



A
TEXT BOOK
OF THE
BALOCHI LANGUAGE,
CONSISTING OF
MISCELLANEOUS STORIES, LEGENDS, POEMS,
AND
BALOCHI-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

M. LONGWORTH DAMES

Bengal Civil Service.

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LOAN STACK

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS Text-book of the Balochi language has been compiled at the desire of the Government of the Punjab to meet the want which has hitherto existed of a Text-book for examination in Balochi.

Owing to the fact that there were no books already existing in Balochi from which a compilation could be made, all the materials had to be obtained directly from the *vivā voce* narratives of the people. This, however, will probably be considered to add to the value of the work as a specimen of the actual spoken language of the present day. There is in Balochi no literary dialect as distinct from a popular dialect. The pedantry, which is the curse of almost all Oriental composition, is entirely wanting, and every word may be relied on as actually in use among illiterate men. The only exception to this rule occurs in the poems, which, although never reduced to writing by the Baloches themselves, have in some cases been traditionally handed down for many generations, and preserve a certain number of archaic and sometimes, no doubt, corrupt expressions. Some antiquated forms, which are no longer used in modern speech, are still kept up in poetical composition, even of recent origin. There is thus a kind of conventional poetical dialect. But, with this exception, the language employed is that of the present day as spoken among the tribes of the Lower Derajat and the adjacent hills.

Two distinct dialects are used, namely, that of the Leghārīs and northern tribes, and that of the Mazārīs and southern tribes; the latter differing so slightly from that in use among the Marīs and Bugtīs (including the Shambānīs), the tribes of Kachhi, and those in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass, as to be practically the same dialect. One of the few points of difference which will be noted is that the Mazārīs, Marīs, and Bugtīs use 'thī' in the sense of *other*, while the Kachhi and Bolan tribes use *phithī*.

The northern or Leghāri dialect differs chiefly from the southern by the grammatical terminations being less full and distinct. The plural ending 'ant' becomes 'en' or 'ān' and 'm' is nasalized into 'nw'. The final *th* of the 3rd pers. sing. of the Aorist, the 2nd pers. plur. of the Imperative, &c., is often lost 'dā' being used for 'dāth', 'khane' for 'khaneth', 'ravaghā' for 'ravaghath', &c. There are also occasional differences of vocabulary, as—

Nyānwān, *in*, for lāfā.

Mana-āghen, *is coming*, for phedh-āghen.

Mana-āraghen, *is bringing*, for āraghen.

Khorī, *pursuit*, for khunī.

Thānav, *halt*, for otak.

Khair, *ox*, for khārighar.

There is also the common transposition in certain past participles of 'tk' for 'kht', as 'ātka' for 'akh̄ta', 'sutka' for 'suth̄ta.' This also is prevalent in Mekrāni Balochi. Although common in the northern dialect, it is by no means universal; and I have not used it in the text, in order to preserve uniformity in spelling.

Besides these merely dialectical differences the dialect of the Leghārīs and adjacent tribes must be considered more corrupt than the southern dialect. It has borrowed a greater number of words from the neighbouring Multāni or Jatki language, and it seems probable that its grammatical structure has felt the same influence. On the other hand, the dialects of Kachhi and the Mārī have been affected more by Sindhi and Brahoi.

In this Text-book the parts in the Leghāri or northern dialect are Stories 1—4, 10, 15, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 33 of Part I. The remainder of Part I and the whole of Part II are in the southern dialect. Of the

poems in Part III Nos. 1 to 4 may be considered as belonging to the southern dialect, as No. 1 is from a Shambāni source, No. 2 Mari, Nos. 3 and 4 Mazāri; No. 5 is Gurchāni, and may be considered as belonging to the northern group. I would recommend that the stories in the Leghāri dialect should be studied only by students stationed in the Dera Ghāzi Khan District, as others are not likely to be brought into contact with tribes using this dialect. It may be remarked, however, that the differences are but slight and insufficient to prevent the tribes using these dialects from being mutually intelligible. They form one language in all essential points, but this language differs very widely from the Balochi of Makrān, which is not dealt with in this Text-book. For a full description of the latter dialect the student is referred to the grammars of Mr. Pierce* and Major Mockler.†

With regard to the use of the Text-book in examinations, I am of opinion that candidates for examination by the Higher Standard should be required to have read the whole book, although much importance should not be attached to Part III.

For the Lower Standard Part I would be sufficient, the stories in the Leghāri dialect above specified being omitted at the Quetta centre, and Stories 8, 12, 14, 15, 18, 24, 28, 29, 30 and 31 at the Dera Ghāzi Khan centre.

During the passage of this Text-book through the press the Balochi stories‡ of the Reverend A. Lewis have been published. This collection will be found very useful to the student of Balochi, especially as far as the Leghāri or northern dialect is concerned. Some of the stories are identical or nearly so with some in the present collections,—a circumstance due to Mr. Lewis and myself having obtained them from the same narrator, Lashkarān Haddiāni. The stories numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 19 and 28 of Part I correspond respectively to Nos. VII, VIII, XIX, X, XXI, XXII, and III of 'Bilochi Stories' although the language employed differs somewhat. Besides these, Stories 6, 7 and 29 resemble Mr. Lewis' Nos. VI, XV and II, in plot, although (being obtained from other narrators) they do not otherwise correspond. Story 17 (Dosten and Shiren) is also given by Mr. Lewis in a version differing from that here given.

The grammar prefixed to the Text-book is a corrected and extended edition of that published in my Sketch of the Northern Balochi Language (extra number to Journal of Bengal Asiatic Society, 1880.)

*Description of the Mekranee Baloches Dialect. By Mr. E. Pierce. (Journal, Bombay Branch R. A. Society, No. XXXI, No. 1875).

†Grammar of the Baloches Language, by Major E. Mockler, H. S. King, London, 1877.

‡Bilochi Stories by the Reverend A. Lewis, M. A., L. M. S., Allahabad Mission Press.

BALOCHI GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

Balochi can hardly be called a written language. It is only within the last few years that Balochis have begun to write it, Persian being the ordinary medium of written communication and the Balochis considering their language to be merely a colloquial form of Persian. In writing uniformity of spelling is little attended to. In this Text-book the Roman character is used, as it is better adapted to express the sounds of the language than the Persian, especially the vowels, which it is difficult to represent with certainty and accuracy in the Persian character. It will, however, be advisable for the student to make himself acquainted with the representation of Balochi words in Persian character, as the latter is the only mode of writing with which the Balochis are acquainted. The following table shows the correspondence between the Persian and Roman characters:—

THE PERSIAN ALPHABET AS APPLIED TO BALOCHI.

Persian.	Roman.	Value.
ا	a, i, u, ā, e, ai, o, au	As in Persian, an initial introducing all vowels. With the short vowels marks— —'— it forms a, i, u. With <i>maddah</i> ِ it forms ā. With ُ following it forms i, e, ai. With ُو following it forms ū, o, au. As a medial and final it is always ā.
ب	b	As in English and Persian.
پ	bh	Aspirated <i>b</i> .
پ	p	As in Persian and English.
پھ	ph	Aspirated <i>p</i> .
ت	t	Dental <i>t</i> as in Persian.
تھ	th	Aspirated <i>t</i> .
تھ	th	As in Arabic, English <i>th</i> in <i>breath, health</i> .
ت	t	Cerebral <i>t</i> pronounced as in Hindūstānī.
تھ	th	Aspirated <i>t</i> .
ج	j	<i>J</i> as in English.
چ	jh	Aspirated <i>j</i> .
چ	ch	As in English <i>church</i> .
چھ	chh	Aspirated <i>ch</i> .
خ	kh	An aspirate guttural as in Persian, pronounced without harshness as in Pashto.
د	d	Dental <i>d</i> as in Persian.
دھ	dh	Aspirated <i>d</i> .
::	d	Cerebral <i>d</i> as in Hindūstānī.
دھ	dh	Aspirated <i>d</i> .
ذ	dh	As in Arabic, or English <i>th</i> in <i>brother, breathe</i> .
::	r	A clearly-trilled <i>r</i> , as in Persian.
ر	r	Cerebral <i>r</i> as in Hindūstānī, [and like it nearly connected in sound with <i>ṣ d</i> .
ز	z	As English <i>z</i> .
ژ	zh	As in Persian, or <i>s</i> in English <i>measure</i> .
س	s	As in Persian. English <i>s</i> .
ش	sh	As in Persian, the palatal sibilant. English <i>sh</i> .
غ	gh	As in Persian. A slightly pronounced guttural, not so harsh as in Arabic or Pashto.
ف	f	A pure labial <i>f</i> , not partly dental as English <i>f</i> .
ک	k	As English <i>k</i> without any palatalization as in Persian.
گ	g	<i>G</i> hard as in English and Persian without palatalization.
گھ	g'h	Aspirated <i>g</i> as in Hindūstānī.

<i>Persian.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
ر	m	As English <i>m</i> .
و	n, ñ	As English <i>n</i> . Also as a slightly pronounced guttural nasal, as in the final ñ of Persian or Hindūstānī plurals. (Sanskrit anusvāra)
و	w, v	Either as English <i>w</i> or as a purely labial <i>v</i> , not as English <i>v</i> .
ه	h	As English <i>h</i> . Occasionally mute as a final. When so mute it is not represented in transliterations.
ي	y	As in English <i>y</i> . Sometimes pronounced with a slight tendency to become <i>zh</i> .

BALOCHI SOUNDS.

I.—CONSONANTS.

Gutturals.

ک correspond with Persian *k*, which however more usually appears in Balochi as ڪ kh or خ kh.

ڪ kh as an initial represents Persian ک *k* or خ *kh*; *e.g.*—

B. khush-agh	P. kush-tan
B. khar	P. <u>kh</u> ar
B. khan-agh	P. kun

As a final it sometimes represents گ *g*; *e.g.*—

B. gwānkh	P. bāng
B. gurkh	P. gurg

خ kh seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by kh. As a final it corresponds with Persian *k* or *g*; *e.g.*—

B. <u>hākh</u>	P. <u>khā</u> k
B. re <u>kh</u>	P. reg

گ corresponds either with Persian *g* or *b*. As an initial گw answers to *b* (original *v*); *e.g.*—

B. gandim	P. gandum
B. gist	P. bist
B. gwāth	P. bād
B. gwaf-agh	P. bāftan
B. geth	P. bed

گ'h does not seem to occur in true Balochi words, but to be confined to words of Indian origin.

غ gh hardly ever appears as an initial. As medial it corresponds with Persian *g* and *h*; as a final usually with *h* (whether pronounced or mute in modern Persian); also occasionally with *g*; *e.g.*—

B. jaghar	P. jigar
B. nighāh	P. nigāh
B. diḡhār	P. dihār
B. jigh	P. zih
B. roshagh	P. rozah
B. ragh	P. rag

In the words saghar 'head' P. sar, and naghan 'bread' P. nān, the gh has no consonant corresponding to it in the Persian.

The gh appears to be inherent in past participles, answering to the final h of the Persian, but it is not heard except in compound forms when followed by a vowel. Thus khutha, p. p. of khanagh means 'done,' but khutha-gh-ant 'they have done.'

ن frequently occurs as a final in the place of n or nt; e.g.—
khanagheñ = khanaghant.

Occasionally owing to a nasal style of pronunciation, ñw stands for m and ñ is interpolated as a final; e.g.—

nyāñwāñ = nyāmā

Palatals.

چ generally corresponds with the same letter in Persian.

چھ also represents Persian ch; e.g.—

B. chhāth

P. chāh

B. chham

P. chashm

ج corresponds either with original Persian j; or z; e.g.—

B. jhān

P. jāhān

B. jan

P. zan

P. jigh

P. zih

جھ is only found in words of Indian origin.

The cerebral consonants are found almost entirely in words of Indian origin. Before a dental, r is occasionally pronounced j r, as mard for mard gartha for gartha; but this is not universal and has not been marked in the Vocabulary. Leech represents this by d, but I have never heard it so pronounced.

Dentals.

ت represents an original t, which however more usually becomes چ th

چ th as an initial commonly represents an original t. As a final, and after a consonant medially, it often corresponds with Persian d; e.g.—

B. thākhta

P. tākhta

B. thafar

P. tabar

B. ārth

P. ārad

B. kxanth

P. kunad

B. burtha

P. burda

ث th (pronounced as in Arabic, like English th in nothing, heath) does not occur initially. As a medial and final it corresponds with Persian d. As a final it does not occur, unless preceded by a vowel; e.g.—

B. brāth

P. birādar

B. gwāth

P. bād

B. roth

P. rūda

B. roth

P. ravad

B. sīth

P. sūd

B. rasītha

P. rasīda

Occasionally final th represents an original Zend th which is lost in modern Persian, as chhāth a well, Zend chātha, Persian chāh; gīth, ordure, Zend gūtha, Persian gūh.

د corresponds with Persian d as an initial and occasionally after a consonant; e.g.—

B. dem

P. adim

B. khandāgh

P. khand-īdan

دھ only occurs in words of Indian origin.

ð dh (pronounced like English th in *mother*, *breathe*) never occurs initially. As final and medial it corresponds with Persian d; *e.g.*—

B. <u>di</u> dhār	P. di ^h ār.
B. sa <u>dh</u>	P. sa <u>d</u>
B. ro <u>dh</u>	P. ro <u>d</u>

In some verbs dh as characteristic represents a consonant which is lost in modern Persian; *e.g.*—

B. ru <u>dh</u> -agh, p. p. rustha	P. rustan rū
B. nyā <u>dh</u> -agh, p. p. nyāstha	P. nihādan, nih
B. sho <u>dh</u> -agh, shustha	P. shustan, shū

In these cases the dh represents a Zend d or dh, as shudhagh to hunger, Zend, shudha; shodhagh to wash, Zend, kshud; rudhagh to grow, Zend, rud. Similarly in nouns, phādh foot corresponds to Zend pādha.

In madhakh 'locust' dh corresponds with l in Persian malakh. Here it represents the original Zend dh in madhakha.

In nadhar it represents Arabic ظ in نظ

ن n corresponds with Persian n,

Labials.

پ p corresponds with Persian p, also with f before a consonant; *e.g.*—

B. hapt	P. ha <u>ft</u>
B. gwapta	P. bā <u>fta</u>

پ ph as an initial represents Persian p and f; *e.g.*—

B. phanch	P. pa <u>nj</u>
B. phusht	P. pu <u>sht</u>
B. phur	P. pu <u>r</u>
B. phrāh	P. fa <u>rākh</u>

ب f seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by ph. As a medial and final, it commonly represents Persian b; *e.g.*—

B. thafar	P. ta <u>bar</u>
B. shaf	P. sha <u>b</u>
B. āf	P. ā <u>b</u>

ب b corresponds with Persian b as an initial and when not preceded by a vowel.

پ bh is found only in words of Indian origin.

و, v, has two sounds. The most usual is that of English w, which it receives generally when followed by a vowel, and the other that of a labial v (bh in Elli's palæotype), which it receives when followed by a consonant or as a final, and in borrowed words of Sindhi origin. With both pronunciations it often corresponds with Persian b; *e.g.*—

B. za <u>wān</u>	P. za <u>bān</u>
B. wa <u>r</u> nā	P. ba <u>r</u> nā
B. sa <u>v</u> z	P. sa <u>b</u> z
B. whā <u>v</u>	P. <u>kh</u> wā <u>b</u>

Combined with h, w is pronounced like English wh in *which*; wh and w alone often correspond with Persian khw, خ or kh followed by a labial vowel (u, ū, o). The guttural is either preserved in the aspirate h, or more frequently lost altogether (see h); *e.g.*—

B. whā <u>n</u>	P. <u>kh</u> wā <u>n</u>
B. whā <u>r</u>	P. <u>kh</u> wā <u>r</u>
B. wa <u>sh</u>	P. <u>kh</u> u <u>sh</u>
B. wā <u>n</u> -agh	P. <u>kh</u> wā <u>n</u> -dan
B. wa <u>r</u> -agh	P. <u>kh</u> u <u>r</u> -dan

م m corresponds with Persian m.

Sibilants.

س s corresponds with Persian s.

ش sh as an initial corresponds with Persian sh. As a final and medial t corresponds either with sh or z; *e.g.*—

B. shaf	P. shab
B. ash	P. az
B. namāsh	P. namāz
B. seshin	P. sozan
B. rosh	P. roz

Sher 'below' corresponds with Persian zer, but there is no other case of initial sh corresponding with z. Sher may be a contraction of ash-er 'from below.'

ز z corresponds either with Persian s or z; *e.g.*—

B. zuwār	P. suwār
----------	----------

In the following words z corresponds with Persian d, *viz.*—

B. zī	P. dī roz
B. zān-agh	P. dān-istan
B. zāmāth	P. dāmād

In zī 'yesterday,' mazāin 'great,' zānagh 'know,' zāmāth 'son-in-law,' and zirde, a poetical word meaning 'heart,' the original Zend z is preserved.

In zik and zarāgh z corresponds with the j of Sindhī jik and jaru, but these words may have been borrowed by Sindhī. *Cf.* Pashto zik.

ژ zh corresponds with Persian sh, z and j; *e.g.*—

B. duzhman	P. dushman
B. azhmān	P. āsmān
B. drāzh	P. darūz
B. wāzhā	P. <u>kh</u> wāja

Semi-vowels.

ر, ړ, and ځ l correspond with the same letters in Persian.

ح h generally represents an old Persian h, modern Persian h or kh; *e.g.*—

B. hushk	P. <u>kh</u> ushk
B. hon	P. <u>kh</u> ūn
B. hīkh	P. <u>kh</u> ūk
B. phrāh	P. farā <u>kh</u>

in hedh, sweat, h represents the Zend q or hv in qaedha.

Borrowed Arabic words beginning with ح undergo a similar change, as—

B. hair	A. <u>kh</u> air
B. hatar	A. <u>kh</u> atar

The above noted correspondences may be tabulated as follows :—

<i>Persian.</i>		<i>Balochi.</i>
k	as an initial	kh
	medial } final }	<u>kh</u>
<u>kh</u>	initial	h, kh
	medial	<u>kh</u>
	final	h, kh
g	initial	g
	medial	gh
	final	gh, <u>kh</u>
ch	initial	chh
t	initial	th

<i>Persian.</i>		<i>Balochi.</i>
d	medial } final }	<u>th</u> , <u>dh</u> , th
p	initial	ph
f	initial	ph
b	medial } final }	f, v, w
sh	medial	zh (occasionally)
s	initial } medial }	z, zh (occasionally)
z	initial	j
z	medial } final }	sh, zh
h	medial } final }	gh
	initial	occasionally omitted.

It will be noticed that the aspirates of the surd row (kh, chh, th) are very common, replacing the corresponding unaspirated Persian consonants, while those of the sonant row (g'h, jh, dh, bh) seem to be entirely confined to words of Indian and Brahuī origin.

The letters kh, gh, th, dh and f are usually medials or finals, representing the Persian letters shown in the above table. Th and dh are never initials, and kh, gh and f, when they occur in borrowed words of modern introduction as initials, are usually pronounced kh, g and ph.

An initial h is occasionally lost altogether ; *e.g.*—

B. asten	P. hastand
B. am	P. ham

II.—VOWELS.

The vowel-sounds in Balochi generally agree with those of Khurāsānī Persian. They may be arranged as follows:—

Long	ā, ī, ū
Short	a, i, u
Diphthongs	e, ai, o, au

The most noticeable point of difference from Persian is the frequent substitution of the palatal series ī, i, e for the labial series ū, u, o ; *e.g.*—

B. sīth	P. sūd
B. dīr	P. dūr
B. seshin	P. sozan
B. gandīm	P. gandum
B. bīthā	P. būda
B. hīkh	P. khūk
B. wasī	P. khusū
B. sīrmugh	P. surmā

A similar change sometimes affects borrowed Arabic words ; *e.g.*—

B. mālim	A. mālūm
B. hīr	A. hūr

In a few cases the change is reversed ; *e.g.*—

B. osht-agh	P. ist-ādan
B. sūf	P. sev

Other variations from the Persian vowel system are rare

THE NOUN.

I.—TERMINATIONS.

1. Balochi nouns in their formation correspond closely with Persian. The original terminal vowels have been lost, and the majority of nouns now terminate in consonants. There is no distinction of gender.

2. Vowel-endings—

ā. The majority of nouns ending in ā are borrowed from Sindhi or Arabic. In the former case ā sometimes represents Sindhi o, therein corresponding more nearly with Punjābī; *e.g.*—

Ar. hayā, duā

Si. bhā, jherā, thorā, trāmā, velā.

The words wāzhā, zā, chawā, pāsā and begā are not borrowed. Of these wāzhā (P. khwājāh) and begā in inflected forms drop the ā and take the termination ah as a base of inflection; *e.g.*—

wāzhā, pl. wāzhahān, lords

begā : abl. begahā, in the evening.

The borrowed noun ve'ā, time, is simply treated. Other nouns ending in ā take no inflections. Some Sindhi nouns as jherā, thorā have an alternative form in o which can be inflected.

ī. This is a common termination, being commonly used as in Persian to form abstracts, as duzī 'theft' from duz 'thief,' sakī 'strength' from sak 'strong,' &c., also as the termination of other abstract nouns not directly formed from Balochi bases as shādhi 'rejoicing,' ziyānī 'injury.' It occurs, also in other nouns as godī 'lady,' drahānī 'pistol,' mavārki 'congratulation,' pahli 'rib' (P. pahlū). As a termination of borrowed words ī is also found, as in chārī 'spy,' mehi 'buffalo,' phallī 'section of a tribe.'

O is of frequent occurrence both in pure Balochi and in borrowed words; *e.g.*—

Balochi—

dithlo,	mist	(P. dūd).
shāthlo,	dove	
bathlo,	mortar	
nākho,	uncle	
gokho,	span	
mokho,	spider	
go,	race, prize	
jo,	water-course	
gwando,	alligator	
jaddo,	cave	
phalo,	direction	
surgo,	speech	
lepo,	camel	

Borrowed—

daddo,	pony	(Si. drdarō)
pareddo,	echo	(Si. parāndo)
ghoro,	a band of horse	
shaddo,	a turban	
lekho,	reckoning.	

This o nearly corresponds in sound to the close English o, and never has the open Italian sound. Most words ending in o change it to av when followed by a vowel, whether this vowel commences a following word or an inflectional suffix. The o of the first eight words in the above list (dithlo to jo inclusive) does not undergo this change. Go and jo are radical words, and the

others end in the syllables lo and kho which probably had originally a distinct force of their own; *e.g.*—

nāk <u>ho</u>	} form the plural }	nāk <u>ho</u> ān
jo		joān
but phalo	} are inflected }	phalavā
jaddo		jaddavā

Dihav 'leopard' may be classed with words ending in o, though I have never heard the termination pronounced otherwise than av. This v is a purely labial sound, not the English v.

Ū. ū as a termination does not seem to occur in pure Balochi words. It is found in a few words of Sindhi origin and undergoes no change in inflections; *e.g.*—

ānū, an egg.
 ṭilū, a bell
 varū, a beam
 limū, a lemon (Arabic).

E has not been met with except in kahno 'pigeon,' also pronounced kahnī.

Au is only found in jau 'barley.'

3. Special terminations—

(a) Verbal Nouns.

Agh. This is the termination of the infinitive and verbal noun which corresponds with it in form. It apparently corresponds with the Pashto verbal noun in ah, as final gh in Balochi generally corresponds with Persian h. Agh, as a termination corresponds with the Persian termination ah in many other nouns; *e.g.*, ramagh "a flock of goats," āhanjagh "a sash," &c. Some are verbal nouns in form as gwānzagh "a swing." The termination agh also forms collective nouns as murdānagh "the fingers," from murdān, phādhagh "legs," from phādh.

Okh. This termination forms the noun of agency from the verbal base and may be used with almost any verb; *e.g.*, thursokh "a coward," from thursagh "to fear"; warokh "an eater," from waragh. These nouns of agency can be used and inflected as adjectives; *e.g.*—

mirok, a fighter
mirokheh bing, fighting dog.

Okh is occasionally found in other nouns besides those of agency, as in gannokh "fool."

(b) Abstract Nouns.

i. This is the commonest termination for abstract nouns, which may be formed from other nouns or adjectives; *e.g.*, duzī "theft," sakmardī "valour," ghamī "grief."

Ādh. Used in forming abstracts from adjectives of dimension; as—

gwandādh, shortness
drāzhādh, length
phrāhādh, breadth.

This termination ādh corresponds to the Persian ā in fīrākā breadth, garmā, pahnā, sarmā, &c. The Pehlevi in similar words has the termination āk. Possibly the original form was āta, ātak. The former would explain the Balochi and the latter the Pehlevi form.

ūtā; in āzmūtā 'examination' from āzmainagh
ār; as dīdhār 'sight,' raftār 'paces.'

(c) *Collective Nouns.*

Agh. See above under verbal nouns.

gal. This is most usually employed to form collectives ; *e. g.*—

jangal, a band of women from jan
zahgal, a flock of kids from zah
pahar, as gwar-pahar, a flock of lambs

(d) *Diminutives.*

Ak, akh, ikh. This termination is frequently employed to form diminutives, sometimes modifying the base ; *e. g.*—

janikh or jinkh, girl, from jan woman
gwarakh, lamb, from the base gwar—*cf.* gurānd ram, and
gwar-pahar flock of lambs
kisānakh, very small, from kisān

This termination is occasionally used when all diminutive signification has been lost, as wasarikh, “father-in-law” (Persian *khusar*).

Ro, occasionally used, as in kisānro, a diminutive of kisān ‘small.’ Possibly the termination lo in dīthlo shāthlo had originally the force of a diminutive. Compare also the adverbs khamro “a very little,” from kham, and chiklo “a little”.

4. Compound nouns and adjectives—

Compounds are numerous, and may be classed under the Sanskrit divisions of Dvandwa, Tatpurusha, Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi, or Copulative, Qualifying, Descriptive and Possessive.

a. Copulative. This class consists of nouns inseparably coupled together, only the latter being subject to inflection ; *e. g.*—

phol-phurs, enquiry
thaukh-tawār, conversation
chukh-chori, children
māth-phith, parents

b. Qualifying or Dependent. In this class the latter member of the compound is qualified by the former. The latter member may be either a noun or a verbal root, the verbal noun in okh being occasionally but not often used ; *e. g.*—

- (1) When both members are nouns—
jogin-dār, a pestal (lit. mortar-stick)
mazār-dumb, a plant (lit. tiger-tail)
rosh-āsān, sunrise
chagā-hālwar, a matter of jest
chham-phusht, eyelid
māt-ghumā, eclipse of the moon.

- (2) When the first member is a noun and the latter a verbal root—
shir-wār, milk-drinking
roz-h-gir, eclipse of the sun (sun-seizing)
godhān-din, under-tearing (name of a plant)
sha-khash, night-expeller the (planet Venus)
mar-khushokh, man slayer
sangband, connected by marriage.

c. Descriptive. In this class the first member is an adjective, numeral or other word simply describing or defining the second, *e. g.*—

syah-āf, perennial stream (lit. black water)
drāzhdār, a beam (long-wood)
mādhgor, female wild ass
ergwāth, the leeside (lit. down wind)
chyār-gist, four score

d. Possessive. These are formed in a similar manner to the last class with the force of adjectives or descriptive epithets, the possession of the qualities described being implied ; *e.g.*—

hor-dast, empty-handed
phāsh-phādh, barefoot
sweth-rish, grey-beard
syāh-gwar, black-breast (*e.g.*, the black partridge)
phodhān-demī, the name of a flower (lit. thither-faced)
dir-zānagh, far knowing
dast-basthagh, hands joined

5. Inflection of nouns—

The suffixes used in forming the different cases are ā, ār, egh, eghā, en, e, ān, ānrā, ānī and ānegh, but these suffixes are put to a great variety of uses which will be considered under the different cases.

The most usual inflection is that in ā. It may be used as an instrumental or nominative with verbs in a past tense, as an accusative, ablative and locative ; its place is to a certain extent taken in the plural by the suffix ānī, the use of which is however more restricted.

Singular.

The Nominative.—The nominative of all intransitive verbs and of transitive verbs in the present and future, is the simple uninflected noun. With transitive verbs in tenses derived from the past participle the instrumental construction is employed, the inflected form in ā being used for the agent, while the object is left uninflected.

Genitive.—The most usual method of expressing the genitive is to place the uninflected noun with a genitive signification before the qualifying noun, as—

ān mard bachh, that man's son.

Occasionally the termination en is used in this formation, the noun in the genitive being treated as an adjective, as—

gindī admīn randēn, he sees there are men's tracks.

When the noun is a genitive signification follows instead of preceding the qualifying noun, the terminations egh, eghā and sometimes simple e are used.

Examples.—An phalawā rāhī bithā daryāeghā, he started off in the direction of the river.

Ya zāle matīe mastaghe zurthiyā āragheñ, a woman is lifting up and bringing a bowl of curds.

Dative.—The termination ār or ar is employed for the dative, as e mardumār naghan dāthā-i, he gave the man bread.

Accusative.—The most useful ending of the accusative is ā, but ār is frequently used, especially when emphasis is required or to distinguish a nearer object from a more remote ; *e.g.*, mā Balochiyā roṭī-ār naghan khauñ, in Balochi we call "roti" naghan.

The termination ā is never used for the accusative with the past tense of transitive verbs ; in short, when the nominative is inflected the accusative is uninflected ; and, *vice versa*, in the other tenses, when the nominative is uninflected the accusative receives the inflection.

Examples.—Balochā wathī bachh dī badshah bachh dī burthaghant.

Hokā khuthāī 'hawāñ ki maīn bachhā biyarī ikhtar ikhtar jāgīr deān-i.'—Part I, 14.

The Baloch carried off both his own son and the king's son.

He made a proclamation "whoever brings back my son shall receive such and such jāgīr."

Ablative, Locative.—The inflected form in *ā* is used with the prepositions *go* “with,” *azh* “from,” *pha* “on,” *mañ* “in,” *gawar* “in possession of,” *dañ* “into,” and *avr* “in, upon” which alone precede the noun. It also expresses without a preposition position, motion to or from, time when. The meaning *from* is often implied without the use of the preposition *azh*; *e.g.*—

Āñ ki khāi chī kādhirā, whatever thing comes from God

Bahr-khanānī go hādhirā, that I will divide with my heart

Har shākḥā hazār shākḥ bitha, on every branch a thousand branches sprang

Har shākḥa wathī gul bitha, on every branch its own flower.

Plural.

Āñ. The termination *āñ* is used for the nominative and accusative plural, but the singular forms are perhaps more frequently used. With numerals the singular is almost exclusively used.

āñrā. The plural dative in *āñrā* is also of rare occurrence, the singular being more frequently used.

āñī. This is the most usual plural suffix, being always used for the genitive and ablative; *e.g.*—

pakhtāñī khund, the vale of poplars.

When the genitive follows, instead of preceding the qualifying noun, the termination *ānegh* may be used instead of *āñī*.

Example.—E shahr faqīrānegh-ñ? is this a town of faqīrs?

The suffix e.

e is used in the sense of an indefinite article; *e.g.*, mard ‘man’, marde ‘a man.’

The indefinite base formed by the suffix *e* is used as a base of inflection, the case endings following the *e*. Thus from *marde* we get *mardeā* and *mardeār*.

The suffix *e*, besides its use as an indefinite article, has the sense of *some*, *any*, *what sort of*, &c., as is shown in the following examples:—

Example.—Dāre chin biyār ki wharde khanūñ, collect and bring some wood that we may prepare some food.—Part I, 12.

Tho phedḥā mazār runde dithae, have you seen any track of a tiger here?—Part I, 6.

Tho doshī chī kāre khanaghathe, what sort of work were you doing last night?—Part I, 24.

It also has the definite sense of *one*, as in the following:—

Example.—Drīs ya shafeā ya rosheā nishta. Drīs sat for one night and one day.—Part I, 15.

The complete inflection of the noun is shown below, under the words *mard*, *man*, and *leyo*, camel.

MARD, MAN.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Definite form.</i>	<i>Indefinite form.</i>
	The man.	A man.
Nom, Inst. & {	mard	marde
Acc.	mardā	mardeā
Gen.	mard	marde
	marde	mardeēgh
	mardegh	
	mardeghā	
Dat.	mardar	mardeār
	mardārā	mardeārā
	PLURAL.	
Nom., Instr. & {	mardān	
Acc.	mardānī	
Gen.	mardānegh	
	mardānr	
Dat.	mardānrā	

LERO, CAMEL.

	<i>Definite form.</i>	<i>Indefinite form.</i>
	The camel.	A camel.
Nom. Instr. {	lero	lerave
Acc., &c.	leravā	leraveā
Gen.	lero	lerave
	lerave	leraveēgh
	leravegh	
	leraveghā	
Dat.	leravār	leraveār
	leravārā	leraveārā
	PLURAL.	
Nom., Instr., {	leravān	
Acc., &c.	leravānī	
Gen.	leravānegh	
	leravānr	
Dat.	leravānrā	

ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives are formed by the terminations *i*, *eñ*, *ena*, *agh*, *o* and *egh* from nouns and adverbs; *e.g.*—

<i>i</i> .	demī, former	from dem
	phadhī hinder	„ phadhā
<i>eñ</i> , <i>ena</i> .	mardēñ, manly	„ mard
	nughraēñ, } of silver	„ nughra.
	nughraena, }	
<i>agh</i> .	gandagh, bad	„ gand
<i>o</i> .	gwātho, windy	„ gwāth
<i>egh</i> .	dāregh, wooden	„ dār

2. Adjectives usually precede nouns and generally take the termination *en* when used with nouns, unless the original termination happens to be *en*; as—

nughraen āden, a silver mirror

but

gwāthoen hālwar, windy talk.

The adjectives *jowain*, good, *kisain*, small, and *mazain*, great, form respectively before nouns *jowānen*, *kisānen*, and *mazānen*.

Occasionally idiom or emphasis requires that the adjective should not precede the noun, but follow it. The termination is then *enā* or *enān*, instead of *en*.

Example.—Gunāh maāf khañ, gudā, mañ tharā rāsten hāl deāñ
philavenā, pardon my fault, and I will give you a true
and full account.

Numerals are similarly treated either when they follow the noun or are used by themselves.

Example.—E hapternāñ dir bare nyādhā, take these seven and place them at a distance. Part I, 31.

3. Comparison. The comparative degree is formed by the suffix *thar*, *thir* or *tar*; *e.g.*—

kisain	comp. kisānthar and kasthar
burz	„ burzāthir
mazain	„ masthar
jowain	„ jowānthar
sak	„ sakthar,

the base being sometimes slightly modified. The word *bathir* (Pers. *bihtar*) is sometimes used with other adjectives to express comparison; as—

batbir gandagh, worse.

The word *geshtar* “more” corresponds to the Pers. *beshtar*, but the positive is wanting in Balochi.

“Than” in comparison is expressed by *azh*, whether the adjective is put in the comparative degree or not; *e.g.*—

Azh tho nekh en, he is better than thou.

There is no special superlative form. The comparative form may be used, or the adverbs *sakiā* “extremely,” *hudhāi* “divinely” may be employed to give emphasis to the adjective. The phrase *azh thewaghen* or *azh kullān* “of all” may also be used with the comparative to give a superlative sense; *e.g.*—

Azh thewaghen masthar, the greatest of all.

NUMERALS.

I.—CARDINAL NUMBERS.

Yak	}	One
Ya		
Do		Two
Sai		Three
Chyār		Four
Phanch		Five
Shash		Six
Hapt	}	Seven
Havd		
Hasht	}	Eight
Hazhd		

Nuh	Nine
Dah	Ten
Yāzhdah	} Eleven
Yāzdah	
Dwāzhdnh	} Twelve
Dwāzdah	
Señzdah	Thirteen
Chyārdah	Fourteen
Phāñzdah	Fifteen
Shāñzdah	Sixteen
Havdah	Seventeen
Hazhdah	Eighteen
Nozd	Nineteen
Gist	Twenty
Gist-u-yak	Twenty-one
Gist-u-do	Twenty-two, and so on regularly.
Si	Thirty
Chhil	Forty
Phanjah	Fifty
Sai-gist	Sixty
Saigist-u-dah	Seventy
Chyār-gist	Eighty
Chyārgist-u-dah	Ninety
Sadh	A hundred
Shazh gist	A hundred and twenty
Hapt-gist	A hundred and forty
Hasht-gist	A hundred and sixty
Nuh-gist	A hundred and eighty
Dosadh	Two hundred
Hazār	} A thousand
Hadhār	
Lak	One hundred thousand
Khor	An indefinitely large number.

The form ya "one" is used with nouns; yak is used by itself.

Counting from sixty upwards is usually done in multiples of twenty, intermediate numbers being reckoned on or back from the nearest multiple; e.g. —

217 is sai kham yāzhdah-gist, *i.e.*, three less eleven score.

222 is yāzhdah-gist-o-sai, *i.e.*, eleven score and three.

II.—ORDINAL NUMBERS.

Peshi	First
Duhmī, gudi	Second
Saimī, sohmi	Third
Chyārumī	Fourth
Phāñchumī	Fifth
Shashumī	Sixth
Haptumī	Seventh
Hashtumī	Eighth
Nuhmī	Ninth
Dahmī	Tenth
Yāzdamī	Eleventh
Dwāzdamī	Twelfth
Señzdamī	Thirteenth
Chyārdamī	Fourteenth
Phāñzdamī	Fifteenth
Shāñzdamī	Sixteenth
Havdamī	Seventeenth
Hazhdamī	Eighteenth

Nozdami	Nineteenth
Gistumī	Twentieth
Siumī	Thirtieth
Chhilumī	Fortieth
Sadhumī	Hundredth
Hazārumī	Thousandth

Compound numbers are treated as single words in forming the ordinal;

as—

Gist-yakumī	Twenty-first
Gist-phanchumī	Twenty-fifth

III.—FRACTIONAL NUMBERS.

one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$)	nem, nemagh
one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$)	saiak
one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$)	pāo, chyārak
one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$)	phanjak
three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$)	sai-pāo
one-and-a-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	yak nem or dedh
with one-half more	sādhcān
e.g., four-and-a-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	sādhcān chyār

With minuter fractions the word bahr is employed with the ordinal number, as Gistumī bahr, one-twentieth.

IV.—MULTIPLES.

a. Multiples of quantity, expressed in English by the word "fold"—

dūrā	double
yake sai	threefold
yake chyār	fourfold
yake phanch	fifefold
and so on as required.	

b. Multiples of time expressed generally by the word bar, corresponding to the similar use of "times" in English. Bar is put in the plural except in ya-bare "once," where it receives the indefinite suffixes. Thi-bare "another time" is similarly constructed :

ya-bare	once
do-barān	twice
sai-barān	thrice
chyār-barān	four times
and so on.	

PRONOUNS.

I.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Singular.

a. First person—

Nom.	mañ, mah	I
Gen.	manī, mañh	my
	maigh	mine
Dat. }	manāñ	me, to me
Acc. }		
Instr. }	mā	I, from me,
Abl. }	azh mā, go mā	with me, &c.

Plural.

Nom.	mā	we
Gen.	mañh	our
	maigh	ours
Dat. }	mār, mārā,	us, to us
Acc. }		
Instr. }	mā	we, us, &c.
Abl. }		

In the 1st person plural of the present and imperfect of the verb to be, the form *mākh* is used instead of *mā*, as *mākh-ūn*, we are, *mākh-ath-ūn*, we were. The preservation of the *kh* here points to a direct derivation from the Zend *ahmākem*, we.

Example.—*Mākh-on zahmjaneh Lāshārī*, we are sword-wielding Lashāris. Part II, 5.

b. Second person—

Singular.

Nom.		thou
Gen.	thai	thy
	thaigh	thine
Dat.	}	thee, to thee
Acc.		
Instr.	}	thou, &c.
Abl.		

Plural.

Nom.	shawā, shā	you
Gen.	shawāi, shāi	your
	shawāigh	yours
Dat.	}	you
Acc.		
Instr.	}	you
Abl.		

With the present and imperfect of the verb to be *shawākh* is used instead of *shawā*, as *shawākh-eth*, you are; *shawākh-ath*, you were. This form may be referred to the Zend *khshimākem*, you.

The forms *maigh* and *thaigh*, mine and thine, never precede the nouns.

Example.—*Man thai zāl-ān, e'bādshāhāi dī thaigh-eh*, I am thy wife and this kingdom is thine.—Part I, 31.

II.—THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns “this” and “that” take the place of the 3rd personal pronoun, which only exists independently in the form of the pronominal suffixes to be noticed hereafter :—

1. Proximate demonstrative pronoun—

Singular.

Nom.	esh, e, i	this, he
Gen.	eshī, eshiyā	of this, his
Dat.	eshiyar	to this, to him
Acc.	eshiyā, eshiyar	this, him,
Instr.	eshiyā	he
Abl.	'sh eshiyā, go eshiyā, &c.	from this, from him &c.

Plural.

Nom.	esh, eshān	these, they
Gen.	eshānī,	of these, their
Dat.	eshānrā	to these, to them
Acc.	eshān, eshānrā	these, them
Instr.	eshānī	these, they
Abl.	'sh eshānī, &c.	from them, &c.

An intensive form is used with the prefix *ham*, sometimes corrupted to *haw*, as *hawē*, *hamesh*, *hameshiyā*, *hameshānī*, &c., “this very one, by this one.”

2. Remote demonstrative pronoun—

Singular.

Nom.	ān, ānh	that, he
Gen.	ānhi, ānhiyā	of that, his
Dat.	ānhiyar	to him, that
Acc.	ānhiyar, ānhiyā	that, him
Instr.	ānhiyā	that, he
Abl.	'sh ānhiyā, &c.	from him, &c.

Plural.

Nom.	ānhān, ān	those, they
Gen.	ānhāni	of those, their
Dat.	ānhānrā	to those, them
Acc.	ānhān, ānhānrā	those, them
Instr.	ānhāni	those, they
Abl.	'sh ānhāni, &c.	from them, &c.

This pronoun has also an intensive form with the prefix ham or haw meaning "that one," "that very one," as hawān, howānhiyā, &c. The uninflected forms ān and e, hawān and hawe or hawen are used as demonstrative, adjectives when prefixed to nouns.

Examples of demonstrative pronouns.

An chyār avzārān gire daeth, seize those four horsemen.—Part I, 31.

Ānhiyā mundri phajyārtho sar-gipta, she recognized the ring and set off.—Part I, 31.

Main dil na khashi e zāl neghā, my heart does not go out towards this woman.—Part I, 24.

Hawen drashk ki asten chosheh kīnāngāri-en, eshi thākhan ki khoreh ebhamār mān-khane, ebham gudā druāh bī, *this* tree is so magical, that if you apply *its* leaves to blind eyes, the eyes will be healed.—Part I, 24.

The compound forms imar and āumar (for i-mard and ān mard) are frequently used in the sense of personal pronouns and are applied even to animals and inanimate objects.

3. Pronominal suffixes—

These are frequently employed with the verb when the regular pronouns are not expressed. Those of the 3rd person, i "he" and ish "they" are most frequently employed, the distinction between the singular and plural forms not being carefully observed. Usually these suffixes are attached to verbs. Examples of this use will be found on page 26. Occasionally they are attached to nouns.

Example.—Mā madrikhān shawashkaghūn, khase girokh-i bī, we are selling beads, is there any purchaser of them?—Part I, 14.

The suffix ān is also sometimes used in the 3rd person, as khuthaghant-ān, "they did." The 1st person has also a suffix ūn, which is not so frequently used. With this suffix the verb takes a peculiar form, a euphonic t being inserted to strengthen the weak final of the 1st person singular or plural, as khushtaghāntān or khushtaghūntūn, "I or we killed."

III.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The word ki performs most of the duties of a relative pronoun, as in Persian, and often merely has the meaning of a relative particle, being indeclinable, so that meaning is not complete without the use of other pronouns.

Example.—E mard hamesheñ ki esbā biráth mā giptaghūñ. This is the man whose brother we have taken.

The following relative phrases are used:—

har khas ki	whoever	
har ki	}	whatever
har chī ki		
āñ ki		who, whoever, whatever.

Example.—Har khas ki khākht, every one who comes.

Har ki thau gushe, whatever you say.

Āñ ki khāñ ohī kādhirā, whatsoever thing comes from God.

IV.—REFLECTIVES.

Wath, self.

Singular.

Nom.	wath	self
Gen.	wathī, wathigh	own, one's own
Dat. }	wathār	self
Acc. }		

Plural.

Nom.	wathāñ	selves
Gen.	wathāñi	own
Dat. }	wathāñra	selves
Acc. }		

The word *wathī* is used, like the Hindūstānī *apnā*, to express the possessive pronoun with relation to the nominative of the sentence.

Example (use of *wath*).—Tho hukm diye, mañ wathī mardum wath whash khanāñ khārāñ, if you give the order, I will *myself* satisfy *my* husband and bring him back.—Part I, 24.

The words *jind* and *but* are also used in the sense of “self”—

oneself, *wathī wath*
or *wathī jind*;

e.g.—

Ānmar wathī jindār khushta, he killed himself.

Jind is especially used in referring to one's own private property (as the Hindūstānī *nij*), *e.g.*—

Hawe mādhin manī jindegheñ, this mare is my own property.

The phrase *pha-wathāñ* is used for among themselves, ourselves, yourselves. *Ma-wathāñ* is found in the same sense among the southern tribes.

V.—INTERROGATIVES.

Who, *khai* ?

Singular and Plural.

Nom.	khai	who ?
Gen.	khaigh	whose ?
Dat. Acc.	khaiār	whom ?

what ?	chih ?
which, what (qualifying a noun)	kithāñ, thāñ
how much ?	chikhtar, chikar (P. chi qadr ?)
how many ?	

VI.—CORRELATIVES.

so much	}	ikhtar, ikar (P. in qadr ?)
so many		
just so much	}	hawikhtar (P. hamīn qadr)
that much		
just that much		hawānkhtar

VII.—INDEFINITE.

khase		any one, some one
har-khas		every one
khas neh		nobody
hech	}	
hechī		any
'chī		
harchī		everything
chie		something
chie-'chie		a little
hechi-na	}	
'chī-na		nothing
bāz		many
kham		few
geshtar		more
kharde		some
yak-aptiyā		one another
thī	}	
phithī		other, another
iptī		
thī khase		some one else
thī'chie		something else
thī' chī-na		nothing else
theghi	}	
thewaghen		all
drust	}	
kull		the whole
las		
kullān-phajyā		altogether
hardo		both

THE VERB.

The simplest form or base of every verb is with one or two exceptions identical in form with the 2nd pers. sing. imperative. From this base are formed immediately, by the addition of certain terminations, the imperative, aorist, infinitive and present participle. The termination of the infinitive is agh. From the base so obtained two more tenses, the present and imperfect, are formed. The past participle is formed from the base in a manner which will be described hereafter, and other past participles are formed from it as a base.

(a) Forms derived immediately from the base.

IMPERATIVE.

The imperative, as observed above, generally is the simplest form of the base. Verbs beginning with vowels take the prefix ba or bi, and the verbs waragh "to eat" and ravagh "to go" also form their imperative bawar and baro. Verbs beginning with vowels take also the prefix bi or kh in the aorist. These

prefixes are not used either in the imperative or aorist when a negative is expressed, the negative particles *na*, *ni* and *ma* taking their place; *e. g.*—

biyār	bring
mayār	do not bring
bilān	I will let
nelān	I will not let
khāith	he will come
nayāith	he will not come

The prefix *kh* is most usually taken in the aorist, but the verb *ilagh* “to let” usually takes *b*.

AORIST.

The aorist has both indefinite, present, future and subjunctive significations. The terminations are as follows:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. ān	ūn, om
2. e	eth, edh, e
3. th, <u>th</u> , <u>ith</u> , i	ant

The most usual termination of the 3rd person singular is ith, which often becomes simply *i*. The following take *th*:—

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>3rd pers. sing aorist.</i>
khanagh, to do	khanth
janagh, to strike	janth or jath
giragh, to take	girth
baragh, to take away	bārth
waragh, to eat	wārth

In *giragh* *gīr* is the radical form of the verb. In *baragh* and *waragh* the radical vowel is lengthened. The following take th:—

biagh, to be	bīth, bi
ravagh, to go	roth, ro
deagh, to give	dāth, dā
siagh, to swell	sīth

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle, used of a continued or repeated action, is formed from the base by the termination *āna*; *e. g.*—

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Present participle.</i>
biagh	biāna
khanagh	khanāna

INFINITIVE.

The infinitive in *agh* is a noun and can be inflected.

From the inflections of the infinitive the gerunds in *ā* and *ī* are formed. The gerund in *ā* has an active signification with the sense of “in order to.”

Examples.—*Khanagha khaptāi.* He fell adoring, *i. e.*, he began to do.

Man go sharaeā giraghāni, shawā manān ilaghāneth. I am marrying him according to law: you are not to allow me (*i. e.*, it is not for you to give me permission).—Part I, 20

Tho maīn Arzail-e; tho maīn khushaghā akhtaghe. Thou art my death angel, thou art come to slay me.—Part I, 22

The gerund in *ī* or *e* has a genitive or passive signification, and generally means possible, or capable of being done, or refers to the necessity of an action. Occasionally a euphonic *gh* is inserted after the *ī*.

Example.—Chākursaken marden, main dāraghī nen. Chākur is a powerful man, and not to be stopped by me.—Part II, 5.

Mā thaugh na khanūn, ki mār gali janaghī bi nawān. We do not speak, lest we should have to shut the door.—Part I, 9.

Mār pinjra lāfā khanaghīh-ath. We should have put it in a cage.—Part I, 24.

The present and imperfect are formed from the infinitive by the following terminations :—

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. ān	āūn āom, ūn
2. āe	āe, āeth
3. eñ	ant, an, eñ

IMPERFECT.

1. athān	athūn
2. athe	athe
3. ath, eth, ā	athant

The past participle is formed by the addition of the suffix *tha*, *ta* or *thā* to the base which is liable to modifications to be noted below. For purposes of composition the past base ends in *gh* (*See Sounds, gh*). From the base so formed the perfect and pluperfect are formed by the following terminations :—

PERFECT.

1. ān	ūn, om
2. e	e, eth
3. —	ant

PLUPERFECT.

1. athān	athūn
2. athe	athe
3. ath, eth, ā	athant

The 3rd person singular of the perfect is the simple form of the past participle without the *gh*. In transitive verbs with an object and agent this form expresses the perfect throughout the agent being in the inflected or instrumental form, while the object is uninflected ; *e.g.*—

mardumā naghan wārtha, the man ate bread,
where mardumā is the inflected form of mardum. But—

mardum naghanā wārth, the man will eat bread.

Here mardum is uninflected and naghan receives the objective inflection.

The pluperfect is used in describing an action completed before the time of the narrative, and does not necessarily correspond with the English use.

Examples.—Tho sukhun khuthagath go wathī zavānā. Thou madest a promise with thy tongue—Part I, 4.

Tha manān ditha shuthagathe. Thou sawest me and didst depart.—Part I, 15.

Ānmar ki chyār shafā nishta Mardāna Bādshāh niyākhtaghā.
When he had waited four nights, and King Mardāna had not come.

The terminations of the present are nearly identical with those of the perfect, and those of the imperfect with the pluperfect. Both seem to be formed by the addition of the present and past forms of the defective verb *to be* to the infinitive base and the past base respectively. The present with the infinitive.

base forms the present, with the past base the perfect. Similarly the past forms the imperfect and pluperfect. These forms are as follows :—

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
I am	ān	we are	ūn
thou art	e	you are	e
he is	eñ	they are	ant

PAST.

I was	athān	we were	āthūn
thou wast	athe	you were	athe
he was	ath	they were	athant

From the simple past participle which has both an active and passive signification are formed two other participles, *viz.*, (1) the active past participle used of a completed action and only found before a verb in a past tense,—this is formed by changing the termination tha into tho, tho; (2) the present participle used of a continued but not repeated action. This is formed by changing tha or thā into thiyā, thiyā or sometimes thighā thighā.

The use of the participles may be shown as follows :—

Fast	{	dāragh, to hold.	
	{	dāshtha, held.	
	{	dāshtho, having held.	
Present	{	dāshthiyā	} holding, continuing to hold.
	{	or	
	{	dāshthighā	
		dārāna, holding (with intervals), keeping or taking hold.	

FORMATION OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

The termination is either tha, tha or ta which is added to the base. Tha is the more usual. It is taken by all verbs whose bases end in a vowel. Verbs ending in mutes take tha as a rule, with a short vowel inserted after the characteristic; *e. g.*, bashkagh “to give,” p. p. bashkatha. When a verb corresponds with a Persian verb in *idan*, a short *i* is sometimes inserted; *e. g.*—

rasagh, to arrive p. p. rasitha (P. rasīdan).

thursagh, to fear p. p. thursitha (P. tursīdan).

When tha or ta is used it is always attached to the base without an intervening vowel. This leads frequently to the modification of the characteristic of the base, the changes corresponding closely with those which take place in Persian. In some verbs the vowel of the base is also changed, and others are wholly irregular. Verbs whose characteristic is *n* (a class which includes all causals) take the termination tha without any modification of the base.

The most usual changes of characteristic letters are *sh* and *zh* to *kh*, *f* to *p*, *dh* and *z* to *s*. Many verbs in *sh* and *s* take the termination without modifying the characteristic.

The following list gives the past participles of all the irregular verbs also most of those which form their past participle by taking tha without modification of the base. The verbs beginning with vowels which take the prefixes *b*, *bi* and *kh* in the imperative and aorist are also given :—

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Past participle.</i>
āragh	to bring	ārtha
āsagh	to rise	āstha
ashkhanagh	to hear	ashkhutha
āgh	to come	ākhta, ātka

*Infinitive.**Past Participle.*

aksagh	to sleep	akistha
ilagh	to let	ishta
oshtagh	to stand	oshtātha
oshtalainagh (causal of oshtagh)		oshtalaintha

(The above take the prefixes b, bi, and kh).

bāsagh	to low	bāstha
bāgh	to be killed	bāitha
baragh	to take away.	burtha
bresagh	to spin.	bre st tha
bushkagh	to go off, be discharged	bukhta
bozhagh	to open	bokhta
bandagh	to shut, tie	bastha
biagh	to be	bitha
phadeagh	to run	phadātha
phrushagh	to burst	phrushta
phashagh	to cook	phakka
thusagh	to faint	thustha
thosagh	to extinguish	thostha
thashagh	to run, gallop	thakhta
thāshagh	to gallop (a horse)	thākhta
jāgh	to chew	jāitha
janagh	to strike	jatha
chinagh	to pick up	chitha
dinagh	to tear	dirtha
doshagh	to milk	dushta
doshagh	to sew	dokhta
dobagh	to fetch water	dohitha
deagh	to give	dātha
ravagh	to go	shutha, shudha, rapta
rudhagh	to grow	rustha
radhagh	to tear up	rastha
runagh	to reap	rutha, runtha
resinagh	to pursue	resintha
rīsinagh	to draw (a sword)	risintha
rishagh	to scatter, pour	rikhta
zāgh	to bring forth	zātha
zānagh	to know	zānthā
zinagh	to snatch	zitha
ziragh	to raise	zurtha
sushagh	to burn, be burnt	sukhta
soshagh	to burn (tr.)	sokhta
sindagh	to break	sistha
siagh	to swell	sitha
shudhagh	to hunger	shustha
shodhagh	to wash	shustha
shastagh	to send	shastātha
shamoshagh	to forget	shamushta
shawashkagh	to sell	shawakhta
khashagh	to pull, turn out	khashta
khishagh	to cultivate	khishta
khushagh	to kill	khushta
khafagh	to fall	khapta
khanagh	to do	khutha
kizagh	to allow	kishta
gāgh	to copulate	gātha
grāthagh	to boil	grāstha
gardagh	to return	gartha
giragh	to take	gipta

<i>Infinitive</i>		<i>Past Participle.</i>
gregh	to weep	gre <u>th</u> a
guzagh	to pass	gwastha
gushagh	to speak	gwashta
galāgh	to praise	galā <u>i</u> tha
gindagh	to see	d <u>i</u> tha
gwāfagh	to summon	gwā <u>p</u> ta
gwaragh	to rain	gwartha
gwafagh	to weave	gwap <u>t</u> a
gezagh	to bear	gik <u>h</u> ta
gīeshagh	to pay, pick out	gīesh <u>t</u> a
lāinagh	to touch	lāi <u>t</u> ha
laghushagh	to slip	laghus <u>t</u> a
lawāshagh	to drink	lawāsh <u>t</u> a
madhagh	to freeze	mas <u>t</u> ha
miragh	to die	mur <u>t</u> ha
miragh	to fight	mirat <u>h</u> a
mizhagh	} to make water	mish <u>t</u> a
mezagh		
mishagh	to suck	mish <u>t</u> a
mushagh	to rub	mus <u>t</u> a
nigoshagh	to listen	nigos <u>t</u> a
nindagh	to sit	nis <u>t</u> a
nyād <u>h</u> agh	to post	nyā <u>s</u> t
wānagh	to read	wān <u>t</u> ha
wapsagh	to sleep	wap <u>t</u> a
waragh	to eat	wār <u>t</u> ha
hushagh	to dry	hus <u>t</u> a

In addition to the perfect and pluperfect the following tenses are formed from the base of the past participle, *viz.* :—

The Conditional.—This is formed by the termination *en* in the singular and *ān* in the plural. It occasionally takes the prefix *bi*.

Examples.—Khase ki bīthen, lāl chī guthā murdagheghā bokhteī biyārthen. If there were any one here he would undo the ruby from the neck of the corpse and bring it.—Part I, 24.

Dilār armān khuthāi ki “hawān jawain borathant; dreghān mān wārthenān.” In his heart he was sorry saying “This was an excellent stew; it had been well had I eaten it.”—Part I, 11.

When used in the negative the conditional takes the imperative participle *ma* instead of *na*.

Example.—Dānkoh mā naghan phakko mā dāthen, thī khase dastāni naghan na wārthath-ī. Until I should bake his bread he would not eat bread from the hands of any other person.—Part I, 18.

The Conditional Pluperfect and the Habitual Past.—These tenses have two forms used indiscriminately for one or the other. One is simply the shortened past participle as dāth from dātha. The other is formed by adding the syllable *ath* to the base of the participle as wārthath from wārtha. This form is found in all numbers and persons, but it also has a fully inflected form, the terminations of the perfect being added to the base in *ath*, as—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Wār <u>th</u> at <u>h</u> ān | war <u>th</u> at <u>h</u> ūn, om |
| 2. Wār <u>th</u> at <u>h</u> e | wār <u>th</u> at <u>h</u> e |
| 3. Wār <u>th</u> at <u>h</u> | wār <u>th</u> at <u>h</u> ant |

Examples.—Tho brāthā thaukhe khuth, tharā dī sokhtathom. Hadst thou said a word for thy brother, I *had burnt* thee also.—Part I, 23.

Agh mañ tharā paidā ma khuthēñ, ma bākī jihāñ paidā na khuth. If I had not created thee, I *should not have created* the rest of the world.

Nawāñ tharā wārthath-ish. Perhaps *they would have bitten* you.—Part I, 25.

Example of Habitual Past—Jinkhā phageghā kharo bith, Kurāñ parhith Dris paighamber di thaukh ashkhuth, gudā āñ dī parhith Kurāñ. Hawāñhī dilgosh dāstath-ī, ki hawāñhī thaukh washiyā māñ-khākhath-ī. The girl *would rise* early and *read* the Kurāñ; Dris *used to hear* her voice, and then he too *would recite* the Kurāñ. She *would fix* her attention on him, for his voice *used to sound* sweet to her.—Part I, 15.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Transitive verbs have a passive voice, which is, however, not very extensively used. The infinitive is formed by adding ij to the verbal base. From this base an aorist is formed by the addition of the ordinary aorist terminations as in the active. The past participle of the active has also a passive signification, and from this is formed (1) a present corresponding in form to the active perfect, and an alternative form made by substituting iy for agh, as, I am struck, Jathaghāñ or jathiyāñ; (2) an imperfect, which similarly corresponds with the active pluperfect, as I was struck, jathaghethāñ or jathiyethāñ.

In addition to the simple past participle as jatha, there is a present participle formed by adding iyā or ighā to the base of the past participle, as jathiyā or jathighā, being struck. A past participle is also formed from the infinitive base, as janiyathā, struck.

Examples of the passive.—A'ñmar kī girijī gudā bandijī. If he is caught he will be bound.

Mahlā galo jathiyeth, hawēñ hawar kharaghā likhthagheth-ī. The door of the palace was shut, and this sentence was written over it.—Part I, 12.

CAUSALS.

The causal is commonly formed by adding the suffix ain to the root; e. g.—

tharagh, to return.

tharainagh, to cause to return, i. e., to give back.

Oshtagh, “to stand,” and nindagh “to sit” form their causals, thus—

oshtagh—oshtalainagh.

nindagh—nishtainagh (to lay, spread out).

Some of the verbs given in the list on pages 22–24 are causals, the intransitive verb becoming transitive by a change in the radical vowel resembling the Sanskrit guṇa, as—

sushagh, soshagh; thashagh, thāshagh, thusagh, thosagh.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs are compounded with prepositions, with nouns and with other verbs. The most common of those compounded with prepositions will be found under the words دال er “down,” مان māñ “in”; د dar “out”; and gon “with” in the vocabulary. In verbs which take the prefixes bi, b, and kh these are inserted after the prepositions, as are also the negative particles na and ma; e. g.—

phajyā, together. Aragh, to bring.

phajyā-āragh, to recognize.

phajyā-khārith, he will recognise.

phajyā nayārtha, he did not recognise.

Compound phrases of a noun and a verb are common. The verbs *khanagh* "to do," *deagh* "to give," *janagh* "to strike," and *giragh* "to take" are most commonly used in this way; *e. g.*—

sar-giragh, to set out
dem deagh, to send

One verb frequently qualifies another, the two verbs being used in the same tense and person throughout. The active past participle is never used unless followed by another past tense; *e. g.*—

ilagh deagh, to let go
bilān deān, I will let go
ishto dātha, he let go
tharagh āgh, to come back
tharān khān, I will come back
thartho ākhtaghathān, I had come back.

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES I AND ISH.

These particles are appended to verbs and take the place of the pronouns of the third person when not expressed before the verb. The singular form is *i* and the plural *ish*, but in practice they are used almost indiscriminately. They express (1) the agent of the verb in the third person; (2) the object of an action, or the instrument by which it was performed; *e. g.*—

- (1) *khutha*; did or done

ānhiyā khutha
or
khutha-i,
ravaghathant-i, they were going
jatha-ish, they struck
hechi nestath-i, there was none of it (*lit.*, anything was not of it).

- (2) *wath gindith-i*, he will see himself
mañ khārān-i, I will bring it
harkhas phajyā-khārith-i, every one recognizes him.

- (3) with the imperative—*bar-ish*! Take them away!

Wazir miyāith, *dareth-i*. Do not let the Wazir come, stop him.—Part I, 23.

The suffix *ān* is occasionally used in the third person.

Example.—*Sai hawar Mazāri manzūr khanant*, *gudā phāghā band*; *manzūr ma khanant ān phāgha ma band*. If the Mazāris agree to three things assume the turban (of chieftainship); if they do not agree to *them*, do not assume it.

SHORTENED INFINITIVE.

A form which may be called a shortened infinitive consists of the past participle base without the vowel termination, as *ākht*, *gip*, *shuth*, &c. It is used with the verb 'khanagh' in the sense of 'to be able' and 'biagh' in the sense of 'to be possible' or 'to be able.'

Examples.—*Hudhā isht na khuthai*. He was unable to leave God's presence.—Part I, 15.

Mā nīn hawēn watanā nisht na būn. We shall not be able now to stay in this country

VERBAL NOUN.

From most verbs a verbal noun of agency can be formed by the suffix *okh* being added to the base; *e. g.*—

giragh, to take; *girokh*, taker, creditor.
khushagh, to kill; *khushokh*, murderer.

Paradigms of Verbs.

THE VERB *TO BE*.

INFINTIVE AND VERBAL NOUN.

biagh, to be, being, to become.

GERUNDS.

biaghā, to be, in order to be.

biaghī, of being, possible.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, of continued or repeated action.

biāna, being, going on.

Present, of completed action.

bithiyā, being, having been.

Past.

bitha, been.

bitho, having been.

VERBAL NOUN (active).

biokh, what is happening, probable.

PRESENT INDEFINITE.

I am, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ān	ūn
2. e	eth, e
3. eñ	ant, āñ

or when the pronouns immediately precede—

1. man-ān	makh-ūn
2. thav-e	shawākhe
3. āñheñ	āñhant

PRESENT.

I am becoming, &c.

1. biaghān	biaghūn
2. biaghāe	biaghāe
3. biagheñ	biaghant

PAST INDEFINITE.

I was. &c.

1. athān	athūn
2. athe	athe
3. ath, eth	athant

The pronouns are combined with this tense as in the present indefinite.

IMPERFECT.

I was becoming, &c.

1. biaghathān	biaghathūn
2. biaghathe	biaghathe
3. biaghethe	biaghatant

PERFECT.

I have been or become, &c.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	bithaghān	bithaghūn
2.	bithaghe	bithaghe
3.	bitha	bithagbant

PLUPERFECT.

I had become, &c.

1.	bithaghathān	bithaghathūn
2.	bithaghathe	bithaghathe
3.	bithaghethe	bithaghatbant

AORIST AND FUTURE.

I shall or may be, &c.

1.	bān	būn
2.	be	beth, be
3.	bith, bi	bant, ban, bān

IMPERATIVE.

Be, become, let him be, &c.

2.	bi	beth
3.	bādh, bā	bant

CONDITIONAL OR OPTATIVE.

If I were or had been, would I were or had been, &c.

1.	}	bithen	bithenān
2.			
3.			

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT.

I would have been, &c.

1.	bithathān	bithathūn
2.	bithathe	bithathe
3.	bithath	bithathant

or bith in all numbers and persons.

HABITUAL PAST.

Used to be.

bith (in all numbers and persons).

The defective verb to be, to exist, corresponding to the Persian *hasian*

PRESENT.

I am I exist &c.

1.	astān	astūn
2.	aste	aste
3.	astēn	astant, astān

IMPERFECT.

I was, &c.

1.	astathān	astathūn
2.	astathe	astathe
3.	astath, astā	astathant

THE VERB *RAVAGH*, TO GO.

INFINITIVE AND VERBAL NOUN.

ravagh, to go, going

GERUNDS.

ravaghā, in order to go

ravaghī, possible to go

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.

ravāna, going on

shuthīyā, going

PAST PARTICIPLES.

shutha, gone.

shutho having gone

rapta } These forms are not used in the ordinary sense of
 rapto } going, but express continued action, to 'go on'
 doing.

ACTIVE VERBAL NOUN.

ravokh, a goer, one who goes fast.

SHORTENED INFINITIVE.

shuth

PRESENT.

I am going, &c.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. ravaghān | ravaghūn |
| 2. ravaghāē | ravaghāē |
| 3. ravagheñ | ravaghat |

IMPERFECT.

I was going.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. ravaghathān | ravaghathūn |
| 2. ravaghathe | ravaghathe |
| 3. ravaghethe | ravaghathe |

PERFECT.

I went, I have gone.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. shuthaghān | shuthaghūn |
| 2. shuthaghe | shuthaghe |
| 3. shutha | shuthaghat |

2ND PERFECT.

I went on (doing).

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. raptaghān | raptaghūn |
| 2. raptaghe | raptaghe |
| 3. rapta | raptaghat |

PLUPERFECT.

I went (at some past time), I had gone.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. shuthaghathān | shuthaghathūn |
| 2. shuthaghathe | shuthaghathe |
| 3. shuthaghethe | shuthaghathe |

AORIST AND FUTURE.

I go, I may go, I shall go.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. rawān or barawān | ravūn or baravūn |
| 2. rave, barave | raveth, baraveth |
| 3. { roth baroth
ro, baro | } ravant, baravant |

(When used with the prefix *ba* the accent is on the *ba*.)

IMPERATIVE.

Go, let him go, &c.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 2. baro | baroeth |
| 3. baroth | baravant |

(Accent on the *ba*.)NEGATIVE FORM (accent on the *ma*).

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 2. maro | maroeth |
| 3. maroth | maravant |

CONDITIONAL OR OPTATIVE.

Should I go, would that I had gone, &c.

- 1, 2, 3. shuthen or shuthenān
bishuthen

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT.

I would have gone, &c.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. shuthathān | shuthathūn |
| 2. shuthathe | shuthathe |
| 3. shuthath | shuthathant |

or shuth (in all numbers and persons).

HABITUAL PAST.

I used to go, &c.

shuth
or
shuthath } in all numbers and persons,

THE VERB *AGH*, TO COME.

INFINITIVE.

agh, to come, coming.

GERUNDS.

not in use.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

of continued action, not in use.

of completed action, *ākhtighā*, coming.

PAST PARTICIPLES.

ākhta or *ātka*, come.*ākhto* or *ātko*, having come.Active verbal noun: *āokh*, one who comes.Shortened infinitive: *ākht*.

PRESENT.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I am coming.	1. mana-āghān 2. mana-āghāi 3. mana-āghēn	mana-āghūn mana-āghāe mana-āghant, āghān
or phēdh-āghān, &c.		

IMPERFECT.

I was coming.	1. mana-āghathān 2. mana-āghathe 3. mana-āgheth	mana-āghathūn mana-āghathe mana-āghathant
or phēdh-āghathān, &c.		

PERFECT.

I came or have come.	1. ākhtaghān 2. ākhtaghe 3. ākhta	ākhtaghūn ākhtaghe ākhtaghant,—ghān
or ātkaghān, &c.		

PLUPERFECT.

I had come or came (at a past time)—	
ākhtaghethān, &c.	
or ātkaghethān, &c.	

AORIST AND FUTURE.

I come, may come or shall come, &c.	1. khān 2. khāe 3. khāith or khāi or	khāūn. khāeth khāyant
	1. biyān 2. biyāe 3. biyāith, biyāi	biyāūn biyāeth biyāyant
Negative form, I shall not come, &c.	1. niyān 2. niyāe 3. niyāith, niyāi	niyāūn niyāeth niyāyant
Imperative, come, &c.	2. biyā 3. Biyāith, biyāi	{ biyāeth biyāeth biyāyant
Negative form, do not come	2. miyā 3. miyāi	miyāeth miyāyant

CONDITIONAL AND OPTATIVE.

Had I come, would I had come	1, 2, 3. ākhtēn, biyākhtēn, ākhtenān.
------------------------------	---------------------------------------

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT AND HABITUAL PAST.

I would have come, &c.
I used to come, &c.

Khākhtath
or
Khākht } In all tenses and numbers.

THE VERB *ILAGH*, TO LEAVE OR LET, TO ALLOW.

INFINITIVE AND VERBAL NOUN.

ilagh, to let.

K

GERUNDS.

ilaghā, in order to let
ilaghī, to be let.

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.

ilāna, letting go
ishtiya, letting go.

PAST PARTICIPLES.

ishta, let, left
ishto, having left, &c.

ACTIVE VERBAL NOUN.

ilokh, one who allows.

SHORTENED INFINITIVE.

isht

PRESENT.

I am allowing.

Singular.	Plural.
1. ilaghān	ilaghūn
2. ilaghāi	ilaghāēth—ghāē
3. ilagheñ	ilaghañt

IMPERFECT.

I was letting.

ilaghathān, &c.

PERFECT.

I let, have let.

1. ishtaghān	ishtaghūn
2. ishtaghe	ishtaghe
3. ishta	ishtaghañt

PLUPERFECT.

I had let, &c.

ishtaghethān, &c.

AORIST AND FUTURE.

I may or shall let.

1. bilān	bilūn
2. bile	bileth
3. bilith, bilī	bilant

or

1. khilān	khilūn
2. khile	khileth
3. khilith, khilī	khilant

NEGATIVE FORM.

1. nelān	nelūn
2. nele	neleth
3. nelith, neli	nelant

IMPERATIVE.

let, &c.

2. bil	bileth
3. bilith	bilant

NEGATIVE FORM.

2. mail	maileth
3. mailith, mailī	mailant

CONDITIONAL AND OPTATIVE.

Had I let, would I had let, 1, 2, 3. ishteñ, bishteñ, ishtenāñ,
&c. bishtenāñ.

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT AND HABITUAL PAST.

I would have let,
I used to let,
khishtath
or
khisht

} In all persons and
numbers.

THE REGULAR VERB *KHUSHAGH*, TO KILL;

ACTIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE AND VERBAL NOUN.

khushagh, to kill, slaughter.

GERUNDS.

khushaghā, in order to kill.
khushaghī, to be killed.

