

ril-g p. v., corresp. meaning: rambāra *riloka*.

ri-n-il verb. n., (1) the extent of cleaning or the quantity cleaned. (2) the act. (3) the result; ne rambārado aiŕa *rinilge*, these pulses have been cleaned by me.

rilač-coloč, **rilul-cilul**, **rilul-rilul** **riluŕ-riluŕ**, cfr. *diruđol đakkađuraku, řilariđolara*, I. subst., smth. slender and dangling as a branch of creeper, a piece of string or a strip of cloth: en lijaŕa *rilač-coloč* hadgŕitam, cut off that strip which hangs from thy cloth.

II. adj., with *lijg*, a torn cloth with a strip dangling: lija banoa ei?

rilač-coloč lijaŕe uŕunjante piŕitem-tana.

III. trs., to dangle such a thing: en daruŕa nāriko hočo *rilač-coloč-jada*, the wind dangles the branches of the creeper climbing on that tree.

IV. intrs., (1) of such a thing, to dangle: lelepe, sukuri nirbarajada ađ cađlomtač *rilač-coločtana*, look, the Swine runs about and its tail hangs loosely. (2) in the df. prst., of a cloth to be or become torn as described: bakāsareia đčakađ lijađo purage *rilač-coločtana* (or *rilač-coločgea*), the cloth I put away in the box is much torn with strips hanging loose: ne lija isu řekađjana, nāđo mārīmâŕite *rilač-coločtana* (or *rilač-coločotana*), this cloth has lasted very long, now it begins to tear and have strips hanging loose.

rilač-coloč-n reflex., to walk with such a thing dangling: ne kuŕido piŕitee *rilač-coločtana*; miad sukuri hen-satee *rilač-coločnana*.

rilač-coloč-g p. v., (1) thus to get dangled; thus to dangle. (2) of cloth, thus to get torn.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, lange*, modifying *ekela, rikao, lelq*.

rim syn. of *řindim*, cfr. *cacu, don, dondo, halara, řonjo, řipua, tul*.

I. trs., (1) to lift or raise smth. which has a certain bulk or weight: bakāsa *rimeme*. (2) to raise the hand or lift the foot: hejađko ti *rimepe*, let those who consent, raise their hand; sadom kařa *rimime*, lift the foot of the poney.

II. intrs., fig., in negative sentences, (1) in the df. prst., of the foot, to get lifted with difficulty for walking when one is dead-tired : lagate kaṭataia kā rīmtana (or rīmṭana). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., in conjunction with *kaṭa*, to feel dead-tired from walking ; ' to find it hard to walk further : tisiṅ gel iral gaūḍiṅ senkeda, nādo kaṭa kā rī-jāñā, I have walked eighteen leagues to-day, my feet are as lead.

rīm-en ilx. v., same as the trs.

rīm-ḡ p. v., (1) meaning corresp. to the trs. (2) fig., same as the intrs.

rī-n-im vrb. n., (1) the long time of lifting : en darudo rīnīc rīm-rikakīṅā, tīiṅ ṭaṭaēgīrijana, he made me keep that piece of wood so long that my arms tingled. (2) the number of people lifting : tido rīnīc rīm-ḡ, apibisire bar hoḡ bārikiṅ sargjana, of the sixty only two did not raise the hand. (3) the act : rīnīc rīm-ḡ, apibisire bar hoḡ bārikiṅ sargjana, of the sixty only two did not raise the hand. (3) the act : rīnīc rīm-ḡ, apibisire bar hoḡ bārikiṅ sargjana, of the sixty only two did not raise the hand. (3) the act : rīnīc rīm-ḡ, apibisire bar hoḡ bārikiṅ sargjana, of the sixty only two did not raise the hand.

rīma adj.; with *ari*, a bullock larger than the ordinary bullocks of the Mundas, but not very tame, brought over from the Rīma country in Bihar.

rīmaṅ-kamaṅ I. sbst., (1) the way of walking of a crab : kaṭākomkoḡ rīmaṅkamaṅ sobenka lelakada. (2) of animals, the act of climbing or descending, holding on with the claws. (3) fig., of men, the act of climbing or descending a declivity on all fours.

II. trs., (1) to climb smth. or descend from it, holding on with the claws : en daru pusi rīmaṅkamaṅkeda. (2) fig., of men, to crawl up or down a declivity on all fours : en burule rīmaṅkamaṅkeda. (3) fig., in jest, of animals without claws, to climb a declivity : miad haḡ burnī rīmaṅkamaṅkeda.

III. intrs., (1) of a crab, to walk : en aṭire kaṭākomko rīmaṅkamaṅkena. (2) same as the trs. : pusi darureo rēmaṅkamaṅkena.

rīmaṅkamaṅ-en ilx. v., same meanings : senjare kaṭākomko rīmaṅkamaṅkena ; ṭurukodo kako rēmaṅkamaṅkena mendoko nirdeḡ, not rīmaṅkamaṅ, but *urdeḡ*, is used of squirrels, running up a tree ; en daru (or darure) buṭi rīmaṅkamaṅkenjana, a bear has climbed this tree ; en haḡ burnī rīmaṅkamaṅkenjana.

rīmaṅkamaṅ-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, lan, tanḡe*, modifying *sen* (of crabs) *de, aṭiḡun, rakab*.

rīmbil Has. Nag. **rīmīl** mostly Nag. I. sbst., a cloud : tisiṅdo rīmbil banon, there are no clouds to-day ; rīmbil saṭitana (or saṭijada) it thunders, ltly., the clouds make a sound. Various kinds of clouds are denoted thus : *kularīmbil* fleecy clouds, a mackerel sky ; *lāri, lāri-rīmbil*, low, swift clouds in the rainy season ; *rataṅ-rīmbil*, sparse cirri on a winter night ; *aril-rīmbil*, a hail cloud ; *da-rīmbil*, a nimbus, rain cloud ; *ladi-ladi rīmbil*, a cumulo-nimbus, a thunder cloud, when seen from a

rimbil

distance; *cumduy rimbil*, an isolated cumulus; *cumdaṛḡ-cumduy rimbil*, several cumuli; *pundi rimbil*, a white cloud; *hendu rimbil*, a black cloud; *aṛḡ rimbil* or *maḡomrimbil*, a red cloud; *sasaṭ rimbil*, a yellow or coppertinted cloud. These epds. or phrases may be constructed like *rimbil*. Note the superstitious belief that a mackerel sky portends the appearance of a tiger in the country and that a red sky forebodes strife, fights or war. In the *caṭijour*, *rimbil* is used metaphorically for pregnancy.

II. adj., with *sirma*, a cloudy sky: *nidado rimbil sirma* ipilko kako leloa.

III. trs., of nature (personified), to cloud the sky: *tisidado sirmae rimbiltada*.

IV. intrs., (1) same meaning: *hola purae rimbilkena ei tisida purae rimbiltana?* Were there more clouds yesterday or are there more to-day? (2) in the df. prst., or imprsl, to be cloudy: *sirma rimbiltana* (or *rimbilgea*), enamate ipilko kako lelotana; *tisida purae rimbiltana*, it is very (or more) cloudy to-day.

rimbil-en rlx. v., same as the trs. or intrs.: *tisidado kae rimbilenjana*.

rimbil-g p. v., prsl. or imprsl., to become cloudy: *sirma rimbilakana*; *hola ka rimbilkena*, there were no clouds yesterday.

ri-a-imbil vrb. n., (1) the degree of cloudiness: *rinimbile rimbilla*, *nida-dipali caputai hore rati kae lejana*, there were such clouds during the night that one could not see even

rimbil-aṛḡ

the person one touched with the hand. (2) the duration of cloudiness: *rinimbile rimbilkeda*, *siagi-burare misa rati siagi meḡmuar ka lejana*, it was so cloudy all the day long, that the face of the sun was not seen even once. (3) the result of nature over-spreading the sky, i.e. the cloudiness or the clouds: *setara riqmillo oṭarakeda*, *ṭasomtee rimbiltada*, nature cleared the clouds it had gathered in the morning, but now it has brought them back; the wind carried off the clouds of the morning, but it is again cloudy.

rimbilkoange adv., on a cloudy day; especially, on the cloudy days preceding the breaking of the monsoon: *rimbilkoange uriko saḡinte alope harkoa*, do not drive the cattle far to graze when the breaking of the monsoon is at hand (because exposure to the first showers may kill the starved animals).

rimbil-aṛḡ, **rimbil-jō**, **rimil-aṛḡ**, **rimil-jō** subst., (1) *rimbilberi* Nag. syn. of *aribaha* Nag. The leaves are used as a potherb. It is superstitiously believed that they give diarrhoea when called by their name in plucking, cooking or eating. The same is believed of *rasirkuarḡ* and of *tutarḡ*. (2) also *rimbilberi*, *rimbiljanum*, *rimbilnari* Nag. (*Sad. gkato sāg*) *Olax scandens*, Roxb., Olacineae,—a large climber, sometimes spinose, with a trunk sometimes 1' diam., with pubescent branchlets and small white flowers in short axillary racemes. The leaves are eaten as a potherb. This climber

seems to be unknown in IIas.

rimbil-saři sbst., thunder.

rimcų 1^o I. sbst., the prancing and rearing or kicking of horses; the lowering and raising the head and jumping and kicking of bullocks: en sadomą rimcų lelkeđte pūtre haroko borokeda.

II. adj., with *sadom*, *urį*, syn. of *rimcųtan*, actually behaving thus: Sačobko rimcų sadomlkočte lāg•kā omsaraakad keřakooko borokoa, hečara kajige, Europeans are afraid of a buffalo even when it does not stretch the neck, more than of a prancing or rearing horse, this is because they are not used to buffaloes.

III. trs. caus., thus to excite a horse or bullock: sudome rimcųkya (or susunkja), soraire uriko kudačoteko rimcųkoa.

IV. intrs., of a horse or bullock, to behave thus: sadom rimcųkeda; sōraire kudačjako dipili miko rimcųti. *rimcų-n* rilx. v., same meaning: saramsailko rimcųtan kina lelakadkoa, I never saw this kind of excitement in samburs or bisons.

2^o fig., of men, syn. of *ukiviki* and of *ujalupajala*.

rimcųriad, **riacųriad** also in the repetitive form, cfr. *račakujataguru*, *cireti*, *riuru*, I. adj. of an undergrown, or not yet grown, lean quadruped: miad rimcųriad cui gojjana. Also used as adj. noun: ne rimcųriad ciminatem kirinalja? *rimcųriad-g* p. v., of such animals, to become lean: en tołaren isu uriko rimcųriadjana.

II. adv., with or without the afxs.

ango, *ge*, *oge*, and in the repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *lange*, modifying *meng*, *usuga*, *lely*, *rikaq*.

***rimi**, **rimi-ranu** (Sad.) sbst., a charm consisting of a piece of bone or flesh or cloth or some hair, etc.

(1) of a person, horse, cat, hanuman, ape or macaque, killed by a tiger or leopard. Hence the epds. *hororimi*, *sadonarimi*, *pasirimi*, *sarurimi*, *garurimi*. The remnants which form the best charms are those of Europeans, Birlhors or Oras (basket makers) because these fall rarely victims to tigers. (2) of a person who killed himself by hanging, or who was carried off and drowned in a flooded river, or was caught and killed in the coils of a *garabiq*. Such charms are carried on the neck or arm or in a fold of the Bin cloth, when going for a cock-fight, for a lawsuit, for a hunt or for a fight. A charm taken from a person killed by a *garabiq* is used when going to fish with a line; that taken from a person drowned in a flood is buried under the door of the cattle-shed in times of an epidemic amongst the cattle of the neighbourhood.

rimil, **rimil-ara**, etc., vars. of *rimbil*, *rimbilara*, etc.

rimi-ranu same as *rimi*.

rimta (Or. *remta ānā*, *rimta ānā*, *cimta ānā*, to squeeze; II. *cimta*, tongs) trs., to pick up or hold between two fingers or two toes, or pincers. Constructed lik *halabq*.

rinda Nag. (I) (Sad.) more usually, syn. of *renač* IIas. (2) syn. of

rindiq-rindiq

riaga

tole Has.

rindiq-rindiq (1) of eagerness to dance or sing, diminutive of *cōa*. (2) of eagerness to start and go, syn. of *cuḷcuḷ*. (2) of fidgetiness or vexatiousness, syn. of *irīciki, irīirī*.

rindīri-pindīri (1) syn. of *ribīri-ribīri*, of rain only. (2) syn. of *ritipiti*.

rindiq var. of *rendeq*.

rindikam (1) of a hardness of wood somewhat lesser than *ketē*, but greater than *sāḡ*; the softness of herbaceous plants, as the plantain tree, and of the papaw tree and the like, being denoted by *leḷē*. Constructed like *ketē*: *hesel, bāru, gūḡi, pappā, keaḷeḷlomdaru ketēgea?* *enakore tara oḡa baimente bugina, tarado kā; sarjom, ruta, tiril, kasombar, karāka, hataḡadaru, ketēo kajioa, rindikamo kajioa; hiḷ, hesa, putūkal, loa, kuda, rāsirkadaru rindikamgea; rindikam datu oḡa baimente buginutera; edel, bari, soso, ḷeḷ, bakini, burkunda, ambūru, ulidaru, sāḡgea; sāḡ daru oḡa baimente kā baioa.* (2) syn. of *rata* in the three first meanings of this word.

rinḡ Has. var. of the affx., *reni*, in the s. only. See under *re*.

rinḡiq cfr. *ricid*, (1) syn. of *rendeq*, only the skin being caught. (2) sometimes used for *ranḡeq*, *renḡeq*.

rinḡi (1) syn. of *tento, dodad*. (2) syn. of *renai*. In this meaning it occurs also in the epds. *asirintī. senḡrintī.* (-)

riḡ also **riḡ** when the sound is not sharp, but long; onomatope, I. sbst., a clank of arms or of brass vessels; the sound produced by filipping them; a clink of a silver coins, clearer than that denoted by *jaḡaḡ*. The frequentative is *riḡriḡ, ririḡ: kapiḡ riḡ kacim aiḡmakada?* II. adj. with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to make a weapon, brass vessel or silver coin, sound as described: *ḡaka riḡlem, bugina ci kā.*

IV. intrs., thus to sound: *ḡaka riḡkena.*

riḡ-en rfx. v., of an axe (personified), thus to sound by itself: *bugin gun menḡ kapido kula buḡi emanko ca onḡōka kāre kuḡbūruko nāḡḡentanree riḡenako menea, they say that when an axe is endowed with special virtues, it emits by itself a clanking sound at the approach of a tiger or bear, or the like, or of human sacrificers or thieves.*

riḡ-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.; thus to sound: *kapi riḡlena.*

V. adv., with the affxs, *ange, ge, oḡe, ken*, modifying *sari, rika rikaḡ, aiḡmoḡ.*

riḡ (1) var., of *riḡ*. (2) Ho var., of *ririḡ*.

riḡ-baḡel same *riḡ*, as prd. only.

riḡcuḡriḡ var., of *rimecuḡriḡ*.

riḡaḡ syn. of *akāl* 1^o I. sbst., famine or scarcity: *ne sirma ala disumre riḡaḡa menḡ.*

II. trs., of nature, personified, understood, or with *da*, the (insufficient) rains, personified, expressed or understood, or with *caḡako, baliko, ratako, sōḡdo* as sbjs.,

ringa

to affect a country or people with famine or scarcity: *api sirma sidare puragee ringakellea*, insufficient rain caused us a great scarcity three years ago; *caçakorate puragee ringakellea*, owing to the green bugs nature affected us with great scarcity; *caçako ringakellea*, the green bugs caused scarcity; *disum puragee ringakela*, nature affected the country with a great scarcity.

III. intrs., (1) with the same sbjs., to cause famine or scarcity: *api sirma sidare puragee ringakela* (or *ringakena*); *caçakorate puragee ringakela*; *caçako ringakena*. (2) imprsl., of a famine or scarcity to take place: *api sirma sidare puragee ringalena* (or *ringalena*) there was great scarcity three years ago; *huria date* (or *caçakorate*, *sondorate*, etc.) *puragee ringakena*.

ringa-n rlx. v., same as the prsl. intrs.: *mā* (*huria date*, *caçakorate*, etc.) *puragee ringanjana*; *mosad-sirma dā ringanjana*, *mā bakiko*, *ne sirmado caçako*.

ringa-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *han disumre purageko ringakana*; *han disum puragee ringakana*. (2) same as the imprsl. intrs.: *han disumre puragee ringakana*.

ri-n-ingu vrb. n., (1) the extent of famine or scarcity: *riniingae ringaleda*, *ciulaðkā jomakað ara horoko jombarakada*, there was such a scarcity that people were eating herbs they had never eaten before. (2) the act of nature causing a famine or scarcity: *ringa puragee jorakana*,

ringa

the scarcity is great; *midsirna riniingate pura kako lagalena*, *mendo bar sirmae tanakeda*, people were not much weakened by the first year of scarcity, but by the one that followed it.

ringage adv., modifying *jetr*, *da bage*, *rika*, *caça*, *baki*, *rata*, *sondo*.

2^o fig., cfr. *haçajanji* (also in the appendix), I. sbst., scarcity or want of a needful thing other than food, v. g., of firewood, of ploughing cattle, of money: *ne disumre sanra ringa* (or *sanriaga*) *mena*; *paçara ringarele* (or *paçariagarele*) *tu-jana*; *urira ringa* (or *uririaga*) *namkedlêa*.

II. adj., with *horu*, a person affected by such a want or scarcity: *aledo paçara ringa* (or *paçariaga*) *horoko*, *mod gandale namaure mod takape namanlekale atakara*, we are people with whom money is scarce, getting one anna seems as much to us as getting a rupee seems to you.

III. trs., (1) to put smb. in want or scarcity of smth.: *rogoge urij* (or *uritee*) *ringakellea*, an epidemic has put us in want of cattle. (2) to render smth. scarce: *rogoge urikoe ringakelêoa*.

IV. intrs., (1) to be scarce: *tisigapa disumre takapaesa ringalana* (or *ringagea*, *ringaakana*) at present there is little money in the country; *ne simandre dā ringakena* (or *ringalena*) *nādo isu bandako tolakana*, there was little water within the boundary of this village, but now they have made many

ringa

bunds. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl., prn., to feel the scarcity because not accustomed to manage with so little: ne disumre sūn ringajāhā, apedo bēsegepe aṭākar-jada cimā, I find it irksome that firewood is so scarce in this your country, but you probably are used to it and find it all right.

ringa-n rflx. v., to cause oneself such want or scarcity: bandar-handarte otee (or otetee) *ringan-jana*, by his mortgages he has reduced himself to a want of fields.

ringa-g p. v., to be put or get in want or scarcity of smth.: urjīa (or urjīra) *ringakaan*; rōgote urjīa *ringajana*. (2) to be rendered or become scarce.: urjko *ringakaan*; rōgote urjko *ringakaan*; ne sirma dā *ringalena*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *nam*, *vika*, *rikag*, *aṭākar*.

* If it were not for the monsoon, India would be an arid desert. The main crop, chiefly of rice is cultivated from June to October, during the south-western monsoon. The subsidiary winter crops depend in the south on the north-eastern monsoon which gives rain there in November and December. In the North they depend on occasional depressions in December, January and February. An excess of rain, or a want of it, and especially its premature cessation may impair the crops or make them fail altogether. When both the south-eastern and the north-eastern monsoon-currents,

ringa-dā

are too weak, famine is inevitable; when only one of the two currents fails, there is at least. scarcity over large tracts. That this has been the case, is plainly borne out by the facts. Lack of sufficient rain during the monsoon, owing either to prolonged breaks or to its early and sudden withdrawal, has been in former centuries, the cause of frequent scarcities, and at times appalling famines all over India, now in this part, then in another. The country of the Mundas has not been exempted of course from the dreadful scourge, and it may be assumed that they have felt its stress more heavily perhaps than other races, owing not only to their extreme poverty, but also to their carelessness and lack of foresight for providing themselves with other and sufficient means of subsistence. In more recent times however the scare of famine has been lessened very much, thanks to constant improvements carried out by the Government, such as a more extended network of communications by rail and road, irrigation works, reafforestation, etc. Still other measures based on experience have been taken by the Government to cope with this otherwise unavoidable scourge of eventual famines and scarcities.

ringa-dā I. sbst., (1) a deficiency of rain in the monsoon. (2) an excess of monsoon-rain harming the crops. (3) rain from the South in the monsoon believed to bring pests on the paddy crops in entrd.

ringa-dipli

to *samaḍḍa*, rain from the North.

II. trs., of nature (personified) to affect the crops by such rain; also with ind. o., consequently to affect people. When a special phase in the growth of the paddy is mentioned, the sentence refers to rain from the South: *babakoe riḡgadḡkeda*, the paddy had too little rain; *ne sirmae riḡgadḡkedlea* (or *riḡgadḡqadlea*), we had little rain in this monsoon; *lisilisjakanre babakoe riḡgadḡkeda*, rain from the South fell on the paddy when it was some eight inches high.

III. intrs., (1) 'of nature (personified), to give such rain: *ne sirmae riḡgadḡkeda*, the monsoon has been too weak; *tisinae riḡgadḡjada*, the rain comes from the South to-day. (2) imprsl., of such rain, to fall: *ne sirma riḡgadḡkena*; *tisina riḡgadḡtana*.

riḡguda-gḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *māle riḡgadḡlena*; *dembotanre babako riḡgadḡjana*. (2) imprsl., of such rain, to fall: *mā riḡgadḡlena*; *nādo riḡgadḡgotana*.

ringa-dipli I. sbst., a time of famine or scarcity.

II. adv., also with the afx. *re* at a (the) time of famine or scarcity.

ringa-sirma I. sbst., a year of famine or scarcity.

II. adv., also with the afx. *re* in a (the) year of famine or scarcity.

ringini I. sbst., ill-humour and fretfulness when losing at play, at a game or sport, as at cock-fighting: *ringini namkja*, enamentee *gejatana*, bad temper has got hold of him

ringud

because he loses, that is why he cavils about the play of the others.

II. adj., with *horo*, *hon*, a bad loser: *nido kenteḡ riḡḡni hongē*. Also used as adj. noun: *ne riḡḡnilḡ alopo inuḡa*.

III. trs., to fret smb. by making him lose the game: *hartiahartiḡtem riḡḡnikja*, *nādoe gejatana*.

IV. intrs., (1) to fret when losing: *holado puragee riḡḡnikena*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel out of humour when losing: *purage riḡḡnikja*.

riḡḡni-n rflx. v., to show one's bad humour, by cavilling when losing: *aminḡa alom riḡḡnina* (or *gejana*). *riḡḡni-q* p. v., thus to get, or be put, in bad humour: *hartiatee riḡḡnijana puragee riḡḡniḡtana*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *rikan*, *aḡakarḡ* (2) with the afx. *ḡye*, modifying *hartiḡ*.

ringini-pāḡ adj., with *horo*, *hon*, one who is habitually a bad loser: *hen riḡḡnipāḡ Birsalḡ inuḡa kairḡ*. Also used as adj. noun: *ape ḡolare miḡḡ riḡḡnipāt menḡa*.

***ringud** I. sbst., also *ringudḡlije* a maggot believed to eat decaying teeth and thus cause toothache. Some are positive that they have seen it, that the *baiḡ* by means of some remedy made it drop from a tooth into his hand, and that it looks like the worms found in brinjals. Evidently, they were imposed upon by sleight of hand: *ḡatado riḡḡḡḡ jomjḡina cima*, enamente *hasujḡina*. II. adj., with *ḡata*, same as *ringudakan*: *riḡḡḡḡ ḡatate bēse kac tagoḡḡdaria*

III. trs., of such a maggot, to settle in smb.'s tooth. As in the similar construction of *baki*, *caša*, *huti*, *nindir*, *siku*, *tiŋu*, *tiki*, *sururŋi*, *uru*, etc., the sbj. represented by the prsl. prnl. aff. is always in the pl.: ne honko *riḡuḍḡjia*; ne honḡ ḡatako *riḡuḍḡjada*; ne hon ḡataḡoko (or ḡataredoko) *riḡuḍḡjia*.

IV. intrs., imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn.: to have a maggot in a tooth: (ḡata) *riḡuḍḡjia*, ranutaŋpe. *riḡuḍ-ḡ* p. v., to have a maggot in a tooth: *tisiḡapaŋa riḡuḍḡtana*; *tisiḡapa aŋḡ ḡata riḡuḍḡtana*.

ri-n-riḡuḍ vrb. n., the number of teeth with maggots: *riniḡuḡḡko riḡuḍḡkia*, miaḡ raḡi bugin ḡataḡae banoa.

riḡuḍ-*ranu* subst., (1) any remedy used to kill a maggot in a decaying tooth. Such are *asafoetida*, the root of *tarḡhibā*, chewing tobacco. These are stuffed into the hole of the tooth or chewed so that the juice enters it. (2) fig., in jest chewing tobacco, at ordinary times: *riḡuḍḡranuḡ* toḡe-*anredo omaiame*, *tisiḡaḡa kuḡimoca-ḡiriakana*, if thou hast any tobacco stuffed in thy waistcloth, give me some, I have not yet chewed any today.

riḡ-riḡ, **riḡiḡ**, **riḡriḡ**, **riḡiḡ** when the sounds are not sharp, but long, (1) frequentative of *riḡ*. Same construction. Adv. with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *riḡleka*, *riḡkenriḡken*. (2) used also, instead of *riḡiḡ*, of the ringing of an alarm clock or bicycle bell, (not of a small campanulate bell, nor of the

clinking of *halḡu* hooks and the like).

ripa cfr. *haur*, *ruḡkūru*, I. adj., with *kaḡa*, *ḡanda*, crooked toes: neado Hisikuriḡa *ripa kaḡarḡ mandage*, these are the footprints of Hisi with her crooked toes.

II. trs., (1) of a bird, to grasp, clutch or grip smth. with the claws or toes so as to steady itself or hold on to it; thus to shut the claws on smth.: *kuḡiḡ kotoe ripaakada*, *riḡi dupuḡre rumpae ripaakada*; *kuḡiḡ sime ripaḡiḡ*, mendo kae ididaḡiḡia.

(2) of barefoot people, to bend the toes and press them in the ground in order not to slip; thus to imprint the ground: *jilaḡ borote ote* (or *kaḡa, ḡanda*) *ripakedḡeḡ* paromḡana en siḡirirre, fearing to slip I passed on that slope pressing my toes into the soft clay.

ripa-n rflx. v., same meanings: *ote ripanme*, *kāredom jiladao*.

ripa-ḡ (1) corresp. meanings: *jililaḡḡa paromtanre ote ripalena*, enamente kae *jiladḡjana*. (2) in connexion with *kaḡa* or *ḡanda*, to get crooked toes: en hoḡodo *kaḡae ripaakana*.

III. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, also *ripaḡiḡa* with or without affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *ḡandaḡ*, *kaḡarḡ*, *sen*, *lega*, *duḡ*.

ripa-au intrs., and *ripaau* rflx. v., to come this way pressing the toes in the slippery mud: *jijiladree ripaaujada* (or *ripaauḡtana*).

ripa-ḡanda syn. of *ripakaḡa*.

ripa-idi intrs., and *ripaidin* rflx. v., to go away pressing the toes in the slippery mud: *jijiladree ripaidijada* (or *ripaidintana*).

ripa-kata I. adj., with *horo*, a person with crooked toes: ape haturen *ripakata* horoa nutum cekana? Also used as adj. noun: nido okoren *ripakata*?

ripakata-ŋ p. v., to get crooked toes: silado inia gandako buginge taikena, lolentee *ripakatajana* (or lolente katae ripajana).

II. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *mena*: *ripakatange menia*, he has crooked toes. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *lō*: *ripakatagee* lojai a, he got such a burn on the foot that the toes remained crooked.

ripicid (from *ricid*) of people or things, I. subst., the fact of being over crowded in a place: nekan *ripicidre* kaina gitia, eta guitina.

II. trs. caus., to crowd people or things in a place: adiare taad huriajana, enamente potomkoko *ripicidala*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst, to be crowded together; to have too little room: *ripicidlanaba* (ripicidlanaba), tarako eta guiure gititepe, we are two much crowded here, go, some of you, to sleep in another watch shed. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel crowded in a place: *ripicidjudperedo* tarako han guiure gititepe, ente aâsarpe namea, if you feel too crowded here, sleep, some of you, in yonder shed, then you will have room enough.

ripicid-en rfx. v., to crowd together, to stand, sit or lie too close to each other: alope *ripicideña* paugapauaga dupe, ul ka bapaia.

ripicid-ŋ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus. (2) first meaning of the intrs.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, lange*, modifying *ader, dub, giti, dō, roa, rika, rikan, rikao, atakar*.

ripi-cum *sic* Haines, syn. of *olecum*.

ripid-ripid frequentative of *rapid*, *ripid*, I. trs. or intrs., to shut the eyes momentarily, either slowly but frequently as when very sleepy, or in quick succession as when there is a mote in the eye: *ripidripidjadac*; mede *ripidripidjada*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to shut: durum namjia, enamente medtae *ripidripidhana*, he gets sleepy, that is why his eyes shut for a few moments again and again; eubaakanam ei? medtam *ripidripidhana*.

ripidripid-en rfx. v., same as the trs. and intrs.

ripidripid-ŋ p. v., corresp. meaning: eubajanre med *ripidripidoa*. (or sekerasekerage rapidoa).

ripia, ripia-ripia I. subst., more often *ripiaen*, the act of a bird or bear, as below: sukuliakoa *ripiaen* kacim lelakada?

II. trs., (1) of a bird, to flap the wings so as to flutter: eârôko hoore tinguakanre apârohko *ripiaen*, when birds flutter they flap the wings rapidly. (2) of a bear standing up to flap the fore paws at smb.: burikodo horo botonamente didinjante aâr kâkâkâkâ *ripiaen*, bears threaten men by

ripi-ripi

standing up and flapping the fore paws at them.

III. intrs., same meanings: *sukulia ripiṛkeda* (or *ripiṛkena*), the merlin fluttered.

ripiṛ-en rflx. v., same meanings: *hani sukulia* (apārobe) *ripiṛentana*, look, a merlin is fluttering; *ente lupi aear kaṭakiae ripiṛenjana*. N. B. of birds, to flutter, may also be denoted by *hoḥora tiagan*.

ripiṛ-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *sukuliaṛ apārohkiṛ ripiṛlena*.

IV. adv., *ripiṛa*, with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *leka*, and *ripiṛripiṛ* with or without the afxs. *apge*, *ge*, *oge*, *lan*, *tange*. also *ripiṛkenripiṛken*, modifying *ekēla*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaḡ*.

ripi-ripi (Sad.) efr. *sirmakata* 1⁰

I. sbst., the act or condition of lying on the back with legs and arms apart and stretched or raised, or, of animals, with legs upwards: *en hoḥora ripiripi* lelkeṭe bulia metaitan taikena, seeing how he sprawled on his back, I considered him drunk.

II. adj., same as *ripiripiakan*: *en ripiripi hoḥodoe bulakina*.

III. trs., when lying on the back, thus to hold the legs and arms: *runda setako kudaḡtebakiree baṭina ad kaṭakoe ripiripiṛa*, inṛ huḡmenteko hoporenredo meḡ orḡ alaaṛee godarkoa, when dogs have run down a wild cat, it lays itself on its back with the paws ready and, when they approach to bite, it scratches their eyes and tongue.

IV. intrs., thus to lie down: *runda ripiripikena* (or *ripiripilaḡ*) ad setae

ripōṭ

godarkia. (2) in jest or displeasure, of people, to lie on the back with hands and legs in any position.

ripiripi-n rflx. v., same as the trs. and intrs.: *runda ripiripinjauṛe setako kako goḡlaṛiaia*; *pusio ei rundaleka kaṭakoe ripiripina?*

ripiripi-g p. v., (I) corresp. to the trs.: *rundaḡ kaṭa ripiripilena*, enaṛmente inṛ huḡgoḡ seta kae daṛijana. (2) To get or be in that position: *en huaṛe kanekane uriko ripiripioṛ*; *miaḡ huaṛe uritale ripiripioṛtana* (or *ripiripiakana*).

V. adv, with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *sandaṛḡ*, *baṭiḡ*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaḡ*.

V. adverbial afx. in the cpds. *baṭi-ripiripi* and *sandaṛripiripi*.

2⁰ sometimes used for *ripiṛripiṛ*.

ripisi, **ripsi** syn. of *risa* (not of *risaduku*).

ripitaḡ, **riptaḡ** rare vars. of *rapṛtaḡ*.

ripōṭ, **ripōṭo**, **rapōṭ**, **rapōṭo** (from Engl. *report*) I. sbst., also *ripōṭkagaj*; a report against smb. written to a Magistrate, to the police, or to any superior: *ripōṭ hakim paṛaḡkeda*.

II. trs., to report smb. or smth., i.e., to lay a charge or make a disclosure against him, in writing: *ne hoḥo daroga ripōṭkiṛa*; *ne kaji hakintako ripōṭkeda*.

III. intrs., same meaning: *diguar kajikena*, daroga *ripōṭkeda* (or *ripōṭkena*).

ripōṭ-en, *ripōṭo-n* rflx. v., same meaning: *samaṛge aiṛdoe ripōṭoujana*.

ripōṭ-g p. v., (I) corresp. to the trs.: *en hoḥoko ripōṭjana*; *en kaji ripōṭ-*

jana. (2) imprsl, of a report against smb., to be made: *apea cetanre riripōta*.

ripisi (Sad). var. of *ripisi*.

ripisi-daru syn. of *otecum*.

riptaō rare var. of *rapātaō*.

ripu (Sad. repo) cfr. *ripu* I. adj., with *sakam*, leaves concave as cabbage leaves, or convex as the leaves of certain jack-trees; *alō* leaves in which this form has been caused by insects: *ripu sakamko alom hea*; *kubisakam jonaō riripuea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of leaves to be concave or convex: *ne darurā sakamko purage ririputana*, many of the leaves of this tree are concave.

ripu-ŋ p. v., of leaves, to become such: *ne darurā sakam riripujana*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *meng*, *lele*, *sakam*.

ripu-cipu llas. (Sad.) cfr. *ripa*, *cipud* and *kacatumba*, syn. of *curumuru*, *kurumuru* Nag. As. advs. these 3 synonyms are used with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ŋge*, *tan*, *tange*, and modify *rika*, *meng*, *lele*, *sah*, *cipud*.

ririaō (Or. *riryāmā*, to rejoice) syn. of *sasādar*, *sosōdar*, 1^o I. sbst., of children and servants, the habitual desire or habit of playing about, of running uselessly to the markets or to the fairs, instead of working, because they are, or feel themselves over-indulged; often also because, not feeling the pinch of hunger, they do not feel the necessity to work: *en honkore ririaō purage meng, lelepe, babatako jonduatana nimir, etagate bāri irtana, akodo bururkorā oneārrekoa*; *rengk hac lelakadate*

ne hona ririaō kā banogotana; *lōlōsorate ririaō namkja*.

II. adj., with *hon*, *datagra*, *datagri*, *dasi*, a child, youth, maid or servant with this disposition: *ririaō hon isukuhele omlja, sojejanac*.

III. trs. caus., to let, or make children or servants become such: *ne honkom ririaōhehkoa*; *lōlōso ririaōhja*.

IV. intrs., (1) to act according to this disposition: *etagaapukia jidakan dipili purage ririaōhena*. (2) in the df. prst., to have this disposition: *ne etaren honko purageko ririaōtana* (or *ririaōgea*), enamente purasa *da-in* kako *purajada*, the children of this family have not been accustomed to work, that is why, when they engage themselves as servants, they often do not complete their term. (3) imprsl, with inserted prsl. pm., to feel this disposition or desire: *nikudo purage ririaōjadkōa*.

ririaō-n rllx. v., to act now or habitually, according to this disposition: *tisnado alom ririaōna*; *apute puragee punjiakana, soben honkotae ririaōtana*.

ririaō-ŋ p. v., to be let, or made, become such; to become such: *karcatee ririaōjana*; *lōlōsotee ririaōjana*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *atākar*, *rika*, *rikan*. (2) with the afx. *oge* modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *jom*, *detaga*: *ririaōgece detagalja*, he has accustomed him to count too much on being helped to get over the work.

^{2o} syn. of *buhukaō*.

^{3o} syn. of *sājal*, *soda*.

ririā var. of *ririā*.

rīf, **ref** (Sad. *ref*) the pl. form

of which is *rārīṛiṛ* cfr. *rārūru* I. sbst., the sound (not on onomatope) of a tree falling on the ground : *daru baṭilen dipili oṛaṅte rīṛiṛiṛ aṭumla*

II. adj., with *sarī*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., (1) to make a tree fall with this sound : *ne darudo hoṅo rīṛkeda*. (2) in jest, to make a man or a large animal go down on the ground, also without connotation of sound.

rīṛ-ḡ p. v., thus to fall or be made to fall : *hoṅote daru rīṛjana* ; *moḡ sār jīoṛareṅ omliṅa, saram rīṛijana*, I hit the sambur with an arrow in the vital parts, it fell.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, ḡge, ken*, modifying *sarī, baṭi, rīka, rīkaḡ, aṭumo*.

rīṛaṅ-rāṛaṅ same as *rāṛaṅrāṛaṅ*, but referring to the sound of several pretty large bells or a combination of small and larger bells. Note the *jadur* song :

Sīneko birerē sīṛāṅsōṛōṅā.

Madeko sīṛāṛiṛ rīṛaṅerāṛaṅā.

In the forests of Singhhum the arrows clink, in the tufts of bamboos the bells (of tame elephants) ring, (i.e. hiding among the bushes and tufts of bamboos in their forests, the Hos shot many arrows at their enemies seated on tame elephants).

rīṛ-baḡel trs., syn. of *rīṛken baṭi*. Also used in the p. v.

rīṛiṛ the pl. form of which is *rāṛaḡrīṛiṛ*. Constructed like *rīṛ* and referring to the sound of a sheep, goat or deer falling on the ground. As prd. and adv., it is used, in jest, also without con-

notation of sound.

rīṛiṛ-baḡel trs., syn. of *rīṛiṛken baṭi*. Also used in the p. v.

rīṛiṛ-rīṛiṛ the pl. form of which is *rāṛaḡrīṛiṛ*, onomatope, I. sbst., the pitapat or patter of a running sheep, goat or deer : *siliḡkoṅ rīṛiṛ-rīṛiṛ misao ci kam aṭumakada?* Hast thou never heard the pitapat of a running deer?

II. adj., with *sarī*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., of the same, to make their hoofs patter when running : *nirjare siliḡko kūrko* (or *kaṭako*) *rīṛiṛrīṛibe*.

IV. intrs., (1) of the same, to patter when running : *hensate miad siliḡ rīṛiṛrīṛikeda* (or *rīṛiṛrīṛikena*) (2) imprsl. of this sound, to be produced : *kunḡamsare rīṛiṛrīṛikena*, merom ci minḡi nirḡkeda?

rīṛiṛrīṛib-en rīlx. v., same as the trs. caus. ; to patter : *nirjare meromko* (kaṭako) *rīṛiṛrīṛibena*.

rīṛiṛrīṛib-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. *siliḡkaṭa rīṛiṛrīṛiblena*. (2) imprsl. of this sound, to be produced : *siliḡko nirjare rīṛiṛrīṛiboa*.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, ḡge, lan, lunge*, also *rīṛiḡleka* and *rīṛiḡkenrīṛiḡken*, modifying *sarī, aṭumo, nir, rīkan*.

rīṛiṛ-daru IIas. var. of *rīḡidaru* Nag.

rīṛiṛ, ṭiṛiṛ, rīṛiṛ-rīṛiṛ, ṭiṛiṛ-ṭiṛiṛ same as *rāṛaṅ* and *rāṛaṅrāṛaṅ*, but referring to the ring of a very small campanulate bell.

rīṛiṛ IIas. Nag. **rīṛa** Ho, **hiṛiṛa**, **iṛiṛa** Kera. I. abs. n., also *rīṛiṛiṛa* (a) forgetfulness. en hoṛoic *rīṛiṛa*

ririā

purage mena; (l) inadvertency, heedlessness, habit of oversight.

II. adj. (1) also *ripiriā*, with *hoṛo*, forgetful, inattentive, heedless: *nīdo ririā hoṛo daa, ne kaji kajikateaine; ririā hoṛo olkena, isu acar bagebarajana*. Also used as adj. noun: *nilekan ririā jetare kaina lelkeḍkoa*. (2) sometimes with *kaji*, an old-forgotten affair: *eperaḱiā jorkeḍei miadnido ririā kajikorae kajikeda*.

III. trs, (1) to forget what has been said; to forget taking an object; to forget doing smth.: *hola kajim ririākeda ei menagea? rē-rakentare tumakuia ririākeda; senia ririākeda*. (2) to omit, to overlook: *gel lakine olkena, turuā acare ririākeda; ili tiltanre miad hoṛoiā ririājau taikena, bugido etāni kajiaia, I was overlooking smb., when dealing out beer, happily another told me*. (3) flg., not to recognize: *hupuriareā lelledpea, nā'oiā ririākedpea, udubaiape ape okocokoeā honko, aḍ cenācenā nutumtepa, I saw you when you were small children, but do no more recognize you, tell me your names and whose children you are*. (4) no more to feel: *arkite buljanai bāhasui ririākeda, being intoxicated, he does no more feel his headache*. (5) no more to care, mind or regret: *aputeā gonoi aurigeḱo ririācea, enamente oṛare rāsabāsa banoa, their father's death is still fresh in their minds, there is no gaiety in the house*. (6) in the cpd. *jomririā* to forget paying one's debt: *moḱhisi takae jomririākeda, nilkau baē-*

ririā

manko jetae ne hature kako namoa.

IV. intrs, (1) in the df. prst., same as the p. v.: *iṣikuliā bagekeḱto mōrē sirma hobaḱtana, mārīmārite ginti ririāḱtana; tisiādo ririā hoṛo ili tiltana, jāe ririāḱtanredo kajiipe*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., no more to feel: *arki nūkeḱ tačomte monduku ririāḱia*.

ririā-ou rflx. v., (1) same as the trs: *ne kajiko alom ririācena; ili tiltanro bar hoṛom ririācenjana*. (2) to overlook oneself: *nīdo marāā āpāt hoṛoge, lekaburale menūā aḱdoe ririācenjana*.

*ri-p-ririā** (1) repr. v., no more to care for each other; no more to be friends: *kūh hiritipiritikiā taikena, nādokia ririāijana*. (2) abs. n. and adj. as above.

ririā-o p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *sobenāko hoporāiā, marciā ririājana, they served me up everything, but I was overlooked as regards the chillies*.

ri-n-ririā vrb. n., the number of things forgotten: *ririācē ririākeda, moḱhisi manere mōrē manee pahamjada, nelkanj iture kā kāburēdo cilkanjre? He forgets so much that he cannot remember the meaning of more than five words out of twenty; if such a one does not discourage his teacher, then who will?*

V. afx. in the cpds. *jomririā, nuri-ririā, duḱumririā, jagarririā*, in which the first member denotes an action after which, what should be remembered, is forgotten: *aiā kuli-keḱme kajirā nage jabābairame, amdo tuti hoṛo daa, jagarririā-*

tagem, answer at once to my question, otherwise, thou talkative fellow, thou art sure to talk so much that thou forgetst the question.

riṛi-riṛi riṛ-riṛ (1) vars. of *rārā-rārā*, 1st meaning. (2) sometimes vars. of *rūrūrūrū*.

riṛi and deriv. vars. of *riṛi* and derivs.

riṛ-riṛ var. of *riṛi-riṛi*.

riṛu, riṛu, riṛu-riṛu of undergrown and slender men (not of women). Constructed like *rimcu-riṛu*, but *riṛu* has no repetitive form. *Hiṛu* is also used as a proper name.

risa (Sad.; Or. *rissā*) I. adj., (1) with *ūḷ*, woollen hair, as the wool of a sheep or the hair of a negro, but also to a lesser degree; curly hair provided it be not very long (in which case it is described as *bindu-akan*). Also used as adj. noun: *risado* jāimin nakiire, sunumereo enkage taina. (2) with *bō*, a woolly or curly head: *nā risa bō* lelte apisae hīnjana, three prospective bridegrooms, as soon as they saw her curly head, refused to marry her. (3) with *horo*, a person with such hair: *nī okoren risa buria*? Also used as adj. noun. (4) with *sinu*, a fowl with recovered feathers: Haṅkarre *risa* simkoko bonagakoa, to the Haṅkar spirits they sacrifice fowls with recurved feathers. Also used as adj. noun: Haṅkarre *miṛ risale* atinaṭaia.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of hair, people or fowls, to be such: *apeṛ simko purageko risalana* (or risa-

gea).

risa-ḡ p. v., to become such: *inijū ūḷ risajana*; *inido puragee risajana*.

III adv., with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *menḡ*, *leḡ*, *ūḡ*, *ūḡ*: *risa-ange menḡia*.

risa (Sad.) sometimes used, as sbst., only for *risarōgo*, *lāṛisa*, chronic dysentery. As 2nd member in cpds. it denotes a repeated loss of blood other than from a wound: *mārisa*, bleeding from the nose; *ḡarisa*, bleeding from gums, *kyrisa*, spitting of blood; *lāṛisa* chronic dysentery (in which a little bloody mucus is voided after each stool). An isolated or accidental bleeding is denoted by *mūmaḡom*, *kyūmaḡom*: *mūmaḡom namlija*.

risa-bindi-daru Nag. syn. of *raṅga-bindi daru*.

risa-daru syn. of *birnunga*.

risaḡ-rosḡ var. of *rasaḡrosḡ*.

risa-jara Has. syn. of *raṅgabindi-daru*, so called on account of the prickly fruit. Note the riddle, the answer to which is *risa jara*: *engado sēlebōle*, *honkodo risate risa*, the mother is smooth-skinned, the children are altogether rough shinned.

risa-kubi sbst., *Brassica oleracea*, Linn.; var. *acephala*; Cruciferae,—the Borecole (curled form).

risa-munga syn. of *birnunga*.

risa-rōg, risa-rōgo syn. of *lāṛisa*, I. sbst., also sometimes *risa*, chronic dysentery: *risarōgorḡ ranum muṇḡitada ci*? N. B. Eating as many roasted snails as possible, is said by the Mundas to cure not only acute

dysentery, but also the chronic disease, if this diet be followed for a week or two, abstaining meanwhile from meat.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person with this complaint: *risarogo* horoko cenatam ranukoa? Also used as adj. noun: miad *risarogoiq* ranutana.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this complaint: en *horo* • *risarogotana*.

risarogo-q p.v., to get this complaint: *risarogoakanae*.

risa-salaq sbst., *Cichorium Intybus*, Linn.; var. *Endivia*, Clarke, Compositae, the Endive, not cultivated by the Mundas.

risj, **risj-risj** Has. Nag. syns. of *pisir*, *pisir-pisir*.

risini sbst., *Scilla indica*, Bak.; Liliaceae.—a small bulbous herb with radical leaves and small lilac stellate, 6-segmented flowers, racemose on a simple leafless scape.

risj-risj syn. of *pisir-pisir*.

risrao, **risrao** (Sad. *risaek*)¹⁰ of a short but forcible snappish scolding, same as *irrao*. 2^o I. sbst., the act of an animal, as a macaque a dog, etc., snarling and showing the teeth: tuia^lj dipili haraparaq *risraote* puragea borola.

II. trs., (1) thus to show the teeth and snarl: en seta datae *risraotedei* eta seta borokeda; eta setako n datae *risraodukoa*. (2) in jest, to snarl at smb.: seta *risraokina*.

III. intrs., thus to snarl: tuia tuiajanloe *risraoqina*; aia mulitee *risraola* (or *risraokena*).

risrao-n rlx. v., thus to snarl: aliasa harapora (datae) *risraonjanai*, ne hon borotee latalutulena.

risrao-q p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: data *risraolena*; setate *risraolena*. (2) imprst., of such a snarling, to take place: en hatu-paromtanre setako namkijeci purage *risraolena*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *rikan*, *leiq*.

risuri cfr. *resoke*, (1) syn. of *isir*, except in the meaning of: to scold.) syn. of *isaku*. (3) syn. of *lefo* Has. (4) syn. of *sira* only as referring to cotton capsules and *Bassia* flowers.

risuri-pisuri in displeasure, jingle of *risuri* in the 1st, meaning only.

ritage, **ritate** Nag. syn. of *supatage*, *asalge*, *tatakage*, *neka medte* Has. Nag. adv., modifying *nel*, *nelq*, *nelrikan*, in reality, neither in a dream nor in a trance, in enrd. to *sartite*, in truth, neither lying nor jesting; ne *medte*, with my own eyes, even though in a trance: najom era *ritate* nellija.

ritj; **ritiq** also in the repetitive forms, I, sbst., the itching caused by the bites of lice, bedbugs or the kind of worms called *ote tupud*: sikukoa *ritj* puragea atakarkedto durum kao darijana.

II. adj., (1) with *hab*, *babata*, *hasu*, *huz*, same meaning: ne parkomrea gitikena, *ritj* babata namkina. (2) with *jati*, an insect of the kinds that cause this itching: parkomreu *ritj* jatiko lolodatera gojko.

III. trs., of such insects, to affect smb. with this itching : siku *riti*-*li*ú ; sikukoa *hu*ú *riti*liúú.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) of bites or itching, to be as described : sikukoa *hu*ú *riti*hana (or *riti*gea). (b) of persons, to get this kind of itching : ne parkomre majiko monakoa, eramen-tera *riti*hana (or *riti*getana). (2) imprsl., with insertel prsl. prn., to feel this itching : *purage *riti*-*ki*úú, ne parkomre tisiado kaia gitia. *riti*-*ge*, *riti*ú-*ge* p.v., to get affected by this itching.

V. adv., with the affx. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *leka*, and in the repetitive forms with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *lau*, *lange*, also *riti*-*ken*ritiúú, *riti*úú*ken*ritiúú, modifying *hug*, *rika*, *a*úú*ka*; *babata*, *hasu*.

riti-piti Has. Nag. *siri-piti* Nag. (Sal.) I. adj, with *sakam*, very small leaves or leaflets, as those of tamarind : mungasakam *riti*pitiúú.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of leaves or leaflets, to be very small : mungasakam *riti*pitiúú.

*riti*piti-*ge* p.v., of leaves or leaflets, to grow and become small : mungasakamkage *hutar*sakamo *riti*pitiúú.

III. adv, with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *lau*, *lange*, modifying *ang*, *li*úú, *sakamp*.

riti *riti* same as *riti*.

*ri*úú*piti* Nag var. of *riti*piti.

riřađ Has. **riřađ** Nag. (Sal. řiřađ) I. adj, same as *riřađ*akam. (1) with *pa*úúú, a wall the bricks or some of which strongly cohere, the

mortar having become hard. (2) with *ote*, a floor in concrete ; a floor of bricks or tiles strongly cohering.

II. trs., (1) of cement, mortar or a sticky substance (personified) to cement things, to make them cohere strongly : paerire masula itakoe riřađea, in a wall the mortar cements the bricks ; ropojnei jurulen kagaje kaí sisiree *riřađ*eda, having dried, the paste has made the paper stick firmly to the phial.

III. trs. caus., of people, to cement or make cohere or stick firmly by cement, mortar or a sticking substance : paúúúúú itako masalateko *riřađ*ea ; orara otere kotekakan karaó ita ad euna capárateko *riřađ*ea, in the floor of a bungilow they beat into cohesion a mixture of lime and small pieces of overcooked bricks ; sisire kagaje leate *riřađ*am, make the paper stick firmly on the phial by means of paste.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to cohere, or begin to cohere, firmly : ne paerigara *riřađ*ana, cařařa hokařka, these concrete foundations now cohere firmly, stop beating them ; máři nárite paerigara *riřađ*ana ; ne řia-bakasa kaite *riřađ*ana, kaia nřapitana, this tin box and its lid stick together owing to rust, I cannot open it.

riřađ-*ge* p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : ne orara otere kotekakan karaó ita euna capárate *riřađ*ea. (2) thus to get coherent : karahana : řiřambua rikkeřte dumare jolouřađi *riřađ*ana : řařo, the

same manner by their own children.

II. adj., with *baba*, *ṭaka*, *paṣsa*, paddy or money, (1) borrowed on interest : *oraṛaṭ babadole cabalaṭ ririṭi babale jomtana*. (2) got as interest on a loan or loans : *ne sau aṭ herleḍ baba geleae poṭomtada aḍ ririṭi baba upuniaḥ poṭomtada*, this money-lender has stored ten bales of paddy produced by his own fields, and four bales produced by interest on loans.

III. trs., (1) to borrow on interest : *ṭakam ririṭada ci baba?* (2) to take smb. as a lender on interest : *gel ṭakaina ririṭmea mentea • moneakada*, *omeam ci kā?* I intend borrowing 10 Rs. on interest from thee, wilt thou give them?

IV. trs. caus., to make smb. borrow ; to force to borrow : *riagage ririṭkia*, *janaoḍo oraṛategee puraḡtan taikena*, the famine forced him to borrow, otherwise the produce of his fields always sufficed to live on.

V. intrs., (1) to take a loan on interest : *ne hoṛo ciulaḍ kae ririṭtana*. (2) in the df. prst., to owe a loan on interest ; to be in debt on interest : *puragee ririṭtana*, *otekoe bandarereo kae halcabadaṛia*.

ririṭ-n rflx. v., to borrow on interest : *ririṭn jetae kabu sukutana*, *mendo dandare ṭoḡjan dipili cekaere oraṛ baioa?* None of us likes to borrow on interest, but when we are in dire straits, what else can we do?

ri-p-riri repr. v., to borrow on interest from amongst themselves : *nāḡjakeḍ haturegele ririṭikona*, *eṭṭa haturā ale hature aṭi bolea*.

riri-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : *ne baba ririṭakana*, this is paddy borrowed on interest ; *rengḡ horoko hijḡlena*, *hisi ṭakaina ririṭjana*, poor people came, I became their creditor for 20 Rs. on interest ; *laraitegee ririṭjana*, he was forced owing to a lawsuit to borrow money on interest.

ri-n-ṭiṭ vb. n., (1) the extent of borrowing thus : *riniṭiṭi riṭitada*, *bḡra uḷ lekaereo kae haldarāia*. (2) the act of thus borrowing : *riniṭim purakeda kam haldarilekaina aṭakarjada*, thou hast borrowed too much, I do not think that thou wilt be able to refund ; *misa riniṭire api sala babaina aṭla*, in ore borrowing I took three maunds of paddy. (3) the thing borrowed : *ne babado riniṭi oi kiniria?* *oraṛaḍole cabalape menjada*, you say that you have finished up the produce of your fields, is this then borrowed rice or bought rice?

ririṭge adv., so as to be forced to take a loan on interest : *ririṭgekiṭa laraṭjana*.

2^o as abst., trs., in the rflx. and p. v., syn. of *kari*, as referring to a loser borrowing marbles or pebbles from a companion so as to be able to take part in, or go on with, a game of *gacainuṛa* or *telagutiṭnuṛa*.

riri-banju indebtedness with interest to pay. Constructed like *banu* (appendix).

riri-kari I. collective noun, various kinds of debts, with or without interest : *ririkari* (or *ririka-piko*) *hal kaina daṛitana*, I cannot

pay my debts; *rîrikari* kae namkeda, he could not get a loan, neither with nor without interest.

II. adj., with *loro*, a man owing many debts.

III. trs., (1) to borrow or buy on credit making several or various debts: *ṭaka, baba orḡ caũlile rîrikarukeda*; *ṭakale; rîrikarukeda*. (2) to take smb. as a creditor in various ways: *purageko rîrikarikiña, kaka hakedei aiao reagemundũia namtada*, they made many debts with me, and as they did not refund me, I too have been reduced to poverty.

IV. intrs., (1) to make various debts: *ne sirma puragele rîrikarukeda* or (*rîrîkarikena*).

*Note the sacrificial formula at the flower feast, in the *adiq*: *tisindo rîrîkedkarikedte* omapetanaina, cedapetanaina, miaḡ ganḡu miaḡ calpare duḡḡo jârukoṭo, jomkepe nukepe. Nãdoia bintijaḡ pantijaḡpea: *babacaga kodecagare saratia hobaḡka, baratia hobaḡka; rîrîte kariete haldugokaina, ruluṭuḡkaina*. Not to make this formula lie, even well-to-do people take a loan to prepare the sacrificial beer. (2) in the df. prst., to owe, or have, various debts: *puragele rîrikarilana*.

rîrikari-n rslx. v., to make various kinds of debts: *cenacenako rîrikarinjana?* What things have you borrowed or bought on credit? *nĩdo landiatee rîrikarinjana, raĩree haĩlekan* (or *kulilireo jagarlekan*) *otetae isuge mena, it* is through laziness that he has got into debts, he has many very fertile fields

(ltly., fields that shout back when called, or that talk when questioned).

rîrikari-ḡ p. v. (1) corresp. to the trs.: *cenacenako rîrikarijana?* What things have been borrowed or bought on credit? what debts have been made? *purḡ horokotea rîrikarilena*, many people made debts with me, took loans or bought on credit from me. (2) to get into debts: *lenjaḡgea rîrikarukana*, I am deeply in debts: I have ruinous debts.

rîrî-molan, sometimes **rîrî-molaḡ**
I. sbst., an agreement by which one who is unable to pay a debt gives instead an object of the same value, or even of less value: *rîrimolanre* dikujatiko *akoḡ naphako loroḡ*, Hindu creditors, when a debtor is unable to pay, try to get from him an object of greater value.

II. adj., with *urĩ, merom, etc.*, an object thus acquired: *rîrimolan* urĩdope *akirinakja, gipe sitantia?* Have you sold the bullock you got in payment of a loan, or do you plough with it? Also used as adj. noun: *ne urĩ kaina kirinalja, rîrimolan dala*.

III. trs., thus to give an object; thus to give an object to smb.: *urĩia rîrimolanakja; kam haldaritanredo ne meronge rîrimolanĩtme. rîrimolan-en* rslx. v., thus to give an object: *miaḡ merome rîrimolanenjana*.

rîrimolan-ḡ p. v., of an object, thus to be given: *kã haldarileka atakarjaḡredo ne meronge rîrimolanḡka,*

eminia kulikatemea? How often am I to ask thee to pay thy debt? If thou canst not, then let this goat be given in payment.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ae, te, re*, modifying *om, nam*: ne merom *ririmolānū* namtāia, I got this goat in payment of a debt.

rīrī-rīrī 1^o var. of *riri-riri*, *tiri-tiri*. 2^o onomatope of the buzzing of a single mosquito, in entrd. to *rārārārā*, the buzzing of numerous mosquitoes. Constructed like *baaban*.

riri-tope syn. of *lenja, lenjera*.

Note the song:

Sarajombū topepe *riri topejanū*;
Sarasanga diledonogoh ka ri bolojām.

When the sal trees were covered with flowers, several debts with interest were made; and when the young shoots waved in the wind, loans, without interest, of paddy and rice were taken.

rō I. subst., the act of singeing hair or feathers, or of roasting *gagat* or *lode* grains, *jugihore* beans or pigeon peas, still green and on their haulms, by holding them over live coals: *ro* holōjamēdo sim gedime.

* II. a l.j., of a fowl or animal, with feathers or hair thus singed off; of *gagat* etc, thus roasted: *ro* sim seta arkakia, a dog ran off with the fowl which has been killed and just singed; *ro* jilure cilan mena, hōcō jilure banoa, even before it is cooked, meat of an animal the feathers or hair of which have been singed off, becomes unclean if

touched by people of another caste; such is not the case when the feathers have been plucked or the hair shaved off.

III. trs., thus to singe or roast: ne sim *rōime*; maparāa ilko tude-me, hapuritaakodo *roeme*; honko kā rōoakan rāriko *roca*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to *gō* singed or roasted: seagel jul-garāaeme, sim bēse kae *rotana* (or *rōtana*).

rō-a 1flx. v., (1) of a wild animal or bird, to throw itself into a fire: orare arajan birsinko seugel lelkeredo rokageko *rona*. (2) in jct, to singe one's feathers or hair by accident: enagi salgaotanre genci *ronjana*; en setado caqlom (or caqlomra ūh) pasinagi japare burumakan dipili *ronjana*. (3) same as the trs.: honko enarete rāriko *rontana*.

ro-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ro-o-o vib. n., (1) the rapidity of the act: simdo *ronōc* rōkja tamaku gundatan iminaoregee cabakilekain aŭākarkeda, it seemed to me that he singed the fowl in as little time as one takes to crush tobacco for chewing. (2) the act: *rouo* (or *rō*) kam taŭkakeda. (3) the result: nea ckoea *rouo*? Who has singed (or roasted) this?

V. adv., (1) with the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *soan, sibi*: meromko hō-olja ei? utataŭ jiludo *roge* kā soankena (or kā sibilkenā), had they shaved this goat? the stewed meat had not the taste of having been singed; okoe ne tolare sime rōjia!

rojo (or *rōjge*) soantana, who in the hamlet, is singeing a fowl? There is a smell of singeing. (2) with the aff. *roge*: en seta nida dipili punge eima rabaakja, pasiagi japare *rogece* burunkena.

rə 1^o Has. Nag. also *roandū*, I. sbst., the cutting a hole with a chisel; any cutting done with a chisel and hammer or mallet: *rə* (or *ronə*) kam taūkakeda, ne daru *rərueme*. (2) the hole thus cut: en apakataŋ *rə* (or *ronə*) lupuriga-gea tetopi kə soaba.

II. adj., with *daru* etc, thus hold: *rə* apakatako eiminata menə?

III. trs., (1) thus to hole or cut smth.: ne daru *roeme*. (2) thus to make a hole: ne daru satār undu *roeme*. (3) fig., of a wood-pecker or coppersmith bird, to peck a hole in a tree: kuŋdo podōla darukoe *roca* ad en undure juromə.

IV. intrs., (1) of a chisel, to cut: ne ruka bē e kə *rolana*, leserōka (2) in the df. part., of wood, etc, thus to get cut: ne daru bē e kə *rolana* (or *rogetana*).

rə-a rfx. v., same as the trs.: mid horo jaugit latana etajido apaktae *roantana*.

ro-gə p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ro-a-gə vrb. n., (1) the number of holes cut: *rooge* (or *roge*) rōkeda miad raŋi anakata kə sareakana. (2) the act: *ronə* kam sekoŋajada; mi-a *ronde* kae taūkakedei orogeə rōkeda. (3) the result: nea okoga *ronə*?

2^o Nag. syn. of *lukui* Has. to sew. Same construction.

3^o Nag. of thorns, syn. of *gulu* Has.

This generally connotes that the thorn remains sticking in the flesh, *rolud* being preferred when the thorn only pricks I. sbst., the soreness caused by a thorn: janunə *rə* kaina sūtia daŋitana, sūtaime. (2) a thorn pricking, or sticking in the flesh: kataŋ *rə* te (or janumete) medraeba satia puri neakila, a mote in the eye is more difficult to bear than a thorn in the foot.

II. adj., with *katə*, *te*, *juromə*, same as *roakaa*: janumia satana, *rə* katate eiminem Eiddabiddaena? kataŋ *rə* janum unuutam.

III. trs., (1) of a thorn, (personified) to prick, or stick in the flesh: kata azakoar janum *rolada*, katare ankoar janum *rolga*. (2) thus to let one's foot get hurt: ne hen eikate katae *rolada*?

IV. intrs., (1) of a thorn, to prick the flesh: aiŋə katare baria janum *rolena*. (2) in the df. part., to get pricked by a thorn, whether it sticks or not: janum honat-m acajibua kanebu *rolana* (or *rogetana*), thou leadest us by a thorny path, we get pricked again and again.

rə-a rfx. v., (1) thus to let oneself get hurt: eilatar kataŋ *roanaa*? (2) in jests, of a thorn (personified), to prick, or stick in the flesh: janum aiŋə katae (or kataree) *roanaa*.

ro-gə p. v., (1) to get pricked by a thorn; to get a thorn in the flesh: cekan janumtem *rolena*? janumia *roikana*; aiŋə kata *rolena*. (2) of a thorn, to prick or enter the flesh: aiŋə katare baria janum *rolena*, aiŋə

baran kaṭare janum *rōakana*.
rō-u-ō vrb. n., (1) the number of thorns: *rōngiā rōkana*, baran kaṭare babaria ci apapia janum *menā*. (2) the number of people pricked: *rōngle rōnana*, miuru raṭi kale pocolena. (3) the depth to which a thorn enters: *rōnge rōlena*, isu maskilte janumia uruakeda.

rōgoge adv., so as to get pricked by thorns: *rōgoge* ne horatem aēarkedlea.

40 Has. Nag. same as *rōrō*.

50 fig., cfr. *puluṣipuluṣi*, I. sbst., a thorn, i.e., uneasiness caused to smb.'s mind by telling him, and making him believe that trouble is impending for him: *nalasioam mene kajira rō aīnā jire* (or *kuṣamre, imre, monre*) *holojana*.

II. adj., with *kaji*, words producing this effect: *miad rō kaji aīumkedte tisiado mandī jom kā sanawajāina*.

III. trs., (1) of people or their words, thus to cause uneasiness to smb.'s mind: *ne kajitepe rōkīa*; *impe* (or *imrepe*) *rōkīa*; *ne kajite inia impe rōkeda*; *apea kaji inia ime rōkeda*; *apea kaji rōkīa*; *apea kaji ime* (or *imree*) *rōkīa*, *tisiado cārbār kae aṭakarotana*. (2) to thrust such words into smb.'s mind: *en kaji inia jirele rōkeda*.

IV. intrs., (1) of such words, to rankle in the mind: *inkua kaji aīnā imre rōkena*. (2) in the df. prst., of the mind, thus to get rankled: *horokoa kaji aīumte aīnā im rōtana* (or *rogotana*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel this rankling

displeasure: *alea jagar aīumkedte purage rōkīa*, *aḍ helā naēadoc menkeda*, hearing what we said he was alarmed and displeased, and he said: *Hullo! Is that the case?*

rō-n rflx. v., of people, thus to affect smb. or his mind: *ne kajite goṭa orārenkoa imem rōnjna*.

rō-gō p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *ne kajitee rōnjna*; *ne kajite inia im rōjana*; *en kaji inia imre rōjana*.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *aṭkar*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modifying *kaji, rika, aīumo*.

roa Has. **roe** Nag. **rohe** Kera. **roa** Kera. (Or. *roa*, rice seedlings) cfr. *biārā, guci, her, roa* 1^o I. sbst., (1) the work of planting paddy seedlings: *acīra cabajana, roatale menagea*. (2) the act of planting paddy seedlings: *korakoa roatle kuṭikoa sekēragea*, women plant paddy seedlings faster than men. (3) the paddy seedlings planted: *holara bārite isu roatale atujana*.

II. adj., (1) with *baba, kode*, planted paddy, planted Eleusine millet: *roa baba bakiko jomjada*; *roa baba tale apia poṭom hobalena*. (2) with *ote, loṭoy*, a field in which paddy is to be planted, or has been planted: *tisiado roa loṭonale losodjada*. (3) with *uli, hesā, siṭara, kuda*, of such planted trees as may be met also growing wild in the jungles.

III. trs., to plant seedlings; to plant seeds, as those of mango, jackfruit, peas, etc., to plant a shrub or a tree; to plant a branch or cutting not destined for transplantation: *labape*

roakeda ci aürige?

IV. intrs., (1) to plant paddy seedlings: holale *roakena*. (2) in the df. prst., of paddy or *kode* seedlings, to get planted: baba piridismre purā *roatana*, (or *roqtana*), paddy is planted in the open country more than in the jungly tracts.

roa-n rfx. v., same as the trs.: saṅ-gape *roanjana* ci aürige? Have you planted the sweet-potato cuttings or not yet? pipidismre tisingapa kūhko *roantana*, in the open country people are much engaged at present in planting their paddy seedlings.

roa-p p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: kode *roajana*. (2) imprsl., of the planting of paddy seedlings, to take place: ne sirma sobensare parage *roajna*, herjeterā tāko kako namkeda enamente, everywhere this year much paddy has been planted, because there has been no favourable whether for summer sowing.

roa-n-ou vrb. n., (1) the quickness in planting paddy: ne kuṛi *ronoae* roaea, iral are teōarā biārāmentado singibura eskarge aṛataipe (or lela-kaipe), this woman plants paddy so quickly that without any help she is able to plant in one day the seedlings got from eight or nine measures of seed. (2) the closeness of the planting: *ronoako* roakeda, turi aṛi puraōgleka biārā lellena, mōrē aṛirege cabajana, they planted the paddy seedlings so close that they used up in five fields what seemed enough for six. (3) the number of fields where rice is planted: ne sokō-rare *ronoako* roatāla, geleā loōoṛā

bāri herakanam namea, in this dell they have planted so much of the paddy, that you will find only ten fields where it has been sown. (4) the act of planting: *ronoa* puragem māṛijada, thou plantest much too slowly; musirā *ronoate* apia loōtale cabala, in one day's planting we finished three paddy fields. (5) the result: nea okoaṛ *ronoa*? Who has planted this?

2^o fig., I. trs., of a Magistrate or Settlement Officer to settle, (ltly., to plant) smb., generally a Zemindar, in a right hitherto contested, or in a right not even claimed by him before.

II. trs. caus., by an action, a written document or statement in court or before a Settlement Officer, implicitly to acknowledge such right and thus cause the Zemindar to get confirmed in it by a decision of the Magistrate or Settlement Officer: ne birre dikuṛ jetan daōa aleaēte kōdo kā taikena, mendo miaṛ horo "dikuṛ begar-hukante daru kale maṛana" mēno kajite muka dipili birree roakja, the Zemindar had not more right than ourselves over this jungle but one of us said before the Settlement Officer that we did not cut any trees without the leave of the zemindar, so that the Officer wrote him down in the Record-of-Rights as the owner of the forest.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p.v., mekan kajite orṛ onolte ne disunre isu dikuko *roatana*, enteko reṛtana.

roa-n rfx. v., acting on smb.'s stu-

pidity, to trick him into doing what will mean the transference of his right, and of the right of his fellows, to oneself: diku birre *roanmente*, párfæ menlja: "Miađ bir salaĵomme ađ mođ sae řakate aiařařete kiria- leda mentea řařatariamea, pařsado miađ řaři ałom omaiřa", the Zemindar, to enable himself to claim the forest, said to the pahanr: "Choose a tract for thyself and I shall have it registered as sold to thee for a hundred rupees, and thou wilt not have a pice to pay for it." *roa-o* p.v., corresp. to the trs. and caus.: neskenā mukare Tamarřa birre ořa partire dikuko nařageko *roajana*, the owner-ship of the forest and waste land in the Tamar country, which in the first Record-of-Rights was not ascribed to the Zemindars, has been ascribed to them in the last Record; Seldaren diku en haturā māl lilāme auakada kā mundiořan taikena, mendo en haturā māl jeta- řařete kā namořaa dipili dikuā ce- tanre mālmente mārāki nalasikeda, ente diku mālrec *roajana*.

ro-n-ou vib. n., the number of new rights given to the Zemindars: Tamarre nesekenā mukare dikuřatiko *ronoako* *roajana*, kaji aiuntedo kā bisuāsekagea, mendo sida mukarā onol ađ nesekan mukarā onol lellere, balutanioc mundiařia, in the last Settlement the rights of Zemindars in Tamar have been so much increased, that it seems incredible, but even a fool can see it if he compares the new Record-of-Rights with the old one.

**roa* (Sad.; A. *ruh*, soul, spirit) sbst., (1) one of the two souls that are in every human being (and probably also in animals and plants), the other being called *ji*. *Roa* like *ji*, may be treated grammatically as a liv. bg., represented by prsl. prn. It occurs also in the empds. *hambal-roa*, *rabaľroa*, *kularoa*, *gusiroa*, etc., a *roa*, endowed with a quality of slowness, of quickness; or with the distinctive characteristic of a tiger, of a cat, etc., The corresp. qualities are called *hambalraisi*, *kularaisi*, etc. When these epds. are used otherwise than sbstly., *hambalroa* is practically a syn. of *hambalraisi*, *kularoa* practically a syn. of *kularaisi*, etc. See under *raisi*. (2) fig., the control of one's faculties: kula garjaoleđei ařna *roal* ořařalena (or uřařalena), hearing the roar of a tiger, I lost my head and felt helpless. (3) fig., a productive quality in seeds: ama *babaroa* (or *babara* *roa*, *koderoa*, *koderā* *roa*, *kitiroa*, *kitira* *roa*) najom buřiako akiriřatada, telaruř laga- řina, karedo kitire ama barakati kā hoboa, a witch has asked her *najombořga* to make thy husbandry unsuccessful, thou must counteract this, otherwise thou wilt never have good crops (said by a witch-finder after divination); eordeako ađ earin- ko *babaroa* alokako kumbuři mente, kolomre dulakan baba kuřlate ko kon- řal biurea, karedo cetanre kuřla, guři käre řan meřeđ řořoa, to prevent chor- deas and eburins from stealing the productivity of the paddy on the

threshing floor (so that the provision will not last long and, next year, the rice will not germinate well and the crop will be bad), a line is drawn with charcoal around the heap, or some charcoal or cowdung or a piece of iron is put on top. A chordea, can transfer this productivity to his devotee's paddy; a churin can transfer it to the house (i.e. cattle, crops, etc.) of a devotee. (To obtain this some people worship a churin, but they pay for it by great infantile mortality). From such sentences one might be inclined to think that, at one time, a real *roa*, though of an inferior kind, was believed to exist together with the *ji*, in plants and consequently also in animals. However, the sentences refer to seeds, not to plants.

When we wrote our article under *ji*, we had still doubts as to the reality of the distinction between the *ji* and the *roa*, but such doubts are no longer possible. The *ji* is the principle of life found not only in men, but also in animals and in plants. In plants, however, it has only the vegetative power; in animals it has moreover the faculty of sensuous perception and the appetitive and locomotive faculties; in man, in addition to all these, it has reason and rational appetite or will. The *ji* as endowed with reason and will, is called *mon*, mind, and in whatever sentence the term *mon* occurs, it may be replaced by *ji*. Animals have no *mon*; when it is said that *hupi ulehakə urgtana*, the meaning

is that they remember the things they perceive; by the phrase *gana-kedae*, no true responsibility and guilt is ascribed to them, but only wanton harm. Terms like *wone*, *bieir*, may be used of them only in jest. When a plant or animal dies its *ji* dwindles into air, *hōvare septana*, i.e. it disappears, it is annihilated. The *ji* of man is immortal and, when he dies, goes to the *bitarpar*, the inner dwelling, also called *parom disum*, the country beyond, there to receive from Singbonga reward or punishment. The *ji* being the principle of life, cannot leave the body without causing death, except for a very short time during a swoon or a collapse; if then it comes back at once, life will not be lost and the man will revive and live again.

The *roa* on the contrary is not bound to remain continually in the body during life. As a matter of fact, nearly every night when the body lies down to sleep and the *ji* has to remain there, the *roa* is off for an outing. As explained under *kamu*, a dream is just what the *roa* sees and hears when it thus wanders about. Nevertheless, it should not remain absent too long. A few hours can do no harm, but if it remains weeks or months without returning, the body is affected with a chronic disease and is on the way to death. (How dreaming does not go on uninterruptedly during this long absence, is more than the Mundas can explain.) This condi-

tion is brought about by the "sale" *roa akirira*, (not a true sale, but a kind of magic oblation) of one's *roa* by a witch or wizard to an unknown bonga. This bonga allures and leads astray the *roa*, keeping it away from the body. Then a sacrifice to Singbonga becomes necessary *roa asiruamente* (or *roa telaruamente*), to ask him to make the *roa* come back. The fact, that a man's *roa* has been "sold", and that such a sacrifice is needed, is found out by revelation, but often only at last, after the diviner has already ordered in vain several sacrifices to known bongas. Not seldom, together with the sacrifice to Singbonga he orders a subsidiary sacrifice, generally to Burubonga, to obtain his intercession with Singbonga: *turuare ura sim botagape*. A similar sacrifice, *roa asruar*, (or *telaruar*) *mente*, is needed to save the life of a man who has performed the *bulmaom* rite. He has forfeited himself. If Singbonga does not interfere and prevent it, the bonga to whom he has offered his blood will entice his *roa* and keep it away and his body will waste and die from a chronic disease.

The *roa*, like the *ji*, is immortal; but after death it does not go with the *ji* to the *bitarpur*; it remains on earth and becomes a *botaga*: *botagako roaeskargea*. It is the disembodied *roa* which is called *umbul*, shade, by the Mundas: *umbul aderre roage adieroa*. Excepting Singbonga, who is really

God and the only God, all the bongas not borrowed from Hinduism, are nothing else than disembodied *roas*, or shades, of men or women; they are not devils at all, nor even godlets. The tutelary spirits, v. g., are the shades of the wives of the Hasurs, and the *urabotagako* are the shades of the ancestors.

The *botaga* or disembodied *roa* is not as immaterial as the *ji*, since it is supposed to be still in need of food and drink. That is why, when the Mundas bury their dead, some rice and some coins are put with the corpse to enable the *roa*, still present, to pull along until it is introduced into the inner room of the house, there to dwell and find its sustenance in the few grains of rice and drops of drink offered to the shades of the ancestors at each meal of the family. If the *roa* is not introduced, or if it prefers to take its abode in some tree or stone, it must look after itself and try to get its food somehow. This it does by harming people and thus forcing them to offer it a sacrifice: *botagako jomloboteko hatira*. In the formulas of sacrifices to ordinary bongas, the words *omametwairi*, *cedantana-i*, are generally followed by *jomkeme, nukeme*, eat and drink,—an invitation which is even sometimes addressed to Singbonga, though he is not a disembodied *roa*. Happily, as the *roa* has no body anymore to keep up, it needs very little.

Some say that animals have no

roa

roa : *ʔoutukog roao banoa, raʔisio banoa ; ʔi aʔ hoʔomo bāriʔea*. But then, not only men, but also animals, dream. How is this possible if they have no *roa*? To avoid this difficulty, others say that they have indeed some kind of *roa*, but such as does not survive after death. At any rate, they have no *raʔisi*, i.e., no *roaʔa gun*.

When we wrote our article under *kumu*, we were under the misapprehension that that *gun*, in this phrase, means natural quality, and we called the *roa* "the principle of personal character". This description is not accurate. New and closer enquiries have elicited the fact that *gun* here means : preternatural quality or power which produces a magical or quasi-magical effect, or in other words, an effect superstitiously believed in. Every human *roa* is endowed by Singbonga with a single *gun*. This *gun*, or *raʔisi* has three effects, and sometimes four.

1^o It causes the *roa*, when seen by another *roa* (in dreams), to present the shape of a certain animal.

2^o It influences the man's temperament and fate, and causes in his life a similarity with the special habit, aptitude or efficiency which characterizes (in the eyes of the Mundas) the animal, the shape of which his *roa* presents. Let us illustrate this by a few examples.

The man who has a cat-like *roa* is a grumbler ; one who has a dog-like *roa* is quarrelsome. Marry two

roa

such people and they will live together as cat and dog.

The one who has an elephant-like *roa* is a ruinous eater ; he is a placid fellow, is not easily ruffled, but, on the other hand, he knows no fear.

The one who has a viper-like *roa* is quiet in his ways, but successful. Contrariwise one with a cobra-like *roa* is bound to poverty, and one with a vulture-like *roa*, though a good hand at the plough and always thoroughly master of his team, is nevertheless necessarily so poor that he has to find his sustenance as a hireling. The one with a crow-like *roa* vainly shouts and threatens his team ; he cannot make his oxen work fast ; they do not obey him. The one with a river-snake-like *roa* is bound to become rich ; he is moreover a good swimmer and can cross a river with a easy mind, the flood will never carry him off. The one with a rat-snake-like *roa* is a coward quick to fly.

The one with a tiger-like *roa* inspires reverential fear ; he commands respect and wields influence, especially in the panchayats. The one with a jackal-like *roa* is cunning and can, with great ease, invent pretexts and concoct stories. A bear-like *roa*, gives one the knack of finding honey ; an otter-like *roa* makes a good fisher ; and a mongoose-like *roa* gives knowledge of medicinal roots and the happiness of curing many patients. The man or woman with a ragsa-like *roa* eats like an ogre,

and consequently, in this land of poor crops, is vowed to dire poverty and want.

3^o In addition to the above special characteristics, the *gun* imparts to the human *roa* a quality of either slowness or quickness, or sloth or diligence, with corresponding superstitious effects. Thus every human being has a *hambalroa* or a *rabalroa* according to whether, and in proportion as, the animal, the shape of which his *roa* presents, is either slow-moving, or quick-moving. There are as many degrees in the quality as there are degrees in the slowness or quickness of the animals; in most *roas* as in most animals, the degree is negligible. It is important only in the extremes, as in the *hambalroa* of those who are ragesa, elephant, tiger, buffalo, bullock, viper or cobra-like, or in the *rabalroa* of those who are deer, hare, rat, mouse, rat-snake or horse-like. The good or bad influence superstitiously believed to be produced by a person with a *hambalroa* is as follows. Not only is such a person slow in whatever he does himself, but he has a slowing influence on people and things around him. He should never be the one to start a work. If for instance, he plants the first paddy seedlings in a field, the planting in that field will take no end of time. On the other hand it should always be a *hambal-roa-roa*, who opens a rice bale and takes from it the first rice: the provision in the bale will last so

much the longer. If one has to carry a load, one should not let such a person step across it, if one does not want to find it heavier and to have to carry it more slowly than intended. If such a man plants a fruit tree, the tree will be unusually slow in bearing its first fruit. If his shadow falls on a snake, the snake becomes unable to move fast. He has a damping effect even on the *bongis*, who respect him (*boro-aiako*), and will not easily harm him; on the *curias*, who prefer to leave him alone and not to tinkle his armpits; and on the *cordons*, who rarely give him a nightmare. His near presence makes divination slow and difficult, and he is a very bad subject to sit on the revolving stone. He does not easily get into a trance and has a calming touch for entranced people. When he follows with the eye someone who is on his way to some work or to some business, say, some one who goes to sell things at the market, this work or business will take a long time, and even prove difficult. This last effect must not be confounded with the evil eye which, even when cast unwittingly, has always its source in envy.—The influence of the *rabalroa* is in everything exactly the opposite.

4^o Both the elephant-like and the ragasa-like *roa* have an effect of their own, *viz.*, that of making food, or what is to produce food, run short. If *v. g.*, a person with such a *roa* happens to plant the first

seedlings in a paddy field, the owner will soon find out that he has not got seedlings enough for the whole field. If he takes the first rice from a bale, though he has a *hambalroa*, he produces on the provision the same effect as a *rabalroa*. Likewise when he does the first threshing. *N. B.*—It is also superstitiously believed that the same harm to the crop is caused by using the names *hali* or *ragosa*, on the threshing floor during actual threshing. In this, however, there is no question of the *roa*.

It is well nigh impossible to find out with any certitude what kind of *raisi* a man has got. Divination is deemed useless and is not resorted to. One may make a shrewd guess from his general behaviour, and this guess may receive some confirmation from dreams that seem to have been verified in him. That is about all until, for some at least, the question is solved to the satisfaction of the Mundas' mind when, after death, the *roa* is introduced into the store room by the *umbul ader* ceremony. On this occasion the floor is strewn with ashes and, when the ceremony is over, they scan them eagerly for any traces which will show that the shade has entered the house and taken his abode therein. Now, it happens that the traces they find, or think they find, are or resemble those of a cat or dog or some other animal. This is at once considered a proof that the *roa* of the deceased was and is cat-like or dog-like, etc.

roa-usura I. subst., transplantation: *roausurale* ne darako gogkedā.

II. adj., transplanted: nead) *roausura* datu ei nereg) omonlena? Did this tree come out here or was it brought from elsewhere?