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.

khushāna, continuing to kill
khushtiyā
or
khushtighā } killing

PAST PARTICIPLES.

khushta, killed
khushto, having killed.

ACTIVE VERBAL NOUN.

khushokh, slayer.

SHORTENED INFINITIVE,

khusht.

Present : I am killing, &c.

- | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|
| 1. | khushaghāñ | khushaghūñ |
| 2. | khushaghāī | khushaghāe |
| 3. | khushagheñ | khushaghant |

Imperfect : I was killing.

khushaghathāñ, &c.

Perfect : I killed, or have killed.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | khushtagbāñ | khushtaghūñ |
| 2. | khushtaghe | khushtaghe |
| 3. | khushta | khushtaghant |

or khushta (in all numbers and persons).

SHORTENED FORM OF PERFECT.

- | | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | khushtāñ, khushtam | khushtaūñ, khushtom |
| 2. | khushtae | khushtae |
| 3. | khushta | khushtant |

PLUPERFECT.

I had killed, &c.

khusthagathān, &c.

AORIST AND FUTURE.

I kill, may kill or shall kill	1.	khushān	khushūn
	2.	khushē	khusheth
	3.	khushīth, khushi	khushant

IMPERATIVE.

Kill, &c.	1.	khush	khusheth
	3.	khushīth	khushant

CONDITIONAL AND OPTATIVE.

Had I killed, would I bad killed, &c.	}	1, 2, 3.	khushtēn	khushtenān

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT AND HABITUAL PAST.

I would have killed, I use to kill.	}	khushtath or khusht, in all forms		
Also				
		1.	khushtathān	khushtathūn khushtathom
		2.	khushtāthe	khushtāthe
		3.	khushtath	khushtathant

PASSIVE VOICE.

Infinitive Past participles	khushijagh	To be killed
	khushīyā or khushīghā khushījathā	} being killed killed.

AORIST.

I may or will be killed	1.	khushijān	khushijūn
	2.	khushije	khushije
	3.	khushiji	khushijant khushijan

PRESENT.

I am killed	1.	khushīyān	khushīyūn
	2.	khushīye	khushīye
	3.	khushīyen	khushīyant, --ēn
Alternative form		khushtaghān, &c., as in the active perfect.	

IMPERFECT.

I was killed	1.	khushīyethān	khushīyethūn
	2.	khushīyethe	khushīyethe
	3.	khushīyeth	khushīyethant.

ALTERNATIVE FORM.

khushtagethān, &c., as in the active pluperfect.

CAUSAL FORM.

khushainagh, to cause to be slain, to lose men in battle.

This causal forms a past participle, khushaintha, and is regularly conjugated throughout.

ADVERBS.

A great part of the Balochi adverbs are more properly adverbial phrases, only a few being original adverbs. Many are nouns in objective cases, other phrases of several words.

(1).—ADVERBS OF TIME.

now	nī, nīn
then	hadhēn, ān-vakhtā
when ?	khadhēn
to-day	marosnī, mar'shī
yesterday	zī
the day before yesterday	phairī
three days ago	phisphairī
last night	doshī
night before last	pharandoshī
to-morrow	bānghā, bānghavā
the day after to-morrow	thī bānghā, phithī-roshe
in the evening	begahā
to-morrow evening	bānghā-begāha, nawāshi-begahā
now-a-days	nīnavakhta, maroshī-nawāshī
formerly	olā
first, before	pheshā
afterwards	pbadhā
hitherto	shedh pheshā
henceforward	shedh-phadhā, shedh-demā
yet, till now, hitherto	daīn, dānī, dānkoh, danikarā
always, perpetually	harro
now and then	} damdame, dame dame
at one time and another	
once	yabare
at once	yabarā
again	agh, aghdi, aghathan
then, again	guḍā
another time	thibare
at last	āhirā
early	phageñ
at daybreak	rosh-tikā

(2).—ADVERBS OF PLACE.

(a) *Rest in a place.*

here	edh, edhā, hamedh, hamedhā
there	odh, odhā, hamodh, hamedhā
before, in front of	demā
behind	phadhā, dīmā, pha-dīmā
near	nazī, nazikh
far	dir
out	dar
outside	darrā
above	kharghā, burzā
below	jahlā, sher, bunā
down	er
on, ahead	sarā
where ?	bakhū ?
on this side	inbarā, shiūbarā
beyond, on that side	ānbarā, shānbarā

everywhere	harbandā
nowhere	hizhgarneñ
elsewhere	thihandā
anywhere	hizhgar
in the middle	nyāmā

(b) *Direction to or from.*

hither	phedh, phedhā, ingo, ingwar
thither	phodh, phodhā, āngo, āngwar phawāngo
hence	shedh, shedhā, shamedhā, shiingo
thence	shodh, shodhā, shamodhā, shāngo
whither ?	thāngo ?
whence ?	ashkho ?
in this direction	in-phalawā
in that direction	āñ-phalawā
from this direction	'shiñ-phalawā
from that direction ?	'shāñ-phalawā
in every direction	har-phalawā
in what direction ?	thāñ-phalawā ?
onwards, upwards	sarā
downwards	erā, sheri-pahnādhā
from above downwards	sarā-erā
inwards	andarā
outwards	darrā

(3) —ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

much, many	bāz
few, little, less	kham
a little	chiklo
very little	khamro
more	geshtar
enough	gwas, bas
a great deal, any amount	khor

(4). —ADVERBS OF MANNER, &c.

From most adjectives an adverb of quality or manner may be formed by the suffix iyā, ighā, or ikhā, the adjective being sometimes slightly modified ;
e.g. —

gandagh, bad	gandaghiyā, badly
jowain, good	jowanīyā, jowanikhā, well
sak, strong	sakiā, sakighā, very, extremely.
Other adverbs of manner are : —	
together	phajyā
quickly	zithen
perhaps	nawāñ, kaizāñ
why ?	pharche
altogether, certainly,	mundo
doubtless	
thus	hañchho, haehho
how ?	ehachho ? ehon ?
in this way	e-ranga, e-r'gā
in that way	āñrangā, ār'gā
every way	har-rangā
in what way ?	thāñrangā
never	hechi-na, china, mundo ra

PREPOSITIONS.

There are few prepositions, properly speaking, in Baluchī, as most of the particles so used follow the noun, and would be more correctly called postpositions.

The following are prepositions proper and precede the noun which is governed in the oblique form (ablative or locative):—

go	with, together with, in company with
gwar	with, near, in possession of
pha	on, for, among
mañ, māñ	in, into
dañ	into, to, up to
azh, ash, shi	from, than
avr	on, into

Go and gwar are also found as postpositions, — gwar frequently, and go rarely.

From the above, some prepositional phrases are formed, of which the first member precedes, and the last follows the governed noun:

go—gon	in company with
go— phajyā	together
azh—siwā	except
azh—darrā	without
pha—randā	on the track of
azh— phalawā	away, from
azh—phadhā	behind

The postpositions do not put the noun governed in an oblique case in the singular. The force is often that of the genitive, which has no distinct form in the singular, but, as might be expected, the genitive plural is often used. Pronouns also take the genitive in the singular.

on	sarā
on, upon	chakhā
towards	nemghā, negha, phalawā
on account of	sāngā
along with	phajyā
in	nyāmā, nyāñwāñ
out of	darrā
near	khund, gwarā
before, in front of	demā
behind, after	phadhā
before (in time)	pheshā
over	sarā, kharghā
under	bunā
beyond	'shāñbarā
on this side of	'shīñbarā
for, on account of	phar
in the presence of	rūbarū
in, in the middle of	lāfā
like	ḍaulā, wājhā

Examples.

khoh bunā	under the hill
khohāñ sarā	on the hills
go wathī sardārā	with his own chief
drogh pha imānā kbatañ	falsehood is a blot upon honour
dast jant avr barziyā	she puts her hand into the bag
eshiyā phadhā	after this
thaī sāngā	on your account
bozhī lāfā	in the boat
go mā phajyā	together with me

CONJUNCTIONS.

also, too	dī
both, and	dī, dī
and then	gudā
and (copulative between 0 nouns)	
when	vakhtā-kī
whenever	ān vakhtā-kī, har-vakhtā-kī, har-velā-kī
wherever	har-handā-kī, handā-kī
whithersoever	har-phalawā-kī
if	ki
that	ki
but	lekin (rare)
or	ki, hai
either, or	hai, hai
neither, nor	na, na
not	na
not (with imperatives)	ma
else, otherwise	na
lest	cho-ma-vī-kī
because, in order that	hawe-sāngā-kī
although	agharchi (rare)
until	dāin ki
as, like as	choñ-kī, chachhoñ-kī
therefore	phawāñkhā

INTERJECTIONS.

yes	hau !
yes, certainly	bale !
no	na, innā
see there	gind
behold	marvehī
yes, sir	wāzhā !
my lord !	wāzhā mani sāin !
welcome	biyā durr sh'ākhtaghe, biyāthai
all's well	mahairā
well done	wāh, balo !
in God's name	bismi'llāh
fie !	phrr
halloa	O

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF TEXT-BOOK.

PART I.—MISCELLANEOUS STORIES.

Stories 1 to 4 are ordinary Oriental apologues.

No. 5.—‘The Two Wrestlers’ is a curious local tale of apparently mythical origin.

No. 6.—‘The Peasant, the Tiger and the Jackal’ is a story showing the cleverness of women.

No. 7.—‘The Four Men who made a woman’ is a well-known story to be found in many languages.

No. 8.—‘The Clever Boy’ appears to be an original story.

No. 9.—‘The Three Fools’ comprises some widely-spread stories. The first is the same story as told in the Scotch ballad ‘Get up and bar the Door.’ The second of the man and his two wives is found, among other places, in the *Anvār-i-Suhaili*, Chapter 11, 3, and in *Æsop’s Fables*.

No. 10.—‘The Shepherd who became a King and his Wazir’ seems original. The adventures of the Wazir in the land under the water might be paralleled from many sources.

No. 11.—‘Nādir Shah’—An interesting tradition of Nādir Shah’s invasion of India.

The Legends of Shah Jahān are of a similar nature, and all of them depart considerably from historical truth.

No. 12.—‘The Prince, the Wazir, the Kotwāl and the Slave’—This story opens with the favourite devise of a prince who broke the pitchers of the women who came to draw water, and was afterwards banished by the king (*cf.* *Rāja Risālu*, *Legends of the Punjab*, Vol. I., page 6). This recurs in the *Parrot’s Tale* (*see* under No. 24).

No. 13.—‘The Three Wonderful Gifts.’—Probably not of Baloch origin.

No. 14.—‘Naina Bai.’—This is a long story of adventure and intrigue, in which the leading characters are a prince, a Baloch goat-herd and a Hindu woman. It is apparently of local origin.

No. 15.—‘The Prophet Drīs.’—Drīs is the Balochi form of Idrīs, who is generally identified with Enoch. This story is one of some interest. The first part is identical with the legend of the exposure of 39 children on Mount Chihaltan near Quetta, as related by Masson (*Masson’s Travels*, II, 35). In that legend, however, the miracle is attributed to Hazrat Ghaus, and Drīs is not mentioned. The remainder of the story is a romanic narrative apparently unconnected with the Idrīs or Enoch of the *Qurān* or the Old Testament. It concludes, however, with an account of his departure from this earth, which is probably derived from Muhammadan sources.

No. 16.—‘The King and the four Thieves.’—This is almost identical with the adventure of Mahmūd Ghaznavi given in the *Kalid-i-Afghāni* (No. XL).

No. 17.—‘Dosten and Shiren.’—A genuine Baloch legend (*see* also No. 1, Part IV).

No. 18.—‘Abdulla Khān of Kelāt’—This relates to the invasion of the *Derajāt* and capture of the town of Jāmpur by Abdulla Khān and the carrying off to Kelāt by his son, Muhabbat Khān, of a Mochi’s wife, and the miraculous restoration of the latter to her husband.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21 require no special remark.

No. 24.—‘The Parrot and the Maina’ is a fable of a dispute between these birds, each of which relates a story. This story of Agharbāno, told by the Maina, is a romantic story of a cruel princess who exacted impossible tasks from her lovers, and finally was deceived herself by woman disguised as a prince. The second story told by the Parrot opens in the same way as No. 12.

No. 25.—‘Prince Nihāl and the Fish’ is a fanciful story of a similar style to many in the ‘Arabian Nights.’ This embodies also the stories (1) of the king who unjustly killed his hawk (identical with the story in *Anwār-i-Suhaili*, VI, 3), and (2) of the king who killed his parrot.

No. 26.—‘The Adventures of a certain Prophet.’—This is a romantic story, which might be told of a prince as well as of a prophet.

No. 27.—‘Abdullah Shah of Samin.’—A local legend of the Dera Ghāzi Khan District introducing an account of the life in the afterworld of the celebrated Punjābi lovers, Hīr and Rānjha. This has already been printed in the Roman character, with a translation, in Captain R. C. Temple’s *Legends of the Punjab*, II, 177–181.

Nos. 28, 29 and 30.—Legends regarding the Prophet Moses, illustrating the workings of Providence. No. 30 is given by Lane in the notes to his translation of the ‘Arabian Nights’ (II, 577).

No. 31.—‘The story of Lāl Bādshāh’ is a romantic story bearing a strong resemblance to the story of Agharbāno (*see* under No. 24).

No. 32.—‘Legends of Ali’ (known to the Balochis as Yāili). The first part relates how he sold himself as a slave in order to obtain the wherewithal to give to a man who was in need, and also gives an account of the origin of the saint Sakhī Sarwar, and of the Kambarāni tribe, to which the ruling family of Kelāt belongs. The second part is the legend of the hawk and the dove, showing how Ali was willing to give his own flesh to satisfy a hawk and prevent it from killing a dove. These legends are also given in a poetical form in Part III.

No. 33.—This is a specimen of modern Balochi narrative, being an account of a fight between the Kākars and Hadiānis, taken down from the narration of Lashkarān Hadiāni, who himself took part in it.

PART II.—LEGENDARY HISTORY.

This is a collection of legends regarding the histories of the Baloches, formed as far as possible into a connected narrative. They are taken from the narration of Ghulām Muhammad Bālāchāni. Part of this narrative has already been printed in the Roman character with an English translation in Captain Temple’s *Legends of the Punjab* (Vol. II) under the title of ‘Adventures of Mīr Chākūr.’ This comprises Chapter 4–13 of this Part.

[PART III.—POEMS.

This part consists of poems. Most of the Baloch poetry is full of obsolete and elliptical expressions, which render it extremely difficult to translate, and unsuitable for the purposes of a text-book. The few here given are simpler than the majority.

No. 1, Dosten and Shīren, has already been printed in the Roman character with an English translation in my ‘Sketch of the Northern Balochi Language,’ p. 142. The prose narrative is given in Part I, 17.

No. 2, Laili and Majnūn.—This is a poem by a Marri bard, dealing with an episode in the story of Laili and Majnūn.

Nos. 3 and 4 are poems illustrating the legends of Ali, given in Part I, 32.

No. 5, 'Elegy on the Death of the late Nawāb Jamāl Khān, Laghāri, of Chotl, in the Dera Ghāzi Khan District. It is by Panju, a Bangulānī Lashārī, who himself dictated it, and may be considered a good specimen of modern Baloch poetical composition, as the prize for the best poem on the subject, offered by the Tumandārs of the district, was awarded by them to this poem.

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PART I.

MISCELLANEOUS STORIES.

I.

Bādshāheā pholkutha ki “Dwāzdahki do ro gudā chikar sar-khāi?” Ya mardeā gwashta ki “Dah sar-khāi.” Thī surphadheñ syāraleñ mardeā gwashta ki “Do ki shutha gudā hechi neñ; Sāwan Chaitr ki haur ma gwārī gudā dwāzdah hech kārā neñ.* Gudā bādshāhā gwashta “Tho syārale, tho manī Wazīr bi.”

II.

Bādshāheā wazīrār hukm dātha ki “Humchī bijā manān biyār dai.” Wazīr thartho ākhta loghā, mūnjhā bitho nishta. Wazīr jinkhā azh wathī phithā, pholkhutha “Tho pharche mūnjhā-e?” Phithā jawāb dātha “Mūnjhān ki bādsdāhā hukm dātha ‘ki humchīzeghā bijā rosh-tikā manān biyār dai.’ Nīn manān havkar bij dast na khafi.” Jinkhā gwashta “Tho mūnjhā ma bi. Bānghavā bijā ma tharā deān. Tho ba-wafs.” Wazīr shutho wapta, whāv niyāi. Dil nyānwān gantri bāz eñ—“Kal eñ bānghā havkar bij jinkh manān dā na dā?” Shaf rosh bitha. Bānghavā jinkhā ya kadahe āf phur khutho dātha-i. Wazīrā zurtho burtha go bādshāhā gwashta “Bij hamesh eñ.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Tho be-shakk syāral e, ki āf bi ta bij kārā asten, āf ma bi, bij kārā ‘chī neñ.”

III.

The King who had a Boil on his Face.

Bādshāhe ath ki demā dānaghe ākhta-i. Bāzen tavivān darmān khutha, durāh na bitha-i. Rosheā ya taviveā gwashta ki “Tho chhorave bhā-gīr khush, ānhī jagharā khash o dānagh chakhā band, gudā thāi dānagh durāh bith.” Bādshāhā hokā khutha mulkā. Yakhe shudhagheñ mardeā wathī bachh ārtho shawakhta go bādshāhā; zar gipto shuthāi. Bādshāh hukm dātha ki chhoravā bareth kotav nyānwān khaneth. Bādshāh ālmīyān burtho kotav nyānwān khutha. Gudā bādshāhā dilā gantri khutha ki “ehhorav nīn surphadheñ ehhoraven, aghsar greghen ki ma khushāni.” Wathī mardudmeār hukm dātha-i ki “Baroeth chhoravā gindeth, choñ khanagheñ?” Mardā ākhto bādshāhār hāl dātha ki “Chhorav gregh ‘chī neñ, sai likhān dighār khashī, do whār khant, yakhe khili-dāth.” Bādshāh wath kharo bitho ākhta, azh chhoravā pholkhutha-i ki “Tho pharche likhān khashe?” Chhoravāi jawāb dātha ki “Wāzhā ma lev khanaghān.” Bādshāhā gwashta ki “Manān hālā dai sidhāighā.” Chhoravā gwashta ki “Ya likhā-e manī māt-phith ānī eñ ki ārtho manān gwar tho sha-wakhta-ish, zar gipto shuthaghtant. Ya likhā-e thaighen, ki tho mulk bādshāhe, tho dī main khunā thursitha niyāi, tho dī manān giptaghe khushagh sāngā. Ya likhā main Hudhāegh eñ. Neñ manān bitha āth phithānī hīl, neñ manān bitha Bādshāh thāi hīl, nīn manān Hudhāi hīl sar-ākhta, thī nesten.” Gudā bādshāh mehrwān bitha ānhī chakhā, mokal dātha-i gwashta-i “Zar dī bashkān thāi māt-phithānī.” Bādshāh shafā wapta, bānghā kharo bitha. Hudhāi amur ki bitha, dānagh dī durāh bitha.

*That is, the whole twelve months are unproductive unless it rains in Sawan and Chaitar.

IV.

The Princess and the Man who stood all Night in the Water.

Bādshāhe jinkhe ath. Gwashta-i ki "Hawān mardār jinkh deān ki daryā lāfā chhilavā jarān khashī shafā andarā bi. Zindaghā ākhta ta jinkh sīr khanān deānī, murtha gudā shutha." Bāzen mard murtho shutha. Rosheā ya marde shutha. zindaghā tharthā ākhta i. Bādshāhā gwashta "Bāki bāz mard ki murtha-ghant, tho choñ zindaghā ākhtaghe?" Mardā gwashta "Khohā ās ro-bitha, ma wathī dil go āsa dāshta, mañ phawānkha zindā hā ākhtaghān." Bādshāhā gwashta "Tho wathār sektha āsā." Mardā gwashta "Bādshāh! mañ daryā lāfā, ās khoh chakhā, mañ wathār chachon sektha? Tho bādshāh e, zorākh e, mañ nirwārā wath Hudhā khant." Bādshāh āñhiyār jawāb dātha, thartho loghā ākhta-i. Jinkhār gwashta-i. "Mañ whardā biyāre dai." Jinkhā gwashta "Dāñ thāi whard taiyār na bitha;" jhateā phadhā thibare bādshāhā whard lothta ki "Mañ whardā biyār dai." Gudā jinkhā gwashta ki "Thāi whard taiyār na bitha." Saimī barā whard lothta-i. Jinkhā gwashta "Bādshāh Sāñ, thāfagh mārī chakhā eñ ās mārī bunā eñ, thāfagh thāfī thāi naghanā phashūn." Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Thāfagh mārī chakhā eñ, ās mārī bunā eñ. Hawēn thāfagh chhon thāfī?" Jinkhā gwashta "Ān mard daryā lāfā ath, ās khoh chakhā ath, āñ mardā chhon wathār sektha āsā? Tho bādshāhe. Bādshāhāni sukhun yakh eñ. Tho sukhun khuthaghath go wathī dafā go wathī zawānā. Er'geñ benirwārī ma khan: sha Hudhā thura." Bādshāhā gwashta "Tho jinkhā manān droghband khutha." Bādshāhā jinkh sīr khutho dātha āñhi mardār.

V.

The Wrestlers of Dera Ghāzi Khan and Shikārpur.

Do mal athant, yakhe nishta Shikārpurā yakhe Deravā.* Sar-gipta hawān Shikārpur-wālā mal ki 'mañ barawān hawān Derav-wālā Mal gindān.' Ākhta Deravā, phol-khutha-i ki bakhū nindī hawān mal. Khaseā dasitha ki philān muhalla nindī. Gudā shutha-i āñhi loghā, azh hawān mal zālā phol-khutha-i ki "Thāi mard thāngo shutha." Zālā gwashta "Mañ mar shutha dārā, dār much khant, chint, khāi." Gudā zālā wathī jinkhār gwashta ki "Hawān mūshk ki andarā murthiyā khapta tho sheshinā phohe, darrā khash biyār-i, nawān boā khant." Āñhiyā ki shutho, nezaghā go phohitha i, darrā khashto ārtha-i. Gudā Shikārpur-wālā malā dilā gwashta ki "Jinkh-en-i ikhtar zor-en-i, gudā āñhi jindār chikhtar zor bi? Mañ barawān jidhā gindān; hamodhā mirānī ki thī khas ma gindī." Gudā phol khutha 'sh āñhiyā jinkhā ki "Thāi phith dār chinaghā thān phalawā shutha?" Āñhiyā dasitha ki "Rosh-āsānā shutha-i." Gudā mal sar-gipta, shutha, āñhiyār pholitho dithai ki āñmar gādā phur-khutho chikthiyā āragheñ. Malā likitho phadhī gādā gipta chiktho dāshto phirenta-i. Gudā āñ Derav-wālā mal gwān'-jathai ki "Tho khai e, mañ gādā dāshtiyā?" Āñhiyā gwashta ki "Mañ hawān Shikārpurwālā malāñ, pha thāi miraghā ākhtaghān." Gwashta-i "Biyā, juzūn, shahrā mirūn." Āñhiyā gwashta "Na, mañ tho bamedhā mirūn." Gwashta-i "Gawāh edhā khas neñ." Gudā ya phireñ zālē khāriya sar chakhā naghanā baragheñ bachheghā. Bachhā khapta bagā chārainaghetth. Hardo malāñ gwashta ki "Tho mañ gawāh bi, mā bamedhā mirūn." Gudā āñhiyā jawāb dātha ki "Mañ bachhār naghanā der bith; shawā bawēn dighār gaphallā phatteth, er khaneth mañ dast-dilā chakhā, gudā shawā mirāna juzeth hawān dighār chakhā: mañ gudā shāi gawāh āñ." Gudā hawān dighār gaphall phatttho dast dilā erkutha-ish phirundeghā; gudā raptaghant mirāna. Gudā demā hawān bag-jatā, ki phirund bachh ath ditho gwashta "Harro mañ mātth evakh khākhath, nī thī shirre dī gon-en-i ki mirāna phedhaghant." Āñhiyā thursitha ki hawān mañ bagā janant barant. Hawān shāl ki phusht-

*Deravā is the inflected form of Dero, i.e., Dera or Dera Ghāzi Khan.

ath zurtho nishtagħant-i, guda dāchiān girāna shutha hawān shāl lāfā mān-khānāna, hawān thewagħen bag shāl lāfā mān khutha-i. Zurtho bhari hasthāi, sar chakha khutho phadātha-i. Gudā ya hir gosh azh bhariyā dar eth. Sarburā bānzeā jhatī dātho burtha hawān bhari. Bādshāh jinkh nish-tagħeth-mahal sarā, burzā whājainthāi, laghushta hawān bhari sha bāz changulān, bādshāh jinkh ma chhamān ākhto khapta. Bādshāh jinkh gwān'-jatha wathī dāiār ki "Biyā maīn chhamā katāre khapta." Akhta ki dāi chham letenthāi gindith ki chham lāfā bage mān-ro charāna. Gudā dāi rapta khashāna nifaghā mān-khānāna shutha, gudā phadhī hire ki bitha khashto gwashtāi, "Thāi chham lāfā hawēn hireth." E gwashta ki "Tharā bashken." An bag theghī burtha dāiyā.

VI.

The Husbandman, the Tiger and the Jackal.

Ya khishār-khishokhe ath, zurth khishta-i. Zurth ki phakkā, mazāre ākht dār-khapta zurth lāfā. Rāhak nistagħath burzā manhān chakhā. Mazār gwashta "Er-khaf, biya jahla; mān tharā warān. Rāhakā gwashta ki "Nīn mān lāgharān, choṅki āvoā ganoā warān, lāndav bān, gudā manān bawar." Mazār harro khākt gwasht "Mān tharā warān." Rāhak rapta thurs azh lāghar biāna. Zālā azh mardā phursitha ki "Tharā choneṅ, āvoā di waraghāi, gancā di waraghāi, 'āghar di biaghāi." Mardā gwashta "Mazāre harro khāi manān darkbo dā ki mān tharā warān. Mān phawānkā lāghar biaghān, rosheā hawān mazār manān wārth." Zālā phol-khutha "Chi wakhtā khāith?" "Gwashtāi "Nermoshi khāith." Gudā zālā mardī phoshāk khutho, mādhiṇeā charitho, hath-yār bastho hawān zurtha āktha; gindī mazār hawān manhān sherā oshtāthi-yen Gudā zālā gwān'-jatha "O Rāhak!" Mardā gwashta "Ji wāzhār!" Zālā gwashta "Bādshāh charitha mazārānī shikārā. Tho phaidhā mazār rande dithē phāriēn phairāriēn?" Rāhakā gwashta mazārār "Nīn chhoṅ khanān, bālā deān na deān?" Mazārā gwashta "Hudhāi nāmā manān likain, Hamesh azh tho khaipholā khanagħen?,, Gwashtāi "Wazīrēn bādshāhe." Gwashtāi "Nīn manān likain." Mardā gwashta "Tho bi bi-akis, mān tharā shālā chakhā deān." Mazār bitho wapta, shāl chakhā dāthāi. Gudā jawāb dātha avzārār ki "Mān mazār rand hechī na ditha." Avzārā gwashta "Hawān chieṅ syāhagh khaptagħen hawān shāl bunā?" Gwashtāi "Kahīrī bundēn khaptagħen ki mān bālānī hangar sāngā, hukka chikuṅ." Anhiyā gwashta "Ya gaphalle mār di bhorain dai, ki mān bādshāh neghā barānī, an di hukka chikī." Rāhak gwashta mazārār "Nīn chhoṅ khanān?" Mazārā gwashta "Nīn maīn goshā bur dai." Gosh buritho dāthāi. Zālā gwashta "Masthareṅ gaphalleā bur dai." Mazārā gwashta "Nīn dohmi goshā bur dai." Dohmi gosh di buritho dāthāi. Zālā jathagħanti lath ki "Geshtar pharche na bure de azh kahīrī bundā?" Gudā mazārā gwashta "Nīn maīn dumbā bur dai. Dumb di buritho dāthāi." Zālā gwashta "Tho khame buraghāi, mān wath burān neme burān girānī." Gudā phadātha mazārā. Demā tholagh tharatho akhta, azh mazārā phol khuthāi "Thāi gosh di burithiyeṅ, thāi dumb di burithiyeṅ, hon bahināna ravaghāi, tharā chhoṅ bitha." Mazārā jawāb dātha ki "Bādshāh phauzh maīn chakhā khaptagħant, maīn gosh di burithagħant-ish, dumb di burithagħant-ish, maīn jind Hudhā dar-burtha." Tholaghā gwashta "Laghor! tharā zālēā thursāintha, na bādshāheṅ, na phauzh en. Zālēā gosh di dumb di burithagħant." Mazārā gwashta "Mān wathī chhamān go phauzh wazīr dithom." Tholaghā gwashta "Zālē ath biyā tharā phedārānī." Mazārā gwashta "Mān go tho juzān, maīn gwarā di rezā phirain, wathī gwarā di phirain." Gudā rezā tholaghā wathā di mazārā di phirenta, shuthagant zurthā. Gudā hawān avzārā ditha ki mazārā tholagh tharthiyā āragħen, Gwashtāi tholaghār ki "Tholagh, tho bādshārā kaul dātho shuthaghāi ki mān chyārdah mazār tharā khārān deān. Nīn yakhe āragħāi, hawān di lundā buttā en." Gudā mazārā phadātha, tholagh di chikitha. Tholagh sagħar sista, phādh sista, murthāi. Mazār lundā buttā wathī handā shutha; Zāl mard wathī zurthā khushiyā nishtagħant.

VII.

The Four Men who made the Figure of a Woman.

Chyār mard shafā pahra nishtaghathant bādshāheghā. Pheshī pahra drakhānieghā. Drakhānā gwashta “Shaf guzi na, chi khāre khanān?” Dāre jorentho āndi zālē but thāinthai. Sakeñ jawain sūrat dār jorenthai. Guḍā pahra philav bithai. Phadhi pahra darzi kharo bitha Darziā ditha ādmī but jurithighēñ. Gwashtai “Niñ mañ jarāñ doshañ, hameshī jānā deāñ.” Jarāñ dokhto jānā dathai. Darzi pahra philav bitho guḍā phadhi pahra bitha sonā-rave. Sonāravā gahnā jorenthaghtant, āndi jindā avur-khuthaghtant. Phadhi pahra bitha saidhe. Saidhā du’ā khutha ki “Hudhābundā! eshiyā sābā dai.” Ānhiyār sāh bitha. Guḍā rosh bitha, e chyāreñ mard pha-wathāñ arithaghtant, Har yakhe gwashta ki zāl maighēñ. Eshāñ shutho shara’ khutha go bādshāhā; “Niñ hawāñ zāl khaieghēñ?” Bādshāhā gwashta ki “Saidhe na bi, ki nekheñ du’ā khuthā, har khase ki nā durāh bi saidhā hārth; āñ khas ki durāhbī guḍā sa dhā dāwā khant-i ki maighēñ.* Drakhānādi sonāravā di wathī kasab shon dātha. Darziā jar dātha, āñhī bāñ burāha; sālokheñ ki naukhār jar dāthaghtant. Zāl āñbieghēñ.”

VIII.

The Clever Lad.

Bādshāhe-ath ki ānhiyā sai zāl athant. Rosheya zālēā go zahr giptā bādshāhā, gwashtai ki “Zāl mañ na khanāñ.” Hukm dāthai “Darrā khash, bilanti.” Burtho ishta-ish hamodhā bareā phoriyā kxanth, wārth. Kharde rosh phadhā zāthai hamodhā, bachhe ārthai. Hawāñ chhoro ki mazaiñ bitha, guḍā azh wathī māthā phol-khuthai ki “Main phith khai en?” Māthā hāl dātha ki ‘philāñ bādshāh thai phith en.’ Philaveñ hāl dāthai. Chhoravā gwashta wathī māthār ki “Niñ rāh chakhā otak-handā jorainūñ, phoriyā khanūñ main hand hamedhā bi.”

Āñ wakhtā bādshāh hukm khutha ki “Chosheñ marde wastādheñ bi ki azhmānā dighāra nyāñwāñ main sāngā māriā joraini?” Chhoravā gwashta wathī mathārā ki “Bādshāh ganokh bithagheñ, ravāñ kharde zar chi bādshāhā zināñ khārāñ.” Chhoro shutha go bādshāhā, —“Zarāñ manāñ dai, mañ thai māriā thāināñ.” Bādshānā kharde zar āñhiyār dātha. Chhoravā gwashta ki “Ya māhe roshā wathī nazār muchh khāñ, guḍā mañ khāñ tharā māriā thāināñ deāñ.” Chhoro thartho ākhta wathī māthā gwar. Chhoro kār hamesh en ki har khase ki pha rāhā khāñ go āñhiyā juzi thaukh-tawār kxanth, guḍā thari khāñ loghā. Hawēñ kār-en-i, thi kār nenī. Ya roshe thi bādshāhe juzāna akhta sail khanagha. Chhoro go āñhiyā sangati bitha, shutha jhateā, juzāna. Bādshāhā bero khūtha ki ‘loghā ravāñ;’ Chhoro go bādshāhā sangatā shutha jhateā, guḍā. gwashtai “Niñ gardāñ wathī loghā.” Bādshāhā gwashta chhoravār “Begi biyā go mā phajyā.” Guḍā shutha chhorav go bādshāhā. Demā shutho shaf khapta. Chhoravā gwashta bādshāhār ki “Ladh nyāñwāñ mādyāñ charaghtant, biyā do mādhināñ girūñ chaṛūñ, handā barawūñ.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Edhā mādhin chī neñ.” Gwasthaghtant demā, juzāna shuthaghtant. Guḍā chhoravā gwashta bādshāhār “Jhate tho manāñ zīr, jhate mañ thara zīrāñ.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Na tho manāñ zurth khane, na mañ tharā zurth khanāñ.” Demā ākhto, bādshāh loghā chi nazi bithaghtant, chhoravā phol-khutha azh bādshāhā ki “Thai mehmānāi hand chi loghā direñ ki nazikh en?” Bādshāhā gwashta, “Mañ mehmānāi handā nazikh en. Niñ ki chi loghā nazi bithaghtant.” Chhoravā gwashta “Mañ edhā khoshtāñ, tho baro mehmānāi handā guḍā manāñ gwāñkhā jan guḍā mañ khāñ.” Bādshāh shutha mehmānāi handā, gwāñkh-jathai, guḍā chhoro shutha mehmānāi handā, odhā nishta, bādshāh shutha loghā.

*This passage is rather elliptically expressed. The full force is “The woman cannot be given to the Sayyid on account of his prayers (having given her life). For every one who is ill gets a Sayyid (to pray for him), and (if this woman were now awarded to the Sayyid) the Sayyids would be bringing forward claims for possession of every one who recovered (in consequence of their prayers).”

Hawān bādshāhe bālaken lāiken jinkhe-ath. Jinkhā gwashta wathī phithār ki “Mañ hawān mard girān ki mañ wath khush khanān.” Bādshāh ki ākhta jinkhā chi phithā phol-khutha ki “Khāiā go tharā thaukh-tawār ath?” Bādshāhā gwashta “Edhā ganokheñ chhorave.” Jinkhā gwashta “Chachho en ganokheñ?” Phithā gwashta “Go mā rāhā sangat bitha. Ya handeā ki mā ākhtaghuñ gwashtai ki ‘Ladh nyānwān mādhinān ant, biyā girūn charūn.’ Mā gwashta ‘Edhā mādhinān chi nēsten.’ Gudā gwashtai ‘Yā tho manān zīr yā Mañ tharā zīrān.’ Māñ gwashta ‘Na tho manān zurth khane na mañ tharā zurth khanān. Demā shutho gwashtai ‘Mañ hamedhā khoshtān, tho demā baro mehmānāi handā, manān gwankhā jan.’ Mā ākhto gwān’-jathā, gudā, nīn ākhta mehmānāi handā. Mañ go hameshiyā gālwar-athān.” Jinkhā gwashta phithār ki “Mañ mard hamesh en, hameshī girān.” Phithā gwashta “E ganokh en, mañ bādshāhān, mañ lajjā ma khash, eshiya ma gir.” Gwashtai “Hameshī girān. Odhā ki tharā gwashtai ki ‘Mādyān charaghant,’ matbal hamesh-ath ki ‘do latān burūn dastā khanūn,’ ki lat shafā mard dastā bī, ān mard avzār en. Demā ki zīragh gwashtai, matbal hamesh-ath ki ‘Jhate tho kissav khan jhate mañ khanān.’ Edhā ki gwashtai ki ‘Tho dema baro, manān gwānkho jan mehmānāi handā,’ dī gwashtai ki ‘halk mordum sahī bant ki bādshāh ākhtagheñ,’ ki chupī ki tho ākhtaghe jawain niyath: tho khase gandaghiyā dithai, ān ki tho khusht phirenth thāi badlāmī-ath, tho khisht dī thāi badnāmī-ath.”*

Gudā bādshāhā jinkh bānghavā sir khuthā dāthai. Gudā chhorav gwashta “Mañ nīn tharān ravān wathī handā.” Bādshāhā dāj dāthā wathī jinkhārā; yā bānzo dī dāthai dāj. Chhoravā wathī zāl dī gon gipta, sargipto handā, thartho ākhta wathī handā go wathī māthā. Shafā hamodhā wapta bāngih gwashtai mathārā “Mañ nīn ravān bādshāhār mariā thāhinān deān.”

Shuthai hamodhā go bādshāhā, gwashtai “Tho humchī taiyār khutha?” Bādshāhā gwashta “Mā humchī taiyār khutha.” Gudā gwashtai “Wastadh mañ dī ārthā ”gudā bānz ishto-dāthai. Bānz bāl-gipto azmān nyāmaghā shutho jaktha. Gwashtai bādshāhār ki “Chosheñ marde bī ki gunāh chi na khutha, e’rgā marde bī, pheshā silo zīrī dā bānzārā, gudā mañ mariā thāhinān.” Bādshāhā hokā dāthā ālam nyānwān ki “E’rgā marde bī ki gunāh khadheñ na khutha, silā zīrī dā.” Har khasā gwashta ki “Mā khutha gunāh.” Gudā chhoravā gwashta “Tho mulk bādshāhe, gind nawān tho gunāh chi na khuthā.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Be-shakk mā dī khutha.” Chhoravā gwashta “Mañ māth ki kisānroen gunāh khutha, tho pharche khashto ishta?” Gudā bādshāhā chhoro bhānkur khutha gwashtai ki “Tho mañ bachhī-e, baro, wathī māthā biyār.” Shutho māth dī ārthai zāl dī ārthai gwar bādshāhā. Bādshāhā bādshāhī dī dāthā wathī bachhār.

IX.

The Three Fools.

Sai ganokheñ Baloch dar-khaptaghant duzi khanaghā. Akhtaghant dīren dighare, avzāre trettha-ish. Avzārā salām dātho dīr bitho oshtāthā. Avzārā ma dilā zānthā “Esai ant, mañ yakh ān, nawān go mā mir ant.” Gudā ān sai mard wathī dagā darainthā, avzārā wathī dagā darainthā. Piyādhaghān har sai phawāthān thaukh-tawār khutha-ish. Har mardeā gwashta ki “Salām manān dāthā avzārā;” arithaghant pha-wathān. Gudā yakheā gwashta ‘Juzūn, avzār jindā-pholā khanūn ki salām khaiār dāthe?’ E ki rawān bithaghant avzār randā, avzārā zānthā “Nīn e mār pharmani. miraghā phodh-aghant.” Avzār sarā bakalāna, piyādhagh pha randā ravāna, avzārā shudho halkeā, salām dāthā ki dimā piyādhagh dī akhtaghant, Piyādhaghān gwashta ki “Azh tho mā-ya-phole khanūn, thā salām khaiār dāthā?” Avzārā gwashta ki “Mā salām hawān marā dāthā ki mazain be-akul-en.” Piyādhaghān gwashta “Mā wathī be-akulī kissav khanūn, ki

*For hadst thou arrived in silence, it had not been well: some one might have taken it ill, and then hadst thou slain him the disgrace would have been thine, and hadst thou been slain then too the disgrace would have been thine.

mazain be-akul khai bi." Pheshiā gwashta :—

Mañ wathi loghā go zālā phajyā akistaghetāñ. Gudā mā gwashta zālārā "Galiā tharain bil." Zālā gwashta "Galiā tha tharain bil." Áhirā hamer'gā khuthaghūñ ki hawāñ ki thaukhā kñanth pheshā hawāñ janth. Khapto duze thaukhā ashkanaghet, phehitho ākhta galiā logh lāfā : Pheshā phullithai mañ logh, mañ dī gindaghāñ zāl dī gindagheñ,* mā thaukh nā kñanūñ ki mār dalī janaghī bī nawāñ. Duzī bunagh zurtho burtho darrā er khuthai. Gudā duz thartho ākhto dast zurtho thāfoā malitho, ārtho mañ dema malithai zale dī marde dī, har dunāñ dem syāh khuthai dar-khaptiyā shutha, bunagh dī burthā. Mā thaukh na khutha. Bānghā rosh bitha, zālā gwashta "Mard ! thai dem syāh-eñ !" Gudā mā gwashta "Balo ! balo ! zāl galiā tha jane." Mā hawikhtar be-akulī khutha.

Gudā dohmīā gwashta : Mañ be-akulī hamesheñ ki mañ athant du zāl. Roshe ya zāle khapto bothāñ pholaghet, swetheñ phute mañ sagharā dithai ; gudā phatitho phashtai hawāñ swetheñ phut. Dohmī zālā gwashta ki "Hawāñ swetheñ phut ki tho khashtai, eshiyā mañ barro gindaghetāñ, niñ tha pharche khashta ?" Gudā mā gwashta ki "Zāl, tha jher na ; tha ya syāheñ phute phat." Gudā āñhī syāheñ phute phatitha. Gudā pheshiā gwashta mā swēthēñ-i khashta tha pharche syāheñ-i phatitha. Gudā mā gwashta "Tha ma jher, tha dī, syāheñ-i phat gir." Āñhiya dī syāheñ-i phatitha gipta. Dohmīā gwashta "Mā yakhe phatitha āñhiya do phatitha." Mā gwashta āñhiyār ki "Tho dithie phat gir." Gudā āñ zālā jheritha ki "Eshiya hardo syāh-ant, mañ yakhe sweth eñ yakhe syāheñ." Mā gwashta "Tha dī syāheñ-i phat gir, ranj ma bi." Chhoñ jhero kutha-ish, mañ phut theghā phatthagant-ish, rish dī, gulālakh dī, theghā phatāinthagant. Mañ be-akulī hamesh-eñ ki mā zālāñrā ranj na khutha phut theghā phatāinthagant, garā bitho nishtaghāñ.

Gudā sohmīā gwashta : Mañ be-akulī hamesheñ ki mazain gorame ath mañ ; mañ goramā roshe chārainaghetāñ, marde ākhto gwashta. Mā gwashta hawāñ mardārā 'Manāñ zāle phol-dai.' Roshe hudhāi bitho hawāñ mard thartho ākhta ki mañ goramā chārainaghetāñ. Ākhto manāñ gwashtai ki "Mañ thai sāng khutho akhtaghāñ." Gudā mañ saiake gorame bahr-khutho dāthaghāñ. Sāle gwastho hawāñ mard thartho ākhto gwashta "Thai sir khutho akhtaghāñ." Gudā duhmī saiak gorame āñhiyār dāthaghāñ. Agha sāle gwastha, agha hawāñ mard thartho ākhta, gwashtai "Thai loghā bachhe bitha." Āñ saiak ki bākī-ath, āñ dī dāthaghāñ, gwashtaghāñ "Bar-ish. Niñ manāñ zālā dī phedār, bachhā dī phedār." E-mar sarā, mañ pha randā shuthaghūñ halkeā. Māi nishtaghet, bachh ma gwānzaghā lodainaghet. Āñ-mar gwashta "Baro—thai zāl dī hamesh-eñ, bachh dī hamesh-eñ." Mañ zīrāna shutho nishtaghāñ zāl nāzikhā. Gudā bachhā giretha. Zālā gwashtom "Bachhār jhutoā dai." Māiā chup khutha, jhuto dāthai. Thibare chhoravā giretha, aghadi mañ gwashtaghāñ "Ran ! tho bachhār jhutoā na daie ?" Āñhiyā gwashta "Tharā sadka kñanāñ, tho khaie, manāñ havarāñ deaghāi ?" Mā gwashta "Ran, tha mañ zāle, āñ mañ bachh-eñ, mañ gorame dātha thai sāngā. Tho parche jheraghāi ?" Māiā gwāñ'-jatha wathi mardār wathi brāthār. Āñ-ki akhtaghant, gwashta māiā "E laghor manāñ zāñ deagheñ." Āñ manāñ giptā ma dastā ki "Tha khai-e." Mā gwashta "Āñ mañ zāl eñ, mañ bachheñ, mañ logh-wāzhāh-āñ." Gipto āñ do mardāñ manāñ bastho burthā-ish bādshāhārā ki "E duzeñ." Sāleā khapthaghāñ bithaghāñ kaizā. Sāleā phadhā bokhtaghāñ. Mañ be-akulī hamesh-eñ.

Niñ ch'eshiyāñ mazain be-akul khai ath. Avzārā gwashta ki "Mazain ganokh goram-wāzhāh-eñ, ki āñmarā wathi rizk, dāthā zāl dī na dithai bachh dī na dithai. Mā salām āñhiyār dātha."

*Neither of us say a word, lest we should have to shut the door.

X.

The Shepherd who became a King.

Bādshāhe ath ki urd charitha shikār sāngā : akhtagheñ ki handeā bādshāhā hukm khutha "Hawān mardī rukha ki washki dar-khafī, thī khas maroth, hawān yakh baroth washki randā." Hudhāi hukm bitha bādshāh demā sarwān dar-khapta; phadātha sarwānā, merentha bādshāh pha randā, thī khas niyāktā. Bādshāh wazīr pha dir dimā ākhta ki "Mañ bādshāh sudhā-khanān." Shutha ki sarwān gur-khanāna ramaghe nyānwān khapta-i. Shafānkā bakal khutha bādshāhār "tho khai e ki mañ ramaghā khurdainaghāi?" Bādshāhā thaukh hechi na khutha. Jatha ki shafānkā thafar mān-ākhta bādshāhār sagharā : khapta bādshāh chi mādhinā bunā, murthaghā. Ākhta wazīr pha randā; wazīrā gwashta shafānkārā ki "Tho bādshāh khushta." Shafānkā gwashta "Manān bādshāh kal chī niyath, mañ ramagh khurdainthāi, mañ phawānkā jatha, ānmar murtho khapta. Har-'gā* ki thāi salāh-eñ, tha hawān-r'gā khan." Wazīrā gwashta "Nīn khada phat, bādshāhā phūrūn." Shafānkā khad phattha. Bādshāh jar khashtagant, jar dī hathyār dī khashto shafānkār dāthaghant wazīrā.

Bādshāh hamodhā phūritha, gudā wazīrā gwashta ki "Nīn bādshāh thav-e, nīn juz dī baro bādshāh handā" Shafānkā dem odhar khutha gwar urdā, wazīrā gwashta urdār "Bādshāh druāh neñ bādshāh gipta thafā." Sha'ar nīn urdār mokaleñ, mañ bādshāh barān loghā. Urd har khas sar-gipto shutha wathī handā. Wazīrā bādshāh ārtha loghā. Bādshāhe do zāl athant; wazīrā gwashta bādshāh zālānār "Shāi olī mañ murtho shutha nīn shāi mard hamesheñ." Zālān gwashta ki "Mard hamesheñ nīn mār manzūr eñ." Wazīrā gwashta shafānkār ki "Tho nīn nind hamedhā logha, dar ma khaf. Bādshāh tho aste, shara', adālatā mañ wathī khanān." Ānmar kharde roshān loghā bitha, dar na khapta. Ya roshe gwashtāi "Man nīn bādshāh bithaghān, barawān gindān kachehrīā ki chī shara' eñ chī adālat eñ." Ākhtāi hamodhā gindī wazīr takht chakhā nishtagheñ : e marde ākhta ki mañ nindān go wazīrā phajyā takht chakhā. Wazīrā gwashta "Dirā khan, tha shafānkhe, tharā shafānkhi akal eñ," Thartho berkhutha, shutha handā. Dohmī roshā thī-bare ākhta ki wazīr nishtagheñ takhtā. Dohinī dhakhā gwashtāi "Baro" Ān roshā dī tharatho shuthāi. Sai-mī roshā tharatho ākhta, dī wazīrā hañcho gwashta olī rangā; gudā shafānkā jatha wazīr, resentho khashto, azh takhtā reḍ-dāthāi, azh shahrī khashto ishtāi. Wazīr phadātho shutha. Ānmar hamodhā bādshāhī khanagheñ takht sarā nishtagheñ. Wazīr gharib shudhī bitha; rosheā shutho dirā kandiā nishtāi. Gindī ki phule lurāna ākhta āf chakhā; dast burthāi, hawān phul khashto giptāi. Gindī bihishtī jawaiñ phul-eñ, gwashtāi ki "Barān deānī wathī bādshāhār, nawān khush bī māñ chakhā." Burthāi gwar bādshāhā gudā bādshāha burthā loghā, wathī zālār dāthāi. Hardo zālān jhero lāitha phul sarā, har yakhā gwashta ki "Mañ barānī." Bādshāh thartho shutha gwar wazīrā ki "Bānghī thī phule hawēñ wājhā manān biyār dai, na, thāi lāf dinānī." Wazīr ber khutho dirā kandiā nishta ki "Nīn thī phul bakhū dast khafī?" Hawān rosha dī nishta, shaf dī hamodhā gwāzenthāi. Bānghā rosh āsitha wazīr dīthā "phadhā manān rād neñ, phadhā rawān bādshāh māñ lāf dinī, nīn chī phadhā miraghā—nīn hamedhā drikhā deān dirā lāfā." Phirentha wazīrā wathār dirā lāfā. Andarā gindī bāgh hudhāi jurithighēñ. Gwashta demā, gindī shahr kilāt hudhāi jurithighēñ; phehitho shutha kilāt andarā, subhānu-'llāh! Nabī sāhibe kachehrī māñ ākhtagheñ. Hawānhiyā ki shafānkā ki nokheñ bādshāh bitha, nabī demā mahishkāñ jhalā janagheñ. Ber khutha ki wazīr phadhā phulānī khārie phur-khutho zurtha, chamān būthaghantī, thartho phatthagantī, gudā gindī ki dirā kandiā oštāthaghān. Wazīrā zurtho hawān phullānī khāri, ākhta gwar bādshāha, datheghantī. Bādshāhā phol khutha ki "Ashkho ārthagant-e." Wazīrā kissav khutha ki hame'r'ga bitha. Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Hamodhā khase phajyā arthae?" Wazīrā gwashta ki "Hau, wāzhā, tharā phajyā-arthaghān." Gwashtāi "Mañ bakhur-athān?" Wazīrā gwashta ki "Tho Nabī demā jhalā janaghathe." Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Manān nīn shafānkā ma khāñ, bādshāhī Hudhā manān dāthā. Nīn tho biyā wathī handā wazīr bī, bādshāhī mañ wathī khanān."

Ānmar wathī bādshāhī khutha, wazīrā wazīrī khutha.

* Har-'gāis a shortened form of 'hur-rangā,' "in whatsoever manner," and hawān-r'gā, of 'hawān rangā' "in that manner."

XI.

A Legend of Nadir Shah.

Bādshāhe ath Dillie, Muhammad Shāh Chughattā. Anhiya, phith wakhtā Wazir Sa'adu'llāh ath, an di wazir bitha Muhammad Shāhā go : agh Muhammad Shāh nokheñ wazire khutha.

Roshe Hudhāi bitha Muhammad Shāh nishtageth takht sarā ; an nokheñ wazir di jahlā nishtageth. Akhta Sa'adu'llāh, salām khuthai. Wazirāni dastūr ath ki dast basth, pheri dāth, salām khuth, guḍa shudh, wathī hand nishtath. Guḍa Sa'adu'llāh pheri dātha, shutho wathī handā nishta. Guḍa Bādshāhā khanditha, hawān nokheñ Wazirā di khanditha ; guḍa eshān hawēñ thaukh khutha ki " Bāndur wājha pheri dāthai." Sa'adu'llāhe hawar poh bithā, gwashtai " Mañ thāi phith welā wazir athān, tho maroshi manān bāndur khutha : hūkm Hudhāi bitha, tān Dilli kingaroāni sarā bāndurān nachenān deān tharā."*

Likthithai Nādir Shāh Bādshāh neghā ki " Dilli barr eñ, biyā, jan, gir-i Ya marde ki Muhammad Shāh Wazir eñ, an go tho miri, phil hambāri sarā tharā zahmān janth." Charitha Nādir Shāh shodha, akhta Hindūstānā, mañ Dilliā mānrightha. Kal hawān wakhta khapta Muhammad Shāhār ki Nādir Shāh Dilliā akhto shutha. Jang bitha ; hawān nokheñ Wazirā shutho Nādir Shāh hāthiā, zahm jathaghant ; wazir di khushtiyā shutha. Dilli Nādir Shāhā jatho gipta, Muhammad Shāh di giptai zurtho. Guḍa Nādir Shāhār hāl bitha ki Muhammad Shāh mastūr sakya sharr eñ. Nādir Shāhā gwashta Muhammad Shāhārā " Thar biyā, mañ mastūrā gind, mañ di thāi mastūrā gindān." Guḍa Nādir Shāhā pheshā Muhammad Shāh burtho wathī mastūr phedāshtai, guḍa akhto Muhammad Shāh mastūr dithai. Guḍa mastūrā Muhammad Shāh nemghā pahnād khutha, Nādir Shāh nemghā dem khutha. Nādir Shāhā gwashta " E chi savav eñ ki tho wathī mard nemghā pahnād khutha, māñ nemghā tho dem khutha ?" Anhiyā gwashta " Bādshāhā ! An mañ mard eñ, thā mañ phith-e. Mañ phithā chacho demā pahnād khanān ?" Nādir Shāhā gwashta " Niñ ki tho er'gā thaukh khutha, tho be-shak manī jinkh e. Niñ Dilli thāi sari eñ, tharā bashk eñ." Guḍa Nādir Shāhā gwashta Muhammad Shāhārā " Chyār chi manān dai, Dilli mañ ishta tharā dātha : yakhe wathī borchikhāna dai, doēñ dāiyān dai ki mañ musāgā janainant, yakhe molidē manān dai." Guḍa Muhammad Shāhā dāthaghant. Nādir Shāhā borchīā gwashta ki " Mañ deghrā grādh dai." Borchīā gwashta " Manān hazār rupiā dai, tharā deghrā grādhān deān." Guḍa hazār rupiā Nādir Shāhā dātha. Deghrā borchīā mohri dāl grāsthō, ārtho bādshāhār dāthai. Hazār rupiā tharthiyā zurthiyā ārtha. Nādir Shāhā gwashta " Hazār rupiā tharā dātha, tho hawēñ mohri dez chakhā laitha : mañ na warān ; hawān hazār rupiā tharen dai." Borchīā, hawān hazār rupiā gon-athantī, tharentho dāthaghantī, wathī deghrā zurtho rawān bitha. Demā hushkeñ munde khaptagheth kunare, hawānhi chakhā deghrā zurtho rekhthai ; guḍa rawān bithā. Bānghā Nādir Shāh phādheth, gindi hawān mund hamodhā ki hawān dāl rikhtaghantī, savz bithagheñ. Nādir Shāh dilā armān khutha ki " Hawēñ jawān bor-athant, dreghān mañ warthenān." Guḍa gwān " jathai dāiānrā biyāeth, manān musāgā janaineth." Dāi ki akhtaghant, yakhe āf zurthā dast chakhā, yakhe musāg zurthā. Guḍa Nādir Shāhā musāg jathā dāthānā, dafārā, guḍa āf gipto galūri khuthai, garrā di khuthai. Chhoen gandboi mān-akhta ma dāiānrā ki hardō gardān bitho khaptaghant. Yakhe pharkitho, pharkitho murtha, yakhe pharkitho, pharkitho dar shutha. Bādshāhā phol-khutha " Shār phache hawēn'ga bithaghe." Guḍa dāiā jawāb dātha Bādshāh kiblā : " An thāi dafā azh hawer' geñ ganden boi galūri welahā akhta, an dāi murtha, mañ hāl e bithaghant." Gwashtai " Tharā mokāl eñ, baro." Guḍa Nādir Shāh laditho rawān bitha, sai mizilān molid gon-ārthai ; lakh rupiā dāthaganti mokāl dāthai : guḍa molidā giretha. Nādir Shāhā gwashta " Tho phache gireghāi ? Lakh rupiā tharā dāthaghān, mokāl di dāthaghān." Gwashtai Bādshāh kiblā " Tho bādshāh khush bithaghe, manān lakh rupiā tho dātha ; Muhammad Shāh roshe mañ sarā ranj bitha, juti tākh manān jathai, mañ zurtho hawān tākh, sogav khutha : hawān juti tākhārā do lakh rupiā mān-akhatagheth, chachhoñ gohīrā go jeuharān jharithiye. Tho khushiā ya lakh dātha."

* I will make monkeys dance for you on the battlements of Delhi.

Guḍā Nādir Shāh shutha 'Umarkotā.* Odhā Miān Ghulām Shāh Sarāi Sindhā wāzhāh-ath.† Miān dar-khapto Nādir Shāh salāmā, dastān go rumālā bastho, akhta Murād Ganja, Ghulām Shāh Wazīr; ān dī gon-ath i, ānhiya dī dast bastigheth go rumālā. Hardo akhto oshtāthaghant, guḍā Nādir Shāhā gwashta "Tho khai e ki wathār Shāh gwān-janaine?" Ghulām Shāhā gwashta ki "Mañ Shāh nayān, mañ Ghulām-i-Shāh ān, shāhānī ghulām ān." Guḍā hukm dātha Nādir Shāhā avzārānār ki "Ghulām Shāh dastān bozh." Rumālā dast laitha, dast bokhtaghant-ish. Guḍā gwashtai. "Murād dastān dī bozh." Avzārān Murād dastān bozhagh merentha, guḍā Murādā gwashta "Mañ dastān basthaghant wath bozhith-ish." Guḍā Bādshāhā dast laitho dast bokhtaghant-ish. Guḍā chati basthai Ghulām Shāh sarā, gipto ishto dāthai. Guḍā pha Bolān dagā Nādir Shāh shutha wathī dehā.

XII.

The Prince, the Wazir, the Kotwal and the Slave.

Ya Bādshāhe bachh na bitha. Roshe faqire nekheñ duā khutha ki tharā bachh bi. Guḍā bachhe bithai. Bādshāh bachh mazaiñ bitha guḍā khamāne thālintho galol dastā khanantī lev khanaghā. Roshe zāle ki āf phur khanaghā liakhte galol jathai, hīrān bhorentant i. Hach ho rāpto bhorenāna, guḍā rāj muchh bitho dāñh ārtha Bādshāhārā ki "thai bachh galol janth, mañ gharawāñ bhoreñi." Bādshāh hukm dātha tātarā ki "Har khas hīrān ki bhurī, āñhī gharavā thāhin dai trāmāenā." Alimān trāmā gharo thāhinthaghant. Bādshāh bachhā galol pholāteñ thāhinthaghant i; zāl ki gharo zurth dar khapta āf phur-khanaghā, guḍā jathī hawān ruk galol, hawān trāmāen gharo dī bhorentaghant-i! Thī bare rāj muchh bitho akhta Bādshāhā gwar, ki "Hai rājā dost khan, hai bachhā dost khan"‡ Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Bānghavā thare biyāe, begī mañ ganāñ, bānghā waldī shār deāñ." Bānghavā rāj muchh bitho akhta, Bā shahā hawēñ waldī dātha ki "Mañ bachh khashāñ, rāj na khashāñ." Bāzārā gwashtai "Hawān wakhti ki mañ bachhārā naghana bare diyae kanshāñ har-dunāñ amundo khan bil-i." Guḍā dāfā burtho naghan dātho kaush har-do amundo khuthaghantī. Bādshāh bachhā ki naghan wārtha phādhāekhta ki girdī—Mañ kaush har do amundo bithagheñ. Guḍā wathī dilā gwashtai ki "Mañ phithā manāñ mokal dātha."

Wazīr bachh go Bādshāh bachhā dosti ath; shutho mokalenthai wazīr bachhā, gwashtai ki "Manāñ mañ phithā mokal dathā; tha mañ yār e, ash tho mokalainaghā akhtaghāñ." Wazīr bachhā gwashta "Mañ dilgo tho juzāñ." Wazīr bachh dī sambartha, gwashtai "Mañ yāreñ kutwāl bachh, juzūñ āñhiyā dī mokalainūñ." Akhtaghant kutwāl bachhā gwar, hāl dāthaghantī. Āñhiyā dī gwashta "Mañ dī go tho gon āñ." Kutwāl bachhā gwashta "Mañ yār eñ Ghulām bachh, āñhiyā mokalainūñ." Shuthaghant, hawān hāl dāthaghantī; āñ dī gon akhta. E chyāreñ ardāñ shutho daraintha, gwashta-ish. "Rawūñ thī Bādshāheā naukari khanūñ." Sar-gipto rawāñ bithaghant, dirā Kharaghā shaf khapta-ish. Thībār gwashta-ish ki "Āfe phur khan biyār, mā wharde khanūñ.§ Shuthai ki āf phur-khanaghā, dātha mal-machhā jhatī thīh burtho wārthai.

Sai mar roshā rawāñ bithaghant, barreā shaf khapta-ish. Kutwālār gwashta-ish ki "Dāro chin biyār ki wharde khanūñ." Āñmar shutha dār chinaghā; mazārēā chakhā khapta; bhorenthai kutwāl. Doen mar shāhzāda, wazīr-bachh shuthaghant demā shāhrea. Wazīrā gwashta "Bādshāh, tho nind hamedhā, mañ barawāñ, wharde girāñ biyārāñ." Bāzārā shutho ārth giptai, roghan dī giptai, guḍā gwashtai 'gozhdā dī girāñ.' Shutho kasāiā, gozhd lotthai, Hanud nāme kasāiā zh lotthai. Kasāiā gwashta "Biyā, tharā gozhdā deāñ; gwāzentho burthai kotav lāfā, wazīr dī bastho phirenthai. Eshī dastūr hamesh ath, roshā ya marde khusht, phasāñi gozhdāñi lāfā āwāz khuth, guḍā shawakhtath-i.

* 'Umarkot' in Sindh frequently (wrongly) spelt Amarkot.

† This is a mistake of the narrator. The Sarāior Abbāsī ruler attacked by Nādir Shāh was Khudā-yār Khān. Ghulām Shāh, his son, was attacked by Ahmad Shāh Durrani.

‡ "Either make your subject your friends or make your son your friend," i.e., choose between your subject and your son.

§ The suffix here has the meaning of *some*, Āfe—some water. Wharde—some food.

Wazirā ki der khutha Bādshāh phadhā ākhto rapta ma shahrā. Hawān shahr Bādshāh murtho shuthaghet, bachh chī niyathī. Mahalā galo jathiyeth, hawēn hawar kharghā likthigheth-i "Hawānhi dastā ki hawēn galo buski, Bādshāh sbahre hawān en." Bādshāh bachh ki ākhto parhitha, 'bismi'llāh' khutho tākar tilli jathai, tāk bokhto khapta. Bādshāh bacch shutho takhta nishta, Bādshāh bitha dehe. Hāl bitha 'alamārā nokheñ bādshāhe ākhta. Hawān wazir ki basthigheth Hanūd loghā, ānhiyār dī hāl bitha; Hanūdār gwashtai "Ya jari barshe* manān gir biyār dai, mān tharā ya rumāl chitrān deān; bar, hawēn nokheñ Bādshāhār dai, hamēn tharā inām dāth." Hanūd jar gipto ārtho dāthai. Ānhiyā chitrtho thāhitho hawēn lavz likthai—

Ajab rang dithom sawāde Hudhāi
Chyār shakhs raptant shahre gadāi
Yakhe sher khurdān, yakhe khurd māhi,
Yakhe band-khāna, yakhe bādshāhi.†

Eshiyā zurtho burthā rumāl go Bādshāhā. Bādshāh parhitha, inām dāthai Hanūdār; agh rumāl chakhā liktho ishtai ki—

Chyār shakhs raptant shahre gadāi,
Khithān sher khurdom, khithān khurd māhi?
Khithān band-khāna, khithān bādshāhi?

Hanūd khush bitho ākhta ān basthiyēn wazirā gwar. Wazir rumālā gindi, parhi hawān hāl likthigheni, thartho wazirā liktha rumāl phushtā—

Chyār shakhs raptant shahre gadāi
Kutwāl sher khurdom, ghuiām khurd māhi,
Wazir band-khāna, Bādshāh bādshāhi.

Burtho Hanūdā rumāl dāthai Bādshāhār.

Parhitho zānthai 'maīn wazirēn kaizen.' Hanūd zurtho hawālātā, ākhta Hanūd loghā, wazir bokhtai, ān gisteñ mard dī bokhtagħanti. Hanūd go wathī loghā berathagħanti trūho lāfā, dāthagħanti ās.‡ Hanūd dī sokhtai, Hanūd kahul kull sokhtagħanti. Wazir wathī wazir khuthai.

XIII.

The Three Wonderful Gifts.

Do brāth athant; yakheā sai bachh athant, yakheñ ya jinkhe ath. Ānhiyā ki sai bachh athant ān murtho shutha, gudā ānhi bachhān gwashta wathī nākhoār "wathī jinkhā mār dai, sāngā khanūn." Nākhoā gwashta "Maīn jinkh yakheñ, shawā sai e; thān yakhar deān-i? Mān shār sai sadh rūpiā deān, shā baroeth, saudāgarī khane biyāe: hawānhiyār ki hāz sith katitha, gudā hawānhiyār wathī jinkh deān." Gudā zar zurtho sai mār shuthagħant saudāgarī sāngā. Yakheā shutho madrike gipta pha sadh rūpiā gudighā shutho gipta udar-katornī pha sadh rūpiā; sāimigha shutho gipta ādene pha sadh rūpiā. Sai mard ākhto ya-sar bithagħant, phol-khutha pha-wathān "tho udar-katornī pha sadhā ki gipta jawāne chī-en-i?" Ānmardā gwashta "Maīn udar-katornī jawāne esh-en, ki charhe ninde sadh koh pandā ya jhat? Nyānwān bāl girth ro." Gudi ash phol-khutha-ish "thai madrike jawāne chī-en?" Ānmardā gwashta "Ān ki mirī, eshi madrikā shodh, gudā āfā daf nyānwān' mān-khānī, gudā ān zindagh bith." Saimighā phol-khutha-ish "Thai

* A cubit's length of cloth.

† This and the following verses are not pure Balochi, being partly corrupt Persian. *Raptant* stands for *rested* (Bal., *shuthagħant*), and *khurd*, *khurdom*, &c., for *khurd*, &c., (Bal., *wārtha*).

‡ Hanūd and all his household he wrapped up in straw mats and set fire to them.

ādenā jawāne chī ?” Ānmardā gwashta “Jawāne esh-eñ ki sadh khohā panda ki ginde, gudā hawān ādenā logh hāl-hawāl, guzrān kull sahrā bi.” Gudā ān mardā dithā ādenā, gwashtai ki “Nin ki mā saudāgarī khanūn wathī nākho jinkh sāngā, ān murtho khapta, zurtho di burthā, zirāna phūragh sāngā.” Gwashtai dohmīār “Tha wathī udar-katorniā biyār, mā charūn hamodhā sāni būn.” Har sai mar charhithaghant-i, hawān wakhtā hamodhā sāni bithaghant. Gudā hawān madrik shusthe āf dafā mēn-khuthāish, gudā ān zindagh bitho khapta. Go wathī nākhoā sbuthighant ish, gwashta ish “Nin manān dai wathī jinkhā.” Ānhiyā gwashta “Shā baroeth gwar Bādshāheā, khhae sharaeā,” hawānhiyār ki shār deānith i, hawān sir kxanth i.” Gudā Bādshāhā gwashta, “Shara mūjibā ānhiyār deān ki pheshā dithai ān wakhtā ki zālān shusthai. Sh’ ānhiyā laj bithai ki ānmardā khindarighā dithai.” Gudā go ānhiyā sir khuthai.

XIV.

The Prince, the Goatherd and Naina Bai.