III. trs., to transplant; to plant elsewhere: ne dara *roausuram*.

roausura-2 p. v., to be transplanted.

roau-u-usura vrb. n., (1) the act of transplanting: aia *roauusura* hayedje jetae auriko roausurā, since my act of transplanting, nobody transplanted any thing. (2) the plant or tree transplanted: *roauusurako* soben gogjana; nea honder eandya *roauusuta*, this is what was transplanted last month.

roār, roār-hasa, hasa roār Nag.
roārā, roārā-hasa, hasa-roārā Has.
Nag. See *hasarodā*.

roār, roār-nārī, nārī-roār Nag.
roārā, roārā-nārī, nārī-roārā Has.
Nag. syn. of *puh* Nag. (Sad) three-leadless twining branch-parasites: (1) also *hurivōdā, putusōdā*, *Cuscuta reflexa*, Roxb.; *Convolvulaceae*, with fleshy yellow stems and small, campanulate, sessile, fascicled, white flowers. (2) also *magarōdā, surgunarōdā* *Cuscuta chinensis*, Lunk., with smaller, more slender, pale-yellow stems; common in Guizotia abyssinica fields. (3) also *harar roārā*, *Casynthia filiformis*, Linn.; *Laurineae*, with green stems, rare in the Munda country, except Singbhum.

roh Nag. cfr. *roh*, syn. of *lōi*: jagarko *rohkedēi* apapanan kamimente sobenko herijana.

roḥ onomatope, cfr. *rahroḥ*, *toḥ*
 I. subst., the mere cracking of a stem
 or branch: the cracking of a bone
 or limb breaking; the cracking of
 a joint: en urī undure kaṭae peṭṭen
 dipili kaṭaropoḥtanṛa roḥ aūmlena
 ci kāge?

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., to make a branch or joint
 crack thus: baṛiraṅ kotoe roḥkeda;
 ganda racañjanoi uṭii roḥkeda.

IV. intrs., to make this sound;
 thus to crack: loṭoḥtan dipili
 maēanataiṅ roḥkena (or roḥlena).

rob-en rfx. v., to make a joint crack:
 ganda racañjanci uṭii robenjana.

rob-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.
 (2) to make this sound.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*,
ge, *ken*, (once), also *roḥkenroḥken*
 (repeatedly) modifying *sari*, *aṅmo*,
rika, *rikan*, *rikaḡ*. (2) with the afx.
ken modifying *ropoḥ*, *hulaḡ loṭoḥ*.

roḥ-baḡel syn. of *roḥ*, as prd. only.

roḡ-biḡ 1^o I. adj., with *undu*, a hole
 which has been cut out with a chisel
 held vertically in cntrd. to *rojilad*
undu, an oblique hole which has
 been cut out with a chisel held
 obliquely. Also used as adj. noun:
 kaṛāba ḡandi naēalbṛa roḡbidre (or
roḡbid undure) latarsa tusinaoa, cetan-
 saḡo kaṛābajōraṅ roḡparomre.

II. trs., (1) to make such a hole:
 uuḍu roḡbideme. (2) to cut into such
 a hole: kaṛābaḡandi soaḡmente
 naēalbṛ roḡbideme.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as
 the p. v.; roḡre mon lagaḡeme,
 naēalbṛ bēse kā roḡbidlana.

roḡbid-en rfx. v., same as the trs.:

esandi soaḡmenteko roḡjiladena kaṛā-
 baḡandi soaḡmenteko roḡbidena.

roḡbid-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,
ḡge, modifying *undu*, *rika*, *roḡ*.

2^o syn. of *roḡdabura*.

3^o in Nag. also syn. of *roḡtuḡ* (Has.).

roḡpo, **roppo** (1) var. of *rahpu*. (2)
 sometimes syn. of *roḥ* (onomatopē).

roḡ-bu syn. of *roḡparom*.

rocod (Sad. *roco*) 1^o of pots, pans,
 and lamp chimneys, syn. of *darkaḡ*,
 to crack. 2^o I. alj., with *sakam*,
baḡar, *baḡcom*, *pati*, *ūr*, *kagaj*, leaves,
 grass, string, mats, leather, paper,
 brittle or so dry as to crack or break
 when used.

II. trs., of heat (personified), to dry
 such things so as to render them
 brittle: ne baḡcomdo jeṭeḡe rocodkeda.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to
 be or become dry or brittle: baḡcom
 tupuruarḡkete uṭame, rocodlana (or
 rocodḡtana, rocodḡgea).

rocod-en rfx. v., in jest, of leaves,
 etc. (personified), to break or
 crack owing to dryness or brittle-
 ness: ne baḡcom puragee rocoden-
 tana, tupuruarḡkete uṭaḡka.

rocod-ḡ p. v., thus to become dry or
 brittle.

ro-u-ocoḡ vrb. n., the degree of such
 dryness or brittleness.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*,
ge, modifying *menaḡ*, *leḡ*. (2) with
 the afx. *ḡge*, modifying *roḡo*, *keḡ*,
rika.

rocodḡ, **rocodḡ-moloṛa** syn. of *tud*,
tudmedḡ, *coḡ*, *coḡmoloṛa*. See the
 latter.

rocod-tasaḍ syn. of *dorḡsiṛa*.

roco-roco, rocõre, rocõrokab, rotõre

vars. of *rocõre*.

rõ-cuñu I. adj., with *merom, urĩ, seta, mindĩ, pasi, silih, sadom, etc.*, lean and having lost their dense hair. Not used of elephants, pigs, rats, and mice: *miad rõcuñu urĩ kiriatãia*. Also used as adj. noun: *merom kiriaç senkena, miad rõcuñu kiriatãia*.

II. trs. caus., to reduce an animal to this state: *ne merom rõgoge rõcuñũta, sununtãilekæ taikena*, a disease has caused this goat to lose much of its hair, formerly it was glossy as if they had rubbed it with oil; *ne seta kasuagæ rõcuñũta*, mange has deprived this dog of much hair.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to be such: *ne meromdo kabu kiriatãia, puragæ rõcutũtana* (or *rõcutũgæ*). (2) to become such: *ne seta harantana, enamente mãrimãritee rõcutũtana* (or *rõcutũtana*).

rõcutũ-ũ p. v., to be rendered or become such: *kasuate setako oqõ meromko rõcutũna*; *ne seta mãrimãritee rõcutũtana*.

IV. adv., (1) with the affs. *angæ, gæ, uge*, modifying *usug, rikag, leq*. (2) with the aff. *uge*, modifying *hasuy, kasuag*.

rod 1^o I. sbst., a knot at the top of a single sheaf (of *baçcom* grass or of paddy seedlings), in entrd. to *bcora*, a knot joining two sheaves (of paddy seedlings): *en baçcomra rod rapame*.

II. trs., to tie with such a knot: *ne biãrã bcoraekatedo hupãgæ hara-*

akana, rodepe.

rod-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o same as *rotod*.

3^o I. sbst., masses of barbed seeds of spear-grass clustering at the top of the haulms: *en saũria rodlo sotate hãrsauũkedte saũribu irea, karedo puragæbu sagagõa, let us beat aside with a stick the clustered masses of seeds on this spear-grass before reaping it, otherwise we will get seeds sticking on us all over*.

II. adj., with *sagã, saũri*, thus clustering.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to gather into masses: *tisãgapa sagako rodũtana* (or *rodũtana*).

rod-ea rlx. v., of the seeds (personified), same meaning: *sagãdo gde rorõjancũ rodæa*, when the inflorescence has dried up, the seeds of spear-grass gather into a mass.

rod-o p. v., same meaning: *honlelo ñked saũri puragæ rodũna*

4^o I. sbst., chaps on hands, feet, lips, cheeks: *tãrã rodre manisũũna tũlenci usurkũna*.

II. adj., with *ta, kafa, laeo, joa*, chapped, cracked. *rod laeo karã-komitilteko ranũna, they treat cracked lips by rubbing them with crab fat*.

III. trs. caus., to chap the skin: *rabãgæ isu honkõe rodũjũkõa tisãgapa, at present the cold chaps the hands, etc., of many children*.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to chap; to get or have chaps: *iniã kata puragæ rodũtana, holaina lelkeda*. (2) inprsl, with inserted prel. prn., to be afflicted with chaps: *joa*

rōđ

rođjau.

rod- a ffx. v., to cause oneself to get chaps: ne hondo lumkatete kačae *rodenjana*.

rod-ə p. v., to get chaps: kačae *rodakana*; inia kača *rodakana*.

ro-n-od vrb. n., (1) the number of chaps: *ronode* rođtana, inia ti torođ-deačte řarkado kã lełotana, his hand is so chapped that it looks like the back of a monitor. (2) the number of people chapped: *ronođko* rođtana, ne ořaren hon miađ raři kae sareakana, so many got chapped in this family that none of the children escaped. (3) the chapping: *ronođ* purajana, enamento rođ ũle kae sãđdaritana. (1) the chapped skin: *misa* *ronođ* bugiřtan taikena, nimir-do ořořee rođtana, the skin chapped a first time was healing, now it is getting chapped once more.

5⁰ Has. Nag. cfr. *rođ* Nag. of speech, syn. of *tuli*.

rōđ ¹⁰ also *rorođ*, (1) syn. of *gegele*, but not used of the acidity of the juice of unripe mangoes. (2) fig., syn. of *kađđ*, cfr. *rođmoca*.

²⁰ of smell, (1) syn. of *morod*. (2) I. subst., the smell (not deemed bad) of the burning feathers or hair of such animals as are often singed before being eaten, in entrđ. to *morod* the bad smell of burning things, as human hair, a corpse, excrements, etc.: *sinke* rōřjaia, ci, eře, ci guru eman? hen ořoče *rođ* hijutana.

II. adj., with *soan*, *sukul*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., (1) to fill a place

roda

with this smell: rořai sim gořa ořae *rođtala*. (2) to affect people with this smell: *puragem* *rođjadlea*, sim oarire rōime. (3) to charge smoke with this smell: *sukulem* *rođkedu*.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to smell: holado aũhđlipili simpe rokena, ale ořa jaked *rođkena*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. pra., to perceive this smell: *purage* *rođjařna*.

rođ-en rilx. v., of people, to fill the place where they are, or charge its smoke, with this smell: gořa ořam *rodenjana*; *sukulem* *rodenjana*.

rod-ə p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *puragele* *rōřotana*. (2) imprsl., of this smell, to be produced: gořa ořare *rodakana*.

ro-n-od vrb. n., (1) the strength of this smell: *ronođ* rōđkiřia, mũre pereřiřiakanlekaina atãkarjada, I smelt the burning feathers so strongly that even now my nostrils are still full of the smell, (2) this smell: *ronođ* (or *rōđ*) kacim atãkarjada?

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oře*, modifying *soan*, *sukul*, *řika*, *atãkar*.

roda Has. (Sad.) considered a shocking word, not used by women nor in their presence, ¹⁰ adj. with *bakara*, *merom*, *bera*, *mindĩ*, a full grown, ungelded he-goat or ram. Also used as adj. noun: *miađ* *rodale* *kiriatãia*.

rodage adv., modifying *soan*, (1) to have the taste or smell of the meat of such an animal: *utu* *rodage*

soantana; bakarae gedkena *rodagee* soantana. (2) in jest, to smell of perspiration: balhal *rodagee* soana.

2^o var. of *radara*.

roda gucu var. of *radaragucu*.

Same remark as under *roda*.

rq-darom trs., to bore a hole so as to meet the one made from the opposite site: nesategedo alom rqa, nādo ne unđu *rdaromem*.

rodarom-en rflx v, same meaning: ne unđu *rdaromem*.

roda-p-arom repr. v., (1) trs. caus., to cut with a chisel two holes so that they meet in prolongation; thus to cut a piece of wood or stone: undukia *rdaparomakada*, aūrigee tepabea; ne daru *rdaparomem*, purage moŋea, rukatam dingaggea, mūdnuu. (2) adj., with *undukia*, two holes cut in prolongation of each other: *rdaparom* undukia talu inilekate kā tepabaakana.

rdaparom-en rflx. v, same as the repr. trs.: ne daru *rdaparomem*.

rdaparom-ŋ repr. p. v., corresp. meaning: ne daru (or ne daru undukia) *rdaparomoka*

rdarom-ŋ p. v., of a hole, to be met by another cut in prolongation.

rod-moca I. subst., the habit or an isolat ease, of very rude and angry speech or scolding: en hoŋore *rodmoca* mena; en hoŋora *rodmoca* aūmkeŋte kā sukakedlea.

II, adj., with *hoŋo*, a person coarse, rude, snappish and violent in speech: *rodmoca* hoŋoko jaŋa kulilekore misamis situadgedko kajia, rude people when asked a question, sometimes, in bitter irony, answer

the contrary of what they want to be understood. Also used as adj. noun.

III. trs., to address people rudely or angrily: misa kajite karia mūdnekŋea kulurūŋedoe *rodmoca-kaŋa*, not having understood, i asked him to repeat what he had said, but he answered me rudely.

IV. intrs, in the df. part., to have this habit: ne hoŋo puragee *rodmoctanu* (or *rodmoctgea*).

rodmoct-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: kulikiana *rodmoctanja*.

rodmo-proca repr. v., to answer each other rudely or angrily: to quarrel violently: puragekina *rodmo-pocijana*.

rodmoct-ŋ p. v., (1) thus to be addressed: ne kumi kaŋu cabakere-dobu *rodmoctaja*, abuŋ gomkedoe terakangea. (2) a person with this habit: nio aputelekagee *rodmoct-jana*.

V. adv., with or without the affxs: *ange, ge, ŋe*, modifying *kaji kap-rnar, erar, eperar, rila, rilu, rika*.

rodod, rodod-rodod vars. of *rodura, radururaduru*, except that as adj. with *sakom*, it is a syn. of *roed sakom*, a leaf too dry and too brittle for use.

rodo-rodo var. of *radara*. As adv., it is used with or without the affxs: *ange, ge, ŋe, lan, lunge*.

rodorodo-gucu var. of *radaragucu*.

rodoro, rodoro-rodoro vars. of *raduru, radururaduru*,

rq-dabura cfr. *robit*, I. adj., with *raka*, a chisel that has been

driven in and remains embedded : *roḍabura ruka* isu hambalteā tuḍḷā.

II. trs., thus to embed a chisel : ne rukado oko hon kelenatee *roḍaburataḍa* ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to remain embedded : ne rukado purage *roḍaburatana* (or *roḍaburaakana*).

roḍabura-ḡ p. v., thus to get driven in.

IV. adv., (I) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *rika*, *tairika*. (2) with the afx. *ḡge*, modifying *rika*, *kila*.

roc Nag. var. of *roa* Has. to plant.

roḡ trs., (1) to squeeze out the juice from a fruit or from medicinal leaves ; to squeeze out the water from a wet cloth : *jiḡga rapakte honko enarā rasiko roḡca* ; ne *hija roḡkedte*, *tasitam*. (2) also *tāūc*, to draw milk from a nipple ; to draw dirt from intestines by pulling them between the finger and thumb : *kuḡikou toado kā sondoroakante hasuḡadkoḡ luturreko roḡca*, they draw milk from a woman's breast into the ear when it aches without there being pus in it ; ne hon luturre toa *roḡ-taūc* ; *merompoḡa caḡakḡdteoko capia*, *roḡkedteoko capia*, (3) fig, also *bor*, with *poḡa*, to reduce smb.'s means of livelihood : *dasiko poḡa alom roḡkoa*, do not give thy servants starvation wages. N. B. The indet. tense is *roḡ* or *roroḡ*.

roḡ-n Has. *roj-en* Nag. rflx. v., (1) same meaning : *jarom uli cipiree roḡjana* ; (2) to let a juice be squeezed into one's mouth, or milk

into one's ear : *lutur hasuḡadmeredo toa roḡnme*. (3) of a woman, to draw milk from her breast : *bale hon goḡjanre misamisa kuḡiko roḡna*. *roḡ-ḡ* Has. *roj-ḡ* Nag. p. v., corresp. to the trs.

roḡḍ syn. of *jaḡca*.

roḡḍ-poḡḍ cfr. *rogodpogod*, I. adj., with *horo*, *hoḡḍmo*, a lean man, or a body with weak joints liable to get spindly : *miad roḡḍpoḡḍ herolo daru hadreā juriakana kalia pokotojada*, okodo dea okodo maḡāā eman hasuḡā, I am paired with such a man at the pit-saw ; we do not manage all right, now his back, then his waist or something else is aching ? Also used as adj. noun : *miad roḡḍpoḡḍḡ jaḡgilia goḡkena*, *miub dipilido maḡāahasute kabujana*.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be such : *apia honkotae roḡḍpoḡḍtana*, *peḡeangedo miad hon eskar menaia*. (2) fig, impasl., with inserted prst. prn., syn. of *duruuusu*, to feel unwell : *tisiagapa (ji) roḡḍpoḡḍ-jiḡā*.

roḡḍpoḡḍ-ḡ p. v., to become such : ne *horo puragee roḡḍpoḡḍjana* ; *niḡ hoḡmo roḡḍpoḡḍjana* ; *daḡare purage goḡkami kamiḡanko*, *haḡamtanre sekerageko roḡḍpoḡḍna*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *uḡaḡ*, *hoḡḡḡ*, *hoḡḡmoḡ*, *rikaḡ*.

roḡḍ-roḡḍ syn. of *jaḡcajaḡca*.

rocn-rcen Has. var of *nanroḡon*.

roḡn Nag. var. of *ron* Has. Nag.

roḡon-roḡon, Has. var. of *rianroḡon*.

rōg, **rōgo** (H. Sad. *rog*, sickness)

I. sbst., (1) an epidemic : *rogo*

enado hoō käre dāte calō dukuge. Hence the epds. : *lapudrōg*, *marirōg*, *oharog*, etc. (2) sometimes, a chronic disease. (3) in jest, sometimes, any sickness.

II. adj., (1) with *horō*, *urī*, *sim*, etc., affected by an epidemic, or by a chronic disease. (2) with *hatu*, affected by an epidemic, (3) with *dīsum*, affected by an epidemic, or often subject to epidemics.

III. trs., (1) of a spirit, to spread an epidemic : Gauga Maō ne disume rōgōlō, en dipili ne haturu isu horoko mariteko goōjana, Mother Gang's sent us small-pox, so that many people died in this village. (2) of nature (personified), to spread an epidemic : ne sima goōa disumtabau *rogotaba*. (3) to carry further the germs of an epidemic and so spread it : ne hōpō rōgo hatute senkenci agge tōlena, nādo tōlatabui *rogotada*.

IV. intrs., in the df. part., (1) to be affected by an epidemic : ne hature miōko *rōgotana* (or *rōgoakana*). In the sing. it may be used of a chronic disease and, in jest, of any disease. (2) in part., of an epidemic, to exist : fisiagapa isu hature *rogotana*, at present there is an epidemic in many villages.

rōg-en, *rogō-a* infx v., (1) same as the trs. : Gauga Maō purāsa horokoe *rogona*. (2) to cause or expose oneself to be affected by an epidemic : ne buidi etāko ranunaa senbarate agge *rogōajana*.

rogō-a, *rog-a* p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ro-a-og vrb. n., (1) the duration of an epidemic : *ronogoe* rōgōkeda, ne hatuēte tari candue enaa rōgo uruajana, the epidemic lasted so long in this village that it left only after 6 months. (2) the number affected : ne hature miōko *ronogoko* rōgōlena, miāl orā rāti pēodo kā taiken; (3) the act of the spirit spreading an epidemic : *ronogo* (or *rōgo*) mi purā taikena; *misa ronogore* ne hatunen urīko modhisiko goōjana, ory *misa ronogote* goleako goōjana, at the time of the first outbreak of the epidemic in this village twenty bullocks died, and ten at the time of the second.

V. adv., in jest, with the aff. *ange*, modifying *lōlō*, to look si k.

roga Has. Nag. Ho. (Sad.) **rouga** Nag. cf. *rogi* Has. sbst., a rogue, a rascal, a villain. Occurs in the angry interjections : *eugama* (or *eugam*) *roga!* Thou rascal! *eugama* (or *eugam*) *rojako!* You reveals! *eugatey roga!* or, en *roja!* The rascal! *eugata rojako!* or, en *rojako!* The rascals! N. B. For *rojast* and *rojite* see under *rogam*.

rogā, **rogaī** Has. *rogā*, *rogāī*, *ruḡi* Nag. *rogā*, *rogāī* Has. Nag. (H. *rogi*) in jest or displeasure, I sbst., rarely used, a sickness; broken health; a chronic disease : en horore *roga* menagga, eneo buidi manatāi eji jom kae bagejada.

H. adj., with *horō*, *horomo* or the name of an animal, sick or with broken health. Also used as adj. noun : en *rogā* bugiōleka atākur-

jaia ei kā bugiōleka?

III. trs. caus., to cause smb. to get sick: rabaŋa *rogāikūit*; oko boŋaga *rogāikūa!* lumbarate ne hondom *rogāisa*.

IV. intrs. in the df. prst., to be sick: en horodo ōōge janteŋe *rogātana* (or *rogāakana*).

rogā-n affx. v, to cause oneself to get sick: meŋ dūrum akanteŋe *rogānjana*, he made himself sick by depriving himself of sleep.

rogā-ŋ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus. (2) to get sick.

V. adv., with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *meng*, *rikap*.

rogam Ho. syn. of *oŋ* Has. *lam* Nag. whether alone or in epds., in the meaning of: of course: *senŋme rogam*, of course go away; *cenŋna cekaca rogam?* But what can I do? *maidā rogam miadleka duraŋepe*, all right then, of course, give us a song or two. *Rogam* may be replaced by *rogate* in all sentences in which the sbj. is in 1st. or 3rd. prs., or in which the sbj. being in the 2nd. prs., there stands a person as d. o.: *ŋengkae rogale*; *cenŋam eckaia rogale?* But what canst thou do to him? *mā ne candy dā gamalŋei?*—*Idurogale!* Was there rain in this month last year?—Perhaps, I do not remember. This facultative use of *rogate* instead of *rogam* rests on the misconception that *rogam* is composed of *roga* + *am* with the poss. affx. 2nd prs. *te* being the poss. affx. 3rd prs. Such an origin of the word *rogam* would be altogether inexplicable.

In jest or in scorn, *rogam*, *rogate*, in Has. and *roggam*, *roggate*, in Nag. are also used in the above manner,

rō-gariŋi I. trs., in cutting a hole, to hold the chisel so badly that the hole becomes narrower: *kaŋege rukam rogariŋijala*, enaments unŋu soje ka baŋtana

II. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v.: *saŋtaukaeme*, *kaŋege rukalam rogariŋilana*.

rogariŋ-ŋ p. v., of the chisel, to be held thus, to be made to cut thus: *ruka apisa rogariŋilena*.

rōg-bonga, **rōgo-bonga** sbst., a spirit who spreads an epidemic. According to some this is always *Barambonga*. Others, however attribute small-pox to *Garŋamae*, and some cattle epidemics to *Kali-mae*. None of these spirits belongs to the system of the Assur legend.

rogdhā, **rogdhai** Has. Nag. vars. of *rogā*.

rōg-didi, **rōgo-didi** 1^o sbst., vultures which collect from afar when there is an epidemic of cattle. 2^o fig., in jest or scorn, syn. of *jalam*.

roghā, **roghai** Nag. vars. of *rogā*.

rōg har, **rōgo har** 1^o sbst., a superstitious practice, a kind of exorcism by which an epidemic of men or cattle or a pest or blight of cultivation is driven out of the villages and little by little out of the country. The expulsion starts in a village first affected and from there goes on from village to village in a line towards the East. The women of the village following a

path in an easterly direction carry on their heads a few old or broken earthen vessels (*catu*, *tabu*), old winnowing shovels and worn brooms. On the way they may not look back. The vessels contain some expecoration in the case of an epidemic affecting the lungs or throat; some pus in the case of small-pox or of the foot-and-mouth disease of cattle; some green bugs (*caḍa*), green worms (*baki*) or stalks attacked by *sōnda* in the case of a pest of cultivation. When they have crossed the village boundary they throw everything on the ground in the middle of the path, and often sweep the things a step or two further with the worn brooms.

In the case of an epidemic of men or cattle, a sacrifice may take place on the same occasion as described under *Barāmbolga*. This sacrifice belonging to the witchcraft system, it is strange that the pahān should never consent to have anything to do with it. There is never any sacrifice to drive off a pest of cultivation. When no sacrifice is offered, the women abandon a live chicken with the other things thrown beyond the boundary.

When a sacrifice is to take place for an epidemic of cattle, the men sometimes instead of the women drive off the epidemic. Their system is quite different. They take the *ṭolaki* (bell) from one of the cattle and hang it on the neck of one of their party, a young man and a fleet runner. Then they chase him along

a path over the eastern boundary, throwing sticks of *ṭurid* (ebony) wood after him taking care however, not to hit him. On returning home after any kind of *rogo har*, all those who took part in it must go and take a bath in some stream or other. The villagers to whose western boundary the *rogo* has been driven, drive it to the next village with exactly the same proceedings as those by which it was brought to them. It is supposed thus to be driven on till it is thrown into the Ganges which carries it down to the sea.

²⁹ fig., sbst., similar superstitious practice in the following circumstances: (1) when a monstrous child has been born: *bati hon*, *lali hon*, *sun hon*, a child whose body is found to have some resemblance to an elephant, a tiger, a fowl, etc. this is ascribed to a liability to punishment (*gora*) by Singbonga, which must be removed to prevent more cases of this kind. To drive off this curse, the women visit in a group the village next to theirs towards the East; there they relate what has happened and beg a few coins or some paddy. In their turn the women of this village pass the curse, together with the news, on to the next village. (2) Any marvellous rumour may scare the people and make them fear that Singbonga is going to punish the country. This, again, the women avert in the same manner. For instance, one year it was said that a man having ploughed on the *sona*

feast, his cattle were disheartened and, at night, spoke to each other, saying: "We do not even get a day's rest! Let us ask Singbonga to punish men by sending less rain." Another time, in a certain village, it was said that one of the women had seen a frog in the village spring, that they had spoken together and concluded a pact of friendship (*sapakī*). After that, what might not happen next? In both cases the threatened evils were driven off. (3) When the monsoon is very late in setting in, or when there is a long break in the rains, recourse is sometimes had to the practice of driving off this curse also. The women visit the village to the East and request its paban to offer a red fowl to Burubonga to ask for rain. Here also they beg from him or from the other villagers some coins or some paddy. The same then goes on from village to village.

30 fig., the act of working for form's sake, only just so much as not to get scolded, or not to be called lazy: mon oro peṛṛ lagaṅkeate kamime, *rōgo hardo kale namtana*.

II. intrs., thus to work: netā caluken dasido *rōgoe harkena*.

rōghar-en rfx. v., thus to work: hola aṅsānjedo kuḷlam idikeḍte *rōgoe harenjana*.

III. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, leka, tanleka, mente*, modifying *kami, rika, kamitā sen*: Managṛe *rōg hare* calukena; lelepe, miad kuṛi moḍ ghanṭaree calū iminaṅlekage goṭa sānjeree calutada.

rōgo and derivs., vars., of *rog* and

derivs.

rogod (*Sad. roga; rog-roga*) 1^o I. sbst., (1) also *kamirogod, gōrogod, kararogod, sirogod*, a weakness or worn out condition of health, especially in buffaloes, or in bullocks and sometimes in men, which is caused by overwork, perhaps also partly by stravation, and which makes them liable to a sudden break-down and even to death in a few days, if they get wet in the first showers of the monsoon: caṅka gōṛate *rogod namkja*. (2) also *reṅgg-rogod*, a similar condition brought on by starvation, bad and insufficient food, which makes a man subject to diarrhoea, and sometimes to cholera when, in Aug.-September he feeds on gūṛalu millet (*Panicum miliare*): *reṅgṛe rogod namkja*.

II. adj., with *keṛa, wī*, a buffalo or a bullock in this condition: *rogod keṛako uṇḍa dipili purage ka lumrikā lagatāna*.

III. trs., of starvation, to reduce a man to this condition: *reṅgg rogod-kja*.

IV. trs. caus., thus to overwork smb, or a buffalo or a bullock: *ne keṛakia karatem rogodkeḍkūna*.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., to get or be in this condition: māṛimāṛite keṛakiatam *rogodtana* (or *rogodotana*); *ne keṛa rogodtana* (or *rogodakana, rogodgea*), enamente naḍa dā ṭṭjancī senbaṛa kae daṛitana.

rogod-en rfx. v., (1) thus to overwork oneself: *rabanaṅ din purage caṅka gōṛe ne hoṛo rogodenjana, naḍa dā ṭṭjancī tisiṅgapa isu masikil-*

rogod

tee senbaradaritana. (2) thus to overwork a buffalo or a bullock : ne kerado karateko *rogodeajana*.

rogod-o p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. (2) to get into this condition.

ro-n-ogod vrb. n., (1) the degree of this condition : *ronogode* rogodakan taikena, en kera unda dipili musia lumjanrege senbara kae dajijana ad mod pitibitaree goujana. (2) the number in this condition : *ronogodpe* rogodkodka, miaḍ raḍi kera bēsedo kaia lokia.

VI. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *lelo, menq*. (2) with the afx. *oge* modifying *kara, sagiri har, ge, kama, rebge*.

2^o I. sbst., broken health as brought about by an illness, generally a chronic disease or by an internal lesion : en hoḗore sullenḗ *rogod* menḗ.

II. adj., (1) with *duka, hasu*, same meaning. (2) with *hero* a person with health broken by a chronic disease or by an internal lesion.

III. trs., of an illness (personified) to reduce a man to broken health, or to a lasting state of weakness and leanness : ne hoḗo rua *rogodkia*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to get or be in this condition : kance sultana nḗdo māḗmāḗritee *rogodtana* (or *rogodotana*) ; ne hoḗo *rogodtanrate* (or *rogodakanrate*) enkae lelotana, harando kae haramakana.

rogod-en rlx. v., same as the trs : oko duku hoḗoko sekeragee *rogodena* ?

rogod-o p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.,

rogod-pogod

(2) to get into this condition.

ro-n-ogod vrb. n., the extent to which the health is thus broken : *ronogode* rogodjana, tisingapado parkom hoḗo etgekeda, his health has broken down so much, that now he has begun to keep to his bed.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *menq, lelo*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *hasu*.

3^o fig., cfr. *kandoro*, I. sbst., (1) also *egrogod, eraxogod*, a state of boredom, disgust and bad will caused by being scolded too much : eraxte *rogod* namkia. (2) the boredom caused by continuous demands.

II. trs., thus to worry with scoldings or demands : bugin dasi eraxtee *rogodkia*.

rogod-o p. v. thus to get worried : eraxtee *rogodjana*.

ro-n-ogod vrb. n., the degree of this worry and boredom : eraxtee *ronogode* rogodjana Asantee kaukusianjana.

rogodge adv., modifying *erata, eger, asi*.

rogod-pogod (Sad. *rogo-pogo* ; Or. *roggo-poggo*) jingle of *rogod* 1^o I. sbst, broken health as connoting subjection to many ailments and infirmities : ne hoḗo Asantee *rogod-pogode* autada.

II. adj, (1) with *hero*, a person subject to many ailments and infirmities : *rogodpogod* hoḗoko dasturēte miḗekoḗ jomlḗkerco laḗ golmalkea, ente haḍikuḍi duku namkoa, when a person with broken health eats even but a little more than usual, he gets stomach trouble followed by

various ailments. (2) with *duku* the many ailments to which a man with broken health is subject.

III. trs., to reduce smb. to this condition : ne hoꝝo Asām disumra dā tasadge *rogodpogodkic*, the diet he had in Assam has broken his health and rendered him subject to many infirmities.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be in this condition : ne hoꝝo *rogodpogodtana*, pura din kae tekaōoajā (2) fg, imprsl, with inserted prsl. prn., to feel unwell : *rogodpogodjgēūg* ; jī (or jīre) *rogodpogodjīūū*. *rogodpogod-g* p. v., to become subject to many ailments and infirmities owing to broken health : en hoꝝo Asāmree *rogodpogodjana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *mena, rukio, hasu* :

rogodpogodtane hasutana, he suffers from several infirmities (but is not dangerously ill).

2^o of wood, syn. of *donodporod, lorokoso*.

rogōraō, rograō (Sad. *rogo-rogo jutkhaek*, to nag incessantly) syn. of *kondojo*.

rogōro, (I) var. of *ragōro*. (2) syn. of *kondoro*.

rogōro-rogōro (1) var. of *ragōru-ragōru*. (2) syn. of *kondorokondoro*.

ro hape cfr. the 5th meaning of *ro*, trs. (1) to cause uneasiness to smb.'s mind by telling him, not openly but covertly, and making him believe that trouble is impending for himself. (2) of covert words thus to rankle. (3) to thrust such words

into smb.'s mind : antar kajige (or kajitec) *rohapekia*.

rohape-g p. v., to get rankled (by open or covert words) without showing exteriorly one's feelings : pōtoꝝjancēi *rohapejana*.

rohe Kera, var. of *roa*, to plant : kodele *rohceerg* tihindo, to-day we are planting the Eleusine Coracema seedlings.

rtāin, roidin-daru Nag. var. of *ruhin, ruhindaru*.

rohin-koāsi var. of *ruin, ruhin* (koāsi).

rohin-uru Nag. var. of *ruinuru, ruhinuru*.

rohoꝝ Nag. var. of *roꝝ*, *roꝝo* also in the derivatives.

ro-hurumkuā trs, to chisel a hole so as to round it out inside as in a piece of wood, etc.

rohurumkuā-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

rō-isin same as *rō* but only as regards *garugai, kode, jaguhog* or *vāri*.

ro-jilad trs., to cut out a slanting hole with a chisel. Constructed like *rohid*, first meaning.

rojōnamca (H. Sad.) I. sbst, (1) the act of binding oneself in writing before the police or before the judge, to be of good behaviour or to keep the peace, under pain of a stated punishment : inkiaꝝ *rojōnamcaꝝ dande cimīn tākā olakina?* (2) the act of the judge or the police thus binding smb. (3) the act of testifying in writing before the judge or before the police that smb. has threatened to kill another.

Hence the epds. *rojōnamea-onol*,
rojōnamea-hagəj, *rojōnamea-baku*.

II. trs., (1) thus to bind smb.:
ep raa ctyra barhisi taka daoga
rojōnameak-ikrya (2) thus to tes-
tify: musiareo Buduina maigea
mente Sanika kajila, ena kaji hola
thanarele *rojōnamekeda*.

III. trs. caus., to cause smb. thus
to bind himself, or to g^o. bound:
janaokina eperagopocā, thanarebu
rojōnameatukina, cutekina lamsaooa.

rojōnamea-n rflx. v., (1) thus to
bind oneself. (3) same as the trs.

rojōnamei g p. v., (1) corresp. to
the trs. and trs. caus. (2) imprsl.,
of this act, to take place: meč hiši
takara *rojōnameajana*; magipinaia
mene kajira *rojōnameajana*. (3) thus
to bind oneself: soben pončokotele
kajabentana *rojōnameajben*, käre
musuadimben mapalekale atä-
karjada.

rə-jorəð rə-jərən Nag. syn. of
taku-jeren Has. trs, to sew together
two pieces of cloth.

rojorəð-g, *rojotən-g* p. v., corresp.
meaning.

rojoro Has. in jest, var., of *rojoto*.

rojot, **rojoto** Has. Nag. (Or. *rajot*,
agreement, decision taken in com-
mon) I. sb-t., (1) a deliberation, a
discussion, a conference: gapa sen-
derara *rojotope* tundukeyte cenakope
jagarkena? After discussing to-
morrow's hunt what else have you
spoken about? (2) fig., syn. of
tuti, a long conversation: Ma-
gāra *rojotc* uruakedei, ena aūmtera
herajana purage. (3) in jest, syn.
of jagar, a conversation. (4) same

as the vrb. n.

II. adj., with *hofo*, syn. of *tuti*
hofo, a conversationist. Also used
as adj. noun: nilekan *rojoto* alo
hatore miq menqin.

III. trs., (1) to deliberate, to confer
about: gapa senderarape *rojotokeda*
ei? (2) to advise in a deliberation:
gapa senderamente cikae *rojoto-
kedpea* (3) syn. of *tuti*: cenakoe
rojotojaldpea (1) syn. of jagar:
cenakoe *rojotokeda*?

IV. intrs., (1) to deliberate: bar-
ghantalekae *rojotolena*. (2) with
ind. o., to advise about an action to
be performed by others: cikae
rojotokedpea (3) with ind. o.,
syn. of *tuti*: cenakoe *rojotoapetana*?
rojot-en *rojoto-n* rflx. v., same as
the trs.

ro-p-ajot repr. v., to deliberate:
daru hadralia *rojotokena*.

rojot-g, *rojoto-g* p. v., (1) corresp.
to the trs. (2) imprsl., of a de-
liberation or a long conversation to
take place: hola jara dipali purage
rojotojana.

ro-n-ajot, *rojot* vrb. n., the de-
liberation, advice, long conversation,
talk: musia *ronajotole* kako heli,
bar-iaia *rojotokedkoa*; iniq *ronajoto*
terakangea, iniqm napamjanie
mičkerece bukomegea; hope
tučkia senkena *ronajotokina* purakeda,
they went both to uproot *hore*
pube, but talked more than they
worked.

N. B. When *rojoto*, is used of a
conversation between a man and a
women, it means bad talk: kupii
rojotokina; daagrae *rojotoana*;

danāṣṛadaagrīko rojotohana ; danagra
danagrīka rojotokena.

roka (Sad., Or. *rokkā*, fresh ;
II *rukha*, plain, new) ¹⁰ I. adj., fresh,
i.e., (1) with *mandi, utu, laḍ*, cooked,
stewed or baked not more than half
a day since. (2) with *da*, water
drawn the same day from the well
or spring : *roka da rabaadino purado*
ki tutukuna, even in winter, water,
on the day on which it is drawn, is
not very cold. (3) with *jilu*, meat
of game on the day it is killed :
nendo roka jilu ei holora? (4)
with *simjarom*, an egg on which
the hen has not begun to sit. (5)
with *cā, cāda*, tea still hot : *roka*
cāge nū lagatīa, heṣajanredo
hebena, tea must be drunk hot,
otherwise, it becomes astringent.
Also used as adj. noun in all these
meanings : *basiām joma ei roka?*

II. trs., to eat or drink smth. fresh
as described : *Horoko aiuhmandiko*
rokajada, *tikindo basiako joma*, the
Mundas cook their meal only once a
day, they eat half of it fresh at
night and keep the rest for the
following noon ; *simko janaole roka-*
koa, *sendera jiluko misamisako*
dāangaraoa, we eat fowls on the
day on which they are killed, game
is sometimes kept overnight.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) thus
to be fresh : *ne jilu rokatana ei*
holora? (2) same as the p. v. :
Diku jatikoā oraṛedo mandi utu
baran sānj rokatana, the Hindus
cook a meal twice a day.

roka-n rflx. v., same as the trs. :
apedo Dikukolekage mandīre rokan-

tana.

roka-g p. v., corresp. meaning : ne
sim *rokaḡka*, karee potopotooa.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the
afx. *ange, ge*, modifying *jom, utu,*
isiṅḡ, baḡḡ, auḡ, jaromḡ : *rokaḡ*
jaromakana menā? Are there fresh
eggs? (2) with the afx. *te*, modi-
fying *jom, nū.*

²⁰ syn. ⁸¹ *rokāṛi* Nag. I. adj., (1)
with *horḡ, nalani, dasi*, a day-
labourer : *talah dasiko api horḡa,*
roka horokolo ē horoko kamitana ;
tisiṅgapa sāsi hasutana, enamente
roka dasi dōakana, the syec is sick,
we pay a man by the day to replace
him. Also used as adj. noun. (2)
with *kami, nala*, day-labourer. Also
used as adj. noun : *nukuri kamim*
namtana ei rokam namtana? N. B.
Roka is redundant with *nala.*

II. trs., to engage smb. as a day-
labourer : *kamiko ḡl horḡa*, upun
horḡe talahṭaḡkoa, tutui horḡe roka-
taḡkoa.

III. intrs., to work for daily wages :
andom talabakana cim rokatana ne
gomketare?

roka-n rflx. v., same meaning : *roka-*
nauḡ gomke, dasindo kāmā, oraṛe
siḡko baḡkoa.

roka-g p. v., corresp. to the trs. :
dasi kamiā asikena, mendoia roka-
jana.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, te, modifying *kami, nala,*
acu, bondoboso, do.

³⁰ syn. of *ṭamuti.*

⁴⁰ also *rokaroki, rokaruki, rokaruri,*
rokatoka, I. adj., (1) with *duku,*
hasu, gonoḡ, lah̄hasu, rasika, boro,

etc., sudden : ne hature tisia *roka* gonog hobajana. (2) with *kupul*, an unexpected guest : tisiado *roka* kupulko hijuakana, ilitale banoa. (3) with *kunuli*, an unexpected question : neado *roka* kunulidana, ačar tačom urukedtea hāamea kāamea, nāgedo kaina kajia, this is an unexpected question, I shall tell you yes or no when I have reflected on the *pros* and *cons*, I will not answer now. (4) with *bān*, a spell which must be counteracted at once. (5) with *arandi*, a marriage devoid of ceremonies : randikiate *roka* arandi hobaoa, the marriage of a widower and a widow lacks the usual ceremonies. (6) with *beper*, trade by selling at once what one has bought at the same market.

II. trs., to do smth. suddenly, immediately, unexpectedly or in a hurry ; to surprise people by doing smth. sudden or unexpected : terto gonoge *rohakoa*, lightning kills people suddenly ; ranuda *rohakoa*, a condition called *ranuda* causing people an accident or a fatality ; mandijome *rohakeda*, he took his meal at once ; sene *rohakeda*, he went at once, or, he went where he was not expected ; hijui *rohakeda*, he came at once, or, he came unexpectedly ; tisiado kupulko *rohakedlea*, ilio bang, cañlio hurinaga, karite omalepe, guests have visited us unexpectedly, we have no beer and not enough husked rice, lend us some ; ora *rohakeda*, enamente pura tačad jorotana, we built our house in a hurry, that is why there are

many leaks ; najom buria bāne *rohakia*, a witch has cast on him a *roka bān* ; randikiano arandikita *rokaca*, a widower and a widow marry without ceremonies.