Ya Bādshāhe ath ki bachh na bithaghanti. Shutho wathī kilāt darwāzeghā khatra aphutta khutho bitho wapta. Ākhta ki faqire, gwashtai “Tho Bādshāh-e dehe, tho phachhe e hālā khutho waptaghe?” Gwashtai “Faqir, mañ ki tharā hālā deān, tharā chī taufig asten?” Faqirā gwashta “Bādshāh, tho hālā dai.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Main hāl hamesh-eñ, ki manān bachh neñ.” Faqirā gwashta “Bānghā mañ tharā waldī deān.” Bānghavā Bādshāh shutha go faqirā, faqirā do kunar dātha ki “Yakhe tha war, yakhe wathī mastūrār warain.” Bādshāhā zurthagant doēn kunar, yakhe wathī wārthai, yakhe dāthagant mastūrār. Bādshāh mastūr dogin bitha, dahmī māhā zātho, ārthai bachhe. Hokā charenthai “Khase loghā ki bachhe maroshī bitha, ānhiyār di biyārī manān dāith, ki mañ wathī bachhā go zāmbhānī.” Buzeñwālā Balochē ath, ānhi loghā di bachhe hawēn roshe bitha. Ānmardā wathī bachh ārthā Bādshāhā gwar. Bādshāhā hardo bachh ya-handā pālithaghant. Chyār phaneh sāl gwastha. Balochē ākhta gwar Bādshāhā “Wāzhā, main bachhār mokalā dai, mañ wathiyā barān.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Mañ, thai bachhār mokal deān, main bachhā di baraghūn, mañ har-ducān mokal deān, sālā bilān gwar tho bant.” Balochā Bādshāh bachh di wathī bachh di burthagant wathī loghā. Burtho go shanikhān sar-dāthagant-i chārenaghā pha. Du sai sāl gwastha, Bādshāh ambrāh shasti, “Baro main bachh biyāre.” Bachhā phāso dātha ki “Mañ niyān.” Gudā Bādshāh wazir shastāthā ki “Bachhā biyār.” Shutha ki wazir Bādshāh-bachh jawāb dātha: “Mañ wathī brāth nelān, Balochē ān, mañ niyān.” Wazirā jawāb gipto thartho ākhta; Bādshāh armān khutha ki “main bachh bitha na bitha.” Hokā kuthai “Hawān ki main bachhā biyārī dā, ikhtar ikhtar jagir deānī.” Ya phirundeñ zāle-ath, ān gwashta “Mañ tharā khārān deān-i.” Shutha ki phirund hamodhā ki shanikh chārenaghatant-ish, saghan chitho khārī phur-khuthai, gudā gwān’-jathai “Yakhe shawā biyāi, gio mā saghanā zirain, ya haware di goshā khanān.” Bādshāh-bachh gwashta brāthārā: “Tho baro, pholā di khane, saghanā di zirain.” Ākhta ki hawān buzeñwālā ānhiyā go saghan di ziraghanti, ānhiyār gwashtai “Manān hālā dai.” Ānhiyā daf burtho gosh neghā gwashta “Bānghavā tharā hāl jawāneñ deān.” Thartho ākhtai brāthānī gwar. Phol-khutha Bādshāh-bachhā: “Chī gwashta phirundā?” Ān chhoravā gwashta “Manān chī na gwashtai, hachho gwashtai ki mañ tharā bānghavā deān.” Bādshāh-bachh dilārā shakk khapta, duhmī rosbā aghadī ākhto saghan chithaghanti, gwashtai “Yakhe biyā go mā saghanā zirain.” Bādshāh-bachhā Balochār gwashta ki “Thibare tho baro, maroshī tharā hāl dāth.” Shutha ki hawān gudā goshā gwashtai ki “Aghadī bānghā biyā.” Ān ki thartho ākhta gwar zah-galā, phol-khutha Bādshāh-bachhā: “Tharā chī gwashtai.” Gwashtai: “Manān chī hāl na dātha.” Bādshāh-bachhā gwashta ki “Hālā azh mā duzaghai,” shakk kharo bitha. Sohmi rosh ki bitha, gudā phirundā oli dastūr khuthā, Balochā gwashta Bādshāh bachhār ki “Maroshī tha baro.” Shutha ki Bādshāh bachh, ān phirundā gwashta “Hawēn Baloch ki tho brāth khuthaghāi manān harro gushith hawān Bādshāh gohārā manān thāh-dai, ki mañ āshiqā khanānī.” Ānhiyār zahr mān ākhta; hakaltho ākhta wathī phith shahrā, ākhta ki bitho mūnjhā bitho akistha. Gudā phithā phol-khutha ki “Tha phachhe mūnjhā e?” Gwashtai “Mañ hadheñ khush bān, hawēn duzeñwālā chhoravā khushē, chhamān khashe, mā kadaheā mān-khane, biyāre manān phedāre,” Bādshāhā zānthā ki hawēn harakat howēn phirundeñ ranā

khutha ; wazir charitho shastathai "Baro, buzenwalar gwash ki tho wathi bachha likain ; pohare khushi, chhaman di khashi, kadahe lafa man-khan, biyar-ish." Balochan nin ki wazir shutha pohare khushto, chham khashto, kadahe man-khutho dathaghand. Bachh zurtho likainthai. Artho wazira chham phedastaghand ki "E hawan chhorav chham ant ki ma khashto arthaghand." Badshah bachh sakigha khushi bitha. Roshe Hudhai shutha shikara darya kharagha, gindi jahaze ravaghen. Jahaz lafa sharren mardume zale nishtaghen. Anhi chham man akhtaghand go Shahzada, ashiq bithaghand. Jhate jahaz Shahzada nazikha juzitha, shuthaghand gindana yakaptiya, guda an phalawa rahi bitha daryagha : an muluk zadia dasti sar chakha er khutha, guda dast duhmi bara chhaman sara er khuthai, sohmi bara dohmi karai sara dast khuthai ; chho nashk dathaghandi. Badshah bachh thartho akhta wathi logha, munjha bitha. Badshah phol-khutha "Tho phachhe munjha e ?" Gwashtai "Hawen-rangen ma zale ditha bozhi lafa main dil go zala man-akhta, agh ki manan melathi, jawanen ; na, man wathar khushan." Badshah phol-khutha azh wazira ki "Zalea hawen-rangen nashk main bachhar ditha ; hawen chi nashken ?" Wazira gwashta "Man hechhi sahi nayan." Guda Badshah-bachha gwashta "Hawan Baloch ki main brath-en, hawan ki druah-en anhiya gunah bashk-en, anhiyar biyare daeth." Wazira shutho chhorav artha : chhorava phursitha "Thara chi na durahi en, manan das." Badshah-bachha gwashta "Ma zale ditha jahaz lafa, hawen nashk go ma zala khuthaghand." Chhorava gwashta "E zala thara almelan, hal thara dasithiya shutha : dast ki sar chakha er-khuthai gwashtai "Man nindan ma Choti shahra : chhaman dasti er-khuthai 'Nam main Naina Bai : 'dast chakha dast khuthai 'Zala man Chureghare an.*" Biya juzun, nin man thara melani." Do horjin mubarani phur kbutho, madhinan chakha charitho, phola khanana akhtaghand Choti shahra. Saudagar bitho er-khaptaghand ya phirurde logha, bunagh er-khutho, khoja bitho ma shahra phedh aghant. Pat gipto, zali bazazi gipto, shawashkaghand shahra. Phola khanana akhtaghand Chureghari Muhalla ; hoka khuthaish ki "Ma pat shawashkaghun, madrikhan di shawashkaghun, bandikhun di shawashkaghun, khase girokhi bi ?" Zal kar akhta pha giragha ; khasea ki ya rupiae saud khutha, chyar rupia saudagar ditha-ish, har khasar doragha dithaish. Naina Baiar hal bitha, an di akhta saudagari giragha. Ditho phajyarthai Badshah-bachh, thartho shutha logha zar er-khuthaghandi, dan phalav lafa man-khutho artha gwashta-i "Manan pat dai." Sai paropi phur khuthai, chyarumi munno khuthai. Buzenwala phajyarthi ki hamesh-en zurtho baz kull mal anhiyar dathaghandi, Badshah-bachhar gwashtai ki "Phadhun, juzun handa." Dar khaptaghand ki darr azh Badshah-bachha phol-khuthai ki "Khase phajyar thae hamedha ?" Gwashtai "Ma phajya khas niyarthi." Guda buzenwala gwashta "Naina Bai hamesh-ath ki dan artho saud khuthai darahi di basthai go tho ki sai khuthai, chyarumi munno khuthai ki shahr darri dema ya kubbaveh, sai minaran durah-ant-i, chyarumi phrushtaghen-i hawan kubbav lafa begahi Naina Bai khaith." Begah bitho nishtaghand kubbav lafa. Der nemshafi Naina Bai akhto gwastho shutha kubbav lafa ; buzenwala dar-khapto darr akhta ; Naina Bai go Badshah-bachiha bitha. Guda hawan kubbav dema ya faqiren makan-ath. Faqirar bokhto dathaghandi sai chyar rupia, gwashtai "Eshan tho gir, hawen khara khan ki khase kubbav negha biyarth, tho guda hawen-r'ga gwankha jan 'O bhuraen dhaggav wazla, tha cheta khanaintha, ha ; nen tha bangha rosh tika dhaggav khalsa man-khaeth,' guda man sudha khanan, thufakh chi na bitha gwankha ma jan." Badshah hawen shahro Naina Bai chakha 'ashiq ath. Ramaliara gwashtai ki "Tha phala jan ki Naina I ai nin chi khara khanaghen ; akisthaghen, agha whav-en chhon khanaghen." Jatha ki phal-janokha phal, gwashtai, Badshah, Naina Bai akhta philan kubbav lafa go beganen mardea nishtaghen. Badshah hukm ditha phauzhar ki "Baroeth ; hawan kubbava chyaren dema bereth bi ninde, khasar guzagha maileth ; na khase kubbav lafa baroeth, na khase dar-khafi : bangha rosh-tika man wath khaan guda kubbav galiletan, guda gindan." Phauzha akhto kubbav, chyaron dema beritha. Faqira gwan-jatha hawen-r'ga ki buzenwala

* As she went she explained her condition (by signs) thus : When she put her hand on her head she meant "I live in the town of Choti," (Choti = hair) ; and when she put her hand on her eyes (she meant) "My name is Naina Bai" (from nain, eye—Hindi) ; and when she put her hand on her arm (she meant) "I am by caste a Churigar" (bracelet-maker).

shon-dāthai. Buzeñwālā ashkhutha faqir gwānkh, shutha-i-mārie sarā, gindith saudāgar zālē dikhā bresagheñ. Āñhiyār gwashtai ki “ Hawēñ gahān manāñ dai, wathī jarāñ dī manāñ dai; hazār rūpiā gwar tho er-ant; tharāñ khāñ gudā sadh rūpiā sithā deāñ, na khāñ hazār rūpiā thara ākhta.”* Āñhiyā dāthaghant, wathī mardī phoshā er khuthai, zāl-phoshā gwarā khuthai, gahāñ dī jānā khanant-i. Shuthai bāzārā washe giptai, mājūñ dī gipto hawāñ washe lāfā māñ-khutho zurtha. Thāli phur-khutho dioe dī ro-knutho thālīā māñ-khuthai, gudā shutha hawāñ kubbavā. Demā Bādshāh phauzh oshtāthaghant. Phauzh phol-khant, ki “ Tha khai e?” Gwashtai “ Mañ philāñ sākūkar zāl-āñ, māñ mar shuthaghā musāfarāi, mañ mannat manathaghāñ hawāñ kubbavā māñ mardā Hudhā biyārī mañ gudā mardā go dāñkoh thaukh ma-khanāñ ki kubbav-wālā Pire salāmā dī khanāñ washīyā dī bahr-khanāñ: azh chikhtar salāñ phadhā māñ mard nūñ ākhta; manāñ bile hawāñ mannatā deāñ, salāmā dī khanāñ, māñ dharm-eñ Hindūegheñ, gudā barawāñ go mardā thaukhā khanāñ.” Yakheā gwashta “ Bakhal zāl-eñ, bilāñ baroth.” † Washī gipto phauzhā bahr khutho wārthaghant. Nashāi bitho khaptaghant. Āñmar gwashto shutho andarā, hawāñ jar, hawāñ gahāñ, hawāñ thālī er-khuthaghant-i, Nainā Bāiārā gwashtai “ Tho dar-khaf, baro loghā.” Nainā Bāi shutha loghā. E doēñ brath bitho akisthaghant kubbav lāfā. Bāñghā rosh bitha, Bādshāh charitho ākhta kubbav pholaghā. Akhto ki pholithai gindī do warnā waptaghant. Ramaliārā gwashta “ Tha Nainā Bāi sarā doshī gwashta drogh, thai lāf dināñ.” Āñmarā gwashta “ Charā jan,‡ biyār Nainā Bāiār gwāzen char lāfā; agha duz-eñ manāñ chī ma gwash, sād bitha gudā tho mālike.” Char phattha-ish ās ro-khutha-ish, Nainā Bāiār Bādshāhā gwāñ ‘jauaintha. Akhto jihāñ much bitha, hīritho ākhta ki “ Bādshāh Nainā Bāi ma charā janagheñ.” Buzeñwālā ditha ki “ Nainā Bāi duz eñ, āñhiyār daulā khanāñ, dar-barāñi.” Gudā wathī brāthārā faqir ves dāthā, ganokheñ faqir bitho ākhto oshtātha ma sawād lāfā. Buzeñwālā surphadh bitha, gwashtai ki “ Āñ wakht ki Nainā Bāi charī chakha khāi boshti, gudā tha ganokhā Nainā Bāiār bhāñkur khāñ, gwash-i ‘ Bādshāh, e-r’gen malūke āsā phache janaghāi?”

Ākhto Nainā Bāi sambartho ās chakhā, faqireā ākhto gwar-ambāzi khutha gudā bādshāhār hawāñ-rangā gwashtai ki buzeñwālā samajhainthai. Gudā Nainā Bāiā gwashta “ Bādshāh kibla, Yakhe manāñ māñ mar sahī-eñ, yakhe hawēñ faqire manāñ Hudhā bashkī, yakhe Bādshāh māñ ‘ashiq-eñ. Thi khase dast na lāitha; mañ drogh bandāñ gudā ās manāñ soshith.” Phehithai char lāfā, sād bitho gwastha. Nainā Bāiār mokal bitha, shutha wathī handā; Bādshāh shutha wathī handā gudā gwāñ-jathai hawāñ phal-janokh, gwashtai “ Thi roshe Nainā Bāi sarā ikhtareñ droghā ma band, hawēñ gunāh tharā bashk-eñ.” Buzeñwālā chhoñ khutha, jind Bādshāh zurtho zālī ves dāthai, sharēñ zālē thāhitho burthai gwar Nainā Bāi wasarikhā, āñhiyār gwashtai ki “ Mañ ik edhā āthtaghāñ manāñ har khasā thai muhalla ashrafēñ muhallae dasitha: e zāl māñ nishār eñ, eshiyā bar wathī muhalla nyādh, e thai amānat eñ; māñ brath ingo demā shutha, mañ wathī brathā khārāñ, gudā nishār ash tho barāñ. Dāñkoh thai amānat eñ.” Wasarikhā āñhiyā dast gipto burthai gwar Nainā Bāiā gwashtai ki “ Eshiyā dāñkoh tho hūndī khan ki eshī mard eshī wasarzakht niyāith.” Roshā nishtaghantī han lā. Ākhta ki Nainā Bāi mard dithai sakeñ sharēñ mardume, gwashtai “ Tho manāñ eshiyā tāh dai, neñ zirāñ barāñi thi bādshāhie.” Nainā Bāi wasarikhār hāl dāthā ki ‘ thai bachh hawēñ zāl sarā, āshiq bitha. E tharā mālim-eñ.* Gist rosh gwashta, roshe Hudhāi Nainā Bāi mard ākhto hawāñ Bādshāh-bachhā go gāl khutha; āñhiyā ladhagh jatho khustai; zurtho khad phatitho mahal lāfā ghūritho ishtai, gudā dar-khapto go wathī brāthā shutha Nainā Bāiā ākhto wathī wasarikhār hāl dāthā ki doshī thai bachhā hawāñ zāl udaintho burthai. Wasarikhā gwashta “ Thaukhā khasī demā ma khāñ.” Hasht nuh rosh gwastha nyāmā Nainā Bāi wasarikhā zāl dī pholitha bachh dī pholithai dast niyākhta. Āñ doēñ brāth

*Lend me your jewels and your clothes; I deposit a thousand rupees with you (*lit.*, a thousand rupees are down with you). Should I return, I will give you a hundred rupees interest; should I not come, you have the thousand rupees.

†‘It’s a Baanyā’s wife, let her go.’ The word ‘bilāñ,’ ‘I will let,’ is here used idiomatically as an imperative. This is a common idiom, but is used only in the verb *ilagh*, to let.

‡Char jan, dig a trench. The ‘char’ is a shallow trench used for the purposes of the ordeal by fire. It is filled with burning charcoal, and the person undergoing the ordeal has to walk through it from end to end.

§ Jind bādshāh, his own king, i.e., the prince, the hero of the story as distinguished from the king of the country.

buzenwālā Bādshāh bachh sambartho mādhinān charitho ākhtaghant wasarikhā gwar. Buzenwālā gwashta “ Mā wathī brath dītha, main bālān biyār, mā nīn rawūn wathī watarā, ” Nainā Bāi wasarikhā dītha khār whār bītha khashtai darrā Buzenwālā “ Hawēn rangā khan ; thāi bābān main bachha burtha, main bachh di debā dar-khapto shutha, sahī niyān thāngo shutha. Yā Hukhā nāme mañ, hālā thī khasār ma dai. Eshahr Bādshāh sakeñ zulmiēn Bādshāh-en, hāl ki bīth-i manān whār khant. Ān main bachh zāl-en nāme-en-i Nainā Bāi, hawāñhi-yā mañ tharā khārān deān, bar-i.” Buzenwālā zahr gipta, gwashtai “ Chachon bi ki ālamā gwashta ki part-wālā thave ? Tho ikhtareñ zulm go mā khuthe ki main bāhān gār khuthe ; mañ Bādshāhār hāl deān.” Nainā Bāi wasarikhā pbāgh wathī erkhuthe ; phirenthai hawān buzenwālā phadhān ki “ Manān main bachha gandagh khutha Nainā Bāi di zīr, chaṭie ki bande mā sarā āñhiyā di mañ tharā deān : thaukha darrā ma khash.”* Guḍa Nainā Bāi wasarikhā do hazār rūpiā chaṭi di dātha, Nainā Bāi di dāthāi ; buzenwālā manzūr khuthai. Azh shahrā dar-khapto. Nainā Bāi di gon-gikhto burtha, shafa ākhto thāhā shuthaghant. Sha’a Buzenwālā whāvā gindī ki Bādshāh-bachh, brāth ki astathī, hameshiyā dag chakhā māre wārth-i, mirith ; agh dar-shafī shedhā guḍa mastagh wārth, mastagh go mirith, ki jaur mān-en-i, agh jaurā dar-shafī, loghā ro mirith ki pheshī shafā māre wārth-i ; Odha dar-shutha, guḍa dar-bārokh dān sālā sing bi khafī.† E-r’ga druāh bi : e badshāh bi bachhe azh Nainā Bāi ; hawān bachhā sing sarā halāl khanant, hawān honā sing sarā reshant, guḍa ān zindagheñ mard bi.‡ Guḍa bānghavā sar giptaghant demā, tazhānaghe khaptagheñ dag chakhā, Buzenwālā gwashta “ Tha juz, mañ zīrānī.” Er-khapto ki Buzenwālā, gindī ki mār en, ān jatho phirenthai. Gwasthaghant demā ya zāle mathie mastaghe zurthiyā āragheñ. Bādshāh-bachhā bahā-gipta ki ‘ mā warūnī ’ Buzenwālā gwashta “ Wāzhā mañ zīrānī, demā juzūn warūnī.” Zurtha Buzenwālā mathī, chaghal dātha bhorenthai. Bādshāh-bachhā phol-khutha “ Tha phaohe bhorenthai ” ? Jawāb dātha “ Azh main dastā laghushta.” Hakalāna Bādshāh-bachh-shutha wathī shahrā. Shatha begahā wathī loghā. Buzenwālā gwashta “ Main mannat-ath ki shahrā rasūn, pheshī shafā mañ wath thāi palirā khanān.” Bādshāh-bachh Nainā Bāi bītho waptaghant, Buzenwālā bītho nishta jāgrūā. Bāre gindī nem-shafā syāh-mār lurithiyā phedhāgheñ bādshāh-bachh neghā : jathai zahm. Syāh-mār guḍitha. Siyah mār hone ātippaghe trizatho shutho khapta Nainā Bāi dem chakhā. Buzenwālā gwashta ‘ Nawān badshah-bachh hāghā bi Nainā Bāi dem chukhith, go jaurā mirith. ’ Tupak sibā kharpāse beritho merenthai honā azh pāk-khanagha. † Tān Nainā Bāi hāgha bītha, Bādshāh-bachh kharo khutha ki “ E thāi brātheñ main demā khapto dastā lagheñ, nimak-barām biagheñ. Bādshāh-bachh phadh-ākhta, zahr khutha ki ‘ Tha Nainā Bāi sarā shahī līthaghe. ’ ” Buzenwālā kull hāl dāthaghant-i whāve, mār khushtiyēn di shon dathai. Gwashtai ki “ Mañ nīn hāl shawār dātha, mañ nīn sāleā bān sing Shāi logh bi bachhe ; agh sbawā khusheth-i main sarā hon reshe, druāh bān ; na kluskethe, tān mañ sing-ān khaptaghān.” Hāl dātho sing bīthoshutha. Har wharde ki thāhitha-ish Bādshāh-bachh Nainā Bāi, phesha sing chakhā rekhtath-ish, phadhā wath wārthath-ish. Sāleā phadhā bachh bītha Bādshāh loghā ; bachh zurtho, halāl khutho, hon hawān sing chakhā rekhtathant-ish. Buzenwālā phadh-ākhta, thī-lare bair.

Nīn thā gishen, khāiā bāz khutha Bādshāh-bachh ki Buzenwālā ?

XV.

The Prophet Drīs and his forty children.

Paighambarē nāme Drīs-Paighambar ath, āñhi gwarā māl bāz-ath, bachh āñhiyā chī neshtath. Harro azh faqīrān dū’ā loṭathī ki “ Hudhā manān bachhe dā ! ” Roshe ya faqīre ākhta sawāl khuthai “ Drīs Paighambar ! manān,

*Thaukhā darrā ma khash — Do not let the news of it get about.

† And when he has escaped there, his protector will become a stone for the space of a year.

‡ Having wound some cotton round his arm he tried to wipe off the blood (from her face).

Hudhāi wāstā chio dai!" Anmardā gwashta "Mañ harro Hudhāi nāmā dātha, dātha; nīn mañ na deān, ki mañ bachha na biṭha." Faqīrā gwashta "Mañ tharā nekheñ-du'ā khanān, Hudhā tharā bachhā dāth." Nekheñ-du'ā khuthai paighambarā, ki 'Chhil bachha ya roshā tharā dāthaghān.' Paighambar zāl dogin biṭha; guḍā māiā zātha, chhil bachh ārtbāi. Paighambarā salāh khutha go zālā wathighā ki "Chhil bachh mañ hūndi-khanagh neñ, chhoñ khañ ki yakhe dār, yakhe kham chhil barrā bar bil." Māiā yakhe dāshta, yakhe kham chhil barrā burtho phirentho ishta. Sāle gwashta, ramaghe shafānkheā ramagh burtha chārenaghā hawān handā ki paighambarā wathī kahol phirenthaghant. Shafānk ghindī ki yakhe kham chhil chukh lev-khanaghant ya-handā. An shafānk thursitha ki 'haweñ, barren ladheñ haweñ chukh khai-ant, jinn-eñ, thī khase isrāre Hudhāi-eñ?' Begahā wathī bohtārār hāl dāthai ki 'mā chhil chukh ladh nyānwān dithaghant, manān kal neñ khai-ant.' Guḍā 'ālamār haweñ hāl biṭha, shutho Dris Paighambarār di hāl biṭha-i. Gwashtai "Mañ barawān chi shafānkā pholā-khanān." Zānthai ma dilā ki mañ kahol eñ. Shutho shafānkā phol-khuthai; shafānkā gwashta "Mañ wathī ramaghā sar-deān, go tho juzān phajyā, tharā handā shon-deān." Dris Paighambar sar-gipta go shafānkā phajya, shutho hawān hand shon-dāth-i. Nīn khas nesteñ, rand asten-ish. Dris Paighambar odhā nishta, shafānkā wathī ramagh burtha. Dris likitho nishta, nawān biyāyant-ish. Guḍā ghindī chukh darkhaptō manā-āghen, dithai, kull mañ bachh-ant ya rangenān.* Dar-khaptai, sahrā biṭha, thaukh khuthai ki "Mañ shai phith-ān, shā mañ bachhe." An kahol gur-khutha. Gwashta-i "Shawā ma-rawe, thare biyāe!" Na thābān, shutha-ghant, phadātho shutha. Dris ya shafā ya rosheā nishta ki tharant biyāyant; niyākhta kahol hawān handā lev-khanaghā. Dris gartho wathī handā ākhta, chi mullāeā phol-khutho oli nāl-ath-idātha-i,† gwashtai "Nīn chi wājheā mañ dastkhān?" Mullā gwashta "Thī hech wājhā thai dast niyān, māt ki hamāñhi asteñ hawān brāthā zirith ki go tho eñ, bārth hamodhā lev-khanagh-handā, erkhanth, wath liki nindī; chukh guḍā khāyant lev-khanagha wathī brāthā ghindant, kaizān dilā dārant, hamodhā thāharant; ghindī ki thāhān-shutha-ghant, guḍā dar-khafi chupā khant; phadātha-ish ta haweñ thaukhā khant 'Mā dah māh lāfā zurtham shārā, shā mañ hakkā dāth.' Thī rangā dast niyāyant." An māiā wathī bachh zurtho, hamodhā burtho hawān lev-handā er-khutha, wath likitho nishtai. Hawān kahol dar-khaptō ākhta, go wathī brāthā levkhant. Māt dar-khapta, phadātha kaholā.‡ Māt thaukh khutha ki "Mā shā dah māh wathī lāfā burtha, sha ma-raweth, mañ hakkā dāeth." Tharthā kahol, dilāsā dāthai mātā, whashe gon-athant-i whashe dāthoghant-i, go wath helā khuthaghant-i: nīn ki go wath helā biṭhaghant-i, gon-gikhtaghant-i shodha, loghā ārthaghant-i. Sakīā Dris Paighambar whash biṭha, sakeñ hairāt khuthaghant-i Hudhā nāmā. Kull har chhilenān Kurān parhenthā namāsh khutha masitā. Guḍā Arzāilār phrishtaghār hukm Hudhāi biṭha ki "Har chhilāni sāl ya-velahā gir." Kharde roshān phadhā har chhilāni sāl dar-khapta, murthagant; burtho phūrithaghant-ish. Guḍā Dris Paighambar gwashta zālār "Mā nīn haweñ watanā nisht na būn, tho kbāe ta biyā, na, mañ rawān." Zālā gwashta "Mañ nindān wathī bachhāni gor chakhā, go tha niyān." Dris shutho daraintha, shutho barrā wapta; bānghā rosh biṭha aghadi rapta. Ākhta ki handeā dithai hindwān khishtiyeñ.§ Hindwāne phattho zurthai ki 'demā barān jāhe warāni,' guḍā dithai 'ghorave mañ randā mana-āghen.' Demā shutho ghoravā salām dātha, Dris Paighambar azh phol khutha-ish ki "Badshāh-bachh gār biṭha, tho chī na ditha phawedhā?" Drisā gwashta "Mā chī na ditha." Hindwāne basthiyeth anhi granchā; avzarān phol khutha ki "Gandā chī basthiyen?" Anmārā gwashta "Mañ gandā hindwāni-eñ." Gwashtai "Bozh, mañ ghindūn-i." Guḍā bokhta, ghindī ki Bādshāh-bachh saghar basthiyeñ. Gipta-ish Dris Paighambar "Tho khushta Bādshāh-i-bachh, go tho saghar gon-eñ." Gipto burthaish. Dris Paighambar go Bādshāhā. Bādshāhā hakm dātha ki "Eshiyā dastān di burain, phadhān di burain," chhamān di khashtai, burtho phirentho ishta-i. Kumbhāreā gwashta ki "Mañ chukh chī neñ, Bādshāhā hukm dātha mañ barāni, druāh khanān-i,

* This passage illustrates the Balochi use of the *oratio directa* not only for speeches, but for what is thought, seen or perceived also. It reads literally: 'Dris sat concealed, perhaps they may come; then he sees 'the children having come forth are approaching'; he perceived 'they are all my sons of one appearance.'

† He told him what had happened to him previously.

‡ Phadaghe = to run away, has the construction of transitive verb, and always requires the agent in the instrumental case in ā.

§ Hindwān khishtiyeñ = cultivated water-melons.

wāsiā Hudhāi pālān-i." Bādshāhā hukm dātha "Tho bar sām̄bh-i." Zurtho burtho kumbhārā, druāh khutho sām̄bhithai. Dris Paighambarā gwashta "Manān druāh khuthe; khūh-phat chakhā manān nyādh, khairān hakalān, chhāthā bahenān." Burtho nyāstha hamodhā kumbhārā, chhāthā gudā Bādshāh mārī nazikh ath. Bādshāh jinkh phageghā kharo bith, Kurān parhith: Dris Paighambar di thaukh āshkhuth, gudā phat chakhā ān di parhith Kurān. Gudā wathī Kurān Bādshāh jinkh er-khutha; hawānhi dil-gosh dāstath-i, ki hawānhi thaukh washiyā mān-khāktathī. Gudā har-bāngheā hawēn-r'gā khuthai. Roshe Bādshāh jinkhā gwashta wathī phithār "Nin manān mardeā dai, sir khanān, 'ālamā much khān, mān marde gishenān girān" Lotānthā Bādshāh 'ālam; ākhto 'ālam much bitha. Dris Paighambarā gwashta kumbhārār "Manān dī bare hamodhā ki 'ālam much en." Zurtho khārī lāfā burtho hamodhā er-khutha. Bādshāh-jinkh kadah āfe phur-khutho dāthai "Bar, hawān tunden mard chakhā wuresh." Burtho molidā wurikhta. Bādshāh seb niyākhta gwashtai "Maroshigheñ muchi drogh-en, banghā tharant biyāvant much-bant." Aghadi bādshāh jinkh kadahe āfe dātha molidār ki 'tunden chakhā wuresh.' Burthai wurikhtai. Bādshāh zānthā ki "Māin jinkh ma dilā khush khanaghen-i, bilān girthi." Gudā sir khutho dāthai burtho mahāl lāfā, whard rozig'ā dāghen-i.* Roshe sai mard dar-khapta—"Ma rawūn shai 'cā gwar Bādshāhā." Bādshāhā gwashta "Dast demā shodhan, khān, shāi sharā khanūn, sha ninde." Emardān gwashta ki "E Bādshāh māin sharā na khanth, biyān barawūn go Dris Paighambar ki ān māin sharā khanth." Bādshāhā ashkhutha hawānhi gālwar; ānmar sar-giptagant, Bādshāh marde pha randā dem-dātha ki gindi bakho rawant Dris gindaghā. Ān shuthagant gwar Bādshāh zāmāthā, shutho salām dāthai "Dris Paighambar! Māin sharāe khān!" Gwashtai "Shā khaieth, ki mān shāi sharā khanān?" Yakheā gwashta "Māin nām Sihāt en." Gudighā gwashta "Māin nām Bakh en." Saimighā gwashta "Māin nām Akul ('aql) en." Dris Paighambarā gwashta "Mān phar shā sakighā shudhigh-athān, nīn whash bithagbān." Bhānkur khuthagant Dris Paighambarā; ān wakht Dris druāh bitha, ān sai mard hancho gār bithagant † Bādshāh mavārki dāthagant-ish ki "Thāi zāmāth nīn druāh." Whash bitha sakighā, sar-gipto ākhto Dris Paighambar gindaghā. Dris wathī thevagheñ hāl dāthai, gwashtai "Nin hawān saghar ki tho phūritha, phat, gind." Shutho phattho dithaish, gindant ki hindwāni er-en. Bādshāh mūnjhā bitha ki "Mān sakyā nā hakkeñ khāre khutha." Drisā gwashta "Tho mūnjhā ma bī, ān go mā Hudhā khutha: nīn er'gā khān, tho duā lot, mān dī duā lotān, thāi bachh druāh-en Hudhā khārith-i." Duā lotthaish Hudhāi darā: roshe do gwashta, ākhta mavārki ki "Bādshāh! thāi bachh mana-āgheñ, sir-bithyā." Gudā whash bitha Bādshāh ān dī duā lottha ki Dris Paighambar bachh dī zindagh bant. Gudā Dris Paighambarā gwashta "Mān nīn rawān wathī dehā." Bādshāhā gwashta "Baro, māin jinkh dī go tho gon en, kumakā dī ghorave deān." Sar-gipta Dris Paighambar, shutha wathī dekā; baroth gindi māin chhileñ bachh zindaghant, masitā nawāsh parthagant. Ān dī whash bitha. Hudhā sukhun khutha go Dris Paighambarā ki "Ya roshea tharā wathī didhār phen-dārān; tho dī sukhun khān ki yabare manān ginde gudā thar baro." ‡ Gudā shuthai Hudhā taālā salāmā; Hudhā go nishta. Hudhā gwashta ki "Nin baro" Darkhaptai. darā ki 'rawān,' gudā Hudhā isht na-khuthai, dar-khpto thartho ber-khuthai. Hudhā gwashta "Tho phache ber khuthe?" Gwashtai "Ma wathī juti shamushta hamedhā." Darogh basthai. Ākhto bitho nishta: Hudhā gwashta "Tho sukhun khutha ki mān rawān, nīn tho phache na rawe?" Dris Paighambarā gwashta "Mān yabare sukhun khutho ki mān kharo-bān rawān, nīn māin sukhun mokitha; dar-khpto thartho akhtaghān, nīn ra rawān." Gudā hamodhā Hudhā demā nishta, duniyā thartho niyākhta.

NOTE.—The name Dris is a shortened form of Idris, the Muslim name of Enoch. The only part of the above legend which shows any connection with the Enoch of the Old Testament is the conclusion relating to the translation of Enoch from the earth. The first part of the narrative is identical with the legend of the exposure of thirty-nine children on Mt. Chibal-tan (Masson's *Travels in Balochistan*, Vol. II, page 85). The miracle is there attributed to Hazrat Ghans not to Dris.

* He gives him a daily allowance of food.

† And with that the three men vanished.

‡ They must also promise that when once thou hast seen me, then thou wilt return (*lit.*, then return, go).

XVI.

The King and the Four Thieves.

Bādshāheā gwar chyar athant chaukidār, shafa jāgrū khutha-ish. Ya shafeā bitha duze shahrā, hawānhiyā ki duzi bithā akhto dānh dāthai Bādshāhār. Bādshāhā gwān jathagħant hawān chaukidār, gwashta-i "Shā khase duze ditha doshi ki jāgrū khanagħathe?" An gwashta "Wāzhā, mā khaz na ditha." Hukm dāthā Bādshāhā ki "Har chyārenān bare, phāho daeth." Burtho phāho dāthagħanti. Guḍā Bādshāhā wathī dilā gwashta "Begī shahrā mañ wath jāgrū thaharān." Wathī ves mattaintho, daraintho shutha, shafā charagheñ shahrā: gindi chyār mard mana-āghen. Bādshāhā hakal-dāthā "Shā khai-e" Ānmardān gwashta "Mā duz-ūn." Phol-khutha-ish: "Tho khai-e?" Bādshāhā gwashta "Mañ di duze-ān." E 'ālamā salāh bastha ki ya handeā duzeā khanūn. Bādshāhā phol-khutha "Shā olā hawēñ shahrā duze khutha?" Ānmardān gwashta "Māya duze olā khutha." "Shār khaseā di ditha?" "Mār khasā na ditha," "Chaukidārā di na ditha?" Gwashta-ish "Main israr-en, mar phawānkā na ditha-ish." Bādshāhā phol-khutha "Shār chī israr-ant?" Ya mardeā gwashta "Mañ ki khāñ jāgrūāni gwara, guḍā ma khukhāñ, guḍā jāgrū khor bant." Domighā gwashta "Manān israr e gon-en, ki mañ galoār dast-lān guḍā bushki khafi." Saimighā gwashta "Manān israr esh-en, ki tholagh ki kuraini mañ surphadh bān, bing ki bhaunki, di bhaunkaghā di surphadh bān." Chyārumighā gwashta "Manān esh-en israr, ma thārumegheñ shafā hawān mardumā ki gindān, roshā guḍā sadh mar nyānwān bith-i, phajyā-khārān-i." Duz-galā gwashta Bādshāhār "Nin thau gwash, thai chī israr en, ki mā sangati bithagħhūn." Bādshāhā gwashta "Main sangatān ki khase girth, mañ wath darshafān, main sangat girjan;* guḍā Bādshāh ki girth, phāho-deaghā bārth-ish, saghar ki chandenān guḍā phāho khas na dā, ān di dar-shafant." Guḍā phancheñ mar sangat bitho sar-giptagħant duzeā. Bādshāhā gwashta "Main sohav-ān Bādshāh mārīā zar-ān, barawūn zar-ān khashūn." Akhto nin ki mārīā nāzi bithagħant gwashta-ish "Nin jāgrū-khanokh nazikh-ant, thau khukh." Guḍā ān-mara khukhā, jāgrū khor bithagħant. Guḍā domighār gwashta-ish "Nin thau israr shon-dai, galo bozh." An mardā dast-lāitho 'bismillah' khutho, galo bokhta. Guḍā tholaghā kūrainingha, bingā di bhaunkhitha; ya sangatā saimighār gwashta "Tholaghā bingā chī gwashta?" Ānmardā gwashta ki "Tholagā gwashta ki 'Bādshāh mārīā duz bhorenagħant, tho bing phache chupā khanagħai?' Bingā, jawāb dāthā ki 'Mañ choñ khanān, Bādshāh wathī mārī wath bhorainagħen.'" E 'ālamā gwashta "Thai drogh ant,† tho chī surphadh na bithaghe, Bādshāh chacho khāi wathī loghā bhoraini?" Guḍā khashtagħant-ish do sandūk zare ash Bādshāh-mārīā, burtho darrā likentagħant-ish. Bādshāhā gwashta "Makhta bitha rosh, shā bare hamodhā faqir makānā, main logh hamedhā ma shahr-en, mañ rawān wathī loghā; thi shafeā khāñ, zarān khashūn, bahrkhanūn." Likentho er-khuthagħant-ish, ān chyār mar shutha faqir makānā. Bādshāh shutha wathī loghā, pharo dāthai ki 'duzān main mārī bhorenthā,' gwān-jathai 'ālam ki duzān girān. Ālam much bitho akhta; Bādshāhā gwashta "Main duz edhā chī neñ; chyār mard faqir makānā nishtagħan, baroe hawān gire biyāre." Shutho gipto arthagħant hawān chyāren mard. Bādshāhā hukm dāthā ki "Bare, phāho daeth-i; har thaukhā ki pha-wathāñ khanant shā biyashkhaneth, guḍā tharainthighā‡ biyārth-ish gwar mā." Sar-dāthagħant-ish phāhoā: ya mardeā gwashta "Tho gwashta ki 'Thārumegheñ shafa ki mardā gindān guḍā roshā har handā phajyā-khārān.'" Gwashtai "Māp hayārthai, main sangat Bādshāh-en." Tharainthighā artha-ish gwar Bādshāhā, phol-khutha-ish "Chī thaukh khuthae pha-wathāñ?" Ānmardā gwashta ki, "Mā phajyārtha ki main sangat Bādshāh-en, nin mā go Bādshāhā thaukhā khuth na khanūn" Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Sangatā go mā kalām khutha ki saghar chandenān guḍā phāho na dāth Bādshāh, mā hawēn-r'gā khuthagħhāñ ki mā gwashtagħhān." Ya sandūke bashkathai, yakhe tharintho gipta, tobā di khanaintha ki 'thibare duzi na khanūn,' guḍā ishto dāthā-ish.

NOTE.—The above story is nearly identical with the Pashto legend of Mahmud Ghaznavi and the thieves (see Kalid-Afghani, Story 40, page 96).

*Girjan, will be caught, a passive from of giragh.

†"Thai drogh ant;" lit. "Yours are false," i.e., your power of understanding the speech of jackals and dogs is only a pretended one.

‡Tharainthighā is the passive participle of the causal of tharagh, to return, and literally means; "being made to come back." The whole clause means "make them turn back and bring them to me."

XVII.

Dosten and Shiren.

Dosten nām Rinde ath ki sāng bithiyath go Lal-Hān jinkh ki Shiren nām ath-i. Hardo Dosten di Shiren Fārsī 'ilm parbithagant. Roshe Turk ākhto mānrikhta Rindāni halkā, kharde mard khushta-i, Dosten giptai, yakhe thī mard di gongipto kaiz khuthaghaunt-i, Arand* shahr ārtho. Hamedhā kaiz bithiyā bāzen sāl gwasthagant. Phadh Shiren mātḥ phithān† sāng khuthai thī Rindeā go, ki ānhi nām di Dosten ath. Guḍā Shiren sha'are jatho, kāghadhā likhtho Dosten neghā shastathai; faqīreā ārtho Dostenār dātha.‡ Guḍā biāna§ ān Turk ki hamodhā Humāu phalawā,|| Hākīm ath Dosten wathī galagh chakha galphān khutha. Guḍā khidmat khanāna mazin galphān dozwāh bithia, do khuragh dāthagant-i ki 'Eshān sām̄bh, sakīā sām̄bh-ish. Mād̄hin ki chyār sāl bithagant guḍā zen bastha-ish. Dosten hawān Rind ki sangat-ath-i, dir juzaintha charaintha hoshenaghā pha. Hawān rosh ki Turk ānhi nel bokhtagant Dosten-azh kaul giptai ki 'Likāna na rawān, ash-tho mokalainān guḍā rawān.' Hawān doēn mād̄hin hoshenthō thāhithagant, guḍā 'id rosh āthta, galagh-tāshi khutha Turkā, guḍā Dostenār gwashtai ki "Tharā mokal eñ shawā doēn baroeth, mād̄hinān thāshe." Guḍā Dostenā phol-khutha ki "Mār mokal-eñ?" Hākīmā gwashta "Hau, shawār mokal eñ." Guḍā shutho ān doēn mardān bukhto galagh ishta, nīn ki thāshāna ākhta Hākīm nazikhā gwashtai "Hākīm! mār mokal en, ma nīn ravāghāūn." Guḍā gur-khuthai. Hākīmā phauzhār hukm dātha ki "Mailēth-i! gireth-i! khusheth-i." Rikhta-i urd pha dīmā. Ān-mar Chhāchar ¶ dagā shutha; Tobava 'shan-demā niliēn mād̄hine khapto murtha. shān roshā phadhā ān hand nam Nili-Lakrī bithā, dāūn nām hamesh-en-i. Demā Bhūrā phushtā hawān roshe būrāēn naryān khapto murtha. Guḍā Nili-Khundā Phailāwagh sherī phalwā, hamodhā ya nilāēn naryān trakitho murta. Har hand nam 'sh-ān wakht phakka bitho-shutha. Guḍā azh Phailāwaghā urd gartho phadhā shutha. Dosten dohmī Rind di Narmukhā rasithagant, ki logh hamodhā ath-i. Begahā ki hamodhā resitho dar khapthagant ya chhoravā gindant gwarkhān chārenagheñ, greghā di astēn. Dostenā phol-khutha ki "Chhorav, phache greghai?" Gwashtai ki "Main brāth shutho kaiz bitha deri-dānī, ānhiyā nokhe ath, thī yakheār dātha-ish, meroshī sir-biaghen-i, mān phawānkhā greghān." Phursitha-ish ki "Chhorav, thāi brāth nām khai ath?" Chhoravā gwashta ki "Main brāth nām Dosten-ath." Gwashtai "Tha gre na, thāi brāthā Hudhā khārī." Phol-khuthai ash hawān chhoravā ki "Sir ki khanagheñ, hawān halk bakhū eñ?" Hand dasithai, hakalāna shutho hamodhā ditha-ish ki sir chalagheñ, guḍā hamodhā sir-manahā er-khapthagant. Rindān phol-khutha ki "Shawā khai eth?" Dostenā gwashta ki "Mā Domb-ūn." Phol-khutha-ish ki "Shawā sha'arān chīe zane?" Dostenā gwashta ki "Sakīā zānuñ, mā domb-ūn, bambīro biyāre guḍā sha'arān gushān." Dambīro ārtho dātha-ish. Dostenā guḍā hawān sha'ar zurtho jatha ki Shirenā kāghadhā lāfā shastāthagant. Shirenā ashkhutho phajyārthai, gwashtai ki "Hawān mard Dosten eñ ki sha'ara janagheñ." Akhto phol-khutha-ish ki "Thau khai e?" Gwashtai ki "Mañ Dosten ān." Guḍā ān guḍi Dosten ki sir-biaghat-i, ān-mardā gwashta "Nīn ki tho akhtaghāi, sanī bithaghāi, Shiren thāi nokh-eñ baro sirākhān, ān ki mā kharch khutha tharā bashk-eñ." Guḍā sir-khutha Dosten go Shirenā. Thī Hair bitha.

XVIII.

Abdullāh Khān of Kilāt and the abduction of Samrī.

Ān wakht ki Abdullāh Khān Kilātā Khān bitha, jang-ath go Nawabā Dera-Ghāzi-Khāneghā. Urd khutha Abdullāh Khānā ākhta pha Syahāf dagā. Mazārī Sardār ān wakht Mitha Khān ath, Abdullāh Khānā gwān' jathī, phauzh di lothai. Mitha Khānā sadh āvzar gon burtha, shutha Khānā gwar. Balochis-

*The town of Harrand always called Arand in Balochi.

†Mātḥ phithān, parents, father and mother. The word is a compound and receives the plural termination.

‡The poem sent by Shiren to Dosten is that given in Part III, page.

§Biana, continuing to be, i.e., as time passed on; a common idiom.

||As representative of Humāyun.

¶By way of the Chhāchar Pass. The other places mentioned, Tobā, Nili-lakrī, Bhūrā-phushtā and Nilikhund are the pass. Phailāwagh is the name of a valley above the pass, between the Syāh-koh and Khūp ranges.

g, i.e., he marched into the Dera Ghazi Khan District by the Syahāf or Dera-Bughtī route.

tān kull khān, el, Sarāwān, Jhalāwān gon athant-i; Gorchānī, Drishak e rāj Sindeghā gon-niyath-i.^b Gudā pha Syāh-tankhā,^c “pha Shamā,^d pha Chhāchar-tankhā^e dar khapta-ish, ākhta Arandā.^f Hāl bithai ki Jāmpurā Nawābā mel-khuthā wathī urd. Abdullāh Khānā theghien amir salāh khanaghā pha gwān^g janaintha. Mitha Khānā salāh khuthā ki “Tha dhikki Derav^h sarā; eshiyā bith hāl ki ravaghen Derav chakhā urd, har khas phadāⁱ wathī loghā wathī chukhān neghā, mel phrushith-i gudā Jāmpurā jan gir.”^j Abdullāh Khānā gwashta ki “Salāh hameshen ki-Mitha Mazāriā dātha.” Dem-khuthāi Derav sarā; Nawāb urd phrushta; Abdullāh Khānā jatho gip^kto Jāmpur; māhe hamodhā nishta. Samrī nāme Mochānī ath, sakiā sharr-ath; hawān Muhabbat Khān, Abdullāh Khān bachhā bānd kuthā. Urd ki sobh khutho tharthā Hurāsānā.^l Samrī gon-burtho Muhabbat Khānā. Burtho suret khuthāi, sakiā dil mān-ākhtai. Samrī mard dāhin bitho shutha Kilātā Abdullāh Khānā gwar, Hudhāi nām burtho phirenthai ki “Samrīā manān gir dai!” Abdullāh Khānā gwashta ki “Muhabbat Khān choshen marden, ki thai hāl ki bith-i ki Samrī mard ākhta, tharā khushith. Dān hamodhā ki main Khāngi-en, tha baro char, hamodhā ki rūngēn bānhe pasand khane māin sukhn en ki tharā sir-khanān deān-i.” Mochiā gwashta ki “Azh Samrīā sawā thī manān pasand hechi nen.” Sālā māchi nishta Kilātā āhirā jawāb dahithai, thartho shutha gwar Jive Lāl khāngāhā^m suwāli bitho nishta. Sālā mat dohithagantiⁿ hamodhā, Sālā phadhā shafēā hukmā ākhta azh Jive Lāl darā ki “Jāmpurā hijrā ant, hawāhān go ya faqir-en hijrānī khārān chārenaghen; hawānhiyā go baro, Samrīā thar^o khārith dāth-i.”^p Shāngo thārithā, ākhta Jāmpurā, shutho ān faqir neghā, gindī faqir kharān chārenaghen. Mochi ki dithai faqirā pheshā gwashta ki “Jive Lāl jindār taufiq na bitha, māin neghā tharā shastāthai?” Mochiā gwashta “Manān thai neghā shastāthai.” Faqirā gwashta “Nin baro, wathī loghā āramā khān, ān rosh ki Jāmpurā hijrā lev-ant, mān dī lev-ān khush bithiyā, biya māin jar phalavā chikeā dai.” Roshe Hudhāi ki hijrā lev bitha, khase loghā sir bitha, ān faqir dī mast bitha ākhto hawān mochiā phalav giptai; jathā faqirā tāri ki Samrī ākhta! Samrī ākhia! Hawān wakhtā ‘ālam mistāghari khanaghā ākhta rūmbāna, mochiār gwashta-ish ki “Samrī ākhto thai loghā nishtaghen.” Mochi baroth, Samrī loghā nishtaghen; tharen ārth mānā-khtiyen Samrī dastānrā. Azh Samrīā phol-khutha-ish “Tha chachon ākhtaghe?” Samrīā gwashta ki “Mān Kilātā athān, hawēn-r’gā Muhabbat Khān dil go mā mān-ākhta ki dānkoh mān naghan phakho mā dāthen, thī khase dastānī naghan na wārthathi. Mān ānhiyā naghan sāngā ārth thar khanaghetān, savzen mahiske ākhto māin chhamān demā charithā, mān chham būthto dast lodithaghān, manān hawēn kal khapta ki mān loghā Jāmpurā nishta-hān.” Mochi go Samrīā khush bitha, Muhabbat Khān nishta Kilātā.

XIX.

The wicked Mulla.

Ya mardeā wathī jinkh dem-dātha go Mullā parhainaghā. Jinkh par hāna rapta hamodhā. Mullā be-imān bitho, ‘āshiq bitha jinkh chakhā. Jinkh thartho ākhta loghā, bānghavā gwashtai ki “Mān parhagh na rawūn” Phitha wathī zālār gwashta ki “Dem dai jinkh ki baroth parhith.” Māthā jinkhār

b. That is, the Balochistān tribes, the Chiefs, feudatories, Sarāwāns and Jhalāwāns joined him, while the tribes of the Indus Valley (Sindh) the Gurchānis, Drishak, &c., did not join him, except, as above stated, the Mazāri Chief with a hundred horsemen.

o. The Syāh-tankh, a pass leading from the Baghti country into the Sham plain.

d. The Sham plain, above the Chhāchar Pass.

e. The Chhāchar Pass leading into the plains near Harrand.

f. Harrand.

g. Derav is a shortened form for Dera Ghazi Khan.

h. Phadā, will run away, from Phadeagh.

i. The substance of this advice was that the invading army should make a feint of attacking Dera Ghāzi Khan, turning the flank of the defending force assembled at Jāmpur. It was calculated that this would cause the break up of that force, and Jāmpur could then be occupied easily.

j. Khurasān, used in its widest meaning, of the country beyond the Sulaimān mountains, including Kilāt.

k. The shrine of Jiva Lāl at Sehwan in Sindh.

l. *Mat dohagh* means literally ‘to carry waterpots.’ Here it means that he fetched water for the pilgrims at the shrine.

m. *Thar* is a shortened form of *tharā*.

n. There was dough on Samrī’s hands.

gwashta ki "Baro parh." Jawāb dāthai ki "parhaghā na rawūn." Phith darā shutho khārēā, loghā thartho ākhta, zālā azh phol-khuthai ki "Jinkh parhaghā shutha ki na shutha?" Zālā gwashta "Jinkh na shutha." Gudā wathī dilā ganithai ki "Mullā nīn chhoñ khanāñ khashāñ bilāñ ki phāhoā deāñi?" Zālā gwashta ki "Thai nām mazen-eñ, jinkhā khan sandūk andarā, bar daryā, lor, bil-i; mā hanchō zānūn ki māñ jinkh murtho shutha." Khuthai jinkh sandūk andarā, burtho daryā, phirentho dathai. Mullā di gindagheñ hawāñ hāl. Mullā shutho daryā kandīā, mārīā thāhintho, bitho odhā nishta. Sandūk shutha lurāna daryā lāfā, shutho thi mulkeā dar-khapta. Hawāñ mulk Bādshāh bachh shikāra shutha: Daryā kandīā baroth gindith sandūke lurāna mana-āgheñ. Sanduk azh daryā khashto giptai, zurtho arthā wathī loghā, kunji jorentho sandūk bokhtae. Gindi ki andarā Bādshāhi chukh, sharreñ sohnaeñ khubsūrateñ āndī-eñ. Shāhzāda chi jinkhā phol-khutha ki "Tho wathī hālā dai." Āñhiyā wathī hāl dāthagħant, hawēñ-r'gā ki likhthighēñ "Mañ nīn kismatā go ākhtagħāñ, thāi dastā khaptagħāñ; har-rangā ki thāi salāh eñ, hawēñ-r'gā khan." Bādshāh-bachhā gwashta ki "Tho māñ zālē, mañ tharā sir-khanāñ." Jinkhā gwashta ki "Manāñ sir-khane,* ya arze māñ asteñ go tho." Āñhiyā gwashta "Tho wathī arzā khāñ." "Māñ arz hamesh-eñ, do richh bhā gir, hawēñ sandūk nyāmā khāñ, daryā lāfā phireñ, hawāñ phalawā ki mañ ākhtagħāñ hawāñ phalawā dem dai, bil-i." Shāhzāda richht sandūk andarā khutho, luritho ishta ma daryā lāfā. Shutha lurāna ākhta hamodhā ki mullā wathī mārī thāhinthā. Ya Kutāneār gwashta ki "Hawēñ sandūk khashe biyāre; mañ tharā zar deāñ." Sandūk khashto burthā Kutāna Mullār. Mullā burtho wathī mārī andarā, phehalthai. Gālo theghi giptagħant-i, churā khuthai sandūk. Dar-khaptagħant richh shāñzo, gipta Mullā ma guthā, rāhrentho khushto wārthā-ish. Hanchō jinkhā wathī 'iwaz wath khutha Mullā chakhā.

XX.

Kismat Pari.

Ya Bādshāhe ath, bachh na bitha. Azh faqīrāñ nekheñ du'a loththai. Faqīrā pharmaintha ki "Thai mastūr roth, shafeā daryā kharaghā nindith, nekheñ du'a loththi, gudā Hudhā tharā bachhe dāth." Bādshāhā wathī mastūrār gwashta ki "Thau baro, ya shafeā nind daryā kharaghā kaizāñ Hudhā bachhe dāth." Shuth, Bādshāhzādī nishtai daryā sarā, nekheñ du'a loththai. Swe'-rīshēñ† marde dar khapto ākhta azh daryā; chāpol zāl phushtā jathai ki "Hudhā tharā bachhā dāth baro wathī loghā, khush bi." Shuthai loghā, philawēñ wakhtā zātho, bachhe ārthai. Kharde sāl phadhā āñ bachh mazaiñ bitho, roshā shikār khuthathī, begahā bāgh sail wāstā khākhthath. Roshe thartharāna ākhta, ashkhuth ki āf-dor lāfā khase khapto jānā shodhagheñ. Nazī ākhto gindi ki "Pari eñ! Jāñ shustho jarāñ khanagheñ." Phol-khuthai ki "Tha khai-e?" Gwashtai ki "Mañ pari āñ, māñ nām Kismat-Pari eñ." Thaukh khutho bāl gipta hawāñ pari azhmāñ phalawā. Shāhzāda loghā ākhto chup khutho akisthā. Kharde rosh phadhā wazīrā Bādshāh-ash phol-khutha ki "Thai bachh phachhe mūñjhāñ nishtagheñ?" Bādshāhā gudā bachhār gwāñ-janaintha ki "Tho wathī hālā dai." Shāhzāda gwashta "Balo Kismat Pari!" Thi tūaukh na khuthai. Gudā Bādshāhā pharmaintha ki "Shahr dari demā ya faqīreñ; hawāñ tharā hawēñ hāl dāth." Shutha ki Shāhzāda hamoddhā gindi ki hawāñ faqīr nishtiyeñ, chhorāv chyāreñ demā levāñ khanagħant. Hechhī khūhī janagheñi, hechhī tablānkā deagheñi, hechhī gosbā chikagheñi. Shāhzāda shutho chup-khutho oshtāthā. Faqīrā gwashta ki "Shāhzādā! Tho phachhe go mā lev na khane?" Shāhzāda gwashta "Balo! Kismat Pari dasā manāñ dai." Faqīrā dast drāzh khutha ki. "Āñ shahrā gindaghāi?" Shāhzāda ki wājhentho dithai ki "Shāhr phedhāgh-eñ." Faqīrā gwashta ki "Baro hawēñ shahrā." Shāhzāda shutho daraintha: asulā hawēñ shahr dir-ath, faqīrā go karāmātā nazīkhā sahrā khuthai. Hashtumi roshā

* The force of this is "If you marry me," although the *if*, according to a common idiom, is not expressed.

† The word *richh* is commonly applied to captive bears in the possession of wandering conjurers, &c., as distinguished from *mam*, which is applied only to the wild black bear.

‡ *Swe' rīshēñ* is a contracted form of *Swetārīshēñ*, white-bearded, *Swet* frequently becomes *Swe'* in composition.

Shāhzāda rasitha hamodhā: baroth charāna, gindī ya bāgh en, bāgh nyānwān palange khaptaghen, sarbarā sej-band nishtaghenthiyenī.* Shāhzāda shutho charitha, biṭho wapta. Hawān palang Kismat-Pariegh-ath. Akhto Kismat-Parī gindī ki “Mardo maīn palang sarā waptiyeñ.” Hāghā khutho gwashtai ki “Tho khai-e ki maīn palang sarā waptiye?” Shāhzāda gwashta ki “Mañ philān Bādshāh bachh ān.” Khush biṭha Kismat-Parī sakighā go e hālā “Sukhun khuthaghān ki hawān mardā go sir-khanān ki biyāithi maīn palang sarā biyakisi.† Nīn mañ khush ān ki Bādshāh bachh ākhta. Tharā sir-khanān.” Shutha gwar wathi mātḥ-o-phithā ki “Nīn eshiyārā manān sir-khane dastā dāe.” Ānhān gwashta ki “Mā eshiyār sir khanūn na dāūn, ki eshānī bandānī ‘umra khamen-i, maīn pariānī ‘umra do do hazār sāl en.” Gudā Kismat-Parīa gwashta ki “Mā sukun khutha thi-kbase ra girān.” Phithā gwashta ki “Mañ dī gushaghān thi mātḥ dī gushaghen ki eshiyārā mā tharā mundho na dāūn.” Kismat-Parīa gwashta ki “Mañ go shar‘eā haqq-nikāh giraghān-i, shawā manān ilaghā neth;‡ juz manān Rasūl-u’llāh gwar shar‘a khanūn; § Rasūl-u’llāh manān hukm dāth i, mañ khanān i, hukm na dāthi, mañ na girānī.” Phithā gwashta ki “Juz, mañ go tho gon-ān.” Kismat-Parī, phith dī mātḥ dī sar giptaghtant go Rasūl-u’llāh. Kismat-Parīa wathi hāl dātha; mātḥ-o-phithā wathi hāl dātha. Naryāne howān wakhtā, go thangaveñ sanjā sanj-bithiā akhto Shāhzāda demā oshtātho gwashtai ki “Tho maīn sarā zawār bi, mañ tharā jawaiñ sawādā phedārān.” Shāhzāda charitho rishtai; bāl gipto naryān shutha ma Rasūl-u’llāh kachetriā. Gindith ki Kismat-Parī o eshi mātḥ-phith oshtāthiyeñ. Ān wakht naryān bero khutho thartho bandā ākhta; Shāhzāda bāghā er-khapta, hawān palangā biṭho nishta. Gindī ki, naryān shutho, lāgh sanj-bithiā akhto demā jhakitha. Lāghā gwashta ki “Tho naryān sawād dithae, nīn maīn sarā char, mañ dī tharā sawādā phedārān. Zawār biṭhai hawān lāgh sara. Bāl gipta ki lāgh hamodhā Bādshāh jind-shahrā. Akhto er-khapta. Shāhzāda o Kismat-Parī phawathān melā na biṭha; danikhara gushant ki yak-aptiyā pholāna mān-ravaghtant.

XXI.

The avaricious Wazir.

Bādshāhe wazir ath; gwashtai wazirār “Manān mulkā gandaghen whāren har-chī ki bi bānghavā biyār diai.” Wazir thartho ākhta loghā. Wathi dil nyānwān hairān biṭha ki “Kal nen manān ki gandaghen chih chī. Bādshāh be-shakk bānghavā manī lāf dinī.” Wazirā shutho, phadātha shutha handeā dar khapta; bar nyānwān dithai ramaghe charaghen, ya shafānkḥ-en, thi khas nen. Wazir gindī ki buzānī guthā kull thangaveñ khandi basthighant. Wazir phol-khutha shafānkḥā ki “Thai buzānī guthā chih basthighant?” Shafānkḥā gwashta “Manān buzānī guthā khoh basthaghān.” Wazirā gwashta “Hawēñ khoh bakhū dast khāi? Manān shon-dāeth-ish.” Shafānkḥā gwashta “Tho begahā juz gwar mā, bānghā shaf rosh bi, guda mañ hawān khohā tharā shondārān.” Wazir shutha go shafānkḥā phajyā. Begahā shaf khapta, shuthaghtant bandā. Wazir odhā biṭha, shafānkḥ go wathi ramaghā wapta. Wazir, ki wakhtēā hāghā bi gindī shafānkḥ nishtighā chie parhaghen. Wazir kharo biṭho shutha gwar shafānkḥā, gindī shafānkḥ demā buze waptaghen, shafānkḥ ‘shī|| ‘Subhāh-u’llāh! ki e tik tho chachhoñ jorenthae, ān tik chachhoñ jorenthae, ki buz kafochi-ath ānhī tikān gindaghetḥ.” Shaf hudhāi¶ zikr kharān khānāna, shaf rosh biṭha. Sawarak wārtho gudā wazirā gwashta ki “Nīn hawān khoh manān shon-dār, manān dī gazom.” Shafānkḥā gwashta ki “Maroshī maīn ravagh āngo na ro,** tho maroshī hamedh nind.” Wazirā gwashta shafānkḥār “Tho manān bazānī gutheghān kharde bozh dai, tho gudā thighān biyār tho guthān band.” Shafānkḥā gwashta “Mañ wathi buzān doshān bing hīrānā, tno shirā hacho bawar cho ki bing wārth, o zavānā, gudā bozhān-ish.” Shafānkḥā tuz dushto bing-chatā mān-khuthaghtant-i,

* And the bedding was spread out over it.

† Who shall come and lie down on my bed.

‡ You are not to permit me, i.e., your permission is not necessary.

§ Some with me; let us obtain a judgment from the Prophet.

|| Sāf, a shortened form of *gushi*, ‘says.’ It is also used in the first person in the phrase *Man’ shan*. ‘I say’ or ‘I am of opinion.’

¶ Hudhāi used generally as an adjective of size or admiration. ‘Shaf hudhāi’ means ‘the live-long night.’

** *Zit*, my going will not go thithar, i.e., I cannot go in that direction.

gudā azh Wazirā phol-khuthāi ki “Tho khai e?” Wazirā Bādshāh nām gipto hāl wathī dātha ki ‘Bādshāh gwashta ki gandagheñ murdāreñ ki bī, go mā biyār’ Murdārā sahī nyān, “ma dilā zānthaghān ki Bādshāh gothangavā wash kuanān.” Shafānkā gwashta ki “Thangav tharā bāz shon deān tho thangaveñ khohā pheshā na ginde, bīng wājhā hawar,* gudā thāi chham-parda er-khafī tho ginde ki e khoh thangavenan.” Gudā sambarthāi shīr lakaghā, jar lānchithaghant-i, khond korathaghant-i, gudā shafānkā dātha tahlān ki “Dirā bi! dān sahī na bithaghe ki gandagheñ murdāreñ chi en? Jufā murdāreñ, har-khāsā whārkhan. Nīn tho dithae wathī jūta.” Gudā Wazir go Bādshāh thartho gwashta “Azh kullān jufān gandagheñ.” Bādshāh manzūr khuthā.

XXII.

Stories of Shah Jahān.—Part I.

Ya marde logh chukh hechhī neñ. Roshe faqire ākhta ebarāna gwar ān mardā. Faqirā sadā khuthā ‘Manān chiē dai.’ Gwahtai “Mañ chī na deān, chī nestēn, shā mulkā lūtaghei. Tho nekheñ du’a khan ki main bachhe bī, gudā harchī ki tho lote mañ deān.” Faqirā gwashta ki “Begī hamedhā gwar tho wafsan; main nighāhā chiē ākhta, ta mañ tharā nekheñ du’a khanān, neñ ta rawān.” Shafā hamodha wapta faqir. Bānghā rosh ki bitha gwashtai “Bachhe tharā dātha Hudhāi hukmā, thāi bachh ki warnā bī gudā Shāh Jahān Bādshāh anhiyār khushī.” An-mardā gwashta “Chī Hudhā main likainaghi neñ, chī Shāh Jahān Bādshāhā mañ likainānī.” Chiē dāthai, faqir gipto shuthā.

Hudhāi ar urā anhiyā bitha bachhe. Hukm dātha wathī zālā wath molidār, “Barr nyānwān bare, e hiyā handā joraine.” Odhā dighār andarā khad joraintha, hald thāhitha-ish. Khorch ānhānī dātho ishtai hamodhā, thartho ākhtaghant. Kharde sāl gwastho shutha, roshe do mard raptant phawathān gārā khutha-ish. Yakheā gwashta ki “Hudhā hawān-rangā khant ki pheshī roshā bandā paidāish bī gudā anī haghā likhī hawān-rangā khant.” Gudighā gwashta ki “Hudhā likhyā hechhī nestēn, wathī salāha go khant.” Gwashta-ish “Baro, shara’ khan go Shāh Jahān Bādshāhā.” Akhtaghant gwar Shāh Jahānā hardoen mar ki “Bādshāh; mār sharā’ khan!” Bādshāhā gwashta “Shā hālā dae.” Wathī gārā hāl dāthāish. Shāh Jahānā gwashta “Shā ninde, mañ dast-demā shodhān, namāsh parbān, gudā khān shāi shara’ burān.” Astāwa zurtho dar-khaptai darrā; astāwa er-khutho gindī sharreñ murghe nishtagheñ. Dilā gwashtai “Yabare† hawān murgā girān gindān, gudā dastdemā shodhān.” Gipta Bādshāhā murg-phādī, bāl-gipta murg, burtha Shāh Jahān pha āzmānā; burtho ya-handā barreā ladī nyānwān er-khapta. Murg shutha wathī rahā, Shāh Jahān hairān bitha ma ladhā. Raptai juzāna gindī ādmīn randēn, juzāna shutha gindī khad andarā ādmī nishtagheñ, eshaen hand otak, khatre er-eñ. Anmardā druāhī khuthai ki “Biya durrshakhte Shāh Jahān Bādshāh.” Bādshāh wathī dilā hairān bitha. “Mañ āhī phajya-niyārān manān chachhon phajyārthāi?” Anmardā hakal khutha ki “Bādshāh! gwaz biyā andarā.” Bādshāh shutha andarā gwashtai “Tho manān chachhon phajyā ārtha?” Gwashtai “Tho main Arzail e, tho main khushaghā ākhtaghe.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Mañ tharā phache khushān, mār chī gār-eñ go tho?” Anmardā whard joraintho thāhintho ārtho phajyā nag arā warrant. Shāh Jahān whard go mikrāzā wārth, anmard daf nyānwān di dā. Anmardā ki chishtha mikrāz er-shutha nukā. Hawān mard murtho khapta. Bādshāh hairān bitha ki ‘main dastā murthā’; azh khadā darrā darkhaptai, biyāith gindī hawān murg nishtagheñ; agh giptai murg phādī, bāl gipto murgā zurtho burtha Bādshāh, ākhto wathī handā hamodhā er-khuthai.

Bādshāh astāwa āfa-phurighā† er-eñ. Hawān doēn mardān nishtagheñ ki shara’ lothagant. Mardān gwashtā “Bādshāh! tho namāsh parhitha haneho ishtāfiā tharithiye?” Bādshāh di’ā ditha ki “Manān murgā bāl-dātho burtho, barrā phirentho, marde khushto, nīn thartho ākthaghān, anmard

* “You will not see the golden stones until you eat like a dog.” Here the last clause is put in the imperative, the usual construction in sentences of this type.

† Yabare here means not once, but just only, “Let me just catch and look at that bird, and then—”

‡ Afa—phurighā, Compound, “filled—with water.”

gushi ki namāshā der na khuthe." Gwashtai "Mañ namāshā tho choñ khane* shā wathī shara ' pholā khane." Shara ' phol-khutha-ish chi Bādshāhā. Shāh Jahānā gwashta "Har khasār likhyā milith pheshi roshe." Shara ' hawēn-r'gā bitha.

XXIII.

Stories of Shah Jahan.—Part II.

Shāh Jahān mastūr-ath Nūr-Jahān; sakiā dil-ath-i.† Ān wakht ki Bādshāh shara ' khanaghet Nūr Jahān dast er-khuthaghet-i phusht-dilā. Roshe gharibe akhto pharyād dātha ki "Nūr Jahān brāthā mañ zāl zitho burtha." Shāh Jahān do kanāho tele charainthagant, sherā ās dāthai; nū ki telā jesh akhtā, grashto taptagant, ās wājhā bithagant, gudā gwān'-janaintho ā-ainthai Nūr Jahān brāth, phol-khuthai ki "Eshi zāl gharibe tho artha?" "Hān" khuthai "Mā artha." Hukm dāthai ambrān ki "Zire, kanāho lāfa phirene, bilān sushi." Gudā Nūr Jahānā gwashta "Jawāniyā khutha Bādshāh, ki eshiyā kanāho lāfa sokhtai." Bādshāhā gwashta Nūr Jahānārā "Dohmi kanāho phar cho mā charainthagā, ki tho brāthā thaukhe khuth, tharā di sokhtathom." E shara ' Shāh-Jahān hawēn-r'-gā khutha.

Bāzeñ sāl gwasthagant : Shāh-Jahān bachh sai athant, thī thī shahrā nyāsthagant-i. Roshe wazirār gwashta Shāh Jahānā "Tha baro dehā daurā di khan, mañ bachhāñ di baro gind, azh mā phadhā thāñ bachh Bādshāhī khandh." Wazir charitha mazāñ bachh neghā ravāñ bitha. Wazir peshwāi wāstā shāhzāda phauzh shastāthagant, izzat dātha, mehmāñ di khushāmād di khuthai ki 'mañ tārifā khandh Bādshāhā gwar.' Shāngo wazir gwashto demā shutha dohmi shāhzāda gwar. Dohmi shāhzāda di sakiā khizmat khuthai, baskhish dāthaganti. Gudā shutha Aurangzeb neghā. Aurangzebā na pesh-wāie shastāthai na thī khushāmādi khuthai-i. Wazir akhto er khapta shahrā darri demā. Aurangzebār gwashainthai ki "Mañ thai gindaghā akhtaghañ, har-wakhte ki hukm bi mañ biyāñ thai salāmā." Aurangzebā gwashta "Saimi roshā mañ tharā wath lotaināñ." Saimi rosh bitha. Aurangzebā chyāreñ demā wathī mahalegbā āf ishto dātha, nyāmā mahal lāfā wath Kurān parhaghā bitho nishta; gushtainthai, "Wazir biyāith mañ salāmā." Wazir shāngo azh wathī otakā charitho ravāñ bitha, akhto Aurangzeb mahalā nazi bitha. Azh wathī bagī er-khapta, āfā jhāgāñ akhta i Aurangzebā hukm dātha ki "Mañ dāñkoh Kurānā parhaghāñ. Wazir miyāith, dāreth-i." Lātidārāñ wazir dāshta, gwashta-ish "Shāhzādā Aurangzeb Kurānā parhagheñ, āñ wakht ki bas khandh gudā thar† khilūñ." Wazir gapā āf lāfā bitho oshtātha; wazir nindith jar khandh. Cho Kurān thapithai hukm dāthai "Bilāñ wazir guzī biyāith." Wazir gwashto akhta. Wazirā dast gipto drāhiyā khuthai. Wazir bitho nishta, jhateā thaukh tawār khuthaish, wazirār rukhsat dāthai. Wazir lad bozhā khanāna,§ mizilāñ girāna, thartho shutha go Shāh Jahānā. Shāh-Jahānā phol-kbutha ki "Khai tharā dihānā akhta ki azh mā phadhā bādshāhī khandh?" Wazirā gwashta "Thai kisāñ bachh Aurangzeb khandh-i." Sāle gwashta nyāmā, Aurangzeb likhitha Shāh-Jahān Bādshāh neghā ki "Mañ marki-āñ, biyā manāñ gind, tha manī phidh-e." Shāh-Jahān taiyār bitho ki "Rawāñ gindān-i, mañ bachh nā-durrāh-eñ" Wazirā gwashta "Tho maro Bādshāh, mañ therā nelāñ, tharā Aurangzeb gipt." Gwashtai "Aurangzeb likhī 'sakiā nā-durrāhāñ, marki-āñ, mañ rawāñ gindānī." Wazirā gwashta "Mañ tharā 'shāñ, ma-ro." Bādshāhā gwashta "Mañ mari rawāñ." Wazirā gwashta "Nīn-ki na oshte, rave,|| manāñ likh-dai ki "Wazirā manāñ manāi dātha, mā wazir gwashte na gipta." Wazirār likhitho dāthai khāghaz. Shāh Jahān ravāñ bitha, mizilāñ girāna shutha Aurangzeb shahrā. Aurangzebā olā hukm dātha ki "Shāh-Jahān Bādshāh phedhā biyāith, hawēñ thaukhā shawā khane ki 'Aurangzeb sakiā nā-durrāh-eñ.'" Bādshāh gwashto akhta Aurangzeb-mahalā. Hukm Aurangzebā phauzhārā dātha ki "Mahal chyāreñ demā bere boshte." Aurangzebā akhto phithār durāhi khutha, go thangaveñ nele zurthiyā akhta Aurangzeb. Gwashtai phithār "Enel tho wathī phadhā go

* "What have you to do with my prayer." *Chon khane* is the usual idiom for 'what have you to do with.'

† Shāh Jahān is here confounded with Jahāngir, his father, the husband of Nur J. hān.

‡ *Thar*, a shortened form of *thara*.

§ *Lad-bozh*—Lading and unlading. The meaning of the phrase is "travelling very rapidly, harrying over the stages."

|| As you will not stay, but will go.

adabā khan, na mañ tharā janainān " Shāh-Jahān nel zurtho phād^hā khutha. Shāh-Jahān zurtho kaiz khuthai. Nighāra zurtho khuthai, pharo dāthai ki 'Shāh-Jahān kaiz-eñ. Aurangzeb nīn Bādshāheñ mulke.' Bādshāh bitha mulkā Aurangzeb; Bādshāh phauzh, mulk, theghā Aurangzeb dasta bitha. Gwān'-janainthai Wazir, gwashtai " Mañ tharā phāho deān, ki tha mavān ditha shuthaghathe, tha phache Bādshāh na dāshta ān-wakhti ki mañ neghā phedhāgheth?" Wazirā gwashta " Be-shaqq mā gwashta Bādshāhār ki 'ma-ro,' Bādshāh mañ gwashtiya na oshtātha. E Bādshāh khāghaz-eñ maujūdeñ ki Bādshāhā likhitho dātha." Aurangzebā khāghaz parhitha, gwashtai " Be-shaqq tha manai dātha, tharā shābāsh-eñ. Nīn be-shaqq tho mañ wazir e."

XXIV.

The Parrot and the Maina.