III. intrs., kupulko holako *rohakena*. (2) in the df. prst., note the sentences : lajdule *rohakana*, (or *rokaakana*), he has a diarrhoea that has started suddenly ; ne kunuli do *rohakana* (or *rokaakana*), gapa euaia kajiragaamea, this is an unexpected question, I shall not answer it before to-morrow.

roka-n rlx. v., of people, to do smth. suddenly, etc. : mandijome *rohakajana* ; ne kupulko ale ora no canduge nealedo barsako *rokanjana* ; ora bai alope *rokana*, kā pokotooa.

roka-g p.v., to be done or happen as described ; to be affected by such an act or event : terte gonog *rohakana* ; terte gonoe *rohakajana* ; amb dipili *rohakajana*, setale hasagarakia, he died suddenly at night, we buried him the next morning ; ranudateo *rohakajana* ; kupul *rohakajana* ; kupul kotele *rohakajana* ; ora *rohakajana*, enamente dab kā pokotojana ; inia ban *rohakajana* ; lantoo *rohakajana*, a *roka bān* has been cast on him ; inia lajdule *rokaakana*, lajdule *rokaakana* ; his diarrhoea started suddenly ; inikaa arandi *rokaakana*, their marriage was contracted without ceremonies.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *te*, modifying *gojjo*, *hasuu*, *hiju*, *kuli*, *tear*, etc. : *roka* tearo ora pura *kā* pokotooa.

50 I. adj., (1) with *gonora* cash price; price paid cash: ne uria *roka* gonorado kaina omamea, udurate omaiame, I shall not pay cash for this bullock, give it to me on credit.

(2) with *taka*, money paid cash. (3) with *hisah*, current account: beakra *roka* hisahre takaina dipojitanda, I have deposited money in the bank on current account.

II. trs., (1) to pay cash: gonorado ne lijara *rokaeme* (or *rokaiame*) karite kaina omea, pay cash for this cloth, I will not give it on credit. (2) to exact cash payment: gonora alom *rokaea* (or *rokaina*), kaina, omdaritana.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., in the sentence: ne dokandre sobena *rokata* (or *rokagea*), karite alope asia, in this shop everything is to be paid cash, do not ask to buy on credit.

roka-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: miad lijaina *rokanjana*, bariado kariteta aulā; ne lijara gonora alom *rokana*, gapakoteia omamea, do not exact cash payment for this cloth, I shall pay it in a day or two.

roka-ŋ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *te*, modifying *kiria*, *akiria*, *nam*, *om*.

60 adj., (1) with *hatu*, *ora*, *banda*, etc., new, newly made: nado alea *roka* hatuge; *roka* orarepe taiteņjana ci auriġe? Do you live in your new house? nesēkanra bāri apia *roka* bandakoe hakeda, this last flood has broken through three new bunds; puranageko jomtana, *roka* baba auriho eġea, they eat still last year's

rice, they have not yet begun to eat the new rice. (2) with *gaō*, a fresh wound, in entrd. to purna *gaō*, an old wound, a sorā: *roka* gaōra ranu bēsegege ituana.

roka-ŋ p. v., in the perfect past, syn. of *rokagea*, is new.

roka-kali syn. of *kalymandi*, but not used in sentences like the first under this word, where *kalymandi* is used in the strictly material sense.

roka kula, *rokage kula* (an idiom borrowed from the Sad. *ulat bagha*)

I. sbst., the condition of being still without experience in the work, especially in the trade, one is undertaking: *roka kulare* (or *kulanre*, *kulaŋre*) jetana kā pokōtooa.

II. adj., with *horo* a man new to a trade, profession or work: apedo beparrepe purnaakana, niado *roka kula* (or *kulan*, *kulaŋ*) horo. Also used as adj. noun: *roka* kulaŋkolŋ daru hadmente gel jurile sentana.

III. intrs., thus to undertake a trade, profession or work: *rokac kulakena*, aēa mukurigege huatada, he undertook a trade of which he had no experience and incurred a big loss.

rokakula-n rflx. v., same meaning: *rokam kulantana*, kājān sateaea.

roka kula-ŋ p. v., same meaning: ne kamire *rokageŋ kulaŋtana*.

roka-lāi 1^o syn. of *rokakaly*, 2^o I. sbst., any kind of work from which one gets sustenance immediately, i.e., any but agricultural work or making of new fields: Asām senŋtanko haure *roka-lāiko* nanjada.

II. adj., (1) with *kami*, such a work or livelihood: *disamre riagajana ne sirna rokalāyī kami kā namōtana*. (2) with *hofo*, a man working thus: *shaharre purātedo rokalāyī hofo-kogea*.

III. intrs., (1) thus to get one's sustenance: *Asāme hijujancina rokalāyītana*. (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of sustenance, thus to be got: *ne sirna purādo kā rokalāyītana* (or *rokalāyītana*).

rokalāyī-n rfx. v., thus to get one's sustenance: *oteko bandareabakedte Asāme lo rokalāyītana*.

rokalāyī-p p. v., imprsl., of sustenance, thus to be got: *Asāme hē-sege ei rokalāyītana?*

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *asāyī, kami*,

roka-muruku 1^o I. sbst., the act or habit of getting mad with anger, of fighting at once without fear of consequences, or in spite of innocence protested or of forgiveness asked, or in spite of persuasive interference of the onlookers: *ini rokamuruku purasa lelakana*; *inje rokamuruku menā*, phaseo *kae ituana, jelo kae ituana*, he often fights in mad anger, not minding the danger of getting hanged or of being put in jail; *rokamuruku menā hofo* *kisjan dipili kako manadarioa*, it is impossible to stop such spople from fighting.

II. adj., with *hofo*, a man with this habit: *rokamuruku hofo* *ain kako bicāra*, such people do not trouble themselves about the law.

III. trs., to attack smb. in mad anger: *rokamurukukūko, purā marangedo kae kasurū honaa*, they attacked him in mad anger though his fault was not very great; *hōhō menjādūko rokamurukukū*, they attacked him in mad anger at the very moment the onlookers shouted "hōhō" to appease them.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to fight: *holado puragem rokamurukukena* (or *roka-murukukeda*). (2) in the df. prst., to have this habit: *ne haramā baria honkina rokamurukutana* (or *roka-murukogea*).

rokamuruku-n rfx. v., thus to attack or fight: *enka alom rokamurukuna, amēte lāge pereakanko isuge menā-koa*, do not attack people so rashly, there are many stronger than thee.

rokamuruka-y p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *enkae kajū dlogee rokamurukujana*. (2) to get this habit: *ne haramā honkore mid hofo rokamurukujana, api hofo* *aeretaomko bicāra ad kajūoko apamua*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, lange*, modifying *menā, hofo, rika, rikan, rikog*.

2^o cfr. *burāemuruku*, I. sbst. (1) great energy and endurance at work or in travelling: *rokamuruku upua-lere netā nāgea calucabaa*, if I exert great strength and endurance I shall finish in no time hoeing this spot. (2) a fit of such energy: *rokamuruku nankja* (or *namāia*), a fit of great energy and endurance has got hold of him; *rokamuruku namia* (or *namaia*), great energy and endurance at work, usually gets hold

of him. (3) the act of thus working: *rokamurukute* hisi gaūdiū senkeda. (4) the habit: ne hojore *rokamuruku* menā, kermekerme kami purā kae sukuā, mendo eṭṭkeḍ kami aūri cabaḡ bārīdo gojogopōwe helaōna, this man has the habit of working with great energy and endurance, he does not like much a work done by bits, but when he has started a work he goes on with it even though he gets dead-tired.

II. adj., with *hojo*, a person very energetic and tough in working or travelling: en *rokamuruku* hojo acutaire moḍ sājerege nḡ daruī paḡcabaca.

III. trs., to do a work with great energy and endurance: hola calūia *rokamurukukeda*, tisiado kami kaina dapitana.

IV. intrs., thus to work: sāj paḡ-reḡ *rokamurukukena*, nājakeḍ laga-jaīna.

rokamuruku-n rflx. v., thus to work or do a work: tisiḡ *rokamurukunpe*, ente gapado buru leftepe, work hard to-day, and to-morrow go to the fair. *rokamuruku-ḡ* p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs (2) imprsl., of such exertions, to take place: *rokamurukujana*, enamente kami cabajana.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *te*, modifying *kami*, *rikan*. (2) with the afx. *te*, modifying *caba*.

rokaō Nag. (H. *roknā*; Sad. *rokek*) (1) syn. of *atākaō*, to stop physically. (2) syn. of *rokom*, to stop morally.

roka-peḡ I. sbst., great strength,

but out of training, not inured to fatigue: en hojore *rokapeḡ* menā kamire jorḍoe uruḡca kūḡge, mendo kami kae heōaakanraṭe sekēḡage lagaoa, he can exert great strength but not being accustomed to work (or to the work) he gets quickly tired.

II. adj., with *hojo*, a person with such untrained strength: *rokapeḡ* horoḡḡia, calukena; moḍ ghanṭare aiḡḡe dobaraḡe calulā api ghanṭa hobaḡḡodo aiḡge purāia calukeda, I went to hoe together with a strong but untrained man; after an hour's work, he was far ahead of me, but after 3 hours I had outworked him.

III. intrs., to exert great strength without being able to keep it up: en hojo *rokapeḡena*, heḡagedo hambal kami kae daḡia, this man exerts great strength, but he cannot do protracted heavy work.

rokapeḡ-n rflx. v., same meaning: andom *rokapeḡentana*, aiḡdo astir-tena calūia.

rokāri Nag. (Sad. Or.) syn. of *roka*, 2nd meaning. As adv. it may take also the afx. *leka*.

roka-roki, **roka-ruki**, **roka-ruḡi**, **roka-toka** (Sad. except *rokaruḡi*) jingles of *roka* in the 4th meaning only. As advs. they are used with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, *tē*, with the afx. *ḡge*, they may modify *lukum*.

roka-sērā I. sbst., (1) a new idea, a new proposition: holadom hēla nādo *rokasērām* urunajada, yesterday thou hast consented and now thou comest with a new proposition. (2) a new idea, a new method: en hojo

ka jibujaõte kaina sūjedariaitanci *rokasêrâte* dalkja, not succeeding in correcting him by good advice, I got the idea of trying a thrashing and did so; *rokasêrâte* maica otere babaina sītopakada, hupialekado hobaggeajã, I got the idea of sowing rice on fallow ground without the customary repeated ploughings, it will probably give some kind of crop. (3) presence of mind; a sudden impulse; the spur of the moment: daruãte uñgõtanre *rokasêrãtege* miañ kotorea sabenjãna, I was falling from the tree when with great presence of mind I caught hold of a branch.

II. intrs., to exert presence of mind: banda hagõleka leñtancile *rokasêrãkeda*, seeing that the bund was going to be broken through, we took at once measures to prevent it, (by digging an outlet at the side).

rokasêrã-n rflx. v., same meaning: orã Ñtanreko *rokasêrãnjana*, enamente tara potõmko bancaõjãna.

rokasêrã-õ p. v., imprsl., of presence of mind, to be exerted: kulagarjãõ añumkõte latalutujanre kã *rokasêrãõa*.

roka-toka syn. of *rokaroki*.

rq-keseñ I. adj., with *unđu*, the hole for spiking a carpenter's joint with a wooden pin. Also used as adj. noun: sonoah unđuõte *rokeseñ* hupageko baiia.

II. trs., to bore a spike-hole across the large hole of a joint: maraa unđu *rokeseñeme*. (2) to bore such a spike-hole in a piece of wood: tõturi kilamente ne daru *rokeseñeme*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have such a spike-hole: ne mējekatarã bñ *rokeseñtana* (or *rokeseñakana*) añ enare tõturi kilaakana, the tops of the table legs have small holes across the hole of the joint, through which wooden pins has been driven.

rokeseñ-õ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

roko-n-eseñ vrb. n., the hole as described: *roken.eseñre* tõturi kilaeme.

roko 1^o sbst., a fly: *rokoko* deoa-deoakijãna. Note the saying: gaõre *roko* duhgea, said when one gets fined by the panchayat, or when a defendant has to disburse money for his pleader, witnesses, etc.

roko-õ p. v., in the perfect past, of flies, to be numerous: kasaitolare purageko *rokookana*.

2^o used sometimes for *asañ*: en horoko *rokolã*, the green-bottles have laid eggs in his sore. Both *asañ* and *roko* in this meaning are impolite. The polite phrases in this connection are: *roko duh*, *gaõre duh* the latter referring only to men and animals, not to meat. I. sbst., the condition of having a wound or sore infected by a green-bottle: *roko* (or *gaõre*) *duhri* kanda cilka lagatiam ituana ei?

II. adj., with *horo*, *gaõ*, *julu*, *har*, infected with green-bottle eggs: *roko* (or *gaõre*) *duh* horoko cilkako kandakoa?

III. trs., of the green-bottles, to infect a wound, or meat with their eggs: ne orãron miañ horo *rokoko* (or *gaõreko*) *dullia*, enarã garale katãõtana; jilu *rokoko duhkedã*; bai *rokoko duhkiã* jojõm kã baiõa.

roko-bŕ

rokolole (or *gaŕie*) *dub-ŕ* p. v.,
corresp. nr. aning.

30 fig. ³syn. of *caŕa*.

roko-bŕ I. sl. st., a fly's head.

II fig., cfr. *cineŕ*, adj., of a roundish
fruit, only as big as fly's head:
rokobŕ (or *rokobŕakan*) *uli kako*
jomea.

III. fig., intrs., in the df. prst., of
the same, to reach, or be of, this size:
tisiagapa uliko rokobŕtana.

rokobŕ-n rflx. v., fig., in jest, of
the same (personified), to reach this
size.

rokobŕ-gŕ, *rokobŕ-ŕ* p. v., same
meaning.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,
modifying *meag*, *harag*, *juŕ*.

roko-keambo (Sad. *roko-poko*.)

var. of *kolorombo*. The fig. mean-
ing noted under the adv., may be
used in all the functions.

rokom I. sl. st., amendment, reform
after experiencing unpleasant con-
sequences of one's conduct: *ami-
nauale sajakŕreo injimete rokom*
kā hobajana, though we inflicted
him such a punishment, he has not
been deterred by it; *inŕe rokom*
banca, there is no amendment in
him; *barsae niŕjana, imineo inŕe*
daru derŕ rokom banca, twice already
he has fallen from a tree, in spite of
this he does not stop climbing; them

II. trs., to stop morally, to restrain,
to deter, smb. from doing wrong,
otherwise than by a prohibition;
to amend, reform to correct him of
his ways, in entrd. to *rokaŕ* which
means also to stop physically, and
mana, to forbid: *en kumbŕru*

rokom

hoŕodo eramatoko rokomkŕia *ei dalte ei*
danŕete? *jumbŕŕile rokomkŕia*, we
corrected him of his gluttony; *daru*
deŕo uŕŕge rokomkŕia, a fall has
deterred him from climbing trees;
hopoŕa keŕa kuŕa rokomkŕia, castra-
tion has corrected the fightsome
buffalo.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to
mend, "or" have mended one's ways:
ne haturen kumbŕru māimāŕitee
rokomtana cimŕd; *ne kumbŕŕudo*
misae jŕllentŕete rokomtana, since
the time he was put in jail, this
thief has been restrained from
stealing. (2) imprsl., with inserted
psl. pra., to feel deterred from
committing again a fault: *kanekance*
danŕetantreo en hoŕo eperara (or
eperaraŕe, eperaraŕente) *kŕge rokom*
jŕŕia.

rokom-en rflx. v., (1) to amend
oneself after suffering unpleasant
consequences: *en hoŕo apisae jŕl-
janreo gopoŕ kae rokomtana*.
(2) to amend smb.: *en beaŕŕi hon*
rokomenŕe.

rokom-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.:
en eperara hoŕo kane danŕejanci
nŕdoe rokomjana; *inŕa beaŕŕi hŕ-
ŕasate rokomjana*, his naughtiness
has been effectually corrected by a
scourging: *hopoŕa keŕa kuŕateo*
rokomjana.

ro-n-okom vrb. n., (1) the extent of
the amendment: *jŕllentŕete ronokome*
rokomjana, oŕodo gopoŕ menjanregee
boroŕa, since his condemnation to
jail he has been so much deterred
from fighting that even a mere
proposition to fight makes him

uneasy. (2) the people restrained by smb.: aĩñā ronokomko oꝛ misao aũriꝛgeko enkarũpaca, those I have restrained have not yet returned to their old ways.

rokomoge adv., modifying *ruka*, *rikaꝛ*, *ꝛande*, *dal*, *erata*, *jẽl*, *tabĩri*, *kuta*, *uũ*, *sajaꝛ*, etc., so as to amend, deter, restrain.

IV. adverbial aff. in the cpds. *ꝛandẽrokom*, *dalrokom*, *eratarokom*, *jẽlrokom*, etc.

rokom var. of *rakam*.

rokom, rokom-rokom vars. of *rakam rakamrakam*, syn. of *haũkũũ*.

roko-poko var. of *rakopoko*.

roko-roko, rokõꝛo rōkoꝛo, rokoꝛ-rokoꝛ (S. id.) cfr. *ragoꝛoragõꝛo*, *regoẽregoẽ*, *ruku*, onomatopoe of the sound of a single rather large thing as a puffball, or jack seed, shaken about in a pot or basket, or in a smaller recipient, as the pupa in a silk cocoon. Constructed like *regoẽ-regoẽ*.

rōko-tōko, rōk-tōk, rok-tok (II S. id.) *rok-tok*, 1^o Isbst., an impediment, a prohibition, an objection, against smb. doing smth.: pitte senꝛa *roktōk* baba irge taikena; buru lelaꝛ *roktok* menꝛ, gomke munaĩĩña; jaũ *roktok* menꝛredo, udubōka mente aꝛandĩꝛa pukāꝛoa, bans are proclaimed in order that impediments, if any, may be declared; amꝛ *roktok* menꝛredo kajĩme, ne ote apum bandartee omaĩatana, thy father mortgages this field to me, if there is any objection, say so. (N. B. The Mundas do not take a field in mortgage,

when the wife or the son of the mortgager objects, because there might be trouble if the father were to die).

II. adj., with *kaũ* or with *kaji*, *hāl*, same meanings: pitte kaũ senꝛa, *roktok* kami menꝛ; *roktok* kajĩ namĩĩĩ aꝛandĩ ki baijana, an impediment having been found (or declared), the marriage did not take place.

III. trs., to impede or hinder morally, to object to, or prohibit, an action: inkũꝛ aꝛandĩ baũgõ kajĩge *roktokkela*; Asantea monela, hagakupũko *roktokũũ*, I wanted to go and work in the Assam tea plantations, but my relations deterred me; aꝛandĩ okoe *roktokkela*? Who objected to the marriage?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of a person, to be deterred or impeded; of an action to be impeded or objected to: daru haũtea monekada mendoina *roktoktana* (or *roktoktana*); aꝛandĩ *roktoktana* (or *roktoktana*) (2) imprsl., of an impediment, to exist; of an objection, to be raised: pukardo purajana, mendo *roktoktana* (or *roktoktana*), kajĩle aĩũũkada enamete ne haptĩ aꝛandĩ aloka hobay, sida en kajĩ sabutikōka. *roktoktoko* v., *roktok-tu* rfx. v., to give in to objections: inkũꝛ kajĩte alom *roktokona*, amꝛ matalah puramege, taũkagea. (2) same as the trs.: aĩũũpe *roktokontana* mendo kape dariaĩĩña, Asantea monekeda, senꝛa monekedꝛgea, you try to prevent me from going to Assam, but you will not prevail upon me, I am quite

decided.

rōk(tōko-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., as under the intrs. V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *kaji, rikao, aḥumq*.

2o syn. of *dāḥdēh*, hesitation.

rōl (Sad.) I. sbst., also *rōlṭaka*, the amount to be forwarded by a tax-collector to a higher collector, from what he has collected, the surplus being his own profit. Hence the cpds. *pātṃundarōl, māṛākīrōl, rajarōl, sarkarirōl*, the amount to be paid to the *pātṃunda*, to the manki, to the Raja or to Government: ate muṇḍa! māṛākīṭare aṃā cimināṇā rōl menā? I say, headman! How much rent and taxes hast thou to pay to the manki? tasiltasilte rōldoiṇā perṅkeda, aiṇā naphā hoṛokoregea.

II. trs., to assess the amount thus to be paid: cimināṇako rōlṭadmea, oṛṅ naphātam cimināṇa? māṛāki ne hatu (or ne haturā) cimināṇe (or cimin ṭakae) rōlṭadu?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to have been assessed: amdo muṇḍa cimināṇen rōlṭana (or rōlakana)? ne hatu (or ne haturā) cimināṇa (or cimin ṭaka) rōlṭana (or rōlakana)? *rōl-g* p. v., thus to get assessed.

ro-n-ōl vrb. n., the great amount thus to be forwarded: *ronōle* rōlakana, caputa haturā omjamaṇreogelṭakagea naphā, the manki has to forward such a sum for the rent of his group of villages that he has to make it up with the rent of the caputa villages (which should be for

himself) and even then his profit is only ten rupees.

rōl (Sad.) sbst., also *rōlsoṭa*, a ruler wherewith to draw lines: no kajajere rōlṭe laineme.

II. trs., (1) to make into a ruler: ho baṛhi, ne daru rōleme. (2) to use as a ruler: ne soṭa rōleme. (3) to rule paper or a slate: kagajem rōlkeda ci?

III* intrs., in the df. prst., to get ruled: rōl bēse banoa enamente kagajē bēse kā rōlṭana, the ruler is bad and consequently the ruling also.

rōl-en rlx. v., to rule one's paper or one's slate: ne kagajem rōlena ci enkategem olea?

rōl-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ro-n-ōl vrb. n., (1) the amount of ruling: *ronōl* rōleme, miadḥ raṭi kagaj alom sareea, rule these sheets of paper without omitting one. (2) the rapidity of ruling: *ronōle* rōlkeda, mōṛē mīṇiṭire aminṇā kagajee cabala. (3) the act: *ronōl* kam ṭaukakeda, thou hast not done the ruling well. (4) the result: nea okoeṇ *ronōl*? whose ruling is this? who has ruled this?

rōl (Sad.) I. sbst., a roller, especially for road-making: sandaka jatoōmente baiakan rōl diriṇā oṛṅ mēreḍṛaiṇā lelakada, aḍ Racireṇā lelakeda, surki riḡtego rōl baiakana, I have seen stone rollers and iron rollers used for road-making and, as I have seen at Ranchi, there are also rollers for making brick powder.

II. trs., to press or crush with a roller: sandarkare diri dulakana.

aūriko rōlea, broken stones have been spread on the road, they have not yet rolled them.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get rolled : Sarwadasaṅga sandakado ciulao kā rollana (or rōlōtana).

rōl-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : tisiṅdo sandakale rōlentana.

rōl-ḡ p. v., to get rolled.

ro-n-ōl vrb. n., the act : ng sandakado ronōl kako pokōtōkēda, they have not done well the rolling of this road ; mīsa ronōl'e sandaka kā jataōpokōtōoa, enamente kanekaneke rōlea, to level a road it is not enough to pass over it with the roller once, it has to be rolled many times.

rola-daru sbst., Terminalia chebula, Retz.; Combretaceae, the Chebulic Myrabolan, a small tree with large sub-opposite elliptic leaves, silvery-silky when young ; small whitish flowers in terminal paniced spikes, and an ellipsoid drupe 1-1½" long with 5-ribbed endocarp. This drupe is used for tanning. See under *cuṅuṅ-cuṅuṅ*. Crushed and macerated in water, a piece of iron is plunged in it to make ink. Reduced to a paste it is applied for a night on the teeth by those who like to have them black ; the colour keeps for more than a month. Also as a paste it is applied, like the juice of the Eclipta alba, on the skin between the toes when it is fretted and painful in the rainy season (sarsiduku). This is the only medicinal use known to the Mundas.

rōlā-muṅ, rōla-mūṅ, rōlī-muṅ sbst., a black ant of the same size as the *harammuṅ*, somewhat larger than the

suṅummuṅ (*haraḍ muṅ*), more slender than both, smaller than the thick-headed *tonṭomuṅ*. It is truly said to sting and its sting is more painful than that of the *suṅummuṅ*. The *tonṭomuṅ*, the *lupṅmuṅ* and the *kaṅ* bite (*huḡ*) with their mandibles, the *kaḍ* ejects a highly acid fluid on its bite. The *rola* ants are found on tree and make their nest in a hollow stump.

rōl-diri syn. of *daru rōl*, a stone roller for road-making.

rōl-meḡeḡ syn. of *meḡeḡ rōl*, sbst., iron roller for road-making.

rōlḡ-rōlḡ poetical parallel of *sekḡ-sekḡ*, (1) syn. of *sekḡsekḡ*, to rattle as bracelets. (2) syn. of *scresere*, to babble as a brook.

Mage : Sukane burū nōrate

Nisire sekḡsekḡea, bapuri !

Nisire sekḡsekḡea, bapuri

Nūri !

Marasili dārent

Sakom rōḡrōlōa, bapuri !

Sakom rōḡrōlōa, bapuri !

Nūri !

On the way to the Sukan fair, the necklace jingle, Alas ! The pity is that I cannot go !). On the path to the Marasili fair, the wristlets rattle, Alas !

Orjalur : Burū dādō sekḡsḡkḡ,

Kaḍi ḡārim nuāna do ?

Norā dādō rōlārōlḡ,

Kaḍi sārām je nbedan ?

The water rushes from the mountain, didst thou not drink, O macaque ? In the nullah the brook bubbles, didst thou not drink, O hawman ?

rōlōsi poetical adj. of unknown

ro-lutur

meaning, qualifying *kapi*: *rolosiko kapi*, i.e., *rolosi kapi*. It means probably: polish and sharp axes.

ro-lutur Nag. syn. of *lukuilutur* IIas.

rombod cfr. *kokōrombo*, 1^o I. sbst., same as the vrb. n.

II. trs., to hold by pressing down to the ground a man, animal, bird of fish, with the hand or hands, or with the fore paws. corainā *rombodkijā*; seta kačae *rombodkijā*.

rombod-en rfv. v., same meaning.

rombod-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

ro-n-ombod vrb. n., also *rombod* (1) the force of thus pressing: miad kačado *ronombodika* ro *nobdikija*, poča tuluḡgijijana, I pressed down a rat with such force under my hand that the entrails burst out. (2) the act: *ronombod* kam taḡkakija, enamente coča pečajana, thou didst not press it down well, so it is that the *coča* fish escaped.

2^o fig., in jest, syn. of *limbud*, to throttle or to catch with the hands by the throat or by the neck.

3^o fig., in jest, syn. of *saḡ*, in the meaning of to arrest or seize smb.: kumbūru hola sipaiko *rombodkija*.

4^o fig., in jest, syn. of *čipa*, to squeeze beer from the brew; to squeeze the brew so as to free the beer: iliī *rombodkeda*; mačae *rombodkeda*.

5^o fig., in jest, syn. of *coped*, in the meaning of: to reduce a swelling or a boil.

rombod-au in jest, trs., to bring a captive hither.

rombod-ag p. v., corresp. meaning.

romjol

rombod-goḡ in jest, trs., to kill by throttling.

rombodgoe-g, *rombodgoj-g* p. v., corresp. meaning.

rombod-idi in jest, trs., to lead a captive away.

rombodulit-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

romjol cfr. *janum*, *kalkol janum*, *coga*, *sarḡa*, 1^o I. subst., a straight spine whatever its length, or a pointed piece of branch or branchlet, on the stem of a tree or on a large branch: ne *romjol* heretam; daruḡ *romjolko* (or *ramjalromjol*) heretam, dupilo kā bapaitana, teḡggo kā bapaitana.

II. adj., (1) with *janum*, such a spine, so situated: kačaka opaḡre *romjol* janum taīna. (2) with *daru*, a tree with such spines thus situated; a stem or large branch of a tree with such spines or points: kačakaopaḡ *romjolgea*; ne *romjol* daru eilekaīna dčea? Also used as adj. noun: ne *romjoldo* kā dupil itūna.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to have such spines or points: en daru purā *romjoitana* (or *romjolgea*). (2) of spines to be such and thus situated: en opaḡre janum *romjoltana* (or *romjolgea*).

romjol-g p. v., (1) to get such spines or points; to grow such spines: en darn *romjolakana*, eilkaīna dupilca? kačakaopaḡko purāsa *romjolakangeḡa* lelakada. (2) of spines, to grow such and thus situated: sinju opaḡ oḡ dupiri opaḡreco janum *romjoloa*.

IV. adv., with the axes, *ange*, *ge*,

gge, modifying *menq*, *lelo*, *janunq*.
2^o fig., of horns, syn. of *lóbóðè*.

ron Has. Nag. *roðq* and some-
time *ruðq* Nag. I. trs., to twist
one's moustache into points towards
the ears : gueuñ *ronkeda*. Also with
ind. o., to do this in anger against
smb. : gueu alom ronáña, aiao
gucakanjge, do not twist thy mou-
stache at me, I too am not afraid.

II. intrs., in the df. prst. same as
the p. v. : samagem áit.òjadí, gueu
dipiagaçate kát. m *rontana*, thou
twistest in vain thy moustache, it is
too short on both sides and does not
get into points.

ron-en rlx. v, thus to twist one's
moustache : gueuñ *ronentana*.

ron-2 p. v., of the moustache, thus
to get twisted : ne hoqoq gue i purasa
ronakanje leloa ; gueu nimirgeoa
latahla, kã *ronoa*, I have cut my
moustache of late, it will not get
twisted, i. e., it cannot be twisted, it
is too short to be twisted. Note the
saying : en daqrañ gueu aürige
ronoa, baütedo mosa gueuñ ronkeda,
that youth is not fully mature (not
yet 25 years old), but his elder bro-
ther is.

rondora, **rondora-rondora** vars. of
ronjora, *ronjora-ronjora*.

rondo-rondo 1^o var. of *ronjora-ron-*
jora. 2^o fig., in jest or displeasure,
syn. of *dondo*, but also used as adv.,
with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*,
gge, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *ader*, *idi*,
au, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*. Modifying *gge*,
it means : to carry a pole + with load ;
amongst people, with dang. of hit-
ting them (with the pole.)

rondorondo-ader trs., to carry
smth. inside holding it at arm's
length, with danger of hitting
things.

rondoroadader-en rlx. v., same
meaning : dandje *rondoroadaderen-*
tant.

rondoroadader-2 p. v., corresp. mean-
ing

rondorondo-au trs., to bring smth.
holding it at arm's length. Same
construction.

rondorondo-idi trs., to take away
smth. holding it at arm's length.
Same construction.

roafoa I. adj., (1) with *med*, syn.
of *undamed*, deep-set eyes, sunken
eyes. Also used as adj. noun : nido
aputeq *roafoa* antada. (2) *ber*, with
roafoair, syn. of *undamed*, features
washed-out faded or pinched by
hunger or sickness : en hoqoq *roafoq*
mednür kaeim lokeda ? Did you
not notice his pinched features ? (3)
also *rondoumed*, *undamed*, with *hoqo*,
a person with such eyes : nido jatire
enkan *rondoumed* hoqoge. Also used
as adj. noun. (4) fig., also *rondoumed*,
rondoumednür, *undamed*, a person
with such features : en *roafoq* hon
mandi omaipe. Also used as adj.
noun.

II. trs. caus., to make smb. get
such features : iniñ mednür teagege
rondorakada ; nido reage *rondora-*
akua (or *rondoramadakaja*, *rondora-*
mednürakaja, *undamedakaja*).

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to
have such eyes ; of eyes, to be such :
ini apuk loka mede *rondoufona* ;
aputekkae *rondouatana* (or *rondou-*

medṭana, unḍumedṭana); inia medṭ
ronḍoṛtana. (2) fig., to get or have
 such features; of features to be or
 become such: medmûāre *ronḍoṛtana*;
 nido hasutec *ronḍoṛtana* (or *ronḍoṛa-*
medṭana, *ronḍoṛamedmûārtana*, unḍu-
 medṭana); inia medmûāre *ronḍoṛtana*.
ronḍoṛ-en rflx. v., (1) to show such
 eyes: medc *ronḍoṛentana*; *ronḍoṛ-*
entanae (or *ronḍoṛamedentanae*,
 unḍumedentanae). (2) fig., to show
 such features: medmûāre *ronḍoṛen-*
tana, *ronḍoṛentanae* (or *ronḍoṛa-*
medentanae, *ronḍoṛamedmûāren-*
tanae, unḍumedentanae).

ronḍoṛ-ḡ p. v., (1) to get such eyes;
 of eyes, to become such: medc
ronḍoṛakana; *ronḍoṛakanae* (or
ronḍoṛamedakanae, unḍumedakanae);
 inia med *ronḍoṛakana*. (2) fig., cor-
 resp. to the trs. caus. (3) fig., to get
 such features; of features, to become
 such: medmûāre *ronḍoṛakana*, *ron-*
ḍoṛakanae (or *ronḍoṛamedakanae*,
ronḍoṛamedmûārakanae, unḍumedak-
 kanae); inia medmûāre *ronḍoṛakana*.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*,
ge, *ḡge*, modifying *hoṛoṛ*, *medo*,
medmûāre, *lelo*, *mena*, *medbara*: *ron-*
ḍoṛge medakana; *ronḍoṛge* med-
 mûārakana; inia med *ronḍoṛange*
 mena; *ronḍoṛge* (or *ronḍoṛamed-*
ge, *ronḍoṛamedmûārage*, unḍumod-
 gee) hoṛoṛakana (or *lelotana*, etc.);
ronḍoṛge (or *ronḍoṛamedge*, etc.)
 menaia. (2) fig. only with the afx.
ḡge, modifying *reḡgeḡ*, *hasuḡ*, *rikaḡ*:
ronḍoṛḡge (or *ronḍoṛamedḡge*, etc.)
 hasubna.

ronḍoṛ-med and **ronḍoṛ-medmûāre**
 see under *ronḍoṛ*.

ronj, **ronjo**, **runju** (H. Sad. *ranj*) syn.
 of *rēs*.

ronjoṛa, **rojoṛa-ronjoṛa** I. adj., with
diria, very long and upright horns
 whether straight or not: en haraḡ
ronjoṛa diria mena. Also used as
 adj. noun: en hara *ronjoṛtee* uṭubkja,
 alecaṇi potajana. (2) with *urī*, *saram*,
 a bullock, cow or sambar with such
 horns: ne *ronjoṛa* gai apecaṇi ci?
 Also used ts. adj. noun: en ronjoṛ
 ciminatepe kirinatai?

II. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of
 horns, to be such: en haraḡ diria
ronjoṛtana (or *ronjoṛagea*). (2) of a
 bullock or sambar, to have such
 horns: miaḍ hoṛatako *ronjoṛtana*
 (or *ronjoṛagea*).

ronjoṛ-ḡ p. v., (1) of horns, to grow
 long and upright: en urī diria
ronjoṛakana.

(2) to get such horns: miaḍ urītalo
ronjoṛakana.

III. adv., *ronjoṛa* with the afxs. *ange*,
leka, and *ronjoṛa**ronjoṛa* with or
 without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*;
 also *ronjoṛakeuronjoṛaken*, modifying
mena, *rikaḡ*, *diriaḡ*, *lelo*, *hijḡ*,
senḡ.

ronjoṛa-au intrs., and *ronjoṛaun*
 rflx. v., also in the repetitive form,
 of an animal with very long and
 upright horns to come this way.

ronjoṛa-idi intrs., and *ronjoṛaidi*
 rflx. v., also in the repetitive form
 of an animal with very long and
 upright horns to go away.

ron-ron I. adj., (1) with *gucu*, a
 very long moustache: en hoṛoṛ
rourou gucu mena. Also used adj.
 noun: Iṭren Paraṅṅa *rourou* kacima

lidakada? (2) generally *ronrongucu*, with *horo*, a man with a very long moustache. Also used as adj. noun: ne *ronron* okoreni?

II. trs. caus., to let the moustache grow, or cause it to grow, very long: *gucum ronronea* cim laŋabea? *gucudo ranutem ronrontada* ci aŋtege enkaakana? Hast thou fostered the growth of thy moustache with a drug or has it grown so long by itself?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the moustache to be, or become, very long: en hoŋoŋ *gucu ronrontana* (or *ronrongea*); *gucutam māŋmāŋite ronrontana* (or *ronronŋtana*).

ronron-en rlx. v., same as the trs.: *gucum ronronena* cim laŋabena?

ronron-o p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus.: *ranute gucu ronronoako menea*. (2) of the moustache, to grow long: *iniā gucu ronronakana*. (3) to get a long moustache: *gucui ronronakana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, tange*, also *rouleka* and *ronkenronken*, modifying *menā, haraŋ, gucu, lelq*.

ronŋo Has. in jest 1^o syn. of *taŋkaular*, I. adj., with *kaji, erava*, said in the right way: *neado ronto kajige, neka karedo cilkaŋ kajioa*? This is said in the right way, if it is not well said like this, then how should it be said?

II. trs., to say smth., or to give a scolding, in the right way, exactly as it should be: *kajidom* (or *erava-dom*) *rontotada* (or *rontotadka*).

ronŋo-n rlx. v., same meaning:

kajidom rontonjana; *bintiina kuli-keŋkoa, miaŋ hon rontonjana*, I made each of the children recite the prayers, one did it fluently and without any mistake; *erava kam rontonjanam lupakadka*, thou didst not scold them enough.

ronŋo-o p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *kaji kã rontojana*; *eravaŋo ronŋo-lena*.

III. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *kaji, uluh, erava*.

2^o Sometimes syn. of *sg*, of *durava*, to sing a song fluently, knowing the words perfectly; of *jagar*, to speak a language fluently.

***ron** I. sbst., the act of treating conjunctivitis of the eyes, a carbuncle, or itch, in the following way. They burn *koronjo* (*Pongamia glabra*) oil cake and, while it is burning, throw it into a bowl of water. The affected part is held over this, with a cloth hanging over it to confine the vapour and keep it in contact with the diseased spot. They say that, after the operation, they find in the water of the bowl tiny bright yellow discs not larger than a dot. These, called *jojomko* in Has. and *kiriko* in Nag., are supposed by the Mundāis to be the organisms, now killed by the remedy, which are eating the flesh and thus cause the disease. Probably when they will come to speak of microbes, they will call them *kã lelq jojomko, kã lelq kiriko: roŋ* (or *rono*) *misaoei kam lalakada*?

II. trs., to treat as described: en hoŋo purā dinētee gaŋtana, tisiadoko

roṅga

roṅkīa; gaö roṅtaipe, en hoṛoṅ gaöko roṅkeda; kāṛātan medren jojomkoko roṅkhoa.

roṅ-en rfx. v., (1) same as the trs. : en honṅ kasara roṅenpe. (2) to apply this remedy, or let it be applied, to oneself : ka-a:ae roṅenjana.

roṅ-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ro-n-oṅ vrb. n., the act.

roṅga Nag. var. of roṅa.

roṅgam, roṅgate Nag. in jest or in scorn, vars. of roṅam, roṅate.

roṅgea (Sad.) jest, syn. of raḍaṅ.

Also used as a proper name of men.

roṅgo (Or. roṅgo, roṅge; roṅ-roṅ) I. subst., (1) that part of cooked or stewed food, which has been burnt on and sticks to the pan : ne caṭura roṅgo suṭikokate keṅkeda. If much burnt on and blackened, *kaṛaḍ* may be used instead of *roṅgo*; if slightly burnt on and not blackened, *tapara* may be used. (2) roasted or baked food that has been burnt on : saṅḡ haḍtee kāṭḡiriana, roṅgokoöe jomjada. Also *kaṛaḍ* or *harlu*, if much burnt on. (3) also *kaṛaḍ*, overroasted pulses. (4) also *kaṛaḍ*, overbaked bricks.

II. adj., (2) with *mandi*, *utu*, *julu*, *hai*, etc., burnt on food : roṅgo mandiko omaia, biḡgedo kae jomdarjana. (2) with *aāli*, overroasted pulses. (3) with *iṭa*, *caṭu*, overbaked bricks or pottery.

III. trs. caus., to let food burn on; to overroast pulses; to overbake bricks or pottery : mandim roṅgokeda.

IV. intrs, in the df. p̄st., to get or have been burnt on : utu roṅgo-

ropaḍ

tana (or roṅgoḡana), ḍa posatam; ne mandi purage roṅḡobana (or roṅgogea), biḡgedo kaita jomdarja. roṅgo-n rfx. v., same as the trs. : utu holaom roṅḡonjana.

roṅgo-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. meaning. (2) fig., in jest or displeasure, to die : roṅḡoome; roṅḡoḡigome; roṅḡogiriome; en haturen ondoka ne simae roṅḡojana; isu hoṛokoe najoṅkḡkōa, musinaḡ din aceo roṅḡooa, bialkad ka: utina; kodarikanae, alom boroea, kodate kun roṅḡooa; rimir jeṭe jōrakana, tasadko roṅḡoḡana.

ro-n-roṅgo vrb. n., the extent of burning on : utulo roṅroṅgo roṅḡojana, jeṭae kale jomdarjada; ape oṛare babado roṅroṅgo roṅḡotana, raeṛte raṭi seanjina, in your house the puddy (whilst being prepared for husking), is burning on so much that I smell it even from the courtyard.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *isin*, *vika*. with the afxs. *ange*, *ge* modifying *soan*, *sibil*, *aṭakar*.

roṅ-roṅ (Sad. raḍ raḍ) cfr. raṅṅ-raṅṅ, onomatope of the buzzing of many bees or flies. Constructed like *hurṅṅhurṅṅ*. When used in jest as a trs. p̄d., it is a syn. of *raṅṅ-raṅṅ*.

ropaḍ Nag. (II. ropnā; Sad. ropeḡ) (1) syn. of oṛaḍ Has., to put down one's marble, one's top, or one's *kali*, so that it may be hit by the adverse players. (2) syn. of oṛaḍ Has., to spread a net for catching; to set any kind of trap, except

the following : *kurua*, etc., as under 3. (3) syn. of *lapu*, to set the fish traps called *kurua*, *kumuni*, *jimbiri*, *tonra*, *topa*.

rō-parāpuruṣu trs., to singe or scorch in patches. Constructed like *parpanḍu*.

rō-parom syn. of *roḅy*, I. sbst., a hole chiselled through and through : *jantira hanaruḅre miad rōparom ad miad doked mena; anateḅedo rōporom bāḅgea*, banan *rōparomre kunḅa soabjante bidoa, ad hanaruḅre dokedre sanab kilaoa*, in the upper stone of a handmill there is a hole in the centre, and a cavity on the top side; the lower piece has got only a hole in the centre, a little post of wood is fixed through both these central holes, and a handle is spiked in the cavity on the top side.

II. adj., (1) with *undu*, same meaning. (2) with *duru*, *diri*, etc., having a hole chiselled through and through.

III. trs., (1) to chisel a hole through and through : *ne undu iminaga alom bageea rōparomtām*. (2) to chisel such a hole in a piece of wood or a stone : *ne daru rōparomtām*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to get or have a hole chiselled through and through : *māḅite ne diri rōparomtāna* (or *rōparomḅtāna*) ; *soben gōḅāsatarō rōparomtāna* (or *roparomgea*).

rōparom-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : *ne daru rōparomenme*, *satar baiḅka*.

rōparom-o p. v., conesp. to the trs.

rōpa-n-arom vib. n., (1) same as the sbst. (2) the act of chiselling a hole through and through : *rōpanarom kam ḅaḅkakoda, paḅḅgea*.

rō-parpanḍu trs. to singe or scorch in patches. Constructed like *parpanḍu*.

ropoḅ, more often **ropoḅ-ropoḅ** cfr. *caḅcaḅ* (1) of old men, old buffaloes and old bullocks, to walk slowly and with heavy steps. Constructed like *romera*. (2) to carry slowly a heavy load; contrary of *riḅuriuru*, 3rd meaning, like which it is constructed. Also of buffaloes or bullocks drawing slowly the levelling plank or a heavily loaded cart.

ropoḅ¹⁰ (*o*) to bend and crack (without breaking to pieces) green wood, herbs or other things that are not hard and, occasionally, dry bamboos and the like. Constructed like *halḅ*. (*t*) syn. of *halḅ*, to break one's arm, leg, etc.

²⁰ syn. of *loḅoḅ* as referring to *maḅatḅ* only.

³⁰ Nag. Kerā syn. of *ranjāḅ* Has.

ropoḅ-ropoḅ Nag. (1) syn. of *riam-ropoḅ*. (2) syn. of *rosoposo*, 3rd meaning.

roro, sometimes *ro*¹⁰ I. abs. n., scrubidity; hispidity; rough pubescence; roughness of short hair; roughness of woollen cloth, etc., that irritates or pricks the skin : *kakāru sakāure roro tāina*; *calāni kamāḅa-koḅte juḅi kamāḅarege roro purā mena* woollen, blankets made by the *juḅis* (woolworkers by caste) irritate the skin much more than the imported ones. Also same as the

vr̄b. n.

II. adj., scabrid, hispid, bristly, rough or irritating as described: *pusiṅ alata rorogea*, *ḍimburaṅ sakam rorogea*; *nekan roroq kamārate tisia enaraita uiuakana*, it is the first time I don such a rough woollen blanket.

III. trs. caus., to irritate smb.'s skin by the roughness of one's woollen blanket and the like: *kamāratem rorogjāñā*, parkare gitjime.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to be rough; thus to irritate the skin: *ne kamāra naōare pura rorokena ci nā pura rorqtana?* *ne liḡare saga purage cima mena, rorqtana*, there must be a lot of barbed thatch-grass seeds sticking on this cloth, it pricks the skin. (2) in the df. prst., to get the skin thus irritated: *kamāratea rorqtana* (or *rorogqtana*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel the skin thus irritated; to feel scabridity, etc. with the hand: *purage rorokjāñā*, *juḡi kamāra orqdo alope kirinañā*.

roroq-n r̄flx. v., (1) to cause such irritation to one's own skin: *liḡate niundo kaēḡjana*, *mindī kamāratee rorqñjana*. (2) same as the trs. caus.: *oēa parkare gitjime*, *kamārate aiṅem rorqtana*.

roro-gq p. v., to get the skin thus irritated: *liḡara sagakotea rorogqtana*; *ama kamāratea rorogqtana*, *parkanme*.

ro-n-orq vr̄b. n., also *roroq*, the extent to which the skin gets, or is felt, thus irritated: *ronorqe rorokjā*, *cong parted miado kā suku-kjā*, his woollen blanket irritated

my skin so much (when I slept close to him), that each time I awoke I felt quite displeased; *ronorq rorokjā*, *ne hon kanee rakeda*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *atḡkar*, *rika*, *mena*. (2) with the afx. *goge* modifying *uiu*, *uiu*, *rika*, *rikan*.

2^o fig., syn. of *haḡam*.

3^o Has. var. of *roroq*.

roroa, **roroa-candū**, **roroa-dia** Has. *roroe*, etc. Nag. I. sbst., the season in which the paddy is transplanted: *roroa tbatana*.

II. adv., with the afx. *re*, *kore*, in the season in which, etc.: *roroa-korse* *hasulena*, *goragurūluree goḡjana*. The two cpds. are also used without afx.

roroa-jargi Has. **roroe-jargi** Nag. I. sbst., the rains during the season in which, etc. *roroajargi* *ne sirma huringe taikena*.

II. trs., with d. or ind. o., of these rains (personified), to fall and benefit people: *ne sirmado puragee roroajargikedbua* (or *roroajargiandbua*).

III. intrs., of these rains (personified), to fall: *ne sirma huringee roroajargikeda* (or *roroajargikena*); *tisiḡapae roroajargitana* *honata*, *mendo dḡ kae pokōtojada*, at this time of the year we should have the customary rains for the transplantation of the paddy but so far they are quite insufficient.

roroajargi-n r̄flx. v., (1) same meaning: *ne sirma huringee roroajarginjana*.

roroajargi-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *ne sirma isubu roroajargijana*, this year we got plenty of rains in

the transplanting season. (2) imprsl., of these rains, to fall : mādo ne sirmaēte lāge roroajargilena.

IV. adv., (1) also roroajargilin, roroajargulā, with or without the afxs. *re, kore*, during the rains in the transplanting season ; in the paddy-transplanting season : roroajargido hijume ađ kamidenagalem. (2) with the afx. *ange*, modifying *rika, goma*, to rain as profusely as in the paddy-transplanting season.

rorođ ¹⁰ I. ab- n., the acidity of the *kulusataga*, of the *raťandasarū* and the *botagasaru*, and of the variety of *piciki*, the flesh of which is not white but creamy. This acidity is not only in the yams or corms, but in the whole plant ; it is somewhat absorbed by the cooking water : sarurā rorođ tojanre, jojoda kāre kanjigida nū lagatina, kāre hotq mōjante gogočako menca, when one is caught by this acidity, one should drink tamarind-water or acid rice-water, otherwise the throat will swell and death may follow.

II. aļj., with *saraga, dā, saru, piciki*, an acid yam or corm : rorođ sarudo jojolo kāre kanjigiloko utua.

III. trs., to affect with this acidity : picikidā ne hon moeae rorođkija ; ne honā moea picikidā rorođkeda ; ne hondo picikidāte moeae rorođtada, kanjigi banredo jojoda anutaie, this child has irritated its mouth by eating an acid *picikē* corm, if there is no acid rice-water, give it tamarind-water to drink.

IV. intrs., (1) to affect with this acidity ; to be thus acid : jome

sarukore raťandage pura rorođtana, amongst the taros that are eaten, the *raťandā* taro is the most acid ; apo omađle sarule kanjigida, ka rorođkenu, we prepared, with acid rice-water, the taro you gave us, it had no acidity (when we ate it). (2) in the df. prst., to be affected by this acidity : moeae rorođtani (or rorodakana), kanjigi omaipe. (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel thus affected : rorođjāna, kanjigi omaiaie.

rorođ-q p. v., to get thus affected : sarutee rorođlena ; iniā moea rorodakana ; moeae rorodakana.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *aťakar*.

²⁰ fig, syn. of *kaiťakuťa*.

roroe Nag. and derivatives, vars. of *roroa* Has. and derivatives.

rorora Nag. var. of *roro*.

roroaga-daru (Sad. *laksu*) fbst., *Trema politoria*, Planch. ; Urticaceae,—a shrub or small tree with alternate, serrate leaves very scabrid on both surfaces, stout, scabrid, hairy branchlets, and small flowers in small compact axillary cymes. The Mundas use its leaves to polish sticks : enara sakante[soťako], hodea ađ kūh jururujuruřna.

rōr, rōro Has. **rohoř** Nag. Kera. ¹⁰ I. adj., (1) with *daru, jilu, busu*, etc., contrary of *berel*, without moisture. Also used as adj. noun : sān auñ senkena, rōrodo huřingee antada. (2) with *hasa*, syn. of *puruř*, contrary of *ali*, dry, without inner moisture or dampness. (3) with *liřa*, syn. of *puruř*, contrary of *lum*

dry after having been, or not having been, wet. (4) with *loðoṛa* (a) syn. of *haðadakan*, *puruḷi*, contrary of *losoḷi loðoṛa*, a rice field damp but without standing water, such as will not become muddy by ploughing. (b) a rice-field which cannot be sown except after rain, i.e., a *raṇ-ṛoṛa ikir loðoṛa* or *badi loðoṛa*. (5) with *ole*, (a) syn. of *rõro hasa*. (b) syn. of *rõro loðoṛa*. (c) syn. of *puruḷi ole*, dry land, i.e., land not covered by a large sheet of water or by the sea: *rõro otete senḡ hobaoa ci samundar parom hobaoa?* Also used as adj. noun: *Phransdisum senḡ dipili rõrore cimindinpe senḡ?* When you went to France, how many days did you travel on dry land?

Note the phrases: (1) *rõr muṭu*, (a) a dry stump of a tree. (b) a plough. (c) cultivation: *aledo Gomke rõro muṭuren* (or *rõro muṭu*) *hoṛokoge*, *bepårdo kale-munditada*, we, Sir, are cultivators, we do not know how to trade. (2) *rõro muṭu oṭoṛa*, to follow the plough, i.e., to plough or to cultivate: *tisiṇdo rõro muṭu kaina oṭoṛanjana*, I did not plough today; *parcårkami bagekeḷei rõro muṭu oṭoṛanjana*, having abandoned the work of a catechist, he addicted himself to cultivation. (3) *rõro darure ðe*, (a) to climb on a dry tree. (b) to expose oneself to the danger of being put into prison, or of being hanged: *manakile, moṭaite rõro daruree ðakana*. (c) an expression used in the *cafi-*

joar and meaning there: *hambal hoṛmoḡ*, to become pregnant.

II. trs., to dry as described: *jeṭe busḡkoe rõrkedā*.

III trs. caus, to let dry; to expose to heat in order to dry: *tara jiluba rõroca*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to be dry as described: *otedisum purate jalakårgvā*, *huṛinate rõtotanako manca*, it is said that there is more sea than dry land on the earth. (2) to get dry: *ne sån mårĩmårĩte rõrtana* (or *rõrtana*).

roṛ-en, *rõro-n* rfx. v., same as the trs. caus: *ciminata haikope rõronjana?*

rõr-ḡ, *rõro-ḡ* p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ro-n-õr, *ro-n-õro* vrb. n., (1) the degree of dryness: *en sånḡo ronõro rõroakana*, *jũlare dialeka jultana*. (2) the quantity dried: *ronõro rõroakana*, *ne ganjaḡre miaḡ raṭi oṭaḡ sån kan namae*, thou wilt not find a single damp piece in this pile of firewood. (3) the act of drying: *ne babado ronõrore kape taũkakeda*, *martomgea*.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *unge*, *ge*, modifying *menḡ*. (2) with the afx. *ḡge*, modifying *jeṭe*, *tasi*, *tersaṇa*, *auda*, *rika*.

VI. adverbial afx. in the opds. *jeṭeṛor*, *andårõr*, *sårõr*, *tasiõr*, *tersaṇrõr*, etc.

2^o fig., I. abs. n., dryness of the mouth and throat: *biṇa huṭaḡkõa kukurure biṣi bolojanci hoṭõrõro namkoa*, *en taõomtedo jagar kako daṛia*, *aḡ mårĩmårĩteko gojoa*, when

the venom has entered the chest of those who have been bitten by a snake, their throat becomes dry; after a while they become speechless and then are soon carried off by death. II. intrs, (1) in the df. prst., of the mouth and throat, to get, or be, dry: *mocatāia rōrotana* (or *rōroakana*); *mocatāia kane rōrotana* (or *rōroqtana*), ename^{te} meral•j•ia latumakada. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. ptn., to feel the mouth and throat dry; to suffer this dryness: *Nālo hotō rōrojāwa, kājāwe tēkaōoa*, now his mouth and throat are dry, he will probably die; *raa jōrakandre moea rōrkoa, hotōo rōrkoa*.

rōr-ō, rōro-ō p. v., (1) of the mouth and throat, to get dry: *hotōtae rōrakana*. (2) to get a dry mouth and throat: *hotōe rōroakana*.

3^o fig. syn., of *usq*, lean.

4^o fig., *hauēka rōr*, to serve smb. a meal or drink only after a long delay. Constructed like *katab*.

5^o fig., in connexion with *landi*, I. trs., to ruin by a lawsuit, lawsuits or fines: *larāilarāite landiia rōromae* (or *ama landiia rōroae*) *metāiia*, he told me that he would ruin me by lawsuits.

II. intrs, in the df. prst., thus to get ruined; thus to have been ruined: *mārimārite iniā landi rōrtana* (or *rōroqtana*), *larāido bugina ei orō!* He gets ruined little by little; what a good thing it is to have a lawsuit! *upun sirmakia larāijana, nādo landikia rōrotana* (or *rōroakana*), they sued each other

for four years, now both are ruined.

rōr-en, rōro-n rlx. v., thus to ruin oneself: *larāilarāite landikia rōrojanana*.

ro-r-ōr repr. v., thus to ruin each other: *larāite landikia rōrojanana*.

rōr-ō, rōro-ō p. v., thus to get ruined: *larāite landikia rōrakana*; *larāite inkiaā landi rōrakana*.

rōroge, rōroge adv., modifying *larāi, qande, rēka*.

6^o fig., in connexion with *caṭu* or *mandicatu*, I. trs., (1) to impoverish: *ote bandarte caṭu* (or *mandicatu*) *talum rōrokeda*; *caṭum* (or *mandicatum*) *rōrokēbua*, by mortgaging fields thou hast made us poor. (2) to deprive actually of the provisions necessary to prepare a meal: *moḍ caṭuge caṭitale taikena, kumbūru bololenei caṭutale rōrokeda* (or *caṭui rōrokedlea*).

II. intrs., to be without food: *ti-ia caṭutale* (or *caṭule*) *rōrotana* (or *rōroakana*); *senōjim sirmado caṭutale* (or *caṭule*) *rōrokana* (or *roqolena*).

rōr-en rōro-n rlx. v., (1) to impoverish oneself: *ote bandarte caṭui rōrojanana*. (2) to deprive oneself actually of the provisions wherewith to prepare a meal: *ili arki karite hola caṭui rōrojanana*. (3) Same as the trs.: *kumbūru aleā caṭui rōro-*

ro-r-or repr. v., to impoverish each other: *larāite caṭuben rōrojanana*.

rōr-ō, rōro-ō p. v., (1) to get impoverished; to become poor: *larāite caṭuko* (caṭutako) *rōrojanana*. (2) to run short of provisions for a meal: *moḍ candū bitare jetan kamināia*

kā namjanre caṭule (or caṭutale) rōroa, if, during this month, we cannot get work for daily wages, we shall be without food.

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *rika*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *laraž*, *dande*, *rika*, *rīkan*, *ote bandar*.

rōr-cām, **rōro-cām** IIas. **rohoṛ-cām** Nag. adj., (1) of soil, perfectly dry and hard so that it cannot be ploughed: *rōrocām* otedo site kā gaḍoa. N. B. Soil (*palu hasa* or *seṣe gilil*) so sandy or friable that it could be ploughed even when perfectly dry, is however, not cultivated when in that state. (2) of other things perfectly dry even inside: *rōrocām* sām tialere *sukul purā kā uṣuaoa*. Further constructed like *rōro*, to dry.

rōre var. of *rofe*.

rōr-hape (1) to dry slowly. (2) chiefly to become lean little by little, Constructed like *rōr* and *uṣu*.

rōr-kaṛakara and vars., same as *kharakkhara*, i.e. of leather, ropes, dead bodies, things that have been sized, etc., so dry as to be brittle; and as stated in the Appendix, also of soil, so dry and hard that it cannot be ploughed: *rōrkarakara* ūr *kualere rocoḍoa*; *rōrkarakara* *liāia teoljāe hulajana*.

rōr-kaṭa and vars. (adj. and adj. noun, of men or animals. (1) syn. of *teṛeṛa*, with thin shanks; with thin legs between the knee and the ankle. (2) fig. syn. of *harjaṛgia*, with the whole legs thin or slender.

rōr-kaṭakata and vars. same as *kharakkhara*, but not used of dry and

hard soil.

rōr-kārākārā var. of *rōrkarakara*.

rōr-landi and vars. same as *rōr* 5th meaning.

rōr-lanagan and vars. syn. of *rōrlanarom* I. sbst., also *rōrlanagan* a rheumatical atrophy, especially of the legs: ne hoṛore *rōrolanagan* *mena*.

II. adj., (1) with *duku* same meaning. (2) with *hoṛo* a person with this disease.

III. trs. caus., of a spirit, to harm people with this disease: *oko boṛga rōrolanagankoa*, *ena kaita kajidaṛia*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this disease, ne hoṛo *rōrlanagantana*. *rōrlanagan-ḡ* p. v., (1) corres. to the trs. (2) to get this disease.

*N. B. When a spirit has caused this disease, he must be exercised (*uṣuṛgiṛi*).

rōr-moca and vars., I. trs., (1) to give a drink to people only after letting them wait long for it: *rōromocakedlea*. (2) with *samare*, after letting people hope long for a drink, not to give it after all: *samare rōromocakedlea*.

II. intrs., (1) to remain a long time without finding or without getting smth. to drink: *rōromocalanale*; *goṭa sājle rōromocakena* (or *rōromocakeda*, *rōromocaakada*). (2) imperl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel thirsty: *rōromocajadlea*.

rōrmocan rlx. v., (1) thus to remain a long time: *goṭa sājle rōromocanjana*. (2) to abstain a long time from drinking: *ili tilḡtana*, *ciṣpe rōromocantana*!

rōromoa-*o* p. v., (1) corre-p. to the trs.: kupulko alokako *rōromoa**o*, ili cipatabeme. (2) thus to remain a long time: *rōromoa**akan* dipili mod cipi basi la^o omañia.

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *meua*, *duh*, *sen*, *hijg*, *a^oakar*. (2) with the afx. *oge* modifying *rika*, *tañ*, *sebara*.

rōr-mutu, **rōr-mutu** I. adj., with *ho^o*, one who cultivates with his own hands: dasiko dōkekoto ciulaō kā sītanj mente *rōromutu* ho^o mente kae kajia, one who having servants never ploughs himself is not called a *rōromutu* ho^o.

II. intrs., to be such a cultivator: sidadoc *rōromutukēna*, api sirnataētee babarcakana, first he was working the fields, but for the last three years he has been a cook.

rōrmutu-*n* rflx. v., to cultivate with one's own hands: miad^o hontia mun-ia kana, buriakia *rōrmutu*-*ta*, one of my sons is a clerk, the two others cultivate the fields.

III. adv., (1) with the enclitic *ge*, modifying *ka^o*. (2) with the afxs. *re*, *te*, modifying *asul*, *asul^o*: *rōromutare* asul^o kae mundikeda, he did not see his way to get a livelihood by cultivating the fields.

***rōr najom** I. sbst., more powerful and harmful kind of witchcraft than *berel najom*. It does not however procure to the witch or wizard his own prosperity and wealth, but enables him to do much harm to others. It is said that wizards of this kind worship the *najomcañdi*, whilst those addicted

to the *berel najom* are devotees of a *curin*. A spell cast by *rōro najom* is more difficult to counteract, and leads more often to the death of the bewitched person, especially to a lingering death by chronic disease: *rōronajomte* purasa mārimāiteko rōpōa; nikutaie *rōro najom meua*.

II. adj., also *rōronajoman*, with *ho^o*, a wizard or witch addicted to this kind of witchcraft: *rōronajom* ho^oko^o barakaitido etakolekage tañ, wizards practicing the *rōronajom* do not become richer than ordinary people.

III. trs., to cast on smb. a spell of death by a lingering disease: *rōronajom^oki^o*, go^ota sirna husulenteo go^ojana.

rōrnajom-*ca* rflx. v., same meaning: nido janare api ho^oko^o *rōronajom*-*ca*jan^o mente cañijare mundijare, divination has revealed that this is the third person whose death he has thus caused.

rōrnajom-*o* p. v., corresp. meaning: ne buriate isu lo^oko *rōrnajom*jana mente sokha kajikeda.

rōro Has. var. of *ro^o*, also in the derivatives.

rōro-rucū, **rōrorucū**, **rōro-rucum**, Nag. **rōro-rucū** Has. Nag. and vns., of food, very dry so as to crumble under the teeth. Constructed like *martom*.

rōro-sēs, **rōro-sēse**, **rōr-sēs**, **rōr-sēse**, **sēs**, **sēse** (from the Engl.) I. sbst., also *rōr-sēs* *pa^o*, *ua*-less: am^o *rōr-sēs* cim^ota^o? *rōr-sēs* om-keda ei?

II. trs., to assess the road-cess ; to assess smb. for the road-cess : aṃā cimināṅko rōṛosēsekeda ? Sarkar goṭa Chota Nagpūre cimināṅce rōṛosēsetada ? What is the total amount of road-cess for the whole of Chota Nagpur ? cimināṅko rōṛo-
 sēsetadmea ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have been assessed ; to have to pay ; to have to be paid : cimināṅcem rōṛo-
 sēsetana (or rōṛosēsekana) ? How much road-cess hast thou to pay ? ape disunre pirā rōṛosēsetana (or rōṛosēsekana) ei ale disunre ? Where is the road-cess higher ? In your country or in ours ?

rōṛosēs-en rlx. v., to submit to the amount assessed as road-tax : uju-
 rōka amināṅ kabu rōṛosēsena.

rōṛosēse-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs. : cimināṅcem rōṛosēsekana ? How much art thou assessed for the road-tax ? ne hature cimināṅ rōṛosēse-
 akana ? What is the total road-cess to be levied in this village ?

rōṛ-suḍ, rōṛ-sūḍ and vars., dry leprosy, *i.e.* the stage of both the spotted and nodular forms when the skin is raised, indurated and dry. The nodular form, before ulceration, is often called *gāḍaḍ*. When ulceration of the spots, the nodules or the finger or toe joints sets in, the disease is called *gāḍsuḍ*. The term *marāṅ gāḍ* is not restricted to the ulcerated form, but applies to any stage, as do the terms *suḍ, sūḍ, suḍmaroḍ, sūḍmaroḍ* and *nagegāḍ*. White leprosy is called *pundi suḍ, or parta, purta*. *Rōṛsuḍ* is cons-

tructed like *rōṛlatagan*.

rosa-roṣi var. of *roṣareṣi*.

rosa-rusi, rusa-rusi Has. Nag. (Sk. *roṣh*, anger ; II. *roṣhūḍ*, to be vexed ; Sad *rusa-rusi* ; Or. *rusi* displeased) jingle of *rusaḍ* Nag. connoting duality or plurality, I. als. n., mutual peevishness : inkuā (or inkure) *rosarusi* menḡgei.

II. adj., ṽ with *hoṛoko*, (1) mutually peevish : *rōsarusi* hoṛokia tisiṅdokia salaijana. (2) all of them peevish : *rosarusi* hoṛoke sōḡagotakom.

III. trs., to render two or several people peevish ; aṃā kajigē (personified) *rosarusikedkōa*, thy words have rendered them peevish ; uskur kajitem *rosarusitakkiṅva*, by thy excitations and backbitings thou hast rendered them mutually peevish.

IV. intrs., to be severally or mutually peevish : aṃā kajitoko *rosarusitana* ; isu dinḡtekiā *rosarusikena*.

rosarusi-n rlx. v., to show peevishness severally or mutually : enka alohen *rosarusina*.

rosarusi ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., (1) with or without the als. *uṅge, ye, tan, tanḡe*, modifying *kapaji, rikun*, in a mutually or severally peevish manner. (2) with the aff. *ḡge*, modifying *kapaji, uskur, kaji, rika*, so as to make or become mutually or severally peevish.

rōsge, rōsōge Nag. syn. of *bhalāros*.

rō-siḍ Nag. syn. of *tukūṅiriḍ, tukūṅriḍ* Haṣ. I. adj., (1) with *kokomba*, a folded leaf or two superposed leaves with sides pinned with

bamboo pins, used as a little bag, the opening being also pinned when the contents are introduced; with *puṛu* or *khalgi* (*kaḥḡ*), a leaf-plate with a leaf-cover pinned together all over after the contents have been introduced: en *rōsiḍ* puṛure eikana? Also used as adj. noun: en *rōsiḍre* eikana mena? (2) with the name of the contents of such a little bag or bundled plate: *rōsiḍ* paloae oḍora-keda. (3) with *sakam*, a leaf belonging to such a bundled plate.

II. trs., (1) thus to shut a leaf bag or leaf plate: puṛuko *rōsiḍtadu*. (2) thus to shut up smth. in a leaf bag or leaf plate: khalgire paloae *rōsiḍtadu*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the contents: v. to have been shut up: en khalgire eikana *rōsiḍtana* (or *rōsidakana*)?

rōsiḍ-en rlx. v., same as the trs.: paloae *rōsidennana*.

rōsiḍ-o p. v., corresp. to the trs.: ne khalgire eikana *rōsidakana*? khalgi *rōsidakana*.

rōsōḥ, rōsōm poetical parallel of *orā*.

Nokae lipirē lipi,
Norālanado, lipi, norālanā?
Cimaere lipire lipi,
Rosoh'axido, lipi *rōsōḥlatā*?

Where, O skylark (*ie*, O my wife), shall we build our house?

rosod onomatope of the momentary or continued slight rustling of dry leaves, etc, made by smb. walking on them. Constructed like *rasad-rosod*. As adv., referring to a momentary rustle it takes the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, ken*; referring to a continued

rustle it takes the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, leka*, and the form *rosodkenrosodken*.

rosodpodod (Sad. *roso-poso*) syn. of *rosodrosod* in sacrificial formulas: birre kandare nikiā kulamingi borobotoā *rosodpodod* langka, in the jungles let there be no threatening and no rustling of the leaves by both the e kinds of wild animals (this is said to be the meaning of *nikiā*), those which eat us, as the tiger, and those which kill us but do not eat us, as the bear.

rosod-rosod same as *rasadrosod*, *rasudrosod*.

rōsōge Nag. syn. of *bhalāros*.

rosom var. of *rosoh*.

rōsō-mora, rōs-mora (II. *rās*, *jaice*, and *mara*, dead) I. adj., with *ēṛēko*, half dry raw lac: holado *rosō-mora* *ēṛēkoā* gonoa eilka taikena? Also used as adj. noun berel: *ēṛēkom* kiriatadkōa eī *rosōmorako*? Hast thou bought fresh raw lac or half dry?

II. trs. caus., to let raw lac become half dry: ne *ēṛēko* lo *rosmorakekotebu* akiriakōa.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of raw lac, to become, or have become, half dry: ne *ēṛēko* *rosmoratana*.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *menā*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modifying *tasī, tairika*.

roso-poso Has. Nag. (Sad *ros-roso, rosor-posor*; Or. *rusrus*) I^o I. sbst., roughness to the touch, of the skin when it has remained a long time without being rubbed with oil: hoṛō-mora *rosoposo* sanum gosplere bano-goa.

roso-rosaḍ

II. adj., with *horōmo*, *ūr*, rough as described: *rosoposo* horōmore sunum enme.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be such: *capuledaiṅa iniaṅ horōmo rosoposalana* (or *roseposogea*), *isu dināte cinṅ kac sunumakana*. (2) impr-l., of the skin, to be or become such: *rērakṅ taconite kā sunumenjanre, rabaadin puṅdo rosoposoa* (or *rosoposoa*). (3) impr-l., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel by the touch this roughness: *rosoposojāiṅā, nā-doiṅa sunumena*.

rosoposo-a p. v., of the skin, to become such.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *lan*, *lange*, modifying *aṅkar*, *capu*, *capuṅ*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *kā sunumēr*.

²⁰ sometimes syn. of *rusum*, *rusum-rusum*, a feeling which precedes fever and makes one stretch one's limbs and yawn repeatedly. Contracted like *rusumrusum*.

roso-rosaḍ, roso-roso Nag. (Sad. *ros-roso*) (1) syns. of *asabasaṅ* Has. (2) syns. of *rosogoso*. (3) syns. of *rusumrusum*.

rō-targaḍ same as *torgaḍ*, to burn the skin whilst singeing off the hair or feathers.

rṅ-tebṅ ¹⁰ I. trs. or intrs., (1) in boring a hole with a chisel, to reach a certain depth: *upun inēiṅa rṅtebṅ-ḷeda*, I have reached a depth of four inches; *darurṅ meam rṅtebṅ-ḷela ei?* Hast thou reached the duramen? *etaṅara unḍiṅa rṅtebṅ-ḷeda*, I have reached the hole that

rotod

was on the opposite side (so that now the hole is bored through and through). (2) to reach the required depth: *rṅtebṅḷedaiṅa*; *unḍiṅa rṅtebṅḷeda*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v.: *rṅtebṅtana* (or *rṅtebṅgātana*); *unḍu rṅtebṅtana*; *etaṅara unḍu rṅtebṅtana*.

rṅtebṅ-n rflx v., same as the trs.: *darurṅ manja aṅrigeṅa rṅtebṅna*.

rṅteba-gṅ p. v., (1) prsl., corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of the required or specified depth, to get reached: *rṅtebṅgātana*.

[²⁰ fig., intensive of the 3th meaning of *rṅ*: *ne kaṅi jire rṅtebṅjana*.

rotod ¹⁰ also *rod*, 2nd meaning, and *cundi*, I. sbst., the topknot of hair worn by a great number of Hindus and of pagan Munda men. It is a tuft, several inches long, ending with a single bow-knot, such as can be undone by pulling the tip. The tip which sticks out from the knot is called *khālga*: *amaṅ rotodḷ hupigea*.

II. adj., with *horo* a man having such a topknot: *netare duḷken rotodḷ haram koṅtia?*

III. trs., (1) thus to let grow a tuft on the crown of the head, and (or) knot its tip: *ūbe rotodḷkeda*. (2) thus to adorn a child: *ne hon okoo rotodḷḷia?*

IV. intrs., (1) thus to make a topknot of hair: *en horo rotodḷadu ciṅ supidḷtada?* Dose he wear a topknot of hair or a chignon? (2) in the df. prst., of hair, to be arranged into such a topknot: *nete paromjan*

rotore

sobenkoa ūh *rotodlana*, the hair of all who passed this way was made up into a topknot.

rotod-en rflx. v., (1) first meaning of the trs. ūbe *rotodenjaua*. (2) first meaning of the intrs.: *rotodnjanei pītītijaua*, having knotted the tip of the long tuft of hair on the crown of his head, he went to the market.

rotod-o p. v., (1) cōresp. to the trs.: ūhtae *rotodajana*; In hen *rotodgha*. (2) of a tuft of hair, to grow long enough to be made into a topknot: oꝝ barapi eundū kam laṭabkeredo, ama ūh *rotodoa*.

ro-u-otoḷ vrb. n., (1) the length or shortness of such a topknot: *dika-ronotodēn rotodtala*, (2) the act of knotting the tuft: *ronotod kam dēdekeda*, thou hast not well tightened the bow-knot at the tip of the tuft; *misa ronotodte kae pokōie-kōdūi rotodrūpanjaua*, not having well knotted his topknot of hair, he tried again. (3) the topknot made: *ronotodre bāe Forsōtuda*.

2^o fig., 1st and 3rd meanings of *rot*.

rotore syn. of *evore*.

ro-tud of a thorn, a splinter, a nail, the pointed shoot of *cira* grass or *kipe*, pricking the foot without sticking in it. Constructed like the 3rd meaning of *ro*. The vrb. n. is *rotuauḷ*.

rotah cfr. *raꝝreꝝe* 1^o I. sb t., a rocky hill: *aleꝝ simānꝝ rotahie ramsiarkoa lata purage menꝝ*.

II. adj. with *buru*, same meaning.

III. intrs., in the df. prst, same as the p. v.: *ne buru māꝝi māꝝite rotah-tana* (or *rotahotana*); *Maliadā simān*

rofo-rofo

(or *simānre*) *midtare rotah-tana* (or *rotahakana*), there is a rocky hill within the boundaries of *Maliada*.

rotah-o p. v., (1) of a hill, to become rocky; *hasa atugirite ne buru rotah-jaua*. (2) in the prf. past., of a place or country, to have a rocky hill or rocky hills: *ape disum purꝝ rotahakana*. (3) imprsl., in the df. past., of such a hill or hills, to exist: *ape disum purꝝ rotahakana*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *age*, *ge*, *gje*, modifying *maꝝ*, *buru*, *hēḷ*.

2^o fig., of buffaloes and bisons only, syn. of *ruꝝgurutūꝝ*.

rofe, *roꝝe* (Sad. *rot-oto!* Or *rotō*, small and weak) syns. of *rira*. Both are used also as proper names of men.

rofe syn. of *teꝝeꝝe*; sbst., a toad, in ental. to *oḷe*, *dꝝeḷe*, an ordinary frog; *teꝝeḷe*, *dara-wē*, a tree-frog; *burudē*, a bull-frog.

rofe-roke, *rofe-puḷikaj*, *rofe-sela*, *rofe-ḷ* syns. of *roḷeḷe-ḷ*.

roꝝ-roꝝo (Sad.; Or *rotite*, men or animal very lean in jest or anger, cfr. *ḷaḷadḷḷeḷḷeḷ*, *ḷotaro*, I. adj., with *huru* very lean old man. Also used as adj. noun: *miad rotoroꝝo ra mee dubakana*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of an old man, (1) to be very lean: *aleature barūḷ rankia rotoroḷotana* (or *rotoroḷoꝝe*). (2) to become very lean: *māꝝimāꝝiteꝝ rotoroḷotana* or *rotoroḷotana*).

rotoroḷo-o p. v., of an old man, to become very lean: *en harum rotoroḷojana*.

III. adv., with or without the affs.

nageram *runjana* ci dumaa? Ra-sikateko baluakana, miq̄ horodo lanq̄idumage *runtana*, they are mad with mirth, one beats his buttock as if it were a drum.

rū-ŋ p. v, prsl. and imp:sl., (1) of a drum, to be beaten: nagera *runka*; holado ape tolare kā *rulena*. (2) of the rhythm (for a specified dance), to be beaten on the drum: gena (or genare) cilka *ruūa*. • *ru-n-ū* vrb. n., (1) the sound of the drum: *runu* aiūmlena. (2) its rhythm: *runu* kam taūkakedi. (3) the drumming itself: miq̄ horo baŋgai jaunq̄le tisia *runū* kā hobaa, there will no beating of drums to-day, because some body has died. (4) sometimes a drum, in connotation: *runu* banorq̄te ninir ne hature susun ka hobatana, these days there are no dances in this village, because there are no drums. (5) the extent of drumming: *runū* rūkena, tii luṭuakana, he beat the drum so much that his hand is blistered.

2^o Nag. trs., to strike or beat a man or animal with a stick: constructed like *biya* Nag.

rū Ho. var. of *ruŋu*, to rest.

rūa Ho. also Has. var. of *ruar*: tisia senq̄me gapa *ruome*; adlen mcrom *namrujana*.

rua Has. Nag. (T. *erivn*) syn. of *uru* Nag. I sbst., actual fever; an access of fever. Hence *amol* *rua*, *pili* *rua*, bilious fever; *jurai* *rua*, a chill with fever; *maraq̄* *rua*, high fever; *tanah* *rua*, daily fever; *pari* *rua*, tertian fever: capulime, *rua* menagea ci uruakana? Note the

phrases: *rua* namaia, bologia, he has fever actually; *rua* uruq̄q̄ia, bageq̄ia, uruatukq̄ia, bagetukq̄ia, hokatq̄ia, the fever has left him; he has no fever just now; siŋgido *rua* uruatukaia, aiūh̄dipili bologia, he has no fever during the day, he gets it at night. The forms with inserted d. o., *rua* namq̄ia bolokq̄ia, uruakq̄ia, etc., are rarely used.

II adj, with *horo*, a person with fever; *rua* horoko cenq̄tem ranukoa? Also used as adj. noun: *ruako* cenq̄tem ranukoa?

III. trs. caus., to cause smb. to get fever: ne hondo daḍḍ idibaratem *ruakq̄ia*, thou hast caused this infant to get fever, by carrying it about in the rain.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to suffer from fever; to have an access of fever: tisiŋgapa *ruatana*; nāom *ruatana* ci? (2) imprsl., in the indet. ts, of fever, to take place: rabradinkore purq̄ *ruq̄* ci jirgidinkore? (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel feverish; to have an access of fever: tisiŋg: *ruajiq̄mea* ci holokore etq̄ledmea? Is this the first day thou hast fever?

*rua-n*ifix. v., (1) to cause oneself to get fever: en hondo daḍḍ inuabaratem *ruanjana* (2) to feign fever: lanq̄iatem *ruantantekaiq̄* aṭūkar-jaḍmea.

rua-ŋ p. v., (1) to be caused to get fever: ne hon daḍḍ idibaratee *ruanjana*. (2) to get fever or an access of fever: ne oṣare bar horokia *ruakana*.

ru-n-ua varb. n., (1) the degree of

ruāh

fever: *runuae* rualena, nidadipilido soagellekage lololena, he had so much fever that in the night he was as hot as fire. (2) the number of people with fever: *runuako* ruatana, gota orare patiparkom horotankogea, so many have fever that the house is full of those who keep to bed. (3) the duration: *runuae* rualena, mođ candure enana hokatāia, the fever left him only after a whole month. (4) the access: *runuae* jōr akana, he has a strong access of fever. (5) the suffering from fever: *runuae* hokalena, mođ pīt taōmteđo oroge namkīa, the fever had left him but a week later he got another attack.

ruāh (Sad.) 1^o Has. Nag. sbst., the look of wealth or poverty as shown in the dress: ne hořoā *rvāh* lette mundiq̄tana nī reage hořdo kage; kūh punjiakanreo Tiliko *reage ruāhgeko* saba, even when very rich, the Telis, in their way of dressing, have the appearance of poor people.

ruāh-en rlx. v., to dress oneself like the rich or like the poor: ēřēbeparre getakae naphāla, enamente dhanikolekae *ruabenjana*.

2^o Nag. sbst., the look of good or bad health, as shown in the face: hasutan leka do *ruāhre* kaina nelna-dīa, landiate cimađ kaina bēsetanae metabutana, he does not look like sick, it is probably through laziness that he pretends not to be well, holado mangarzee taikana, tīsia *ruāhlae* purage ba iimara, gojōgeae emad.

rua-ranu

ruad-ruađ Has. var., of *đurađ-đurađ*.

rua-gasi cfr. *mañnomoca*, I sbst., cracks in the corners of the lips, caused by fever: lacokina atomrem gađakana?—Neado *ruagasi* (or ruara gasi) dala.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to have such cracks: en hořo (or en hořoā laco) *ruagasiłana* (or ruate gasi-tana).

ruagasi-ř p. v., to get such cracks: en hořo (or en hořoā laco) *ruagasi-akana* (or ruate gasiakana.)

II. adv., (1) with the afxs. *age, ge*, modifying *lełř, gađř*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *rua*.

rua-rua var. of *ruāraūa*.

rua-rabana Has. **urui-rabana** Nag.

1^o syn. of *rabařēřa*.

2^o Nag. syn. of *hasuduku* Has. I. also *ruarabazko*, collective noun, ailments of various kinds, especially small ailments: Ci! Sundi, ape-a *ruarabazko* cilka?—Alesa nimido bana.

II. adj., with *kořoko*, people sick in various ways: *ruarabaz* hořoko hiratišana, he is gone to visit the sick.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have various ailments: tisiagapale *ruarabazłana*.

ruarabaz-ř p. v., to get various ailments: gota candule *ruarabazjana*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *menę, tařn*: *ruarabazange* menęlea; *ruarabazgele* taikena.

rua-ranu sbst., (1) a remedy for fever. (2) a fungus 2-3" high,

ruar

growing on the red soil of uplands, with a black club-shape body erect on a stout stem. Probably *Xylaria* sp. They stuff it in the ears, or hang it on the neck, as a preventive of fever.

ruar Has. Nāg. **ruara** Has. **rūa** Has. **rūra** mostly Has. 1^o I. adj., (1) who or which goes or comes back, or has to go or come back: pūitena senqtanre *ruar* horoko aḡiage hōra-rea daroinkeḡkoa, when I went to the market, I met only three people coming back; nere tānḡi midhoroa, aliado *ruar* horokia, there is only one who will remain here, both of us intend going back. (2) with *din*, *dipili*, the day or time when smb. goes or comes back or has to go or come back: au mente *ruar* din tebaḡana.

II. trs., to bring, lead or send back: ne horoko amlḡ idikom, mendo meango *ruar*kom, ando hanre tānme; kam tānredo amlḡge *ruar*kom, take these people with thee, but send them back the day after to-morrow; if thou come back thyself, bring them back with thee.