Mulkeā hapt tūtā athant; ān watnā dukāl bitha. Tūtān gwashta phā-wathān ki " Chosheñ debā barawūn ki saukhā būn." Gudā ki akhtaghant ya mulkeā, ta mulk saukhā-eñ, jawān-eñ, āf bāzeñ haurān gwartho khirā bāz-eñ, bandān phā-wathān mehr neñ. Tūtān phawathān salāh khutha ki 'E mulkā ki bandān phā-wathān mehr ki neñ, nawān mā dī phā-wathān phitūn; barawūn thī mulkeā, e mulkā bilūn." Gudā tūtān ki shuthagban ya deheā ki akhtaghan neñ bā'z jawān-eñ neñ bāz dukāl-eñ, bandān pha-wathān mehr asten. Tūtān gwashta " Mā nīn hawēñ mulkā jahū ūñ ki bandānr mehr-eñ." Hawēñ mulk Bādshāh ki astath anhiyār dānaghe jindā dar-khaptā; hakimāo darmān khutha, dānagh druāh na bith. Gudā ya hakimē ki Bādshāhā āraintha, anhiyā Bādshāhrā dasitha ki " Tho tūtāe girain, hawānhīn pharān phat, sosh ma āsā, sāzh, o dānagh chakhā wurk-ish; gudā thai dānagh druāh bith " Bādshāhā hekā dātha ki " Khase tūtāe gir biyār-i, anhiyār inām dī deān." Gudā ya banda burtho jāli aditha tūtāni giragh wāstā. Hawān haptēñ tūtān akhto phasithagbant.

Salāh khutha-ish ki " Mā phasithaghūn, nīn er'gā kbanūn ki phanā janūn, ān-mar ki khāi mār khashī, ān-mar hanchō 'shī ki 'murthagbant,' gindāna roth phirenāna, har haptān ma dighārā khapta, gudā udreñ."* Banda ki akhta, raptā tūtān khashāna, ditha ki khaptagbant ma dilā zāntna ki 'murthagbant,' khashāna, phirenāna shutha. Shazh phirenthai, haptumī dast nyāmā ath i, sota chī baghal sherā khaptai. Shazh tūtān zāntho ki 'nīn haptumī mañ sangati hamesh-eñ ki khapta dighāra,' gudā bāl-gipto shutha. Haptumī zurthighā burtha go bādshāhā. Bādshāhā phar phatāintho hawān-r'ga ki hakimā dasithaghathe, darmān khutha wathī dānagh. Dānagh i druāh bitha. Tūtā ghorvandār dāthai ki " Eshī khizmatā khan." Ghorandā zurtho burtha wathī handā, anhiyā khizmatā raptā khanāna. Do māh roshā phadhā anhiyā phar mūritho† akhta, bāl-gipto shutha. Gudā ghorvand ki shutha ditha ki tūtā azh handā gār-eñ, eshī hand a lālē khapta. Anhiyā lāl burtha go Bādshāhā. Bādshāhā gwashta ki " Thai mañ bewukūfī-eñ ki tūtā gār bitha ki mār pinjrā lāfā khanagoigh-ath,‡ eshī khizmat hamodhā khuthēñ. " Tūtā ki shodhā gār-bitho rawān bitha, rāh nyā-wān haurā giptā gudā phiri bundā§ phole-ath: gwashtai ki " Ma haur gware-nān, nawān, misān."|| Nīn ki andarā phehitha demā lālīā hakal khutha ki, " Tharā andarā hukam neñ, andarā mayā! " Tūtā gwashta " Mañ musāfire-ān Hudhā wāstā manān bil dai, hawān ki haur-gwārī bas khant, gudā mañ rawān wathī rāhā. " Lālīā gwashta ki " Tharā hadheñ khilān ki māñ jinkhe ki nish-tagheñ, anhiyā shara " gonikhā agh gire, tharā hand deān. " Tūtā manzūr khutha ki 'Mañ girān-i,' gudā sir khutho giptai. Ya roshe lālī udriho darā shutha sailā. Tūtā ganitha wathī dilā " Anh-eñ lālī, man ān tūtā, tūtāe lālī phawathān sangat na bi. " Shodhā bāl gipto rawān bithai, zāl ishto dāthai. Phadhā, ki lālī, tūtā wasī, akhta handā, ditha ki tūtā gār-eñ, gudā merenthai pha tūtā dumbā, akhto tūtār gon khaptai. Gwashtai " Tho phache shāhīghā dathīghā ravaghāi, tho chī aivē mañ nyānwān ditha? " Tūtā gwashta " Thi aiv mā

*These parrots say to each other; "Now we are caught, let us pretend to be dead, and when a man comes to take us out he will think we are dead; he will go on looking at us and flinging us away. When all seven are on the ground we can fly away."

† Its feathers grow again.

‡ "We should have put it in a cage," *lit.*, "it was to us to be put (gerund) in a cage."

§ A log of jāl (salvadora oleoides).

|| "Don't let me get wet."

chī na dīthā, thave lālī manān tūtā, tūtāe lālī sangat pha-wathān na bī; mañ phawānkhā ravaghān. " Lālīā gwashta " Juz, sharā-khanūn. " Tūtā gwashta " Shara' a mañ juzān. " Ākhtaghant Bādshāhā gwar, nirwār loṭṭha-ish. Pheshiyā azhār (izhār) lālīā dāthā. Gwashtai Bādshāhar ki " Mañ wathī azhār dī deān kissavā dī khanān.

Lālī Kissav.

Bādshāhe-ath. roshe taiyār bīthai wathī bachh sirā thī bādshāhe jinkhā gwar mangithaghet. Ramaliā phāl pbirenta ki " Tho rave, bachhā sir khane, guḍā thai bachh lawēn zālā logh na khanth. " Bādshāhā shutho, sir khutha, guḍāshān phalawā ki charithaghtant, shafā ākhto barā bīthaghtant. Bādshāhā nashār kull gālwar rastar ghā murghegha surphadh bīthā. Shafā tholaghā kūrāintā ki " Banda murgagheñ, āfā lurana mana-agheñ, guthā lāl-en-ī, khase ki bītheñ, chī guthā murgagheghā lāl bokhteñ biyārtheñ* Bādshāh nashār ashkhutho phādh ākhta, thī khas hāghā na khutha, āf kandiā shutho oshtāthā. Līthai sandūke lupāna mana-agheñ, sandūk khastai chī āfā. Sandūk ki letenthai, dīdhai andarā murgagheñ, guthā lāl bastagheñ. Lāl bokhto wathī handā ākhta. Hawān wakhtā ki ān māi rawān bīthaghet bādshāh bachh hāghā bīthaghet. phadhā, dumbā likāna ākhta ki " Chī kārā khanangheñ ? " An-mar dī ākhto āf kandiā o-htāthā, hāl dīthai. Thī bare sandūk khashto dīthai murgaghe khaptagheñ, thī chī neñ; wathī dilā zānta ki " Manī zāl dāen eñ. ki shafā mān-ravagheñ murgaghe dastā janāna. " Niñ ki ān shaf bānghā rosh bīthā bādshāh-bachh shutha go Bādshāhā ki " Mañ e zālā logh na khanān. " Bādshāhā gwashta " Tho chī sāngā logh na khane ? " Gwashtai " Doshī mā wathī ehhamān dīthā ki mān-ravagheñ murgagheñ dastā janāna; aksarāe dāen eñ ki e' r' ga khanagheñ. " Bādshāh ākhta go nashārā, phol-khuthai ki " Tho doshī chī kārē khutha ? " Nasāhrā lāl khashto shon-dāthā Bādshāhār, hāl dāthai " Man ki astān humchī gālwar surphadh bān, thologhā ki kūrāintā mañ guḍā surphadh bīthaghān, mañ chī lajjā thī khas hāghā na khuth, shutho, lāl chī murgaghe guthā bokhto ārthā. " Guḍā Bādshāhā gwashta bachhārā ki " Lāl ki astēn bādshāhāni dāigh-eñ; e ki astēn mar jawaiñ bāndae dast-ākhta. "† Bādshāh-bachhā gwashta " Mañ dīl ki astēn na khashī e zāl neghā. " Bāngā ' ālam taiyār bīthā, ch-ān handā-ladīthaghtant; dohmī shaf ki khapta-ish barreā, guḍā mazaiñ drashk kikare bunā er-khaptaghtant, sawārak wārtho akisthaghtant. An kīkar chakhā do khawinjar nishtaghtant: ya khawinjarā gwashta wathī sangatārā ki " Kissave khan, shaf rosh bī. " Dohmīghā gwashta " Thī mañ chī kissave khanān ki hawēn banda ki ākhto māi-drashk sherā waptaghtant hawēn druh be-akul-eñ. Hawēn drashk ki astēn choñsheñ kīmāngarī-eñ, estī thākhān ki khoreñ ehhamār mān-khane, ehham guḍā druāh bī, khase jindā ki gare bī thākhān grādh gar dānhawāl, guḍā gar druāh bī. Hapt bādshāh khazāna hawēn drashk bunā eñ. " Bādshāh nashār surphadh bīthā phādh ākhtai raptai phatāna drashk bunā, ki mard āñhī hāghā bīthā chī whāvā, wathī dilā gwashtai ki " Mañ sawādā gindūn, chī kārē khanth. " Drashk bunāphatitho dīthai ki khazāna er-eñ, guḍā thartho wathī, handā shafā waptai. Bādshāh-bachh bānghā shutho go Bādshāhā gwashta ki " Man e zāl logh na khanān. " Bādshāhā phursitha ki " Chī sāngā logh na khane ? " Gwashtai ki " Doshī shafā mān-ravaghet drashkā phatāna thākhān warāna; dāen eñ. " Bādshāh ākhta go nashārā, gwashtai ki " Tho doshī chī kārē khutha ? " Nashārā choñ khutha ki gwashtai " Drashk thākhān phatān biyār. " Thākh hīr-khuthaghtant, Bādshāh ehhamān mān-khuthaghtant, ki ya chhame khor ath ī. Chham go hawān thākhān druāh bīthā. Guḍā gwashtai Bādshāhār " Drashk bunā phatān: " drashk bun ki phatīthā, guḍā khazānā dar-khaptā. " Bādshāh nashār guḍā gwashta ki " Mañ doshī hawēn-r'ga surphadh bīthaghān murgānī gālwarā. " Bādshāh shutho wathī bachhārā gwashta ki " I-mar sakeñ jawaiñ āndīme dast-khaptā. " Guḍā ki handāwathīghā ākhtaghtant shahrā ān-mar zāl phalawā na shuth.‡

*This form is the conditional imperfect: " If there were any one here he would take off and bring the ruby from the corpse's throat. "

† " We have obtained possession of a valuable human being. " The king alludes to his daughter-in-law and her power of interpreting the speech of animals.

‡ " Na shuth, " would not go; the habitual past.

Roshe nashārā Bādshāhār gwashta ki “Tho hukm diye, mañ wathī mardum wath whash khanān khārān?” Bādshāhā gwashta “Mañ phalawā tharā mokal en.” Guḍā go mardā ākhto gwashtai ki “Tho mañ phalawā biyā.” Gwashtai “Thai phalawā niyān, mañ rawān Agharbānoā girān.” Gwashtai ki ‘Agharbāno giragh rave, dāsā dī dast deāne, rem runainān wathī aspār phirenainān.” An-mar taiyār bitho shutha Agharbāno giraghā; odhā ki shutha Agharbāno shahrā guḍā dithai thevagheñ chitnāngān faqireñ phindāna mān-ravagheñ. Shāhzāda pholkhutha ki “E shahr faqirānegh en ki ves shāi hamesh-en?”* An gwashta “Mañ ves e neñ, neñ mā faqir ūñ kullān ki bādshāhānī bachhūn ki saudāgarānī bachhūn: mā Agharbāno shikkā ākhtaghūn giraghīgā.† Tarkā kull Agharbāno phullitho burtha, nīn mā phadhā chi lajjā na-rawūn handā wathīgā.” Shāhzāda gwashtai “Tho dī nīn biyā mañ vesā khan!” Shāhzāda shutho Agharbāno bāniār gwashta ki “Agharbāno sahrā khan ki ‘bādshāhe pha thai shik kā ākhtaghant.’” Bāniā shutho ittilā dāthā Agharbānoārā Agharbānoa hukm khutha bāniār ki “Baro ānhiyār gwash ki ‘phar mā sobnāen thanaveñ maryāne jorain dem dai.’” An-mardā thanagaveñ naryān jorentho dem-dāthā Agharbāno phalawā. Thi bare hukm khutha Agharbānoa bāniār ki ‘Baro gwash ki thanagaveñ palang jorain dem-dai.’” Thanagaveñ palang dī jorenthī. Saimī bare gwashtai ki “Nīn than-gaveñ sandūke jorainī dāth.” Shāhzāda tarka hawikhatar ath ki naryān dī palang dī jorenthā, nīn zar kuṭithai. Do rupiā mahindār bithai chhāth gādī walithai. Sai sālā ki thartho na shuth, nashārā ‘arz khutha Bādshāhārā ki “Manān mokal dai, mañ rawān wathī mardā wath pholān khārān.” Mokāl dāthai; guḍā gwashtai ki “Manān yag-raheñ aspān dai, yag-raheñ hathyārañ dai, bandān dī yag-raheñ dai, jarānī phoshān dī yag-rahāñ dai, manān wasādhan dī wathīgāñ dai.” Bādshāhā kull dāthaghant. Bādshāh nashārā dī mardī ves khutha. nām wathī basthai Mardāna Bādshāh dem khuthai Agharbāno phalawā; kharde rosh rāhā bitho, Agharbāno shahrā ākhto rasithai. Er-khapto wastadhān hukm khutha ki “Handā mañ sāngā joraine.” Kul juritho, bar-bāl bitho shutha. Hawān shahr pholithai, sahrā bithai ki ‘Mañ mard edhā neñ.’ Y. roshe ki shahrā darrā shutha chhātheā; hamodhā wathī mard phajyārthai ki chhāthā-gādī wahagheñ khapta; ānhiyā wathī zāl phaj niyārtha. Gwashtai “Tharā rūpiā dah mahina deān ki mañ mādhinānī ghorvand hī.” An-mardā chhāth ishto-dāthā go ānhiyā phajyā rawān bitha. Dās ānhiyār dasā dāthai ki “Baro remā run biyār mañ mādhinār phirain.” Rem rutho ārtho phirenthai. Guḍā burthai handā, nāi gwān-jatho ārthai, ānhi hajjamat jorenthai. Hajjamat kull granchā bastho bāniār dāthai ki “Eshān go wath khan, sāmbh bil-ish.” Oli jinda ki jar athant-i ān er-khudho phire-nainthaghant-i, jawain nokheñ pho-hāk ārtho dāthaghantī ki ‘eshān jānā khan.’ Guḍā gwashtai “Tho thevagheñ urd jamadār-e; kull thai hukm-en.” Guḍā bāniār gwashtai ki “Baro Agharbānoār gwash ki ‘Mardāna Bādshāh thai shikkā ākhta.’” Bāniā shutho gwashta Agharbānoār. Agharbānoā hukm dāthā ki “Mañ sāngā thanagaveñ naryāne jorain dai.” Thanagaveñ naryān dem dāthai; guḍā thanagaveñ palang; saimīgā thanagaveñ hāthi loṭthai. Mardāna Bādshāh hukm dāthā wastadhānīr ki “Hāthi bācho joraine ki thanakh joraine, choñ ki kāghadhā ginde, ki mañ dī ānbi lāfā rawān, Agharbānoā gindān.” Wastadhān hāthi dī jorenthā, Mardāna Bādshāh dī nyāmā khutha-ish. Gwashtai “Nīn bar, Agharbānoār dai bāthiā.” Hāthi-ki burtho odhā go Agharbānoā. Agharbāno rapta hāthi phātāna, gwashtai “Nīn Mardāna Bādshāh tarkā, hawen bithā” Mardāna Bādshāh gwashta “Mardāna tarkā hawen bitha Mardān-hamesh-en ki go tho ākhta.” Agharbānoā gwashta ki “Oli Bādshāh ki ākhtaghant mañ shikkā, e-r’gen syāralen bādshāh thi khas niyākhta, nīn ki asten mañ tharā sir-bān.” Agharbāno sir-khutho Mardāna Bādshāh shafā wapta, phajya zahm druheñ nyām er-khuthai. Agharbānoā phol-khutha ki “Tho e-r’ga phache khane?” Mardāna Bādshāh gwashta “Maroshi ki rawān bithaghān thai phalawā, mañ murshidā du’ā khutha ki ‘Tho rave Agharbāno sir-khane, dikhrā ki mañ salām niyāe, phesha ānhiyā go phajyā nawān wafse.’” Agharbānoā gwashta ki “Juzūn thai murshid phalawā.” Taiyāri bithaghant,

* “Is this a town of faqirs that you are dressed in this manner?”

† Giraghīgā is the gerund in ‘a’ with inserted pronominal suffix in i (with euphonicg). Giraghā, to take or obtain; giraghīgā, to obtain her.

‡ Hajjamat, i. e., the hair cut off by the barber.

zar-kharid wathī kul, laditho burthagant. Nīn ki ākhtagant, wathī bādshāhī nazi bithagant, guḍā Mardāna Bādshāh gwān'-janaintha wathī lashkar ki "Mañ ravagañ kāreā evakhā ; aghar ki mañ chyārumī shafā thartho ākhtaghān ta māigh ān, aghar ki mañ niyākhtaghān ta guḍā Agharbāno, sipah, zar-kharid, kull hawēn mardegh-ān." Mardāna Bādshah shodhā ki rawaṇ bitha wathī shahrā ākhta, bādsāhār hāl-hawāl dāthai ki 'Thai bachh-mana-āraghān.' Mardī phoshāk er-khuthagant i, thartho zālī phoshāk wathī jindā khuthai, guḍa wath loghā nishta. An-mar ki chyār shafā nishta, Mardāna Bādshāh niyākthagant, an-mar wathī rūhā khush bitha ki "Mañ Agharbānoā dī baraghān, zar-kharidā dī baraghān, sipahā dī baraghān." Taiyāraghī khutho wathī bādshāhī phalawā ākhta. Nīn-ki ākhtagant wathī shahrā pho! khuthai ki mañ olī zāl astēn ki murtha ? Alamā gwashta 'Thai zāl astēn.' Gwashtai "Mañ zāl astēn. guḍā khushānī" Bādshāh-nashārā Bādshāhār gwashta ki 'Shā eshiyā dāre nā, bilān manān khushith.' Bādshāh-bachh ki ākhto nazi bitha, guḍa wathī mardār 'arz khuthai ki "Tho manān khushe, ta mañ sāl 'arz nā kharān ; go mā va granche amān-eñ, hawēn granchā ki hozh, gind guḍā manān khush." Bādshāh-bachhā ki granch bokhta, wathī phutān dithagant-i. Guḍa sālī khuthai ki 'hawēn kull kār-khānā mañ zālā khutha' Zālār gwashtai ki "Nīn manān gunāhān bashk." Zālā gwashta "Tharā bashk." Agharbāno thartho wathī mardār sir khutho dāthai. Bachhā shutho wathī phithār 'arz khutha ki 'wathī shahrwālen bādshāhī hukmā hawēn zālār dañ."

Lālīā gwashta Bādshāhārā "Ma Lālī ki astūn Agnarbano zāt-ūn." Tho pholā khan chī Tūtā ki mañ nyānwān chī aive dithai ki ān bādshāh nashārā ki pha wathī haqq-shara' mardā chikareñ gatbe khuthai ; mā ki Tūtā giptaghañ pha shara' (ki Lālī jinkh nāl i-haqq shara' gipto) nīn Tūtā ravagheñ. Chī sāngā ravagheñ khapta ?

Bādshāhā gwashta Tūtār "Tharā manzūr eñ Lālī jinkh ?" Tūtā gwashta "Manān nā-manzūr-eñ." Bādshāhā gwashta "Tharā chī sāngā nā manzūr eñ?" Gwashtai "Man-ān Tūtā, ānh-eñ Lālī ; Tūtā Lālī pha wathān sangat na bi." Bādshāhā Tūtā drogh khutha. Tūtā tharī Bādshāhār 'shī ki "Bādshāhā, tho Lālī azhār nigoshtagant ; mañ azhār tho dī biyashkun." Bādshāhā gwashta "Tho dī wathī azhārā dai." Nīn-ki Tūtā wathī azhār dathagant, guḍā Tūtā ma wathī azhārā nyānwān Lālī drogh khutha : --

Tuta Kissa.

Ya bādshāhe-ath, ānhī bachhā, ān wakht ki zālān shutho āfā, galol jatha, ānhī gharo bhorenthagant-i. Har-khas ākhto bādshāhār dāhñ dāthā. Bādshāhā zālān kullān āsineñ gharo joreñthe dāthā. Guḍā Bādshāh-bachhā rūkeñ galol joreñtha. Ruken galol chī-āsineñ gharo gwasht khapt. Thibarā shuthe dāhñ dāthāish bādshāhārā. Bādshāhā gwashta bāndīārā ki "Hawēn mañ bachh ki khāi, khat sarā nindī jutīān chand er-khan-i." Bādshāh-bachh ki ākhto khat sarā charhith nishta, bāndī ākhto jutī chand khutho er-khuthagant. Bāndī-azh phursithai "Thav-e ki thī khas eñ hawēn-r'gā khanagheñ ?" Bāndīā gwashta "Thai phithā hawān-r'gā hukm dāthā." Gālwar thī chī na khuthai go bāndīā, taiyār bitha, mādhyān sanj khutho charithā shutho chī Wazīr-bachh moklaintai ki "Mañ mulkā ishto ravaghān." Wazīr-bachhā gwashta "Mañ dī go tho phāji khān." Handeā ki ākhtagant shikār khuthaish washkie jatha-ish, guḍā nīr khutha-ish. Faqīre ākhto dar-khaptā ; chī faqīrā-phursitha-ish "Tho thāngo ravaghai ?" Faqīrā gwashta "Dehā mān-ravaghān sailā khanāna." Faqīrā thartho phursitha ch'ān doeñ mardān. An-mardā gwashta "Mā zahr gipto ravaghūn." Gwashtai "Shā manān murshid khane ?" An doeñ mardān manzūr khutha ki "Tho mañ murshide." Faqīrā hukm dāthā Wazīrār ki "Tho bādshānā bur, do handā khān." Wazīrā bādshāh buritho do handā khutha. Gwashtai "Edhā do gor khash." Wazīrā doeñ gor khashtagant, bādshāh doeñ khotagh zurtho phurithagant. Faqīrā gwashta ki "Sale rosha neñ āfā bawar, Leñ tāmā bawar ; shudhī bi dī draskān bawar, thuni bi dī crashkān bawar ; guḍī sālā thar, hawēn handā biyā." Wazīr shutho pha barrā, shazh-māhe dem-khutha lammā ; shazhumi mābā thartho ber-kbuthai ubbāeñ phalawā. Guḍī shazhumi māhā gwashtai "Rawān hawān handā ki bādshāh khutagh phurithiyēn." Akhto hawān handā dar-khaptai, faqīr dī hawān-rangā nishtiyēn, doeñ mādhyān dī hawān-rangā bashthiyān, gozhd dī hawān-rangā sijji ān. Faqīrā hukm khutha ki "Nīn doeñ goran phat,

chūrā khan-ish." Wazīrā doeñ gor phatitha khashtaghant: yake andarā khapta zālē, yake andarā sāgī hawān bādshāh Faqīr doeñ khotagh zāl mār phā wathāñ sīr khuthaghamt. Wazīr o bādshāh-bachh shutho nokar bithaghamt thī bādshāheā. Hawān bādshāh-bachh zāl go saudagarēā māñ ākhto shutha; khaseā bādshāhār hāl nā dātha. Eshiyā jang-ath go thī bādshāheā; hokā dāthai ki "Har khas ki jang jhandā zīrī, ar jang sobh khuthagham bādshāhī sukhan-en ki bādshāh wathī jinkhā hawān mardār dāth ki jhandā zīrī." Bādshāh-bachh o wazīrā gwashta ki "Jhandā mā zīrūñ." Shuthaghamt jangā, sobh khutha-ish, bādshāhā wathī jinkh sīr khutho dāth hawān Bādshāh-bachhār. Salāh garitha go wazīrā ki "Bādshāhā arzā khanūñ ki bayd rosh bādshāhī mār dā, ki Bādshāh māñ chakhā rāzī-en." 'Arz khutha-ish Bādshāhār, āñhiyā manzūr khutha. Nokhen bādshāhā pholaintha hawān saudagar ki zāl burthai. Ya handāēā ākhte hand desitha. Mehiāñ wāzhā gwāñ'-jatho arthai ki "Mā begahī duzāñ, demdeāñ do mar; tho do rehī dāñ, āñ saudagar dar-dafā balāl kharant, gudā barawant; tho randā zurthighā biyār gir saudagarā; māñ saudagar giraināñ kbārāñ." Hāl bacho bitha; saudagar gipto ga zālā phajyā; bādshāh demā arthaghamt. Bādshāhā hukm dātha ki "Har doāñ phāhā dāñ" Phāhā deainthaghamt. Gudā bādshāhī ishto oli bādshāhār tharentho dāthai.

Tūtā gwashta Bādshāhārā ki "Bādshāh! Hawān wathī jind khotagh zāl bithai hawāñ-ehi bādshāh ishto shutha. Mañ dī Lālī jinkh hawēñ-r'gā ishto ravaghāñ." Bādshāhā guḍā Lālī drogh khutha, Tūtār gwashtai "Thai rāstēñ."

XXV.

Prince Nihal and the Fish.

Ya medhe nishta philāñ shahrā; āñhī kār hamesh-ath ki mahiyāñ jath, ya māhī jawain gishenth khārth, bādshāhār dāth-i.* Bādshāhā medhār māhī bahā rūpiāe dāth khishtath-i. Roshe bādshāh bachhe Nihāl nāme charitha shikārā; ākhta dhand kharaghā gindī ya medh khapta māhiyā janaghen; medhā māhī gipto gondoshā phohaghet-i. Shāhzāda gwāñ'-jathā ki "Nawāñ gondoshā jāñ māhiyāra, bil-dai!" Medhā gwashta ki "Wāzhā! Mañ rozī ēñ, harro Bādshāh ki asten māñāñ rūpiāe dāth māhiē." Shāhzāda gwashta ki "Māhiyā bil-dai, māñ tharā chyār rūpiā deāñ." Māhī ishto-dātha medhā, chyār rūpiā dāthaghamt-i. Shāhzāda. Begahā māhī Bādshāhā gwar medhā na burtha. Bādshāhā gwāñ' janaintha hawāñ medhār ki "Tho māhī phache neyārthai maroshī māñ neghā." Medhā gwashta ki "Wāzhā! thāi bachhā māñāñ gwashta 'Bil-dai,' guḍā, mā ishto dātha." Bādshāh guḍā zahr gipta wathī bachh sarā ki "Tho phache māhī ilair tho-dātha? Tha azh māñ dehā dar-khañ baro." Shāhzāda mādhin zen khutho hojiz phur-khutho, charitho, shutho darainthai. Demā shutho phadhā ki wājhentha ditha ki warnāe nilieñ mādhin sarā dīmā † phedhagheñ. Akhto āñ zawārā salām dātho, azh Shāhzāda pholk-huthai ki "Tho khai-e, dāñ-ko ravaghāe?" Shāhzāda gwashta ki "Mañ philāñ Bādshāh bachh-āñ, māñ nām Nihāl-ēñ; māñ bithā zahr-gipto māñāñ khashta-i; nīñ ravaghāñ, naukari khañāñ: tho khai-e?" Añ mardā gwashta "Mañ Balochē-āñ, dī rawāñ ki naukariē khañāñ." Har-dunāñ salāh khutha ki "Mā ya-handā rawūñ." Thī deāñ shutho philāñ bādshāhā gwar naukār bithaghamt. Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Phanjāh phanjāh rūpiā shawāi mujibeñ. Dedhī galoā shawā pahrā daeth." Pheshī pahrā bitha Nihālegheñ. Gindī ki sweth-risheñ marde azh mahālā dar-khapto darrā ravagheñ. Nihālā phol-khutha ki "Tho khai-e? Mañ tharā nelāñ." Sweth-risheñ mardā gwashta ki "Mañ Bādshāh Pakht āñ, nīñ māñ dar-khaptiyā ravaghāñ, ki Bādshāh begī mirith." Nihālā phol-khutha ki "Chachon mirith?" Bakhtā pharmaintha ki "Syāh-māre khāith wārth-i." Nihālā phol khutha ki "Mārā khase janth, Bādshāh dar-shafith guḍā tho ma-rawe?" Gwashtai "Guḍā māñ na rawāñ." Nihālā shutho mahālā lāfā khāt bunā likithā, gindī syāh-mār ākhta. Nihālā jatho khushto hawāñ khat bunā er-khuthai. Bādshāh dī

*This illustrates the use of the habitual past: "He used to catch fish and to pick out a good fish and bring and give it to the king."

† Dīmā, behind, is an inflected form of dīm, the back. It must not be confounded with demā, in front (from dem, the face)

bādshāhāzādī hawān handā whāv athant. Hone* tripitho bādshāhāzādī dem sara khapta. Nihālā dihān khuthā ki "Nawān ki azh jaurā mirith" thir gipto, thir-birōā kharpās lāithaghant-i, hawān hon-trippagh zurtho-giptaghant-i. Bādshāh-zādī hāghā bitho dithai ki hawān naukar oshātāghen, dast lāitho ravaghen khapta. Nihāl handā ākhto wathī sangāt hāghā khutho bitho akistha hāl na dāthai ki mār jathā. Jhāte shafe sarākhta, bādshāhāzādī wathī Bādshāh kharo khutha ki "Hawān naukar ki olī pahrā dātha, hawānhiyā baro khush!" Akhta ki Bādshāh phol-khuthai ki "Pheshī pahrā khāiegh-ath." Gwashtai ki "Hawān akisthaghēn marde ath." Bādshāhā zahm risintha ki hameshiyā khushān, sangātā phol-khutha ki "Chī gunāh khuthai ki khushe?" Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Mārī khushān-i." Anhiyā gwashta ki "Pheshā main kissave biyashkhun, guḍa tho khush-i." Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Tao kissavā khan." Gwashtai ki:

Ya bādshāh-ath, roshe charitha rojhānī shikārā. Hawēn gwashtī khuthai ki "Hamāūhī demā ki rojh dar-khafi hawān merenith-i, thī khas ma merenī." Dar-khapta Bādshāh agā rojhe; rikhtai Bādshāh pha dimā janāna janāna diren jāhe. Rojh dar-khaptō shutha bādshāhā-azh. Bādshāh thunā phirentha, khaler sāhā mādhin bartho, bānz er-khutho, wath di dāthitho. Bare ginai ki azh khalerā sarbarā āfe phunī khafaghen. Wathī kadah zurtho sherā er-khuthai; kadah lāfā ki kharde āf much bithi, zurtha Bādshāhā ki "Maū nūn āfā warān," bānz ākhta changul, āf rekhto phirentha. Zahr ākhtā Bādshāhār, bānz gipto saghar phaitho chaghal dāthai. Guḍā gindī ki Wazīr di ākhto, khālī āfe di ārthai. Bādshāhā āf wārtho. sāh sāharthai, burzā wājhenthai gindī, ki syāh-māre jathiyā khaler sarā tangithiyen; ān āf-phunī ki tripaghen hawān syāh-māre saghar-phigh-en ki āf bitho tripaghaint. Armān khuthai ki "Mā bānz barrā † khusha ki manān jaur waragh nishtai. Tha Bādshāh, nūn mahlā-dār; sudhā khañ, guḍā khush-i, nawān ki phadhā armānī bi.

Bādshāh guḍā thartho shuthā handā. Bādshāhāzādī phol-khutha ki "Khushto ākhtaghe?" Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Inna, rosh bi guḍā khushān-i." Bādshāhāzādī gwashta ki "Aghadi tharā hukm-en ki baro khushī." Thartho bādshāh thī phire sangātā gwashta ki "Main thī kissave biyashkhun." Bādshāhā gwashta ki kissavā khañ. An-mardā gwashta ki:

Hawān Bādshāh ki rojhānī shikārā shuthagbeth, eshī tutāe bitha. Tutānī sīre ath; tutā azh Bādshāh inokal loitha ki 'sirā rawān.' Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Tho murgh-e, nawān thare miyāe." Tutā gwashta ki "Main sukhān-en ki man tharān, Khān, Bādshāh!" Bādshāhā mokal dātha, tutā shutha. Tutānī ki sirā muchh bitha, yakeā gwashta ki "Ya drashke-en chosheñ ki ya-kanoe ki khase wārth. phirunden mard tharī warnā bi." Hawān tutā ya kanoe ash hawān drashkā phaitho zurtha ki "Jawān chī en, barān-i wathī Bādshāhār deān-i." Tutā thartho ākhta, Bādshāhārā gwashta ki "Wāzhā! jawān chī thartho ārthom." Bādshāhā phol khutha ki "Chī en?" Tutā kanoā phesh-khutha ki "Hawēn drashk-bare en: khase ki wārth-i, guḍā warnā bi." Bādshāhā hawān kano gipto wazīrār gwān'-janaintha ki "Eshiyā warān, ma warān?" Wazīrā gwashta ki "Ya kanoe ehī neñ, hameshiyā khishūn bilūn, drashk bi; mā theghkān warūn i." Kano khishā-ish, mazān drashk bithi, phakhā. Ya kanoe khapto jahla, eshiyā sarā syāh-mār ākhto jaur rekhtagant. Bānghavā bāghwānā zurtho burtha go bādshāhā. Bādshāh salāh khutha ki 'Warūn-i, ki ma-warūn-i?' Wazīrā gwashtā ki "Pheshā hawēn kano hawēn phirunden bīngār warānūn; ān ki warnā bitha, guḍā mā kull warūn i." Ling wārtho murtho khapta. Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Eshān jaur-en, tutā duzmanai khuthā phar main khushaghā ārthai." Tutā Bādshāhā khushto phirentha: drashk mashbar bitha ki Bādshāh bāghā jauren drashke phakhiyā oshātāghen. Yā bakhale go wathī zālā jheritha, har-do phir-athant. Phadātha hawān zālā ki "Wathār khushān, hawān jauren drashk bar warān." Kanoe phaitho wārthai, wārtho warnā bitha. Mardār hāl dāthai, ān di wārtho warnā bitha. Hāl shutha bādshāhā gwar; bādshāhā har-do gwān'-janaintha, hāl phol-khuthai: hāl askhutho, bādshāh shutha bāghā, kano phaitho wārtha, guḍā armān khuthai ki "Tutā go mā nekhi khutha, mā be-gunāh khusha." Nūn, bādshāh, tho eshī hāl pheshā pholā khañ, guḍā khush-i nawān tharā di armān bi.

*Hone=a drop of blood.

†Barra=in vain, without cause.

Bādshāh guḍā shutho, saimī barā khushaghā thartho ākhta, edhā rosh dī bitha. Sangatā gwashta ki “ Bilān pholā khane, guḍā khush i.” Nihāl hāghā bitho phādāh-ākhta, Bādshāhā gwashta ki “ Mañ tharā khushān.” Gwashtai “ Phache manān khushe ?” Gwashtai ki “ Bādshāhzādī hukm en ki tharā khushān.” Gwashtai ki “ Mañ hālā gir guḍā manān khush.” Bādshāh manzūr khutha, hāl wathī theghī dātho shutha ki “ Tha bāro, gind ki thāi khat bunā syāh-mār khushtiyā er en.” Bādshāh shutho gindī ki hāl hamesh-en : thir dī khaptaghen thir bīrōā kharpās basthiyen, honmān ākhtiyā. Bādshāh guḍā khush bitho wathī jīnkā Nihālār sir-khutho dāthai ; guḍā sir bitho daraintha-ish ki wathī dehā rawān. Hakaltho ki shahrā nazi ākhtagant, hawān Baloch ki eshiyā sangat bitha, ānhiyā gwashta Nihālār ki “ Hawen zāl ki dast ākhta neme thāien neme maigheñ.” Nihālā gwashta ki “ Tha bahā-khāne, māñ tharā bahā deāñ nemeghā, zāl na deāñ,” Ānhiyā gwashta ki “ Na, māñ zāl nem girāñ.” Gwashtai “ Chachon giro nemā.” Gwashtai ki “ Mañ khushān-i ; neme tho bar, neme māñ barān-i. Mādlin vangā er-khāñ zālā, ki māñ khushānī” Nihālā zāl azh vangā er-khūba, rīsinthai ki “ zahm, jarāgha pha, zāl ki drihav khuthā, guḍā azh zāl dafā do syāh-mār dār-khapto ākhtagant. Guḍā sangatā gwashta ki “ Zāl thāien, māñ nashār-en, mā hawen-rangā khuthaghāñ phawāñkhā ki syāh-mār dar-khafant, nawāñ tharā wārthath-ish * Nīn hech thurs nen-i. Mañ hawāñ mahī an ki tho azh medha ilaintho datha; tho go ma nekhī khutha, nīn ma tharaintho thara nekhī khutha. Nīn māñ rawāñ wathni handa.

XXVI.

The adventures of a certain Prophet.

Ya paighambareār hukm Hudhāi bitha ki “ Tharā dukheā khanān ; tho nīngishen ki thāi khushī-en, hai nīn warnāighā khanān, hai phīriyā khanān ?” Paighambarā jawāb dāthā ki “ Mañ go wathī zālā salāh khanān.” Shutho phol-khuthai azh wathī zālā ; zālā gwashta mardārā ki “ Ya dukhie guḍā mār bī phīrie, yakhe mār Hudhā dā an ki Hudhā dā bilān warnāighā makhtā dā.” Guḍā Hudhā ki bemihī bithai, māl, tarkā kull gār-bitho shuthai. Zālā gwashta mardārā ki “ Edhā mār har khas phajyā-khārī, ki olā māñ bakht-ath, māñ nām nāmūz-ath ; nīn e watanā māñ guzrān nā bī, nīn choshen dehā barawūn ki mār khas phajyā miyārī.” Ānhiyā do bachh dī astathant. Watan ishto-dāthā-ish, rāhī bithaghant, thī deheā dem khutha-ish. Shaf roshāñ gwāzenāna ya shahre gwarā shaf khapta-ish. Hamodhā wathī hand whard khutho; waptagant : do bachh nyāmā khuthaghant, zāl ya phalawā wapta, mard dohmī phalawā. Hawāñ shahrā duz māñ-khāi ; saudāgarē kāfila ākhto bokhtaghā hamodhā. Saudāgar rāhband chyāren phalawā tharaghant, rāh basthaghant ; tharāna biāna gindant hawāñ chyāren mardāñ waptaghant, hawen-r’ga sharrant ki demā chyār ciwāñ balaghant.† Rāhbandāñ shutho saudāgarār hāl dāthā-ish. Saudāgarā gwashta “ Shā hawen-r’gen wājhe khane ki zālā zīr whāvighā, biyāre gwar mā.” Ānhāñ shutho zāl zurtho whāvighā, ārtha ish gwar saudāgarā. Āñ mardā zāl zurtho sandūkā māñ khuthai. Bāng’hā ki rosh bitha mard hāghā bitho ditha ki “ Mañ zāl gār en.” Wathī doēñ bachh zurtho rāhī bitha, saudāgar dī laditho shutha thī gwareā, zāl dī burthai. Paighambarā shutho bachh zurthagant i doēñ daryā kandiā ki daryā ānbarā guzāñ. Bachh na thāharant evakha, ya bachhe basthai, yakhe burtho daryā ānbarā gwāzenthai. Nīn shutha an ki dohmī khārāñ, khapta ki daryā nyānwāñ thibare, guḍā wārthai gwandoeā. Ya bachhe edhā gregheñ, yakhe cdhā basthaghā gregheñ. Jar shodhe ki ākhta jar shodhaghā hāl gindī, phol-khuthai “ Shawā pharche greghe ?” Chhorava hāl dāthā. Jarshodhā gwashta “ Thogro na, tho māñ bachhe, māñ rawāñ-thai an brāth dī khārāñ.” Har do ārtho ya handā khuthaghant, wathī jar shusthagant, begahā thartho loghā ākhta, chhorav dī ārthagant. Hawāñ roshā māhī-khash daryā kandiā-jathā sīb, shutho māñ ākhta gwandoārā. Chikitho khas ai darrā, dirthai āñhī lāf, gindī mardā, mard durāhīghā dar khapta lāf azh. Māhī khash zurth burthā hawāñ mard wathī handā, kharde rosbāñ darmāñ khuthai ; nīn ki reshe durāh bitho ākhta, Hudhāi amur bī hawāñ shahr bādshāh mirī. Hawāñ mulk dastūr hawen-r’gen ki parānwāi bānze ; bānze khilant deant,

* Or perhaps they might have bitten you.

† They were so beautiful (it seemed as if) four lamps were burning in their faces.

har khāse sar chakhā baroth nindīth; bādshāhī hawān hieghen. * Kull 'ālam muchh bītho shutha, bānz ishto dātha-ish; bānz ākhto hawān paighambar sar chakhā nishtā. 'Alamā salāh khutha ki "E chosheñ mard en. darrā chi ākhta, mañ wathī dehe neñ, bādshāhī na dañ i." Gwashta-ish "Maroshī droghen, thibare bilūñ dañ, thī-khase chakhā nindī." Bāng'hā thibare muchhī bīthaghant, bānz ishto-dātha ish, thibare tharāna ākhta jakitha paighambar sar chakhā. Gudā gwashta ish "Droghen, mā na dañ i." Saimi roshā bānz ishto dātha-ish, paighambar sar chakhā ākhtāi. Gudā syāraleñ mardāñ pha wathāñ salāh khutha ki "Bādshāhī Hudhā dast en, Hudhā dātha hameshiyārā." Gudā paighambar Bādshāh bītha hawāñ deñ. Biāna khārde sāl gwashta, bādshāhī khanagheñ. Roshe hawāñ saudāgar ki paighambar zāl bārth dī laditha hawāñ shāhr nyāñwāñ bokhta. Saudāgarā gwashta Bādshāhārā ki "Maroshī rāh-bandāñ dai, hegahī kāfila thāi zimma en." Bādshāhā riđ khutha shāhr chakhā, rāh-band lothhāish. Har khasā rāh-band dāthaghant. Jarshodh azh ya rāh-bande lothhā. Āñhiyā ya bachhe paighambare shastātha ki "Tho baro rāh bandiā khan" Hardo brāth phajyā ravant, shutho nishtaghant pahrā. Choravāñ gwashta. thī rāh-bandāñ ki "Pheshī shafā shā ninde, phadhī pahrā gudā mā nindūñ." Phadhī pahr ki bītha doñ brāth nishtaghant, kisaiñ brāth mazaiñ brāthār gwashta ki "Kissave khan āñ-r'gā mā whāv shuñ." Mazaiñ brāthā gwashta ki "Thī kissavā chī na zāññ, wathī hālā deñ. Mañ phith āñ jarshodh neñ, mañ phith-māth hardo gār-bīthaghant: mā shafā ākhto hawēñ shāhr gurā waptaghūñ, mañ māth bāngahā gār-ath. Phithā mār zurtho burtha ki daryā gwāzēññ: manāñ i-neghā basthāi, tharā āñ-neghā burthāi. Tharthā daryā ki mā khāñ, barāñ, daryā nyāñwāñ mañ phith gār bītho shuthā, sudh neñ āfā burtha, chachon bīthaghā" Paighambar zāl ki saudāgar hand ath hawēñ thaukh tawārā nighoshagheñ. Āñ sahī bītha ki 'mañ bachh ant.' Āñhiyā wathī guth hār khashto likenthāi; bāng'hā rosh bītha, saudāgarār'shī ki "Mañ hār duzāñ burtha. Bāngahā saudāgar Bādshāhār gwāñkh jathā ki "Mañ duze bītha." Bādshāh ākhta, rāh-bandāñ kull muchh khutho ārthaghant; phol-khuthāi "Tharā kal-ēñ chī wakhta thāi duze bītha?" Zālā gwashta ki "Shafā phadhī pahrā mañ duze bītha." Eshāñ gwashta ki "Phadhī pahrā jarshodh bachh rāhband athant." Gwāñ'-jatho hawāñ doñ chhorav ārthaghant. Zālā gwashta ki "Āñ kissav ki doshī khanaghathe, hawāñ kissav dī nūñ khane, bādshāh dī nighoshī." Mazaiñ bachhā āñ kissav khutha ki pheshā khuthaghathī. Bādshāh gudā zāñthā ki "Bachh maighant." Zālā oli sahī khuthaghathī ki "Bachh maighant." Gwashtāi "Bādshāh! Tha mulk Bādshāh-e, bachh maighant, saudāgarā manāñ duzitho burtha." Bādshāhā har-do bachh galāithā, zāl dī thartho go wath ārthāi. Saudāgarār phāho dāthāi, kāfila phulithāi. Jarshodhār gwashtāi "Tho har chī ki loṭe tharā deñ. Ahirā jarshodhā wathī wazir khuthoghant-i. Pheshā Hudhā dukh dāthāi, phadha lāl eshī jawaiñ bītha. hawēñ sāngā ki Hudhā chakhā āsro khuthāi. Wail, wākhyā dukh, paighambarāñ biāna ākhtaghant.

XXVII.

* *Abdullah Shah of Samin.*

† *Abdullāh Shāh Saīdī nishtaghā Samīnā.†* Rawāñ bītha hajjā, shutho jahāzā charithā. Ravāna ravāna shutha, jahāz oshtātha bītha, jahāz-mardāñ hilā khutha, jahāz na bokhta. Samundar kharaghā murgh-galeṭ nishtaghetth. Gudā jahāz-wāzbā gwashta "Bandao chosheñ bi ki wāstā Hudhāiā wathī sarā dāth, azh jahāzā er-khefith baroth hawāñ murghāñ hāl dāth? Murgh bal-girant, gudā jahāzā gwāth māñ-khāith, jahāz tilhith." 'Abdullāh Shāhā gwashta "Mañ deñ wathī sarā wāstā Hudhāiā." Er-khaptāi azh jahāzā, shutho hawāñ murgh bāl-dāthaghant, murgh bāl-giptaghant; gwāth māñ ākhta, jahāz tilhithā.

* The custom of that country is (to elect a king) by flying a hawk. They let the hawk fly, and on whosoever head it alights, the kingdom is his.

† Samin is a village near Dera Ghāzi Khān, and the descendants of 'Abdullāh Shāh in the third generation still live there.

‡ A flock of birds. *Gal* is used, like *log* in Hindustānī, and form plural or collective noun.

'Abdullāh Shāh samundar pahnādhā dighārā rawān bitha. Jāhe ki ākhta gindī gwāmeshānī rand-en. Zurthai hawān rand, zirāna zirāna shutha baroth gindī duhone dukhagheñ,* gwāmeshānī jhok en hamodhā Suhr-sareñ zāle nishtiyen. 'Abdullāh Shāh ki nazi ākhta phādī-ākhto howān zāl, gwashtai "Bismillāh, 'Abdullāh Shāh Smainewālā, biyāithē!" Phol-khuthai ki "Māi, tha khai e?" Zālā gwashta ki "Mañ Māi Hir ān, Miān Rānjhā gō mehiān en. Makhtā tho khush bi nind, begahā Miān Rānjhā dī khāith."† Begahā gwāmesh ākhta pha jhokā, suhr risheñ marde phedhāgheñ. Phol-khutha 'Abdullāh Shāhā ki "Hawēñ mard khai en ki phedhāgheñ gwāmeshānī randā?" Māi Hirā gwashta ki "E Miān Rānjhā en." Anki ākhta 'Abdullāh Shāh phādī-ākhta. An mardā gwashta "Bismillāh 'Abdullāh Shāh biyā durr sh'ākhtaghe!" 'Abdullāh Shāhā gwashta "Mahairā, Miān Rānjhā." Miān Rānjhā ch'eshiyā hāl gipta. 'Abdullāh Shāh wathī thewagheñ hāl dāthaghant. Miān Rānjhā gwashta "Thai hajj azh dargābā qabul en, mañ begahā shire barān phujainān ma Huzūrā" Gudā mañ shirā phur khutho, sar chakhā zurtho, 'Abdullāh Shāh das'ā giptai, gwashtai "Wathī chhamān but." Chhamān butthaghand-i. Gudā gwashta Miān Rānjhā "Nin chhamān phat." Nin ki chhamān phatthaghand-i dithai ki Rusūlū'llāh nishtagheñ wathī takht sarā. Rusūlū'llāh salām dāthai, bajj qabul bithai. Gindī ki ya kumbhār Samīn-nindokheñ, ālhi chakhā chyār-gist rūpiā chatīa khapto bastha ish. Guā Rusūlū'llāh pharmaintha ki "Miān Rānjhā, tharā hukm-en ki 'Abdullāh Shāh wathī shahrā rasain dai." Dar-khapto ākthaghand jhokā. Miān Rānjhā gwashta ki "Do rosh nind hamedhā, shirā bawar gwāmeshānī, gudā tharā wathī handā rasainān." Do rosh nishta hamodhā, saimī roshā Miān Rānjhā gwashta ki "Nin dasta manān dai, gudā chhamān but." Dast dātho chhamān butthaghand-i. Gudā Miān Rānjhā gwashta "Nin main dastā bil dai, chhamān phat." Chhamān phatī gindī ki "Mañ Samīn shahr lāfā cshtāthaghān!" Jihānāñ ditha ki 'Abdullāh Shāh ākhta. Kumbhār ākhtagreāna gwar 'Abdullāh Shāhā ki "Philān handā drākāne logh duzān bhorentha, rand artho main logh pahnādhā gwāzentha-ish: nīn Sarkār gushith ki 'Chyār-gist rūpiā chañ phur-khañ dai.' Mañ bē gunāh-ān; Hudhāi wāstā manān chorain." 'Abdullāh Shāhā gwashta ki "E chañ main chorainagh neñ, ki Huzūr dimānā thāi chakhā basthiyēñ. Baro phur-khañ dai."

XXVIII.

Stories of the Prophet Moses, Part I.—The poor and the Rich.

Hazrat Mūsā ki Hudhāi dost-ath shuthā go Hudhā arz khuthai "Tho ummat Hudhāi, thāi ummat khase shudhigheñ, khase ser-en, khase gharib, khase bhāgyēñ. Tho wathī ummatā kullān ser khañ." Hudhā gwashta "Thai salāh-en mañ hacho khañān." Hudhāi demā kār āsān-ath, har-khas ser saukhā bitha. Mūsā dost thartho loghā ākhta. Hudhā hukm dāthā phrishtaghān ki "Hāzrat Mūsā māriā phireneth." Māri gudā khapta. Mūsā gushith 'ālamār "Mañ shār mihant deān, shā main māriā thāhineth. Khas 'shī 'Mā jorainūn na,' ki har-khas ser bithaghet. Hazrat Mūsā wathī dil nyānwān gantri khutha "Olā ma Hudhār arz khuthā, Hudhā, har-khas saukhā khutha, nīn main māriā khas joraini na, mañ chhoñ khañān." Thartho shuthai go Hudhā, mūnjhā bithā nishta. Hudhā gwashta ki "Mūsā, tho manī doste, pharche mūnjhāigha nishtaghe?" Hazrat Mūsā jawāb tharentha ki "Azh mā pholā ma khañ; mā tharā 'arz khuthaghān 'har khasā saukhā khañ.' Nin main māri khapta, khas na jorainith-i." Hudhā gwashta "Tho ki munān gwashta 'har-khas ser khañ; 'har-khas ki saukhā bi, gudā guzrān na bi. Nīn thāi māri khai jorainith?" Hazrat Mūsā gwashta "Wāzhā! olī wājhā khañ." Gudā hacho bitha, khase ser-bitha, khase shudhī bitha. Mūsā thartho shutha wathī loghā. 'Alam gwān'-jathai "Biyāeth, manī māriā joraineth!" Bāz phoriāthi ākhto māri joraintha, Hazrat Mūsā, māri juritha.

* He saw a smoke rising. Lit. : He saw a smoke is smoking.

† 'Abdullāh Shāh is here represented as meeting Hir and Rānjhā, the celebrated lovers of the Punjab, who had died some centuries before. He finds Rānjhā following his original occupation of grazing buffaloes on the river-bank, and supplying the Prophet with milk.

the world, used here in the sense of people, everybody. 'Alam, the world, is similarly used (Cf. the use of the French 'monde').

XXIX.

Stories of the Prophet Moses, Part II.—The Mulla, the Faqir, the Deer and the Snake.

Mūsā Paighambar ravaghet^h khapto pha dagiā. Demā Mullāe tretathai, astāwā ma dast-en-i, sakeñ namāz-phosh-en*. Phol-khuthai Mūsā-azh "Tho thāngo ravaghāi." Mūsā gwashta "Mañ ravaghāñ Huzūrā" Gwashtai "Huzūrā ki ravaghāi, pholā khan ki 'Ma ikhtareñ bandakiyāñ khanaghāñ, namāshāñ parhaghāñ, roshaghāñ dāraghāñ, mañ hand ma bihishtā juragheñ ki ma dozhahā?" Mūsā demā gwashta, dithai faqire oshtāthagheñ, dandā ma dast-en i, bhang-warokheñ, nasha-khanokheñ. Phol-khutha faqirā ki "Mūsā Paighambar, thāngo ravaghāi?" Gwashtai "Man ravaghāñ Huzūrā." Gwashtai "Mañ pholā azh Hudhā khan ki mañ hand ma bihisht-en ki ma dozhah-en." Demā shatho tihāfeñ barreā, langen āske oshtāthiyeñ. Phol-khutha āskā "Hazrat Mūsā, thāngo ravaghāi?" Mūsā gwashta "Mañ ravaghāñ Huzūrā, Hudhā gwar." Āskā gwashta "Man thunā miraghāñ haure gwāri mañ āfe warāñ: tho pholā khan ki haur khadheñ gwārith." Gwashta Mūsā demā dithai ki syāh-māre phedhāgheñ Syāh-mārā phol-khutha ki "Thāngo ravaghāi?" Oli jawāb dāthai Mārā gwashta "Mañ hawēñ pholā khan ki mañ sagharār jaur bāz bithā, manāñ mokale dai ki mañ khase warāñ, mañ jaur kham bant." Shutha Mūsā Dost Huzūrā, arz khuthai pheshā hawāñ mullāe ki hawikhtareñ namāsh khutha. Hudhā gwashta "Eshī hand ma dozbā juritha." Gudā gwashtai ki "Āñ nashā-warokheñ faqir hand bakhū juritha?" Hudhā pharmaintha "Eshī hand ma bihishtā juritha." Gudā Mūsā phol khutha ki "Āñhiyā hand ma dozbī-en ki bandaki khutha, eshiyā band ki gandaghiyā khuthai, ma bihisht-en?" Gwashtai "Thare barawet mullā gwar, hawēñ-r'ga gwash ki 'Mā Hudhā dargāhā hawēñ-r'geñ swāde ditha, ki sadh lero go bārā sishin-dukhā gwashtiyā ditham.' E na manith, gushī ki drogh-en. Phawānkhā āñhī hand ma dozhī-en. Faqirār tho hawēñ hālā dai, āñ manith-i, phawānkhā āñhī hand ma bihisht-en, ki Hudhāi kuzratā faqir manī, mullā na-manī." Gudā gwashtai ki "Langēñ āske mā ditha, sai sālā thunā miragheñ, āñhiyā hawēñ phol khuth ki 'Hudhā mehrvānāi gwar haur gwāri, mañ āfe warāñ.'" Gwashta Hudhā "Āskār gwash ki haptumī sālā haur gwāri, tha āfā ware." Gudā Mūsā mār hāl dāthā. Hudhā gwashta ki "Mārār gwash ki philāñ handā ya ramaghe shafānkh en, yake māthen-i, yake jind-en i; tha baro, hawāñ shafānkhā war." † Tharthā Mūsā Dost, gindi ta māre nishtiyeñ tikki bithiyā. Mārā hāl phol khutha. Gwashtai "Tharā mokāl dāthai ki philāñ handā ya buzāñ shafānkh-en. Baro hawāñhiyar war." Gwastho demā gindi hawāñ langen āsk-en. Āñhiyar hāl dāthai ki "Hudhā gwashta haptumī sālā haur gwāri, en ware." Khush bitho drikh wārtha āskā, gwashta "Aghdī Hudhā. Aghdī Hudhā!" Hawāñ jhatā haurā gwartha, āskā wārtha. Gwastho demā gindi hawāñ faqir oshtāthiyeñ hāl phol-khuthai. Gwashta Mūsā "Mā āñ hāl gud tharā deāñ, pheshā ya isrāreñ hālā tharā deāñ ki mā ditham." Faqirā gwashta "Tha chi isrāre ditha?" Mūsā gwashta "Sadh lero go bārā ya sishin dukhā gwashtiyā ravagheñ." Faqirā gwashta "E ta sadh lero tha ditha ya sishin-dukhā gwashtiyā, agh theghī jihānā ki Hudhā ziri ma sishin-dukhā gwāzenī, āñhī bholā neñ?" Gudā Mūsā gwashta "Thai hand ma bihishten, faqir." Gwastho dithai mullā. Mullā hāl lotthai. Gwashtai ki "Ya isrāre mā dithai Hudhāi dargāhā, ki sadh lero go bārā ya sishin-dukhā gwashtiyā ravagheñ." Mullā gwashta "Mūsā Paighambar! E'r'gā drogh-en ma band! Sadh lero sishin dukhā chachon guzi? Nīñ mañ hand hālā dai, ki bakhū en?" Gwashtai "Thai hand ma dozhī-en." Mullā astāwā, ki ma dast-ath-i, jatha ma dighārā, bhorenthai, shutha go wathi dagā. Mūsā shutha wathi dagā gwashtai ki 'hawāñ mār shafānkhā chachon wārth?' Charānā begahā shutha shafānkh handā; māth nishitagheñ-i handā. Māiyā phol-khutha "Tho khai-e?" Gwashtai "Mehmāne-āñ." Māi thaghard chiki tho dāthai ki 'Tha nind.' Bitho nishtai thaghard chakhā: begahā ramagh akhta shafānkh dī akhto sahritha. Māthār gwāñ-jatha shafānkhā ki "Āsā biyār mā māre ditha." Bāre māiā ās burtha: gudā gindi ki shafānkhā hawāñ

* Namāz-phosh, 'clothed in prayers,' i. e., Pharisaical.

† This is not the imperative plural, but the second person singular of the aorist. "When thou goest back," &c.

‡ Waragh has two imperatives, *barwar* in the sense of 'eat' and *war* in the sense of 'bite.'

mār khushta zurthiya āraghen-i. Mūsā gwashta ki “Hawān mār biyār, mañ gindānī, chachoen mār-en.” Shafānkā mār ārtha, Mūsā gindith-i, ta hawān mār-en ki paighām dāthaghant-i. Shafā Mūsā hamodhā bitha; shafānkā naghan, shīr, whard dāthai. Banghavā shutha Huzūrā, gwashtai “Ai Hudhā tho mokal dātha mārār, ki ‘bāro hawān shafānkā war,’ nīn shafānkā mār jatha; e chi savav bitha?” Hudhā pharmaintha ki “Hawān mār rosh kutthiyethant; eshi maut hawān shafānkā dast-ath. Mā chacho gwashta ki rosh kutthiyethant i.” Gudā gwashta Mūsā ki “Waztā! tho langēn āskār gwashta ki ‘Haptumī sālā haur gwārī;’ tha manān droghband khutha ki hawān jhatā haurā gwartha.”* Gwashtai “Mañ rāzī bithaghuñ ki āsk whash bitho mañ nām gipta, aghdī āsro mañ† giptai. Phawānkā mā haur gwarenthā. Mullā hand ki olā dozhiā mā dasitha, bihishtā thāhaghen-i, hawēn savavā ki, astāwa ki bhorenthāi, thunien more-ath, trape tilitho ānhi dafā khapta; mor khush bitha. Hawān mor sadakā mā mullā hand bihishtā thāhintā.

XXX.

*Stories of the Prophet Moses.**Part III.—The Pathan Horseman, the Carpenter, and the Old Man.*

Ya roshe Mūsā Dost Hudhāi ākhta charāna chāthā nishta, dast dem, shustbaghant-i, ki ‘mañ namāz parhān.’ Phadhā gindī ya avzāre ākhto er-khapta naryān basthāi, hathyār er-khuthaghant-i: himāniā hazār rupiā mān-ath-i, ān dī bokhto azh sarenā er-khuthāi: gudā sarbarā jar er-khuthaghant-i, jān shusthāi, gudā jar jānā khuthaghant-i, hathyār basthaghant-i, himān hamodhā shamoshtai, charitho shutha. Phadhā warnāen drākāne ākhto jān shusthāi. Drākān gindī hawān himān kbaptaghen: himān zurtho ishto† darainthāi. Phadhā thī phire mardeā ākhto jān shusthāi, jar jānā khuthaghant-i. Hawān vzear thartho ākhta, zar gir ākhtaghant-i. Phol-khuthāi azh hawān phiren imardā ki “Mañ himān hamodhā kbaptaghet, tho ditha manān dai.” Phiren mardā gwashta “Mā chī na ditha.” Pathanā gwashta “Mañ zar tho burtha, thī khas niyākhta, tharā nelān, mañ zarān dai.” Ān phirundā gwashta “Mā hechī sahī neyān.” Khashto Pathanā zahm, jatha hawān phirundār ma gardanā, saghar dir shutho khapta. Phirund hawān Pathanā khushto charitho darainthā. Mūsā Dost sawāda gindaghen, shuthāi Huzūrā; Hudhār gwashtai “Mā ‘ajab range ditha.” Hawēn kissav dasithāi. Gudā Hudhā jawāb dātha ki “Hawān Drākānā ki zar buraghant, hawēn Drākān phirukā hawān Pathan phiruke mārīe thāhithaghant. Gudā Drākān phirukārā kireh ki hazār rupiā bithaghant. Pathan phirukā na dātha: nīn hawān hakk mā zitho thartho dātha. Gudā hawēn phirund ki Pathanā khushta, phiruk hawēn phirundeghā hawēn Pathan phiruk phith khushtai; gudā hawēn phiru nd chakhā ki hon wur-ath-i, e hawān hon ‘shānhiyā gipta. Har dunānī sharakhuthaghom maroshī.”

NOTE.—A similar anecdote to the above will be found in the Arabian Nights (Lane's Translation, II, page 577.) Compare also the story of Moses and the workings of Providence in Chapter XVIII of the Kurān.

XXXI.

The Adventures of Lāl Bādshāh

Bādshāhe-ath ki bachh na bithāi. Faqirār suwāl khuthāi ki “Nekheñ du‘ā khān, Hudhā manān bachhe dā. Philaveñ roshān bachh bitha Bādshāhārā. Nām Lāl Bādshāh basthāi. Biāna warnā bitha; phithārā gwashtai “Manān sir khān; hamodhā ki mañ khush khānān, hawān zāl manān gir dai.” Har khaseār hukm dātha Bādshāhā ki “Rūngēn jinkh ki bī, biyār-ish; ān ki mañ bachh pasand khat go nāl-sharī‘atā sir khānān-i.” Har khasā wathī jinkh ārtho sahrā khuthaghant; Lāl Bādshāh charitho charitho pasand bech na khutha. Ya phirunden rande nishtaghā, hawēn thaukh khuthāi ki “Philān handā bādshāh-en, Anwar Bādshāh nāme, hamānhi jinkhā Lāl Bādshāh pasand khat, thī khasā pasand na khat.” Lāl Bādshāh ki hawānhi thaukh ash-khuthā, phithār gwashtai ki “Mañ rawān hawān bādshāh jinkh sir khānān.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Āngo ma-ro, direñ wilāyat-en.” Phith manahā na oshtātha, gudā

* The verb *gwaragh*, to rain, is treated as a transitive verb, and always takes the inflected form of the agent.

† And still kept his trust in me.

‡ *Ishto* here is for *shusto*. It is not the participle of *isagh*.

wazīrār gwashtai ki "Niñ ki nā-oshti bilān baroth, tha di baro phajya Hudhāi tawakkulā." Rawān bitha Lāl Bādshāh go wazīrā phajyā, Anwar Bādshāh dehā shuthagħant; shahrā ki nazikhā shutha gindī chyar faqīr-ant, dārā chinagħant. Lāl Bādshāhā salām dātha; faqīrān 'sh-ānbiyā hāl gipta ki "Tha khai-e?" Gwashtai "Mañ nām Lāl Bādshāh-eñ, philān Bādshāh bachh-ān, mañ ākhtagħān Anwar Bādshāh jinkh sir khanaghā." Gudā faqīrān khanditha chyarēnān. Phol-khuthai "Phache khandithe?" Gwashta-ish "Mā har chyar bādshāh-ūn; mā di hawēn Anwar Bādshāh jinkh sir khanaghā pha ākhtagħūn, mañ hāl e bithagħant." Lāl Bādshāh phol-khutha "Shawā chhoñ e daul bitha?" Gwashta-ish "Har-khasār Anwar Bādshāh gushi ki zar azh khūhe manān phur-khañ dā, gudā jinkh deān." Azh mā phur na bitha, mā niñ faqīr bithagūn; dārān muchh khanūn, barūn shawashkūn, nagħanā warūn begahā. Thāi hāl di hawēn-rangā bant." Eshiyā gwashta ki "Tharān na rawān, har-ranga mañ nasīb bi." Ākhto Anwar Bādshāh dithai; Anwar Bādshāh hawēn jawāb dātha ki "Khūhe phur khan zareghā, gudā tharā jinkh sir khanān deān." Lāl Bādshāh Wazīr shastātha wathī phith neghā ki "Zar manān dai, mañ khūhe phur khanān. Bādshāh jinkh sir-khanān." Wazīr shutho Bādshāhā gwar, zar lotthai. Bādshāh ditha ki "E khūh go zarān ki phur na bith, jādūe khanān-i gudā phur bith." Jādūgharā gwar shutho gwashtai ki "Jādūe manān khan-dai ki khūh zar azh phur bi." Jādūgharā gwashta ki "Ya rūpiā biyār mañ tharā parhān deān, himāni lāfā hazār rūpiā khanān; bareth hazār rūpiā, khūh lāfā palattith, khūh phur bi." Wazīrā burtha hazār rūpiā, faqīrā jādū khutha, gudā zar-gal burthai Lāl Bādshāh gwar: Lāl Bādshāh burtha hawān khūh lāfā palattitha; khūh phur bitha azh zarā. Gudā jinkh lotthai azh Bādshāhā. Bādshāhā jinkh sir-khutho dāthai, gudā khashto ishtagħant-i azh shahrā. Wazīrār gwashtai ki "Tho baro mistāghariā gir mañ phithār ki 'Lāl Bādshāh sir-bithiyā phedhāghen.'" Lāl Bādshāh thi shahreā mizilā ākhta, draskhe bunā er-khaptagħant, wath shutha saudāe khanaghā, zāl hamodhā drashk bunā nyāsthāi. Shutha gwar Minmineā,* gwashta "Manān saudā dai." Minminā phol-khutha ki "Tha khai-e?" Wathī hāl dātha-i ki "Musāfire-ān." Minminā gwashta ki "Thāi dastā mundri jawaiñ ghāretre-ghēn; mañ barān sunārār, thi hawān daule jorainān; gudā tharān khān tharā saudā deān." Mundri khashto dāthai Minminār; zurtho Minminā mundri, burtha gwar Lāl Bādshāh zālā; gwashtai "Thāi mardā nashk dātha ki 'Mā do sai rosh hamedhā thāharūn; tha biyā.' Ānhiyā mundri phajyārtho, sar-gipta; Minminā burtha wathī mārīa; go galaghā sogav khuthai. Ākhto Lāl Bādshāhār mundri dāthai, saudā khuthai. Tharī ki baroth Lāl Bādshāh, gindī ki zāl chī neñ, galagh dī chī neñ. Thartho faqīr bitho nishta; hawān shahrā biāna māhe gwastho shutha. Minminā taiyār bitha sir khanaghā go Lāl Bādshāh zālā. Zāl ya phirundeñ zālēār gwashta ki "Tho shahrā phol, tharā chhil rūpiā deān, gind ki khase, faqīre, thi-khase, mañ nashk phajyāre." Hawān phirund pholāna hawān faqīrā gindī ki hawān nashk ant-i ki zālā dāthagħant. Phirundā ākhto pahnādā phol-khuthai ki "Tho khai-e?" Ānhiyā wathī kull hāl dāthagħant. Eshiyā hāl burtho hawān zālār dāthe. Gudā zāl do sadh rūpiā shastātha mard neghā ki "Tho mārīe tikkāen gir, philān shafā biyā mahal bunā er-pind, manān bar hamodhā, ki mañ thāi zāl-ān; Minmin hawān roshā manān sir khant." Lāl Bādshāh mārīe pholitho bhā-gipta, mahal bunā ākhto nishta. Dāshtiyā, nishtiyā, whāv ākhto-shuthai: ākhta duze ditha mardume whāvā, mārīe nishtagħen. Dilā gwashtai ki "Mañ hawān mārīā duzān barān." Āñ wakhtā mārī khond bokhtai, bādshāhzādī dī ākhta, gwashtai ki "Tikkāi charūñ juzūn." Duz dī charitha, bādshāhzādī dī charitha, dem na dithai: Lāl Bādshāh hamodhā whāv-eñ. Hakaltho dir shuthagħant. Rosh bitho bādshāhzādī ditha ki "E thi eñ, mañ mar neñ." Shutho barren khūhet chakhā er-khaptagħant. Bādshāhzādīā gwashta "Chīwharde khānūn." Ānmar shutha dāre chinaghā; bādshāhzādī kaush wathī phādñ e chaghal dātha khūhā. Duz ki thartho ākhtā gudā gwashta "Mañ kaush khūhā khapta; eshiyā khash!" Phehitha duz ma khūh lāfā, charitha bādshāhzādī mārī chakhā, tharthā phadhī randa. Demā chyar avzār ākhtagħant; har avzāreā

* Minmin is the name given by Baloches to the traders of the Hasani sect, commonly known in India as Khojas or Bohras.

† A deserted well.

gwashta ki "Zāl mañ barān." Bādshāhzādā gwashta ki "Mañ yak-ān shawā chyar-e; mañ yakā sir khanān. Shawāe-rgā khaneth, galagha bandeth, hathyārān bozheth, thi jarān khasheth er-khaneth, ya-shalwārā go ān drashk gwarā phadeth. Hawān ki pheshā biyāith, hawāhūn mañ sir-khanān." Eshān galagh bastho, hathyār bokhto, jar dī khashto shuthagbant gwar hawān drashkā. Phadhā bādshāhzādī mardī ves janā khatō, hathyār bastho, galagh gudithō ānhānī,* māhri sarā charithō shuthō darain-thai, bujjā dāthō shuthai. Hakalthō ākhto daryā kharaghā, māhri drashk burā bastho, jind bithō waptaī. Jhate sāhi khuthai, gudā hāghā bithō charitha. Zirāna shutha somī shahrā. Hawān shahrā bādshāh murtho shuthageth. Takā likhthaghet ki "Ān ki galōā bozhith, ān bādshāh bi." Bādshāzādī "Bismillāh" khuthō bokhta, takhtā akhto nishta.

Lāl Bādshāh ki hāghā bitha rand zurtha, Minminā dī zurtha rand. Duzā ki azh khūhā darkhapta ān dī zurtha rand. Ān chyar avzārki astant, ān dī zurtha rand. Hapten māhri rand zurtho ya-handā bithagbant hawān shahrā. Bādshāhzādā wathī amirār hukm dātha ki "Nokhen banda-e ki thi vilāyat azh khāith, hawān gwar mā gireth biyāreth." E hapten gipto burthagbant, bāzir khuthagbant-ish bādshāhzādī gwar. Gwashtai "E haptenān dīr bare nyādhe, yake tharaine biyāre, mān phole khanānī." Peshā Lāl Bādshāh ākhta, pholkhuthai "Tho wathī hālā dai." Thewaghen hāl dāthai, phajyārthī ki "Mañ marden." Gudā Minmin bāro ākhta ānhiyā dī hāl dātha. Gudā gwān' jathai hawān duzārā, hāl giptai. Gudā ān chyarēn mardān gwān' jathai. Hukm dātha ki "Minminār phāho dāeth, duzār dī phāho dāeth. Ān chyar avzārān chyar mādhin dī gire dāeth, chyar mard hathyārān poshākān gire dāeth, hawān vilāyat azh khashe biletth-ish." Lāl Bādshāh gwashtai ki "Tha Lāl Bādshāh-e, mañ thai zāl-ān, o bādshāhī dī thaigh-en, nīn eshiyā khushiā khan."

XXXII.

Stories of 'Alī—Part I.