III. intrs., to come or go back, to return: tikinko senglena, nidako *ruar*kena; buruāte kakāla *ruara*, shouts come back from (*i.e.*, are reverberated, echoed by) the mountain.

ruar-en, *ruara-n* rflx. v., same as the trs. or the intrs.: en horoko kae *ruaren*jana tisiado; Raciāte oko hulawaem *ruaren*jana?.

ru-p-uar repr. v., to send each other back or let each other go back after

ruar

meeting midway: aiatae hiju tāikena, aiāo aḡaiā senḡ taikena, horarelinā daparonjanci sobenā jagarkeḡtelinā *ruar*jana.

ruar-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: en horoko *ruar*ka mente eithi kuljana. (2) same as the intrs.: tisiago *ruar*me. (3) impisl., of the coming or going back, to be possible: nḡ senḡre tisiā kā *ruar*ka, hora sḡḡḡina. *ru-n-uar* vib. n., also *ruar*, the act of going or coming back: *ruar* purape herakeda (or heranāna), you come back with a great delay; *ruar* puram herakēḡkoa, thou hast delayed, very much their return; *ruar*re apetaḡna boloa, on my way back I shall enter your place.

2^o same as *ouar*, *hūruar*, I. adj., with *taka*, *paḡsa*, money paid back: beakbahirē senḡ taka olte a otḡ *ruar* taka olteḡ taḡad judajudage baikana, in the registers of the bank there are separate columns for the money given out and for the money returned.

II. trs., (1) to return smth.: to restore; to refund: ne candu pāna *ruar*me; sademtanina idilia, gapeḡḡeḡ *ruar*ta. (2) also with ind. o., to refund smb.: api takae *ruar*ḡna (or *ruar*ḡna).

III. intrs., in the df. prest., of smth., to be returned, restored or refunded: riḡḡarḡte ne sirna beak iḡi kā *ruar*ana (or *ruar*ana) purape.

ruar-en, *ruara-n* rflx. v., to return, to restore or refund smth.: beakḡtaka oko candum *ruar*ena? holam idiled baḡsikal ciḡ kam *ruar*enāna?

ru-p-uar, repr. v., (1) to return

mutually : iniã ote bandirtea aula, holalia *rupuajjana* ; (2) to have the habit of restoring and refunding : pâicaudura *rupuar* lagatinaã : pâica alom omaia, kae *rupuara*. Also used adjly. in this meaning : pâica omaime, alom boroaia, nido *rupuar* horoge.

ruar-g p. v., corresp. to the trs. : sida kistare apuimate hisi ðaka *ruarjana* ; sida ki tare (orsida kistate) hisi ðaka *ruarjana* ; simin ðakom *ruarjana* ? How much hast thou been paid back ?

ru-n-uar vrb. n., (1) the extent of restoring or refunding : *runuarre* ruarþeda, tisiaãgãpãdã jetaãã mid paësa raði kae dharaõтана. (2) the act : goða haturenko pâicape iditada, *runuardo* kã hobatana, enkare cil-kate baioa ? misa *runuarre* api ðaka huljana. (3) the thing restored or refunded : neado Mangãraã *runuar*. Also used adjly. : neado Mangãraã *runuar* paësa.

3^o to ask back and get back, for oneself or for another, what has been taken or borrowed. Same construction, but the person from whom things are asked back must always be expressed with the afxs. ãte, ãte.

4^o in connection with *indi lelle*, I. trs., with *samaë* as d. o., to prolong one's life by visiting the *indi* fair : *indi lelle samaë ruarakãkko* kaina mundiakaãkko, kajitebãri aiumõtana, *indi lellere samaë ruara* mente, I know nobody who has prolonged his life by visiting the *indi* fair, it is only a saying that one's life is prolonged by such a visit.

II. intrs., same as the p. v. : *indi*

lelte samaë *ruarakko* menea.

ruar-en, *ruara-n* rfx. v., thus to prolong one's life : samaë *ruara* sabuti lelqredo, sobenko apanapan samaë *ruaren* mente *indi* lelko moncea, if it were proved that to go to the *indi* fair prolongs life, everybody would decide not to miss it.

ruar-g p. v., with *samaë* as sbj., of life thus to be prolonged : *indi* lelte samaë *ruarõu* mene kaji samã setabugã, enara sabuti jetae kae õmdaria, that life is prolonged by visiting the *indi* fair, is a gratuitous assumption, which nobody can prove.

5^o in the p. v., of the good or bad crop of a certain year, to repeat itself another year : gel sirma silara samaë *ruarakana*, this is the same good crop as the one we had ten years ago ; neido gel sirma sidara riãgãge *ruarakana*.

6^o in the p. v., of a person, to seem to revive in the features of a child born after his death (no metempsychosis) ; ne hondo tatãnge *ruarakana*, this child has the features of thy grand-father. The Hinduized Mundas of Tamar mean metempsychosis in the sentence : ne honre tatãnge *ruarakana*, the soul of thy grandfather has come back to enter and animate this child.

7^o much used adverbial afx. to predicates meaning "back", or sometimes "again" but in this case *ruar* is replaced by *rua* or, by aphesis, *rua*.

ruar-sirma, *rũra-sirma*, *sirma-ruar*, *sirma-rũra* 1^o syn. of *sirmaparted*, *sirmasirma*, every year, but used only in contexts where it cannot be under-

stood as meaning the whole year.

I. trs., to sow or plant smth. every year, to do smth. every year : loŋona-relekado gorababa kako *ruarsirmaea*, enkare kã hobaa, they do not sow the upland paddy every year in the same field (as they do with the paddy in the low fields), for the crops would be very poor ; jeta poroh kako candu candua, mendoko *ruarsirmaea*.
 II. intrs, in the df. pr-t, to be planted or sown every year : ne gorare sangã *ruarsirmatana* (or *ruarsirmaqtana*).

ruarsirma-n rfx. v., same as the trs. : miãq hitage miãq gorare kale *ruarsirman*, oko sira a tã bã elo sãã gurũlu, oko sirmado hopele herea ; daru hadtele *ruarsirmantana*, we go every year to work as sawyers

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *kiti, her, hobag*, etc.

2^o I adj., referring to a whole year : Mundakotape dasturleka *ruarsirma* dasige namoa, among the Mandas it is the custom to engage servants for the whole year ; *ruarsirma* kamiia nantana huria dirãdo kãge, I want a job for a whole year, not for a few days only, I want a continuous job, not a temporary one.

II. trs., to do, use, etc., smth. during a whole year ; to make smth. last a whole year : ne kamile *ruarsirmakeda* hupurũhupurũate, we did this work by bits all the year long : niminata babape *ruarsirmaea* ci ? Will you make so little paddy last for the whole year ? iskulteko

ruarsirmakia, they sent him to school for the whole year. (2) of a work (personified) to keep people busy the whole year : ne kami *ruarsirmakẽlea*.

III. intrs., (1) to spend a whole year doing smth : ne kamirele *ruarsirmakeda* (or *ruarsirmakena*) niminata babatope *ruarsirmaea* ci ? Raciree *ruarsirmaia* (or *ruarsirmakena*) he remained a whole year at Ranchi. (2) in the df. prst, same as the p. v. : ne kami *ruarsirmatana* (or *ruarsirmaqtana*) this work has been lasting nearly a year ; daruhãde *ruarsirmatana* (or *ruarsirmaqtana*), we have been working as sawyers for nearly a whole year. (3) imprsl. with inserted prsl. prn, to feel, to suffer, etc. smth., during a whole year : kaŋahasu *ruarsirmakĩãa*.

ruarsirma-n rfx. v., same as the trs. and intrs. : en poŋonkole *ruarsirmanjana*, we fed on those bales for a whole year ; en kamiko (or kamireko) *ruarsirmanjana*, they worked at it a whole year : en dasi kako *ruarsirmanjana*, they did not keep that servant for a whole year ; dasi inku orãre kac *ruarsirmanjana*, the servant did not remain with them the whole year.

ruarsirma-q p. v., (1) corresp to the trs. : ne kami *ruarsirmajana* ; hon iskulree *ruarsirmoqki* ; ne kamitele (or kamirele) *ruarsirmajana*. (2) to last or remain the whole year : kaŋahasu *ruarsirmajana* ; Rancireã *ruarsirmajana*. (3) to be affected by smth the hole year ; kaŋahasuiã *ruarsirmajana*. (4) imprsl., of a

ruar-sirma

whole year, to be spent at smth.: ne kamire ruarsirmajana.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, lan, tange*, modifying *kami, jom, dō, tañrika, hasug*. (2) with the afx. *te*, modifying *caba*, by doing smth. the whole year: ruarsirmate ne kami kape cabaca, you will not finish this work in one year. (3) with the afx. *re*, modifying *caba, gojo, bugiq*, at the end of a whole year's work or suffering: ne kami ruarsirmare kā cabajana; ruarsirmaree goçjana; ruarsirmaree bugijana, he got well again after being sick the whole year.

3^o syn. of *moðsirma*, I. sbst. (1) one year: ruarsirma senarikakeçte Asamtiaae men, he says that after a year he will go to work in the Assam tea plantations. (2) the age of one year: ne honq ruarsirma hobajana ci?

II. adj., with *hon*, a child one year old: ne hon kuntakeda, mendo ruarsirma honlekanagee leçtana, this child is two years old but looks rather like one of only one year.

III. intrs., of a child, to become one year old: ale oçaren hon ruarsirmakeda.

ruarsirma-n rflx. v., in jest, of a child, to become one year old: ne hon oç moç canduree ruarsirmanana. *ruarsirma-q* p. v., (1) of a child, to become one year old: ne hon ruarsirmajana. (2) of the age, to reach one year: ne honq (or ne honq unar) ruarsirmajana.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *hobaq*,

rub

meng, tañ, to become or to be one year old.

rub 1^o of trees uprooted, constructed like *rauñu*. 2^o of teeth and horns, syn. of *burid*. 3^o of posts, in the df. prst. of the intis, and in the p. v., to get disengaged from the ground, or broken level with it: ne kunça rubana mendo turuhapeakana, this post gets loose at the foot, but still stands upright.

rub rarely used instead of *rubgiri*.

rub cfr. *argo*, I. sbst., the act of poisoning fish: ne haiko rubteç goçleçkoa.

II. adj., (1) with *doba*, a pond in which people have thrown fish-poison: rub dobaçte cokeko niruñuaoa. (2) with *haiko*, fish benumbed or killed by means of poison; fish thus caught: honko rub haiko saçtekojana; rub haiko kako sibilpokōta.

III. trs., to poison a pond; to poison fish; to catch fish by means of poison: ne dobabu rubea; ne dobaen haiko holale rubleçkoa.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v.: ne doba ruarsirma rubtana; potq huriaçepe lagaokeda, enamente haiko pokōto kako rubtana.

rub-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: tisia ne dobaren haikobu rubena.

rub-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.: ne doba hola rublena; potq, helara, j-hara, sakabhara, sukuripotq, kindaq, parasu patara oç najompurute haiko ruboa, fish get poisoned by the plants enumerated.

ru-n-uh vrb. n., (1) the number of fish poisoned or caught by means of

ruba

poison: *runuhle* rubkedkoa, oraora babar kalu haikole donajana (2) the number of ponds or pools poisoned: *runuhlu* rubca, ne garara miad rati marara ikir alo poccooka. (3) the act of poisoning fish: *runuh* kape pokotokeda; *musia runuhle* ciminara haikope goledkoa? How many fish did you kill by one poisoning? (4) the fish thus caught: *nikudo* holaren *runuhko*. Also used as adj.: *niko* lo holaren *runuh* haiko.

ruba *cf.* *haur* 1^o (Or. *rubbā*) I. *trs.*, to plunge the hand in a mass of grains, potherbs, small fruits, etc., and take out as much as one can grasp *tukire* ara aikena *misia ruba-keda*. Also used with a *dativus commodi*, to do the same and give *sub.* what one takes out: *hesia* asikena barsae *rubaq-ñi*.

ruba-n *rlx. v.*, same meaning: *lagaē* bulutado kako *rabana*, huvia-kako *cuña*.

ruba-q *p. v.*, *corresp.* meaning: *marara* horoq tite *rubajunedo*, *aliak* in bulua upon *chatakлека* *senoa*. *ru-n-uba* *vr. n.*, (1) the quantity thus grasped and taken out: *runubae* rubakeda, en *cipira* *mandi* *talantarjana*. (2) the act of thus grasping, etc.: *runubae* *apisakeda*; *upunsa* *runubate* *tukira* ara *talajana*, after taking out four times as much as could be grasped, the potherbs in the basket were reduced to half.

II. *adv.* of quantity, prefixed by a *nl.*: *midruba* *mandige* *kae* *cabakeda*, *tisigapae* *hasutana*; *arado* *cimin-rubalekam* *sidla*.

rubua

2^o *cf.* *rupi*, of birds, *trs.*, (1) to catch smth. or to try to catch it, grasping it with the claws: *sim* *kupil rubalir* *mendo* *kae* *ididariqia*. (2) *fig.* of barefoot people, to bend the toes and press them to the ground in order not to slip; thus to imprint the ground.

ruba-n *rlx. v.*, same meanings.

ruba-q *p. v.*, *corresp.* meanings.

3^o *syn.* of *goti*, to scratch *sub.* with the finger-nails or claws.

rub-giri, sometimes *rub*, I. *trs.*, to din a place with the sound of many drums; to beat many drums so as to stun with the sound: *Gāsiko* *purageko* *jamalena*, *hatuko* *rubgirila*; *nagera* *dakakoko* *rubgirikeda*.

II. *intrs.*, (1) to make a din with the sound of many drums: *burupireko* *rubgirilada*. (2) of many drums, to make a din: *hola* *puki-dipili* *nageradakako* *rubgirikera*. (3) *imprsl.* of a din of many drums, to take place: *hola* *pukidipih* *rubgirikera*.

rubgiri-n *rlx. v.*, to din or make a din, with the sound of many drums: *holado* *hatuko* *rubgirinjana*, *misto* *duram* *kain* *durumdarijana*; *hola* *nida* *akarareko* *rubgirinjana*.

rubgiri-q *p. v.*, (1) *corresp.* to the *trs.*: *hatu* *rubgirilena*; *nagera* *dakako* *rubgirilena*. (2) *imprsl.* of a din of many drums, to be made: *tisnado* *akarare* *rubgiriakana*.

III. *adv.*, with the *afxs.* *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *tan*, *tange*, *tanleka*, modifying *sari*, *ru*, *ainnaq*, *lal*.

rubua *rare var.* of *rubua*.

rubuḍ-rubuḍ, rubuḍ-rubuḍ, rubuḍ-rubuḍ cfr. *tunda* and *carcur*, 1^o I. sbst., protracted and uninterrupted application of the goad: ne urī *rubuḍrubude* sāti-jāda, mendo kae sēsəkēfajada, it is no use keeping the goad on the back of this bullock, it wont walk faster.

II. trs., (1) to prick a bullock uninterruptedly with the goad: en hoṛo purāsa urīkōe *rubuḍrubuḍkoa*, enkagee hēōakana. (2) to use the goad continuously: en hoṛo urīkōa ṭupundare alacii *rubuḍ-rubuḍea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v.: lelepe, en hoṛoḷ alaci *rubuḍrubuḍtana*.

rubuḍrubuḍ-en rflx. v, same as the trs.: alaci enka alom *rubuḍrubuḍena*.

rubuḍrubuḍ-g p. v., corre-p. to the trs.: ne hoṛote urīko janaḍ *rubuḍ-rubuḍoa*.

V. adv., with or without the afx. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tunge*, also *rubuḍ-leka* and *rubuḍkenrubuḍken*, modifying *tunda, rika, sobḷ*.

2^o fig., syn. of *rituḍritiḍ, ritīritī*.

3^o fig., syn. of *icqkate*, to pinch with two nails and hold on.

4^o fig., syn. of *darokate*, of crabs, to catch with the pincers and hold on.

5^o fig., syn. of *gulukate*, of *saga*, the seeds of spear grass, sticking in the clothes, to prick the skin continually.

N. B. These fig. meanings must be clear from the context.

rubu-rubu 1^o (Sad.) of loo ely heaped up earth, straw, grass, cotton

wool; constructed like *raūraū*. 2^o of leavened bread, syn. of *pukupuku*. 3^o of a toad, syn. of *mō*, to swell. 4^o sometimes of a cat arching its back, syn. of *kuṭukuṭu*.

rubūru-rubūru, ruḡūru-ruḡūru (Sad. *rubur-rubur* in jest or displeasure) I. adj., (1) with *sari*, the sound of the drums beaten very long or too long: aḷea *rubūrrubūru sari* hokaḷe, Gomke duṛam kae daritana. Also used as adj. noun: *rubūru-rubūru* eia kape hokarikajaḍkoa? (2) with *hoṛoko*, people who beat the drums very long or too long: hen *rubūru-rubūru* hoṛoko manatakoḷe, duṛam kaina daritana. Also used as adjective noun: en *rubūru-rubūru*ko manatakoḷe, duṛam kaina eakana, i aboḷeḷe people to beat the drums, i cannot sleep; en *rubūru-rubūru*ko hokarikatakoḷe.

II. trs., (1) thus to beat the drums: nagēraḍulkikoko *rubūrubūrukeda*. (2) to affect smb. with this sound: aiṇa oṛa japareḷe akāṛakana, susunko purageko *rubūrubūru-līna*.

III. intrs., (1) thus to beat the drums: goṭa nidako *rubūrubūrukena* (or *rubūrubūrukeda*) (2) imprsl. in the df. past., of this sound to be made: hen tolare *rubūrubūrutana* (or *rubūrubūrutana*) (3) imprsl. with inserted psl. prn, to find the beating of the drums too long: purage *rubūru-rubūrujāṇa*, kaina duṛumdarīa eina. *rubūrubūru-n* rflx. v., thus to beat the drums: nagēraḍulkikoko *rubūru-rubūruntana*, goṭa nidako *rubūru-*

rubūrunjana.

rubūrunubūru-ŋ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : na:ēraḍulkiko *rubūrunubūrunjana* ; goṭa nidaina *rubūrunubūrunjana*. (2) imprsl., of this sound, to be made : ne ṭolare goṭa nida *rubūrunubūrunjana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ŋge, lan, tange*, also *rubū-ṛuleka* and *rubūṛukenubūṛuken*, modifying *sari. rū, rika, aṛum?*.

rūc, rūcu (Sk. H. *ruci* ; Sad. *ruc*) var. of *rucō*.

rucaḥ efr. *racā* 1^o I. sbst, the act of catching hair, grass, small plants, by the tip, and pull them, whether out or not : sili ūbra *rucaḥ* beṭekan hasua, to pull the hair of whiskers is very painful.

II. trs., to pull as described : atina-tanre jontuko t s ḍko *rucabea* ; gopoḡtanre rotodree *rucaḥkīe* (or inia rotode *rucaḥkeda*).

rucab-en rflx. v., (1) to pull one's hair : eperaa dipili ti ikuriko kī-site misamisā ūko *rucabena*. (2) same as the trs. : ne urj tisiada tasade *rucabentana*, holado sinagubura kaḡ-jana.

ru-p-rucaḥ repr. v, to pull each other's hair : kapijikapijitekina rēskedei en tilibuṛikina *rupucaḥjana*.

rucab-ḡ p. v., corresp to the trs.

ru-n-rucaḥ vrb. n., (1) the force of thus pulling : *runucabe* *rucaḥkja*, rotodra ūḥ t ḡ r j na. (2) the act : unjikoḡ *runucaḥ* sobenka lelaka la.

2^o fig., I. trs., to catch and pull the hair with blunt or loose scissors in trying to cut ; of such scissors (personified) to pull the hair : ne

laṭaḥ kā les-ra ci cikate ūbem *rucaḥ-jūnū* (or aiñ ūbem *rucaḥjada*) ; ne laṭaḥ kanegē ūbe *rucaḥjula*.

I. intrs., (1) of such scissors, to pull the hair : ne laṭaḥte *rucaba* (or kane *rucaḥtana*), eṭa o naitape (2) in the df. prst., of hair, thus to be pulled : ne laṭaḥte kane ūḥ *rucaḥtana* (or *rucabḡtana*).

rucab-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : laṭaḥ kacim 'munditada ? kanegē ūbem *rucabentana* ; ne laṭaḥ ūbe *rucabentana* ; ne laṭaḥ kanee *rucabentana*.

rucab-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : ne laṭaḥte ūḥ *rucaboi* ; laṭaḥte ūbe *rucaḥlenu*. (2) first meaning of the intrs. : ne laṭaḥ *rucaboi*, eṭa o naitape.

3^o fig., also *rucaḥjiṛi* trs., of silk-worms, to fix the feet clinging with great force to a branchlet from which one tries to remove them : lumam tijuko kotore kaṭako *rucabea*. *rucab-en* rflx. v., thus to cling to a branchlet : lumamtijuko *rucabena*, enament sabakada, argumente toḡle-koreko kecpitaraa, mendo kako arḡea, silk-worms cling firmly to what they hold on, if you try to remove them they will let themselves be pulled to pieces rather than to let go their hold.

rucab-ḡ p. v, corresp. to the trs. : lumamtijukoḡ kaṭa kotore *rucaboa*.

4^o fig., I. trs., (1) of a wound or sore, to glue to itself the cloth that covers it : gaō serede *rucaḥkeda*. (2) of such a cloth, to dry sticking to the wound ; thus to affect smb. : gaōdo sered *rucaḥkeda* ; sereddo gaōo

rucabkijā.

II. intrs., of the cloth, to stick to the wound : sered gaōre *rucabkena* (or *rucablēna*) ; inia gaōre sered *rucablana* (or *rucabakana*), urgum dite lobgekote ogepe.

rucab-en rifl. v., (1) of a wound (personified) same as the trs. : gaō serede *rucabenana*. (2) of the cloth (personified), same as the intrs. : sered gaōre *rucabenana*.

ru-p-ucab repr. v., of the wound and the cloth, to stick together : gaō ad sered *rupucabjana*.

rupuca-p repr. p. v., same meaning : gaō ad sered *rupucablēna*.

rucab-p p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ru-n-ucab vrb. n., the degree of adhesion : *runucab* *rucablēna*, gaōote sered oqnaa isu herale lumkeda.

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *menq*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *tairika*, *rōrorika*.

rucab-rucab of cattle, to graze and eat less than their fill. Constructed like *racamracam* : ne urj hasu nanjaja, atiaē (or jome) *rucabrucabjuda*.

rucaō, **rūc**, **rūcu** (Sk. H. *ruci* appetite Sad. *ruc* ; *rucaek*) cfr. *cīra*. I. abs. n., actual or habitual appetite ; physical longing or craving for, or liking of, food, drink or tobacco : hasutanae, enamente nīre (or nīa jīre) mandira (or mandire nīa) *rucaō* banoa.

II. adj., (1) with *cīj*, a thing for which one has an actual longing or liking : ili injente *rucaō* cījido kage. (2) with *hoṛo* also *ivīrucu*, *arkirēcu*, a person with an actual or habitual appetite or longing : ili

taikena, *rūcu* hoṛoko nūkeda, kākodo kage.

II. trs., to long for smth. to eat, drink or smoke : euagiia *rūculana* mendo kaita namjada, I long to smoke a cigarette, but cannot get one ; ne hoṛo holado jetana kae *rūcukena*, tisiado mandīia jomeae menjada, yesterday he had no appetite, to-day he says that he would take his meal.

III. intrs., (1) prsl., to have actually appetite or a physical longing : euagiia (or euagirea, euagimentea) *rūculana*, mendo kaita namjada, I long to smoke a cigarette, but cannot get one ; ne hoṛo hola jetanara (or jetanare, jetanamente) kae *rūcukena*, tisiado mandīia jomeae menjada. (2) in the df. prst., (a) to have an habitual or actual longing or liking : arki (or arkire, arkimente) kae *rūculana* (or *rūcuakana*). (b) of food, etc., to be a thing for which one has an habitual longing or liking : injente arki *rūculana* (or *rūcuēga*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. pron., to feel actually an appetite or longing : ili (or ilire, ilimente) kā *rūcujūia*.

rucaq-n rifl. v., to have an habitual longing or liking : en hoṛo arki (or arkire, arkimente) kae *rūcuna*.

rucaō-p, *rucu-ṅ* p. v., to get an actual appetite or longing : tisiado mandīi *rucuakana*.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *aṭākar*, *menq*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *ranu*, *ranu nū*.

rucu, generally **rucu-rucu**, Nag.

ruḍbā

- rucuh, rucuh-rucuh** Nag. Has. *tana*.
rucud, rucud-rucud Has. Nag. **rucum, rucumrucum** Nag. (Sad. *rucum*) cfr. *saiṃsaiṃ, rocoḍ*, I. adj. (1) crisp, i.e., dry and easily broken or crumbled under the teeth: *rucudrucud* laḍ omiape. (2) sometimes with *sari*, the sound of crunching crisp things.
 II. trs., to crunch crisp things: **atagaraakana cinabadame rucud-rucudjida**, he crunches well-roasted groundnuts.
 III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be crisp: *rōroakana etaa laḍ rucud-rucudtana* (or *rucudrucudgaa*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl., prn., to find smth. crisp. *ne laḍdo rucud-rucudjāñā*.
rucy-n, etc., 1fl. v., same as the trs.: *cekanam rucyrucudtana*?
rucu-gg, rucub-g, etc., corresp. meaning: *ataakan cinabadam honko namakada, rucuhrucuhotana*.
 IV. adv., in the simple form with the afxs. *ange, ge, leka, gge*, and in the repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *tagoḥ, jom, rika, sari, laḍ, aba, rōro, tear*.
ruḍba, ruḍga cfr. *dēcēdēcē, rabua*, I. adj., with *hoṛo, hoṛōmo*, a person or a body undergrown and with a large stomach: *ne ruḍga hoṛo ape haturonj ei? ruḍga hoṛōmotenko kūḷko jomdapia*. Also used as adj. noun: *dastulekate ruḍgakolure pere kūḷ taṃa; inia ruḍga letera bicarḷa; aiaḷete laḷge mandii jomea mente*.
 II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be such: *inia dasikore miadnū ruḍga-*

ruḍga

- tana*.
ruḍba-g p. v., to grow such: *inia honkore miadnū ruḍbajana*.
 III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *mena, hoṛoḡ, hoṛōmoḡ, haraḡ, rikaḡ, lelḡ*.
ruḍga-puḍga (1) jingle of *ruḍga* connoting plurality. As adv., it is used with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*. (2) like *ruḍga-puḍga, ruḍgapuḍga*, syn. of *kud-baiyu*.
ruḍjau (1) Ho, also sometimes Has syn. of *ruji*. (2) Ho, syn. of *roga* and *rogam*.
ruḍ-ruḍ syn. of *ruḍba*. As adv., it is used with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*.
rudu-rudu and **rudurudu gucu** vars. of *radara* and *radaragucu*.
ruḍa Nag. **ruḷa** Has. (Sad. *ruḷa*) I. sbst., (1) sweepings: *malire ruḍa endatape*. (2) sometimes syn. of *dumbu*, useless grass or weeds. (3) *ruḍako* Nag. collective noun, the crops: *ruḍako aderkedto marata pera huiḷka*, when we have finished entering the crops, let the betrothal take place.
 II. adj., with *taḡad*, a place dirty and unswept: *ruḍa taḡadre alope duba*. Also used as adj. noun: *ruḍdre mandipe jomtana, cia kapo jḷkeda?*
 III. trs. caus., to dirty a place so that it must be swept: *honko goḷa oṛako ruḍatada*.
 IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) thus to get dirty: *maḷimāḷite oṛa ruḍatana* (or *ruḍagotana*). (2) thus to be dirty: *ne kuḷuri purage ruḍatana*

ruḍaṅ

(or ruḍagea), jōtape.

ruḍa-a rflx. v., same as the trs. caus. oṅpe *ruḍanna*.

ruḍu-gg p. v., thus to be rendered, or get, dirty: ne honkote oṅ *ruḍanna*; oṅ *ruḍanna*, jōtam.

ru-n-uḍ vib. n., (1) the extent of thus dirtying: *runuḍko* ruḍatada, ne oṅpe duḥ kāntar aṅgaitana. (2) the act: mika *runuḍ* jōlena, oṅgeke ruḍatada. (3) the result; (the dirt to be swept): leado en honkoṅ *runuḍge*.

ruḍaṅ Nag. var. of *ruṅaṅ* Has. Nag.

ruḍaṅ-ḍaḍaṅ var. of *rededede*.

rū-gōg Nag. syn. of *dulgoṅ* Has. trs. to beat to death with a stick.

rugud cfr. *gurgudj*, *rugūṅi*, (II. *zora* Sud. Or. *rugri*) I^o I. sbst. (1) gravel, gravelly earth: sandakare *rugudko* dulakada, they have gravelled the road. (2) in Nag. also gravelly and stony, convexly raised ground: han *rugud* paromtaine.

II. adj., (1) with *hasa*, gravelly earth: *rugud* hasa aṅi ba'mente kōḥ lugina, gravelly earth is very good to make embankments. (2) with *ote*, gravelly soil; gravelly ground; a gravelly field: *rugud* otele sikena, jālko purage tapujana. Also used as adj. noun: *rugudre* hoṅle hertada.

III. trs., to gravel: ne sandaka *rugudepe*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be gravelly: ale disum (or disumre) purage *rugudtana* (or *rugudgea*), our country is very gravelly; there is much gravel in our country.

rugud-en rflx. v., to gravel: sandak-

rugud

ko *rugudentana* tisinḍo.

rugud-g p. v., (1) corresp. meaning: sandaka *rugudjana* ci aūrige? (2) to become gravelly: ale disum (or disumre) purage *rugudakana*.

ru-n-ugud vib. n., the extent of graveliness: en simādo *runugud* rugudakana, miad lāriage haurenare liṅi goṅam nanea, the ground is so gravelly within the boundaries of that village, that only here and there you will find a couple of high fields with soft soil.

V. atv., with the affs. *oṅge*, *ge*, modifying *oṅge*.

2^o of food stuffs. I. adj., containing gravel or adulterate with gravel: caūli kina dipili purasa eṅ jatikotare *rugud* caūli nanao.

II. trs., (1) to adulterate with gravel: en Tili *rugudkeḍte* caūli akirina-keda, that Teli mixed gravel with his husked rice before selling it. (2) to render gritty by threshing on gravelly ground: ne kolomre babape *rugudjada*, eṅare k domepe.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to contain gravel: ne caūlido *rugudtana* (or *rugudgea*) kabu kīriwa. (2) impst., with inserted prst. prn., to find gravel in one's meal: ne mandido purage *rugudjainā*.

rugud-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: ne Tilido moṅaitoge caūli *rugudentana*.

rugud-g p. v., corresp. meanings: ne kolomre baba *rugudtana*.

ru-n-ugud vrb. n., the amount of gravel contained or found: ne mandido *runugud* rṅudjainā, lapedparted baria apia ruguding jomnamjada.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *menq, jom, atakar*. (2) with the afx. *age* modifying *rika*. 3^o of lime (not of flour), syn. of *regoš*.

rugud-saračla see under *saračla*.

rugum (1) poetical parallel of *kakāla*.

Gāragārate, metac, lōrelō-
retē;

Nokoē kakālaē, •metac, •cīmaē
rugumē!

Gāragāratē, metac, lōre-
Fretē;

Naiko narukē, metac, na-
ra sūko.

Gāragārat, metac, lōre-
lōretē;

Inku kakālaē, metac, inku
rugumē!

Along the river, along the ravine, I say, who ever speak and murmur? Along the river, along the ravine, I say, that at times who catch fish by fishing the river, and those who pluck pebbles along the river, along the river, I say, it is their voices that speak and murmur.

(2) poetical syn. of *regoš*, to grumble.

Monemonā lajūna, han-
nē langjana;

Helā mānoā! Sama tigem
hijūna, et ne *rugumē?*

Namtanam takaska, hořimo
bugine dasa;

Helā mānoā! Sama tigem
sengrurā cīme cākaca?

Thou sayest to thyself, this and that is wanting. O man thou comest empty-handed into this world, why dost

thou grumble? Thou wantest wealth, thou wantest the well-being of thy body. O man what is the use? Thou art to leave this world empty-handed.

rugum, rugum-rugum Ilas. Nag. (Sad.) I. subst., the hum of voices unintelligible from the distance at which it is heard: *hansq senqtankōq rugumrugumitq* aīumly.

II. adj. (1) with *sari, kalala, jęqar*, same meaning: *nete parorajankōq rugumruguma kakalāna* aīumly. (2) with *koroko*, people whose voices are heard whilst talking at some distance: *ete! rugumruguma horokolax tohakoka, muelna sentaba, come let us walk fast so as to overtake the people whose humming voices we hear. Also u dasali yona ete! rugumrugumko tohakaska, nępitolan sinea, ne bihorakalugla xęper ma.*

III. adv. in jest, also with incl. or, syn. of *horo hęq, toshęq* and speak in a loud, hearty, or vulgar way: *ęnykolā a tawarata, ete!* *Alina rugumē!* *kakālaē!*

IV. intrs. (1) *prl*, to speak and hum and caw: *han re okšetko rugumrugumketa* (*rugum rugumketa*); (2) *impst*, in the 3rd pr. pl. of this humming noise, to be made: *hansqre rugumketa* (or *rugumketa*). *rugum-ęa* rlv. v., to speak and hum as described: *han burme taroq jomko rugumrugumęentana.*

rugum-ę p. v., of this humming noise, to be made: *ęnaręte hansqre rugumrugumęan.*

V. adv., *rugum* with the afxs. *ange, ge, age, leka*, and *rugumrugum* with

rugum-rugum

or without the affxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, also *rugumkenrugumken*, modifying *kukū'a, jagar, rika, atumq.*

rugum-rugum Nag. Kera. (Sad. *rusum-rusum*) var. of *ugumugum*, belly-ache.

ruguntu (1) of a high field, syn. of *regeresq.* (2) (Sad.) of people or animals, syn. of *cocore*.

rugūri (Sad. Or. *rugri*) syn. of *rugud*, but not used, (except in poetry) of gravelly soil or earth :

Dirire ei *rugurirē*, sasanabā, bā nūjūlēn,

Dirire ei *rugurirē*, golanci dāli nōsorelēn.

Nalaaalaa, gātiarē, sasanabā, bā nūjūlēn ;

Tumbalalaa sānagiarē, golanci dāli nōsorelēn.

The *Michelia champaca* flowers have fallen on the gravelly ground ; the *Plumeria acutifolia* flowers have fallen on the strata of rocks. O my friend, let us go and pick them up.

rugūru-rugūru (1) var. of *rubūru-rubūru*. (2) var. of *ragōroragōro*.

ruhini' ruin-daru, rohi, rohin-daru Nag. **ruin, ruin-daru** Has. sbst., *Soymida febrifuga*, A. Juss. ; *Meliaceae*,—a large timber tree with even-pinnate leaves, 3-6 pairs of leaflets, small white flowers in large terminal panicles and ellipsoid woody capsules 3" by 2". The bark pounded and mixed with a little water is rubbed over the whole body in fever, and specially in puerperal fever. For a drink a little more water is added ; a decoction of the bark is

ruhini

also used for this purpose.

ruhini, ruhini-kōāsi, rohin, rohin-kōāsi Nag. **ruin, ruin-kōāsi** Has. I. sbst., the haze of dust that hangs in the air at the end of the hot season (end of May, beginning of June) : hola ruin sobensare leljana.

II. trs., of nature (personified), to cover with this haze : goṭa disum musiatee *ruinea* ei ?

III. intrs., of nature, to spread this haze : tisiadae *ruintada*, gurulu eā baba her kā taṅkaoa ; hola soben muli'i (or muliree) *ruinli* (or *ruinkena*).

ruhini-en inf. v., same meaning : ne sirmado aṅrigee *ruinena*.

ruhini-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : goṭa disum musiate ei *ruinena* ? (2) imprsl., of this haze, to be spread : hola soben mulire *ruinjana*.

***ruhini, ruhini uru, rohin rohin-uru** Nag. **ruin, ruin uru** Has. sbst., *Lytta acteon*, Cast. ; *Meloidae*, a blue-black beetle, nearly 1" long, seen only for a few days at the end of May or in the beginning of June. As stated under *balu*, this beetle is crushed and mixed in the food of a dog bitten by a mad dog or mad jackal. When a buffalo or bullock has been bitten, they force it to drink water in which a crushed *ruhini* has been mixed. When a man has been bitten, the insect is crushed and boiled in the quantity of mustard-oil needed for rubbing the whole body. When the body has been rubbed with the hot oil, the patient is to sit near a fire so as to activate abundant perspiration. After an hour or so the stomach and limbs

are aching and burning, and evacuation of very dark urine is caused. These painful effects, both in men and animals, are said to be produced only when the germs of hydrophobia are really present in the body (bisi boloakanre). The same is said of the similar effects produced by drinking water mixed with the pounded root of the *itika* or (and) of the *parkibā*, and with or without the addition of the pounded root of the *garagolanci*. The latter is never administered alone. If the *ruhin* is chosen for remedy, it is applied at once, but if the roots are preferred, the Mundas think that a delay of three days is necessary, "otherwise the medicine would pass through the stomach before the poison has reached there, and thus be useless." None of these violent remedies, is given to a pregnant woman or cow.

ru], more often **ru]-ru]**, syn. of *ruḍba*.

ruiam IIas. Nag. **riam** Nag. cfr. *kaṭuāḍ, rē-rē*, I. sbst, the numbness of a limb long compressed or motionless: *ruiam* namak.ūna, ne tite kairā saḥdaritana; *ruiamtenā* rē-rē-lena.

II. adj, with *ti, kaṭa*, thus benumbed: *ruiam* tite kā saḥdaritā; *ru-iam* kaṭare rē-rē hobaoa.

III. trs. caus., to occasion such numbness: *duḥduḥte* kaṭae *ruāmkeda*.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to be benumbed: *titaia ruāmbana*, (or *ruāngea, ruāmakana*), *kairā saḥdaritana*;

(*aīnā tī*) *ṭurage ruāmkena*, my hand was very much benumbed. (2) Impersl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel this numbness and the consequent tingling: *ruāmjgiūna*.

ruām-en IIIx. v., same as the trs. caus.: *duḥduḥtee* (or *duḥduḥte kaṭae*) *ruāmenāna*.

ruām-ḡ p. v., thus to get, or become benumbed: *duḥtee ruāmlena*; (*duḥte kaṭae*) *ruāmlena*; *duḥte inia kaṭa ruāmlena*.

ru-n-ruam vrb. n., (1) the degree of numbness: *ruūūiam* ruāmjāūna, ne tī ekālabara raṭi kā aṭagaḍjāūna, I feel such a numbness in the hand that I do not even wish to move it about. (2) the numbness: *ruūūiam* ṭurage jōrlena; *misa ruūūiamdoe* hokilena, *oṛoge ruāmakana*, the numbness of one limb has ceased, but now another limb is affected.

V. adv., (1) with the aff. *ange, ge*, modifying *aṭkar*. (2) with the aff. *oge*, modifying *rikaḡ, duḥ, duḥ-gūin*.

ruiam-ropoḡ var. of *riamropoḡ*.

ruiam ruāam, riam-riam diminutive of *ruiam*.

ruāḡ mostly IIas. **ruūḡ** mostly Nag. (1) to moan inarticulately in great pain; constructed like *geratḡ*. (2) of grown-up fowls, to snore; constructed like *hūfir*, which is not used of fowls. (3) to speak in a whining manner, especially when begging; constructed like *nuḡ* but not used as adj.

Ruila proper noun. In Santali it is used as an adj. meaning tall and lanky.

rugum-rugum

or without the affxs. *anye, ge, oge, lan, lunge*, also *rugumkenrugumken*, modifying *kakā'a, jagar, rika, aiumpo*.

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ruguntu (1) of a high field, syn. of *regeresē*. (2) (Sad.) of people or animals, syn. of *cocore*.

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Dirire ei *rūgurirē*, golanci dāli nōsorelēn.

Nalaaalaa, gātiatē, sasabā, hā nūjūlēn ;

Tumbalalaa ēāngiatē, golanci dāli nōsorelēn.

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rugūru-rugūru (1) var. of *rubūru-rubūru*. (?) var. of *ragōporagōro*.

ruhini ruin-daru, rohin, rohin-daru Nag. **ruin, ruin-daru** Has. sbst., *Soyimla febrifuga*, A. J. s. ; Meliaceae,—a large timber tree with even-pinnate leaves, 3-6 pairs of leaflets, small white flowers in large terminal panicles and ellipsoid woody capsules 3" by 2". The bark pounded and mixed with a little water is rubbed over the whole body in fever, and especially in puerperal fever. For a drink a little more water is added ; a decoction of the bark is

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III. intrs., of nature, to spread this haze : tisinadoe *ruintada*, guṭulu eā baba her kā taakaoa ; hola soben mulii (or mulireo) *ruinla* (or *ruinkena*).

ruhini-en infx v., same meaning : ne sirmado aūrigee *ruinena*.

ruhini-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : goṭa disum musiate ei *ruinena* ?

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ruj, more often **ruj-ruj**, syn. of *rujba*.

ruiam Has. Nag. **riam** Nag. e^r. *kaṭuaḍ, rēiē*, I. subst, the numbness of a limb long compressed or motionless : *ruiam* namak, iñā, ne tite kañā saḍḍarītana ; *ruiamteṛ* rēiēlena.

II. adj, with *tī, kaṭa*, thus benumbed : *ruiam* tite kā saḍḍarīḱa ; *ruiam* kaṭare rēiē hobaoa.

III. trs. caus., upon occasion such numbness : duḥduḥte kaṭae *ruiamkeda*.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to be benumbed : titaiñ *ruiamtana*, (or *ruiamgea*, *ruiamakana*), *kaiñ* saḍḍarītana ;

añā tī jurage *ruiamkena*, my hand was very much benumbed. (2) Imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel this numbness and the consequent tingling : *ruiamjñiñā*.

ruiam-en tñx. v., same as the trs. caus. : duḥduḥtee (or duḥduḥte kaṭae) *ruiamenjana*.

ruiam-g p. v., thus to get, or become benumbed : duḥtee *ruiamlena* ; (duḥte kaṭae) *ruiamlena* ; duḥte iniaḥ kaṭa *ruiamlena*.

ru-n-ruam vrb n, (1) the degree of numbness : *ruam-ruam* ruiamjñiñā, ne tī ekelabara raṭi kā anagaḍjñiñā, I feel such a numbness in the hand that I do not even wish to move it about. (2) the numbness : *ruam-ruam* jurage jōlena ; *misa ruamandoe* hokalena, oṛge ruiamakana, the numbness of one limb has ceased, but now another limb is affected.