Roshe Yāilī nishtageth handā. Suwālī loṭaghā ākhta, chīe loṭthai kē "Mañ havd jinkh sang bithagbant, nīn sir khanān-ish, chīe manān dai," Yāilī wāzhā wathī thih Kambarār gwashta ki "Mazain swethen phāghe gir biyāri loṭokhār sar obakhā band-i." Kambarā phāgh gipto azh bakkalā loṭokhārā basthai. Gudā Yāilīā gwashta "Biyā juz, tharā zarān deān." Shahr-azh khashtai darrā, gudā suwālīā gwashta ki "Zar hand-en shahr, manān darrā khashtae, zarān bakhū deāe?" Gudā Yāilīā gwashta "Mānān thi zar hechi neñ, mañ jind-ān,‡ juz, manān shawashk, bar, wathī jinkhānī sirā khan." Shuthagbant Gavranī shahr;‡ Yāilīā gwashta ki "Manān shawashk hamodhā ki sadh mar bhā tharā dā." Burthai Gavranī shahr lāfā shawashkaghā, gwashtai "Hawen mard mañ shawashkān, sadh mard bhā girān." Gudā ya Gavreā pholkhutha azh Yāilīā "Thai nām khai-en? Tha chī kār khane, ki sadh mard bhā bozhaghāi? Yāilīā gwashta ki "Mañ nām Haidar-en, kār mañ hamū khanān har kār ki dase kull khanān." Gudā Gavra bhā gipta, sadh mar bhā dāthai; loṭokh zar-gal gipto khushiā shutha wathī handā.

Roshea Gavra thafare dastā dātha Haidarār, bāhire dī dāthai, dār chinaghā darrā shastāthai. Shutha Yāilī jidhā dār muchh khuthai; whāvā gipta, bithō akisthai. Khapto mazār-galā bāhir wārtha. Hāghā ki bitha Yāilī dithai ki chyar mazār bhorento bāhirā waraghen; haka dāthai mazār galārā, hāghā bithagbant-i, gipto mā goshā mazār-gal; harchyāren mazarā dār laḍithagbant i, haka lāna ākhtai hawān Gavranī shahrā. Ākhto mā bāzārā mazārān dī hūng dātha Yāilī sāinyā dī nārā dāthai || Gudā hawān sharmāl gardān bithō khapthagbant azh thursā: ān mazain Gavra gwashta ki "Mā Musalmān būn:" theghī shahr dī Musalmān bitha, ki phajyārthai ki Yāilīen. Gudā Yāilī sāinyā hazār lero thangave phurkhutho Kambarār gwashta ki "Hawen sathā mā barūn Madinā." Phurkhutho ki rawān bithagbant,

* Galagh guditho ānhānī, "Having killed those men's horses."

† 'Alī is always called by Baloches Yāilī no doubt from the ejaculation—"Oh 'Alī."

‡ "I have no other money; there is only myself."

§ "A city of the unbelievers."

|| In this place there is probably a play of words intended on hūng, a *rear*, and, nār, a *skout* with hūng, a *singer*, and nārī, the *accompanist on the flute*.

mizilān girāna ākhto jāhe bokhtagħant, bānghā laditho rawān biṭhagħant, demā juzāna ki dage sarā ākhtagħant khoreñ faqīre nishtiyeñ dag chakha. Faqīrā gwashta “Tho khai-e, kāfila-wāzhā?” Yāiliā gwashta “Mañ Yāili-ān.” Faqīrā gwashta “Mañ shudhī-ān, manān naghane dai.” Yāiliā Kambarār gwashta “Naghane dai hāwān faqīrār.” Kamtarā gwashta “Naghān mā lero-bārā sogav-eñ, khasht na khanūn.” Yāiliā gwashta “Hawān naghānwālā lero-bārā go leravā faqīrār dai.” Kambarā gwashta “Hawān lero thewagħen katar sar-eñ.” Yāiliā gwashta “Theghī katarā zīr dai!” Kambarā wārtha ki drikh, azh leravā jahlā ākhto khapta. Yāiliā khanjitha ki “Kambar tharā chhoñ biṭha, tha phache khaptaghe?” Kambarā gwashta “Wāzhā, mañ thuristhagħan, nawān manān dī boshke howān khoreñ faqīrār!” Guḍa Kambarā katar zurtho theghī dathāi faqīrār. Faqīrā gwashta “Mā loṭṭha naghane, shawā manān chareñ bandikhe dātha mā dastā,” ki Kambarā mahār dathāi mā dastā Yāiliā gwashta “Tha chhamān dī phat, gind tha sāhi!” Faqīrār didhar biṭha, ehain phatitho ditha; gindī ki hozār leraveñ dunyā* phur-eñ. Hawān faqīr Sakhi Sarwar-eñ, hawān māl burtha khairāt khuthāi, hand thāhithāi; nīn Balochistanā mashhūr-eñ, ki hawān khoreñ faqīr Sakhi Sarwar biṭha, Kambar aulād Khān biṭha Brahoigheñ dañ āhhiyā nām Kambarānī eñ.†

Part II.

Roshe Hudhāi biṭha Yāili zohar namāsh parhitho masit lāfā nishtiyeñ. Do murgh mirāna ākhto demā khaptagħant i Yāiliā thagħard nishtenth-i yake ya dasteā yake guḍi dasteā gipto dīr khuthagħant-i. Ya murghe bānz ath yake kahñi-ath. Bānza suwāl khutha “Tha Yāili Wāzhā! Mañ shara’ khañ.” Yāiliā gwashta ki “Wathī thaukhā khañ.” Bānz gwashta “Mañ hand eñ Havd Darya’sh-āndemā, mañ chukh shudhī biṭhagħant, dar khaptagħan, jāhe shikāre khanān, ākhtagħan jhatān, e kahñi mañ demā charitha, mā gipta ki mañ barān wathī chukhān gozhd warainān; ākhto thāi demā khaptagħūn, pha Hudhāi wāstā mañ shikārā mā zin, manān dai ki mañ barān-i, wath dī warān-i, chukhān dī warainān-i.” Guḍa kahñiā gwashta ki “Mañ hand eñ drangāe demā, mañ chukh shudhī-athant, ākhtagħan jahlā Sindhā, chekhe chinān, phar wathī shudhīeñ chukhān barān deān; khaptagħan bānz rāhā, giptagħan-iṭ waraghā: mā shara’ artho gwar tho. Hudhāi wāstā manān hawān guzhnagħen bānzār mā dai.” Yāiliā gwān’-jathā Kambarār: Kambarā ākhto gwashta “Wāzhā manān phache gwān’-jathā?” Gwashtāi “Mañ kārchā zithēñ biyār.” Kambarā shutho kārch artha: Yāiliā wathī lingār gipto burithāi. Bānza gwashta “Phache wathī gozhdā buraghāi?” Yāiliā gwashta “Biyā, tharā gozhdā deān, thāi shikār-eñ, kahñi bilān baroth” Kahñiā giretha ki “Na e bānz-eñ na mañ kahñi-ān, mā har-do phirishtagħ ūn Hudhāi mār Hudhā shastātha thāi āzmūtā wāstā. Jawāniyā shara’ burithe, Wāzhā, ki mañ chorainaghā wathī gozhd burithe. Mā ravūn hāl Hudhār deñ-i.” Phirishtagħan hāl burtha Hudhā ki “Yāili wathī gozhdā buragħeth, bānzār deagħeth.”§

XXXIII.

Narrative of a Haddiāni raid on the Kibzai Kākars||

Jang biṭha Haddiānie go Kākārā Kibzāiā. Kākārā lashkar zurtho ākhta Baṭiā¶ ki phawād-eñ Rotharā burzī demā, sai halkān shafā mān-rikhto jathāi, hapt mar dī khushtāi. Guḍa gartho Paṭhan, māl muchh khutho burthāi. Haddiānī bāki ‘alan Kharrā shērī phalawā ākhta dohmī roshā, khorī hechi na biṭha. Mukaddam muchh biṭho salāh khuthaish ki “Lashkarā khanūn, chī Paṭhanā wathī honā girūn.” Malang, Janā, Bahār, Khidar, Bhāgū, Lashkarān gon athant. Chārī shastāthagħant, lashkar darāhī basthāi, shutho darāhiyā Chang-dafā muchh biṭha Hazār mār ākhta lashkara, bānghā sar-gipta, guḍi shafā nawāshāmā chārīān darāhiyān shuthagħant. Chārī ākhtagħant; hāl dāthagħant-i “Mā Murgha** buna thamun chāritha.” Lashkar ‘shamedhā chikitha, phadhī shafā lashkar shutho thamun sarā dar-khaptā. Paṭhan sai deravighān buskagħen,

*Dunyā, the world. Here used in the sense of wealth, money.

†The Khān of Kilāt belongs to the Kambarānī tribe, the origin of which is here traced to Kambar, Ali’s servant.

‡Giptagi ān-i, he seized me. Here the pronominal suffix i is the agent; the verb is the first person denoting the object.

§These stories of ‘Ali will be found in a poetical form in Part III.

||This is an account of a Haddiāni raid which took place about 1874, as narrated by a man who took part in it.

¶Mount Bati, which lies above the village of Rothar in Rakhni.

**Murgha, a fort in the Kākār country lying about 50 miles north-west of Khan Muhammad Kot. Now occupied by a detachment of troops.

lashkar sai-handā khutha, thamunā dāh dī asten ki Baloch lashkar khāith, Pathanā halk nyānwān muchh bithho mel khuthāi; sai handā bithho lashkarā mānrikhta, zahm shutho mān-ākhtago melā, bhorentha mel, chhiil mar hamodhā khushta Pathane.* Chyārdah mar wathī khushaintha Haddiāniā, gist-phanch mar zadhagh khanaintha; muchh khutho māl jatha, hawān roshā māl shoentha; Pathan pha randā khorī pbedhāgh-en, miritha na. Shafā lashkar ākhto Khakhal-Sufā thānav khutha; Haddiāniā wathī shīwarioghā chārī kutha chyāren phalawā, nawān Pathan shafā biyāi miri. Lashkarā salāh khutha ‘Mālā khushūn, gozhdā khanūn.’ Dah mar gurāndān gishenī khushī, māl khushta, sijji khutho gozhdwāri khutha. Shafā lashkar akistha, phagen nawāsh welā bitha, chārīā hakal khutha ‘Khorī ākhta!’ Lashkarā māl ishto, hīritha khorī phalawā, jallav khutha Tūpak-jang mān-ākhtā dighār chak hā; jallav khutha Haddiāniā, pheshtā phrushta Pathan, zohm mān-niyākhtā. Resentha khushta Pathan, shazhgist mar khushta Pathane hamedha khorīā. Do mar wathī tūpakān janainthāi, chyār phanch mar zadhagh bitha tūpakān gwar. Lashkar thartho ākhta, māl sar-dātha, ya-shafe Kujūriā ākhto thānav kutha, bānghā thi-bare māl shoentha, saimi shafā Rankanā otak khutha, māl bānghavā hamedhā bahr-khutha. Hazhd khair, ya tūpake, ya zahm, ya dhāl yak yak mard khūnā datha, bāki khawānā chyār phas, yake gokh nem; si khar Jamālān phanchakā khashta. Lashkar tharthā handā akhtaghūn; thi hair.

*That is to say, the Pathāns had assembled in their villages in three separate places, having heard of the approach of the Haddiāniā. The latter divided into three, and attacked them, breaking them up.

PART II. LEGENDARY HISTORY OF THE BALOCHES.



I.

Of the origin of the Baloches.

Kull Baloch gushant ki maīn asul azh Mir Hamza bītha, ki mā azh Halab dehā phādh ākhto shuthaghūn Sīstānā, guḍā azh Sīstānā dar-khapto ākhhtaghūn Makurānā.* Hawēn rangā gushant ki Mir Hamza Hazrat Yāilī nākho ath. Ya rosheā Mir Hamza āf doreā jān shodhagheth; Parīān dī hamodhā ākhto jān shusthaish, Yakā, ki Parīānī masthar ath, Mir Hamza dītha. † Ashiq bīthaghant-i; phadhā Mir Hamza, ki Hudhāi mard ath, Parīā go sir khutha, guḍā Parīā zātho ārthai bachh. Shamodhā theghī Baloch bītha Dāin hawēn gushant-i-ki—

Rind Lashārī pha-wathān brāth-ant,

Jag sahīgh-en ki Hamzahā zāt-ant.

Zirentho ārtho sambainthai; nām Bar-loch bastha-ish ki azh ' barrā ' paidā bītha ch' eshiyā nām Baloch bītha. Ān ki mazaiñ bītha, Bādshāh ānhiyār wathī amīr khutha.

II.

The Baloches in Sīstān.

Bāz sāl gwastho Baloch ' shān-dehā tadītha, ākhto Sīstānā. Ān-wakht Sīstānā Bādshāh Shamsu'd-dīn ath; ānhiyā dosti khutha go Balochān. Ān Bādshāh ki murtha, phāg Badru'd-dīnā bastha. Eshiyar chaghulān gwashta ki " Baloch sharreñ mardum-ant; chhil-o-chyār bolakant. Eshānī sāngā tho gīr. " Guḍā Bādshāhā kull Balochānī Sardār loṭaintho, gwashtai ki " Shā Baloch chikhtar bolak e ? " Gwashta-ish " Chhil bolak mā ninjēñ Balochān; chyār bolak go mā rāj rāiyat goneñ. " Bādshāhā gwashta " Shā Baloch manāñ sāngā daeth. " Phawathān salāh khuth-ish ki " Mā Balochān sāng thī Bādshāhār umrā nā dātha; nīn nā daūnī. Daule khanūn, " Guḍā jinkhānī handā chhil chhorav muchh khutho gosh phoñz subtho, jinkhānī ves dātho, burtho dāthaghant-ish. Phawathān gwashta-ish ki " Nīn hamedhā nā nindūn, mār laj khāi, ki olā' hechī sāng thī bādshāhānrā nā dāthaghūn. " Guḍā ladītho Kech-Makurānā er-khaptaghant.† Chhoravānī hāl hamesh-en ki Bādshāh dāi dātha ānhī kbidmatā ki " Dāinā kisāneñ, bilāñ mazaiñ bant. " Guḍā mazaiñ ki bīthaghant satur nyānwān olī zālāñ go khuthaghant-i. Guḍā harkat bītha. Rosheā Bādshāhā mā dilā wahm khutha ki " Mañ satur-khānā gindāñ, nokheñ zāl-kār gindāñ. " Akhta ki dīthai ki olī zāl-kār hawāñ olī geghā neñ; phol-khuthai dāi-galā ki " Saturā chhoñ bītha māighā ? " Dāi galā gwashta ki " Wāzhā ! mā chī sahi niyūn. " Guḍā phosten shalwār dāthaghant-i jānā dāiānrā, billī shalwar lāfā ishtaghant-i; guḍā ya dāiā Isoār‡ gwashta (ki chhoravānī mastharath) " Baro, Bādshāhār gwashi, ālamā mā khush. " Guḍā Bādshāh ki akhta gwar Isoā, gwashtai ki " gunāh ma'āf khāñ, guḍā mañ tharā rāsteñ hāl deāñ philavenā. " Gwashtai " gunāh ma'āf khuthaūn, hāla manāñ philaviyā dai. " Guḍā hāl dāthai, ki " Mā theghāñ, chhoravūn. " Guḍā Bādshāhā khashto ishtaghant-i ki " Baroeth wathī phithāñ mātthāñ go. Mañ mirāñ go ānhiyā. " Balochī Kech Makurānā shuthaghant; chhoravgal dī thartho akhta hamodhā; Bādshāhā urd zurtha Kech Makurānā, go Balochān miritha; shikast wārtho thartho shutha wathī dehā.

III.

Settlement of the Baloches in Mekran; and death of Mīr Jalāl Khān.

Ān wakht ki Baloch azh Sīstānā dar-khapta ānhī Sardār Mīr Jalāl Hān ath, azh Mir Hamza Shashumī phīrī ath, Kull Baloch chhil-o-chyār bolak Mir gwānkā phādh-ākhto, Kech Makurān Dighār gipta-ish. Guḍā

*Makrān is the Balochī pronunciation of Mekrān.

†They settled in Kech and Mekrān.

‡Isa, the name of the eldest of the boys.

Mir Jalāl Hān hamodhā murtha. Bithaghantī chyār bachh, nām Rind, Lashārī, Hot, Korāi; gudā ya jinkhe Māi Jato dī bitha. Guda phanch manhān thahinthaish, phanch āsrokh bitha Kechā. Ān mar ki Rind manhān shutho fātiha khuthai, Rind bitha; ān ki Lashārī manhān shutha ān Lashārī bitha; ān ki Hot manhān shutha fātiha khuthai ān Hot bitha; ān ki Korāi go shutha Korāi bitha. Mir Jalāl Hān wathī birāzākht Murādār Māi Jato sir khutho dāthagheth, gudā ya āsrokh Māi Jato nāmā dī bitha, ān ki go ānhiyā shutha Jatoī bitha. Balochī nīn kull haveñ phanch kaum lāfā en.*

IV.

Wars in Kachi.

Ān wakhtā ki Balochān Kachī gipta azh kull aulād Mir Jalālāneghā Rind Lashārī masthar athant. Lashārīā do brāth Nodhbandagh o Bakar mazain athant. Nodhbandagh bachh Gwahrām nām bitha, Bakar bachh Rāmen nām bitha. Rindā Mir Ishāk Sardar ath. Eshī do bachh Mir Hasan Mir Shaihak bithaghant. Mir Hasan phanch bachh bithaghant, peshī Rehān, gudā Jiand, Muhammad, Brāhim, Mir Hān, Mir Shaihak bachh Mir Chākur ath, ki kull Rindānī Sardār bitha.

Baloch Kech-Makurān theghī laditho shuthaghant, ākhta ma Hurāsānā, Kilātā, Mustungā, Shālā, haveñ deh gipta-ish. Ya sāle hamodhā khutha-ish, gudā chārī shastāthaghant-ish Kachī gindaghā, ki 'hamedhā gwahar khafi, zawistānā na gwazainūn.' Chārīyān ākhtaghant, Sevi, Dhādar, Gandāva, Milāh, Jhal e digār chāritho ākhto hāl dāthāish. Rind Lashārī gudā laditho hawān deh gipta-ish. Rind Sardār Mir Chākur ath Lashārīā Gwahrām. Lashārī er-khapta Milahā, Rind ma Bolānā. Rindā ākhta Solhrān, Sevi, Dhādar. Seviā Jām Nindā hākīm ath.† Mir Chākur ki ākhta Jām Ninda salāmā, ākhto khuthai, gudā Chākur zorā go ānhiyā phajyā takht chakhā nishta.

Gudā pholā khutha Mir Chākurā, ki 'Hawēñ thai dighār paidāwāri chī en?' Jām Nindā dasitha ki paidāwāri ikhtar en. Gudā thī rosheā Jām Nindā salāmā ki ākhtai, Jām Nindā phadātho-shutha Gudā Rind Lashārīān deh wathī khutha, sai sāl hamedhā nishtaghant. Rindā gipta Sevi, Dhādar, Shorān; Lashārīā gipta Milah, Jhal, Gandāva. Zamistānā Kachiā bithaghant, Aharā shuthaghant Hurāsānā.

V.

Wars of the Rinds and Lasharis—Part I.

Rosheā Rāmen Lashārī ākhta Mir Chākur shahrā, Rehānā gwar er-khapta-ī. Rāmen o Rehān pha-wathān adathaghant mādhinānī sarā; Rehānā gwashta ki, 'Māin mādhin shāghar en;' Rāmenā gwashta, 'Māin mādhin shāghar en.' Gudā shart jath-ish. Go philān mochiā gurānde ath, ranga borōñ, sakiā lāndaveñ. Gwashta-ish, 'Mādhinān thāshūn; hawān mādhin ki guzi gurāndā bārth, zarān phadhī phur kxanth.' Gudā shafā Rāmen mādhin Rindā ochan bokhto phirenta: shafā mādhinār gwahar bitha. Bānghavā sanj khuthaghant-ish, galagh thākhta-ish: gudā Rāmen mādhin gwashta. Rindā gawāhī dātha, ki Rehān mādhin gwashta, drogh bastha-ish. Rāmenā zahr gipta gudā shodhā chāritho shuthai.

Ān wakhtā Gohar Jatani Lashārīā azh Milahā Khashtagheth. Gohar go wathī bagā ākhto bāt bitha go Mir Chākurā. Mir Chākurā ānhiyār ma Kacharak nyāstha.

Rāmen galagh-thāshī phadhā shodhā chāritho, thī Lashārī much khutho, Gohar hir gudathaghantī. Mir Chākur o Gwahrām bar do pha Goharā' āshiq athant, geshtar Chākur naghā zor ath-ī. Gudā hirān guditho phadhā ya rosheā Chākur ākhto er-khapta Gohar merhā. Begahā dāchī ki ākhtaghant, garraghathant; gudā Chākurā azh Goharā phol khutha, 'Dāchī phache garraghant?' Goharā wath hāl na dātha-ish. Jateā gwashta, ki 'Rāmen Lashārīā phairī

*The above is a legendary account of the origin of the five principal Baloch tribes, — Rind, Lashari, Hot, Korai and Jatoi.

†Jām Ninda was king of Northern Sindh from A. D. 1485 to 1492, and was overthrown by the Turks or Mughals under Shah Beg Arghum.

rosha hir gudathhghant.' Gudā Chākūrār zahr mār ākhta; shutha wathī hōndā; har gureā avzār shastāthaghant-i. Rind kull much khuthaghant-i, ki 'Mirūn go Lashāriā' Lashāriā, dābi shutha ki Rind much bithaghant. Laditha Lashāriā shutha go Omar Nuhāniā. Gwaharāmā gwashta, ki 'Rind go mā mirith; mān thāi bātān, tho mān phushtā khan:' ki Nuhāni Rind ath. Omarā gwashtā, ki 'Chakur sakeñ mardēn, mān dāraghe neñ; satho khanāni; khaizān hairā khandh.' Omarā Kahiri shastāthaghant-i, ki "Chākūrār gwasht, 'Mā mirēth go mā; mā di Baloch ūn, tho di Baloch e; miragh jawān neñ.'" Chākūrā gwashtā, 'Mā nelān i; mirān.' Hawēn jawāb dātha-i sathār. Gudā Omarā gwashtā, 'Nī mar bi; mirūn-i.' Anmar Nali Khaur dafā basthaghant-ish, sakeñ jange bitha odhā; bhoentha-i Rind. Rind phrushta, havd-sadh mar khushta; Mir Hān di khushta: Mir Chākūr baravareñ mard ath Dombēā hāl ārtha loghā, ki 'Rindā phadātha.' Shaihakā phol khutha, ki 'Mir khusta ki dar-shutha?' Dombā gwashtā, ki 'Mir dar-shutha; Mir Hān khushta.' Shaihakā* gwashtā, "Mir Hānār gushaghothān."

- Chākūr pha shikārā rapta,
 Bagāēn tharāe wārtha i.
 Lahze pha sawādā nishte:
 Dāchi ākhtaghan' danzāna,
 5 Shir pha māighān shanzāna,
 Gwashta Chākūrā hirenā,
 Wa'pha Goharā hirenā;
 "Thāi dāchi phache kāre danzant?
 Shir pha māighān shanzant?"
 10 Gwashtā Goharā durrenā,
 Wa'pha Chākūrā Khanenā:
 "Mān hirān wārthaghant zāhren sol;
 Mān hirān wadh-mireñ go khapten."
 Gudā bag-jat Melāven gāl-ākhte:
 15 "Phairi ākhtaghan Lashāri;
 Shikko saile bor thāshī;
 Hir azh mān khushtaghan jukhtā;
 Shingo garthaghan mastiā,"
 Chākūr mān dilā grān bitha,
 20 Rinde hapt hazār loṭāe:
 "Mā chyār sadh ya-tharen warnā būn;
 Dāne dar-shafūn syārālī;
 Barivagh Khān phadhā dragāna."
 Wāge giptaghant sardāre:
 25 "Chākūr khenaghān khame Khān;
 Nuhāni hazār mardān bi;
 Lālo khushtaghan' Lashāri!"
 Gudā gwashtā sar-batākī mardān,
 Jāro, jāren Rehānā;
 30 "Barivagh gondalān sāhmenthe;
 Hindiān mā thars ser-dathe:
 Rekz zahranen whardān!"
 Gudā Domb langavān shākārom:
 "Barivagh Khān thārā dir nyādhūn."
 35 Mākz on zahm-janen Lashāri:
 Afo banāi mānāh ūn.
 Hoshogh phinj khanūn āptiyā,
 Nind o gind khai sith bi?
 Mūlān pha khai devalī?
 40 Sitha pha khaiā gon khāi?"
 Go hawēn gwashtanān taukheghā;
 Wāg ishtaghan 'Sardāre.
 Chāri khashtaghan' chārānī;
 Bol basthaghant pahrānī;
 45 Chāri ākhtaghan golānī;
 Sadh logh jidarāiyā dithēn.

*Shaihak, father of Mir Chakur, and uncle of Mir Hān.

- Odhā ma Nali gatā,
 Shahr chāritha Gājāne.
 Bag jukthiyēn Gwaharāme.
 50 Bānghavā khuthēn phāfāne ;
 Pha Gājān kilāt demā.
 Bag guḍithēn Gwaharāme ;
 Das'ā buritha Sāfāne :
 Maṭān Goharā hirāni,
 55 Hawēn zālī shūmat o shirrāni.
 Mel kūch khuthā Lāshārā.
 Rosh orthāne burz biṭhe.
 Lashārī khurā gon dāthe.
 Rinda lashkara bhāj biṭhe ;
 60 Mir Hān ma-phirā phirenthe ;
 Go havd sadh ya thareñ warnā.
 Guḍā Chākūr ghamzamīa garthā.
 Pha Mir Hān ghamā lahmēnān.
 Pha humbo chotaveñ Mirenān :
 65 Lahri khaur gawārān gipte.

VI.

Wars of the Rinds and Lasharis—Part II.

Guḍā Chākūr dāhīn biṭho shutha Turkān gwar : Turkānī sardār Zunū
 nām āth.* Bānghavā Lashārī shutha go Turkān ; labaintha-ish, ki 'Chākūrā
 khush' Chākūrā Turkān gwān'-jathā bānghavā. Phalli nāme motabaren
 Amīr ath Turkeghā. Phalliā Chākūrār hāl dātha, ki 'Lashārī ākhta
 labaintha-ish Turk.' Guḍā Chākūrā Turkān gwān'-jathā ; Turkān gwashta
 Chākūrār :

"Mard evakhā ki bī,
 Hathyār ki ma bant ī.
 Ānhiyār duzhman valainant,
 Guḍā ānbi thufāk chachoñ bant ?"

Chākūrā jawāb dātha, ki

"Dast dil wathī ambrāh bant ;
 Ānhiyā thufāk hechī neñ."

Guḍā hathyār giptagħant-ish Chākūrā, mokal dātha-ī, ki 'Tho baro
 wathī handā.' Hāthī khūnī guḍā Chākūr sarā ishto dātha ish, 'Bilānī Chākūr
 khushnith.' Guḍā hāthī ākhto Chākūrā nazi biṭha.

Kshike khaptageth bāzārā :
 Tāngā gipta-ī-Chākūrā.
 Guḍā jathā-ī-hāthiyārā.
 Bīng ki chamburtha hāthiyār.
 Hāthī phadātho shutha.

Chākūr dar-shutho shodhā ; Turkān gwān'-jathā-ī, phāraintho, mokal dātha-ī.

Thi-bare Lashārī Turkān go ākhtagħant, zar bāz dātha-ish. Guḍā
 Phalliā Chākūrār gwashta, ki 'Aghdī Lashārī Turk labaintha.' Turk gwan-
 jathagħant Chākūrār dohmī roshā, ki 'Tho saken marde e ma Balochān ; edhā
 mazāre asteñ ; go mazārā mir.' Mazār ishto dātha ; sidhā biṭhāi Chākūr sarā.
 Jathā Chākūrā mazār go zahmā. Aghadī Turkān phāraintha Chākūr.

Sohmi roshā Lashārī ākhta ; labaintha ish Turkān ; Phalliā dī hāl dātha
 Chākūrār. Aghā Chākūr gwān'-janaintha Turkā sobmi dhakā. Turkān khūh
 phattainthagħant ; khūhā sarā kakh phirenthagħant. Naryān khūnī ārtha ish ;
 Chākūrār gwashta-ish, ki 'Hawēn naryānā char drikain.' Havd bāravān
 Chākūrā naryān drikaintha thākhta, ma khūbā na khapta ī, darshuthāi. Aghadī
 Turkān Chākūr phāraintha.

* Zunū stands for Zu'n-nun Beg, father of Shah Beg Arghun, who conquered Northern Sindh. It is probable that the Baluchēs were first allies and afterwards enemies of these Turks or Mughals.

Guḍā Zunū māthār Māin Begumār* hāl sar-bitha. Gwashta-i, ki 'Chākūr zāt Baloch Sardārēn. dukhān ma dai, Zunūār mokāl dai ki urd bārth Chākūr sārēn bandi khañth.' Zunūā wathī fauj burtha; go Lashāriā miratha. Lashāriā phadātha. Chākūr āñhiū randā shutha, Rāmen khushta-i. Phanch-sadh maṛ Lashāri go Rāmenā khushtā.

VII.

The Lashāris go to Gujarāt.

Lashāri guḍā daraintho shutha Gujarātā. Jang Gujarātā hawēn'gā bitha; ki Bangul nāme Lashāri ath. Warnāe Gujarāteghā kawāndi baragbeth, loghā zurthi āragbeth. Bangulā gwashta hawān mardārā ki, 'Kāhan biyār manī mādhinār dai.' Ānmarā gwashta, 'Kāhan niyēn, kawāndant; tharā na deān-ish.' Guḍā jatha Bangulā jābahā thire, ānmar murtho khapta. Āñhi phith brāth kull 'ālam dāhīn shuthagant go bādshāhā, ki 'Hawēn' gā kaum ākhtā Baloch, ki mardum di khushagant; kawāndān di charainagant; dehā phullagant.' Bādshāhā phaujār hukm dātha, ki 'Mireth go Balochā.' Guḍā Bakarā (nāmen phith ki astath) Lashāri muchh khutha: jang dātha-ish; bādshāh phauj bhoraintha-ish. Guḍā gwān'-janaintha bādshāhā Bakarār, phārain-thai. Phanjāh naryān bashkātha i; phanjāh khawāh ābreshamī di dātha-i; phanjāh thangavēn kātār dātha-i. Gwashta i 'E tharā bashkān. Gandāvagh Mithav deh di thāi jāgīr ēn, ki tho sakeñ mard e.' Guḍā Lashāri ākhto nishta Gandāvaghā. Mithavā jhalā. Dāin Lashāri hamodhā nishta; Maghassī thī bāz kaum āñhi shākhant.

VIII.

Origin of the Leghāris and Drishaks.

Rind nishta Sevi Dhādarā. Guḍā Zunū bānd khutha go Lashāriā. Ya rosheā Zunūār Chākūrā gwashta, ki 'Chatī mañ tharā deān, bānd bozh.' Lak rūpiā dātha-i. Bānd bokhta i Lashāriēghā.

Wakhtā ki Chākūrā Lashāri bānd azh Mughalān bokhta, shafā janān chakhā pahrā dāth-ish. Guḍā yashafā khase go māiān gandagh khutha. Bānghavā māiān gwashta, ki 'Hawēn mard Baloch nayant, Leghār ant.' Shān wakht āñhi nām Leghāri bitha, ki kaum Leghārich' eshiyā bitha. Dohmī shafā pahrā bitha Drishake. Shafā haurā gwartha. Guḍā hawān Drishak tambū zurtho oshtāthagant 'khafaghā nishta-ish māiān chakhā. Bānghavā māiān Chākūrā phol khutha, 'Doshī chacho ēn pahrā bitha shawālehhakhā?' Gwashta-ish. 'Doshī thangavēn Rind athant.' Shān roshā Drishak, 'Thangavēn Drishak' khanant-i.

Guḍā aghadi Chākūrā miratha go Zunūā. Zunū wathī Chākūrā khushta urd bhoraintha i.

IX.

The story of Dilmālikh.

Wakhtā ki Rind Lashāri jang phawathān khanagathant, rosheā Chākūr ākhto khapta Gohar halkā ya-avzariyā. Guḍā Gwaharām sadh avzarānī go ākhta. Goharā gwashta Mirār, 'Maroshī Gwaharām go tho mirith; tho char baro.' Chākūr charitha, guḍā ghorō rikhta pha dimā Gwaharāmeghā. Sārā ki bitha gonkhaptagant. Rosh er-khapto shutha. Guḍā Dilmālikh Rindā gwar ākhto Gwaharām mihmān bitha. Dilmālikh sakyā bhāgyēn marde ath. Sadh gurānd khushta-i mehmānī khutha-i. Sadh gwālagh dān ārtho phirenthā-i. Guḍā gozhd ki grāstha-i, sadh thālī lāfā hawān sadheñ gurandānī dumbagh yakhe yakhe mānkhutha-i. Sadh chūrī swethganēn har yakhe dumbagh chakhā tumbitho ishta-i. Guḍā Gwaharāmā gwashta, 'Gind, Lashāriān, Rindānī kīrrān.' Lashāriān jāwāb tharentha, ki 'sadheñ gwālagān di mā phujūn, sadh gurānd di mā khushūn, ya handā sadh swe'-ganēn chūrī azh mā paidā na bi.' Guḍā Dilmālikh ākhta pha Gwaharām nindaghā. Gwaharāmā gwashta, ki 'Dilmālikh tho sadh chūrī ashkho ārtha?' Gwashta-i, 'Lohāre māiān birādhār ēn. Shazh māhā manān phanjāh chūrī khārith dāth, mañ lerave

*Mah Begam was the name of Shah Beg's wife (Erskine's Baber and Humayun, I ppy. 347--353).

ānhiyār bandān deān. Hawān phanjāh Rindān bahr-khanān deān. Oli shazh-māhi er-khuthaghiyath, bahrna khuthaghān, dohmī phanjāh di ākhta, gudā sadh phawankā bithagbant.

Gudā Dilmalikh Rindā zurtha shart, māl theghā barainthī ; gudā bitha horgheñ. Roshe ākhta Rinde halkā mihmān bitha. Halk wāzhā edhā niyath ; log-bānukhā thaghard dātha. Gudā mādhin halk-wāzhā basthageth. Māia Dilmalikhār gwashta, ki 'Dāsā bar, mādhin sāngā rem bur biyār, ki shudhī eñ mādhin.' Rem ki buritho ārtha-i dast bithagbant i hon ; rem di hon bitha. Bānghavā Dilmalikh shutha. Māi gindi ki rem khapta, Mādhinā na wārtha, ki remā hon māt ākhtagbant. Halk wāzhā ki ākhta māia, hāl dātha-i ki rem hon bitha. Halk wāzhā gwashta, ki E mar Dilmalikh eñ ki doshi mihmān bitho rem buritha !

Gudā Dilmalikh hawēn sha'ar jatha,—

- Shartān malukheñ Dilmalikh
 Azh khenagh o kivarān burtha
 Brāthi payāfeñ meravān,
 Dimān Rindī deravān
 5 Rinde jane 'Nākho' khanant.
 Dāsān mā dastān deant,
 Remā malūkheñ Dilmalikh
 Buri pha resheñ daddavān.
 Nī bilān mānī phādī-mozhaghī,
 10 Thāseñ rikef o doravī,
 Mā phīsheñ sawāsān zom girant.
 Manān kadro kumethānī nayath ;
 Mā dāthān pha sunyeñ pheshaghān.
 Bheḍī* rangoī bayān !

Gudā Gwabarāmā gwashta Dilmalikhārā, 'Biyā, Lashāri bī, tharā zarān māla bāz deān. Dilmalikhā phāso dātha, ki.

"Rindā Hudhā Lashār na khant.
 Musalmān Hindū na bī,
 Trag na ziri Kāfirī."

X.

The Story of the Four Vows.

Yabare Haivtān, Jāro, Nodhbandagh, Mīr Hān nishto kalām khutha e'r'gā, ki Haivtānā gwashta, ki 'Khase dāchī go mān bagā āwār bī mān khasār tharāna na deān-i.' Jāro-ā kalām khutha, ki 'Ān ki mān rishā dast lāi, khushān-i : ān ki Haddehār khushith, ānhi di khushān : ki Haddeh birādar ath-i. Nodhbandaghā kalām khutha, ki 'Zarān mān dast na lān ; suwālī khāi ebie loṭi, deān-i, nakhanān.' Mīr-Hānā kalām khutha, 'Ān ki Rindeñ zālā mān go mashkā gindān, ānhiyār mān molide bashkān.'

Haivtan's Vow.

Ya roshe go Hudhā bitha lerave Chākuregh Haivtān bagā go āwār bitha. Haivtānā sogav khutha, gwashta i, 'Tharāna na deān-i.' Rind' muchh bithagbant, ki 'Mā mirūn go Haivtānā ; Chākur lero na daūn-i.' Chākurā gwashta, ki 'Er'geñ lero chandi bhorainthaghan mazārān ; er'geñ suwālīān burthagbant. Mā na mirūn ; bilān bārth-i. Gudā thī roshe bitha Lashāriā ākhto bag jatha Chākure. Chākur khunī bitha bag dimā, bukhto gon-dātha-i. Rind o Lashāri mān-wathān mirathagbant ; phrushta Rind. Rind ki thartha, Haivtān khunī bitha Chākur phadhā, gon dātha-i : go Lashāriā miratha, bhorentā-i Lashāri bag zitha-i burtha-i wathī loghā. Rind sambartha, ki 'E bag Chākureghēñ, mā na daūn Haivtānār.' Agha Chākurā gwashta, 'E hawān bageñ, doiman baraghatant-i. Nī ki Haivtānā zithagbant, bilān Haivtānā gwar bant. Roshe harbāo mān kārā lāfā ravant. Azh doimanā mān brāthān gwar jawānthar ant.'

*i. e., the ankle or knuckle bones used for gambling.

Jaro's Vow:

Jāro hāl hamesh en, ki Chākur dī Jāro dī rosheā nishtaghant kachehriā. Chākurā dāiār gwashta, ki 'Jāro bachhā-zir biyār.' Dāiā Jāro bachh ārtha. Chākurā gwashta dāiār, ki 'Zir dai Jāroār kutā.' Jāroā gwashta, 'Dāi! main neghā mayār-i.' Chākurā gwashta, 'Na, dāi, bar dai.' Gudā ārtho dāthā dāiā Jāroār mañ kutā. Gudā chhorav levā khanāna dast Jāro rishā mān-akhṭa-i. Jāroā bānzrā gipta bachheghā kātār khashṭo, jathā-i bachhā mañ sarenā, khushta-i. Gwashta 'Biyā, dāi nī bar-i. Chākur bilān khush bi.'

Aghadi Chākurā gwashta Haddehāra, ki 'Tho Jāroā rishā dastā lā; tharā ki khushīth, gudā wathār di khushīth, kalām drogh bīth-i, rāst bīth-i. Roshe Jāroā Haddehā mādhin thākhta; hant. Haddeh mādhin gwashta; gwashtiyā dast lāthā-ish Jāro rishā. Sai chyār māh gwasthagant; gudā Jāro Haddeh dī gon-gikhta, Shāho dī gon-gikhta (ki wathī gohārzākht-ath). Shuthagant galagh bastho, drashke bunā-waptagant. Nī ki Haddeh whāv shutha, gudā Jāroā gwashta Shāhoārā, ki 'Jane zahmā Haddehārā.' Jathā Shāhcā zahm, Haddeh khushta-i. Jāroā gwashta, 'Nī khadā phatṭe, phūrūn-i.' Gudā gwashta-i, 'Nī do mardī khade bī ki Haddeh manān dost ath.' Nī ki Shāhoā khad phatṭha, gudā Jāro jathā zahm Shāhoārā, khushta-i. Hardo phurithagant i, tharthā wathī handā. Haddeh ki thartho niyākhta Chākurā gwashtā, 'Haddeh ki gāren mañ sha'ar shaghān janān-i.'

Chākur Shaihak gushī; Jāro rishānī giragh rosh gushī; Haddeh khosh gushī:.

- O Mughal sanj khañ naryānā,
 Abūā sher gumbazenā.
 Zen trunden Ārabīyā;
 Thank mazikheñ biginār ;
 5 Dān māñ khārāñ hiyāle.
 Rind manī khoheñ kilātant;
 Khushtagheñ Rindāñ galo nest ;
 Hardo demā jān dāri.
 Lev chitōi kharōñ.
 10 Jāro dī kārch kātār jukhtaghiyā.
 Go nyān-bandāñ juthiyā,
 Brinjaneñ rish giptaghiyā,
 Haddehā pha zor gipta.

Gudā Jāro Jalamb gushī : Chākur phassave dāth gushī :

- Gozli de, o khandeñ Mazīdo,
 O Mazīdo, bange hāleñ :
 Bange hāl o bāz khiyāleñ.
 Drogh mā bant, Chākur Nawāveñ :
 5 Drogh mā bant, ki drozbi na bai ;
 Drogh azh dathānā darrā bī.
 Azh zawānā bai sharrenā.
 Rāsteñ, o Mir mangehānī.
 Rāsteñ, o Chākur Nawāveñ.
 10 Mañ brinjaneñ rish giptaghiyā.
 Azh mā p'haweñ sāhe giptan,
 Azh wathī gudī miyārāñ,
 Azh khenaghiāñ shaghānā,
 Roshe Haddeh o Shāho-bidithā.
 15 Dir loghān mañ dighāreñ.
 Gon athī sāndeñ khamāne.
 Jābahe phur azh thangā.
 Thegh nokh sāj barākḥ ath;
 Kārch kātār jukhtaghiyā ;
 20 Go nyān-bandā jathiyā
 Pha dil kāmā khuth o khishṭ.
 Haddeh tīhānā niyākhta,
 Phophul o hirān warāna,
 Gwar janāñ chyār kullaghenā.

- 25 Gwar Chākūr durreñ gohārā,*
 Gwar Banarīā nek zanenā,
 Thankhen amzāne na nishta.
 Haddehā phol ma dighārā :
 Haddeh dighārā du marden.

Nodhbandagh's Vow.

Nodhbandagh Lashārī kissav chhoñ bitha. Nodhbandagh Chākūrā gwāñ-jetho hurjīn zare phurkhutho dātha-i. Hurjīnā sherī phalawā tung khutha-ghant, ki zar darkhafith, Nodhbandagh dast lāith-ish. Charitho Nodhbandagh rawāñ bitha, mādhin chakhā hurjīn dātha. Shutha-i juzāna, zar raptaghant rishāna: dast na lāith-i, zar thewaghā rikhto shuthaghant. Demā jangale sākūre chinaghet. Nodhbandaghār lottha-ish, "Nodhbandagh, thāi nām nī Zar-zuwāl bith; mār chīe dai." Nodhbandaghā gwashta, "Shā main mādhin randā zurthiyā baraweth, har chī shār phakar bi, zireth, bareth." Māiāñ zurtho much khuthaghant-i, burtha-ish. Shedh-demā Nodhbandaght nām Zar-zuwāl bitha. Gudā Nodhbandagh brāthāñ āñhī sarā zahr gipta, gwashta-ish, "Nodhbandagh, tho wathī thewagheñ māl bahr-khane: chīe bil dai, nawāñ go tho māl chī na bi." Gudā Nodhbandaghā phāsawe hawēñ sha'ar jatha:—

- Kungurāñ, o kungurāñ !
 Kungur jareñ brāhodaghāñ !
 Gāle gazirāñ āvurtha ;
 Aiv pharā haisī sarā.
- 5 Cheshā mañ gindāñ zāhirā,
 Zulm pharā be-dādhihā.
 Drust dafā rish āvurtha ;
 Nāmard rish jahl khutha,
 Khond o khuriyāñ gwāh-khutha,
- 10 Chunge avur gaukh phadha.
 Mardā hawēñ vās na khuth,
 Beronagheñ mar gwar janāñ,
 Chosheñ ki chūrī kukkureñ
 Jant-i nasoā ma sarā.
- 15 Nindith grehī phagurā,
 Āhāñ ki khashī phar dafā.
 Go mā sakhieñ meraveñ,
 Go mā bakhileñ jheraveñ,
 Jherant harchosh gushant,
- 20 Sutā karirā res-deant,
 "Māl na bi pha Nodhbandaghā !
 † Phul na zāi ma mausimā !
 Shazh māho phureñ nokh sarā
 Zāith niyārī khuraghāñ."
- 25 Nī nādhan athant jaureñ badhāñ.
 Zī pha shaghānā na khafāñ.
 Agh mā phaso phosti khuthēñ,
 Māl cho mughemā melathēñ ?
 Cho munkirā yak-jāh khutha ?
- 30 § Māl Muhammade zir ath;
 Haft sadh hasth-sadh goramā,
 Bag girdagheñ be-shon athant.
 Shartāñ na dātha hizhbare,
 Bhedi rangoi bāyāñ.
- 35 Azh mā na zitha kātulāñ :
 Bungāh o grānēñ lashkarāñ.
 Dātha bi nāme Kādhirā,
 Bi momin o wāñindaghāñ,
 Barā asileñ dārgurā.

* Haddeh was married to Banari, sister of Mir Chākūr.

† Nodhbandagh is the Hatim Tai of the Baloches, proverbial for his generosity.

‡ Phul is the name of Nodhbandagh's mare.

§ The wealth of Muhammad, i.e., enormous wealth. The word Muhammad is here used similarly to Hudhāi

- 40 Sohva larisān warān :
Byāyant ghāzi whazh-dilā,
Whazh-dil manī nām girant.
Dādḥ na lekhān chādharā,
Khes go khāwāh o jābahā,
Mirsī mazaiū thape lurā :
Eshāna Ghāzi barant.
Sārī kafōchī saī-sadhī,
Phar yak shafā osāraghā,
Sohvi bi swālī ān-burtha ;
- 50 Domb gushokheñ langavān.
Jawāneñ sarī Rabbā lavān,
Shughrā hame gāl khanān.
Chosheñ suwālīe miyāith ;
Biyāith o ma loti amrishā,
- 55 Ki "baufā go hāthīne khasha."
E dādanī chie niyāi !
Khaule manān cho Omarā,*
Cho Omarā khaule manān.
Man bashkaghe band na bān :
- 60 Band biaghe marde niyān
Har chi ki kbāi azh Kādhirā,
Sadḥ ganj be-aiv darā,
Zirān pha rāsteñ chambavā,
Burān avo karch sarā.
- 65 Nī bahr khanān go hādhirā.
Nelān khanān pha phadhā ;
Gudā manī brāth bingaveñ,
Brāzākht o brāth māngenavān,
Kahar bant āptiyā girant,
- 70 Mirāt milk johaghā,
Nodhbandaghā māl sarā !

Fhadhī roshā Chākūrā Domb shastātha-i, ki "Baro Nodhbandagār sha'ar khan; gudā Nodhbandagh azh tho pholā khant, 'Tho chi lote?' Tho hawēñ suwālā khane, ki 'Jar harchi thaī jinde, thaī zāle, thaī loghā, kullā manān dai.' "

Dombā shutho sha'ar khutha Nodhbandaghārā; Nodhbandaghā phol-khutha-i, 'Domb! tho chi lote?' Dombā gwashta, 'Wāzhā! Main suwāl hamesh en, ki jar ki thaī jindegant, thaī zālegant, thaī logh-ant, kullā manān dai.' Nodhbandaghā gwashta, ki 'Tho wathī phushtī manān dai, man wathī jarān kullān tharā deān.' Domb phushtī gipto khotagh khutha-i; neme wath jānār khutha-i, neme zālār dātha-i; kullān jarān ki loghā athart Dombār dātha-i: logh azh jarān horg bitha. Shafā waptaghant loghā har-do. Nemshaf bitha lerave ākhto Nodhbandagh logh demā jhukitha go bārā phajyā. Zāla gwashta, ki "Lerave main logh galiā jhukithagheñ, bār dī chakh en-i." Nodhbandaghā gwashta, 'Tho dafā baro, bo gir-i. Bo thauzh khāith-i, kharo khan, bil-i; kutūrī ho-en-i, gudā manān gwān'jan, man bār bozhān-i ki Huzūrā dātha-i.' Bo ki gipta zālā, katūriegh en-i. Gudā Nodhbandaghā bār bokhta ditha-i theghī jarān dokhtiyā thāithiyā bār lāfa māt ant mardegheñ zālegheñ. Wath dī khutha-ish, zālār dī dātha-ish. Bānghavā kachehriā ākhta Chākuregh. Chākūrā gwashta, ki 'Nodhbandagh, tho be shakk Zar-zuwāle.'

Mir Hān's Oath.

Mir Hān kalām kissav hame-r'gā en. Zāl dithaghanti go mashkān, havd-gist molid bashkātha-i. Ya roshe Rindān gwashta, 'Tho havd-gist molid bashkātha-i; demā khase ki ginde go mashkā kharā gir de, molidā ma bashk.' Shedhdemā gudā khar bashkāthaghant-i: kharānī shumār nenī chikhtar bashkāthaghant.

* Umar, the companion of Muhammad,

XI.

Mir Chākūr leaves Sevi, and invades the Punjab.

Chākūrā si sālā go Lashārīā jang khutha. Gudā pha-wathān Rindā Lashārī hair khutha. Chākūr shahr Sevi athi, hamodha kilāt joritha-i. Si sāl phadhā zahr gipto Sevi ishta i, laditha Sindh phalwā. Ān rosh ki Sevi khishta, hawēn sha'ar. Gwaharāmār phasave dātho gwashta-i.

Bilān mar-lawāshēn Sevi
Gaureh sadhānī margāvi !
Jāme Nindavā bhattiyā.
Sai roshān Baharām neghā.

5 Si sāl uvt o uzhmārā
Jān-jebhavān jangiyā :
Thegh azh balgavā honenā ;
Chotān chio kamāndi boghān,
Jukhtān na nashant lārenā.

10 Warnāyān du-mandilenā
Lād ma deravān na rusthant :
Ārifeh phithi sar-sāyān :
Misk ma barūtān na mushtant :
Whard dumbaghān meshānī :

15 Karwālī sharāb sharr joshant !
Shāhān pha nishān yakhe nest !
Drustān wārthaghān hindiyān :
Theghān pharāhān ziverenān :
Shartān dāthaghān shimenān :

20 Bachakī lawar lānziyā !
Gwaharām muzheh Gandāvagh :
Singhe ma zirih phirenthā !
Machiya lawashta lanjāith ;
Alī o Wali druh dārān,

25 Bag girdagheh be shoneh ;
Yāki kilāta beroneh,
Hāgh kāvalī Turkānān,
Rind bāragheh borānān.
Gwaharām azh dude bande bī ;

30 Ne gor bī ne Gandāvagh.*

Chākūr ki Seviā dar khapta Sangsila Syāhāf dagā rawān bitha. Sangsila nazikhā khohe sarā otak khutha-i, shodhā Sevi phalawā ditha-i. Dān maroshī Chākūr-mārī† nām en-i. Gudā laditha Chākūrā shamodhā, Haivtān thartho shuthā, nishta Liniā. Rind gwashta demā : Gudā. Haivtānā jang khutha go. Rindā. Rind ki Multānā ākhta, gudā Mir Chākūrā gwashta, 'Khase en ki thari ro jang jhandā. zirith Haivtānā ?' Khasā waldi na datha-i. Gudā Mazārī Sardār Bādhelā gwashta, 'Mā zirān jang jhandā.' Mazārī azh Tulumba‡ thartho ākhta, gwashto shutha Goriā Chaupānā : Mazārīā jang khutha hamodha go Haivtānā.

XII:

Mir Chākūr's wars and death.

Mir Chākūr Shaihak nāme bachh ath. Chākūrā Bijār-gwān'-janaintha, Shaihak dī gon dāthā-i, ki 'Baroeth, Shaihakā sir khane, biyāeth.' Gudā emar shutho bokhtaghant Haivtān halk nazikhā. Haivtān hirentho har-do Bijār dī Shaihak dī khushta-ish. Bijare mazāin rish ath. Rish burtho Bijare chaurī khuthaghant-i Haivtānā. Shaihak pahli sihān jatho sajji khuthaghant-i. Gudā Haivtānā wathī rish sāinthaghant, ki 'Cho ma vi ki māin rish burant chaurī dī khanant-i.'

*Gwaharām's tomb is near Gandāva.

†This is the name of hill near Sangsila in the Bugtī country.

‡Tulumba in the Multan District.

Mir Chākūr ān wakhta nishtagheth Satgharā.* Bādholā avzār shastā-thaghant phamodha, hāl dāthaghant i Chākūrār, ki 'Tho lashkarā biyār. Haivtān Linā nishtagheñ' Gudā Chākūr o Miroā lashkar khutho ākhta Multanā. Gudā Bādhol thū avzāre shastātha. Sitpurā† trettghant; Chākūrār hāl dātha-i ki Haivtān Linā nishtagheñ. Gudā chiktha-ish lashkarā, mān-rikhta-ish; Haivtān jindā phadātha. bāzeñ mard khushtha-i shahr luttha-i. Haivtān dimā ghorō rikhta. Gudā Haivtān drikh dāthama gar lāfā, ki nām Gogar athi; hainodhā khapto murtha. Gwārān Sargānī er-khapto shutha gar lāfā; Haivtān sagnar buritho ārtha-i, Chākūrār dātha-i. Khopar buritho mazhg khashto, gudā khopār nughra marhaintha Chākura bhangav pyālo thāintha i. Gudā Bijar o Shaihak hon gipto thartho ākhta Chākūr Satgharā. Bāz Rind thartho ākhta Derav† dehā, demā na shutha. Deravā Dodāi nishta, ki asul azh Doda Sātha-Somrā bitha-i § Dodā hāl hamesh ath, ki Sāhle Rindā ānhiyār wathī jinkh sirā dātha : shānhiyā Dodāi biha.

Ākhtaghā Dodā 'sh-āngurā pāhrā,
Sukhtaghiyā go dakhtagheñ rahnā :
Sāhleā dast ma chotavā shipta.
Phusagh azize nighāh dāshta.
Sāhleā dramānī Mudho dātha,
Pha jan sāngā mar Baloch bitha ;
Daur Mudhoā gwar Dodavā ditha.

Mir Chākūr wakhta Dodāi Sudār Sohrāv ath. Chākūrā ānhiyār gwashta, ki 'Ānmar ki thari khāi tho go ānhiyā mīr.' Gudā Dodāi go tharagheñ Rindā mirtha. Ān Rind ki dema shutha go Chākūrā bahr bahr bithagheñ, ān Jaghdal bithagheñ, ānki thartho ākhtagheñ Baloch bithagheñ. Chākūr gwashta demā, Dillī shutha Hamāun Bādshāh go|| ānwakhta ki Dillī jatho giptaish. Gudā Mir Chākūr azh Dillī thartho, nishta Satgharā; hamodhā murtha. Ziārat dī dān hamodhā ant-i.

XIII.

The story of Balach and the Bulethis.¶

Yā Bulethī ath ki Sangsilā dighār nishta; ānhiyār māl bāz ath, bachhēhī niyath-i. Gudā khishtai hamodhā zurthe Roshe ki shutha wathī zurth chavaglā, goramā zurth wārth; chvāreñ phalawā rand khutha ki "Gindān thān phalawā hawān goram ākhta" Lathā azh darrā goram rand dar na khapta, goramā nyānwān zurth charitha ** Thī roshe ki ākhta, agha gindī zurth charithī-yēñ. Aghadi rand kbuthai; dar na khafī rand. Gudā duhoñ khuthai ishtai zurth phalawā, ki gokh khāi ās chakhā ki gokhānī dastūr 'r'gā ēñ. Akhtak sohni roshā gindī ki goramā zurth charitho ākhto hawān duhoñ sarā waptiyen. Cho zānthai mā dilā ki : "Hawān gorām 'arshā azh ākhtagheñ." Nozlah gokhathant; hakalthai gorom ārthai wathī loghā. Ānhiyā zāl nām Sammī ath; Sammīār goram dāthai, gwashtai, ki "E goram thāi-e"; ān-rosh ki mān mirān, gudā bākī māl mirāt wār tharā na deant." Gudā laditho ākhta go Dodā Gorgezhā†† hamsāyagh bitha : Dodā gwashtai "Ān-rosh ki mān mirān, thū māla mirāt-wār bilān barant; e goram ki asten Sammīegheñ; eshān gudā khasār mā daeth, thāi hamsāyagh-ant!" Roshe Sammī mar murtha; mirāt-wār ākhto māl talabitha. Dodā thī māl dātha, goram Sammī na dātha. Agha phadhī roshe ki bitha, ākhto hawān goram Bulethiā jatha; gudā Dodā khunī bitha. Garmāf Dālā ākhto gon-dāthai; mirathagheñ hamodhā. Dodā khushtha Bulethiā; ziyarat dān hamodhen-i.††† Aghadi Bulethiā ākhto bag jatha Rāiseghā ki Dodā nākhozākt-ath. Rāis, Kāwri Chandrām, Totā, Murīd o Summēn, ki thewēgheñ brāth-ant, khunī bithagheñ, gon dātha-ish bukhto jang dāth-ish. Theghān khushtagheñ Bulethiā hamodhā go Rāisā

*Satgharā in the Montgomery District of the Punjab, where Chākūr's tomb still exists.

†Sitpur in the Muzafrargarh District.

‡To the country of Dera Ghāzi Khan.

§This explains the origin of the Dodāis, the founders of Dera (Ghāzi Khān, by the marriage of Dodā to the daughter of Sāhle Rind.

||With the Emperor Humāun.

¶The Bulethis are a Baloch tribe now usually called Burdis, and living on the Upper Sind Frontier.

**The track did not lead outside the embankment surrounding the jowār-field, although the cattle grazed inside.

††The Gorgezh tribe, formerly very powerful, no longer exists as an organized tribe.

†††There are several places named Garmāf, and it is not certain which of these is the one mentioned. There is a tomb in the Tibbi Lund country which is said to be that of Dodā Gorgezh.

Ya Bālāch sar-ākhta, ki dhillāen marde-ath. Gudā Bālāch ākhta Dar-bārā Sakhi Sarwareghā; sai sālā mat dohithagħant-i mehmānāi, sai sālā phadhā shafā whāv dithai : Sakhi Sarwar ākhto Bālāchār hāghā khuthai ki "Baro jangā khan Bulethiā go." Kharo bitho khamāne bhā-giptai, zurtho shafā er-jigh khuthai. Bānghavā phādhā-ath, gindī khamān jigh bithagħen. Gudā Sakhi-Sarwarā mokal dātha, ki "Nīn thāi khamān charitha, baro go duzmanā mir." Gudā Bālāch ākhto jang khuthai go Bulethiā, ya Nakhifo dī sangat bithai, brāth dī astath-i (Hassan phith yak-en ish, Nakhifo māt molid-ath). Thi khas gon niyath. Jang bitha-ish Shamā* Nesavā, Barkhawān, Syālāfā, Kāhanā ki ān deh an-wakht Bulethiegh-ath. Mard ki shafā akis-thagħaiyā bithagħant, loḡhā thir jathagħant-i; sai-gist ya mard khushtai. Gudā Bulethi bukhto Sindā er-khapta.† Bālāch ki phir bitha, gudā ma Sangsila nishtagħeth; Bulethiā ghor o khutho ākhto Bālāch khushta, yake wathī dī khushainthai. Hāl hame'r'gā-en-ish ān wakht ki ākhtagħant Bulethi, Bālāchār gwashta-ish "Bālāch! hawān zurthagħen zarān dai!" Bālāchā gwashta ki "Nazikh biyā, mañ goshān kharr-ān." Nazikh ākhto agha lotthai. Bālāchā gwashta "Ān zar ki olā manān gwarathant, shawā na lotthagħant; nīn, ki zar aḡh mā bukhto rikhtagħant, nīn shawā lotagħaeth-ish." Istaragh ma dastā ath-i, jathai lāfā Bulethiārā ki "E thāi zarant!" Ān mar khushta, gudā Bālāch dī khushta-ish. Bulethi Gorgezh jang hamer'gā bitha.

XIV.

Annals of the Mazaris.

Sahāk o Punnūn har do brātha thant. Ānni phith nām 'Alī ki bachh Hoteḡhen nawāsagh Mīr-Jalāl Hānegħen.‡

Sahāk ākhto ma Kizmirā§ nokar bithā. Ān wakht Mazāri Bambor-khohā Syāhāfā nishta.¶ Mazāriā sāth ākhta Kizmirā saudāgarīā, māl shawashkagħa; dān gudh giraghā. Sahāk dī hamodhā māl dī shawash kainthath,‡ saudā dī khanainthath. Mazāri balkā mazaiñ mard Bizan ath-ish; Bizanā gwar ta'rif khutha-ish Sahāke ki "E r'gā mardēñ mehmānī dī mār dā, māl dī shawashkainī kull saudā khanainī." Gudā chyār Mazāri ākhto dhak jathagħant ma Kizmirā. Bizanā chyār māi shastāthagħant Sahāk neghā ki "Thāi ki wasī mānāith, māin hawēñ mard chyārenā bozhain." Gudā Sahākā 'arz khutha Sāhibārā, chyāren mar bozhainthagħant-i. Gudā chyār sarī dī gipto māiñr dāthagħant-i: māi-gal go chyāren bokhtagħen Mazāri thartho shuthagħant. Gudā Bizanā chyār avzār chāritho shastāthagħant ki "Sahākār gwash, 'ya-bare gwar mā biyā.'" Sahāk chāritho ākhta, Bizanā gwar er-khapta. Bizanā Mazāri kull gwān'-janaintha, gudā gwashtai Sahākā "Tho manī Sardār-e!" Phāgh zurtho basthai zāmāth dī khuthai. Gudā Sahākā sardāri khutha Mazārie; bithagħant-i do bachh, yake mazaiñ nām Bālāch, kisaiñ nām Shādhēñ. Gudā Sahāk murthā, phāgh bastha Bālāchā Bālāch bachh bitha Rādho; Shādhēñ bachh bitha Bhando. Bhando sai bachh bitha, Bādhel. Pāindagh, Shāho. Bālāch ki murthā phāgh khasā na bastha, gudā Mazāri muchh bitha ki 'juzūñ phāghā bandūñ, yakeārā.' Ākhtagħant Rādhoā gwar ki "Tharā phāgh bandūñ." Rādhoā gwashta ki "Shāi salāh-ēñ, mañ phāgh bandāñ." Gudā gwāthā khashta Rādho loḡh kirri gardān bitho khapta; gudā Mazāriā salāh khutha ki "E-mar sust-ēñ, juzūñ phāghā Bādhelā bandūñ." Ākhto gwar Bādhelā gwashta-ish "Mā tharā phāgh bandūñ," Bādhelā gwashta "Māiñ brāth kisān-ant, mañ rawāñ go wathī mātā salāh khanāñ." Shuthai go mātā ki "Mazāri manāñ phāgh bandaghā muchh bitho ākhtagħant, thāi salāh chī ēñ?" Māiā gwashta ki "Sai hawar Mazāri manzūr khanant,

* The places here mentioned all lie above the Sulaimān Passes. The Sham Plain is immediately above the Chhāchar Pass. The Nesao Plain formerly belonged to the Hassanīs, now to the Marris. Barkhān belongs to the Khetraus. Syāhāf is the Bughti capital, Kāhan the Marri capital.

† That is, the Bulethīs left the hills, and settled in the country along the Indus known as Sindh.

‡ See Chapter III.

§ Kizmir is the Balochi name for Kashmir, a town on the Upper Sindh Frontier.

¶ Part of the country now occupied by the Marris and Bughtīs. Mount Bambor is a range extending from near Lehri to the neighbourhood of Kāhan.

‡ This form is the habitual past of the causative of shawashkagħ, to sell. It means 'he used to get their goods sold for them.'

guḍā phāghā band; manzūr ma khanant-ān, phāghā ma band. Ya hawar esh-eñ, ki Mazārie dastā Mazārie murthā, hawān thewegheñ halk dar-khaptaghiyā mān-ro āñhi hairā khanant, hawān halk thari biyāith, shedh-phadhā Mazāri azh Mazāri dastā mirith, syāh bi, hawān yak-khashaghi bi sāleā dan; sāla-phadhā guḍā hawāñhi hair bi khanaghi.* Dohmī hawar esh-eñ ki Sardārān gwar sath mehmān khāyant, hawān Mazāri mālā ghato khanē biyārē, khushē; randā miyāith. bhā ma girth. Saimī hawar hamesh-eñ, Sardār dan ki giri rājā guḍā khushiya go deant. Bādhelā shutho gwashta Mazāriār ki “Sai hawar manzūr-ant, guḍā mān phāghā bandān.” Mazāriā gwashta “Manān har sai hawar manzūr-ant.” Guḍā phāgh bastha Bādhelā.

Nindav o Motan, Maghassi Sardār, akhto go Bādhelā bānt bithagbant-i, ki Chāndyā-azh wathi dehā khashtagbant-i. Guḍā Mazāri Chāndyā jang bitha. Bādhelā lashkar zurtha, shutho Kāchā mān-rikhta. Hazhdah mar hamodhā khushtai, sakeñ māl di jathai, guḍā Mazār-dān khaurā Chāndyā akhto gon dāthai: miritha Mazāri go Chāndyā. Chāndyā Sardār Hamal-ath. Bhorenthai Chāndyā, Hamal Sardār di khushtai. Alo, Sulaimān Mukaddam di [khushtagbant], phanjāh Chāndyā hamodhā khushta. Bādhel di khushainthi,† ki hamalā thire jatha, Bādhelā mān-akhta. Bādhel bithagbant sai bachh, Bakar, Bālāch o Hamal. Phāgh bastha-ish Paīndagh;‡ Pāīndagh ki murthā guḍā phāgh bastha Bakarā. Zurtha Mazāriā ghorave, shutha Marī sarā. Marī Sardār Nāsir o Khakhal athant.§ e doēñ Mazāriā khushtagbān, Bakar o Bālāch di haveñ jangā Mariā khushtagbant. Guḍā wazāri phāgh Hamalā bastha; Hamal bachh bitha Mitha. Āñhi wakhtā Bulethi o Mazāri jang bitha ki Malagh nāme Phonge akhto bānt bitha Mithā gwar. Phalli Bulethi Sardār-ath; akhto jathai Malagh bag. Mitha Haidar Mazāri shastāthā “Baro, bagā lot-i, ki ‘Tho mān bānt bag jathā.’” Haidarār Phalliā bag na dāthā; Mazāri guḍā lashkar khutho, shutha Phalli bag jatha. Phalli khuni bitho akhta gon-khapta, guḍā miritha-ish; bhorenthai Bulethi, Phalli di khushta. Guḍā lashkar khutho Bulethiā mān-rikhta Mazāriā, Mitha khushtai. Guḍā Mitha bachh Phadheli|| phāgh bastha. Phadheli ki murthā āñhi bachh Mitha phāgh bastha. Mithā bachh bithā Hamal. Mithā ki murthā, phāgh bastha Hamalā. Āñhi wakhtā Mazāri er-khapta Sindā azh khohā: Mir Hamal ki ek-khapta, Sindā hākim Nāhar athant. Khākhtath Mazāri, nughorā charenthai zawistānā, Nāhar Kinā¶ nishtant; gwashta Mazār āñhiyār “Āñ-rosh ki jange gipt, manān gwānkā, jane, mān thāi madatā khān.” Bhāgsarā di Nāhar hākim athant. Phā-wathāñ mirithagbant, guḍā Kin-wālā Nāharā gwān’jathā Mir Hamalārā ki “Biyā, mān madatā.” Jangā gipta Mazāri, muchh bitho akhta gwānkā, Kin-wālā Nāhar di muchh bitho akhtagbant. Bhāgsarā mirithagbant; phadāthā Kin-wālā Nāharā: guḍāi Mazāriā zahm jatha, thartho bhorenthā Bhāgsar-wālā Nāhar, Bhāgsar jatho giptai. Guḍā Kin hākimā ya dighāre dāthā Hamalār ki nīn nāme Hamal-wāh-eñ, Rojhān sheri dema. Guḍā Mazāri nishto shutha, Chāndyā, Māchi, Lungāh e sai rāj olā hamedh-athant. Guḍā rapta jang khanāra. Jang joithai, Māchi khushta. Chāndyā Sardār Mārak-ath, ‘Ch-āñ dehā laditho daryā āñ-neghā gwastho nishta, guḍā jang khutha-ish Mazāriā go. Āñ-wakhtā ki Hamal Sardār ath Mazāri Bughtiā jang-ath; roshe Mazāriā lashkare khutha, shutha Zen-khoh bunā Theghāf.** Chyār mard Mazāri pahnādhe bitho nishtagbant shart janagbā, bhedi shartegh-ath; phanchumī shāhid: akhto nishta-ish. Guḍā Mazāriā shutho māl jatha Bughtie, gartha; guḍā phadhī Bughti khun ki akhta, hawān mard ki shart janaghetant har phancheñ mard khushtagbant Mazāriā māl ārtho bahr-khutha, guḍā Hamalā badhi khutha ki “Shartān nīn khas

* The effect of the above is, that when one Mazāri was killed by another, the whole village (of the murderer) was to go forth and become wanderers, and only return when peace was made; and that the murderer himself was in any case to be banished for a year, and even then before returning must arrange terms with the other party.

† Khushainagh, causal of khashagh, to kill, is used in the sense of to lose men in battle. They also lost Bādhel.

‡ Pāīndagh, brother of Bādhel.

§ Nāsir and Khakhal were joint chiefs of the Marri.

|| Phadheli is the Balochi form of Fateh ‘Ali.

¶ The Nāhars were divided into two parties,—one ruling at Kin the other at Bhāgsar. Kin is an old village twelve miles south of Rojhān, now belonging to the Mazāris. Bhāgsar near Mithānkot is still mainly held by Nāhars.

** On the bank of the Theghāf under Mount Zen. The Theghāf is a torrent and the Zen a mountain, both in the Bughti country.

ma janth, hawān kishart janth ānhi kusl ān." Guḍā roshe Mithā ki astath Hamal bachh ath. nishta shartān janagbeth; Hamalā jābah khawān zurtho ākhto gali gipta: Mithā ditha ki Hamalā ākhto gali gipta, phadātha Mithā, kandā driki-dātha jatha Hamalā thir māt-ākhta Mithār ma zānā, gwashto dar-khapta. Guḍā Mazāriā ditha ki "Mithār thir jathai, thi kha-ār, neli. Guḍā Mazāriā shart ishta. Hamal ki murtha phāgh bastha Mitha; Mitha murtha Gulshera phāgh bastha. Anhi phadhā Shāh' Aliā bastha. Chāndyahā Māzari khushtaghant bāz, ghal khutho. Shāh Ali logh-bānukh Mārak gohār z: kht-ath; Mazāriā ki lashkar khuthamāiā dāh shastāthaghant Chāndyahār. Mārakā bozhi patan band-khuthagbant, Mazāriā gwasht na bitha. Ya roshe Mazāriā salah khutha ki 'Lāshkarā khanūn Bughtī sarā.'"* Azh Jatrchā shutha khohā, shutha utaliā, ākhta Sorīā.† Guḍā Jaurak Lulāi Mukaddam o Gyāndār Kird gīst mardān go chārī khutho shastathagbant ki "Shā Baroeth patanā Kinegha, beriyān jānche." ‡ An shuthagbant patan chakhā, berīān neghā ath. Sohā Chāndyalāi (Mukaddam beriyāi badiakā ath ān kharaglā Gyāndārā gwān' jatha mallāhārā ki "Beriyā biyār, mān guzān Khān āngo pāiā." Guḍā Sohā gwashtā mallāhār ki "Beriyā barēth, ān mardā gwazene biyāreth ki haire mardān." Berī ki e kharaglā ākhta Gyāndārā mallāhārā gipta Gwashten-i "Beriyā pāiā gwāzene." Berī ki gwashtā nāzi bitha guḍā Gyāndār tūpak jatha Sohānār. Sohānā knushto, madhin di gipta-ish, berī lāfā mān-klutha-ish: thartho e kharaglā berī ārtia-ish Guḍā Jaurakā shastātha Gyāndār ki "Baro, lashkarā biyāraine." Hawān shafā lashkar ākhta; bap por berī gwashtā; hapt sadh mar gwashtā. Ro-h-tkā shutha Mārak shahrā mān rikhtā, Mārak di khushtai. Mithā di (Mārak nākhezākt) khushta, Jāngī Mukaddam di khushta, sai-gīst mar khushtai, shahr di phulithai. Sai jorā dāmāmā di gon-ārthagbant-i, shahr di sokhtai. Har sai jorā dāmāmā dāinā maujūd-ant go Bālāchāni. Chāndya laditho shutha dar-khapta, Mazāriā deh wathi khutha, cāin Chāndko nām-en-i.‡ Shāh' Ali murtho phāgh bastha Dest-Aliā Dest 'Ali khushta guḍā phāgh bastha Hamalā. Anhi wakhtā Brahoi Nasir Klārāš chyār mardā Dombkieghā nushkān khuthagbant-i; phut sāithagbant-i. Dombkiā zahr khutho laditha azh Lebrīā.¶ Jalāl-Hān, Baloch-Hān, Mundhū anhi masthar athant. Bahāwal Khān deha ākhtagbant.¶ Guḍā Baloch-Hānā ghorav khutha. Khāngarh indēmā ya dighāre Belo** kharant, Belawā shutha. 'Sh-ān-guiā Bakurdār Khān Wazīr Mirsi bachh Brahoi ath. Akhto shikārā Belawā Baloch-Hān ghorav chakhā khaptai jatha Bakurdārā tūpak Baloch-Hānār, Baloch-Hān khushtai, Bakurdār di khushta-ish go dah mardān; thartho para shuthagbant. Jalāl Hānā ya saleā dān Baloch-Hān na phūritā, sandūk lāfā mān-khutho zurthtiā mān shuthāi.†† Saleā phudhā phurithai, guḍā laditho Rojhānā ākhtagbant Dombki. Do-mātā hamodhā nishtagbant. Guḍā laditho shuthagbant khohā Burburā nishtagbant. Pholāt lāme Mazāri ath; ān shutha Wazīr Mirsi Brahoi,‡‡ gwar, gwashtā. "Manān lashkarā dai, mān tharā Bakurdār honā girainān Dombkiā janainān," Mirsiā dāthā lashkar wath di gon-ath; ākhto mān rikhtai, Mundhū Dombki khushtai, hazhda mar thi di khushtai, thartho phadhā shutha Brahoi. Dombki Syāhāfā shutha. Hāl bitha Mir Hamalār ki pholātā Dombki janainthā; Mir Hamalā gwashtā ki "Hamodhā ki Pholāt manān dast khafi, khushan-i, phache ki mān bāt janainthāi" Pholāt thursitho ākhta Nasir Drishakā gwar likithā Nasir Kotla. Mir Hamalār khaseā hāl dathā ki Pholāt Nasir Kotlava likithiyen. Mir Hamal go chyār-gīst avzārān ākhto Nasir-Kotla §§ Pholāt basthai. Bastho burthai azh

* That is to say, the Mazāris arranged to make a pretence of raiding on the Bught is in the hills in order to throw Chāndyas (who lived on the Indus) off their guard.