V. adv, (1) with the aff. *ange, ge*, modifying *atāker*. (2) with the aff. *gje*, modifying *rikaḡ, duḥ, duḥ-giñ*.

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ruiam ruiam, riam-riam diminutive of *ruiam*.

ruid mostly Has. **ruid** mostly Nag. (1) to moan inarticulately in great pain ; constructed like *geratq*. (2) of grown-up fowls, to snore ; constructed like *hufir*, which is not used of fowls. (3) to speak in a whining manner, especially when begging ; constructed like *nuḡ* but not used as adj.

Ruifa proper noun. In Santali it is used as an adj. meaning tall and lanky.

ruin, **ruin daru**, **ruin-kôâsi**, **ruin-uru**
 II. as. see under *ruhin*. N. B. *Ruin
 uli* is the earliest kind of mangoes,
 ripe at the time of the *ruinkôâsi*.

ruia 1^o also *ratuiapauiâq*, *sarku-
 iâq* cfr. *raïqruâq*, I. sbst. (1) also
runuîq, the act of newly made rope
 or twine crumpling, curling and
 twisting on itself when no more
 stretched: *qerakodte kâ goçakante
 diltad baçarra ruîq kacian lelakada?*
 (2) the consequent curls and twists:
 en baçarra *ruîq* busaratam.

II. adj., with *baçar*, rope or twine
 thus crumpled: *çtâ omâiname*, ne
ruîq baçarte kaina tolea Also used
 as adj. noun: *bugin baçar banoa ei?*
ruîqem omâinata.

III. trs. ens., also *ruîqrika*, to let
 new rope or twine thus crumple: ne
 baçar çim *ruîqkela?*

IV. intrs. (1) of rope or twine, thus
 to crumple: *raceme*, *purage* dilt-
 jada, baçar *ruîqlana*; baçar *purage
 ruîqlana*. (2) in the df. prst., in
 certain cont. xts, thus to be crumpled:
 ne baçardo *purage ruîqlana*,
 çtâ omâiname

ruîq-en reflex. v., (1) to let twine
 thus crumple: ne baçar çim *ruîqen-
 jana?* (2) of twine (personified),
 thus to crumple: ne baçar kâ goça-
 kana, diltaree *ruîqena*.

ruîq-2 p. v., (1) thus to be let crum-
 ple: baçar aloka *ruîq2*. (2) thus to
 crumple: kâ goçakan baçar diltare
ruîq2a.

ru-a-ruîq vrb. n., (1) the extent of
 this crumpling: baçardo *runuîq*
runajana, goça baçar modro dumba-
 jana. (2) also *ruîq*, this crumpl-

ing: *misa runuîqdoiq busarila*,
 oroge *ruîajana*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,
 modifying *mena*, *rikap*, *leiq*. (2)
 with the afx. *oge*, modifying *dil*,
rika.

2^o I. sbst., also *runuîq*, the act of
 dry seeds of *sauiri* grass, shrivelling
 and moving about when in contact
 with water: *rôro sagare dâ tqjanlq
 ençâ ruîq2 teloi*.

II. trs., of water, to cause this
 effect: *dâ sagakoe ruîq2jida*.

III. intrs., of such seeds, thus to
 shrivel: *dâ tqtina*, *sugiko ruîqlana*.
ruîq-en reflex. v., of such seeds (perso-
 nified), same meaning.

ruîq-2 p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ru-a-ruîq vrb. n., the act.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ance*, *ge*,
 modifying *rikap*, *leiq*. (2) with the
 afx. *oge*, modifying *leiq*, *dil*.

3^o fig., cfr. *ruîqruîq*, *ruîqruîq*, I.
 sbst., the act of scowling, of con-
 tracting the brow: *çimçim an
 ange: iniq ruîq2 dikoe kende
 korokeda*.

II. adj., also *ruîqruîq*, with *çimçim*,
 irritable and frowning often, in
 intrd. to *çol2*, *çolçolololq*, *çolçolololq*,
tuçmel2, irritable; and *çil2*, *kaçilçilçilq*,
 irritably and harsh, rad, snappy.

III. trs., (1) of a man or of anger
 (personified), to contract the brow:
 ne kaji aumkedei moloue *ruîqkeda*;
 kisiqe iniq moloue *ruîqkela*. (2) with
 ind. o., to scowl at smb.: *moloue
 ruîqççûa*.

IV. intrs., (1) to scowl, to frown in
 anger: ne kaji aumkedei *ruîqkeda*.
 (2) with an ind. o., to scowl at smb,

ruka-basila

on the stem by driving in some "chisels"; but when he had thrown down the figs, they pulled out the "chisels" before he could descend, and went away leaving him in the lurch.

II. trs., (1) to forge into a chisel: ne mered *rukaeme*. (2) sometimes, in jest, to carve with a chisel: ne daru *rukaeme*.

ruka-n rfx. v., same meaning: ne mered *rukanne*; ne daru *rukanne*.
ruka-q p. v., corresp. meanings: ne mered *bania rukaqla*; naçal *rukaqla*.

ruka-basila collective noun for carpenter's tools. Note the saying: *rukabasila soben amtaregea*, litly., all the carpenter's tools are with thee, i.e. thou art the master, all authority is in thy hands.

ruka-qaŋa I adj., (1) with *boŋga*, a spirit with teeth like "chisels" when he appears in a human form: *sudini sadaöre rukadafa boŋgako namao*. (2) sometimes, in jest, with *horo*, a person with very large teeth.

rukadafa-q p. v., to get such teeth: *Jomdütuko rukaditaukma*, the angel of death and his satellites have teeth like "chisels".

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge* modifying *meng*, *leŋ*.

ruka-ŋ cfr. *ŋ*, I. sb-st. (1) the long stiff feathers in wings and tail of a bird when they are coming out of their sheath. This term is not used of such birds as quails, partridges and fowls, which are covered with down when they come out of the eggs and run about at once; the reason is probably be-

rukar

cause their feathers, when they first come out, are less apparent owing to the down: *holaiŋa namled putamhonkiare rukail taikena*. (2) the condition of having the long feathers at this stage of growth: *en tukaren cêrêhonko rukailrele arăgukeŋkoa*.

II. adj., with *cêrêhon*, being in this condition: *rukail* (or *rukailakan*) *cêrêhonkinaia namledkinaa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be in this condition: *ne tukaren cêrêhonko rukaitana* (or *rukailgea*, *rukailakana*.)

rukail-q p. v., to get into this condition.

IV adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *meng*, *mataq*. (2) with the afxs. *oge*, modifying *mataq*, *tairika*.

rukar, **rukara** Nag., (Sad. *rukhar*) syn. of *rosoposo*. As adv. it does not take the afxs. *tan*, *tange*.

rukar, Nag. Has. **rukara** Has. (Sad.) I. adj., with *mandi*, cooked rice which, after the water had been poured off, has further evaporated whilst cooling, in entrd. to *tupu mandi*, to which, after the cooking water had been poured off, fresh water has been added; *dundu mandi*, either of the two last; *donaŋgu mandi*, in which the cooking water is kept, sometimes with the addition of some fresh water; and *lepa mandi*, in which the cooking water has been exhausted by evaporation on the fire. Also used as adj. noun: *rukaraŋe jomkeda ei dundu*?

II. trs., or intrs., thus to prepare rice: *nimirdo (mandi) janaöle*

rukārajāda.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of rice, thus to be prepared : Dikuko orare baransānje *rukāratana*.

rukāra-n rlix. v., same as the trs.: Raairelo Dikukolekage Hofookoo baransānje mandiko *rukāratana*; ni-mirido aiuhdipili jinaōlo *rukāratana*. N. B. Outside of Ranchi, the Mundas cook rice only in the evening and enough of it steeped in water, is kept over for the middy-meal of the morrow.

rukāra-g p. v., pral., of rice, to be prepared thus. mauidō *rukāratana* ei dundūlena? Dikuko orare baransānj *rukāraoa*.

IV. adv., (1) with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *isa*, *tear*, *manā*, *jom*, *om*. (2) with the aff. *te*, modifying *jom*, *om*.

ruku ¹⁰ I. sbst, the act of shaking a tree or a branch or of shaking off the fruit; the act of tying to shake a post to see whether it is firm; the act of shaking a pot or basket without lifting it, or of thus shaking the contents: *rukute* kā uñjan j-koia hāṛsakeda.

II. trs., thus to shake or try and shake: tarobe *rukukeda*; jōkoe *rukukeda*; *rukuleme*, en kunta lēsege ei kacaoakana? *rukāra* mandī biur-laramente caṭuko *rukūa*; caṭure *rukāra* mandiko *rukūa*.

rukūa-n rlix. v., same meaning: ne uliko *rukūaue*.

rukūa y p. v., corresp. meaning: hoṭote uliko *rukūjana*.

ru-n-uku vrb. n., (1) the force or extent of shaking: *runukue* ruku-

keda, peto jōko raṭi purage uñjana. (2) the number of trees shaken or the quantity of fruits shaken off: *runuku* rukulā, moḍsānjere enaṛ koronjoia halanaeabala. (3) the act: *misa runukute* soben jrom uli kā uñcabajanci kanegee rukukeda. (4) the result, the fruit shaken down; *nendo okoe, runuku?* Who has shaken down these fruits?

²⁹ fig., of latdog only, syn. of *koḷa*, to shake itself.

³⁰ fig., syn. of *koṭekote*, to shake the head (turn it or incline it to right and left) as in negation or in a trance. Also, to shake the body in a trance, in which meaning *koṭekote* is not used. The vrb. n. *runuku* is used only with reference to a trance: (1) the extent of shaking: ne hoḍodo curia *runuku* rukukiae lagaginjana. (2) the act of shaking: *dōpaloṛ runuku* purisa lelakana; *misa runukudoe* hokalena, oreege rukutana, his shaking in a trance had stopped, but soon started anew.

¹⁹ fig., to shiver from cold or with ague; to shudder from horror, fear, or disgust; to shake with a tremor when drinking very strong liquor, or very strong or very acid rice-beer; also sometimes when taking more liquor or rice beer after drinking to satiety. Constructed like *gisirgamaṭ*. The vrb. n. *runuku* is used of the act only.

rukub, generally **rukub-rukub** sometimes **rukum**, **rukum-rukum** (1) of decrepit old men; constructed like *lukublukub*, *lukub*. (2) in jest, syn. of *lakallukub*, to walk

rukur

rukur

with dead-tired limbs.

rukur Nag. **rukuru** Has. 1^o I. abstr., the fretting of soreness felt when lying on uneven or rough ground, or on a new mat made of palm leaves; or when carrying a load on a pole which is not smooth; or when carrying a load on the head without a cushion; etc.; : maña patiroo lija atedkedte gitiredo *rukuru* bano ya

II. adj., with *pati, ole, tawal, marápi*, rough or uneven so as to fret the body; also used as adj noun: *rukuruwa* gitikena, kaia durumtahjana

III. trs., (1) thus to fret the body: ne marápi aña tarane *rukupukia*. (2) also *rukuruwa*, to cause smb. thus to get fretted: ne honem *rukupukia*, lija atedkedte gitija menlo ká, why didst thou not spread out a cloth before putting the child to sleep? Thou hast caused it to get fretted by the rough surface.

IV. intrs., (1) pr.t., thus to fret the body: ne marápi hohi puaage *rukuruwa*, maendo tis.áin luhá-tali, nylo ká *rukuruwa*. (2) imp-rl., of such fretting to take place: máwá patiroo gitikena, puaage *rukuruwa*; puaage *rukuruwa*, pati latane busakape atedkeda (3) in the dt. pr.t., thus to be rough and sure to fret: ne pati *rukuruwa* (or *rukuruwa*). imp-rl. with inserted prsl. prn., slope bila, atedkeda hanoa. (1) thus to feel fretted: *rukuruwa* pati eatare sarako apedme.

rukuruwa rlx. v., also *rukuruwa*, thus to get fretted by one's own fault: atede busudo mena, motaitem *rukuruwana*.

rukuruwa pv., corresp. to the trs.: ne patitele *rukuruwana*; *rukuruwa* apá, busu eatare pati bilepe.

ru-rukuru vrb. n., the extent of this fretting: gitij dipilido *rukuruwa*, rukurukina, bagite durum kaia dapijana.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *gg, dupil, gti, atikar*.

2^o fig., generally in connection with *med*, cf. *od, eted*, I. abstr., also *medukuru*, an eye-sore, in a very large sense, i.e., whatever displeases when seen, even when the source of the displeasure is mere envy: kábe punjane najomko *rukuru* nankedkoa, enamenteko bankia; kapaia li'na, okosre *medukuru* lcl-jahelo udubaiame, I am paring a plank, if thou seest a saw, tell me. II. intrs., (1) pr-l., to see with displeasure: en hapem patite sane godijad dipia hontekorodo tuom-sre nutu orowidikedai *rukuruwa* (or *media rukurukena*, aing *med rukurukena*). (2) imp-rl., with in-cited prsl. prn., to have such a feeling: ne Gondoko kumburu-jumbuni lette *rukuruwa* (or *med rukuruwa*), ofodo nere kabu derarikoa.

rukuruwa p. v., to get such a feeling: ne horoa punji lette napuko *rukuruwana*: najomko nedko *rukuruwana*; najomko *med rukuruwa*.

III. adv., with the afs. *ange*, *ge*, *yge*, modifying *lei*, *otākar*: ne loēnara ha *rukūpugea* lejada, ceka-r: oyo biao? darige kale daritana, I look with dismay at the ruptured embankment of this rice field; what is to be done? We have no time to repair it!

rukūrum Has. Nag. also sometimes *sabrūkūrum* Nag. *ofarūkūrum* Has. I. sbst., the act of a tiger, cat, dog, etc., keeping a prey pressed to the ground with the jaws; or of a man pressing an adversary or an animal on the ground at least with the hands: kulako *rukūrum* kaira blakadi.

II. trs., thus to press on the ground: kula uriko ad hoeko kulsubatiko dko-tee *rukūruko*, kulsubati kae darit-lekanbodo nirdko ad hoetare pentorā gumjani komboe rapukoi, a tiger or a leopard after overthrowing a bullock or a man by jumping on him, keeps him pressed down with the paws, but it jumps on the back of such as it cannot overthrow and leaning over their shoulders, bites and tears their throat; enka, alom tēbērena, kare *rukūrumea*, do not speak so provokingly or I shall throw thee down and press thee to the ground. "Kula *rukūrumeka*" is an imprecation often heard. N. B. In Has. *rukūrum* is used also in the idioms described under *hah*.

rukūrum-en rflx. v., same meaning: dukula hoeko *rukūrumen* kae dapia, mendo dea-ate nirda ad komboree gerkoa.

rukūrum-o p. v., corresp. meaning:

someitate maparara uriko kaku *rukūrumoa*; ne birre kula rakatakana, hola miad hojo *rukūpūjama*.

ruk 1^o trs., to remove from the fire or hot ashes smth. that has been baked, wrapped or not wrapped in leaves; to remove from a *taō* or *keo* smth. which has been baked in it, without taking the *taō* or *keo* from the fire, in entrd. to *don*, to remove the *taō* or *keo* with its contents from the fire: karakom *rukūrumea* isinjama; ciminau kale *rukūrumea*? *ruk-en* rflx. v., same meaning: rapakani saaga *rukūrumea*, rosgodama *ruk-o* p. v., corresp. meaning: *rukūrumea* lamā lololologeko potēsa.

ruk-ol vrb. n., a's *ruk*, the act: *rukūrum* sek raked, saaga kā isinjama. 2^o syn. of *g*. Same construction: ne kudlante hasaagar *rukūrumea*, serape for me some live goats from the fire on this hoe.

3^o fig. to extricate sub. from a bad plight; to save from punishment; to cause to get off scot free: misaloi *rukūrumea*, oyoenkagam gunatada.

ruk-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

ruk-bia var. of *luba*.

rukūma var. of *rolama*.

rum 1^o I. sbst., (i) a trance: *rum* mon tagoa oyo hojomo ekelaoi, in a trance the mind is confused and the body shakes; ne hojo *rum* ka hokegana, caulijawaape, his trance does not stop, consult the magician or witch-finder on his behalf; taramari hojoko etani juja jama: *rum* nunkoi. (?) the practice or frequency of trances: Bhuina jatiker *rum* nuna, amongst the

Bhūnyas, also trances are well known and frequent.

II. adj., with *hoṛo* same as *rumtan hoṛo*, a person in a trance: *rum hoṛoko aūri sutiḡ bārido laga kako aṭākarea*, people in a trance do not feel fatigue until they are calmed down.

III. trs., (1) of a spirit, to put smb. into a trance: *juṭa jomkeniḡ pugūri boṛaga kadāraḡjanci jomkeniḡ rum kiḡa*. (2) to cause smb. to be put into a trance by a spirit: *en hoṛoḡ juṭa rumkiḡa*, the act of eating what had been somehow in contact with the mouth of that person made him fall into a trance; *deōrā sadāni sadaḡ dipili celakoe rumkoa*; *misani-ado najom saḡmente jā hoṛogee rumiḡa*; *hasutani purḡ kae jorakanredo*, *hasutanioe rumdaḡiai*; the witch-finder makes his disciples fall into trance at the time of their initiation; sometimes he makes anybody fall into a trance to discover a witch; he can even cause a trance in the patient for whom he is consulted, when the latter is not too sick.

IV. intrs., to be in a trance: *hola ne deōrā rumkena*.

rum-en dlx. v., (1) to cause oneself to fall into a trance: *najom saḡmente deōrā rumenjana*. (2) same as the trs. caus.: *curino hoṛokoe rumena*; *sadāni sadaḡ dipili deōrā soben celakoe rumena*.

rum-ḡ p. v., to get, to be put, or to be made to fall, into a trance: *ne kurido cuiḡte rumena*, *enamente injre ludaḡ taikeni*, this woman was put into a trance by a *curu*, that is why she also laughed in her trance.

ru-n-um vrb. n., (1) the number of people getting into a trance: *deōrādo runume rumkedkoa*, *miad raṭi cela kae pocokiḡ*, the witch-finder caused all his disciples, without exception, to fall into a trance, (2) also *rum*, the act of causing a trance: *runum purḡgeko heṛakḡa*, *sutijianci lagate senbaraḡ kae daṛijana*, they kept him (by means of mantras) too long in the trance, when he came out of it he was so tired that he could not walk; *misa runumte boṛaga bāriḡ picakḡa*, *dārēdo kā enamete oṛḡgeko rumkiḡ*, the first time they made him fall into a trance, he discovered only the spirit (who harms the patient) but not the sacrifice (needed to appease him), therefore they made him fall into a second trance. (3) the effects of a trance: *Curinḡ rumkore ekilalaḡ landa taḡna*, *Joṭodariḡ rumkore beḡar borote nirbara ad kīsi taḡna*, in trances caused by a *Curin* spirit not only a vehement shaking, but also fits of laughter occur; in the trances caused by a *Joṭodari* spirit, besides bodily shaking there is also fierce anger and fearless running about.

rumge adv., modifying *ruka*.

*In the belief of the Mundas, only a bonga can produce a trance, and for this he has to enter the man's body and take temporary possession of him. Amongst them there is no trance without disorderly and violent shaking of the head, the limbs and the whole body. A few further characteristics depend on the nature of the bonga who produces the trance. The person who is entranced

rum

rum

by a *Jotodari* walks about and looks fierce; he does not lose the use of his reason; on the contrary, he is able to see and recognize spirits, and even beat them; he can make out by what sacrifice they will be appeased if they are harming smb.; he can see and recognize the witch or wizard responsible for a spell cast or for other harm magically inflicted. This is why all witch-finders are special devotees of a *Jotodari*. When smb. is entranced by a *Carin*, whilst dancing, beating the drum or singing at a dance, he not only shakes but gambols and is madly mirthful. This trance stops by itself. Not only a *Carin*, but also a *Nage* may come to the dancing ground and increase the mirth; the latter however does not entrance the dancers, singers or drummers. The *Carin* also sometimes puts into a similar mild trance people who play the flute or the violin in the middle of the night. At other times the trance produced by a *Carin* is accompanied by fits of hysterical and senseless laughter and does not stop by itself. What distinguishes it then from a downright temporary madness? When smb. gets entranced by the bonga whose special devotee he is (*pagari btaga*), the trance is usually restricted to violent shaking, but sometimes is preceded by a fall as in epilepsy, and sometimes the entranced person runs about headlong, even in the dark and even to a considerable distance.

These so-called trances, which stop by themselves, and which seem rather of an epileptic nature, befall a man when he has eaten what has been somehow in contact with another's mouth (*juta*); when he has been touched (*juted*) by some one whilst eating; when he has eaten or drunk what his special bonga taboes, some bongas tabooing pork, some tabooing sheep's meat, some tabooing *cañilli*,—or when he has displeased his bonga in some other way.

Witches can cast a spell on smb. which causes a *Carin* to entrance him. A witch-finder by his incantations can put himself or another person into a trance, the entrancing spirit then is his own *Jotodari*. He does this when he is asked to find out the cause of harm suffered by smb. He also, by the same means, puts his disciples into a trance in the initiation ceremony (*sodini salaó*) which ends their apprenticeship. By means of incantations he can prolong or stop these trances. He knows also the incantation that stops a trance caused by a *Carin*. It is said that people who do not know the incantations, can stop a trance by spitting repeatedly, or making a show of spitting, on the man entranced: the spirit cannot bear this indignity, and retires! The snake-venom "sweepers" also put their disciples into a trance during their *sudeni salaó*. This they do by means of an incantation addressed

rum

to *Monsa*, the snake-god of the Hindus.

The not yet hinduized Bhuiyas of Ranchi, of whom there is question in one of the above sentences are noteworthy for a kind of collective dances never seen amongst the Mundas. Sitting several in a circle, they nod the head or lift the shoulders in unison with the strokes of one who beats the *dumata* drum with ever increasing rapidity.

2^d fig., cfr. *tukurukur*, I. sbst., the act of shivering with cold: *rabara* *rumte* *tefado* *kā* *badāho*, consciousness is not diminished by shivering with cold.

II. trs., of cold, to make smb. shiver: *rabaa* *rumjira*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., same as the p.v.: *rabara* *rumtana* (or *rumtana*) *jiruhika*pe. (2) imprsl., with inserted pr-l. ptn., to feel so cold as to shiver: *rabara* *rumjira*.

rum-g p.v., conesp. to the trs; to shiver with cold.

rum-g adv., modifying *rabara*.

3^d fig., trs., (1) of anger, to put smb. in a rage with or without quivering: *kisi* *rumira*. (2) cans., of people, to put sub. in a rage: *kisiteko* *rumira*.

II. intrs., to be in a rage: *kisitee* *rumkenu*.

rum-g p. v., corresp. to the trs; to be in a rage.

rum-g adv., modifying *kisira*, *kisiteka*.

rum Nag. syn. of *tu*: en *diri* *abaa* *rumba*, do not throw that stem at me.

rumbul

rumba, *rumba-rumba* Has. Nag. *rumbha*, *rumbha-rumbha* Nag. (Sad. *rumbha*; Or. *rumbā*) cfr. *jeréjépe*, 1^o I. sbst., the condition of puff-balls and some kinds of mushrooms, as *hoggad*, *dakand* or of seedlings, growing very close together, some above, some underneath the others: *putūkuḱo* *rumbā* *lekedte* *halaxatan* *kuriko* *ra-ḱajana*, when the women that came to gather puff-balls, saw them growing in a mass, they were much pleased.

II. adj., growing thus: en *rumbg* *hoggad* *tuḱkem*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to have grown: en *gutar* *putūkuḱo* *rumbg* *tana* (or *rumbagea*, *rumbaakana*).

rumbg-n rflx. v., of puff-balls or mushrooms (personified), thus to grow: *dasturle* *kate* *hoggad* *rumbgna*. *rumba-g* p. v., thus to grow: *putūkuḱo* *rumbaakana*.

V. adv., *rumbg* with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gga*, *leka* and *rumbg* *rumbg* with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gga*, *lan*, *lang*, modifying *weng*, *omeng*, *rikag*, *leḱ*.

2^o of fruit, syn. of *juupa*, *rumpa*.

3^o of people, sometimes syn. of *rumg*.

4^o of bees or the *gegeteretg* centipeds, syn. of *dumata*, *dumbg*.

5^o of pocks or pustules, sometimes syn. of *ladḱaladḱa*.

rumbha var. of *rumbg*.

rumbid syn. of *keserumbid*.

rumbul 1^o I. sbst., (1) the growl of a tiger, panther or leopard: *kulakoḱ* *rumbul* *kaeim* *anumakada*? (2)

rumpa

repetitive from of the preceding, referring to several groups.

rumpa 1^o sbst, the ensemble of the toes of a bird's foot, of the claws or toes of a feline or canine animal's foot, of the fingers or toes of a man's or quadruped's hand or foot : *simā rumpa seta omaipe*, give the fowl's feet to the dog ; *suḷmoroŕōŕe en hoŕoŕa rumpa oŕcabajana*, talka bāri sareakana, through leprosy the fingers and toes of that man have fallen off, only the stumps of hands and feet remain.

rumpa-o p. v., to get several toes or fingers on the hand or foot : *tasad jojomko kako rumpaakana*, herbivorous animals have not got feet with an assemblage of toes.

2^o of fruit. syn. of *jumpa*, a cluster, a bunch.

rum-rum, rim-rim (Sad. *raitā-rum*) syn. of *rikiriki*.

rumŕata Has. syn. of *hurmat* Nag. a rather old bachelor.

rū-nala I. sbst, (1) the job of beating a drum : *jargidindo Gāsi oŕa ŀomko rūnala purā kako namea*. (2) the wages of this job : *runalape telakela ei* ?

II. adj., (1) with *kami*, this job. (2) with *paŕsa, cauli, gonora*, these wages. (3) with *din*, the season when drummers are much in demand, i.e., the marriage season, shortly after the harvest : *runala dinre Gāsikoŕa lāŕge huŕua, niku mente caulige geleoa*, in the drumming season, the Gāsis have more provisions than they can eat, their job is paid in husked rice. (4) also *ruu*, with *hoŕo, jalu*, a

runduŕu

professional drummer, i.e., a Gāsi or Dōm : *ne hature rūnalako bar oŕa, teanalako miŕ oŕa ad kotŕnalako miŕ oŕa menako*, in this village there are two families of Gāsis, one of weavers and one of blacksmiths.

III. trs., to earn the wages of this job : *ne candu ne haturen Gāsiko isu paŕako runalakeda*.

IV. intrs., (1) to perform this job : *Gāsiko nionirdoko rūnalatana* ; *Gāsiko banakoako rūnalajana*, the Gāsis are absent, they went for a drumming job. (2) in the df. prst., of wages thus to be earned : *ne Gāsi kajikeda, nimir isu paŕsa rūnalatana* (or *rūnalatana*) mente.

rūnala-n rflx. v., (1) to earn these wages : *ne candu cimin ŕakam rūnalanjana* ? (2) to perform this job : *en hature barsiako rūnalanjana*.

rūnala-o p. v., (1) of wages, thus to be earned : *cimin ŕaka runalanjana* ? (2) to perform this job : *gapa din aiataŕe runalape* ; *neren Gāsiko rūnalaŕekojana*.

runduŕu, runduŕu-runduŕu 1^o I. sbst., (1) stubbornness with regard to going, coming, etc. : *nīŕa runduŕu apimā leljana, tiŕinadoc sajuŕkage*. (2) the habit : *nīŕa runduŕu janaŕ nekagea, kajitanige moeac huŕua*, his stubbornness is always the same, one would blister one's mouth by trying to correct him (i.e. it is quite useless to try to influence him, he won't listen).

II. adj., with *hoŕo*, habitually stubborn in going or coming : *ne hon piŕi otare runduŕua*, this child is stubborn in following when one goes

runda

to the market. Also used as adj. noun : amlekan *runduru* jetare kaina lelkeḷkoa.

III. intrs., to be stubborn in going, etc., tisina burutee *rundurukeda* (or *rundurukena*).

rundururu-n rlx. v., same meaning : holado pīḷitee *rundurunjana*.

rundururu-u p. v., (1) to get into this habit : inleka alope *rundururuu*. (2) imprsl., of stubbornness in going, etc., to take place : kamidope leljada, padanparaōakana, janō nimido burute *runduruntana*.

IV. adv., *runduru* with the afxs. *ange, ge, uge, leka*, and *rundururunduru* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, uge, lan, lange*, modifying *seṅg, hiju, otora*.

2^o fig., of animals to go straight to where they see, or have seen before, smth. they like to eat. Same construction : kareca jasukedta uriko *rundurugea* ; en hara kā cirgalkitedo alea habatee *runduruna*.

runda Has. syn. of *bando* Nag. sbst., any wild cat strictly so called, i.e., having the anatomy of *Felis domestica* or *Felis Catus*, not being of a viverrine or other allied species : In Has. they distinguish between *barirunda*, *bāgrunda* or *bāppusi*, and *pusirunda*. In Nag. no distinction is made except that the first is occasionally called *bāvarbando*. This is the largest and in colour the palest of the three varieties. The *pusirunda* is the smallest and looks, in size and colour, quite like the grey, dark striped house cat commonly found in the villages. The *bāgrunda* is

runja

larger and is so named because it calls *hāp*. N. B. *Rundi* like *Bundo* is also used as a proper name of men.

Runda Has. syn. of *Bando*, name of one of the clans of the Mundas. See under *kili*.

runda-molota Has. adj., with *hasa* syn. of *naragai hasa*, like which it is constructed.

rundu-kundu (Sad. *lundu-kundu*) (1) syn. of *kurumuḷu*. (2) syn. of *kuruiṅḷ* but unlike *kuruiṅḷ*, it may have *erata, sajai, dal, gopora*, etc., as d. o., expressed or understood, in the intis. meaning of : to scold severely, to fight hard, etc., (2) syn. of *ranḷakūt*, 1st. meaning. (1) sometimes, syn. of *baraḷmuruk*.

runia (Sad) sbst., the Spotted Munia, *Uroloncha punctulata*.

runji-punji, punji-ruaji Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *punjipata* Has. jingle of *punji*, I. sbst., wealth : *runjipunjiko cabala*, they have squandered their wealth.

II. intis., to acquire wealth : Asāmerec *runjipunjilā*.

runjipunji-n rlx. v., same meaning : sama tige raitin menteko hijulena, nālo ne hatureko *runjipunjijana*.

runjipunji-ḡ p. v., imprsl., of wealth to be acquired : apute dipili ne orare *runjipunjilena*, nādo jengetako julaōtana, in the father's time they were wealthy in this family, now they are utterly poor.

runjipuniange adv., modifying *mena* : *runjipuniange menaia*.

runnju, ronj, ronjo (II. *ranj*, anger) syn. of *rēs*.

runju

runju 1⁰ I. subst., (1) a scab or dry crust on a healing wound: gaóꝛꝛꝛ *runju* coꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, the scab has fallen off. (2) same as the vrb. n.

II. adj., with *gaó* same as *runju-akan gaó*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as *runjuakana*: iniꝛꝛ gaó *runjutana*; gaóꝛꝛ: *runjutana*.

runju-u flx. v., in jest of a wound (personified), to cover itself with a scab: gaó nãꝛꝛ *runjutana*.

runju-u p. v., to get one's wound covered with a scab; of a wound, to get covered with a scab: gaó *runjuakana*, gaóꝛꝛ *runjujina*.

ru-u-uuju vrb. n., also *runju*, the getting covered with a scab: gaó *runuaju* coꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ; mi-sa *runuaju* coꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, oꝛꝛꝛ *runjuakana*, the scab that formed first came off accidentally, but a new one has formed.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *menq*, (2) with the afx. *oge* modifying *rikag*.

2⁰ I. subst. (1) a hard crust baked by the sun on soil ploughed and powdered before a shower of rain: butꝛꝛꝛ in ba'ra *runjute* tenakanre jaraꝛꝛakana n. enoa. (2) same as the vrb. n.

II. adj., with *ote*, a field with such a crust: en *runju* oꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ babido parom kae dapitana, the rice sown in the field cannot break through the crust that the sun has baked on it.

III. trs., (1) of sunshine (personified), thus to bake the soil: nimitꝛꝛꝛ jete lumen oꝛꝛꝛ kae *runjujida*, (2) of rain (personified), to cease on thus: hondenꝛꝛꝛ dꝛꝛ oꝛꝛꝛ koe *runjukete*, (3)

ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ

of the soil (personified), to cover seeds with such a crust: jete lin hapiahurina dꝛꝛ toꝛꝛanre naragaí otege purádo labakoe *runjuia*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of seeds thus being covered with a crust: en loóꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ labatabu *runjutana* (or *runjuakana*). (2) of a field thus being covered: en naragaí loóꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ *runjutana* (or *runjugoa*).

ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ flx. v., same as the trs.: hondenꝛꝛꝛꝛ dꝛꝛ isu otekoer *runjujina*.

ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ru-u-ruju vrb. n., also *runju*, the formation of a crust: *runuaju* porꝛꝛꝛanre babiko bitarege bajao-geja.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *menq*, *rikag*, (2) with the afx. *oge* modifying *gama*, *je'e*.

3⁰ syn. of *jaraꝛꝛi*.

ruuu juuu (.) to carry a load on the head or with a carrying pole, stumblingly, with difficulty and danger of falling. (2) to climb or descend with difficulty and danger of falling. Constructed like *cooco-rombo*.

ruuu-juuu (Sud.) sometimes in Nag. syn. of *tuuu tuuu*, the sound of the *tuuu* viola.

rũũ Ho. var. of *ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, to husk. Also sometimes heard in Has.

rũũ, **rũũ-nãĩ** Ho. var. of *ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*. Also sometimes heard in Has.

ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ-ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ**, **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛĩ**, **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛĩ** **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ** and, in jest, **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ**, **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ-ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ** syns. of *cooco*, emulated.

ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, generally **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ-ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ**, **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ-suꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ** Has. **ruꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ-suꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ**,

ruṅgūru-suṅgūru Nag. (Sad. *ruṅgūru-suṅgūru*; *ruṅgur-suṅgur*) syn. of *durusmursu*, unwell.

ruṅgu-ruṅgu syn. of *cocore*. As adv. it may take or not the affxs. *ange*, *ge*. *nye*, *tin*, *tange*.

ruṅgūru, **ruṅgūru-ruṅgūru** in jest, vars. of *ruṅgu*, *ruṅgu-ruṅgu*.

ruṅgūru-ruṅgūru Nag. var. of *ruṅgūru-suṅgūru*.

ruṅgu-suṅgu Nag. var. of *ruṅgūru-suṅgūru*.

ruṅguṅai, **ruṅguṅhai**, **ruṅguṅu** syns. of *cocore*.

ruṅka I. adj. (1) with *dirina*, bullock's or cow's horns starting obliquely upwards in front and then bending downwards (*solba dirina*), or starting forwards and then coiling downwards (*bindu dirina*); buffalo's horns coiled (*bindu dirina*) or starting backwards, rising and then recurring in front as far as, or further than, the roots. Also used as adj. noun: en *keṅa* hopotatanre m'samisado *ruṅkale* robedkōa, this buffalo when butting, sometimes catches the head of another buffalo as in a vice. (2) also *ruṅkadirina*, with *ru*, *keṅa*, cattle or a buffalo with such horns: *ruṅkadirina* keṅako k'riatāia. Also used as adj. noun: ne *ruṅkalo* apeṅai ei?

II. intrs. in the df. prest. of horns to be such; of a bullock or a buffalo, to have such horns: inia *dirina ruṅkalana*; miad *keṅatāle ruṅkalana*.

ruṅka-g p. v. (1) of horns, to grow such: inkuṅ *keṅaṅa dirina ruṅkaakana*. (2) also *ruṅkadirina-g*,

of cattle or a buffalo, to get such horns: en *keṅa dirina ruṅkaakana*; miad *keṅatāle ruṅkadirinaakana*.

III. adv., with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *harap*, *meng*, *leṅ*.

ruṅku-juṅguṅu (1) sometimes var. of *ruṅkujuṅguṅu*. (2) poetical adj., of the toes or claws of a bird, contracted in a bent bunch, when it is not sitting:

Sarajombā toṅtoṅpe Longa
koereā,

Sinkū *ruṅkujuṅguṅu* bucā
natirine.

For the sacrifice on the flower feast, a flowery sal-tree branch is made to stand in a corner, and the contracted feet of a fowl are washed over an earthen vessel with indented border.

ruṅkuṅu, **ruṅkuṅu** Has. **ruṅkuṅu** Nag. (Sad. *ruṅkuṅu*) cfr. *tala*, *buṅku*, *loke*, *kuena*, *tala* 1^o a'so *ruṅkurudaku*. I subst., convulsions; a convulsive bending of the fingers, toes, knees and elbows, which may last from half an hour to a day. The patient is unable to unbend them himself and it hurts him if another tries to do so. The only remedy to relieve the limbs, is to shampoo them with warm oil: itirdole itirtangea enreo niā *ruṅkurū* menagea; *ruṅkurure* uṅgum sunumteko itirkoā; dāṅole omāiei ne honā *ruṅkurū* dōōā bangkeda.

II. adj., with *kita*, *ti*, *harma*, *horo*, *hon*, thus bent and convulsed. Also used as adj. noun: ne *horoṅ ruṅkurū* nāge soṅekana.

III. trs., of the *Ikirboroga*, to affect

people with this convulsive bending or convulsions : Akutibonaga kutij-koa. Ikirbonagadoe *ruakurukoa*, kāree songerkoa, the *Akutibonaga* bends people backwards bow-like, the *Ikirbonaga* bends their fingers and limbs convulsively or stretches them out stiffly.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) prsl. or imprsl., with inserted prl. prn., to get fits of such convulsion : ne horo kancee *ruakurutana* (or *ruakuruutana*); tisiado kauekane *ruakurujaia*. (2) thus to be bent convulsively : holā setactee *ruakurutana* (or *ruakuruakana*).

ruakuru-n rflx. v., same as the trs. : Ikirbonaga horokoe *ruakuruua*.

ruakuru-n p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : Ikirbonagatee *ruakurutana*. (2) thus to get bent convulsively : en horoia lelkjæ *ruakuruakana*; ne horo kancee *ruakuruutana*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *uge*, modifying *lelu*, *rikaq*, *menq*. (2) with the afx. *uge*, modifying *hatir*, *rika*.

2^o I. sbst., the contraction of the fingers of dying people : gojōtonkoa *ruakuruuq* lelakada.

ruakuru-n p. v., thus to be contracted : gojōtonkoa ti *ruakuruua*; gojōtonko tiko *ruakuruua*.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *uge* modifying *rikaq*.

3^o I. sbst., a permanent contraction of the fingers caused by a burn which has spoiled the muscles : iniq tire lōrā *ruakuruu menq*.

II. adj., with *ti*, a hand thus contracted : *ruakuruu* tite jetenā kao

salḍarītana.

III. trs., of a burn or of fire (personified), to cause such a contraction : lōge (or *seangelge*) *ruakurukia* (or *iniq tii ruakurukola*).

ruakuru-n p. v., corresp. meaning : lōjancē tii *ruakurujana*; iniq ti lōte *ruakurujana*.

ruakuruuge adv., modifying *lōq*.

4^o of old people, syn. of *kūḥ kuba*.

5^o of paddy, syn. of *kukul*.

6^o of the flowers of the mango-tree, to stick together : dā gumalere ulibi kā *ruakuruua*, tobedo jōoa.

rūp, **rāpu** (Sk. II. Sū.) 1^o I. sb-t., shape, in entrd. to *mutān*, likeness : curindo purāsa kupikōq *rūpree* lelrikana.

II. trs., to shape; to make into a certain shape : en murtadu tatikigē kako *ruputadu*, enkado horoko kako moeaakana, they have not well shaped this statue, people have not got such mouths; Dikukoq māthorgge murtuko hatikuḥiko rūpāta, in the temples of the Hindus they put idols of various shapes.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a statue, to have a certain shape : neado Ganesh Deotāq murtuge, Kali Dibia murtu etaleka *ruputana*, this is a statue of Ganesh, those of Kali are shaped otherwise.

rup-en, *rupu-n* rflx. v., (1) of spirits, to appear under a certain shape : Ikirbonagado hende merom, sukuri, hende mindi, hende seta, keḥa, hati, emankolekæ *rupuua*, (2) same as the trs.

rup-q, *rupu-n* p. v., corresp. to the trs.

rupa

IV. adv. preceded by *horo*, *merom*, *sukuri*, etc. (1) with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *re*, *te*, modifying *leŋ*, *leŋrikan*, of spirits, and *mena*, *bai*, *rika*, of statues. (2) with the aff. *te* modifying *holoŋ*, *len*, *holo*, *leŋrikan*, of spirits and *cordeas*.

2^o Ifas. fl. syn. of *ruah* Nag. (2nd. meaning): en hasutan hoŋoŋ *rupu* tisiŋado baŋilijana.

rupa (Sad., H. Or. *rūpā*) I. sbst., silver: *rupale* ŋaka baiŋtana, paŋsado tambate.