† They went into the hills from Jatroh (under Mount Gendārī), and turning back came out again by the Sorī Pass.

‡ The country along the Indus from Rojhān to Kin is still called Chāndko.

§ Nasir Khān Brahoi, ancestor of the present Khān of Kelāt. He received the Harraud-Dājil country from Ahmad Shāh Durrāni as a reward for his services in the invasions of India.

¶ Lebrī in Kachhi is the head quarters of the Dombki tribe.

¶ Bahāwal Khān's country, i. e., Bahāwalpur.

** A place called Belo lying between Khāngarh (in Bahāwalpur) and the Indus.

†† Mān-shutha is the perfect of mān-ravagh, to wonder about.

‡‡ Mirsi was Nasir Khān's Wazīr, and father of Bakurdār (Barkurdār) who was killed by the Dombki as related above.

§§ Nasir-Kotla is a village about 4 miles south of Rājanpur.

Murghai* gwazenthai, gudā jatho phirenthai. Mir Hamal shutha wathi handā. Gabnā Pholāt brāth ath; dāhīn bitho shutha go Mirsiā ki "Pholātū shawāi hon girenta, nīn Pholāt Mir Hamalā khushta; nīn manān urdā dai, mān rawān, Rojhānā janān. Khānā urd khutho Mihān Garrānī (Manū phiruk) Sanjār Raisānī (Mullā Muhammad phiruk† urd sar athant. Akhto Rojhānā mān-rikhtagant, chl-o-chyār mard khushta-ishil Mazārie. Māl ki nazi ditha-ish kull muchh khutho. Umar-Kilātā ‡ akhto thānav khuthai. Bivaragh§ Bughtī go havd-gist avzārān Brahoī urdā gon-ath, dāchi jathighant-l. Gudā Mazāri hazdah avzārān mīrenta; Jamālān, Gulsher, Yārā, Badhel, Bairām, Kāsimān Bālāchānī gon-athant; bukhto. Dilbarā gon-dātha-ish, Bivaragh ghorav bhoraintha-ish, chyār mar, go Redhenā Kiāzai, khushta-ish, bag dizitha-ish, akhtagant Rojhāna. Shāngo Mir Dost Kird dī akhta go sai sādī mardān, Whazh-dīl Zimakānī muchh bitha, theghān phanch sādī mard Mazāri muchh bitha. Salāh khutha-ish ki "Begāhī shafā mīrūn-i." Akhto mān-rikhtagant-i, phadātha Brahoī, Mihān o Sanjār har do khushtagant-i, urd bhorenta-i khushtai khameñ, sez-d-gist mādīn ārthai. Azh Brahoī hawān rosā Mazāri jind chutitha.||

Hamal Khān wakhtā jang ath Mazārie Bughtī: Bughtīā ghale khutho Phīr Shāh nām Bālāchanī khushta. Gudā Mazāriā lashkar khutha. Syāhāf jahlā Sangsilā burzā ya khaur-en, nām Jahl-Syāhāf; hamodhā Mazāriā Bughtīā phāsāno dātha, sezdah mar i-dī khushtai, māl dī baz muchh khuthai, gudā akhto Kajū-i¶ mandā thānav khuthai. Bughtī-Derav hawān wakhtā Marrav-, eth. ** Bughtī khun bitha; Mazāri shafa sar gipta, Bughtī phadhā mān rikhta phadātha Mazāriā, Bughtī rapta-i khushāna. Gīst-o-chyār mar Bughtīā khushta go Phoḍal Shaihā. Chāchar nāme Tukdurānie-ath, āhhiyā Rindāneh†† Pīrā i manitha ki "Shafā rosh khan gudā thāi syāheñ gokhā deān." Pīrā karāmāt chhoñ khutha ki hawān wakht, hawēñ wajhā ki girokh janth, haohho ishtafā, rosh bitho-shuthā: utaltho Mazāriā mīrithai, bhorentai Bughtī. Chyār gīst mar arainthai drangā, ki rāh niyath gatā. Sobhā Rahija khushta, Karm Thalānī Dombki dī khushtai. Pheshā Mazāri bhorentai ki Dombe mistāghrī giptai ki "Bughtīā Mazāri bhorenta, khushāna ravaghen-i." Gudā Gorchānī sath hamodhā Bughtīā gwar nishtageth; Bughtīā bage jatho ārtha Gorchānī, sath bag loṭaghā akhtageth. Bughtī Sardārā gwashta, nīn ki Mazāri bhoreinagh hāl akhta "Tharā bag na deān." Dohmī hāl ki akhta ki "Mazāriā utaltho Bughtī bhoreintha, nīn gatā dātha khushaghen-i, gudā Sardārā gwashta sathār "Nīn nind, bag tharā deān." Gorchāniā gwashta "Bag manān Mazāriā dātha, tha manān na dātha."

Gudā biāna bitha Bahrām Khān Sardār Mazārie. Kalphur†† zurtho ghorave akhto Mazāri gokh jatha. Gudā Phogānī Phīrān, ki har-do Lalai athant, bukhto gon dātha-ish, mīrithagant, har do khushtagant Bughtīā. Aghadī lashkare zurtha. Lulaia, shutho Mattar§§, phāsāno dātha-ish, māl jatha ish, khushta-ish khas neñ. Gudā Jangī-Hān Masori||| Sohri-khushtaghā er-khaptageth. Dānbi shutha ki Mazāriā māl jatha. Khunī litho, gon akhto gon-dāthai, mīritha Mazāri Bughtī edha' phrushta Bughtī, Jangī-Hān gīst-o-chyār mardān go khushta. Māl ārthai Mazāriā. Gudā Bughtīā laskar zurtha, Dahā akhto mān-rikhta, phushtāidāh mar, māl dī muchh khuthai. Mazāriā merentha, Gas-chhura gon-dātha-i, utaltha Bughtī, mīrithagant pha-wathān, bhorentai, Mazāri, Drehan go hazd mardān khushtai theghān Kird. Hawēñ-rangā jang biāna biāna shutha, dānkho ki Sarkār nyām khapto Mazāri Bughtī gudā hair bitha.

*Murghai lies ten miles south of Nasir Kotla.

† Mann Gerāni and Mulla Muhammad Raisāni are well-known Brahoī chiefs of the present day.

‡ Umarkot, between Rājanpur and Rojhān.

§ Bivaragh, a celebrated Bughtī chief. The name is sometimes corrupted into Bibrak, whence Dera Elbrak, a name of Syāhāf, the Bughtī head-quarters.

|| The result of this war was probably not in reality so favourable to the Mazāris as is here represented. It is certain that they were forced to place themselves under the Talpur Amirs of Sindh to obtain protection from the Brahoīs.

¶ The spring of Kajuri on the Sori torrent.

** At that time the Bughtī head-quarters were at Marrav (not at Syāhāf.)

†† He made a vow to Rūdān Pīr (the name of a local saint.)

‡‡ The Kalpurs are a section of the Bughtīs.

§§ Matt a plain in the south of the Bughtī country. There is another Matt belonging to the Khetrāns.

||| The Masoris are the most important section of Bughtīs. Sohri-khushtagh is between Matt and the plains to the Jacobabad District.

Bahrām Khān wakhtā Mazārīā Zarkānīā* thī chīe lālānguro jang ath Murād nāme Mondrānī*-ath; ān-mar charitho Jallo Lulāi Mazārī halkā shutho er-khapta, Jallo gudā mehmān khutho Murād-lār gwashtai "Juz gāndīmā dī mādhinār chārāin. Roshā hamodh bhorainūn, gādim sarā mashkulā būn." Murād shutho hawān gādimā er-khapta Jalloeghā. Ya Mihān name Tālbūr-eñt ola Zarkānīā khushtaghet, gudā hīrentho ki Tālbūr, muchh bitho, Mihān honā ākhto Murād khushta-ish Jallo biyāith gīnī Murād khushtiyā khaptagheñ. Jalloā wathī phāroār, Isānī, Jaurakānī, muchh khuthagbant ki "Mā mirūn go Tālbūrā, phache ki mān mehmān khushtai." Ashkhutha Tālbūrā ki Isānī Jaurakānī bitho phedhagheñ. Laditho Tālbūr shutha Dulānī hamsāyagh bitha. Tālbūrā Dulānī dī muchhī bastha "Chī Lulāi phedhagheñ mā lāchār-ūn, mā mirūn-i." Gāhī Dulānī masthar-ath; gwashtai "Tālbūr, tho khutha gandagh; nūn trangar dī gwarā mā ārthai; nūn manān lāchār-eñ." Lulāi ākhto mān-rikhta Tālbūr trandā e 'ālamā jang dātha, bhorenthai Dulānī Tālbūr, hapt mar Tālbūr khushtai, do Dulānī khushtai, yake wathī kushainthai. Thartho shuthai wathī handā. Gudā Dulānī, Tālbūr, Latānī gwashtai ki "Nūn mirūn Lulāi go." Mel khutha. Hājī-Hān Bālāchānī hamodh Kizhmīrā nishtath; Hājī-Hān dānī shastātha Bahrām Khān neghā ki "Olā hamikhtar-eñ jange bitha, ya mard sarā yāzdah mard murtha Mazārīe; aghadi e 'ālam mirī: tharā hāl mā'lūm eñ, tha char biyā, 'ālamār hair dai." Nem-shafā dānī ākhta Bahrām Khānā gwar. Bahrām Khānā Bālāchānī theghān gwān'-janaintha; gudā charitha, hawān wakhte thāshānā shutha odhā Kizhmīrā. Pheshā shutha Dulānīā, Tālbūrā, Latānīā gwar, gwashtai ki "Tha Murād phache khushta? Thāi darmān hamesh-eñ, mā kull muchh būn. agh tharā khushūn ki tho olā gandagh khutha." Eshān dāshtai, gudā shutho go Lulāi gwashtai "Tho khorāi khutha, ki ya mard honā yāzdah khushta, aghadi tha melā khuthiyā; mān Mazārīā muchh khanūn, tharā khushūn." Hume-r'ga har-doñ sarā darkhav dāthai, gudā ya-handā muchh khutho. hair khutho, ya-handā whard warainthai; hair bitho shutha, ya roshā hair khuthai. Bahrām Khān paighām shastātha Bivaragh neghā ki "Murād horā Mazārī dah mard thī dī khushta Jalloa; tha jangā khane dī razāi-eñ, hairā khane dī razāi-eñ." Gudā Bivaragh gushaintha "Murād hon Mazārīā wath gipta, mān hair-eñ; jangā na khanūn."

Bahrām Khān Sardār ath ki Mazārīā zurtha ghorave, Khādo Kird ghorō sarā; shutho Kachhiā, Gul Muhammad Brahoī bag jathai ārtho handā, khunī dī khas na bitha. Phadhā Gul Muhammad Brahoīā Mūsan Shah Saidh charitho wath khuthai Mir Bahrāmā gwar: ākhto bag lotthai, gudā Mir Bahrāmā Drehan Kirdā go salāh khutha ki 'gīst-chyār dāchī daūn Saidhārā, thī bagā ma daūn.' Gudā gīst-chyār dāchī hakaltho ārtho Saidhār dātha-ish, 'thī bag Mazārīā wārtha, hawēn gīst-chyār thāi muht-en.' Gudā Gul Muhammad zahr khuthe, gwashtai "Mān jang-eñ, gīst-chyār hushtarān na zīrān." Shutha Kachhiā, Thāin-Kilāt azh ghorō zurtha ākhta Mazārī chakhā. Bage jathai azh Bhandowāla, marde dī khushtai, gudā jātār gwashtai ki "Mir Bahrāmār mān salāmā dai, Drehanār dī dai; mān bagā jathiyā baraghān, tha khunī baith dī gishenān, wa baith dī gishenān." Khunī bitha Mir Bahrām o Drehan go chhil avzārān. Sohri-khushtaghā bukhto gon-dāthai, bag zithai Gul Muhammad azh. Thāi tho handā ākhta, bag dī ārthai. Gul Muhammad horgā Kachhiā shutha. Thī-bare Gul Muhammad azh Tambū† Shabrā ghorō zurtha, havd-gīst avzār bitha; ākhto Rojhānā bāz dāchī jathai. Mazārī khunī bitha sai-gīst avzārān go. Jatro-phushta Mazārīā gon-dāthai, Gul Muhammad, thevagheñ ghorō er-khapta jangā. Shāngo havd-gīst shingo sai-gīst; gudā miritha, phrushta Brahoī; Gul Muhammad khushtai, chyār-gīst mardān go. Chhil mādhin dī ārthai. Mazārī phalawā do mar zadhagh bitha; khas na khushta, yake Rughā Kird zadhagh bitha yake Razā Muhammad Bālāchānī.

Bahrām Khān Sardār wakhtā Mazārī Drishak jang ath. Drishakā ghorō khutho Rojhān nazikhā mān-rikhta, khamenī māle dast-khaptai. Gudā khamenī Mazārīā Rojhānā phushtā. Kapparā gon-dāthai, miritha Drishak Mazārī, bhorenthai Mazārī. Hājī-Hān Bakht-'Alī Bālāchānī dī, har-do brāth athant, khushtagbant-i, chyār mar thī dī khushtai, māl dī burthai. Drishak ghorō sar Mir Hān ath Hayāt Khān Sardār birāzākt. Gudā Bālāchānīā nil bastha

* The Rughtis are also called Zarkānī; the Mondrānīs are a sub-section of this tribe.

† The Tālburs here mentioned are a section of the Mazārī.

‡ Tambū is a village in Kachhi about half way between Jacobabad and Gandāva.

phāghārā, matbal esh-en-i ki sīgh-en ki dānkoh ki duzhmanān na khushūn swethēn phāgh na bandun; ya Bahrām Khānā na bastha ki ān phāgh-wazhā ath. Lashkar khutha. Yak-nem hazār mar muchh bitha; Bahrām Khān wath dī lashkarā gon-en. Drishakār dāh khapta, mel khuthai Zinda Kilātā* Hayātāna. Nindavā gwashta Hayātānār “Melav ma khan, Mazāri zahm thai dāraghī nēn.” Mazāri shutho Pīr Bakhsh shahr jathā, khushtai hamedhā gīst-o-sai mar, do wathi khushainthai, shahr phulithai, māl sakyā muchh khuthai. Razā Muhammad, Ghulām Muhammad phiruk, phatainttha.† Dar khapta Mazāri darā Jiwan Kird Dāit Saindānī, sarchāri khuthaghant-i. Drishke Kāim Jistkānī Sādiq Jistkānī chāri bithaghant. Gudā o chyārēn avzār, shāngo Mazāri shingo Drishak tretthagant yakāptiyā. Kāimā phol-khutha “Shawā khaieth?” Jiwan Kirdā gwashta “Mā Mazāri-ūn.” Kāim dīrī gwān’-jath “Shā wathi hālā daeth.” Jiwanā gwashta “Hāji-Hān Bakhtali hon gār-ath, mā lashkar khutho Pīr Bakhsh jathā; mā shahr sokhta, māl ārtha.” Theghī hāl dāthai “Lashkar phadhā phadhagheñ, mā sarā chāriūn.” Gudā Jiwanā azh Sādiqā hāl lothā; ānmarā gwashta “Saimī rosheñ mā shai dāh ashkhutha; mā melā khuthiyā Zinda-Kilātā nishtaghūn; mā chāriūn.” Gudā Jiwanā gwashta “Mā ki lashkarā-tharainūn biyārū hawānu shahr chakhā, thau baulā dai ki darkhāfe zahmā jane?” Sādiqā gwashta “Mañ kaul en, dar-khafūn mirūn go tho.” Jiwanā gwashta “Mār dī kaul en lashkarā tharainūn khārūn.” Jiwanā ākhto lashkarār hāl dāthā ki “Drishakā mel-en Zinda-Kilātā, mār kaulēn, nīn lashkarā tharaine, juzūn, mirūn-i.” Mazāri lashkar tharitha, sidhā bitha Zinda-Kilāt chakhā. Sādiqā dī Drishakār hāl dāthai, ān dī muchh bitho darkhapta shahrā darā. Mazāri ki nazī bitha, tūpak-dhak handā, phrushtā Drishak. Haidharān, gīst-chyār Isanāniā go, oshtāthā na phadāthā. E Mazāriā theghān khushtaghant, Mazāri sobh khutha Mīr-Hān ākhto ma Dājilā go Rahīm Khān Brahoiā naukar bitha ‡ Mazāri phanch avzār ghoro bitho, Phallū, Budhā, Shahzād, Hassā, o Jallū L-ghārī, phancheñ avzār Dājilā ākhto gorame jathā-ish. Mīr-Hānā go sai-gīst avzārān merentha. Mazāri demā Morjhangīā§ gwasthagant, goramā baraghethtant. Ya Naubat nāme Mazāri āth, ya Nasīb-Hān, phedhāghethtant duziā, phancheñ avzārān tretthagant-ish. Phallūa gwashtā Naubatār, Nasībānār, “Hawēñ goramā-shawā biyāre Shah-Kotla; mā shārā du gokh daūn hamodhā, mā dānkoh phesh rawūn, Shah-Kotla er khafūn, nighane dī warūn galaghtār dī dāne daūn.” E phanch avzār shutho Shāh-Kotla er khaptaghant. Naubatān Nasībānā goram shoentha dagā, azh Gyāmālā gwasthagant, phadhā Mīr Hānā ākhto gon-dāthagant. Naubatān Nasībān har-do khushtaghant-i, goram dī tharenthai. Tūpake ki bukhta hamedhā, hawēñ phancheñ avzārān Mazāriēgheñ ashkhutha Shāh-Kotla: phancheñ avzārā dīlā zāntba ki “Mañ goram hawān do Mazāriārā sababē|| bitha.” Thashāna ki ākhtaghant, gindant Naubat o Nasībān har-do khushtiyā khaptaghant; Mīr Hān ghoro mālā tharthiyā baragheñ. Eshān ākhto, Mīr Hānā gon-dātho, jang dāth-ish: amur ki Hudhāi bitha phrushta Mīr Hān ghoro; Mīr Hān khushtha, sobh khutha-ish, handā ākhtaghant. Mazāri Drishak jang hāl hamesh-en.

Mīr Bahrām sai bachh bithaghant, Dost ‘Alī Khān, Imām Bakhsh Khān, Rahīm Khān. Phāgh bastha Dost ‘Alī Khān. Ān ki murtha Imām Bakhsh Khānā phāgh bastha Sher Muhammad Khānār, ki Dost ‘Alī Khān bachh ath. Nīn ki Sher Muhammad Khān murtha phāgh bastha Dost Muhammad Khānār.

*Zinda-Kilāt is Jinda-Kotla, a village 5 miles north of Rājanpur.

†i.e., he was grandfather of Ghulām Muhammad, Bālāchānī, the narrator of this chronicle.

‡At this time Dājil formed part of the territories of the Khāns of Kilāt.

§Morjhangī is the name of a jungle-covered tract lying south of Asnī. It must not be confounded with the Morjhangī ferry in Sanghar.

||i.e., a cause of death.

PART III.

POEMS.

- Zangī manī badero
 Gwaharām manī jān o bel
 Whāntkār Shīhanē* shāhiye,
 —Saughan pha thāi rishānā
- 5 Nokhēn-ākhtagheñ masānā,
 Sigh-eñ gor-khushēñ syāhārā ;
 Āfa na wārth Bāhneghāt†
 Kikh o karjalān Sindeghā
 Loṭi bāhirān Dashteghā
- 10 Loṭi wadh mahāreñ jīdhān
 Phitokh-dafāt mādh-gorān
 Dorī phur kumāreñ āfā.
 Suti phuri khaiāvān ;
 Whāvā kālarā nelān :
- 15 Mārwarī jauān zivirenān.
 — Marde azh Hurāsān ākhta
 Leghār chādar o humboēñ
 Bār rodhanānī gon-ath-i
 Hurjiu maidheñ bhangānī.
- 20 Sarbār Kandabārī misk-ant
 Phaighām gon ath-i Rindānī
 Tahkikeñ salām Shīrene.
 —§Nodhān shānz jatha Konārā.
 Dasht o damanā Mungāchar.¶
- 25 Saniā nughor humboēñ :
 Dor phur-ant-i, amrezān.
 Larzant cho gwanānī thākhān
 Chotant cho kawāndī boghān.
 Laḍi mānchitha maldārān
- 30 Meshī buzī whāntkārān
 Mezhdār Sahāk, Yārān.
 Bumbār, basthaghon bānukhān
 Sar-bār larithan gwānechān
 Bhāwanar-khandagh o Nūgāhū
- 35 Khondān phrushtaghan zardoān
 Lokān pha shavī katārān
 Kādān go himāreñ phādhān.
 — Shīrenā jātha srādhheñ kul
 Ma Narmukh geāveñ rejā ;
- 40 Gwān'-janth dilsareñ dāiā,
 Zirī kadahe meteī,
 Ro dān shakaleñ nokh āf ā,
 Malgor shusthagheñ mah'ijā ;
 Randīth mushī malgorān,
- 45 Khāith-i dān wathī chyār kulā.
 Kulā dariyā bandīth-i,
 Shiskant thaghard, nishtent-i,
 Jhul phalawā leṭeni.
 Dast janth avr barziyā.

*Shīhan is the name of a celebrated breed of horses.

†Of the river (Indus).

‡The Phitokh Pass leading from the plains opposite Jājanpur to the Sham plain, is still the resort of wild

asces.

§Shīren's message commences here.

¶Mungāchare lies between Quotta and Kelāt, and the other places mentioned are all above the Bolau Pass.

- 50 Kashī nughraēn ādenā
Era kamālū sar zānā
Gindī droshamā heriyā
Gregh khant himāren chhamā
Anzī rishant pha dramā
- 55 Jigh sar katikā menā
Muchh ban janān, Jedī gohār,
Sharren Somaren chhil-o-chyār,
Biyāyant o gwara er nindant
Shār-phalawā letenā,
- 60 Phursant ī dilā o hālā.
“ Pharche khunalat khor demā
Suhren maṁmakḥ o nīlānā
Brīkh thaī bambaven dāzen-ant
Thaī chham kadaheñ aṁzen-ant?”
- 65 Gregh biṭh, janān telānk dāth
“ Dir biṭh, o janān jawāne nā
Dir biṭh, o janān, dir ninde,
Bilān khunal o khor demā
Sohrān maṁmakḥ o nīlā bant
- 70 Brīkh o bambaven dāzen bant
Dost shume phakār neñ;
Ānmar ki jāna-dozwāh-ath
Suhra reā Turkārā
Dītha haragheñ bād duāyān”
- 75 Turkān Mughalān gipta
Ganjeñ ispahān phār biṭhā
Ma zar-josheñ Arandā shahrā*
Sunjeñ isptahaleñ lāfā
Bakhtā Mir janeghā khushta
- 80 Dost-o-ispahānā bokhta
— Dūng bant janikh Rindānī
Malānī phadhā shef ban
Khāyant khargazī krāmānāt
Nekheñ niyateñ gon deānā
- 85 Maurān azh kurmān sindānā
Phatān gwārabi lāl-phulān,
Nem jamaveñ jighā jant.
Nem khunal o sarhosbān
Nem pha Sammaēn kauliyā.
- 90 Yake pha manī niyātā
Chitho ma wathī mushta khañ,
Ba-phush azht badhān jaurenān
‘Shith daz-gohār jediyā,
Dasutān pha Hudhā burz āren,
- 95 “ Allāh ki biyār Malik Dostenā
Sautēn Sammaēn kauliyā
Eshiyā na, hawān oliyā.†”
— Bor pha lamaghañ sheriyan
Baro mizilān dircnā
- 100 Biyār wāzhā amīrenā,
Nind o nyādh phith-o-māthānī.
Dimān shakaleñ brathānī,
Rozi bā malik Dostenā
Didār khashā, rozi bā.

NOTE.—The prose narrative of Dosten and Shiren will be found in Part I, 17. This poem has been printed in the ‘Sketch of the Northern Balochi language, 1881,’ with a translation. Some corrections are made in this version.

*The town of Harrand.

†The women come wandering. Khargaz is a poetical word for woman.

‡This alludes to the wish of Shiren’s parents to marry her to another man, also named Dosten.

II.

*Laila and Majnun.**

- Bambori nughor humboen
 Nodhān ragām gwārithān
 Dor phur-ant o amrezān
 Lelān † zirī kadahe metāeghā
 5 Ro dān shakaleñ nokh-āfā
 Nindith o mushī malgorān
 Zhingā khant avr khofagh sarā :
 Ro dān goragheñ chyar kulā
 Logh kambalān lēten-i.
 10 Dastā jant avr barziyā
 Khashī nughāeñ ādene
 Mirī zān sarā-er-khant
 Hirī droshamāna gindi
 Whash heminiyā nindi
 15 Kulārā darie bandi.
 — Majnāeñ faqir charānā
 Ditha Lelavā lālenā,
 Gwashta Lelavā lālenā,
 “Tharā bashkūn leravān lokenā,
 20 Tāziān kalam-goshenā,
 Bil mari ulkahā miskanā !”
 Pha hau e gushtanā gālegghā
 Majnāeñ jawāb tharentha,
 “Na zirān leravān lokenā
 25 Na tāziān kalam-goshenā
 Na khilān ulkahā miskanā.”
 Pha hame gushtanā gālegghā
 Zahr-khutha Lelavā lālenā
 Māth ki Lelave jherānā
 30 “E di ‘āshkeñ warnā eñ
 Asteñ sadariyāeñ jawāneñ,
 Biyāre kāthulā jaurenā
 Shamenā kharūn ma tāsā.”
 Suhvi zurthagghā dāiyā
 35 Odh gwar ‘āshikeñ Majnāyā
 Gipto kāthulā ting-dāthai,
 Gwashtai “Dāi, ki rave dān odhā
 Odh gwar Lelavā lālenā
 Gokhāñi dahī nodh mādheñ
 40 Phar mā Lelavā shastātha
 Jaldī kadahe duhmī biyar.”
 Pha hame gushtanā gālegghā
 Zahr-khutha Lelavā lālenā.
 Māth ki Lelave jherānā,
 45 Jogī lotithān desānī,
 Syāh-mār giptaghan barrānī,
 Shamenā khutha ma tāsā,
 Suhvi zurthagghā dāiyā.
 Jaur ma kadahā larzāna.
 50 Syāh-mārī saghar juzāna
 Odh gwar ‘āshikeñ Majnāyā.
 Gipto kathulān ting-dāthai
 Gwashtai “Dāi ki rave dān odhā,
 Odh gwar Lelavā lālenā,

*This is an episode in the celebrated Arab legend of Laila and Majnun. It is localized in Balochistan, on the slopes of Mount Bambar in the Marri country. The poem was recited by a Marri Dom.

† Lailān, i.e., Laila.

- 55 Ahdh-en, maighā-thai melo bi
Jauren muhikmae pech-en."
Pha hame gushtanā gālegā
Zahr-khutha Lelavā lālenā,
Māth ki Lelave jherānā
- 60 Ashtāfi khuthai jatānrā.
Lokān pha shafi katārān
Shedhalādithai maldārān
Bag goramānī sāngā
Majnaen faqirā rapta
- 65 Dast go ebiravān hingoegbān,
"Dūr-bāsh"* khuthai bīngārā
Majnaen faqir oshtāthai.
Chonān hushkanen dār bītha.
Valān wur sarā sāh bītha.
- 70 Bānzānī shikār-jāh bītha.
Roshe laditha maldārān
Khākhtān dān bī nindī-jāhān
Bātāro shutha chārāna
Dārā gudaghā rozgārā
- 75 Murde dīthai sar-kande
Pholāti-thafar dinjenthai
Awāz ākhtaghā ān bundā,
"Bunde mañ niyān, bātāro !
Mañ di 'āshiken Majnāyān,
- 80 'Ishk Lelava oshtāthaūn.
Pha hame gushtanā gālegā
Bātāro shutha larzāna
Dandān ma dafā karkāna
Odh gwar Lelavā lālenā."
- 85 Gwashtai ki "Mā thai dost dītha
Chonān hushkanū dār bītha
Valān wur sarā sāh bītha
Bānzānī shikār-jāh bītha."
Pha hame gushtanū gālegā
- 90 Shārā phalawā saron basthai
Phādh mozbagh phirenti
Nokh-moreñ gwarān dārāna
Odh gwar 'āshiken Majnāyā,
Valān wur sarā sindāna
- 95 Demā gāl-khutha Majnāyā
"Valānūn ma sin, o jānī
Ash tho nekien valānī
Shabi chilave depanan
Roshā cho shamena sāyan
- 100 Tha ma dostānī dil o thaukhān-e
Khat o mehval o baufān-e !"

III.

The Pigeon and the Hawk, a tale of Ati.†

- Bānze kavot be chāraghen
Har do mirāna raptaghant,
Ma Shāha kutā khaptaghant.
Pheshi suwāl bānzā khutha
- 5 "Ji Shāhe Mardān Yāilī !
Tha be-shakk manī dīn-walī.
Mā chukh shudhīyā ishtaghant
Azh havd daryā ān kharaghā
O er-bunen drashke sarā :

* Laila's dog was named Dūrbāsh. Dūrbāsh in Persian means 'got away,' and Majnūn took these words as addressed to himself.

† See Part I, story 32 (2).

- 10 Mañ jhatān deāna ākhtaghān
 Jāhe shikāre dast girān
 Pha guzhnagheñ chukhān barān
 Mañ shērī shikārā tho ma zin,
 Ki añhwāl kullān gwar thav-eñ.”
- 15 Gudī suwāl kuth kauñtarā
 “Jī Shāhe Mardān Yāli !
 Tha be shakk manī dīn-wālī.
 Chosheñ ki añhwāl-eñ manī,
 Mā chukh shudhiyā ishtaghant
- 20 () khoh Bomboreñ sarā
 Khākhtān ki chekhoe chinān
 Pha guzhnagheñ chukhān barān,
 Zoreñwarā avristaghān,
 Gipta-ī manān phataghān.
- 25 Nūn, o, guzhnagheñ bānzār ma dai,
 Ki añhwāl kullān gwar thav-eñ”
 — Gwānkhe nakhīf thihār jathā
 “Kambar, manī kārchā biyār,”
 Dāste avr zān sarā.
- 30 “Biyā, bānz, tharā gozhde deān.”
 Chonān wathī gozhd burithā
 Mighdār kabnī kauñtarā,
 Agdhī zarāeñ ma-sarā*
 Gudā greghī kapot be-chāraghēn
- 35 “E neñ bānz-eñ na mañ kapot,
 Mā har-do Hudhāi phrishtagh-ūn
 Pakeñ Hudhā shastāthaghūn
 Añ phar thāi āzmūtāgh,
 Jawān-eñ ki gieshtae sharā.”

IV.

The generosity of Ali.†

Ahmad Shorān gushī ; Yāli saīn sifātān gushī : Yāli saīn bhā-bigah osh gushī.‡

- Ahmad khashīth Shāheñ Mardāni kissavān
 Shāheñ Mardāni kissav, Shāhāni siwat.
 Khāi suwālīe, gāl-eth pha ermāneñ dafā
 “Dai manān zarān, mañ havd janikh sīr-khanān,
 5 Hapt mañ dukhtar nishtaghant ya ās sarā.
 Māl niyath mārā, hāl niyath iptī lashkarā.”
 Yāliā bi Kambarā sohavi gwān-jathā
 “Kambar ! bairameñ phāghe band, hawēñ phīr mard sarā”
 “Derav azh khashtae. Ashko khāre paivavān ?”§
- 10 “Zar manān nesteñ ; mañ tharā bashkīshā khanān.
 Gir manī dastā, khan bahāi ma kīchahān,
 Dai hamodhā, bān pha sadh mard bahā,
 Hastale sakeñ biyāre pha zar dohaghā !”
 Zar khutha Gaurāni makukīāniēñ janā
- 15 “E chī mard-e ki bītha pha sadh mard bahā ?”
 Yāli gāl-ākhta pharā durr-chineñ dafā
 “Nām-eñ mañ Haidar, mān hamū kārān laik-ān,”
 “Zīr kuhāravā, barō phar dār buraghā.”
 Khākhtom dañ Gaurāni sarīni adānavā

* And even a little in excess.

† See Part I, 92 (1).

‡ Most Baloch poems are precluded by an introduction of this sort in which the author's name and the subject of the poem is stated. Ahmad Shorān was the author of this poem.

§ Line 9 is a question of the petitioner, and lines 10-13 Ali's answer. Similarly line 18 is an order of Ali's purchaser.

- 20 Whāv-shutha Haidar, mañ wathī whāv shādhībā,
 Khaptaghoñ sherāñ, phroshtaghan olāk pha gwarā.
 Sār-khutha Shāh azh wathī whāv shādhībā,
 Ya phithī ole, sai phithī khākhtāñ azh ladha.*
 Gipto ma goshā, ladithaghant cho syāheñ kharā.
- 25 Khākhta dañ Gaurāñ sarinī darwāzagbā,
 Nāraheñ sherāñ har-chyārenāñ yag dafa
 Trakitha mahal khaptaghan rāñ sher-bunā
 "Dār wathī sherāñ, mā shahr Musalmāñ būñ yagsarā."
 "Niñ dārāñ, ki Dīñ Muhammādā vaditha.
- 30 Sai-pharāñ kalimo Muhammādā phur-khutha."
 —Yailiā bi Kambarā zitheñ gwāñ'-jathā
 "Biyā the Kambar, mañ Madīna sāthe barāñ,"
 Yak-hazār lero sha hawāñ muhrāñ phur khutha.
 Añ phakir khoreñ nishta ma chyār rāh sarā.
- 35 Añ phakirā azh Murtizā nāhe loṭṭha
 Gwashta Shāhā "Kambar, tho phakirār nāñā be dai."
 Kambarā gwasht "Nāñ ma barki leraveñ."
 Gwashta Shāhā "Leravā go bārā bi-di."
 Kāambarā gwasht "Lerav ma kafār-sar eñ."
- 40 Gwashta Shāhā "Jumlaeñ kafārā bi-bashk."
 Kambarā shore zurtha, loka azh pharitha
 Hākh pha sultāñ daf-o-demā jhapitha.
 Yailiā ma Duldulṭ zenā khanditha,
 "Choneñ, o Kambar, thaī malighī bā'adh halitha?"
- 45 Kambarā gwashta bi wathī rādheñ wāznahā
 "Mañ kisāñ-athāñ, gwashtaghan mañ māth-o-phithā
 Khānezāte tho Duldulē radheñ wāzhahāe.
 Azh thaī bashkāñ ditho mañ haiñāñ mathagāñ.
 Nawāñ go thaī bashkāñ go mazho darbesbāñ rawāñ."†

V.

*Elegy on the death of Nawab Jamāl Khāñ Leghārī by Panjū Bangulāñi,
 a Lashārī of Mount Mārī.*

Panjū Bangulāñi gushī : Jamāl Hāñ Leghārī wafātā gushī : durr-hadiseñ
 Balooch gushī.

- Hazrat Sohrāñ Rusulā yād Khanāñ
 Yād khanāñ Pīrā, phalavā shāhigha girāñ
 Mañ dī go pākeñ Kāmdār ardāse khanāñ
 Loṭṭho imāñ bachh go shīr dīdhaghāñ.
- 5 Bashk gunābāñ ma'af khane kulleñ bandaghāñ.
 Senzdahmī sameñ ummate ko aēñ zāwāñ
 Jūfo.e jhateñ droheñ pha dīñ-brādhārāñ.
 —Phar darā imāñ loṭṭha Shāheñ Kādirā
 Do jihāñ mār bashkāñ pha razī'kheñ dilā.
- 10 Mālīkā ardāse khuthe Jāme Shāharā
 Saidh auliyā rāh sakhi āñhī bāchurā
 Zīr guptārāñ gushīndaeñ langavāñ
 Sāz-khanē tārāñ sarodh dambīravāñ
 Barē ma Chotiā, biashkhune Leghārī jawāñ.
- 15 Mīr Jamāl Hāñe nekhī o tārifāñ khanāñ
 §Rūnghāñ, Pādor dañ Sīrī o Mithāwanā
 Khōhe Pathāño Bārkhawāñ ganje Nāharāñ
 E Jamāl Hāñ takht sāighā amjihāñ
 Pha karezāeñ khashaghā Rabb kuzratā,

* First one tiger and then three others came from the jungle. Lit., one other first, three others came from the jungle.

† Duldul was the name of Ali's horse.

‡ The meaning of this speech of Kambar's is as follows:—"When I was young my parents told me that I was the household slave of my lord's horse; and now seeing your generosity, I was astounded, fearing that, with the other gifts, I myself might be sent wandering in the desert with faqirs."

§The names that follow are those of places in the Leghārī country. Rūnghāñ is a territory held by the Ahmādāñi Haddiāñis; Sīrāñd Mithāwan are torrents; Pādor (or Vador) is a torrent and large village, Bārkhawāñ stands for Leghārī Bārkhāñ and Nāhar-kot is its principal village.

- 20 Dañ jīhān astēn nashk ishtī pha kisavān.
 Mir Jamāl Hānā Tagyā-Khānā trān khuthāi,
 Las Leghārī jumla kullān gwān'-jathāi
 Nishtagheñ mardān ash phadhīgā mokal khuthāi
 Suhr sonā zar chāndī e ladithāi
- 25 Āg-butān pha samundrānī pand khuthāi
 Nokhsareñ nokhān mizilān jāhī phujithāi
 Hajj-darbār wa'sharif e ziārat khuthāi
 Jān chī dukhān gunāhān ājā khuthāi
 Do-hazār rupia maubīārā bashkathāi
- 30 Whazhdil o whashī pha phadhī randā pand khuthāi
 Vāg mukāna naukarān berī chickthāghe
 Sī hazār rūpiā azh Jamāl Khānā kuarch athē
 Lerav-o-lokān Derravā ākhto khen khuthe
 Murshid o pīrān Tagyā Shāhā iakhithe
- 35 Ma Baloch wārā nāghomā burj drākhuthe
 Rind o Hindustān iākime mulke jar-khuthe
 Pha Jamā'āna kull balochān armān khuthe
 Walhareñ mardē go wathī tolie burtha
 Haddiānī Jāro go jhānjhā tan-dile;
- 40 Wadh Hu hā pākā Kāmdār hancho bhāw athē
 Mir Jamāl Hānā thangaveñ joe dahmathe
 Phurs be pholā phar bihisht rāh shuthe
 Hazrate dimān ma kachehriā uyādh khuthe
 Jannat bāghār nūn bunā hirān sāh-khuthe.
- 45 Saidh auliya o mominān shā 'arz khutheñ
 Mir Jamāl Hān bihishtēñ Chotiā phujitheñ
 Kull Leghārā wa hakimān dārū khutheñ
 Rabb mehr bi Jamāl Hān chī dhakī bachitheñ
 Allāh be-nyāz-eñ sak o zorākḥ o 'ālimeñ
- 50 Kār thāi jawān-ān, thars pha hech khase niyāi,
 Jamāl Hān bānd bozhe, Sardār dañ Chotiā niyāi.
 Asteñ wadh druāhe, kūraveñ roshān odhar-e;
 Hukm Allāh Arzā'ār dem-diyo
 ' Mir Jamālānā gwāz girāin, kotān bare,
- 55 Thangaveñ brāthānī salāh dire khane.
 — Banda bār zireñ, har ki tho chakhā khane
 Mehr dawā go āngo phadhīgān hairā khane;
 Jamāl Hān rājāe ummatā khākht-i pha salām,
 Zahrān khūnī bokhtān chī bākīmān
- 60 Iklāsān geshtar pha Rindī Majlisān,
 Mañ vaisākhā hand niyath mard-o-mādhinān,
 Nangar bhattī chalaghatḥ-i rosh-o-shafān,
 Rozdār thēi bāz-eñ, muhr ma hingen kāghazān
 Suhvī suwālār bashkaghatḥ bor leravān
- 65 Malkamith* neli, ākhirā barth jawāin sarān
 Badshbāhān, saidh auliya o mominān
 Kāmdār kārān tobah-e chī bāzeñ barān
 Thangaveñ bachhān khard ki ārifēñ phithānī
 Malikār ardāse khutha mulkh phrishtaghān,
- 70 Mir Jamāl Hān nyāsthai ma takhtānī sarā.
 Jhul nishten, thūl go lāleñ manjavān
 Sakhal o shūr dathēnān zāreñ kadahān,
 Choti sīghī eñ pha Jamāl Hān droshamā
 †Er'gen ya kāre khutheñ pākeñ Kāmdār
- 75 Mir Jamāl Hān bishtēñ o gardenth i phadba,
 Biākhtēñ Chotiā thangav sona kanehār
 Dol o sharnā-eñ vajithēñ siri nau-bahār
 Khan Jamāl Hānā basthenān miri hathyār.
 Hinkagheñ aspān tilhithēñ borāeñ khurā

*Malkamith is a corruption of Malaku'l-maut, the Angel of Death.

†Lines 74—79 are in the optative mood throughout. "Would that God had done one thing, that he had left Jamāl Khān, and made him return, that he had come to Choti, &c."

- 80 Jamāl Hān sūbāe maushareñ, Choti-mazār ;
 Sadh barāñ shābāsheñ thāi sohnaeñ chitrā,
 Go syālāñ syālī khutho gwazenthāi thurā ;
 Wadh go Angiezañ nishta ma kursī sarā,
 Khāith o hakkāñi phīlaveñ roshaneñ sharā.^{*}
- 85 Ākhta āwāze azh Hudhāi Rabb darā,
 "Biyāre Jamāl Hān, kulleñ Leghār masthara
 Hand-e joraine ma bahisht jo sarā."
 Thangaveñ shāghe aditha lāleñ Sarwarā
 Tūbā sāh phar Jamāl Hān jhūtaghā
- 90 Turk Durrāñi asteñ mulk bādshāh
 Yār-o-dostī go Imām Bakhsh-e geshtarā
 Sangat-o-brāthī Rojhāñ Khāne wāzhā.*
 Kāghaz o patr ākhta chī direñ ulkaha,
 Agrā, Dilli, Nandanā, Lāhor dehā,
- 95 Go Jamāl Hān Sāhibāñ mehr du'a,
 Thāi hukm-rājā wadh dañ Angrez daptarā
 Thurs Jamāl Hān azh har khase handā karār
 Duzhmanēñ mard saigh, tafsith ish dighār.
 Chī zāt-sardār uttam ma Choti Nawāb
- 100 Thekhtagheñ kārch daste pha māl jenaghā
 Lāndaveñ khoshen phandarāñ, mesh o buzā
 Pha sakhawāt ghat niyāi Alī gharā
 Jatharāñ doshe geshtar jāndar dāñ-kār
 Thālāñ katāreñ thangaveñ makalāeñ bunā
- 105 Lānghavāñ khārthāñ sar-resh uchālā
 Satāñ dimāne-ma Jamāl Hāñ deravā
 Duzhman dost palithant-i chandī hazār
 Khosagh, Buzdār, Lund go thālīeñ sharif
 Gorchāñi, Khetrāñ o Nawāñi Marigh
- 110 Las Zarkāñi, Drishak bhāji rali.
 E barāt-wār ant druh Jamāl Hāñ zāhiri,
 Rāst gushagh jawāñ-eñ, khase pha imānā kahī
 Har khas muhtāj go Jamāl Hāñ sadh-bari
 Kūraveñ gwandeñ mizil eñ, gwāth-e guzi
- 115 Khāi hawāñ wakhtā ki banda sudh na bi
 Ummatā zāmineñ Rusūl Muhammād na bi
 Muddat o jugāñ mausimāñ chot bāñ, lārī.
 Ji Jamāl Hāñā āsrā bandā har-khasī,
 Go Jamāl Hāñā nishtaghant-chandī ghārīb
- 120 Roz chittieñ bāz khamen-i pha nasīb.
 Be gumāñiā ākhta Drohāeñ Arzāil
 Go Jamāl Hāñ dāshtai rājā-en Amīr
 Sāh pharāhiāñ ākhirā jagā ilaghī,
 Mīr Jamāl Hāñā lak-barāñ kalima bā nasīb:
- 125 Wadh gusheñ Sobhā maññ-risālate gon bare,
 Bāngahe suhvi phārphugh dārā sās khane,
 Ma Amīraeñ daptarā guptārā gushe
 Bar ma Chotiā, Muhammad Hāñ Khāñā sar-khane
 Yā-nadhar rājā ginde phāgh-wāzhahe.
- 130 Ma bunā Rinde phāgh Rusūlā bashkāthaghe
 Koh-suhriā bākīmā ikbāl dāthaghe
 Biyāith-e mahairā rāj dir-gindeñ Muhammad Hāñ
 Thāi khamāñ sakeñ charitho ishta murshidāñ
 Kādir sherā. Dīn-pōñāh,† o paighambarāñ
- 135 Shāirā gāl pholitho, khashto ma Kurāñ
 Ma hawāñ suwāl 'arz khutho go panjeñ tanāñ‡
 Muhammad Hāñ Khāñār thangaveñ bachhā dā Kurāñ !
 Mahl māñiā jhūti ma shāgheñ gwānzaghā !
 Gāl maññ āmī bāñ barkate shams putravāñ,

* The allusion is to Nawab Sir Imām Bakhsh Khāñ Mazārī, of Rojhāñ.

† Dīn-parāh, the name of a saint whose shrine is at Dāira Dīn Panāh on the Indus.

‡ The five holy persons, viz., Muhammad, Fātima, 'Alī, Hasan and Hussain.

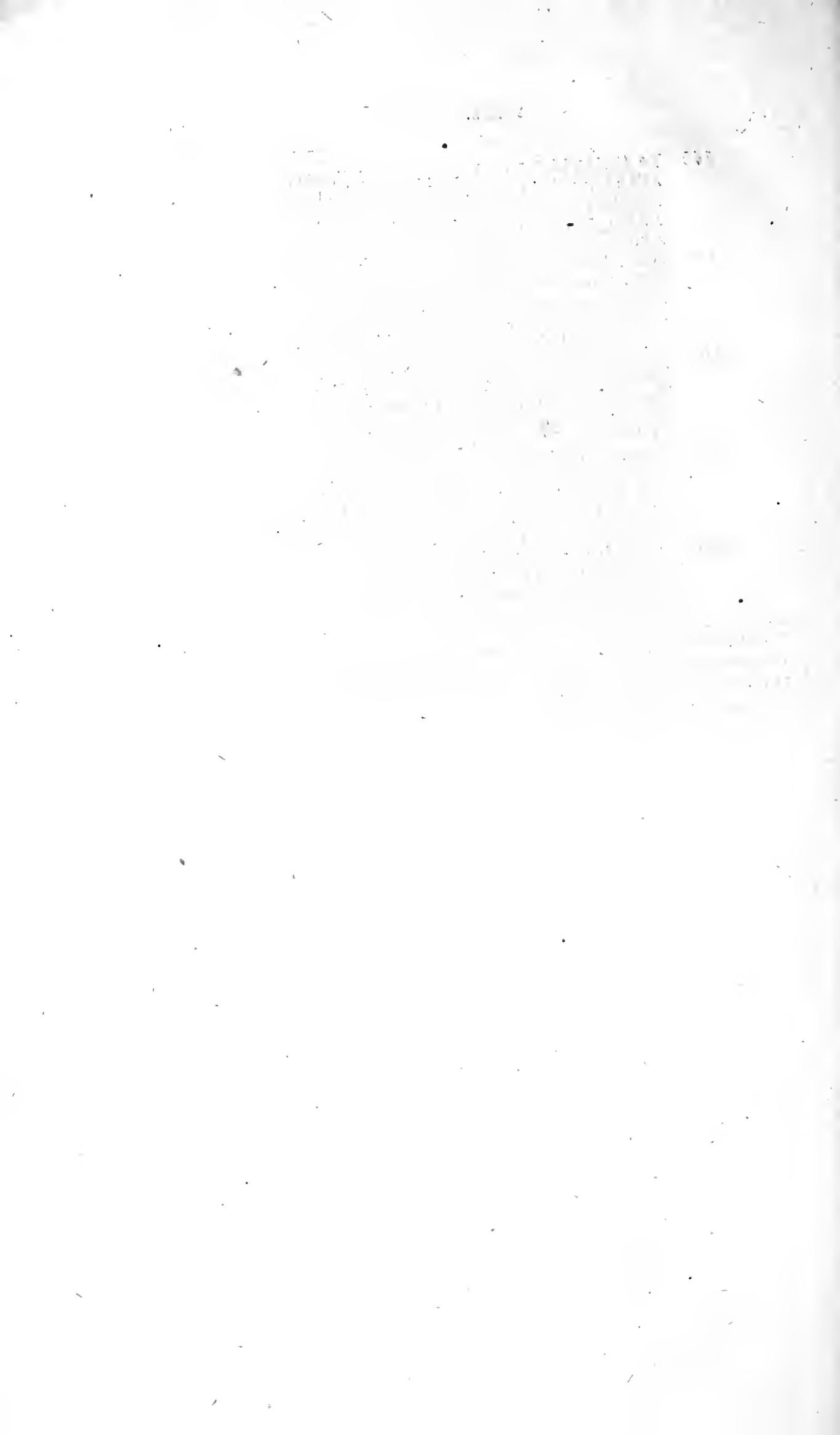
- 140 Yā Hudhā biyārī khokhar, āfbandēn jhurān,
 Allāh lak pālēn biyārī humboēn jiharān !
 Mausimā biyāi gwartha-ish Choṭī naghor.
 Dā daryā ohalla machathagheñ phul banwar,
 Akul samjhā shāire ki rāstēn hawar.
- 145 Nūr Ahmad Khānā* rāj durr-kilen sher-nar
 Gāl ma bar marde chi Aliāniā † ban zabar
 Akhtaghen mardān bāz ma Choṭiā kadar
 Jheraveñ syāli Nūr Ahmad Khān sobh-sar
 Deh oh'an phule duzhmanān bhorenthai saghar
- 150 Rāj Sardāreñ go Amirāni zeb o phar
 Dāthaghen dosti kām-dār ki nekheñ nadhar
 Tagyā Khaneṭ nekh-du'ā-eñ gālān gushān
 Go wathī bachhān biyāithe hairāni pahān
 Ya-thaleñ tāzi sanjath-i malshāni bihān
- 155 Nughrāeñ sanjān go banātān bakhmalā.
 Shahr Sehwan Jive Lālṣ khāithe wāhirān,
 Sarfarāz biāithe ma kachehri daptarān;
 Mān-khāi rāje Muhammad Hān Nūr Ahmad Hān,
 Mashareñ dānā Tagyā o Dīn Muhammad Hān
- 160 Yak-āptiyā dost-dār chi didhaghān
 Mizileñ gwandēn shāhiyār jamin shali
 Nāme Allāh hardume mārēn bandaghi
 Neñ mān parheān neñ namāzi rosh bi.

*Nūr Ahmad Khān, brother of Nawāb Jamāl Khān, died in 1889.

†The Aliānis are the branch of the Leghārī tribe to which the Chief's family belongs.

‡Tagyā Khān, son of Nūr Ahmad Khān.

§ The shrine of Jiwe Lāl at Sehwan in Sindh.



PART IV.

Vocabulary of the Balochi Language.

(Alif).

(Words beginning with vowels.)

آب	Āb, P. (metaphorically) honour, dignity. Not used in the meaning "water." 'A'b er-kanagh,' to disgrace.
آبا	Abbā, A. Br., father, papa. (Used by children.)
آبا	Ubbā, Si. north.
آبتار	Abtar, hyæna. (P., kaftār).
آبريشم	Abresham. P., silk.
آبناخ	Abnākḥ, P., honourable, worthy.
آبهار	Ubbār, Si. raising (Poet in the phrase 'uchāl-ubbār', lowering and raising).
آپتی	Iptī, other. (See thī, phithī).
آپتیا	Āptiyā, themselves. In the phrase 'yak āptiyā,' one another.
آپورس	Apūrs. (P., āvran, ārus), the Juniper tree (<i>Juniperus excelsa</i>).
آپهان	Aphān, a leather bag for flour.
آپهرغ	Āphiragh, p.p., āphirta (Si. āphirjñu), to swell.
آتلغ	Utalagh, p.p., utaltha, to rally.
آث	Ath, was, 3rd pers. singular of past indef. of the verb to be. The complete tense is athāñ, athei, ath, athūñ, athei, athant or athan.
آچال	Uchāl, S., (See ubhār).
آچا	Achā (Si., achho). clean.
آچل	Uchal, many.
آجا	Ajā, free. P., āzād.
آجام	Ājām. (P., anjām), settlement, arrangement.
آجب	Ajab (عجب), wonderful. 'Ajab-rang,' beautiful, purple coloured.
آختر	Ikhtar, so much. (See iktar).
آخرا	Ākhirā, A., utterly, extremely.
آدانر	Adānav, jungle.
آداب	Adab, A., good manners.
آدت	Ādit,
آدوار	Aditwār,
آذت	Ādhat, s., death, fate.

ادغ	Adagh, v., to pitch a tent, encamp.
ادين	Āden,
ازينه	Azina,
آد	} a mirror.
آدديلغ	
آد	Ad, Si. a masonry water-course.
آدديلغ	Ad-deagh, v., to lean.
آد	Addā, Si. Br., brother (familiarly).
آد رڭ	Udragb. (Si. uđirñu), to fly.
آد ر کورني	Udar-katorni, a flying bedstead, balloon.
آدنغ	Udanagh, carry off, go off with.
آدوهي	Udohī, Si., a white ant.
آدغ	Adagh, p.p., aditha, to lay, to spread.
آدي	Addi, S. Br., sister (familiarly).
آر	Ur (see also wur), on, upon.
آر بيونغ	Ur-biagh, to be upon (any one), speaking of a debt or of blood ; Ur-khanagh, to put on :
	e.g., Eshiyā hon ur-athī,
	His blood was on his head.
	Jarān jānā ur-khuthaghantī,
	He put clothes on the body.
آرام	Ārām, P., rest.
آرته	Ārth (P. ārad), flour.
آرد	Urd, an army. (P., urdā).
آرداس	Ardās, a petition.
آرزان	Arzān, adj., P., cheap.
آرسي	Ārsi, adj., Si. idle.
آرشفي	Arshafī, s., a gold mohur. P. ashrafi.
آرغ	Āragh, p.p., ārtha ; imp. bi-ār ; fut. khārañ (P. āvurdan, bi-ār), to bring. 'Kārā āragh,' to use 'Phajyā āragh,' to recognize. 'Gīr-āragh,' to remember.
آرك	Ark, s., sweat.
آرمان	Armān, pity. P.
آرنه	Arna, conj., or perhaps, or if not. P. warna.
آردخ	Ārokh, bringer. Verbal noun from āragh.
آرد	Āro, s., flame.
آريخ	A'rikh, gums.
آريغ	Ārif, s., father ; adj., paternal.
آريا	Ureyā, adv., of one's own accord, willingly.
آزاب ديونغ	Azāb deagh, A. Bi. to offend.
آزاد	Azād, free.
آزبرخت	Izbokht, the ajwain seed, lovage (<i>Ligusticum Ajowan</i>).
آزمن	Azmān,
آزمان	} the sky. (P., āsmān).
آزمايونغ	
	Āzmāinagh, to examine. P.

ازموتا	Āzmūtā, examination.
از	Azh, from. (P., az. Pāzand ezh. Z. hacha).
ازگیز	Azhgizh, flint and steel. (Cf. P. azkhash).
ازمان	Azhmān. <i>see</i> azmān.
ازورک	Izhwark, }
ازرک	Izhrak, } (Br. shark). <i>Rhazya stricta</i> .
ازگ	Izhg, }
آس	Ās, fire. (P., ātish).
آس روخ	Ās-rokh, a platform erected where funeral ceremonies have been performed.
آس کوهه	Ās-khoh, flint (lit. firestone).
آسان	Āsān, easy. P.
اسب	Asp, horse. (The generic term). P.
آسپوس	Uspust, lucerne grass.
اسپهلیک	Isphulk, the spleen. Br.
استاوه	Astāwa, a bowl, washing-basin.
استا	Asta, }
استاث	Astath, } was, }
استهین	Asteñ, } is, are. }
استانت	Astant, } (P., hastan. Sk. as).
استار	Astār. star. (P., sitāra).
استارغ	Istaragh, razor.
آستغ	Āstagh, slowly. (P. āhistah).
استور	Istūr, coarse, thick.
آستین	Astīn, s'eeve. P.
استین	Istīn, a light cloud, cirrhous.
اسر	Asr (A. اثر), impression.
اسو	Asur, dawn, morning twilight. Si.
آسر	Āsur (A. آمر), mercy.
اسرار	Isrār, mystery, secret A.
آسرو	Asro, }
آسرا	Āsrā } faith, trust.
آسروخ	Āsrokh, the third day of mourning. A platform erected to commemorate it.
آسغ	Āsagh, p.p., āstha, fut. khāsān, imp. biās, to rise.
آسان	Āsān, rising. 'Rosh-āsān,' sunrise.
آسک	Āsk, a deer, (f.). (P. āhū).
آسک مهسک	Āsk-mahisk, a kind of fly.
اسل	Asul (A. اصل), original.
اسلا	Asulā, from the first. 'Asulā gannokh,' a born idiot.
آسن	Āzin, iron. (Cf. P., āhan).
آسندغ	Āsindagh, a creeping plant.

اشا	Ashā, A. eight o'clock in the evening.
اش	Ash, from. (P., az).
اش کوه	Ash-koh, whence ?
اش مرذا	Ashmodhā (for azh hamodhā), thence.
اش مهذا	Ashmedhā (for azh hamedhā), hence.
اشدافي	Ashtāfi, s., quickness. (P., shitābi).
اشکنغ	Ashkanagh p.p., ashkutha, imp. biashkun, to hear, listen. Compounded of ash, khanagh. (Ash = Skr. asru).
اشته	Ishta, p.p., of ilagh, q. v.
اشتغ	Ushtagh. (See اشتغ, oshtagh).
اغ	Agh, adv. conj., again, then, if.
آغ	Āgh, p.p., ākhta; imp. biyā; fut. khān (P. āmadan, biyāl) to come.
	Phedhāghen, } is coming.
	Mana āghen, }
	Er-āgh, to come down.
	Dar-āgh, come out.
	Mān-agh, be applied, suit, hit.
	Phādh, āgh, rise.
	Dast-āgh, get, come to hand.
	Kārā-āgh, be of use.
آغاهي	Āghāhī, warning. (P., āgāh).
آغان	Aghathān, again.
آغدي	Aghdī, again. Also آغ اgh, q. v.
آغر	Aghar, if. (P., agār).
آغرچه	Agharchi, although (rare).
آغسر	Aghsar, probably.
آغل	Aghl (A. آغل), intellect.
آغلفام	Aghlfām, s., understanding.
آغما	Aghmā, effort, endeavour.
آب	A'f, water. (P, āb, Z. āfs).
آب آردخ	A'f-ārokh, } water-bearer.
آفي	A'fi, }
آب بيغ	A'f-biagh, to melt, thaw.
آب داري	A'f-dārī, irrigation.
آب دور	A'f-dor, a pool, depression filled with water.
آب دینغ	A'f-deagh, to irrigate.
آب شيف	A'f-shef, slope, watershed.
آب لغر	A'f-laghar, rapid, waterfall.
آب مرغ	A'f-murgh, waterfowl.
آب درک	A'f drik, a kind of grass (Panj. manihār.)
آفسن	A'fsin, pregnant, (Cf. P., āb-istan.)
آفشکي	A'fshik, s., soup. (Cf. P., āb-zah.)
آفکين	A'fkin, box for holding collyrium.

انهم	Afim, opium (A., afyūn.)
اكتار	Iktar, }
اكر	Ikar, }
اكس	Akas, envy.
اكسرا	Aksarā, generally.
اكسغ	Aksagh, p.p., akastha; fut., khaksi; imp., biakis, to sleep.
اكل	Akul (A عقل), intellect, wits.
اكان	A'khān, proverb, anecdote. Si.
اكار	A'khar, buttermilk. Si.
اكارو	A'khero, nest. Si.
اكايا	Ukaiyā, in that way, of that sort.
اكيلا	Akila, (A. عقيلا), celebrated.
اگ	Ag, rate of sale.
اگا	Agā, before, in front of.
اگدارى	Agdārī, adv., forwards.
الدرشرا	Aldo-sharā, s., justice. (A. عدل و شرح).
الاج	Ilāj, cure. (A. علاج).
الاهده	Alāhida, separate. (A. على حدة).
الس	Uls, feudatory force, militia.
السي	A'lsī, idle. Si.
الغ	Ilagh. p.p., ishta; fut., khilān; bilān; imp., bil (P., hishtan bil), to leave, abandon. Ilagh-deagh, p.p., ishto-dātha, to let go.
الكد	Ulkah, the world, the universe.
الينغ	Ilainagh (causal of ilagh), to cause, to let go, to liberate.
امب	Amb, mango. P.
امبازمى	Ambāzī, embrace. (P., ham, bāzū.) Gwar-ambāzī, close embrace.
امبر	Ambur, forceps, P.
امبراه	Ambrāh, servant, companion. (? P., hamrāh.)
امبريزغ	Ambrezagh, to overflow.
امبل	Ambal, mistress, lover; companion.
ام جهان	Am-jihān, the whole world.
آمدن	A'mdan, income. (P., āmdan, to come.)
امت	Ummat, power, grace; also, family, relations, crowds, followers.
امر	Imar, he, this man, this. For īn mard.
امور	Amur, mercy. Hudhāī-amur, divine mercy.
أمر	Umar, age. (A. عمر).
آمر	Ā'mur, slowly.
آمرش	Āmrish, wife.
امزان	Amzān, close together. (From kham, together and zān thigh.)
امسرد	Amsaro, equal in age or otherwise.
امل	Amul, mistress (See ambal.)

امسود	Amsodh, grief. (<i>Cf.</i> P., afsos.)
امنام	Amnām, namesake (P., hamnām).
املدو	Amundo, upside down.
امي	A'mī, approved, accepted.
امير	Amīr, chief.
آن	A'n, dem. pro., that, he.
آنهي	A'nhi,
آنهيا	A'nhiyā
آنهيار	A'nhiyār, objective and dative of ān.
آنبر	A'nbar,
آنبرا	A'nbarā
انبرا	Inbarā, on this side.
انجير	Anjīr, s., fig.; khobī anjīr, wild fig. P. (<i>See</i> hinjīr.)
اندرا	Andarā, adv., inside.
آندي	A'ndī,
آنديم	A'ndim,
انديشغ	Andeshagh, s., anxiety; P., andesha.
آنديمآ	Āndemā, adv., thither, that side.
انديما	Indemā, adv., hither, this side.
انصاف	Insāf, s., justice. [A. انصاف].
انزي	Anzi, s., a tear.
آنکتر	Ānktar,
آنکر	Ānkar,
انگارا	Āngārā, Tuesday. Si.
انگني	Angane, innumerable. Si.
انگو	Ango, thither, in that direction.
انگو	Ingo, hither, in this direction.
انماچه	Anmācha, an ammunition pouch. (<i>See</i> hambācha).
آنمو	Ānmar, he, that man, that. (For ān mard.)
انوش	Anosh, adj., senseless.
آنو	Ānú, egg, Si.
آنهالا	Unhālā, hot weather, Si.
انوشغ	Anishagh, s. (P., anūsha), forehead; fate, fortune.
آوار	Āwār, spoil, plunder.
آوار	Āwār, mixed. P., Āwār biāgh, to mix with, join.
آواز	Āwāz, voice. P.
آباسی	Abāsi, yawn. Panj.
اوپر	Obhar, east. Si.
اوتک	Otak, s., a halt: otak khanagh, to halt, encamp.
اوتھر	Othar, s., a dust-storm.
اوتغ	Otigh, s.
آوتی	Oti, s.

اوچاڻو	Ojāgho, awake.
اوچري	Ojri, stomach. Si. Panj. (<i>Se saghindān</i>)
اوچن	Ochan, blanket, horse-cloth.
آوداري	Āvdārī, s., irrigation.
اوڊ	Od̥h, adv., there.
اوڊر	Od̥har, away, in the other direction, hidden, under cover Dem od̥har khanagh, to avert the face.
اور	Avr, on, upon, into. (<i>Pāzand awar, on, over.</i>)
اوزار	Auzār, tool.
اوزار	Avzār, } a horseman, sowar.
اوزار	Avzar, }
اوي	Iwazī, revenge, substitute. (A., <i>عوضي</i>).
اورزا	Awarzā, pleasing, agreeable.
اوسارغ	Osāragh, to wear.
اوريزغ	Avrezagh, p.p., āvrīstā, to seize, to catch.
آور تپه	Āvurtha, brought, uttered. (Poetical form for ārtha, P., āvurda.)
اورک	Orak, at last. Panj.
اوختا	Avastā, understanding.
اوشتاغ	Oshtagh, v., p.p., oshtāṭha; imp., bosht, to stand, stay. (P., istādan.)
اوشتالينغ	Oshtalainagh, causal of oshtagh, to post, set up.
اوگال	Ogāl, chewing the cud. (Si., ogār)
اولا	Olā, adv., formerly. (From A., اول).
اولک	Olak, beasts of burden. (? Turkish wulāgh.)
اوله	Olah, west. Si.
اولی	Oli, adj., former.
اوندو	Ondo, overturned. Si. Ondo khanagh, to upset.
آو د	Āvo, grain just before it is ripe.
آو د	Āvo, prep., on, upon.
اوهسان کھتا	Auhsān-khatā, a puzzle.
اوهی	Ohī, } flame.
اوهیل	Ohil, }
اویر	Aver, late. Si.
آه	Āh int ah! alas!
اھار	Ahār, the hot weather, the month Asār. Si., Panj., Ahar.
آھڊ	Ahd̥h, agreement.
آھرا	Āhirā, at last.
آھري	Āhari, } a mirror.
آھرينغ	Āhrenagh, }
آھزغ	Āhizagh, adj., a tied up, bound.
اھسان	Ahsān, mankind. A. ahsān.
آھنج	Āhanjagh, a sash, kamarband. P.

ای	E or i, prep., this.
ایرگا	Ergā,
ایرنگا	Erangā,
ایذ	Edh,
ایذا	Edhā
ایر	Er, adv., down, below, <i>sher.</i> from below. (<i>Cf.</i> P., zer, below.) Z., adhairī.
ایر آغ	Er-agh, to come down.
ایر برغ	Er-baragh, to swallow.
ایر بون	Er-bun. Deep-rooted.
ایر جنغ	Er-janagh, to cast down, abase.
ایر جیغ	Er-jigh, unstrung (of a bow).
ایر شفغ	Er-shafagh, to go down, set (of the sun), pp., er-shuthā.
ایر ر دغ	Er-ravagh, to go down.
ایر شف	Er-shaf, s. going down. Rosh-er-shaf, sunset.
ایر کشفغ	Er-khafagh, v. to descend, alight.
ایر کهنغ	Er-khanagh, v. to lay down, place.
ایر گیزغ	Er-gezghagh, v. a. p.p. er-gikhta, to take down, bring down.
ایر گراث	Er-gwāth, the lee-side; er-ghwāthā, to leeward.
ایر مان	Er-mān, bashful, downcast.
ایر نندغ	Er-nindagh, v. to sit down.
ایش	Esh, this. (<i>Cf.</i> Zend. aeha).
ایل	El, feudatory.
ایمان	I'mān, honour.
این	I'n, pron. this.
ایو	Aiv, spot, bolt. (A عیب).
ایوکه	Evakh, adj.
ایوکها	Evakhā, adv.

} alone.

پ (Be).

پا	Pā.	} May it be! Bādhe, may be on you.
باد	Bād̄h,	
باتارو	Bātārū, woodcutter.	
بادشاہ	Bādshāh, king. P.	
بار	Bār, s., burden, load. P.	
	Bār-bandagh, to load.	
	Bār-er-khanagh, to unload.	
بارغ	Bāragh, adj., fine, thin, lean. (P. bārīk).	
بارو	Bāro,	} turn. Si.
بارے	Bāre,	
بارے	Bāre, soon, by-and-bye.	
بارتہ	Bārth, 3rd pers. sing. fut. of baragh.	
باز	Bāz, many, much.	
	Bāzeñ wājhā, of many sorts.	
	Bāzeñ barāñ, often.	
	Bāzeñ rangā, many-coloured.	
بازار	Bāzār, bazaar. P.	
باز	Bāzū, limb. P.	
بازیگر	Bāzīgar; juggler.	
باس	Bās, disgrace, shame.	
باسغ	Bāsagh, v., to low (of cattle).	
باغ	Bāgh, s., a garden. P.	
باغ	Bāgh, v., p.p., bāitha, to be killed.	
باغار	Bāghār, s., a lizard.	
باقی	Bāqī, adj., remaining. A.	
بال	Bāl, s., flight.	
	Bāl-giragh, to fly, take flight.	
	Bāl-deagh, to let fly.	
بالاد	Bālādh, figure, shape, form.	
بالادیا	Bālādhiyā, adv., from below, upwards.	
بالغ	Bālagh, of age. A.	
باند	Bānd, treaty, agreement.	
باندی	Bāndī, s., hostage, a servant.	
باندور	Bāndur, a monkey.	
باندھلہ	Bāndhelā, adj., stall-fed.	
بانگ	Bāng, a voice, sound; cock-crow. P.	
بانگ	Bāngā,	} s., the morning. Bāngawā, in the morning, to-morrow. Thī-bāngā, the day after to-morrow.
بانگو	Bāngo	
بانگوہنا	Bāngohinā, in the early morning.	
باندن	Bāndan, a rough table.	

بانہ	Bānh,	} a woman, property in a woman.
بان	Bān,	
بانی	Bānī, a maid-servant.	
باوت	Bāut, refugee.	
باؤتی	Bāuti, shelter, refuge.	
باہر	Bāhir, s, a herd of donkeys.	
باہرنی	Bāhranī, s., epithet of a mare.	
باہرہ	Bāhrav, s., male calves.	
بہا	Baphā, scurf. Si. bapho.	
بت	But, self, oneself, face, form, mouth, lower part of face. (Si. butu, the body).	
بنا	Buttā, crop-eared.	
بتار	Bitār, the two stars (forming the tail of <i>Ursa Major</i>).	
بتہر	Bathir, better, very good. (P. bihtar).	
بتہلو	Bathlo, wooden mortar; a clay cup.	
بتورا	Bātera, quail. Si.	
بیج	Bij, seed. Panj.	
بیچہ	Bachh, son. P.	
بخشت	Bakht, fortune. P.	
بخشت والا	Bakhtwālā, fortunate, generous (used in addressing superiors)	
بختہ	Bukhta, p.p., of bushkagh, q.v.	
بخمال	Bakhmal, velvet, (P., makhmal).	
بخیل	Bakhīl, angry, passionate.	
بد	Bad, bad (only in Persian compounds).	
بد خو	Bad-khū, ill-natured.	
بددوا	Bad-duā, curse.	
بدشکیل	Bad-hakl, ugly.	
بد رکا	Badragā, an escort.	
بدی	Badi, enmity. P.	
بدی غ	Budagh, v., pp., budatha, to drown, be flooded. (Si. budānu).	
بد	Badh, s, enemy. Generally in the plural badhān.	
بدل	Badhal, s., a debt.	
بدون	Badwan, the evergreen oak. See chabav.	
بدہرو	Badero, s., chief, headman. S. vadero.	
بدشکانی	Badhashkānī, adj., like a creeper, or climbing plant. P., badishghān.	
بدی	Badhī, s., enmity.	
بر	Bar, a time, a season. P. Ya-bare, once. Thī-bare, again. Bāzen-barān, often.	
بر	Bar, s. fruit.	
بر	Bar, s. a desert. A.	
بر	Bir, s. turban.	

برا	Barrā, without cause, innocently, fruitlessly.
برات	Barāt, an allowance, a subsidy.
	Barāt-wār, the receiver of an allowance.
براث	Birāth, s., brother. Birā manī, my brother.
براخ	Barākh, coarse grass found in the lower Sulaimān Hills.
براخ	Barākh, adj., fine, sharp.
براذ ر مري	Brādhargari, s., alliance.
براذ و	Barādhār, s., brother (poet.). P.
براذ ري	Barādhari, s. brotherhood.
برازا خت	Birāzākht, s., a nephew (brother's son). P. birādarzāda.
برادر	Barāwar, adj., equal.
بر د س	Bardast, shoulder blade (used in augury).
بر خ	Barākh, s, a filly.
بر ز	Burz,
بر زا	Burzā } adj., high, upper, lofty. P.
بر ز غ	Burzagh, }
بر ز اهر	Burzāthir, adj., very lofty, higher or highest. Comp. of burz.
بر زي	Barzī, s., a bag.
بر غ	Baragh, v., p.p., burtha to carry away, bear off, remove (P. burdan).
	Er-baragh, to swallow.
	Dar-bāragh, to defend, save.
بر غ	Baragh, v., p.p., buritha, to cut. (P. burīdan).
بر كه	Burqa, s., a veil. A.
بر كي	Barkī, load, burden.
برنج	Birinj, s., husked rice. P.
بر كهغ	Barkhagh, v. n.,
بر كهينغ	Barkhainagh, v. a., } to boil.
بر ز	Baro,
بر و ي س	Baroeth, } 2nd pers. sing. and plural imperative of ravagh, go, go ye.
بر دان	Barwān, s., the eyebrow. P. burū. Skr. bhrū.
بر د ته	Baroth, s., moustaches. (Cf. Pashto bret).
بر د خ	Brikh, hair, locks.
بر و س خ	Bresagh, v., p.p., brestha, to spin.
بر و د غ	Brahondagh, s., brotherhood, society, company.
بر د نغ	Barainagh (causal of baragh), to cause to disappear, to lose.
بر زي	Buzī, s., a spring.
بر ز	Baz, adj., thick, coarse.
بر ز ن	Baz-bun, a kind of short grass (lit., thick-root).
بر ز	Buz, s., a goat. P.
بر شام	Ba-shām, the rains, the month of Sāwan.

بشک	Bushk, s., a horse's mane.
بشکغ	Bashkagh, v., p.p, bashkātha, to give. P. bakhshīdan.
بشکغ	Bushkagh, v., p.p., bukhta, to be let go, to go off (of a gun)!
بشوشغ	Bashoshagh, a lynx.
بغا	Baghā, s., coward, runaway.
بغل	Baghl, s., in the phrase, baghl giragh, to embrace. A.
بغیر	Baghair, except, without. A.
بکچی	Bukchi, horse's mane.
بکل	Bakkal, a Hindū, a trader. A. بکل
بکھو	Bakhū, where?
بگ	Bag, a herd of camels. Panj., bag. Si., vagu.
بگلو	Baglū, sword-belt.
بل	Bil, imperative of ilagh. Bil-dai ! let go !
بل	Bal, spear.
بلا	Billā, s., medal.
بلر و	Balrū, } infant.
بلو	Bullū, }
بلگو	Balgo, dirt.
بلو	Balo, int., Bravo !
بلوغت	Balūghat, puberty. A.
بلی	Billi, cat, Hindi, Si., Panj.
بمبو	Rambav, rough, unkempt.
بلیڈھی	Bulethi, a Baloch tribe, commonly called Burdī.
بن	Ban, exposed surface of a stratum of rock, sandstone.
بُن	Bun, root, bottom. P.
بنا	Bunā, below, at the bottom.
بند	Band, an embankment. P.
بند	Bund, a log.
باه	Bind, s., speech, song.
بندا	Bandā, } a man, a human being.
بندغ	Bandagh, }
بندر	Bundar, the buttocks. Si., bundaru.
بندغ	Bandagh, v., p.p., bastha, to tie, bind. P. bastan.
	Saren-bandagh, to help.
	Drogh-bandagh, to lie.
بندکی	Bandaki, service, devotion.
بندریخ	Bandikh, thread.
بَنغ	Bunnagh, baggage.
بنگاه	Bungāh, army, baggage, apparatus.
بنگو	Bingo, youthful, brave.
بنو	Banū, an embankment round a field. Si., bano.
بَنو ر	Banwar, name of a creeping plant.

بڻي	Binnī, a donkey's pack-saddle.
بڻياد	Bunyād, foundation. P.
بو	Bo, s., smell. P. Gand-bo, stink. Nāz-bo, pleasant smell.
بوٽ	Bot, vermin.
بوٽ	Būtagh, v., p.p., būta <u>th</u> a, to close (the eyes).
بوٽ	Būthagh, bracelet.
بوختہ	Bokhta, p.p., of bozhagh, q. v.
بوڊ	Bodh, a small tree producing Gūgal gum (<i>Balsamodendron mukul</i>).
بوڊ	Bodh, s., perception, feeling. (Zend., baoidhī).
بور	Bor, chestnut (of a horse); poetically a mare, horse. Si., boru.
بور	Būr, a bud.
بور	Bor, boiled food, stew.
بور جي	Borchi, a cook. Turkish.
بورز	Būz, wild, savage.
بوڙڻ	Bozhagh, p.p., bokhta, to open, untie. (Of. Pāzand, bozheshlī, release).
بوڙي	Bozhī, a boat. A.
بوڙ	Bogh, a joint in wood.
بورف	Bauf, a pillow, mattress.
بورڱ	Bokagh, (1) to bleat as a goat; (2) to be proud, frisky.
بول	Bol, a promise.
بولک	Eolak, a tribe.
بولی	Būlī, beestings.
بولي	Bolī, speech.
بوهاري	Bohārī, sweeping. Si., būhārī.
بوھتار	Bohtār, a host, entertainer, master, owner.
بوھري	Boharī, in front.
بوھل	Bohal, a barren, salt mountain.
بوھر	Bohar, s., ice (Z., vafra).
بوھرا	Bohra, a vault, cellar.
بھا	Bhā, s., price. Si., bahā. Bhā-giragh, to buy.
بھا	Bahā, the River Indus.
بھاجي	Bhājī, apart.
بھادر	Bahādhur, brave, a hero.
بھاکيا	Bhāgyā, rich, well off. Si., bhāgyo.
بھان	Bhān, manure.
بھان	Bihān, a filly.
بھانڊا	Bhāṇḍā, a fold, enclosure, pen. Si., bhāṇdo.
بھانگر	Bhānkur, embrace.
بھائي	Bahāī, sale.

بھیت	Bhit, a wall. Si.
بھٹی	Bhaṭṭi, a kiln. Si.
بہر	Bahar, a share. P. Bahar-khanagh, to deal, divide.
بہرکھا	Baharkhā, the month of Chait. P., bahār.
بھرغ	Bhuragh, p.p., bhuritha, to be crushed, burst. Si., bhuranu.
بہرور	Bahrav, a male calf till fully grown.
بھس بیڈغ	Bhas-biagh, v. n., to run away.
بہشت	Bihisht, heaven. P.
بہرخ	Bihokh, sharp.
بہری	Bharī, a bundle.
بہنغ	Bahinagh, to flow.
بہررا	Bhūrā, dun (colour).
بہولا	Bholā, power, competence.
بہولہ	Bholū, monkey. Si.
بہر روئغ	Bhorenagh, v., to break, burst (transitive). Causal of bhuragh.

Chham bhorenagh, to **wink**.

Khond bhorenagh, to **kneel**.

بھیدی	Bhedī, s., the ankle. Also a knuckle-bone used for gambling Si., bhedī.
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بے	Be, prep., without. P.
بے ایمان	Be-īmān, faithless.
بے ادب	Be-adab, rude.
بے آرام	Be-ārām, uneasy.
بے انصاف	Be-insāf, unjust.
بے اکل	Be-akul, senseless.
بے اکلہ	Be-akulī, senselessness.
بے امل	Be-amil, adj., unworthy.
بے پانہ	Be-phādh, a snake (lit., without feet).
بے دھان	Be-dihān, thoughtless.
بے دناہ	Be-dādhīh, innocent.
بے رونغ	Be-ronagh, disgraced, ashamed.
بے سناتی	Be-sanātī, useless.
بے سیک	Be-sek, weak.
بے شک	Be-shak, doubtless.
بے شمار	Be-shumar, innumerable.
بے شون	Be-shon, innumerable.
بے فہما	Be-fahmā unintelligible.
بے کار	Be-kār, unoccupied.
بے گناہ	Be-gunāh, innocent.
بے مہر	Be-mihr, displeased.
بے مہری	Be-mihri, displeasure.
بے میار	Be-miyār,
بے ہیا	Be-hayā,
	} shameless.

بے دس	Be-was, helpless.	
بیائیتھی	Biāithe,	} welcome, greeting.
بیادر شاختی	Biyā durrsh' akhte,	
بی	Bai, imperative,	} of biagh. Cf. Pashto vī).
بی	Bī,	
بیٹ	Bīth,	
بیٹہ	Bītha, past part,	
بیدغ	Bedagh, s., pajāma-string.	
بیر	Bair, revenge. Bair-giragh, to take revenge.	
بیرم	Bairam, white, clean.	
بیری	Bairi revenge, enmity.	
بیرانی	Berānī, harm, damage.	
بیر کہنغ	Ber-khanagh, to surround, encompass.	
بیرد	Bero, turning, returning.	
بیرو دینغ	Bero-deagh, to turn back.	
بیر و	Bīro, a notch.	
بیری	Berī, a boat. Si.	
بیگاہ	Begāh, s., evening. Begahā, in the evening. P.	
بیگان	Begān, adj., strange, foreign.	
	Begānen mard, a stranger.	
بیلان	Bīlan, s., the small intestines.	
بیل	Bel, (1) a friend ; (2) a hoe. Si.	
بینغ	Benagh, s., honey. Benagh-mahisk, a bee, Benagh alone is also sometimes used for 'a bee.' Cf. P., angubīn; Pashto, gabīna).	
بینگ	Bīng, dog. Bīng, the Dog, i.e., the middle star of the three forming the tail of <i>Ursa Major</i> . See under Gurānd. Bīng-mahisk. a horsefly.	
بیوران	Bewān, wilderness. P., bayābān.	
بیوخ	Biokh, possible. Biokh-nen, impossible. Noun of agency from biagh.	
بیونغ	Biagh, v., to be, become, p.p., bītha.	
	Biagh ravagh, pp, bītho-shutha, to become, to suffice.	

پ (Pé)

پاتار	Pātār, a hole dug for roasting meat over; the twigs on which roasted meat is laid.
پاتر	Pātur, a male yearling kid.
پارا	Pārā, hog-deer. Sí.
پارت	Pārat, charge, entrusting confidence. Sí.
پاره	Pāra, quicksilver. Si.
پاد	Pād, root. Sí.
پاساغ	Pāsāgh, a mode of casting lots. Three pieces of wood are shaken in the hand, and the one left last is called pāsāgh.
پاسنا	Pāsnā, a night attack.
پاك	Pāk, clean. P.
پاكرا	Pākrā camel's riding saddle. Sí., pākhiro.
پالو	Pālo, frost. P.
پالينغ	Pāleragh, to strain, sift, winnow.
پانچالي	Pānjālī, yoke (of oxen). Sí., Panj.
پايننا	Pāinā, lower, eastern. P.
پت	Pat, s., confidence, trust.
پتده	Patthā, s., track, trace. (H. pattā).
پت	Pat, silk. Sí.
پتھر	Pathar. See pātār.
پت	Pat, s., a bare plain. Sí.
پتانا	Patāfā, in the heat of the sun.
پتر	Patr, a letter.
پتل	Pital, brass. Sí.
پتنگ	Patang, s., a moth.
پتھا	Paṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.
پتساكھ	Patsākh, oath. Si.
پچل	Pachul, curtain or side walls of a Baloch hut.
پخت	Pukht, s., the Bhān tree (<i>Populus euphratica</i>). See phukht.
پرانوالي	Parānwāi, letting fly, giving flight to.
پردو	Paraddāv, s.,
پولا	Parlā, s.,
پرو	Paro, adj., deceitful.
پروپی	Paropī, a measure of corn.
پروتا	Parūtā adj., stale.
پزادغ	Pazādagh, s., a step-son (husband's son).
پشانگ	Pashāng, s., a wild man, savage, idiot.
پشي	Pashī, s., a berry.
پکر	Pakar, adj., necessary. (Cf. Pashto, pa-kār; Per., ba-kār).
پلان	Palān, camel pack-saddle. Panj.
پلذغ	Palattagh, to throw in.
پلوتا	Palūtā, curse,

پالیتھ	Palithagh, s. (P. falita), the slow match of a matchlock.
پند	Pand, s., journey, distance.
پندغ	Pindagh, to beg. Si. pinanu.
پندر خ	Pindokh, beggar. Noun of agency from pindagh.
پنور	Panwar (also much panwar), the Pleiades.
پور	Por, s., a flood.
پور غ	Puragh. v., to bury. Si., puranu.
پور ر یاہ	Poriyah, wages. Si., porhyo.
پور ر بہاتی	Porihati, a labourer for wages.
پوست	Post, s., poppy. Post-doda, poppy-heads.
پوشغ	Poshagh, to dress. P.
پوشینغ	Poshenagh, to clothe. (Causal of poshagh).
پوگو خ	Pogokh, the gullet.
پوہ	Poh, understanding. (Pashto, poh).
پوہ کھنغ	Poh-khanagh, v., to explain.
پوہ ہینغ	Poh biagh, to understand.
پوہر	Pohar, a male kid.
پہہ	Pha, prep., on, upon, among. P., ba. Pashto, pah. Parsi, p.
	Pha-Wathān, among themselves.
پہاد	Phādh, s., foot, leg. Demi phādh, forefoot.
	Be phādh, footless ; a snake.
	P., pāi. Z., padha. Skr., pāda.
پہا ڈا غ	Phādhagh, to arise ; p.p., phādh-ākhtv. Imp., phādhā biyā.
پہان ہشت	Phādh-phusht, instep.
پہان گزار	Phādh-guzār, shoes.
پہان میچہ	Phādh-muchh, ankle.
پہان مردان	Phādh-murdān, toe.
پہان مردانغ	Phādh-murdānagh, toes.
پہان نلی	Phādh-nali, shin.
پہانی	Phādhī, ring worn on a woman's toe.
پہانغ	Phādhagh, wheel.
پہار	Phār, leisure.
پہارت	Phārat, charge. (See pārāt). Si.
پہار لغ	Phārphugh, a tree (<i>Tecoma undulata</i>).
	Phārphugdār, the wood of the <i>Tecoma</i> used for making the dambiro and other musical instruments, hence meet, for a musical instrument.
پہاری	Phāri, last year. P., pār-sāl.
پہاریز	Phārez, temperate. P., parhiz, safe.
پہارینغ	Phārainagh, to dismiss, let go.
پہاش	Phāsh, bare ; phāsh phādh, barefoot.
پہاشن	Phāshan, the male mārkhōr. P. pāzan.
پہاغ	Phagh, turban. (Met) the successor to a chiefship. Si., pāg.
پہاگل	Phā-gal, a flock of mārkhōr (for phāshan-gal).

پہال	Phāl (<i>see</i> fāl), an omen. Phāl-janokh, a soothsayer. Phāl phirainagh, to augur, to oast lots,
پہانزدہ	Phānzdah, fifteen. P.
پہاھو	Phāho, hanging ; a noose. Si.
پہپہر	Phiphar, lungs, lights, Panj., S., phiphiru.
پہت	Phuṭ, hair.
پہتا	Phuṭā, upside down.
پہتگی	Phitki, alum. Si.
پہت	Phit, prickly-heat.
پہتور	Phuṭur, original, genuine, thorough.
پہتغ	Phaṭagh, p.p., phataṭha, to dig ; split, uproot, break off ; to open (the eyes or mouth)
پہت	Phat, the board of a Persian wheel to which the oxen are yoked and on which the driver sits (called gādhi in the Punjab).
پہتغ	Phitaḡh, to turn sour. Si., phitaṇu.
پہتگ	Phuṭak, short-stunted ; a dwarf.
پہتريگ	Phatrik, a bush (<i>Grewia populifolia</i>),
پہت	Phith, father. P., pidar. Pahl., pid.
پہت پہترو	Phith-phirū, forefathers.
پہتي	Phithi, other, another (in Kachi).
پہتت	Phukht. (<i>See</i> pukht) (<i>Populus euphratica</i>),
پہجي	Phaji,
پہجيا	Phajya
پہجيا آ رڻ	Phajyā-āragh, to recognize.
پہدو	Phado, pocket.
پہديڻغ	Phadeagh, v., p.p., phadāṭha, to run.
پہديما	Phadimā, adv., behind.
پہذا	Phadhā, afterwards,
پہڊم	Phadhūm, dung of sheep and goats.
پہڊي	Phadhi, hinder, coming after.
پہرا	Phar, prep., for, on account of.
پہر	Phar, wing, feather. P., par.
پہر	Phur, full. P., pur.
پہرا	Pahrā, watch, guard.
پہراڊ	Phirādh, s., a complaint. P., faryād.
پہراف	Phurāf, a young female camel up to three years old ; a female calf or young heifer.
پہرامڻغ	Pharāmagh, to deceive, deceit.
پہراڊو	Pahrāwan, long coat. Si.
پہراه	Phrāh, broad. P., farākh.
پہراهڊ	Phrāhādh,
پہراهي	Phrāhī,
	} breadth.

پھرحہی	Pharchhe, why ? On what account ?
پھرز	Phurz, tinder. Si., purdu.
پھرشق	Phrishtagh, an angel. P., firishta.
پھرشغ	Phrushagh, p.p., phrushta, to break, burst (intr.). Cf. P., farsūdan.
پھرخ	Pharagh, pharitha, to fall, to leap.
پھرمآن	Pharmān, command. P., farmān.
پھرمینغ	Pharmainagh, to command.
پھروز	Phurū, a moth.
پھروآن	Pharwān, s., a moth. P., parwāna.
پھروزہ	Phroh, grey.
پھروزہ	Phroh, grey-leaved bush found in the Sulaiman mountains.
پھروب	Phurī, a mosquito or sand-fly.
پھروی	Phurī, a drop. Si.
پھروینغ	Phirenagh, v., p. p., phirenthā, to throw, cast, (Cf. P., parā nidan, to cause to fly).
پھر	Phur, ashes.
پھرو	Pharo, a proclamation.
پھزادغ	Phizādagh, step-son (husband's son).
پھزم	Phazhm, wool. P., pashm.
پھس	Phas, a sheep or goat. Pashto, psah.
پھسو	Phaso, answer. Pahl., pasukh.
پھس پھس پھس	Phisphairi, two days before yesterday. P., pas+phairi, q.v.
پھسغ	Phusagh, a son. P., pisar.
پھشت	Phusht, the back. P., pusht.
	Phusht-dil, the middle of the back.
پھشتی	Phushti, a chaddar or sheet for wearing.
پھشغ	Phashagh, v., p.p., phakkā, to cook. P., pazīdan, and H., pakkā.
پھشک	Phashk, a woman's garment, bodice.
پھکا	Phakkā, (1) ripe, cooked ; (2) a boil. H., pakkā.
پھکی	Phakkī, anything reduced to powder and taken down at a gulp with water.
پھگرغ	Phagaragh, to melt, thaw.
پھگون	Phageñ, early in the morning. P., pagāh, dawn.
پھل	Phul, a flower. Si., Panj.
پھل	Phul, the name of a mare belonging to Nodhbandagh.
پھل	Puhal, a bridge. P., pul. Pahl., pohal.
پھلات	Phulāt, a female yearling lamb (weaned).
پھلات	Phulāt, steel. P., pūlād.
پھلغ	Phullagh, to rob, plunder, p.p., phullitha. Si., phuranu.
پھلک	Phalk, s., time, period. Ar., falak.
پھلکندہ	Phulkand, sugar.
پھلو	Phalo, direction way, side, skirt. Si., palau, edge, border.
	Pashto, ditto.

پهلوا	Phalwā, in a direction.
پهلره	Phulūh, nose-ring. Si., būlo.
پهلی	Phalli, section of a tribe.
پهلی	Pahlī, rib. P., pahlū.
پهلی	Phullī, the cap of a gun.
پهلیغ	Phalithagh, match of a matchlock. P., palita or falita.
پهلو	Phalit, unclean. P., palid or paliz.
پهلی	Phimblī, eyelash. Si., pimbini.
پهنا	Phanā, (Ar., fanā), death.
	Phanā janagh, to sham dead.
پهناد	Pahnād, side, direction. Pahnādā, on one side, apart, privately.
پنال	Pahnāl, flank.
پهنج	Phanch, five. P., panj.
پهنج کهنغ	Phinj-khanagh, to thrash.
پهنجری	Phinjuri, a tether.
پهنجی	Phanjak, one-fifth. (The share of plunder due to a chief.)
پهنجی	Phanjāh, fifty. P., panjāh.
پهندر	Phandar, a barren cow.
پهنوال	Pahnwāl, shepherd.
پهینی	Phinī, calf of leg. Panj.
پهینی	Phunī, a drop.
پهنیر	Phaner, curds, eheese. P., panir.
پهنیر پچ	Phanerpuch, } curds.
پهنیر پونچ	Phaner-ponch, }
پهواد	Phawād, a mountain, a peak.
پهوانکها	Phawānkhā, therefore, on that account.
پهول	Phophul, betel-nut.
پهوی	Phūphi, paternal aunt. Si., H.
پهوتکاخ	Phothākh, berry of the gwan or wild pistachio.
پهوذ	Phodh, } there, thither.
پهوذان	Phodhān, }
پهوذان دیمی	Phodhān demī, the common white bindweed.
پهوز	Phor, a pipe made of clay, or a leaf of phīsh (<i>Chamaerops ritchieana</i>) twisted spirally. This is filled with tobacco and smoked like a cigarette.
	Phor chikagh, to smoke.
پهوست	Phost, poppy. P., post.
پهوشندغ	Phoshindagh, s., a human being.
پهوغ	Phogh, s., chaff. (Cf. P., pūk).
پهوک	Phog, s., a bush (<i>Calligonum polygonoides</i>). Si., Panj.
پهوکری	Phogri, s., a goat given as wages to a goatherd.
پهول	Phol, s., search, enquiry, demand. Si.
پهول پهرس	Phol-phurs, s., questioning. Si., P.

پھول کھانغ	Phol-khanagh, v., to ask, demand.
پھولغ	Pholagh, v., to search for. Si., phol ānu.
پھولکھ	Pholokh, s., one who demands, a robber.
پھونز	Phon̄z, s., nose. (Cf, Pashto, pazah; P., pūzah.)
پھورغ	Phohagh, to thrust, stab.
پھیدارغ	Phedāragh, v., p.p., phedāshta, to show.
پھید	Phīdh, s., heel.
پھید	Phedh, } here, hither.
پھیدان	Phedhān, }
پھیداغ	Phedhāgh, visible. P., paidā. Pahl., paitāk.
پھیداغین	Phedhāghen, is coming. (See āgh.)
پھیدغ	Phīdhagh, a plant (<i>Boucerosia aucheri</i>). Pashto, <i>pawanne</i> .
پھیر	Phīr, s., an old man; phīrand, an old woman; adj., old. P., pīr.
پھیر	Phīr, s., the jāl tree (<i>Salvadora oleoides</i>). Si.
پھیراری	Phairārī, adv., the year before last. P., pīrār-sāl.
پھیرک	Phīruk, s., grandfather.
پھیرند	Phīrund, an old woman.
پھیری	Phīrī, s., old age.
پھیری	Phairī, adv., the day before yesterday. P., Parī-roz.
پھیش	Phīsh, the dwarf palm (<i>Chamærops ritchieana</i>).
پھیش	Phesh, first, before. P., pesh.
پھیشی	Pheshī, adj., former, first.
پھیشا	Pheshā, formerly, first pheshā bundainagh, to forestall.
پھیغ	Phigh, fat grease. P., pīh.
پھیفال	Phīfal, a bush (<i>Daphne mucronata</i>).
پھیل	Phīl, elephant.
پھیل	Phīlā, complete, full, perfect.
پھیلغ	Phailagh, v. n., to be hoaxed.
پھیماز	Phīmāz, onion. P., piyāz.
پھیدارغ	Phendāragh. (See پھیدارغ phedāragh.)
پھیغ	Phehagh, to thrust, to enter forcibly. Si., pehanu.
پھیغالغ	Phehāfagh, p.p., phehāltha, to take in, to put.
پھیہی	Phehī, scaffold (for watching crops). Si.
پھیانغ	Piyādhagh, a footman. P., piyāda.
پھیف	Payāf, evil, wicked.
پھیر	Pithar, a short grass found on the Sulaiman hills, growing between the coarse tufts or <i>gasht</i> . <i>Chrysopogon serrulatus</i> .
پھچ	Pech, screw. P.
پھیدايش	Paidāish, produce. P.
پھروٹ	Pairowāt, s., track, footprint.
پھغام	Paighām, a message. P.
پھسار	Paisav, pice, money.

ت (Tē.)

تابدار	Tabidār, obedient. A., P.
تابور غ	Tāphuragh, v., p.p., tāphuritha, to stumble. Si., thābirjanu.
تاج	Tāj, a cook's comb.
تار	Tār, wire. H.
تارا	Tārā, s., collection, assembly.
تاری	Tārī, clapping of hands. Si., tarī.
تازی	Tāzī, a swift horse.
تازیم	Tāzīm, reverence. A.
تازانغ	Tāzhānagh, a whip, a thong.
تاس	Tās, cup. (Rare.)
تاک کھنغ	Tāk-khafagh, to flinch, shy (of a horse.)
تال	Tāl, branch of a tree.
	Tāl bur, a woodcutter ; name of a Baloch tribe.
تالا بار	Tālābālā, putting off, postponement. Si., tālo.
تالان	Tālān, a push. Tālān deagh, to push.
تالو	Tālo, the palate. Si., tārun.
تام	Tām, s., food. Ar.
تاه	Tāh, odd (in numbers, as opposed to even).
تاهہ	Tāha, inside.
تاهٹ	Tāhath, true, right, correct.
تبیات	Tabiyat, temper. A.
تپال	Tapāl, post. Si., tapāl. (Among the Marris.)
تبغ	Tippagh, s., a drop.
تحقیق	Tahkik, A., true, genuine.
تیر	Tir, s., a pass, passage.
ترانہ	Trāth, a plant (called <i>maitr</i> in the Derajāt) <i>Anabasis multiflora</i> .
تراچی	Tarājī, s., scales, balance. P., Tarāzū.
ترادکی	Trādakī, s., roaring.
تران	Trān, counsel.
ترپ	Trap, a drop.
ترتہ	Tirtha, mad.
توزغ	Trizagh, p.p., trizatha, to drip.
ترش	Trush, harsh, sour. P., tūsh.
ترغ	Taragh, v., p.p. taratha, to swim. Si., taranu.
ترکغ	Tarkagh, p.p., tarkatha, to cackle.
توگ	Trag, the Brahmanical string or janeū worn by Hindūs.
ترند	Trund, cruel, fierce, passionate.
ترند	Trand, a collection of villages.
ترنگر	Trangar, shame.
تروان	Tarhān or trihān, a young camel three to four years old.

ټري	Tri, an aunt (paternal). Panj., Skr., stri, woman. (<i>Cf.</i> Pashto, tror.)
ټري ځاځت	Tri-zākht, a cousin (paternal aunt's son). <i>Cf.</i> Pashtu, trorr-za;
ټريږ	Trer, dew. Si.
ټريټ	Trit, s., bread steeped in milk or soup.
ټريټاغ	Tretagh, to meet, encounter.
ټشنه	Tushna, s., frog.
ټغار	Taghār, a small watercourse on low hills.
ټک	Tik, a line, spot, mark.
ټک	Tuk, customs fee.
ټک	Tak.
ټک کھفغ	Tak-khafagh. } (<i>See</i> tāk and tāk-khafagh.)
ټکا	Tikkā, swift, sharp. Si.
ټکي	Tikkī, a coil, twist.
	Tikkī, biagh, to be coiled up.
ټل	Tal, mole.
ټلاب	Talab, pay. A.
ټلاغ	Talagh, v., to fry. Si., taranu.
ټلي	Tillī, palm of hand; sole of foot. Panj., tarī.
ټماکو	Tamākū, tobacco.
ټمبغ	Tumbagh, p.p., tumbitha, to stick in.
ټمبھا کھفغ	Tambhā-khanagh, v. a., to torment. Ar., tambih.
ټمبېلا	Tambelā, stable. A.
ټمھو	Tumho, a plant (<i>Crotalaria burhea</i>).
ټنډ	Tund, maimed. Si., ټوډو.
ټنګه	Tankh, narrow. P., tang.
ټنګه	Tankh, a pass through a defile. P.
ټنګ	Tang, girth of a horse. P.
ټنګ ډينغ	Ting-deagh, to drink up.
ټنګ	Tung, a hole. (<i>See</i> tong.)
ټنغ	Tangagh, to hang. Si., tanganu.
ټوار	Tawār, voice, call, speech. Si.
ټوان	Tawān, a vessel for baking bread. P., tābā.
ټوان	Tawān, battle, fight (poet).
ټوبا	Tobā, a spring. Panj.
ټوبي	Tobī, a dive. Tobī-janagh, to dive.
ټوپ	Top, a cap. Si., ټوپو.
ټوپک	Tūpak. (<i>See</i> tūfak.)
ټوتا	Totā, parrot. P.
ټوتو	Tūtū. s., a trumpet.
ټوخ	Tokh, a valley between two parallel ridges, a path through ditto.
ټوژ	Tauzh, adj., bitter, brackish.
ټوژ	Tauzh, s., a bush (<i>Salvadora Persica</i>).

توسغ	Tosagh, v. (<i>See</i> thosagh.)
توسینغ	Tosenagh, v., causal of tosagh.
توشغ	Toshag, s., treasure, supplies.
توف	Tof, cannon. P. T., top.
تونک	Tūfak, gun, matchlock. P., tufang. Tūfak dhak handā, a gun shot off.
توکل	Tawakkul, dependence, confidence. A.
تونگ	Tong, hole. (<i>See</i> tong.)
تونی	Tone, adj., all, the whole.
تویو	Taviv, for A. (طبيب) tabīb, physician.
تہ	Tah, low. Tah-dīl, depressed, low-spirited.
تہا خ	Thākh, leaf.
تہار	Thār, dark. P., tār.
تہارم	Thārum, dark.
تہاف	Thāf, heat. P., tāb.
تہاف	Tihāf, waterless. (Tah, low, and āf, water).
تہافغ	Thāfagh, oven. P., tābah.
تہاسین	Thāsen, brazen.
تہاشغ	Thāshagh, p.p., thākh̄ta, to gallop a horse. P., tākh̄tan tāz.
تہاشی	Thāshī, s., galloping. Galagh-thāshī, horse racing.
تہال	Thāl, twigs.
تہالہ	Thāla, s., a company.
تہان	Thān, s., which ? thāngo, whither ? thān rangā, how ?
تہان	Thān, s., a pack-saddle.
تہانوان	Thānwān, s, damage.
تہپ	Thap, wound.
تہپغ	Thapagh, to stop, bring to a close.
تہتہرغ	Thatharagh, to roam about, wander.
تہر	Thar, moist. P., tar.
تہر	Thur, sword.
تہرس	Thurs, } fear., P., tars.
تہرس	Thars, }
تہرسغ	Thursagh, v., p.p., thursitha, to fear. P., tarsīdan,
تہرسر خ	Thursokh, a coward. Verbal noun from thursagh.
تہرسینغ	Thursainagh, causal of thursagh, to frighten.
تہرغ	Tharagh, to return ; p.p., tharthā. Tharagh-āgh, to come back.
تہرونگل	Throngal, hail.
تہرینغ	Tharainagh, causal of tharagh, to give back, send back.
تہسی	Thusī, a small bird.
تہسغ	Thusagh, v., p.p., thustha, to faint ; to go out (of a lamp).
تہش	Thash, an adze. P., tash.

تہشغ	Thashagh, v., p.p., thakhta, to run, gallop. Zend., tach.
تہغارشوز	Thaghārshoz, a plant.
تہگرد	Thaghard, matting made of the leaves of the phīsh (<i>Chamaerops ritchieana</i>). Cf. Pashto, taghar, carpet.
تہف	Thaf, fever, heat. P., tap.
تہفاخ	Thufākh, reason, cause, necessity, plight. Dream, imagination.
تہفر	Thafar, an axe. P., tabar.
تہفغ	Thafagh, to become hot.
تہفسغ	Thafsagh, to become hot.
تہل	Thal, a valley, alluvial plain surrounded by hills.
تہل	Thul, a fort.
تہلانگ	Tahlāng, face of an exposed rock-stratum.
تہلتغ	Thaltagh, v., to stammer.
تہلشک	Tahlishk, broken edge of an exposed rock-stratum.
تہم	Tham, ambush. Si. Tham-biagh, to lie in wait.
تہمست	Tuhmat, slander. A.
تہمون	Thamun, concealment, ambush.
تہمون	Thun, thirst.
تہمنخ	Thanakh, thin, fine.
تہمنگو	Thango, gold. P., tanka, tanga.
تہمنی	Thunī, thirsty.
تہو	Thau, } thou, 2nd pers. pronoun sing. nom. P., tū. Pashto,
تہو	Tha, } tah. Thave, thou art.
تہوخ	Thaukh, voice, speech. Thaukh-tawār, conversation.
تہورا	Thora, quarter (in fighting). Si.
تہوسغ	Thosagh, v., p. p., thosta (causal of thusagh), to extinguish, put out.
تہوسینغ	Thosainagh, causal of thosagh, to cause to be extinguished, to exterminate.
تہولغ	Tholagh, jackal.
تہولغ کڈو	Tholagh-kunar, a bush (<i>Zizyphus oxypylla</i>).
تہوم	Thom, garlic. Si., Panj., Ar. تم
تہوم	Thī, other, another. Thī-bare, another time, again. Thī-phire, another time. Thī-roshe, another day. Thī-kase, some one else. Thī-bāngā, day after to-morrow. Thī-hande, somewhere else. Thī sāl, next year.
تہیر	Thīr, bullet, arrow; thīr-janagh, to shoot. P., tīr.
تہیر و	Thīr-bīro, the notch in the head of an arrow.

تیر دار	Thīr-dār, s., arrow-shaft.
تیر دان	Thīr-dān, a bullet-pouch.
تیر غ	Thīragh, horse's nose-bag.
تیرغ	Thegh, sharp, swift.
	Theghāf, " swift water, " name of a stream.
تیرغی	Theghī, all.
تیرل	Thīl, age (used of animals).
تیرلغ	Thelagh, eyeball.
تیر ری	Thīwarī, s, a cloud.
تیروغین	Thewaghen, all, the whole.
تیریه	Thīh, a slave (male).
تیر بند	Tīrband, the constellation Orion.
تیز	Tez, sharp. P.
تیز غ	Tezhagh, a melon.
تیز غ	Tezhagh, p. p., tekhta, to sharpen.
تیز غی کوه	Tezhaghī-khoh, a hone, whetstone.
تیک	Tek, a hop.
	Tek-deagh, to hop.
تیلان	Telān, a push, shove. Si., thelo.
	Telān-deagh, to push.

ت (Tā).

تبی	Ṭbī, advice. Si.
تہر	Ṭapur, felt, namada. Si.
تہغ	Ṭippagh, a drop.
تراما	Ṭrāmā, copper. Si., ṭrāmo.
ترغ	Ṭrapagh, to drop, drip.
ترمغ	Ṭrimagh, to drip. Si., ṭrimanu.
ترمراف	Ṭrimu-āf, dripping well, or small waterfall.
ترکغ	Ṭrakagh, to burst (used of boils). To fall down.
ترو و ریدار	Ṭroredār, a firelock.
تک	Ṭik, mark; streak, spot.
تکر	Ṭakar, s., mountain. Si.
تکری	Ṭakare, s., mountaineer.
تلو	Ṭilū, a bell.
تلغ	Ṭilhagh, p. p., ṭilhitha, to move on.
تندنی	Ṭindinī, firefly. Si.
توبی	Ṭobī, dive. Si., ṭubī.
	Ṭobī-deagh, to dive.
توپو	Ṭopū, hat. Si., ṭopu.
توند	Ṭond, turban, (met.) a great man.
توزگ	Ṭong, a hole. Si., ṭungu.
تہاغ	Ṭhāhagh, to stand, stay.
	Ṭhāhagh-deagh, to arrange, to obtain.
تہاغغ	Ṭhāhinagh, to make, construct. Si., ṭhāhanu.
تہدان	Ṭhuddān, s., shove, push.
تہلر	Ṭhular, adj., thick, coarse.
تہر	Ṭher, a mountain peak. Panj.
تہوٹی	Ṭhūṭhī, a wooden drinking-cup.
تہیلہل	Ṭhīṭhal, female ravine deer or gazelle. A.
تہیلغ	Ṭhīlagh, eyeball.
تہیلو	Ṭītūnā, the bulbul.
تہیلہر	Ṭīṭīhar, the sand-piper (<i>Tringa goensis</i>).
تہیلغ	Ṭīlagh, p.p., ṭilitha, to drip, fall.

ج (Jim).

جابه	Jābah, quiver.
جار	Jār, net. Si., jāru.
جار	Jār, twins. Si., jāro.
جاسوس	Jāsūs, spy. A.
جاغ	Jāgh, v., p.p., jāitha, to chew.
جانرو	Jāgrū, watch. Si., jāgū.
	Jāgrū-dāragh, to keep watch.
جاغ	Jāgagh, v. n., to keep watch. H., jāgnā.
جالو	Jālū, s., prisoner, captive.
جام	Jām, chief. Si.
جان	Jān, body. P., jān, life.
	Jān-jebho, body-armour.
	Jān-shodhagh, to bathe.
	Jān-khanagh, to dress.
جانگو	Jāngoh, arms and armour when girt on the body.
جانور	Jānwar, domestic animals. P.
جاهل	Jāhil, lower, east. (See jahl).
جائز	Jāizo, promise, engagement. A., jāiz.
جب	Jub, s., a hut, a cattle pen.
جت	Jat, camel-driver. Si.
جنهر	Jathir, millstone. Si., jandru.
جنه	Jatha, p.p., of janagh.
جھٹ	Jukht, scabbard of a sword.
جھٹ	Jukht, adj., even in numbers, as opposed to odd. Pashto, jukht.
جد رانها	Jidarāiyā, separately.
جر	Jar, clothes, dress.
جر	Jar, s., a bull.
جر	Jar, adj., angry, passionate.
جرشود	Jarshodh, a washerman, dhobi.
جرغ	Juragh, v. n., to be made.
جریده	Jarida, a poor man, pauper.
جزغ	Juzagh, to go, move. P.p., juzitha.
	Gāmā-juzagh, to walk (of a horse).
جزا	Jazma, s. resolution. Ar. جزم
جز د خ	Juzokh. Verbal noun from juzagh, moving, the pulse.
جزیز	Jaziz, for Yazid, the murderer of Husain.
جست	Jist, zinc. P.
جندل	Jaghdal, s., a Jat.
جندلی	Jaghdali, s., the language of the Jats, <i>viz.</i> , Multānī or Sindhī.
جگر	Jaghar, liver. P., jigar.
جفت	Juft, a pair.

جکغ	Jakagh, p.p., jaktha, to hover.
جکغ	Jukagh, p.p., juktha, to rest, sleep (used of animals).
جلاه	Julāh, } an attack. Si., julah.
جلره	Juloh, }
جلشک	Jalishk, s., a garment (dim. of jar).
جلگو	Julgav, a crowd.
جما	Jumā, Friday. Ar., jum'ah.
جمارا	Jamārā, everlastingly. Si., jamār.
جوب	Jumb, moving, shaking.
جوبغ	Jumbagh, v. n., to stay, to wait. Drukā jumb ! wait a bit.
جومه	Jumla, collection, total, amount. Ar.
جن	Jan, s., woman. P., zan. Jan-gal, a band of women.
جنت	Jannat, } heaven. Ar. جنت
جنتل	Jantal, }
جنتهر	Janthir, } a mill, millstone. Si., jandru.
جندر	Jandar, }
جندری	Jandre, s., arms, weapons.
جنه	Janj, company, marriage procession.
جند	Jind, self, oneself. Si. Wathī jindegheñ, one's own.
جنگ	Janagh, v., p.p., jatha, to strike. P., zadan, zan. Tāri janagh, to clap hands. Chapol janagh, to slap. Dāpurā janagh, to stamp. Dighār janagh, to dig. Dafā janagh, to boast. Dak janagh, to solder. Dag janagh, to rob on the highway. Dil janagh, to vomit. Dang janagh, to sting. Tūfak janagh, to shoot. Khatr janagh, to breach a wall. Ladhagh janagh, to kick. Sinda janagh, to whistle. Taukh janagh, to cry out. Goghra janagh, to snore. Chap janagh, to clap hands. Gwankh janagh, to call out. Gwan'-janagh (contracted from gwankh-janagh), to call.
جنگه	Jinkh, } s., a daughter. Dim. of jan. (Cf. Pashto, jinai Janikh, } jinakai).

جنگ	Jang, s, war. P., Jang-bila, a medal.
جو	Jo, s., a stream, canal. Pehl., joī. P., jūi. Syah-jo, a perennial stream.
جو	Jau, s., barley. P.
جواب	Jawab, s, answer. A.
جوار	Jawār, s., a pair, yoke of oxen, mate. Hind.
جوانے	Jawāne, goodness, good quality.
جوانیں	Jawāin, good.
جوانیا	Jawāniya or jawānikha, adv., well.
جودھ	Jodh, a man, warrior.
جور	Jor, adj., well, strong, in health.
جور	Jaur, poison.
جور	Jaur, the oleander (<i>Nerium odorum</i>).
جوزہ	Jozho, a small fly.
جورخ	Joragh, } to make, construct, Si., joranu.
جورینغ	Jorainagh, } Casual of رخ, juragh, q. v.
جوغ	Jogh, yoke. Si., jog.
جوغ	Jogh, p. p., joitha, to fight, to-engage. Jang jogh, to wage war.
جونا	Jūfa, avarice, usury. A., Si., jyafa.
جونافخور	Jūfakhor, a usurer, miser.
جوگن	Jogin, a wooden mortar for cleaning corn.
جوگن دار	Jogindār, stick or pestle for ditto.
جول	Jūl, a large bag.
جوهان	Jauhān, a heap of corn at harvest. P.
جوهغ	Johagh, division, partition.
جھاتی	Jhātī, a peep. Si.
جھار	Jahār, s., a flock of birds. S., Jhārī.
جہاز	Jahāz, a ship. P.
جھانگ	Jhāgagh, to wade.
جھان	Jihān, the world. P. Deha jihāna, in the whole world.
جھپنغ	Jhapagh, to toss up, to throw. Si., jhapanu.
جھتودینغ	Jhutū deagh, to rock (a cradle).
جھٹ	Jhat, a moment, a short time.
جھٹ	Jhat, a swoop of a bird of prey.
جھٹکغ	Jhatkagh, to sob. (Cf., Si., Jhatko, a fit of passion).
جھر	Jhur, clouds. Si., jhuru.
جھری	Jharī, of more than one colour.
جھک	Jhag, foam, scum, froth, bubbles. Si.
جھل	Jhul, carpet. Si.
جھل	Juhul, deep.

جہل	Jahl, low.
جہلا	Jahla, below.
جہل برز	Jahl-burz, ups and downs, inequalities.
جہلی	Jhalli, a pankha. Si.
جہن	Jhan, small bird (snipe ?)
جہندا	Jhandā, a flag. Si.
جہوتغ	Jhūtagh, to swing or rock a cradle.
جہڑا	Jherā, a quarrel. Si., jherro.
جہڑو	Jebho, s., armour.
جیت	Jait, camel-saddle.
جیدی	Jedi,
جیلاری	Jedirī,
جید	Jidh, s., pasture, wilderness, jungle, grazing-ground of game.
جینگ	Jigh, a woman's bodice.
جینگ	Jigh, s., bowstring. P., zih. Pushto, jai. S., jihu.
	Jigh-khanagh, to string a bow. Er-jigh, unstrung.
جینگ	Jenagh, to slaughter, butcher, to cause to strike. (Causal of janagh.)
جہر	Jihar, heavy rain.

چ (Che.)

چابر	Chābar, a short grass. <i>Andropogon annulatus</i> .
چاپ هڻج	Chāp-janagh, to clap hands.
چاپول هڻج	Chāpol-janagh, to slap.
چات	Chāth, a well. P., chāh. Z., chātha.
چار غ	Chāragh, v., p. p., chāritha, to look out, spy.
چاری	Chārī, a guide, spy. Si.
چاری	Chārī, ascent. Si., chaṛhī.
چاک دینغ	Chāk deagh, to split, rip up. P.
چاؤت	Chāūt, threshold. Si., chāuntṭhi.
چابه	Chabha, sandals.
چبو	Chabav, the evergreen oak. <i>Quercus dilatata</i> (on Mt. Ek-bāi).
چپ کهڻغ	Chup khanagh, to be quiet. Si.
چپ	Chap, left. P.
چپ دست	Chap-dast, left hand. P.
چپ چوٽ	Chap-chot, crooked.
چپ روئي	Chaprūi, an English rupee.
چپي	Chapī, adj., left, sinister, unlucky.
چس	Chit, woman's petticoat.
چت	Chat, roof. H.
چٽا کهڻغ	Chatā-khanagh, to grasp, catch hold of with the arms.
چتر	Chitar, matting.
چتر	Chitr, writing, picture.
چٽنگ	Chitnāng, name of of a sect of faqirs who go nearly naked.
چٽ	Chaṭ, apart, separate.
چٽ	Chat, a dog's dish.
چٽڻغ	Chatagh, p.p., chaṭṭha, to lick. Si., chaṭanu. Lab-chaṭagh, to flash in the pan.
چٽي	Chaṭī, s., a fine. Si.
چٽو	Chachho, how ?
چر	Char, adj., simple, only, mere.
	Chareñ bandikhe, only a string.
چر	Char, the ordeal by fire. The shallow pit in which the burning wood is laid for the ordeal.
چر	Char, a path hemmed in by precipices on each side.
چر	Chur, a small hill torrent.
چرا کهڻغ	Churā-khanagh, to open, to unlock.
چرپ	Charp, adj., fat. P.
چرپي	Charpī, s., fat., grease.
چرز	Charaz, the houbara (<i>otis houbara</i>). P.
چرغ	Charagh, to wander, go about. Si., charanu.
چرانز	Charanz, adj., grey.

چیرنگ	Chiring, s., a spark. Si., chinig.
چرو	Charo, adv., merely, only.
چروخ	Charokh, wanderer, vagabond.
چره	Chirra, shot.
چریانغ	Charainagh, to watch cattle, to graze. Causal of charagh.
چری	Charī, madman.
چرغ	Charagh, to ascend, climb. Si., charhanu.
چشمه	Chushma, a spring. P., chashma.
چشغ	Chishagh, p. p., chishathā, to sneeze.
چغرد	Chighird, the bābul bush (<i>Acacia jacquemontii</i>).
چغل	Chughal, a spy, talebearer.
چغل دیئغ	Chaghal deagh, to throw away.
چکتر	Chiktār, } how much ? How many ?
چکر	Chikar, } probably for chi qadr.
چکغ	Chikagh, to pull, drag. Si., chhikanu.
چکغ	Chukagh, to kiss.
چکھ	Chukh, a child.
چکھزاخت	Chukhzākht } grandchild.
چکھزاخت	Chugzākht }
چکھا	Chukhā, a little, a small quantity.
چکھه چری	Chukhchorī, children.
چکھا	Chakhā, on, upon.
چکی	Chakī, s., pulling.
چگا	Chagā, jesting. Chagā-hālwar, a laughing matter.
چل	Chil, forty. P., chihal.
چانغ	Chillagh, to proceed, so on.
چانغ	Chillagh, to peel, scrape. P., Chalīdan.
چلو	Chillur, peel, bark, scales.
چلکغ	Chilkagh, to shine, glitter. Si., chilkanu.
چالکذغ	Chalgudhagh, bat.
چلمب	Chulumb, s., earring. (Cf., Si., chumbulu.)
چلو	Chalo, s., a ring. Si., chhalo.
چمارٹ	Chamārth, s., a slap, cuff.
چماک	Chimāk, s., eyelid.
چمپ	Chamb, a spring.
چمبرغ	Chambaragh, v., p.p., chambarithā, to spring upon. Si., chambaranu.
چمبو	Chambo, ball of foot, claw, hand. Si.
چمره	Chamra, bat. Si., chamiro.
چمنغ	Chamagh, a spring, fountain. P., chashma. (See chhamagh.)
چن	Chana, opinion. (Cf. P., chanīdan.) Maīn chanā, in my opinion.
چنچو	Chinjū, crowbar.

- چند Chand, upside down.
 چند Chind, evil-doer, adulterer.
 چند }
 چندرا Chundrā, } point of the compass.
 چندى Chandī, some, many.
 چندىغ Chandenagh, to move, shake.
 Saghar chandenagh, to shake the head, to nod.
 چىغ Chinagh, p.p., chitha, to pick up, gather, collect. P., chidan
 چىگ Chang, an instrument resembling a banjo or guitar. B.
 چىگل Changul, claw.
 چىگى Chunghey, some.
 چىر Chopar, s., a kind of grass. (*Panicum ciliare*).
 چوت Chot, adj., crooked, bent.
 Chot khanagh, to bend, tr.
 Chot biagh, to bend, intr.
 Chot ehham, squinting.
 چوتو Choto, }
 چوتى Chotī, } hair.
 چوتو Choto, a horse fly.
 چوا Chawā, jest.
 چولگر Chawāgar, jester.
 چوچ Chūch, little finger. Si., chich.
 چوچىر Chaupher, round.
 چورا كهنغ Chūrā khanagh, to take out.
 چورى Chori, orphan. Si., chhoro.
 چورى Chūrī, chicken.
 چومغ Chofagh, v., p p., chofitha, to pound, thump. (Cf. P., koftan)
 چونان Chonān, so much, as much as
 چوات Chhāth, a well. P., chāh. Z, chātha.
 چه Chih, what?
 چه Chih, prep., from (corruption from azh ash). Also chedhā, chodhā, chingo, for shedhā, shodha, shingo, &c. Used chiefly among the northern tribes.
 چهل Chhil, forty. P., chihal.
 چىلو Chhilav, cold weather. Jan.-Feb.
 چشم Chham, the eye. P., chashm.
 Chham bhorainagh, to wink.
 Chham-phusht, eyelid.
 Chham-istār, pupil of eye.
 چىتر Chhattar, s., joke.
 چىر د Chhoro, boy, from 2 to 9 year old.
 چىر رات Chhorāt, boy from 9 to about 15.
 چى Chī for چىي hechī, anything. P.

چي	Chī, s., a thing ; chīe-chīe, somewhat.
چيار	Chyār, four ; yake-ehyār, fourfold. P., chahār. Chyār-gīst, 80, chyār-kund, four-cornered. Chyār-gīst-dah, 90. Chyār-phādh, four-footed. Chyār-bal, four-speared (a martial epithet). Chyār-kul, a four-sided hat.
چياردہ	Chyārdah, fourteen.
چياري	Chyāramī, fourth.
چبر	Chebar-news.
چيت	Chet, comprehension, understanding.
چيت آرغ	Chīt-āragh, to be crushed. Si., chitāranu.
چيتاغ	Chetagh, to repair, mend. Si., chetanu.
چينغ	Chekḥ, scattered grains, peckings (for birds).
چيندھ	Chedhagh, a cairn erected to commemorate any notable event.
چير و	Chīrav, pearl, pearly.
چيکلو	Chiklo, a little.

خ (Khē).

خا زگ	<u>Khāzg</u> , dirt.
خا زگ بر و خ	<u>Khāzg-barokh</u> , sweeper.
خازگو	<u>Thāzgo</u> , dirty.
خان	<u>Khān</u> , chief. (<i>See Hān.</i>)
خانواده ان	<u>Khāndān</u> , family.
خدمت	<u>Khidmat</u> or <u>khizmat</u> , service.
خر	<u>Khar</u> , a donkey (female).
خر گوشک	<u>Khargoshk</u> , a hare.
خرچ	<u>Kharch</u> , expenses.
خمیس	<u>Khamīs</u> , Thursday.
خند غ	<u>Khandagh</u> , p.p., <u>khānditha</u> , to laugh. (<i>See khandagh.</i>)
خوجا	<u>Khojā</u> , eunuch.
خوش	<u>Khush</u> , happy. (<i>See wash.</i>)
خوشی	<u>Khushī</u> , happiness.

د (Dāl).

داپرا چنغ	Dāpurā janagh, to stamp. Si., dāphorā.
داث گپت	Dāthagipt, dealings, giving and taking.
داچ	Dāj, marriage gifts given by the bride's father. Panj.
داځ	Dādḥ, gift.
د دني	Dādanī, giving, generosity.
دار	Dār, wood. Dār-sumb, an awl.
دارغ	Dāragh, v., p.p., dāshta, to have, hold, hold in ; dāshtiyā, quietly ! P., dāshtan, dār.
داس	Dās, a grass knife ; sickle.
داغ	Dāgh,
داغان	Dāghān,
دالا	Dālā, thick.
دان	Dān, corn. P., dāna.
دانا	Dānā,
دانکوه	Dānkoh,
داني	Dānī,
داهنتهي	Dāhanthī,
داڻين	Dāīn,
دانسرا	Dān-sarā, at last, at the end.
دانځو	Dān-kho ? whither ? to what place ?
دانغ	Dānagh, a boil, pimple.
دانگ	Dāng, s., gun-barrel.
داهنوال	Dāhnwāl, bathing, fomentation.
داهن	Dāhn, complaint. Si., dānh.
دارن	Dāwan, tether for fore-sect.
دي	Dāi, nurse, maid servant. P.
داڻغ	Dāigh, fit, proper, worthy.
داڻيمه	Dāima, for ever. A.
داڻين	Dāen, a witch, sorceress.
داراگر	Dāwāgar, s., champion.
دته	Duth, the grain of a grass (<i>Panicum antidotale</i>).
دتهان	Dathān, s., tooth. P., Dandān. Dathān-dor, tooth-ache.
دخ	Dikh, s., spindle. P., dūk.
دخرا	Dikhrā, conj., until.
دځغ	Didhagh, p.p., dakhta, to brand.
در	Dar, prep., out, outside. P., dar, door.
در بارغ	Dar-baragh, to defend, to save.

در ٻهغه	Dar-khafagh,	} to come out, come forth, issue, rise (of a river).
در آغ	Dar-āgh	
در ر وځ	Dar-ravagh,	} to escape.
در شفغ	Dar-shafagh,	
در ځمغه	Dar-khanagh,	to put out, expel, to get out.
در سرغ	Dar-saragh,	to protect.
در ګڼځ	Dar-gezhangh,	to look out.
درا	Darā, adv.,	outside.
درا	Dirā. (See daryā),	
دراخ	Drākh, s.,	vine. Si., drākh.
دراز	Drāzb, adj.,	long. P., darāz.
درازان	Drāzhādh,	} s., length.
دراڅي	Drāzhī,	
دراڼه	Durāh,	well, in health.
دراڼي	Durāhī,	health.
دراعي	Darāhī,	a promise.
در	Durr, good, excellent.	A pearl.
	Durr-hadis,	of excellent speech.
	Durr-chīn,	} pearl shedding.
	Durr-chīr,	
در	Durr, an earring worn in the lobe of the ear.	P., durr, pearl.
درباش	Dur-bāsh, get away ! (P., dūr-bash).	Also the name of Laila's dog. (See poem of Laila and Majnūn).
دربولي	Driboli, s.,	the stick on which a leathern churn is swung.
دربيش	Darbesh, a darvesh,	faqīr.
درې	Dra, s.,	fear, terror.
درجغ	Dirjagh, to be torn.	(See dinagh, to tear).
درډ	Dard, pain.	P.
درډ وند	Dardwand, adj,	suffering.
درست	Drust, all, the whole.	(Cf). Pashto, drast).
درشغ	Drishagh, p.p.,	drishta, to bite.
درشغ	Drashagh, p.p.,	drushta, to grind.
درشک	Drashk, tree.	P., dirakht.
در ځ	Diragh. (See dinagh, to tear.	P., darīdar.
درک	Druk, a little while.	
درکو	Durkho, fright, threatening.	Durkho deagh, to frighten, threaten.
درم	Dram, cheek.	
درمان	Darmān, s.,	medicine, spirits, gunpowder. P., dārū, darmān.
درمک	Dramak, a kind of grass.	<i>Arthraxon lanceolatus</i> .
در نځ	Dranzagh, to go swiftly	(poet.)
درنگ	Drang, precipice.	
در وځ	Darwāh or druāh	(See druāh).

در و ر	Dror, a shepherd's perquisite, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ th to $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the young stock.
در وش	Darwash, s., a cobbler's awl.
در وشم	Drosham, front, foremost part, shape, countenance.
در و غ	Drogh, false. P. Drogh-bandagh, to lie. Drogh-bandokh, liar.
در و غ و ند	Droghvand, lying, deceit.
در و ه	Droh, false. Si.
در و ه ی	Drohī, s., quick arrival.
در و ه	Druh, unsheathed, naked (of a sword).
در و ه	Druh, all.
در و ه یان	Druh-gihān, adj., very brave, heroic.
در و هانی	Durhāni, pistol.
در و ی	Darri, out, outwards.
در و یا	Daryā
در و ا	Dirā
در و یس	Drīs, a Baloch dance (also called <i>ghamar</i>) at weddings and rejoicings, accompanied with shouting or groaning.
در و یغ	Dregh, well, good.
در و یس و خ	Drimbokh, adj., ravening, devouring.
در و یں	Drin, rainbow.
د ر یغ	Darainagh, p.p., daraintha, to set out.
د ر یغ و	Drihav, s., a scream, shriek.
د ز	Duz, thief. Also a deceiver, seducer. P., duzd.
د ز غ	Duzagh, to steal. P.
د ز و ا گ	Daz-wāg, bridle. (For dast-wāgh.)
د ز و ا ه ی	Duzwahī, friendship.
د ز ی	Duzī, theft. P.
د ز ک	Dazhak, s., a snipe.
د ز خ	Duzhukh, a hedgehog.
د ز م ن	Duzhman, enemy. P., dushman. (Cf., Zend., duzh in duzhda, evil, &c).
د ز م ن ی	Duzhmanī, enmity. P.
د س ت	Dast, s., hand. P. Dast-āgh, Dast-khafagh, } to get, obtain, come to hand. Dast-lāinagh, to touch. Dast-lath, walking stick. Dast-khatt, signature.
د س ت د ل	Dast-dil, palm of the hand.
د س ت غ	Dastagh, handle, a tap with the hand. P., dasta. Dastagh-janagh, to tap, to knock at a door.
د س ت و ر	Dastūr, custom. P.

دشت	Dasht, a barren plain or tableland. P.
دعا	Du'a, prayer. A. Nekh-du'a, blessing. Bad-du'a, curse.
دغار	Dighār, land, ground, level country. P., dihār. Dighār-wāzhā, landlord. Dighār-janagh, to dig the ground.
دغار کچ	Dighār-kach, s., a caterpillar. (Lit., land-measurer).
دغام	Dighām, s., a kind of orchid with a root resembling a turnip.
دب	Daf, s., mouth, a pass through hills. (Cf., Z., zafan). Daf janagh, to boast. Daf-dāragh, to be silent. Daf-ādār ! be silent.
دبار	Dafār,
دوار	Dawār,
دفتر	Daftar,
دو تر	Davtar,
دب چر	Daf-char,
دو چر	Dav-char,
دفسر	Dafsar, cover, lid.
دک	Dak, join, mending.
دک چلیغ	Dak-janagh, to solder.
دکھ	Dukh, needle's eye.
دکھ	Dukh, trouble. Si.
دکھ	Dukhagh, to smoke. Duhon dukhaghen, smoke is rising.
دکھا	Dukhya, with difficulty.
دگ	Dag, road. Si., dagu. Dag-janagh, to rob on the highway.
دگز	Duggaz, s., eagle, lammergeier.
دل	Dil, s., heart, zeal. P.
دل چنغ	Dil-janagh, to retch.
دلسر	Dil-sar, dear, beloved.
دل شنی	Dil-shuthī, retching.
دل گهر	Dil-gir, sorrowful.
دل گوش	Dil-gosh, s., careful attention. (Lit., ears of the heart.)
دل هریف	Dil-harif, adj., cunning, deceitful.
دل دل	Duldul, the name of 'Ali's horse.
دلخ	Dalagh, s., boiled rice.
دلکو دینگ	Dalko-deagh, to threaten.
دار	Dillo, an earthen pot, gharā. Si., dilo.
دامامه	Damāma, s., kettledrum

دښ	Dumb, tail. P., dum. Mazār-dumb, tiger's tail (a plant).
دښه	Dumbā, behind, at the tail.
دښير	Dambiro, a Baloch banjo or guitar.
دښيل	Dambul, a cairn erected (in irony) to commemorate a shameful action. P.
دن	Dan, a tax levied by Baloch chiefs. (See dan).
دن	Dan, prep., till, up to.
دنان کړا	Danānkarā, conj., till then.
دنيخرا	Danikharā, conj., until, as long as.
دنيجناغ	Dinjainagh, p.p., dinjaintha, to split, cleave.
دينغ	Dinagh, } p.p., dirtha, to tear. P., daridan, din.
د ر غ	Diragh, }
دنز	Danz, dust (Cf., S., daj).
دنز ج	Danzagh, to stir up the dust.
دنېکر	Danikar, till now.
دنیا	Dunyā, the world, people, wealth. A.
دو	Do, two. P.
دو گيسټ	Do-gist, forty. (See chil).
دوار	Dawār. (See dafār).
دوازده	Dwāzdah, twelve. P.
دوازدمي	Dwāzdami, twelfth.
دوبار	Dobar, the chest.
دوبراب	Dobarāh, twice.
دوترا	Davtar, bard, reciter of genealogies. P., daftar.
دور	Dor, pain { Dathān-dor, tooth-ache. Lāf-dor, belly ache.
دور	Daur, rich.
دورا	Dora, double. Si., duhuro.
دوروي	Doravi, stirrups.
دوروخ	Dorokh, ill, in trouble or pain.
دوزخ	Dozakh, } hell. P., dozakh. Z., duzhanha. Pashto, dozha'kh.
دوزي	Dozhi, }
دوست	Dost, friend. P.
دوشغ	Doshagh, p.p., dokhta, to sew. P.
دوشغ	Doshagh, p.p., dushta, to milk. P.
دوشي	Doshi, last night. P.
دوغ	Dogh, p.p., dotha } to fetch water.
دوهغ	Dohagh, p.p., dohitha, }
دوگون	Dogin, pregnant.
دولت	Daulat, wealth. A.
دومندیل	Dūmandil, with two turbans, i.e., a man of distinction.
دوهر	Dūhon, smoke.

د رومن	Doyman, enemy. (See د ژمن dūzhman).
د	Dah, ten. P.
دهان	Dihān, thought, consideration. Si., dhyānu.
دهک	Dhak, hurt, injury. Si., dhaku.
دهنگ	Dhikkagh, to advance, be strong.
دهغ	Dahagh, to get, touch.
دول	Dhul, drum. Panj., dhol.
دهمي	Dhami, tenth.
دهنگ	Dhing, powerful.
دهور	Dhūr, dust. Si., dhūri.
دهوس	Dahūs, bastard, a term of abuse.
دهوليه	Dhūliyā, dust. Si.
دي	Di, and also. Di—dī, both—and.
ديپ	Ded, thumb.
ديپ	Dip, middle finger.
ديهان	Depān, protection.
ديپالغ	Depānagh, p.p., depāntha, to be protected.
دبئلو	Dithlo, mist. (Cf., B., dūd, smoke).
ديخ	Dikh, spindle. P., dūk.
ديذ	Dedh, an earthen pot. (See dez).
ديذ	Didh, } sight. P., didār, did.
ديذار	Didhār, }
ديدوخ	Didokh, eyeball.
ديو	Dir, far, apart, separate. P., dūr.
	Dir-zānagh, far-seeing, wise.
دير	Der, while, time. P., der.
دير	Dez, pot.
ديحاني	Desānī, from afar off.
ديغرا	Deghrā, large pot. P.
ديم	Dem, face. P., adimā. Z., daema.
	Dem-deagh, to send.
	Dem-khanagh, to set forth, to set one's face towards.
ديما	Demā, before, in front.
ديم	Dim back, hind part.
ديم	Dim, an earthen dish to catch flour when ground.
ديما	Dimān, behind.
ديمان	Dimā, assembly, court. P., divān.
دينگو	Denghū, a crook, handle of a walking stick.
دهه	Deh, country, land, tract, territory. Si., dehu. P., deh. Z., danha. Skr., desa.
	Deh-malāikh, the guardian angles of the land.

دینغ Deagh, v., p.p., datha, to give. P., dādan.

Dem-deagh, to send.

Drik-deagh, to leap.

Ilagh-deagh, to go.

Sar-deagh, to send away.

Gon-deagh, overtake.

Mān-deagh, to apply.

Mokal-deagh, to dismiss.

3 (Dāl).

دَاو	Dāto, dust.
دَا حِي	Dachī, a female camel. Si.
دَدِي	Dādī, grandmother. Si.
دَادِي دُورِي	Dādepotre, descendents of the same ancestor.
دَان	Dān, desert, low barren hills.
دَانْدَالِي	Dāndālī, a winnowing sieve.
دَانِي	Dānī time, a certain time. Si.
	Derī-dānī, a long time ago.
دَاه	Dāh, alarm, war news. Si.
دِد	Did, } frog. Si., dedaru.
دِدَار	Didar, }
دَدَو	Daddav, pony, nag. Si., dradro.
دِرَتَغ	Drattagh, v., p.p., drattatha, to fall. Si., drahanu, p.p., dratho.
دِرِك	Drik, to jump, spring.
دِرِكَغ	Drikagh, to jump.
دِرَكَان	Drakān, carpenter. Si., drakhanu.
دِرَكَغ	Dragagh, to canter. Si., drak.
دَاو	Droh, falsehood, lie. Si.
دَاوَا	Drohā, false, dishonest.
دَسَغ	Dasagh, v., p.p., dasitha, to show, point out. Si., dasanu.
دُكَال	Dukāl, dearth, famine. Si., dukāru.
دِغ	Digh, pice, copper coin.
دَن	Dan, by force, violently. Si., danu.
دَانْهَر	Danphūr, a forcible contribution.
دَانْدَوَر	Dandwar, a tooth-brush.
دَانْگ	Dang, sting. Si., dangu.
	Dang-jānagh, to sting.
دَدَا	Doda, poppy heads.
دَد	Dod, framework, bones. Panj.
	Hushken dod, a dry skeleton.
دَوَر	Dor, a pond. Si., dhoro.
دَوَل	Dol, a bucket. S., dolu.
دَوَل	Daul, shape, form. Scheme, stratagem,
دَوَا	Daula, the forcarm. Si., doro.
دَوَلو	Dolo, crooked.
	Dolo biagh, to be crooked.
دَاوَلِي	Dauli, s., hoof.
دَم	Dom, } bard, minstrel. S.
دَمْب	Domb, }
	Dombānī-āf. } mirage (connected with a legend.
	Domb-khushtagh, } of a minstrel's death).

ڊونگ	Dong, bottle.
ڊنگ	Dūngā, deep. Panj.
ڊوھ	Doh, sin, offence. S., dohu.
ڊوئي	Doi, spoon. Si.
ڊها برغ	Dhāburagh, p p, dhāburtha, to stumble.
ڊھال	Dhāl, shield. Si, Panj.
ڊھڪڻ	Dhikkagh, to low (of cattle).
ڊھڪو	Dhakan, cover. Si.
ڊھڪائي	Dhakanī, knce-pan. Si., dhakini.
ڊھگو	Dhaggav, a bull.
ڊھنڊ	Dhūnd, skeleton. Si.
ڊھڏھي	Dedhi, the doorway of private apartment, a porch, a screen.
ڊھنگ	Dhīng, adjutant bird.
ڊيدرو	Didar, muscles, biceps.
ڊير	Der, husband's younger brother. Si., deru.
ڊير	Dīr, }
ڊيل	Dil, } body, form, shape. Si., dilu.
ڊيلھو	Delhu, fruit of the khalel (<i>carpparis aphylla</i>). Si., delho.
ڊيمبلھو	Dembhū, wasp. Si.
ڊيو	Dio, lamp. Si., dio.
ڊيھو	Dihav, leopard.

ر (Rē).

- راج Rāj, s., tribe, subjects.
 راجی Rāchī, camel driver.
 راذ Rādh, true, ancient, ancestral.
 Rādheñ wāzhā, hereditary lord.
 رازا Rāzā painter.
 رازخ Rāzikh, willing.
 راست Rāst, true, P.
 راستی Rāstī, truth. P.
 راک Rāk, cheek-bone.
 ران Rān, thigh. P.
 راه Rāh, road. P.
 Rāh band, watchman.
 راهی Rāhdi, fate, death.
 راه‌رینغ Rāhrenagh, p.p., rāhrentha, to roar.
 راه‌زن Rāhzan, head of a band of robbers. P.
 راهی Rāhak, cultivator. Panj.
 راه‌گزار Rāh-gidhār, wayfarer, passer-by.
 راهی Rāhī, travelling, starting, passing on. An ambling horse.
 رب Rabb, God. A.
 رپند Rapta, p.p., of ravagh, used in the sense of to continue, to go on doing; its place in the meaning *went, gone*, being supplied by shuthā. P.
 رچہ Rachh, loom.
 رخ Rukh, face, front.
 Rukhā, in front of.
 رخا Rikhta, p.p., of rishagh, q.v.
 رد Rid, partition, distribution, allotment.
 رد Rid, f., sheep (small-tailed). Si., ridh.
 رد Rud, s., a chasm or gorge (Leghārī).
 رد Rud, s., stump of a tree (Mazārī).
 رد Radh, missing, failure.
 Rādh-biagh, to miss (in shooting).
 رذا Radhā, s., coward, runaway.
 رذخ Radhagh, p.p., rashta, to tear up the ground, to draw (a sword).
 رذغ Radhagh, to be beaten, to lose (in war or play).
 رذغ Rudhagh, v., p.p., rustha, to grow, germinate, spring up, mount. P., rustan.
 رذی Radhī, s., a miss, a mistake.
 رزینغ Razainagh, p.p., razaintha, to make.
 رس Ras, juice, sap. Si., rasu.