II. adj, also *rapara*, made of silver: *rupa* bera. N.B. The white vulture is called "*rupa* didi" in the Asur legend.

III. intrs., (1) to acquire silver: sarkar purage cūmae *ruputāda*, enadau aminaa ŋakae baŋdaritana. (2) in the df. prest., to be silver: meado *rupatana* (or *rupage* or, more often, *rupaitana*). N. B. (1) Women wailing over a deceased person, calling him *sona* and *rupa*, gold and silver; ŋre, sonā! ŋre, *rupā!* tisiŋadom baŋekedleŋ, alas! thou hast left us to-day, dear and precious one! (2) *Rupare* is a poetical form of *rupare*: mēna menādo *rupare* ŋakā; n ēnā menādo tāmbare paŋsā. (3) In poetry *rupamaŋe sār*, silver-shafted arrow, parallel of *samaŋom kapi*, golden axe, does not refer to brightness, but to preciousness and usefulness: māŋometana, dada, samaŋom kapi; kīrumetana, dada, *rupamaŋe sār*.

rupa-ŋa I. sbst., molten silver. Occurs in the phrase *rupadŋ anu*, ltly, to give to smth. molten silver

rupi

to drink, i.e., to cover an object with a layer of silver by dipping it in molten silver. The Mundas imagine that this is the way things are silvered: ne sakom *rupadŋko* anua-kada.

II. trs., to silver: ne sakomdo *rupa-ŋage*, ciko *rupadŋtala?*

rupida-ŋo p. v., to get silvered: ne sakom *rupadŋakana*.

rupa-sabōro ltly., a silver crowbar; I. sbst., the use of hired labour for earthwork: ne banda dulce *rupa sabōrole* lagaŋoa.

II. trs., to make an earthwork by means of hired labour: ne banda ape eskute kape teardapia, *rupasabōroŋe*.

rupasabōro-n flx. v., same meaning: naŋa leŋoule *rupasabōrona*.

rupasabōro-ŋ p. v., corresp. meaning: ne banda *rupasabōroŋka*.

rupa-sār ltly., a silver arrow, 1^o the use of hired labour for any kind of work. Con-structed like *rupasabōro*: *rupasār* buru raŋi handiŋiŋa, money will do anything, even pull down a mountain.

2^o I. sbst., the act of bribing: nesekonŋ mukidipili sobensare *rupasār* culaobaŋajana, during the last survey bribing was rife. Hence the phrase: *rupasārte* *tuŋa*, to bribe.

II. trs., rare syn. of *rupasārte* *tuŋa*. *rupasār-ŋ* p. v., rare syn. of *rupaŋe sārte* *tuŋa*: *rupasārjaure*, sobenŋko kabuaa, anybody can be appeased with a bribe.

rupi I. sbst., (1) the shoulder-blade of man, quadrumanes, multi-toed quadrupeds, birds, lizards

monitors, crocodiles and frogs, in entrld. to *cāu*, the shoulder bones and flesh or meat of quadrumanes and quadrupeds: simlā gḍtanre *rupireko* haḍkoa (2) fig, the upper edge of a hoe or spade; the back rim of a winnowing shovel; the edge at the back of an adze; the upper hind edges of the slanting sides of a plough.

II. trs., to fit with one of the things fig. called *rupi*: ne kuḍlamdo oko baraē baikena? bē-sege kae *rupi-keda*.

III. intrs, in the df. prst., to get or be fitted with such a *rupi*: koḍ kam taukajada, kuḍlam besege kā *rupitana* (or *rupiḍtana*); ne kuḍlam bē-sege kā *rupitana* (or *rupiakana*).

rupi-n flx. v., same as the trs., en baraē kuḍlam besege kae *rupana*.

rupi-p p v, (1) to grow a shoulder-blade of a certain description: miad jantu baria k tatec senea oḍy abule-kagee *rupiakana*ko menea, they say that there exists an animal (an ape) walking erect and with shoulder-blades like ours. (2) corresp. to the trs.: ne kuḍlam etange *rupiakana*.

rūp-rāṭ var. of *rupurāṭ*.

rupu Has. Nag (Sad. Or) cfr. *kead* sbst, the Rose-ringed Paroquet, when kept in captivity. It is never caged, but only chained by the leg to a triangular iron perch.

N.B. In jest, mothers address as *rupu*, their infants learning to speak: cogako .koj jagar intutan honko-ko *rupuakoi*.

rupā!, **rupu-rupā!** **rupu-rup-rupā!** **rupunā!** (*na* being the affx. of address

for girls, also used for paroquets and mynas), a call to entice back an escaped paroquet.

rupu or *rupurupu*, trs. with dir. or ind o, to call back an escaped paroquet: *rupuliana*, mendo arākan kead daruete kae arāgunjana; *rupu-rupuaime* ente kead *arāgururana*.

rupu-n or *rupurupu-n* flx. v., same meaning: arākan keadmentee *rupu-rupulana*; mendo kae *arāgunana*.

rupu-n or *rupurupu-n* p. v., (1) pr-l., corresp. to the trs.: en kead barsue *rupurupulena*. (2) imprsl., of this call, to be uttered: kead ramento *rupurupuna*, rici ramentedo sadom ratanlkage *osoo* meno.

rūpu-rāṭ, **rūp-rāṭ**, **rāṭ-rūp**, **rāṭ-rūpu** 1^o syn. of *ruah* in both meanings.

2^o sbst., signs or a look of grief, joy, anger, etc., as visible in the face: mondukurā *rupurāṭ* injre lelōtana.

3^o I. sbst., an appearance of the sky forecasting rain or sunshine or nice weather, in entrld. to *anagana*, which may be used of this or of any other sign of coming rain, as the call of certain birds, the itching of *dinaḍ* eruptions, etc.: tisiā dāṛā (or dāṛā) *rupurāṭ* kā lelōtana, to-day there is no appearance of rain.

II. trs. or intrs, of the weather or the clouds, to forecast rain or sunshine: tisiado dāṛ (or dāṛā, dāṛ-ṛāṛ) *rupurāṭtada*; rimbl *rupu-rāṭjada* (or *rupurāṭtana*; hola dāṛ (or dāṛā, dāṛā) *rupurāṭkeda* (or *rupurāṭkena*). Also with the persons affected, as dir. or ind. o.: hola dāṛā

rūpurāḥadḥua (or *rūpurāḥadḥua*).
 III. intrs., same as the p v : tisiḥa
 dḥ (or dāḥa, dāḥa) *rūpurāḥadḥua* ;
 hohḥ dḥ (or dāḥa, dāḥa) *rūpurāḥa-*
kena. Also with inserted *datuwa*
comoli : dḥ *rūpurāḥadḥua* ; dḥ
rūpurāḥadḥua (or *rūpurāḥadḥu*
taikena).

rūpurāḥa-cu rfx. v., of the weather
 or the clouds, to forecast rain or
 sunshine : apī māḥe-te dāḥa kae
rūpurāḥadḥua.

rūpurāḥa-p p. v., (1) prsl, of rain or
 sunshine, to be forecasted by the
 appearance of the sky : nḥḥ dḥ
rūpurāḥadḥua, pīte catōmīng idi-
 jomī. (2) imprsl, of there being
 appearance of coming rain or sun-
 shine : nḥ dḥ, dāḥa (or dāḥa) *rūpu-*
rāḥadḥua.

N.B. All these sentences if *dḥ* be
 replaced by *pa'i, j to, or sitwa*, will
 refer to a forecasting of sunshine.

4th of signs that the crops will be
 good or bad, that there will be scar-
 city or famine : somḥḥ, rūḥḥḥ,
 sobenḥ māḥḥḥḥ, bibi kḥ hobḥḥḥ,
 etc, *rūpurāḥ*. Constructed as above :
 ne siraḥe somḥḥḥ *rūpurāḥ* atḥḥ-
 ḥḥḥḥ.

rurub, rurud Has. Nag. Syn. of
dhusha (Sad. Nag.) rarely used in
 the s., sbst, a social insect classified
 by the Mundas among 3 kinds of
 white-ants, *rūpurukḥ*, *nidickḥ* and
rurubḥ. Its brown colour, however,
 and its general appearance, is more
 like that of a true ant. It is
 very harmful, devouring, up to
 the level of the ground, the roots
 of live and healthy plants, espe-

cially paddy and cabbages, until
 they drop. It always keeps under
 ground and is often found in the dry
 cowdung of grazing grounds. Our
 informants never saw the nests nor
 the grubs. Constructed like *nidir* :
 aḥḥ bība purḥḥḥ *rurubḥḥḥ*.

rūrā, urā adverbial aff. to prds.,
 var. of *ruar*.

rūrā 1st Has. Nag. var. of *ruar*,
 but not as adverbial aff. to prds.
 2nd Has. syn. of *ūruaḥ* Nag. I. adj,
 with *ote*, a field which has been
 ploughed a second time, i.e., across
 the first ploughing : *rūrā* (or *rūrā-*
kḥ) *otere gurḥḥḥḥ herjāda*.

II. trs., to plough a field across a
 first ploughing, in entr. to *tekerāḥ*
 Has. *apuaḥ* Nag. to plough a field
 across a second ploughing : en ḥḥḥ
rūrāḥḥḥ ci ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst, (1) to
 get a second ploughing : ne ḥḥḥ
rūrāḥḥḥ (or *rūrāḥḥḥ*). (2) to have got a second ploughing :
 aḥḥ soben ḥḥḥ *rūrāḥḥḥ* ?—
 Apīa ḥḥḥ *rūrāḥḥḥ* (or *rūrā-*
kḥḥ), bariado *stōpeakangea* ; have
 all your upland fields been ploughed
 only once? Three have been plough-
 ed twice, and two only once.

rūrā-u rfx. v., same as the trs. : ne
ote gapabu rūrāna.

rūrā-p p. v., corresp. to the trs. : ne
ḥḥḥ rūrāḥḥḥ.

ru-a-ḥḥḥ vrb. n., the second plough-
 ing : *ruurare pokōto kam*
gaokela, enante ne *ote ketḥḥḥ*
tekerāḥḥḥ, the second ploughing
 was not deep enough, that is why the
 third one is not easy.

ruŕa Has. var. of *ruŕa* Nag.

* **rūŕa-dirī** I. sbst., a stone-slab which, when taken to serve as a *susan*, has been abandoned on the way or put back in its place. If the carrying of the slab proves very hard, difficult and slow or if something untoward happens on the way or at home, on the day on which it is to be brought, the slab is supposed to be the dwelling of some spirit, and divination is resorted to. If this reveals the need of a sacrifice which is not too expensive, the sacrifice is offered. Otherwise the slab is abandoned on the way or put back in its place: *Koauli simānre miāŕ rūŕadirī menā.*

II. adj, with *pīri*, *loŕa*, *sokora*, etc., a place where there is such a stone-slab: *rūŕadirī pīŕire rāŕile hertada*. Also used as adj. noun: *rūŕadirīle sīkena*.

rūŕa-her I. sbst., the act of sowing at (just before) a second ploughing: *guŕūlu, benŕe oŕŕ hoŕŕo ruraheroe sukua, mendo goŕababa enkare ka hobaoa*; *guŕūlu, benŕe* and *hoŕŕ* can be sown at the second ploughing, but this will not do for upland rice.

II. adj., thus sown: *rūŕa-her* or *ruŕa-herakan*) *baba kā hobaoa*, rice sown at the second ploughing does not give a good crop.

III. trs, thus to sow: *babado dastulekate kako rūŕaheroa, mendo jaragore siorghertaro hobaoa, ruraherertaro hobacako menea*, as a rule people do not sow rice at the second ploughing, but it is said that even if they would sow it at the first

ploughing on a clearance where the trees and bushes have been burnt that very year, it would give a good crop. IV. intrs., in the df. prst, thus to get sown: *jaragorekore janoŕ baba ruraherertaro, purŕ sikeredo sondā hasa bitaroa, enlekate baba kā pokotooa*.

rura-her-er reflex. v, same as the trs.: *guŕūludo purasiko ruraherertaro*.

rura-her-ŕip. v., corresp. to the trs.: *ne goŕare hoŕŕ ruraherertaro*.

rura-her-er vrb. n., (1) the act: *rurahererte baba kā hobaoa*. (2) the plants thus sown: *ruraherertaro isu hobalena*. In this meaning it may be used as adj.: *ruraherertaro guŕūlu isu haralena*.

rūŕa-topa sometimes said for *rura-her*.

ruŕ-ruŕ (Sād.) **ruŕu ruŕu** vars. of *guŕguŕ*, *guru-guru*, *huhur*, *huru-huru*, *girguŕ*, *guru-guru*, *ruŕru*, *ruŕ-ruŕu*, onomatopoe of the rolling of not very near thunder, when not preceded by a distinct clap. When there is a distinct clap, the epd. *thāguŕoguru* is used. Constructed like *guŕguŕu*.

ruŕu ¹⁰ I sbst, rest, time of rest, time for rest: *miŕ ghantaro ruraŕi omalŕa, he gave us one hour's rest*.

II. adj, (1) with *dupu*, same meaning. (2) with *horo*, having rested, rested: *aledole liguabulama, nālo rura horoko cululeka, we are tired out, let those who have rested hoe now*. Also used as adj. noun: *aledo coltoot, liguabujera, nā nālo ruraŕo orleka*.

III. trs. caus, to make or let rest:

anymore; hasa dulle *ruṛukeda* nimirdo, at present we do not go on making the embankment; ne hake musiao kako *ruṛujada*, they use this axe every day: piṭi sen kae *ruṛua*, beparṭegee asultana, he does not miss any markets, he gets his livelihood by commerce; baṣikaldo hora-r-apisia *ruṛuḷa*, I stopped my bicycle three times on the way; moea *ruṛuḷe*, duṛum kaina daṛitana, stop waggng your tongues, I cannot sleep; ne ulido honko musiao kako *ruṛujada*, jamaö tertan detangeko leloa, the children are always throwing at these mangoes or climbing on the trees to shake them down.

IV. intrs., (1) to stop: ne gharido kan kamege *ruṛua* enamente samaö-bu bedaṭana, this watch stops very often and thus we get confused about the time; ne piṭi da musiao kae *ruṛukeda* (or *kā ruṛukena*), this week it rained every day. (2) in the df. pr t., to get stopped; to have been stopped: ne kami kanekane *ruṛutani* (or *ruṛutana*); tisiagapa ala hasa dul *ruṛutana* (or *ruṛuakana*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to stop feeling smth.: naö piṭṭeṭe läḷhasu musiao *kā ruṛujua*, this week he suffered daily from stomachache; hasu *kā ruṛujua*, enamente caulijana idifiutana, we are never without sickness, I go to consult the diviner; rum *ruṛukia* ei aarige? Has he come out of his trance, or not yet?

ruṛu-n rlx. v., to stop doing smth.: to stop going: hasa duldole *ruṛujanana*, oraḷe baitana; gharu *ruṛu-*

jana, contam, the watch has stopped, make it go again.

ru-p-uru repr. v., to stop doing smth. to each other: naö eraḷkina *ruṛuṛuakana*.

ruṛu-u p. v., (1) to get stopped: nimir enaa eraa *ruṛuakana*. (2) no more to be subjected to smth.: nimir enaa eraa *ruṛuakana*. (3) to stop going: aḷiḷa gharu *ruṛuakana*, my watch has stopped.

ruṛuruṛu, *ruṛuruṛute*, *ruṛuaruṛua*, adv., stopping again and again, modifying, *hasu, ra, eraa*, etc.

ruṛua-ruṛua also *ruṛuarua* (fig.) I. adj., intermittent, stopping now and again for a little while: *ruṛua-ruṛua* läḷhasu namakaja; holado *ruṛuaruṛua* da (i. e., läri-da) taikena, *tisatqe* jaṛamla.

II. trs., to do smth., with a little stop now and again: en hon rae *ruṛuaruṛujanada* holado da *ruṛuaruṛuakeda* (or *ruṛuaruṛuakena*).

III. intrs., (1) to stop for a little while now and again: holado da *ruṛuaruṛuakoda* (or *ruṛuaruṛuakena*; en hon rae *ruṛuaruṛuakena*. (2) in the df. prst., to be subjected to smth. with a little stop now and again: en hoṛo läḷhasu *ruṛuaruṛuatana* (or *ruṛuaruṛuqtana*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel smth. with a little stop now and again: läḷhasu *ruṛuaruṛuakia*.

ruṛuaruṛua-n rlx. v., (1) thus to do smth.: en hon rae *ruṛuaruṛuatana*. (2) thus to stop: holado *siagibura* da *ruṛuaruṛujanana*.

ruṛuaruṛua-o p. v., (1) thus to be

done ; thus to be stopped ; thus to stop : en honā rā ruṛuaruruṛaqlana ; holado dā ruṛuaruruṛuena. (2) thus to be subjected to smth. : lāḅhasuī ruṛuaruruṛajana.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange.* modifying *hasu, rā, gama,* etc.

ruṛuḅ-ruṛuḅ Has. var. of *ruṛuḅru-ṛuḅ.*

ruṛuṛa cfr. *qbor* I^o I. sbst., also *ruṛuṛa kami,* (1) the work of husking grains or pounding them to flour with a husking pole or a *ḍiṛki*; of crushing oil seeds with the same instruments ; of making *tabea*, i.e. beating rice or *irba* grains to flatness with these instruments. The crushing of bamboo shoots with these instruments to make *handua*, is not called *ruṛuṛa* but *soḅo* : *tisiado ruṛuṛa menā, birte kaḅā.* (2) syn. of *kuṭa* : *ruṛuṛa namḡre aiaḡo moḍsala babaiṭa telaca.*

II. adj., (1) with *holoṛa*, flour made by pounding : *neado ruṛuṛa holoṛa ei riḍ holoṛa ?* (2) with *baba* syn. of *kuṭa baba* : *ruṛuṛa baba moḍ salaiṭa telatada, I* received one *sala* of paddy to be husked for wages.

III. trs., thus to husk or pound : *guruḷum ruṛuṛakeda ei aṛrige ? kode holoṛe ruṛuṛajada.*

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to get husked or pounded : *gapale magea, soben oḡre holoṛa ruṛuṛqlana* (or *ruṛuṛaqtana*), we shall have the *mage* feast to-morrow, flour is getting pounded in all the houses.

ruṛuṛa-en rfx. v., same as the trs. *enaṛ tasilen baba ruṛuṛenne* ; ho

loṛo *ruṛuṛentana.*

ru-p-uruṛa repr. v., fig., to hit each other's feet while husking together the same grains with two poles brought down alternately : *kaben heḅataḍredo bartuku aloḅena, kaṭa-ben ruṛuṛuṛakange.*

ruṛuṛa-u p. v., corresp. to the trs. : *kalte ruṛuṛakam caṅli Lohardagare akiriṇaḡtanako menea,* it is said that at Lohardaga they sell machine-husked rice.

ru-n-uruṛa vrb. n., (1) the quantity thus husked or pounded : *runuruṛako ruṛuṛakeda, goṭa caṅḍle puraḡ iminaṛ caṅli hundijana.* (2) the rapidity : *runuruṛe ruṛuṛakeda, aminaṛ baba musiṛe ruṛuṛacabajana.* (3) the act : *musiṛ runuruṛate cini-naape caṅliḷa ?* How much husked rice had you after a day's work ? *misa runuruṛate holoṛa kā gundacabaa, keelkate lagatiṇa ; runuruṛa kam sekōrajada.* (4) the result : *nea okoḅa runuruṛa ?* Who has husked this ? pounded this ?

2^o fig., in jst or displeasure, *sys.* of *soḅo, ṭuṇḍa, ragōḡo,* to poke with a stick.

ruṛuṛa, ruṛuṛa-nāṛi. Nag Has. **rāṛa, rāṛa nāṛi** Ho. Has. syn. of *guruḡu nāṛi.* N. B. (1) the pod of this climber is called *lamā lamājō*, its bean *lamā lamājara*. It ripens in November but is never brought to the house or to the threshing ground until the pahan has offered the *ko-iomsia* sacrifice. To do otherwise would anger the tutelary spirits. (2) It is superstitiously believed that, owing to an oath taken by Sing-

rurua-ader

bonga, whatever be the thickness of this climber, the royal tiger can snap it by giving it a kick. Consequently people never seek safety by climbing on it.

rurua-ader syn. of *sobqader*.

rurua-bacar sbst., (1) twine made of Bauhinia Vahlî fibre. (2) split branches of this climber used for tying.

rurua-ḡabura syn. of *sobḡabura*.

rurua-goḡ syn. of *sobgoḡ*.

rurua-gunḡa trs., to pound to powder with the husking pole or with the *ḡiḡki*.

rurua-idi syn. of *sobḡidi*.

rurua-jere sbst., a sweet gum exuding from the Bauhinia Vahlî climber. It is eaten.

rurua-keseḡ syn. of *sobḡkeseḡ*.

rurua-koker Has. syn. of *burupeca* Nag. sbst., the Jungle Owlet, *glaucidum radiatum*. See under *peca*.

rurua-kul 1^o syn. of *sobḡkul*. 2^o I. adj., with *caḡli*, rice sent after husking it: *rurukul caḡli ciminaḡ taḡkena*, ad *babaakante ciminaḡko kuladpea*?

II. trs., to send rice after husking it; with ind. o., to send such rice to sub.: *Racire nukuritanjmente caḡli-liko rurukulkeda*; *ciminaḡ caḡli-liko rurukuladma*?

III. intrs., in the ḡdf. prst., thus to be sent: *Racire nukuritanjmente eandyeandye caḡli rurukullana* (or *rurukulotana*.)

rurukul-g p. v., (1) thus to be sent; *ciminaḡ caḡli rurukujana*? (2) to receive rice thus sent: *kane-kane caḡlin rurukulotana*, enreo *talakḡka hurigem jonusarḡjada*, la-

ruruanala-seḡenala

cam *cijikorejā puragem karcajada*.

***rurua-nala** cfr. *kuḡa*, I. sbst., (1) wages paid in kind (paddy) (for husking paddy at home for others, usually one measure extra for ten meas. of paddy. For 40 m. (one *sala*) 20 m. of husked rice have to be returned; if there be any surplus of husked rice, it goes to the huskers, as profit: *ruruanalako omjada moḡsalaleka baba abuḡbu ḡelakea*, they give husking work for wages in kind, let us also take about one *sala* of paddy. (2) husking for others without fixed wages. When a poor family is starving, other people will engage one of the women to come and husk rice for them for a few hours or for a day or two, and then will give her the quantity of husked rice they think fit, generally, as this is an act of mercy, enough to give the whole family a full meal.

II. adj., with *baba*, sometimes syn. of *kutababa*, the paddy given to be husked; generally, the paddy got as wages: *kuḡa caḡli sonḡ hulange, ruruanala babain namkeda*.

III. trs., to get paddy as wages in this transaction: *ne candye ciminaḡ babam ruruanalakeda*?

IV. intrs., to do this work: *nimir-doin ruruanalatana*.

ruruanala-u rflx. v., same as the trs. and intrs.: *ciminaḡ baba no eandye ruruanalanjana*? *barpiḡina ruruanalanjana*.

ruruanala-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *ruruanalalen baba cimindinpe jomkeda*?

ruruanala-seḡenala I. adj., (1)

with *kami*, syn. of *kamiri* *kami*, the work or position of a maid-servant. Also used as adj. noun: en honko t̄uarjanoi maraṅa kuṛi-hondo *rururā-nalaseṭṅnalaē* namkeda, hupurita-kodo hagakupulko mipiaḍko rebed-keḍkoa. (2) with *daḡgri*, syn. of *kamiri*, a maid-servant. Also used as adj. noun: *rururānalaseṭṅ-nalale* dōtāia.

III. intrs., to be a maid-servant: t̄uarjanoi baṅ s̄t̄mae *rururānalaseṭṅ-nalakena*, en taēomte tikinalabasān-nalale namāia, having lost her parents she was our maid-servant for two years, after which we got her married.

rururānalaseṭṅnala-n rflx. v., of a girl, to go into service: *rururānalaseṭṅnalanjanae*.

rururānalaseṭṅnala-g p. v., to become a maid-servant: aleole reḡḡ-tana, sobenko kale asuldariapea dariakanam daṅa, jāre namḡredo *rururānalaseṭṅnalaḡme*, we also are poor and will not be able to feed you all, now thou art big enough, if thou find an opportunity, become a maid-servant.

rururānala-sobqnalā same as *rururānala*, 2nd meaning: ne candu *rururānalasobqnalale* ap̄iupun māle lolodā-bosajana.

rururā-nāfi same as *rururā*, the *Bauhinia Vahlia*.

rururā-pāūda I. adj., with *baba*, *ḡurūlu*, *bende* or sometimes *caūli*, half-husked: en *rururāpāūda* baba s̄qtam. Also used as adj. noun: ne *rururāpāūda* s̄qtam.

II. trs., to half-husk: ne baba

rururāpāūdakcaū bagetam, aia s̄qea-*rururāpāūda-n* rflx. v., same as the trs.: ne baba okoe *rururāpāūdan-jana*?

rururāpāūda-g p. v., to get half-husked: baba *rururāpāūduakana*, s̄qtam.

III. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *menaḡ*, *taṛika*

rururā-rakah syn. of *sobqakah*.

rururā-sete I. sbst., the work or duty of husking rice, with the other connected operations: kamīfiko *rururāseteḡreko* dōkoa, maid-servants are thus employed; t̄is̄ia birte kaīnā, *rururāsete* menā, I won't go to the forest to-day, I have to prepare paddy for husking, and husk it; en honā *rururāsete* lalakana, maraṅa hoḡolekao pokōtoea.

II. intrs., to be thus occupied: *rururā-seteḡkedam* ei? *rururāseteḡkenam* ei? kuṛikodo birreko jātasāna, piṛiṅeko heḡeḡtusanā; setāḡipili oḡareko raca-guria, enteko *rururāseteḡa*, aḡ aiuh-tanreko isimbasaṅa, enteko haṭira-curṅa.

rururāsete-n rflx. v., thus to occupy oneself: t̄is̄ia *rururāseteḡme*, birte alomā.

rururāsete-gg p. v., inprsl., of these occupations, to be gone through: *rururāseteḡjanredo* dolabu dā aute.

rururā-sobq collective noun of the kinds of work done with the husking pole or *diḡki*. Constructed like *rururāseteḡ*.

rururā-tala trs., with *caūli* as. d. o., or intrs., when husking paddy, to pound it for the 2nd time. Three poundings are necessary, each followed

rururā-ud

by a winnowing: the first is called *sete*, the third *so*: *rururātala-kedaiā*; *caūlia rururātalakeda*.

rururātala-n rflx. v., same meaning. *rururātala-o* p. v., with *caūli* as sbj., or imprsl., corresp. meaning: *rururātalaiana*; *caūli rururātalaiana*.

rururā-ud sbst., an edible fungus growing on the stem or stump of *Bauhinia Vahlia* climbers.

ruru-ruru also with the afx. *te*, same as *ruruaruru*, used as adv. only.

ruru-ruru var. of *rurur*.

ruru-ruru Has. var. of *rururururu*.

rusa, sometimes *rusa-tuka*, I. sbst., the amount of grass arranged by a *guru*, field-rat, in a burrow where it retires to dry itself after getting wet, v. g. with dew. This burrow is different from the nest in which the rat puts its young: *gurukoā rusa* undure *purā* bitarre *kā taīna*.

II. trs., to gather and arrange dry grass in such a burrow: *guruko tasā-koko rusaēa*.

III. intrs., to make such a burrow: *cutukateā jatikore guruko bāriko rusaēa*, *niku hupiakūfia dā diaakan loōōareoko baloa*, enamentege *ēima*. *rusa-n* rflx. v., same as the trs. and the intrs: *guruko rōpo tasākkoko rūsana*; *caūriako kako rūsana*.

rusa-o p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *rōpo tasākkoko rūsana*. (2) imprsl., of such a burrow to get made: *tukalekado purā bitarre kā rūsana*, *baharoge uruāq bolo hora japare taīna*, this burrow unlike the nest, is not made deep in the ground, but it is pretty near the surface, close to the

rusum

rusa sbst., an English bass-broom or sweeping broom.

rusa sbst., a plastering trowel.

rusa syn. of *jambur*, *koēde* and *kabu*. N.B. (1) *Jambur* and *koēde* are used mostly of an effect on the body; *kabu* and *rusa* mostly of an effect on the mind, *rusa* then being an intensive of *kabu*. (2) *Kōdōe*, *kabu* and *rusa* (not *jambur*), are used also of the effects of drink, *koēde* referring to difficulty in walking; *kabu*, to satiety, i.e., to actual want of desire to drink more; *rusa* to a feeling as if one would never more like to drink. (3) *Kabu*, (not the other syns.), is used also in the meaning of doing smth. very much: *susunle kabulā*; *durarale kabulā*; *nire kabulā*; *susun kabujana*.

rusa-rusi var. of *rosarusi*.

rū-soq Nag. syn. of *dalsod* Has.

rusu (Sad) rare var. of *rusukud*. Hence *Rusu*, proper name of men.

rusukud (Sad.) 1^o same as *dandareq* refers to long wiry hair and *rusukud* to short hair that stands erect. *Rusukud* may also be used in the trs. and rflx. v., in the meaning of to ruffle short hair so that it stands erect: *honko botonamente ūbe* (or *bōe*) *rusukudeajana*. The p. v., may also have the corresp. meaning. 2^o sometimes syn. of *silsil*.

rusum, **rusum-rusum** Has. **rusu-rusaō** Nag. (Sad. Or. *ras-rasī*) I. sbst. feverishness; the slight feeling of cold at the beginning of fever: *rui anetere rusumrusum namkoa*.

II. adj., feverish: *rusum hogo ko lolo dā nūmenteko omakoa*.

III. trs., of fever, to affect smb. with this feeling : ruage enetęre *rusumkoa*.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) prsl., to be feverish : *rusumtanae* lolo dę omaipe. (b) imprsl., of feverishness, to be felt : ruage enetęre *rusumrusumtana* (or *rusumrusuma*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel feverish : *rusumjętęna*.

rusum-ę p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : ruate enetęreko *rusumo*. (2) to get this feeling : ruage etęreko *rusumo*.

V. adv., *rusum* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ęge*, *leka*, and *rusumrusum*, *rusurusu* with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ęge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *aťakar*, *ruaq* (*urnaq*), *rikaę*.

rusum-rusum Nag. sometimes said for *rasumrasum*.

rusu-musu Has. rare syn. of *duru-musu*.

racu-muťu Nag. var. of *kurumuťu* Has. Nag.

rusurusu Nag. (1) syn. of *rusum*, but not used adjly. (2) syn. of *busubusu*, *busubusa*. (3) syn. of *ęęcaťu*. (4) syn. of *rusukud* and *silsil*, but not used as adv. in these two meanings.

rusu-rusu ¹⁰ sbst., a feeling of disgust at the sight or even the mention of a certain kind of food or drink brought about by previous overindulgence in it : sukurijilunia jomsitirkadtada, enamente ena jom-tanko lelkekore *rusurusu* naminaa.

II. trs., of food or drink (personified) to affect smb. with this feeling : ne sukurijilundo;puragee *rusurusujętęna*, netęęte pirkaepe.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) thus to feel : sukurijilutera jomsitirkadakana, jomtan leljadpeci puragea *rusurusutana*. (b) of the sight or mention of food, etc., to excite this feeling : apan jomsitirkadakana jomtanko lel *rusurusutana* (or lelte *rusurusugea*, lelte *rusurusua*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., thus to feel : nęsitirkadęrate ili so-ankjęci *rusurusukjęna*.

rusurusu-u p. v., to get thus affected : jomsitirkadakanac, enamente mindjilutec *rusurusujana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ęge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *atękar*, *rikaę*.

²⁰ fig., syn. of *busubusu*.

³⁰ fig., var. of *rusum*.

⁴⁰ fig., diminutive of *ęęcaťu*, a physical commotion of fear.

⁵⁰ fig., syn. of *rusukud* and *silsil*.

ruta, **ruta-daru** sbst., *Ougeinia dalbergioides*, Benth : Papilionaceae, a small tree with 3-foliolate leaves, dense racemes of white or pink, small, 3-nate flowers in the leaf axils and on old wood ; and 2-5-jointed pods.

ruta-ęrę sbst., lac-insects reared on the *ruta* tree : *rutaęrękore* murudęrękoęęte purage dali taına.

ruta-gaťi sbst., calcareous concretions found in the wood of old *ruta* trees. They are burned and chewed with tobacco.

ruta-hoęę syn. of *boroř hoęę*. See under *hoęę*.

ruťi Has. Nag. *rutij* Nag. var. of *rutur*.

***rutu** I. sbst., a flute made with a

piece of the stem of a reed, *seṭemaḍ*, *Phragmites karka*, Erin; Gramineae, (Pl. XXIX, 1), in contrd. to *murli*, a flute made of a piece of a bamboo, *birmaḍ*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, Nees. It is generally 13" long and 1" in diameter. One end is shut by a node, the rugosities on the surface of which are smoothed down. As the internodes of this bamboo are somewhat shorter than the flute, there is another node somewhere near the other end. This one is pierced through and levelled with the walls of the internodal hollows; and its exterior surface is also smoothed. A hole near the terminal node serves as a mouthpiece. There are six note-holes, distant about 1" from each other, the first being in the middle of the tube: *Muṇḍa honko seṭemaḍṛa rutuko baiṇa*, *birmaḍṛa murli*, *mendo Diku jatiko pital*, *jaēsāth*, *dirina*, *emanṛa rutu orḡ murliko baiṇa*; *buru aṛḡuntame eu koṛa rutuē oronjana*, coming down the bill, that boy began to play the flute.

Note the phrase *rutu* or *ruturaḡ sadīni*, which refers to the initiation of the flute player, i.e. to a superstitious practice intended to acquire proficiency in playing the flute, and protection against spells cast through envy, or against harm inflicted by spirits or when playing anywhere the flute in the dark of night, or when playing it exactly at noon near their dwelling places.: *rutu oronare segḡmente orḡ rutu saṛira hiraḡate jetae alokae*

nokōsāndaraiamente, *orḡ jā tala nida adianida rutu oronare*, *jeta bonḡa alokae japaḡia mente rutuko* (or *ruturaḡko*) *sadīniia*.

One way to obtain these effects is for the flute-player to fill his instrument with grog and, after an incantation, to place it in a sky-lark's nest. The bird will take the grog and get drunk. At noon the man returns and on nearing the spot, darkness is supposed to fall on him and he feels as if caught in a dust-storm or in a whirlwind, or as if a tiger or another wild animal were stalking him. If he is overcome with fear, a spirit will kill him; else, the spirit will frighten him by appearing under the shape of a monster some 6-7 cubits in height, with coal-black skin, bristling hair, having a head as large as a pitcher, eyes like cymbals, a mouth spitting fire and a tongue hanging down up to his stomach. If this time the man is conquered by fear, it means death to him; if not, the apparition will vanish without doing any harm. Then though his flute be full of venomous black ants, he must take it up unconcerned, and the ants will disappear at once. As soon as he begins to play the flute, his tune will attract a *Curin* who will at once start dancing. The man must go on playing until the *Curin* who else would tickle him to death, getting tired of dancing, begs him to stop. Then only will she grant the man the favours he was craving for. Another way to obtain the same

effects would be for the man to go and sit on the grave of a *Curin* or in a place where she is wont to appear and there to play the flute. At once he will get covered with black ants, which however will not sting him, if he goes on playing unconcerned, and will disappear as soon as the *Curin* arrives and starts dancing.

Still another way would be for the flute-player to sit alone, at home or abroad, on the eve of the cattle-feast (*sōrai*) and go on playing till midnight, and then what has happened near the sky-lark's nest, will take place also here, save that the black ants will cover the player's body and not his instrument.

II. trs., to use a piece of *Cephalotachyum* bamboo for making a flute: ne sețemadîa *rutuša*.

III. intrs., in jest, to play the *rutu* flute: han bururee *rutulā*.

rutu-n rflx. v., same as the trs., and as the intrs.: sețemadko *rutuna* birmađko murlina; han bururee *rutunjana*.

rutu-u p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: Mundahonkote diria kã *rutuua*. (2) imprsl., of the *rutu* flute, to be played: han bururee apisaleka *rutulena*.

rutu-banam ¹⁰ I. collective noun for flutes, violins and guitars (*rutu*, *murlî*, *banam*, *kendera*, *țuila*): neren daagrakoete ale haturen daagrakotare purã *rutubanam* menã.

II. adj., with *daagra*, a youth who plays or can play such instruments: ale hature miađ *rutubanam* daagra

menãia.

III. intrs., (1) to play such instruments: Siãhořokodo akãřareoko *rutubanamea*, Hasađredo enka kakoã, mendoko dumaanagëraea. (2) to acquire such instruments: ne haturen daagrako isuko *rutubanamtada*.

rutubanam-en rflx. v., same meanings: Goaren Kisun pêřãe haramlukudlukudq jakedo *rutubanamenjani*, nãdo miađ hontekora ena dasture sahkeda: baibaite ořq kiria-kiriatebu *rutubanamena*.

rutubanam-o p. v., imprsl., of such instruments, to be played, to be acquired: Hasađa ořq Naguri disumra akãřakore kã *rutubanamo*, ena dasturdo Santara ořo Hõkore menã; inku dumaã nagëraoko calaõea; ne hature isu *rutubanamakana*.

²⁰ fig., I. subst., a secret compact to do smth. together later on, especially a secret agreement to elope either to the lover's house (*arkud*) or to another place (*aparkid*): *rutubanam* kã hobalenredo purãsa kako aparkida, it is rare that a man and a woman run away together without a previous and secret agreement.

II. trs., or intrs., thus to agree: Asãm senõkia (or senõmentekia) *rutubanamiq*, mendo miađni goğjana; niã ořq bu (or bumente kumbũruko *rutubanamlq*, thieves plotted to break into his house; en daagradaagrĩkiaã arandi (or arandimente) engaapuko *rutubnamlq*, dutammentedo taẽomto miađniķo aoukĩa.

rutubanam-en rflx. v., same meaning: Asānte aparkidkina (or aparkid mentekina) *rutubanamenjana*; moq̄bar candū bitarre *rutubanamenjancikina* aparidjana, after agreeing to it one or two months before, the boy and girl ran away together.

rutubanam-q p. v., (1) of an action, thus to be agreed upon: Asānte senq̄ *rutubanamlena*. (2) inprsl., of such an agreement, to be entered into: Asānte senq̄mente *rutubanamlena*; sidare *rutubanamlena*, en dangri moq̄atedo kae arkidakana, it was an elopement secretly settled beforehand, the girl has not been kidnapped.

rutul, rutul Has. Nag. **rutulj** Nag. same as *rutur*.

rutur, ruturu 1^o I. sbst., (1) the act of taking grain or pulses from a bale: en babara *rutur* aūrige eṭegoa. (2) the act of starting taking grain from a new bale: en poṭomra *utur* aūrige hobaoa.

II. adj., with *poṭom*, a bale which is no more full: cabajudale, munuq̄ banoa, ale oṛare miāq̄ *rutur* poṭom bārigea.

III. trs., (1) to take grain or pulses from a bale: ne poṭomēte kanḍi babale *ruturkeda*. (2) to start taking grain or pulses from a bale: gurūlu poṭompe *ruturkeda* ci aūrige?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of grain or pulses, to get taken from a bale: hitako judajudage kale poṭomkedrate tisinaḡapado ale oṛare hananaēa poṭomēte baba *ruturḡana* (or *ruturoṭana*). (2) of a bale, no more to be full: ale oṛare bari.

poṭom *ruturḡana* (or *ruturakana*), munuq̄do miāq̄gea.

rutur-en, ruturu-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: poṭompe *ruturenjana* ci aūrige?

rutur-q, ruturu-u p. v., corresp. to the trs.: hita *ruturjana*; ne poṭom ḡapa *ruturq̄ka*.

2^o fig., syn. of *poṛ* and of *pusi*, to break an egg.

ruṭa sometimes **ruṭu** syn. of *geṭe-mulia*, but not used of women; hence the proper name *Ruṭa*.

ruṭu rare var. of *ruṭa*.

ruṭu, ruṭu-baba sbst., an early variety of rice sown on uplands.

ruṭuḡ-ruṭuḡ, (S. d.) **ruṭu-ruṭu** Has. Nag. **ruṭuḡ-ruṭuḡ, ruṭu-ruṭu** Has. onomatopoe of the crunching of small bones or other hard things. Constructed like *ratuḡratuḡ*.

ruṭuḡ-ruṭuḡ Has. rare var. of *ruṭuḡ-ruṭuḡ*.

ruṭuḡ-ruṭuḡ var. of *ruṭuḡruṭuḡ*.

R.

Remark.—(1) In Mundari a word never begins with the letter *r*. The two affixes which begin with *r* are forms obtained by apheresis. See the initial remark at the head of the letter *q̄*.

(2) This letter seems to be unknown in the Ho dialect, in which *ara, haṛam, hoṛōmo dangāra, dangāri, koṛa, kuṛi, cēṛé, oṛa, oṛe*, etc., become *ā, kām, hōmo, dangā, dangāi, koa, kui, cē* (long), *oṛ, oe*, etc. For *oṛq̄* the Ho dialect says *ṛ* or *ouṛq̄* the latter being, it seems, the only case in which, as in the

११

Naguri dialect, *r* is replaced by *ɸ*.

११ Has. by apheresis of *era*, var. of *ɸa* Nag. by apheresis of *enɸa*, adverbial afx. syn. of *giri*, *utar*, altogether, thoroughly: *goɸrajanac*, *goɸɸananae*: *cabarɸtam*, *huraɸ-ɸtam*.

११ Has. by apheresis of *oro*, (1) afx., syn. of *tam* Nag. of course, emphatically: *kae kamirepe erawāia ci*?—*Ilēro* begar kamitedo jom okoe omāia?—If he does not work will you scold him?—Of course! who is going to feed him if he does not work? Okoe hijulena? *Iduro*! Who has come?—It is altogether

doubtful. Sendoia monela, *cekaerero* baioa? *ɸa gamakeda*; I wanted to go, but what could be done? It rained. (2) adverbial afx. meaning more *ɸa aurotam*, *niminaate kabu hobaoa*, bring more water, this is not enough; *ɸakae omroaɸ-koa*, he gave them more money; *nādo reagerokina*, now I feel more hungry. (3) afx., syn. of *o*, also: *Managāra gapae sena*, *eudipili aiuro* sena, Mangra will go to-morrow, and I too; *ente iliko nūa aɸ meromroko goēia*, then they will drink beer and also kill a goat (for the banquet).

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