- رستار Rastar, wild beast (unfit for food).
 Syāheñ rastar, wild swine.
- رسع Rasagh, p.p., rasitha, to arrive. P., rasīdan.
- رسپانغ Rasainagh, causal of rasagh.
- رشغ Rishagh, rashagh, p.p., rikhta, to pursue, charge.
 Māñ-rishagh, to attack, assault.
- رشيک Rashk, lice.
- رشيب Rasheb, s., skill, handicraft.
- رشيف Rashef, complete, thorough.
 Pha rashefi, thoroughly.
- رعيات R'aiyat (A.), subjects, subordinates.
- رغ Ragh, pulse. P., rag, vein.
- رغام Raghām, collection of clouds, threatening weather. Season, opportunity.
- رفتار Raftār, paces. P.
- رکھ Rakh, s., lip.
- رکيب Rikeb, }
 رکيف Rikef, } stirrup. P., rikāb.
- رک Ruk, a mixed metal, pewter, steel.
- رگ Rag, vein, pulse. (See ragh).
- رگ Rug, precipice.
- رالغ Ralagh, to mix, join. Si., ralanu.
- رنب Rumb, a run.
 Rumb-ziragh, to run, hurry.
- رنبغ Rumbagh, to run away, gallop, race (on foot).
- رمبه Ramba, chisel. Si., rambo.
- رومال Rumāl, towel. P.
- رمغ Ramagh, flock of goasts. P., ramah.
- رملاس Rimlās, evident, manifest.
- رملي Rāmali, a soothsayer, augur.
- رن Ran, married woman. Panj., rand.
- رند Rand, track, path. Si., randu.
- رندغ Randagh, to comb, part the hair. Sar-rand, comb.
- رلغ Runagh, p.p. rutha, to reap. (Cf., Pashto, ravdal. Skr., lū)
- رنگ Rang, colour, sort, kind, manner.
 E-rangā, }
 Er'gā, } of this sort, in this manner.
 Hawenrangā, }
 Hawer'gā, } do. do.
 Har-rangā, of every sort, &c.
 Thī-rangā, of another sort, &c.
 A'n-rangā, of that sort.
- رنگوي Rangoi, coloured, variegated.

- ر دینغ Ro-biagh, to be lighted or kindled.
 ر د Ro, contracted from roth, 3rd per. aor. of ravagh, will go, goes, may go.
 ر و Ro, contraction for rosh, day, sun, fire.
 Har-ro, every day, always.
 Ro-tāf, heat of sun, glare.
 ر دپسک Rophask, s., a fox (uncommon). P., rūbāh.
 ر دایغ Rophagh, a loud noise.
 ر دایر Rūbarū, in the presence of. P.
 ر دث Roth, entrails. P., rūda.
 ر ددار Rodār, bowstring, fiddlestring.
 ر دذ Rodh, high bank of a torrent or stream. P., rūd.
 ر ددغ Rodhagh. (See rudhagh).
 ر دذن Rodhin, madder.
 ر دذینغ Rodhainagh, to bring up, educate.
 ر دجه Roh, the nilgai.
 ر دز Ror, calf.
 Ror-gal, herd of calves.
 ر دزیبغ Rozi-biagh, to appear, become visible.
 ر دزی Rozī, subsistence, daily bread.
 ر دزکهر Rozh-gir, eclipse of the sun (from rosh and giragh).
 ر دوش Rosh, day, sun. P., roz.
 Rosh-āsān, sunrise.
 Rosh-othān, the morning, shortly after sunrise.
 Rosh-er-shaf, sunset.
 Rosh-tika, day-break.
 Roshe-roshe, day by day.
 Roshe-velāe, from time to time.
 ر دوشغ Roshagh, a fast. P., roza.
 ر دغن Roghan, clarified butter, ghī. P.
 Roghan-resh, a kind of small lizard.
 ر دغ Ravagh, p.p., shutha, to go. P., raftan, shuda.
 Dar-ravagh, to escape.
 Mān-ravagh, to enter, to wander about.
 Biagh-ravagh, to become.
 ر دفر Rofro, a fox. P., rūbāh.
 ر دگهنگ Rokhanagh, v., p.p., rokhutha, to light, kindle.
 ر دصمت Romast, chewing the cud.
 ر دنگ Rūng, a maiden.
 ر دنگرا Rūngrā, a narrow hill path.
 ر د Rūh, soul. A., rūh.
 ر Rah, edge, edge of knife.
 ر هغ Rahnagh, edge or bank of river.
 ر بهله Rīband, fringe worn on horse's forehead.

ریت	Rit, custom. Si., riti.
ریج	Rej, country, tract.
ریخ	Rekh, sand. P., reg. Sar-rekh, cold in the head.
ریر	Rer,
ریل	Ril,
ریر دیلخ	Rer-deagh, v. n., to overflow.
ریر دیلخ	Rer-deagh, to turn out, drive away.
ریز	Rez, a rope (made of cotton thread).
ریزم	Rezam, blight (of corn).
ریس دیلخ	Res-deagh, to turn away.
ریسغ	Resagh, p.p., restha, to spin, twist. Pashto, reshal.
ریسغ	Resinagh, to pursue, chase; p.p., resintha.
ریسغ	Risinagh, to draw a sword, to strip.
ریش	Rish, beard. P.
ریش	Resh, gall (on the back of a horse or beast of burden).
ریشغ	Rishagh, p.p., rikhta, to pour, spill, scatter, sow (seed). P ¹ , rikhtan.
ریشونغ	Rishainagh, causal of rishagh.
ریل	Rel, s., cultivation from hill-torrent water which has run to waste.
ریک	Rik, s., diarrhoea.
ریم	Rem, grass.
ریم	Rem, matter, pus. P., rim.
ریلغ	Riagh, cacare.
ریل دیلخ	Reh-deagh, v. n., to twist, to manipulate.

ز (Ze)

زا	Zā,	} abuse, bad language.
زان	Zān,	
زات	Zāt, tribe, cast.	A.
زات	Zāt, self, oneself, one's own.	
زات	Zāt, coloured cloth.	
زاخت	Zākht, son (in composition).	P., zāda. Skr., jāta.
	Brāzākht, nephew (brother's son).	
	Gohārzākht, nephew (sister's son).	
	Nākhozākht, cousin (son of paternal uncle).	
	Trizākht, cousin (son of paternal aunt).	
	Wasarzākht, brother-in-law (son of father-in-law).	
	Chugzākht, grandchild.	
زاد	Zād, many coloured, variegated.	
زارخ	Zārikh, gall-bladder.	
زاغ	Zāgh, v., p.p., zātha, to give birth, bring forth.	P., zādan.
زال	Zāl, woman.	P.
زالار	Zālkar, women, womankind.	
زامات	Zāmāth, son-in law.	P., dāmād. Z., zāmātar. Pashto, zūm.
زامر	Zāmur, s., name of a climbing shrub.	
زامن	Zāmin, surety.	A.
زامن گدوي	Zāmingīrī, bail, security.	
زان	Zān, thigh.	
زاناث	Zānāth, adj., wise.	
زاندهو	Zāntho, a., p.p., of zānagh, knowingly.	
زانغ	Zānagh, p.p., zāntho, to know.	P., dānistan. Z., znā, Skr., jnā.
زاور	Zānmur.	(See zāmur.)
زايفه	Zāifa, a woman.	A.
زخم	Zakhm, a wound.	P.
زذغ	Zadhagh, wounded.	P., zāda.
زر	Zar, money.	P.
	Zar-josh, abounding in gold.	
	Zar-zawāl, gold-scatterer.	
	Zar-harī, gold-fringed.	
زرغ	Zarāgh, leech.	Si., jaru.
زرا	Zirā. s., river, sea, well.	(Zend, zrayās.)
	Soreh sirā, the ocean.	
زرتيه	Zurth, jowar (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).	(Cf. Pehl., jūrdāk, corn, or Ar. pronounced zurrat in Persian).
زرد	Zard, yellow.	P.
زردو	Zardo, yolk of an egg.	
زردويي	Zardoī, bile.	

زردې	Zirde, heart (poet.). Skr., hridi. Zend, zarodhaya. Pashto, zrah.
زړور	Zarūr, necessary. A.
زړه	Zirih, armour. P.
زړه	Zirih, a well. (See zirā).
زغر	Zaghar, adj., fresh, quick. Zagharen shīr, fresh milk.
زگ	Zik, a bag or "maskina" for holding ghi. Si., jik. Pashto sik.
زېمب	Zamb, a bit, mouthful.
زمستان	Zamistān, (see zawistān), winter, P.
زناخ	Zankh, jaws. P., zonakh, chin.
زناور	Zanāwar, animal. P., jānwar.
زنجير	Zanjīr, chain. P.
زند	Zand, adj., fat.
زندگ	Zindagh, living. P., zinda.
زنج	Zinagh, v., p.p., zitha, zinthā or zitha, to snatch, take away forcibly.
زنگ	Zang, s., turnip.
زنگ	Zang, } rust.
زنگال	Zangāl, }
زنها	Zunhā, s., hair.
زور	Zor, force, might, violence, wrong. P.
زور	Zivir, rough, not smooth. (Cf. Pashto, zig).
زوراک	Zorākh, } powerful, violent.
زوروار	Zorāwar, }
زوروالا	Zorwāla, oppressor, tyrant.
زواذ	Zawādh, scent, smell. P., zabād.
زوار	Zawār, pebbles.
زوار	Zawār, rider, horseman. P., sawār.
زوال	Zawāl, s., injury.
زواب	Zawān, tongue. P., zabān.
زويستان	Zawistān, winter. P., zamistān.
زوکا	Zūkā, a growling, groubling, suppressed noise.
زوم	Zūm, s., strength, power, glory.
زوم	Zom, swelling.
زوم گورخ	Zom giragh, to swell.
زه	Zah, kid. Zah-gal, flock of kids.
زهر	Zahr, anger. P. Zahr-giragh, to be angry.
زهر	Zahr, bitter.
زهراک	Zahrak, the gall-bladder. P., zahra.
زهرا	Zahran, adj., angry, passionate.

- زهم Zahm, sword.
 Zahm-band, swordbelt.
 Zahm-jan, } swordsman.
 Zahm-janokh, }
 Zahm-jind, sword blade.
 Zahm-hand, scar of a sword-wound.
- زهیر Zahir, lonely, a stranger. A.
 زی Zī, yesterday. P., dī-rūz.
- زیانی Ziyānī, harm, injury. Pehl., ziyān.
 زیارت Ziyārat, shrine, place of pilgrimage. A.
- زیت Zith, quick. P., zād.
 زیتھن Zithen, quickly.
- زیفا Zaikhā, s., ferns, moss, &c.
 زیرغ Zīragh, v., p.p., zurtha, to raise, lift.
 Zīragh-āragh, to fetch.
 Lashkar-zīragh, to lead an army.
 Sāh-zīragh, to draw breath.
 Rumb-zīragh, to run.
 Saughan-zīragh, to swear.
 Shor-zīragh, to be frightened.
- زیرینغ Zirainagh, to cause to take up.
- زیم Zim, scorpion.
- زین Zen, saddle. P., zin.
 Zen-phusht, the pommel of a saddle,
 Zen-kanagh, to saddle,

ژ (Zhe.)

ژانگ	Zhangagh, v., to bray.
ژلوخ	Zhalokh, adj., yellow.
ژله دینغ	Zhala-deagh, v., to let go. (<i>See</i> ilagh).
ژمارا	Zhamārā, for ever. (<i>See</i> jamārā).
ژند	Zhand, adj., separate, apart.
ژند بېنغ	Zhand-biagh, v. n., to become separate, depart.
ژنگه کھنغ	Zhinga khanagh, erect the tail (of a horse), to spread out.
ژنگ	Zhing, adj., erect, perpendicular. Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe.
ژنگینغ	Zhingenagh, v. a., to stiffen, spread out. To slay.

س (Sīn)

سابون	Sābūn, soap. Portuguese. Ar.
ساتھ	Sāth, akāfila, caravan. Si., Sāthu.
ساد	Sād, honest, plain, uncloured. P., Sādā, plain (?)
سادمے	Sāde, adj., poor, wretched.
ساذ	Sādh, rope (of munj or dwarf-palm leaves).
سار	Sār, s., a usurer.
سار کہنغ	Sār-khanagh, to awake.
سار تہ	Sārth, cold. P., sard.
ساری	Sārī, rice growing or in husk P., shālī.
ساز کہنغ	Sāz-khanagh, to play (a musical instrument).
ساز غ	Sāzhagh, to pound, to bray in a mortar.
ساکور	Sākūr, tamarisk galls used in dyeing. (Māh in Panjab i).
سا کہ	Sākh, oath. Si.
ساک	Sāg, pot-herb. Si.
سامی	Sāgī, that very one, the original. Si.
سال	Sāl, a year. P.
سالغ	Sālagh, parched corn.
سالو خ	Sālokh, bridegroom, betrothed youth.
سامبغ	Sāmbagh, to favour, nourish. Si., sāmbhanu.
سامی	Sāmī, a niche in a grave, a grave.
سان	Sān, stallion, bull. Si., sānu.
سانگ	Sāng, betrothal. Si., sangu.
سانگی	Sāngī, spear. Si., sāngi.
سانی	Sānī, present, in attendance.
ساز	Sā, h shade. P., sāya.
ساز	Sāh, breath, life. P.
	Sāh-zīragh, to breathe,
	Sāh-sāharagh, to take breath.
ساهددار	Sāhdār, domestic animals.
سامہینغ	Sāhmenagh, to fear.
سامی	Sāhī, a pause, breathing space, fallow.
	Sāhī-deagh, to let land lie fallow.
ساین	Sāin-sir, master. Si. Skr., swāmi.
ساینغ	Sāinagh, v., p.p, sāintha, to shave.
	Imperative, sā, sarā sā, shave the head.
سبغ	Subagh, p.p., subtha, to bore, pierce.
سبی	Subī, autumn.
سپی	Sippī, shell. Si.
ست	Sut, s, spur of a mountain running down into a plain.
سنر	Satur, zanāna, private apartments.
ستہ	Sath, a deputation to ask pardon.

سُتی	Sutī, a mosquito.
سِجی	Sijji, roast meat.
سِخ	Sikh, sand, barren land.
سدا	Sadā, request, petition.
سداریا	Sadaryā, false,
سدا	(See صدقه sadqa).
سدها	Sidhā, straight. Si., sidho.
سډکځ	Sudkagh, to sob. Si., sudikanu.
سده	Sudh, } knowledge, understanding. Si., sudhi, Pashto, sud
سډ	Sudh, }
سډ	Sadh, a hundred. P., sad.
سر	Sar, a man. Pashto, sarai.
سر	Sar, s., head, front. P.
	Sar-āgh, to remain over, to be left.
	Sar-giragh, to set out.
	Sar-deagh, to send away.
	Sar-gosh, earring worn in upper part of the ear.
	Sar-shef, top of a slope.
	Sar-chārī, an advanced spy or scout.
سراډ	Srādh, adj., narrow, slender, small.
سراڼ	Sirān, grindstone.
سرابرا	Sarbarā, on the outside, outer. Chief.
سربرا	Sarburā, suddenly.
سربار	Sarbār, load, bale.
سردر	Sardar, bareheaded. Pashto, sadar.
سردار	Sar-dār, } s., chief.
سردر	Sar-dar, }
سر پوش	Sarposh, covering.
سر ريځ	Sar-rekh, cold in the head. (Cf., P., rezish.)
سر ویش	Sar-resh, overflowing.
سر رند	Sar-rand, parting of hair.
سرواوغ	Sor-nāvagh, the morning star (poet).
سرا	Sarā, adv. and prep., above, upon, ahead, in front, at the head of.
	Sarā-bai, go in front.
سرامدا	Sarāmadā, in the manner of.
سرايرا	Sarā-era, adv., from above downwards.
سرباري	Sarbarī, upper.
	Sarbarī-pahnādhā, on the upper side.
سريځ	Surphadh, } s., understanding.
سريځو	Surpho, }
	Surphadh-biagh, to understand.

سرجه	Sarjah, pil'ow.
سرساد	Sursād, provisions, forage. Si, sursāt.
سرغ	Saragh, p.p., saritha, to remember.
سرغ	Siragh, to leap, prance. Si., siranu.
سرغ	Suragh, to move. Si., suranu.
سرکند	Sirkand, name of a tree.
سرکه	Sarakh, a kneading trough.
سرگو	Surgo, speech, song
سرل	Saral, a yearling colt. Si., surlu.
سردم	Surum, hoof. P., sum.
سرنگ	Saring, a track. Si., suringh. Saring-jaragh, to track.
سر دڻ	Sarodh, music.
سر دڻ	Sarosh, elbow.
سر دڻ	Sarhosh, an earring worn in the upper part of the ear.
سري	Sari, a woman's chadar.
سريت	Suret, a concubine.
سرين	Saren, loins. Saren-bandagh, to gird up the loins, help. Saren-bandi, assistance.
سريندا	Sarindā,
سريندو	Sarindo,
سرينده	Sarindo,
سرينده	Sarēna,
سرك	Sarak, road. Hindi.
سزا	Sazā, punishment. P.
سستي	Sustī. (See susti).
سشغ	Sushagh, p.p., sukhta, to burn. (Intransitive).
سفار	Saghār, adj., white-faced (of a horse).
سعدت	Saghdattā, a small thorny plant.
سخر	Saghar, head.
سخر	Sughar, s., poet, minstrel.
سخرکه	Sagharkha, a wild species of sinapis.
سغن	Saghan, dung of cattle.
سغندار	Saghindān, paunch, stomach.
سفارغ	Safāragh, s., food, meal, breakfast.
سک	Sak, strong, stiff, hard. P., sakht.
سکتر	Sakatar, a kind of partridge.
سکل	Sakal, beautiful.
سکرمدي	Sakmardi, manliness, strength.
سکني	Sakani, Wednesday.

سکھ	Sikhagh, to learn. Si., sikhānu.
سکھینغ	Sikhainagh, to teach. (Causal of sikhagh.)
سکي	Sakī, extreme, excess.
سکيا	Sakyā, } very, extremely.
سکيغا	Sakighā, }
سگ	Sag, skill, ability. Si., sagh.
سل	Sill, brick. Si., sir. Panj., sil.
ساوند	Silband, brick-maker. Panj.
سلام	Salām, salutation. Salām-alaik (A. سلام عليكم) salutation on meeting.
سايه	Silhe, arms. A., sālāh. Silhegal, arms and accoutrements.
سم	Sam, age, century.
سما	Sammā, true, constant.
سما	Samā, news, information.
سما	Samā, understanding. Si., samāu.
سومب	Sumb, a whole, boring. Sumb-janagh, to bore.
سمباران	Sambāwan, rennet, anything used for curdling milk.
سمبارائي	Sambarāi, preparation, readiness.
سمبارغ	Sambaragh, to prepare, be ready, Si., sambhiranu.
سماغ	Snmbagh, stich in the side.
سومبلي	Sumbulī, s., a plant (wild thyme or rosemary).
سمبارغ	Sambainagh (causal of sambagh), to have brought up to rear.
سمغ	Samagh, s., a poisonous fly which attacks the eyes.
سمندر	Samundar, sea.
سامن	Samīn, a cloud. (The name of a village also.)
سند	Sand, barren (of offspring). Pashto, shand. Si., shandhi
سند	Sand, a joint. Si., sandhu.
ساد	Sund, a basket of matting, Si., sandhu.
سندار	Sindān, anvil.
سندغ	Sindagh, v., p.p., sistha, to break. (P. shikastan, shikan)
سانج	Sanj, harness. Si., sanju. Sanj-khanagh, to saddle, harness.
سني	Sanak, kneading trough. (See sarakh).
سنگ	Sang, stone (uncommon). P.
سنگ	Sing, stone.
سنگ بلد	Sangband, related by marriage (used of two tribes).
سنگاتي	Sangati, companions, following. Si.
سنگد	Sangad, companions, escort.
سني	Sani, hemp. Si., sinī.
سنگر	Sanghar, necklace. Si.

سوا	Sawā, except, without. P.
سواد	Sawād, sight, show.
سوارک	Sawārak, breakfast. (See safāragh).
سواس	Sawās, Baloch sandals, made of the leaves of the dwarf-palm,
سوال	Sawāl, question. A.
سوالی	Suwālī, a petitioner, beggar.
سواه	Sawāh, morning. A., sabāh.
سوبه	Sobh, victory. A.
سوبه سر	Sobh-sar, victorious.
سود	Sūd, interest. P.
سور	Sor, salt, brackish, saltpetre. P., shor. Soreh-āf, brackish water.
سودا	Saudā, bargain. P.
سوره	Sūrah, hero, warrior. Si., sūrihu. Z., sūra, strong.
سوز	Savz, green. P., sabz.
سوشغ	Soshagh, v. tr., p. p., sokhta, to burn. P., sokhtan, soz.
سوغن	Saughan, oath. Saughan-ziragh, to take an oath.
سوف	Sūf, apple. A.
سوک	Sawakk, light (in weight). P., sabuk.
سوکو	Sogav, firm, fast, firm possession.
سول	Sol, the kanda or jhand tree (<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>).
سومرو	Somar, Monday. Si.
سومرو	Somar, a companion.
سولارو	Sonāro, goldsmith. Si.
سوهاں	Sauhān, file.
سوهنا	Sohnā, beautiful. Panj.
سوهو	Sohav, guide, acquaintance.
سرد	Savav, account, reason. A., sabab. Savavā, on account of.
سویٹ	Sweth, white. P., safid. Sweth-rish, greybeard. Sweth-gan, } white-handled. Swē-gan, }
سہارل	Sahāral, skilful.
سہاگ	Suhāg, young unweaned camel up to six months old f.).
سہبت	Suhbat, society. A.
سہاری	Sihrāi, an awl. Si., sirāi.
سہمت	Sahth, jewels.
سہر	Suhr, red. P., surkh. Pashto, sūr. Suhr-rish, red-bearded. Suhr-sar, red-headed (dyed with mehndi). Suhr-āf, red-water (name of a stream).

سحر	Sih, magic. P. Sih-r-khanokh magician.
سحر ا	Sahrā, manifest, known, evident. A.
سحر غ	Sahragh, p.p., sahritha, to rest.
سحر	Suhv, morning. A., subh. Suhv-astār, morning star.
سهريل	Suhel, autumn. The month Assū or Asoj. A. (Sept. or Oct.).
سي	Sī, thirty. P.
سي	Sai, three. P., sih. Sai-barā, thrice. Sai-kona, triangle. Sai-gist, three score.
سياه	Syād, relation.
سيدارل	Syāral, clever, skilful.
سيال	Syāl, relation, guest, enemy, equal. Pashto (sīāl, equal).
سيالداري	Syāldārī, relationship, enmity.
سياء	Syāh, black. P. Syāh-āf, } perennial stream of water. Syāh-jo, } Syāh-mār, snake. Syāh-gwar, "black breast." The black partridge or francolin.
سياهغ	Syāhagh, blackness; something black.
سياهي	Syāli, ink, blackness.
سيب	Seb, approval.
سيک	Sebak, wholesome.
سيتل	Saital, three-fold.
سیت	Sīth, profit, advantage. P., sūd.
سیت تان	Sīth-tān, s., profit and loss, customs.
سید	Saidh, a Sayyid.
سید	Saidh, game, wild animals to eat.
سیدج بند	Sejband, bedding.
سیر	Ser, full, satisfied. Serāf, satisfied. P., serāb.
سیر	Sīr, marriage. Sīr khanagh, to marry. Sīr biagh, to be married. Sīr-wājh, marriageable.
سیرب	Serab, shaving.
سیر مع	Sirmugh, collyrium for the eyes. P., surma.
سیستان	Sistān, customs, profit and loss. For Sīth-tan, profit and loss.
سیسی	Sesī, the sīsī or <i>Ammo Perdix Bouhami</i> .
سیشین	Sishin, needle. P., sozan. Sishin-dukh, needle's eye.

سڀ	Sigh, promise, vow.
سڀ	Sigh, pining, depressed, sad.
سڀي	Sighi, mourning, lamentation.
سيڪ	Saiak, one-third.
سيفر	Sifur, s., spear-grass (<i>Hitropogon contortus</i>).
سيڻ	Sekagh, p.p., sek <u>th</u> a, to warm.
سيڪن	Sikun, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$ porcupine.
سيڪن	Sikhun, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$ porcupine.
	Sikhun-tir, porcupine-quill.
سيلاو	Sailo, s., a sword (poet.)
سيلاهي	Selhi, necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, &c. Si.
سيم	Sīm, boundary.
سيماندرا	Simandar, neighbour.
سيمسون	Simsún. (See sesī).
سيمى	Saimi, third.
سيند	Sīnd, hissing. (Si., sindh, whistling). Sindā-khanagh, to hiss.
سينز	Senz, whistling. Senzā janagh, to whistle.
سينزدہ	Seāzdah, thirteen. P.
سينغ	Senagh, breast. P., sīna.
سيوال	Sewāl, s., rubbish left by a flood.
سيه	Sih, spit, fishing hook. P., sikh. Tūfak-sih, ramrod.
سيها	Sihā, lead. Si.
سيهانغ	Sehanagh, v., to bear, endure. Si., sahnū.
سيانغ	Siagh, v., p.p., sī <u>th</u> a, to swell. (Cf., P., āmā-sidan);

ش (Shīn).

شا	Shā. (See shawā, you). P.
شاتلو	Shāthlo, dove.
شاخ	Shākh, branch. P.
شادي	Shādhī, rejoicing, merry-making. P., shādī.
شار	Shār (Ar. شعر), poem.
شاغ	Shāgh, a swing.
شاغ	Shāgh, a small tree (<i>Grewia vestita</i>).
شاغ	Shāgh, guitar or banjo. (See dambīro).
شاغر	Shāghar, swift, fast.
شاگر غ	Shākaragh, to stop.
شال	Shāl, blanket. P.
شار	Shār, do.
شام	Shām, the evening meal. P.
شان	Shān, power, powerful, honourable. Ar.
شان	'Shān, for ashān, from that.
	'Shān-go, thence.
	'Shān-phalawā, from that direction.
شاند	Shānd, sign.
شانزده	Shānz-dah, sixteen. P.
شانغ	Shānagh, backbone, nape of neck. P., shāna.
شانكه	Shānkh, stony ground at foot of hills.
شانكهو	Shānkho, a bird; the stone-chat.
شالور	Shānwar, a snake (for syāh-mār).
شاه	Shāh, horn.
شاه	Shāh, king. P.
	Shāh-murdān, forefinger.
شاه كپتار	Shāhkaptar. (See shafkāstir).
شاهد	Shāhid, witness. Ar.
شاهدي	Shāhidī, evidence.
شاهكار	Shāhūkār, a sāhūkār, banker.
شاهي	Shāhī, a 2-anna piece. P.
شاهي	Shāhī, adj. (1). Royal, excellent.
	(2). Wicked, traitor.
	(3). Enamoured, in love with.
شاهيغا	Shāhīgā, adv., wickedly.
شاير	Shāir (Ar. شاعر), poet.
شاه چراغ	Shah-chirāgh, firefly. P.
شدت	Shiddat, disputing, argument. A.
شدو	Shaddo, a turban (poet). Si., shado.
شدغ	Shudhagh, adj., hungry.
شدغ	Shudhagh, v., p.p., shustha, to hunger.

شود غ	Skodhagh, v., p.p., shustha, to wash, intr.
شدي	Shudhī, adj., hungry.
شر	Sharr, good, fine, beautiful.
شر	Shirr, troop, band.
شرت	Shart, gambling. A.
	Shart-zīragh, } to gamble.
	Shart-janagh, }
شردو	Shurdo, a small species of <i>Dianthus</i> found on the Sulaīmān Range.
شرا	Sharā, } a law case, a judgment. A.
شرع	Shar', }
شرم	Sharm, shame. P.
شرنا	Sharnā, s., the sarnāī, a kind of bagpipe.
شروع	Shurū, beginning. P.
شریک	Sharik, partner. A.
شست	Shist, sight of a gun. P.
شستغ	Shastagh, v., p.p., shastātha, to send. (Cf., P., firistādan).
شمسکغ	Shiskagh, to plait, weave matting.
شش	Shash, six. P.
ششمی	Shashumī, sixth.
شعر	Sher, poem. A.
شخړ	Shaghar, sharp, harsh in (speech).
شخړ	Shughar, (A. shukr), thanks to God.
شغان	Shaghān, scorn, mockery.
شغین	Shighīn, upside down, topsy-turvy.
	Shighīn-biagh, to be upset.
شعب	Shaf, night. P., shab.
	Shaf-chirāgh, firefly.
	Shaf-kāstir, a plant (<i>Sophora Griffithii</i>).
	Shaf-khor, nightblind.
شفانکھ	Shafānkh, shepherd, goatherd. P., shabān.
شفی	Shafak, shifakk, s., iron peg on which a mill-stone revolves.
شفغ	Shufagh, p.p., shupta, v. a., to thrash.
شی	Shakk, doubt. A.
شک	Shikk, (A. shauq), love.
شکار	Shikār, hunting, sport. P.
شکاری	Shikārī, hunter.
شکر	Shukr, thanks. A.
شکھل	Shakhal, tamarisk sugar. (The manna produced in the hot weather on <i>Tamarix articulata</i> and <i>Tamarix gallica</i>).
	P. shakar.
شکھل	Shakhal, adj., sweet, fair.
شلغ	Skalagh, v. n., to rain.

شلوار	Shalwār, }	the loose trousers worn by Balochis.
شلور	Shalwar, }	
	Gwāth-shalwar, puffed up, proud.	
شم	Sham, boundary, water-parting.	
شم	Sham, moist.	
شمنم	Shamnam, dew.	
شمنب	Shamb, branch.	
شوشغ	Shamushagh, }	pp., shamushta, to forget. (Cf. P., farā- moshīdan).
شوشغ	Shamūshagh }	
شمول	Shamol, water-parting.	
شنز	Shinz, the camel-thorn (<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>). Cf. Pashto, zoz.	
شانز جنغ	Shanz-janagh, to rain, to pour down.	
شانز غ	Shanzagh, to drip.	
شانکھ	Shanikh, a female kid while suckling.	
شوکش	Shav-kash, for shaf-kash, the night expeller, i.e., Venus, the morning star.	
شوا	Shawā, }	you. P., shuma.
شا	Sh'ā, }	
شانکھ	Shawānkh. (See shafānkh, shepherd).	
شودغ	Shodhagh, p.p., shusta, to wash. P., shustan.	
	Jān-shodhagh, to bathe.	
	Jar-shodh, a washerman.	
شور	Shor, noise, fright.	
	Shor-zīragh, to be frightened.	
شور غ	Shoragh, saltpetre. P., shora.	
شوشکغ	Shawashkagh, v., p.p., shawakhta, to sell. (Cf. P. farokhtan)	
شوکغ	Shūkagh, to smell.	
شوم	Shūm, miser, avaricious. A.	
شون دینگ	Shon-deagh, }	to show, point out.
شون دارغ	Shondāragh, }	
شوهاز کھنغ	Shūhāz-khanagh, to like, prefer.	
شوئنگ	Shoenagh, to drive off.	
شهر	Shahr, town, village. P.	
شہوار	Shahwār, s., relationship.	
شہر	Shahūr, good manners. A.	
شي	Sh'i. Contraction for ash-i, from this.	
	Sh-i phalawa, from this direction.	
شي	Shi, }	contraction for gushī, gushīth, says.
شیت	Shith, }	
شے بیئغ	She-biagh, v. n., to settle down. (For sher-biagh?)	
شیدی	Shidī, a negro. A.	
شید	Shedh, hence, from here. (For ash-edh).	

شید پەدا	Shedh-phadhā, henceforward. Shedh-pheshā, hitherto.
شیدا	Shedhā, hence.
شیکھان	Shīkhan, s., cloth in which the flour from the mill is collected.
شیر	Shīr, milk, P. Shīr-wār, suckling, unweaned. Shīr-deokh, milch. Shīr-doshokh, milker. Shīr-dān, bladder.
شیراغ	Shīragh, an ear of corn in the milk.
شیر	Sher, under, from under. (P., zer). Sher-phalavā, from the underside. Sher-gwāth, leeward. Sher-tharagh, to be crushed beneath.
شیری	Sheri, lover.
شەزىرك	Shezirk, a low furze-like shrub (<i>Caragana sp.</i>).
شیف	Shēf, slope. P. shīb, nishīb. Af-shēf, watershed, slope of a drainage basin.
شیفغ	Shēfagh, pin or rod for applying collyrium to the eyes.
شەھان	Shīhan, tigress. Name of a particular breed of horses.

ص (Swād).

صحت Sihat, health. A.

صدقہ

Sadqa,

} life, my life for you ! (used as a blessing, or ironi-

Sadqā,

cally as a curse). A.

صفت

Sifat, praise. A.

ع (Āin)

- عرش 'Arsh, heaven, the sky. A.
'Arsh-kursh, heavenly throne.
عرشی 'Arshī, adj., heavenly, divine.
عزرائیل 'Arzāil for Azrāil, the angel of death.
عمرة Umra (for 'umr) life.
Umra, ever, in all one's life.

غ (Ghain).

غوغ	Gharragh, to snore.
غريب	Gharib, poor, inoffensive. A.
غلط	Ghalat, mistake, false statement. A.
غلام	Ghulām, a slave. A.
غم	Gham, grief, sorrow. A.
غمز مي	Ghamzamī, sorrow.
غمناک	Ghamnāk, sorrowful. A., P.
غمي	Ghamī, mourning. A.

ف (Fē)

فال	Fāl, an omen. A. (<i>See</i> phāl).
فائدة	Fāida, advantage, profit. P.
فرشتة	Firishtagh, angel. (<i>See</i> phrishtagh, P.).
فرق	Fark, difference. A.
فصل	Fasl, harvest. A.
فلاسي	Falāsi, carpet. A.
فلانة	Fulāna, certain, such a one. (<i>See</i> philān, A.).

ک (Kāf).

کابل	Kabil, able. A.
کاپ کات	Kāp-kāt, adj., blind and deaf.
کاتر	Kātar, dagger.
کاتل	Katul, cheat, swindler.
کاتھل	Kathul, poison.
کاذ	Kad, a female, especially a female camel.
کار	Kār, work, business, habit, practice. P. (<i>See</i> khār).
کارچ	Kārch, }
کارچہ	Kārcha, } knife. P., kārad.
کاری	Kārī, basket. (<i>See</i> khārī).
کاریز	Kārez, underground aqueduct.
کاریگر	Kārīgar, ox.
کازی	Kāzī, the Qazī. A.
کاسہ	Kāsa, a measure of corn, one-sixth of a harwār. Contains about 6 seers 9 chitaks Indian weight.
کاشد	Kāshid, messenger. A.
کاغذ	Kāghadh, letter. P.
کافر	Kafir, unbeliever. A.
کاک	Kāk, Baloch bread baked round a heated stone.
کالرا	Kālra, flea. Si., kāriro.
کامبانی	Kāmbani, sling.
کامدار	Kāmdār, s., The Creator.
کان	Kān, mine. P.
کاندیری	Kānderī, thistle. Si., kānderī.
کانرنی	Kāwnī, cormorant.
کاوش	Kāosh, the month of A'soj.
کاہی	Kāhī, ditch. (<i>See</i> khāhī).
کبر	Kabr, tomb. A.
کبرل	Kabūl, acceptance, agreement. A.
کوبہ	Kubba, }
کبد	Kubbav, } a domed building.
کپتغ	Kaptagh, v., to attack.
کپینغ	Kapainagh, to expend.
کٹ	Kut, blunt.
کٹ	Kut, lap.
کٹا کھنغ	Kuta-khanagh, to adopt.
کٹار	Katār, string of camels. A.
کٹب	Kutb, the North Pole.
	Kutb-astar, the polestar.
کٹری	Katre, a little while. A., qadr.
کٹغ	Kuttigh, thorn.

کَک	Katak, s., corner of a garment.
کُتَنُکْ	Kuttanokh, thorny bushes. Two or three species of <i>Cara-gana</i> .
کُتْه	Kath, spinning. Si.
کُتْهَان	Kithān, which? What?
کُتْی	Kutti, death.
کُتْزِ	Kuṭragh, to gnaw.
کُتْ	Kaṭagh, to dig, conquer, overcome.
کُتْ	Kuṭagh, to be finished, accomplished, p.p., kutitha.
کُتْ	Kuṭagh, to thrash. Si., kuṭanu.
کُتْ	Katakār, sand-grouse. Si., kaṭangar.
کُتْ	Kithān. (See kithān.)
کُجْ	Kajagh, v., p.p., kajathā, to cover. Si., kajanu.
کُجْ	Kajal, coarse flood grass.
کُجْ کُتْ	Kach-khanagh, to measure. Si., kachh.
کُچْکُتْی	Kuchtoe, a plant.
کُچْهَرِی	Kachehri, an assembly, darbār. H.
کُدَال	Kudāl, a mattock. Si., koḍari.
کُدر	Kadr (A., qadr), understanding.
کُده	Kadah, a cup. P.
کُذَام	Kudhām, s., nest.
کُذْغ	Kudhagh, a fireplace made of three stones. (Cf. P., kadah).
کُذِیْن	Kadheñ, when?
کُ	Kur, a stable. Si., kuṛhi.
کُرا	Karra, ring, link of a chain. Si., karo.
کُرار	Karar, firm, at ease. (A. قَرَار).
کُریاس	Karpās, cotton. Skr, karpāsa.
کُرْکُتْ	Karakuṭ, noise, rattling, clashing.
کُرتَا	Kurtā, long coat. Si., kurto.
کُرتِی	Kurti, short coat. Si., kurti.
کُرتْی	Karthagh, mongrel, of mixed breed.
کُرجَل	Karjal. (See کُجْ kajal).
کُرشِکْ	Kirishk, a slip, stumble.
کُرشِکْغ	Kirishkagh, a slip, stumble. Si., khiskanu.
کُرْکَاوْغ	Karkāvagh, a thorny plant.
کُرْکْغ	Karkagh, v. n., to rattle, make a noise.
کُرْکَنِی	Karkani, a kind of grass.
کُرم	Kurm, stalk, stem.
کُرْکُیَاوْغ	Karkainagh, v. a., to make a noise.
کُرم	Kirm, insect, worm. P.
کُرمْسَاکْه	Karmsāk, blackguard, a term of abuse.
کُردِیَلِی	Karveli, the caper bush (<i>Capparis spinosa</i>). Si., kalavari. See godhan-din.)
کُری	Karri, an earring. Si.

کړي	Kirri, a Baloch hut. Si. Pashto.
کرېکه	Karekh, the uvula.
کرینغ	Kurainagh, to howl as a jackal.
کړهه	Kireh, hire, wages. P., kirāya.
کر	Kir, ashes. Si., kiri.
کزان	Kazān, adv., by chance, perhaps.
کزغ	Kizagh, p.p., kishta, to leave.
کس	Kas, any, any one. P., kas.
	Kase, some one.
	Har-kas, everyone.
کس	Kus, vulva.
کساین	Kisāin, } little, small. P., kih, kihtar.
کسان	Kisān, }
کسانک	Kisānak, very small.
کسه	Kissā, story. A.
کشک	Kashk, kauri.
کشی	Kshik, dog (m.).
کشکول	Kashkol, faqir's begging dish.
کل	Kul, tent, hut.
	Chyār-kul, a four-sided tent.
کفوچی	Kafochi, mottled, streaked.
ککه	Kikh, coarse grass, reeds (<i>Saccharum sara</i> , &c.).
کل	Kil, a wart.
کل	Kull, all, the whole. A.
	Kullā-phajyā, altogether.
کل	Kal, knowledge, skill. Si.
کلات	Kilāt (A. قلعة), a fort, the town of Kilāt.
کلام	Kalām, promise, vow.
کلائې	Kalāi, tin. P.
کلپھر	Kalphur, a small plant resembling marjoram (<i>Glinus lotoides</i>). Name of a branch of the Bughti tribe.
کلتری	Kaltrī, a saw.
کادار	Kaldār, of European manufacture, as a gun, a rupee.
کلشی	Kulishk, a kind of grass.
کلغ	Kullagh, to cough. (See khullagh).
کلف	Kulaf, lock. P., kufi.
کلم گوش	Kalam-gosh, with upright ears.
کلو	Kulo, a small earthen pot. (See khulo).
کله	Kulla, cap.
کله	Kulla, a warning.
کم	Kam, little, few. P. (Also kham).
کدار	Kumār, fresh, sweet.
کمال	Kamālū, beautiful, shapely.

- کم بهشت Kambakht, unlucky. P.
 کمپ Kumb, tank, pool, rock-hollow containing water.
 کمبر Kambar, variegated, stained. (See khambar).
 Kambar-khanagh, to write.
 کمبېغ Kumbigh, s., mushroom. S., khumbi.
 کمونه Kamīna, mean, low. P.
 کناهو Kunāho, a cauldron.
 کنت Kunt. blunt.
 کنتغ Kuntagh, thorn.
 کنجاري Kanjari, prostitute. Si.
 کنجي Kunji, key. Si.
 کنچده Kunchitha, } sesamum. (See kwenchigh.) P., kunjid.
 کنچيث Kunchith, }
 کند Kund, near. (See khund.)
 کندغ Kandagh, a mountain pass. (See khandagh.)
 کندو Kundo, the chain used in fastening a door.
 کندي Kandī, hecklace.
 کندي Kundi, a hook. Si.
 کندغ Kindagh, p.p., kindatha, to spread out. Si., khindanu.
 کندي Kandī, Panj., the bank of a river.
 کنر Kunar, the ber tree, jujube tree. P.
 Dig-kunar, *Zizyphus jujuba*.
 Khokhar kunar, *Z. nummularia*.
 Tholagh-kunar, *Z. oxyphylla*.
 کنسغ Kinsagh, v. n., p.p., kinstha, to shrink back.
 کنگور Kingaro, battlement. (P., kungura).
 کنگر Kungur, geod, brave.
 کزو Kano, a fruit, a berry. Used like the Persian "dāna."
 کنزه Kanawa, s., sword (poet).
 کنهېن Kunheñ, hip.
 کني Kany, a virgin. Si., kanyā.
 کوژت Kawāt, a young male camel up to 3 years. Si.
 کراب Kawān, bow. Share of spoil taken in a raid. P., kamān.
 کواند Kawānd, sugarcane. Panj.
 Kawandi-boghān, the joints of sugarcane.
 کوانتغ Kwāntagh, to stoop.
 کونده Kotila, young camel from 6 months to one year old.
 کوچ Kūch, s., pommel of saddle.
 کودې Kodī, metal cup for drinking.
 کودال Kodāl, mattock. (See kudāl)
 کور Kor. (See khor).
 کور Kaur, the phalāhi tree (*Acacia modesta*).
 کورو Koro, whip. H., kori.

- کور کي Korkī, trap, snare. Si.
 کوش Kaush, Baloch-shoes. P., kafsh. Pashto, kosha.
 کوک Kavg, the chakor. P., kabk.
 کولمير Kolmīr, an aromatic plant (*Grantea sp.*). Si.
 کومک Kūmak, assistance, guard, escort,
 کوندر Kontar, a bush (*Carissa diffusa*).
 کونتر Kontar, a pigeon. P., kabūtar.
 کونر Konar, the fruit of the dwarf palm (*Chamarops ritcheiana*)
 کوہ Koh, mountain, stone. P.
 Koh-gurāgh, raven.
 کوہی Kohī, the female mārkhōr.
 کویلمچنج Kwenchigh, }
 } til (*Sesamum indicum*), P., kunjīd.
 کونچنج Kunchigh, }
 کها Kahā, cause, reason.
 کهادی Khādī, chin. Si.
 کهار Khār, s., work, deed.
 کهارو Kuhārav, a hatchet.
 کھاری Khāri, a basket. Si.
 کھاریغر Khārighar, an ox.
 کھاش Khāsh, a grass (*Aristida sp.*).
 کھال Khāl, a species of salsola. Also the sajji or barilla manu-
 factured from it.
 کھامدار Khāmdar, the Creator.
 کھای Khāi, a ditch. Si.
 کھپتغ Khaptagh, to attack.
 کھتری Khatrī, a washerman. Si.
 کھٹ Khat, }
 کھٹرا Khatra, } bedstead, charpoy. Si.
 Khat-phādhagh, the four stars forming the body of
 Ursa Major.
 کھجی Khajī, the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). Si.
 کھڈ Khad, hole, pit. Si.
 کھڈک Khadhak, s., house. P., kadah.
 کھر Khar, ass (f.). P., khar.
 کھر Kahar, anger, curse. A.
 کھر Khar, deaf. P., kar.
 کھرہز Kharpaz, a mattock.
 کھرد Khird, cultivation.
 کھرد Khard, separate.
 Khard-biagh, to be separated.
 کھردغ Khurdagh, to be scattered.
 کھرداغ Khurdainagh, v. a., to scatter.
 کھردپ Kharde, some. (Cf. A., P., qadre).

- کھرغ Khuragh, a colt.
 کھرغ Khragh, s, edge, bank, top.
 کھرغا Kharagha, above, on the bank.
 کھرکینغ Kharkenagh, a spoon for medicine carved in the shape of a horse (Haddiāni).
 کھرکینغ Kharkainagh, v. a., to knock, to rattle.
 کھرگ Kharag, the āk bush (*Calatropis procera*).
 کھرگز Khargaz, the vulture. Pashto, gargas.
 کھرگز Khargaz, o woman.
 Kisain khargaz, a little woman (a jocular term).
 کھرگوشک Khargoshk, the hare. P., khargosh.
 کھرلندی Khurundī, s., a cloven hoof.
 کھرودینغ Kharo-biagh, to stand up. Si., B.
 کھر ی Khurī, heel, hoof, the cap or ferule of a scabbard. Si., khuri.
 کھر Khur, stable.
 کھر ر Kharar, s., namda, felt.
 کھر س Khas. (See kas). P.
 کھرشالا Khishālā, difficulty, trouble.
 کھرشار Khishār, cultivation, crops.
 کھرشاور Khushār, slaughter.
 کھرشغ Khashagh, v., p.p. khashta, to draw, turn out, discharge, blow (of the wind). P., kashtan.
 Phost-khashagh, to flay.
 Phor-khashagh, to smoke a pipe.
 Hon-khashagh, to bleed, tr.
 Likh-khashagh, to draw a line.
 Gwath-khashaghen, the wind is blowing.
 کھرشغ Khishagh, v., p.p., khishta, to cultivate. P., khishtan.
 کھرشغ Khushagh, v. pp., khushta, to kill. P., kushtan.
 کھرشغ Khushainagh (causal of khushagh, to have killed, to lose men in battle, e.g.—
 Phanch mar wathī khushaintha-ish, they lost five on their own side.
 کھرشغ Khafagh, v., p.p., khapta, to fall, lie down. To begin (qualifying another verb in the gerund).
 Khanaghā-khafagh, to begin to do.
 Er-khafagh, to descend, come down, alight.
 Dar-khafagh, to come out, issue.
 Darya dar-khapta, the river has risen in flood.
 کھرکھر Khakhur, wasp. Sindhi. (See gwamz).
 Khakhar-mānāro, wasp's nest.
 کھرکھر Khukhagh, to cough.
 کھرل Khill, peg or axle on which a millstone revolves.
 کھرل Kahul, family. (See kahol).

- کھاغ Khullagh, to cough.
 کھاگر Khalgar, stony ground, large stones.
 کھاو Khulo, an earthen pot or lota.
 کھالی Khali, a small water skin (kid's skin) carried on journeys.
 (Si., khaliri, skin).
 کھالیر KHALER, the *Capparis aphylla*.
 کھالرو Khalero, wild asparagus.
 کھم Kham, little, less. P., kam.
 کھمب Khumb, pool in a stream. (See kumb)
 کھمبر Khambar, variegated, striped, spotted, piebald, stained (of animals).
 کھمیت Khumeth, bay, a bay mare, (poet.) a mare.
 کھناوہ Khanāwa, a sword (poet.) Si., khano.
 کھند Khund; adv., near s., a piece of ground enclosed by bend in a torrent bed.
 کھندغ Khandagh, s., a pass over a crest or ridge.
 کھندغ Khandagh, v., p.p., khanditha, to laugh. P., khandidan.
 کھندی Khandī, bell.
 کھغ Khanagh, v., p.p., khutha, to do. P. kardan, kun. To be able, can (qualifying a preceding verb in the past participle), e.g., khutha, khanān, I can do
 Er-khanagh, to lay down, place.
 El-khanagh, to imprison.
 Awar-khanagh, to mix.
 Bahr-khanagh, to divide.
 Phol-khanagh, to ask, enquire.
 Phur-khanagh, to fill.
 Jalo-khanagh, to attack.
 Kach-khanagh, to measure.
 Gur-khanagh, to run away.
 Much-khanagh, to collect.
 کھاغ Kahnagh, old clothes, rags.
 کھاگر Khangar, clearing the throat, hawking expectoration.
 کھنات Khunalat, an earring.
 کھنوخ Khanokh, verbal noun from khanagh, doer.
 کھنہ Kahna and kuhna, old. P.
 کھنغ Khanhagh, to become dirty or soiled.
 کھنی Khunī, pursuit.
 کھنی Kahne, s., pigeon.
 کھنی Khune, s., hip.
 کھپر Khopar, skull. Si., kopirī.
 کھپرا Khoprā. (See khofaren.)
 کھوٹغ Khotagh, piece.
 کھوخر Khokhar, a kind of wild turnip (*Brassica sp.*)
 کھودغ Khūdagh, a tripod for cooking.
 کھور Khaur, a large hill torrent. (Cf., Pashto, khwar.)

کھور	Khor, blind. P.
کھورائی	Khorai, blindness, folly.
کھوری	Khori, pursuit.
کھوسا	Khosā, fever. Panj.
کھوفارن	} a name applied to two solanaceous plants in the Sulaiman mountains:—
کھوپرا	
	<i>Withania coagulans</i> and <i>Physalis somnifera</i> .
کھوفغ	Khofagh, shoulder.
	Khofagh juzainagh, to shrug the shoulders.
کھوفغہ	Khofaghā, the shoulder muscles.
کھوکھر	Khokhar, a storm cloud.
کھول	Kahol, family, children.
کھولو	Khaulū, a fawn.
کھون	Khūn, murder.
کھونڈر	Khontar, a bush (<i>Carissa diffusa</i>).
کھونجر	Khawinjar, a partridge.
کھوند	Khond, the knee.
	Khond bhorainagh, to kneel.
	Khond bozhagh, to kneel, bend the knees.
کھونی	Khūnī, fierce, wild.
کھائی	} who ?
کھائیگن	
کھائیگن	} whose ?
کھائی	
کھائر	Khair, ox.
کھائر	Kahīr, the kanda or jhand tree (<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>) (See also Sol.)
کھیر	Kher, the penis. P., ker.
کھیزان	Khaizān, perhaps, may be.
کھیسغ	Khīsagh, pouch, pocket. P., kīsa.
کھین	Khīn, the anus.
	Khīnā-phur-biokh, a breech-loader.
کھین	Khen, rest.
کھیندر	Khīndar, naked.
کھینو	Khenū a ball. Si., kheno.
کیتغ	Kītagh, a water-melon.
کیتچہ	Kīchah, street. P., kūcha.
کیزان	Kāizan, conj., perhaps.
کیس	Kes, black dye for the beard.
کیتغ	Keghadh, adj., fair, beautiful.
کیتغو	Kaigho, itch, mange. Si., khāji.
کیلار	Kilār, unripe fruit of <i>Chamærops ritchieana</i> .
کیمانگار	Kīmāngar, magical.
کینگ	Kīnag, envy, grudge. P., kīua.
کیرا	Kiwā, in exchange.
کھار	Kehar, s., lion or tiger.

گ (Gāf).

گاج دیناغ	Gāj-deagh, v. n , to roar.
گادی	Gādī, pad, cushion. Si.
گار	Gār, lost, destroyed.
	Gār-biagh, to be lost.
	Gār-khanagh, to lose, make away with.
گار	Gār. (<i>See gal, speech. Si.</i>).
گارا	Gārā, quarrel.
گاغ	Gāgh, v., p.p., gāthā, coire.
گال	Gāl, speech. Si., gālhu.
گال آغ	Gāl-āgh, v. n , to speak.
گالوار	Gālwar, conversation, matter of discourse.
گالی	Gāli, a visit.
گالی	Gāli, bedding.
گام	Gām, a pace.
	Gāmā juzagh, to walk (of a horse).
گاہلی	Gāhili, s., sword.
گپ	Gap, quicksand, quagmire. Si.
گپھل	Gaphall, a piece, bit. Si., gapalu.
گتانی	Guttanī, retreating.
گتھا	Githā, cheek.
گتھہ	Gath, effort, exertion, difficulty.
گتھالی	Guthli, a bag.
گت	Gat, chasm, precipice.
گتغ	Gutṭigh, the kidney.
گتور	Guṭūr. (<i>See ghatūr.</i>)
گتھہ	Guth, the throat, the neck.
گتھی	Guṭhi, bridle.
گتھی	Gaṭṭi, wooden handcuffs. Si.
گتھان	Githān, adj., own, proper.
گج	Gaj, a wooden arrow.
گج	Guj, s , might, power.
گجی	Guji, s., fowl's crop.
گج	Guch, the colocynth gourd, bitter apple (<i>Cucumis colocynthis</i>).
گدکھہ	Gadikh, kernel.
گدوبار	Gadobar, maize.
گدی	Gudī, another, next, second.
گدی	Gudi, a toy-kite.
گد	Gad, female uriāl. (<i>See gurand</i>) (<i>Cf. Pashto, gaḍ, ram.</i>)
گدا	Gudā, then, again, and.
گدغ	Gudāgh, to chop, to kill animals, to butcher. Si., guḍanu.
گدی	Gaḍī, the middle finger.

گد	Gudh, cloth.
گور	Gar, the small viper (<i>Echis carinata</i>).
گور	Gar, a pimple, boil.
گور	Gur, s., kauri.
گور	Gur, running.
گورآسپ	Garāmb, a hole.
گورآهنگ	Gur-khanagh, to run away. (Cf. Feh̄l., girikht-fled.)
گورآرا	Garrā, piebald, skewbald (of a horse).
گورذاغ	Grādhagh, v. tr., p.p., grāstha, to boil.
گورآرته	Gurārth, a span (with the thumb and 3rd finger).
گوراغ	Gurāgh, crow.
	Koh-guragh, raven.
گوران	Girān, heavy, dear. P.
گوراند	Gurānd, a ram. The male uriāl (<i>Ovis cycloceros</i>).
	Gurānd, the Ram, i.e., the first star of the three forming the tail of <i>Ursa Major</i> . This is supposed to be pursued by the second, the Dog, which in its turn is pursued by the last star, the Wolf.
	Gurānd-drikh, the Milky Way (lit., the Ram's leap). This refers to the legend of the Ram brought from heaven to take the place of Ismāil when Abraham was about to sacrifice him. The Milky Way is supposed to be the Ram's track.
گورانی	Girāni, weight, dearth. P.
گورانز	Grānz, nostril.
گوربرآ	Gurburā, in a whisper. Si., gurburī.
گورپهغ	Gurphugh, small-pox.
گورپهیل	Garphīl, a whirling cloud of dust, or "devil."
گورپجغ	Girijagh, to be caught; p.p., girijitha. Passive form of giragh).
گوردان	Gardān, falling.
گوردان بیغ	Gardān-biagh, to fall down.
گوراغ	Gardagh, v., p.p., gartha, to return. P., gardidan.
گوردن	Gardan, neck. P.
گوردینغ	Gardainagh, causal of gardagh.
گورذغ	Gradhagh, v. intr., p.p., grastha, to boil.
گورز	Garz, need, necessity.
گورغ	Giragh, v., p.p., gipta, imp. gir. P., giriftan, gir, to take, accept, seize, lay hold of.
	Bāl-giragh, to fly.
	Bo-giragh, to smell.
	Hāl-giragh, to hear news.
	Zahr-giragh, to be angry.
	Sor-giragh, to set out.

- گړغ Garragh, to roar or bellow.
 گړک Gark, s., drowning destruction (A. غرق)
 Gark-khanagh, to overwhelm, destroy.
 Gark-biagh, to be destroyed.
 گړکغ Gurkagh, to growl. Si., guranu.
 گړکھ Gurkh, wolf. P., gurg.
 Gurkh, the Wolf, i.e., the last star in the tail of
 Ursa Major. (See under Gurānd.)
 گرم Garm, hot, warm. P.
 گړاچ Granch, a knot, a bundle.
 گړند Garand, thunder.
 گړندغ Garandagh, v., p.p., garandatha, to thunder.
 گړدخ Girokh, s., lightning.
 گړدخ Girokh, verbal noun from giragh, a taker, creditor.
 گړدھ Giroh, s., fife, pipe.
 گړی Gari, speech, song.
 گړی Gari, bald.
 گړی Garri, piebald, skewbald (of a mare).
 گړیغ Gregh or giregh, v., p.p., girentha or giretha, to weep. P.
 giryān.
 گړینغ Garainagh, v. a., to strip off.
 گړه Grih, voice, sound.
 Zor-grihā, in a loud voice.
 گړ Gar, a precipice, sudden descent, chasm. Pashto, garang.
 گړ Gaz, s., the tamarisk
 Gith-gaz, *Tamarix articulata*.
 Khand-gaz, *Tamarix gallica*.
 Lai-gaz, *Tamarix dioica*.
 گړ Gaz, a yard.
 گړر Guzar, makeshift.
 گړران Guzrān, maintenance.
 گړرین Gazaren, ought, is necessary.
 گړغ Guzagh or gwazagh, v., p.p., gwastha, to pass. P., guzaastan
 Guzagh-ravagh, to pass by.
 گړیر Gazir, miser.
 گړنغ Guzhnagh, hungry, ravenous.
 گړدایغ Gisā-deagh, v. a., to apply (as a knife for the purpose of
 slaughtering).
 گړس Gisar, mistake, forgetting. Si., visiranu.
 Gisar-biagh, to forget.
 گړسور Gasūr, s., anger.
 گړست Gasht, coarse long grass on the hill side, not eaten by cattle,
 Eriophorum comosum.
 گړشغ Gushagh or gwashagh, v., p.p., gushta and gwashta, to speak
 say, tell, sing, recite. (Skr., vach).

گوشنده	Gushinda, singing, a minstrel.
گوش	Gushokh, singer, reciter.
گوشه‌نخ	Gishainagh, v., p.p., gishaintha, to choose. P., gizidan,
گوش	Gugh, owl. P., buh.
گفتار	Guftār, speech, song. P.
گفتار بازی	Guftār-bāzi, s., singing.
گفغ	Gufagh. (See gwafagh, to weave).
گل	Gal, cheek. Si., galu.
گل	Gal, a number, quantity. Used in composition to form nouns of quantity, as jan-gal, a bend of women.
گل	Gil, clay, earth. P.
گل	Gul, a flower. P.
گلاغ	Galāgh, p.p., galāitha, to praise.
گولالاکھ	Gulālakh, long curls worn by Baloches.
گالپان	Galphān, a groom, syce.
گالٹھ	Galathā, rotten. Hindi, galā.
گول	Gullar, dog's pups. Si., guliru.
گالغ	Galagh, a band of mares, or of horse-men. Galagh-thāshi, horse-racing.
گالگال	Galgal, a noise.
گولگول	Gulgul, water with which the mouth is rinsed after eating.
گلو	Galo, door.
گلوری	Galūrī, gargling.
گللول	Galol, clay pellets shot from a bow.
گله	Galla, a kāfila, caravan. Si.
گلی	Gali, door.
گلیم	Galim, a rug or blanket. P.
گناس	Gunās (rare)
گناه	Gunāh (common),
گنتر	Gantrī, thought, anxiety.
گنج	Gunj, crease, wrinkle. Si., gunyu. Pashto, gunjah.
گنجه	Ganji, a measure of corn.
گند	Gand, s., a branch water-course.
گند	Gand, s., filth, manure. P.
	Gand-bo, stink.
گند	Gund, testicles.
	Gundi, an entire horse.
گنداکھو	Gandākhō, Indian rue (<i>Peganum harmala</i>).
گندرف	Gandraf, sulphur. Si.
گندغ	Gandagh, bad.
گندغ	Gandagh, v., p.p., gandathā, to join.
گندغ	Gindagh. v., p. p., گنده dithā, imp, gind, to see. P., bīn, didan.
گندل	Gandal, s., felt, namda.

گندو	Gundo, the caper plant. (<i>See</i> Godhān-din).
گندیل	Gandil, a short fodder grass in the Lower Sulaimāns and plains. Si.
گندیم	Gandim, wheat. P., gandum.
گند	Gand, Adam's apple.
گنغ	Ganagh, to think, to be anxious.
گنو	Gano, stalks of sugarcane or jowār.
گنوان	Ginavān, conj., perhaps.
گنوخ	Gannokh, fool, idiot. Asulā-gannokh, a born idiot.
گو	Go, prep., with. P., bā.
گو	Go, s., race, prize. Go-bar, a race-winner.
گوات	Gwāth, air, wind. P., bād. Z., vāta. Gwāth-mā, climate. Er-gwāthā, on the leeseide. Gwāth-shalwar, puffed up.
گواتھ	Gwāthagh, a gelding.
گواتر	Gwātho, windy. Gwāthoen hālwar khanagh, to talk big.
گوار	Gawār, fasting.
گوارش	Gwārish, rain. P., bārish.
گواز	Gwāz, bark of a tree.
گواش	Gwāsh, ground at the foot of a hill.
گواشغ	Gwāshagh, p.p., gwāshta, to stop, arrest.
گرافغ	Gwāfagh, v., p.p., gwāptha, to call together, summon. (<i>Cf.</i> , P. guftan).
گواغا	Gwāghā, immediately.
گوالغ	Gwālagh, pack-saddle for oxen, bags. Ganda-gwālagh (lit., spoil-bags), the small red ant. Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe.
گوامیش	Gwāmesh, buffalo. P., gāv-mesh.
گوامیش	Gwāmish, a small plant used in washing.
گوان	Guwān, doubt, hesitation. P., gumān.
گوانزغ	Gwānzagh, a swinging cradle.
گوانکھ	Gwānkh, voice, sound. P., bāng. Gwānkh-janagh, } Gwān'-janagh, } to call out.
گواہ	Gwāh-khanagh, to display, show.
گوالیج	Gwānech, a camel-driver.
گوو	Go-bar, a horse that has won a race.
گوت	Got, bridegroom. Panj.
گوچ	Goj, a large lizard, "go-sāmp." Si.
گوچ	Gwach, a buffalo-calf. Si., vachhi. Skr., vatsa.

گوخ	Gokh, an ox, cow. P., gāv.
گوخ	Gaukh, nape of the neck.
گوخ، راند	Gokhrānd, dung-beetle.
گوخو	Gokho, a span with the thumb and forefinger. Si., gonku.
گودر	Godur, a plant.
گودل	Gwa-dil, adj., cowardly, faint-hearted (probably for gwand-dil).
گودی	Godī, mistress, lady.
گود	Godh, menstruation.
گودان	Gwadhān or godhān, udder. Gwadhān-din, the caper plant (<i>Capparis spinosa</i>); (Lit., udder-tearer).
گودر	Godhar, wasp's nest.
گور	Gwar, neck, throat. Gwarā-khanagh, to put on clothes. Gwar-ambāzi, embracing.
گور	Gwar, adv., near, with. P., bar.
گورا	Gwarā, nearly.
گور	Gor, wild ass. P. Gor-dil, <i>Daphne mucronata</i> (so called from its red berries).
گور	Gor, } tomb.
گورستان	Goristān, }
گور	Gwar, woman's breast. P., bar. Gwar-sar, nipple. Gwarān dīr-khanagh, to wean.
گور	Gaur, an unbeliever, kāfir. (P., gabr, gavr).
گوراند	Gorānd, a ram, male uriāl. (See gurānd).
گور بند	Gwarband, a pass over a neck or saddle between two hills.
گور پهر	Gwarpahar, flock of lambs.
گور غ	Gwaragh, v., p.p., gwartha, fut, 3rd pers., sing., gwārī, to rain. P., bāridan.
گور غ	Goragh, grey.
گور گه	Gwarakh, a lamb.
گور گه	Gorkhā, a kind of coarse grass called in Sind and the S. Punjab, sin or sain, good for fodder. (<i>Elimurus hirsutus</i>).
گور م	Goram, a herd of cattle. (P., gāv, rama). (Si., goramu).
گور م	Gori, a bullet. (H., golī).
گور م	Gur, gur or coarse molasses.
گور ز غ	Gwazagh. (See guzagh, to pass. P., guzashtan).
گور ز یغ	Gwazāinagh (causal of guzagh), to let pass, cause to pass.
گور ه	Gozhd, flesh, meat. P., gosht.
گور داری	Gozhdwārī, a feast of meat.
گور س	Gwas, enough. P., bas. Gwas-khanagh, v. n., to be silent.

گوسکری	Goskarī, crystal, felspār; fossils in rock.
گوش	Gosh, ear. P.
	Gosh-deagh, to listen, attend.
گوش کور	Gosh-kur, s., drum of the ear.
گوش	Gosh, s., the pan of a matchlock.
گوشغ	Gwashagh. (See gushagh, to say).
گوغرا	Goghrā, s., a snore.
	Goghrā-janagh, to snore.
گوفش	Gwafsh, adj., cold.
گوفغ	Gwafagh, v., p.p., gwaptha, to weave. (P., bāftan).
گوکرد	Gokurd, sulphur. P.
گومادھ	Gomādh, a kind of grass, the seed of which is eaten in times of scarcity; called in Sindh and the Derajāt gam. <i>Panicum antidotale</i> .
	Nar-gomādh, a kind of grass with star-shaped flowers found in the Upper Sulaimāns.
گومز	Gwamz, a wasp.
گون	Gon, with, together with.
	Gon-deagh, to overtake.
	Gon-khafagh, to meet.
	Gon-gezagh, p.p., gon-gikhta, to carry off.
	Gwan or gon, the wild pistachio (<i>Pistacia khinjuk</i>).
گوناف	Gonāf, s., beauty, moisture.
گوند	Gwand, short.
گوندادھ	Gwandādh, shortness.
گوندو	Gwando, the short-snouted crocodile or 'magar.'
گوندوش	Gondosh, s., a large needle.
گونگ	Gūng, dumb. Si.
گونگر	Gūngrū, turnip. (See zang. Si.)
گور	Goh, a large lizard. Si.
گوهار	Gohār, sister. P., khwāhar.
	Gohārzākht, nephew or niece (sister's son or daughter).
گوهر	Gwahar, cold.
گوئل	Goil, s., breakfast time.
گه	Gih, }
گيه	Geh, } adj., good, brave, excellent, beautiful (Zend., vohu. P., beh).
گهاريتو	Ghāretr, pattern, fashion.
گهان	Gahān, jewels, ornaments.
گهت	Ghat, inaccessible place, precipice.
گهتغ	Ghattagh, v., to smother.
گهتر	Ghatūr, a lamb or young sheep suitable for eating. (Cf. Si., ghaṭo, ram).
گه	Guhar, adj., (See gwahar).
گهريائي	Ghurīāi, s., a stranger.

گهاري	Ghārī, hour. Si.
گهل	Ghal, a band, a raiding party, raid. Si, ghali.
گهن	Gahn, plede. Si., gahno.
گهور و	Ghoro, a band of horsemen. (Si., ghoro, horse.)
گهور و دند	Ghorvand, a horse-attendant, syce.
گيانچ	Giānch, a shrike, called Malhāla in the Derajāt.
گياف	Giyāf, } waste, barren, unoccupied. (Zend., vivāpa.
گياف	Giyāv, } P., biyābān).
گيتره	Gētra, a kind of melon.
گيث	Gith, s., ordure.
گيث	Geth, the willow (<i>Salix acmophylla</i>). P., bed.
گيشك	Gethishk, the Sinetta or Bog-myrtle (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>).
گيث گز	Gith-gaz, a kind of tamarisk (<i>T. articulata</i>).
گيد مهسك	Gidh-mahisk, house fly.
گيدي	Gidi, s., a coward.
گير	Gir, imp. of giragh, take.
گير	Gir, s., memory. Z., vira.
	Gir-āragh, to remember.
	Girār-deagh, to remind.
گيرا	Girā, dove. Si., gero. (See shāthlo.)
گير و غ	Gezhagh, v., p.p., gikhtha, to bring forth.
	Gon-gezhagh, p.p., gon-gikhtha, to carry off.
	Er-gezhagh, to take down.
	Mān-gezhagh, to put in.
	Dar-gezhagh, to look out.
گيس	Ges, a female kid older than a <i>shanikh</i> and younger than a <i>gish</i> .
گيست	Gist, twenty, sai-gist, 60, chyār-gist, 80. P., bist.
گيستمى	Gistumī, twentieth.
گيش	Gish, s., a female yearling kid.
گيشتر	Gishtar, a shrub (<i>Periploca aphylla</i>).
گيشتر	Geshtar, many, more. P., beshtar.
گيشن	Geshin, a sieve.
غيغ	Gegh, state, condition.
گيكار	Gikār, belch.
گيلو	Gelar, a squirrel. Hindi, galerī.
گين	Gin, life, breath.
	Do-gin, pregnant.
گيوار	Giwār, s., parting of hair.
گيوي	Gevī, adj., foreign, hostile.
گيه	Geh, great, good. (See gih.)
گيئيشغ	Gieshagh, v., p.p., gieshta, to pick out, to pay, to decide a quarrel.

ل (Lām.)

- لاپھر Lāphur (lāf-phur), pot-bellied, pregnant.
 لاپدار Lāṭidār, attendant, *chobdār*.
 لاد Lād, sport, play. Si., lādū.
 Lādā-khanagh, to play:
 لاد Lād, s., spices.
 لار Lār, s., crookedness.
 لارغ Lāragh, to load.
 لاغ Lāgh, a male donkey.
 لاغر Lāghar, thin, lean. P.
 لاف Lāf, belly, stomach.
 Lāf-band, belt,
 Lāf-biagh, to become pregnant.
 Lāf-dor, bellyache.
 Lāf-ser, bellyful.
 لاک Lākagh, to bark.
 لال Lāl, ruby. P.
 لالانگرو Lālānguro, difference, feud, quarrel not amounting to war.
 لالی Lālī, a bird, a mainā.
 لالو Lālo, brother.
 لامب Lāmb, s., branch of a tree.
 لانو Lānav, lana (*Salsola sueda*). Si., lānō.
 لانچا Lānehagh, p.p., lānchitha, to gather up, hold up the dress.
 لاندو Lāndav, adj., fat.
 لانک Lānk, a waistcloth, dhoti. Si., lāng.
 لاورا Lāwarā, young of animals.
 لاهم Lāham, s., fear.
 لاهمغ Lāhmagh, to lament, to weep.
 لاینگ Lāinagh, v., p.p., lāitha, to touch, apply. Si., lāinu.
 لب Lab, the priming of a gun.
 Lab-chatagh, to flash in the pan.
 لبز Labz, promise.
 لبه Labh, obtaining, getting. Si.
 لبینغ Labainagh, to bribe, to win over.
 لاتارغ Latāragh, to rub off, dismiss, get rid of. Si., latār anu.
 لته Lath, stick, rod, flail. Si., laṭhi.
 لته Lath, embankment. Panj.
 لتهنا Laṭhnā, bag for drugs.
 لچ Laj, shame. Si.
 لچ Luch, wretch, profligate. Si., lachu.
 لد Lid, horse-dung. Si.
 لدغ Ladagh, v., to run away.
 لدغ Ludagh, to move. (See lodagh). Si., laranu.

- لدغ Ladagh, p.p., *ladathā*, to lade beasts of burden, to march, start., Si., *ladanu*.
Lad-bozh, lading and unlading, marching.
- لد Ladh, jungle.
- لدغ Ladhagh, kick, the foot. P., *laghat*.
Ladhagh-janagh, to kick.
- لر Lar, a branch of a tree.
- لر Lar, a sword.
- لوزغ Larzagh, p.p., *larzithā*, to tremble. P.
- لرغ Luragh, *lurithā*, to creep, wriggle.
Lurithiyā, wriggling along.
- لورغ Luragh, p.p., *lurithā*, to float, be washed away.
- لورغ Laragh, to fall.
- لرېس Laris, meal, food.
- لورغ Larkagh, to hang (intr.). Si., *latakanu*.
- لورکينغ Larkainagh, to hang (tr.).
- لس Las, all, the whole.
- لسان Lisān, speech, language. A.
- لشکر Lashkar, army. P.
- لغام Laghām, horse's bit. P., *lagām*.
- لغذ Laghadh, kick. (See *ladhagh*).
- لغر Laghar, āf-laghar, a rapid or water-fall.
- لغشغ Laghushagh, v., p.p., *laghushtā*, to slip, slip out. (A., *lagh*, slip).
- لغور Laghor, adj., wretched, mean, cowardly, poor.
Laghoreñ dighār, poor ground.
Laghoreñ daddav, a wretched pony.
- لک Lak, a hundred thousand. P.
- لک Luk, a stony plateau, a raised flat-topped bed of boulders, such as is found at the base of the Sulaimān Range.
- لکغ Lakagh, to lick up.
- لکغ Likagh, to hide (intr.). Si., *likanu*.
- لکورې Lakauri, butterfly.
- لکھغ Likhagh, to write. Si., *likhanu*.
- لکينغ Likainagh, to hide, conceal. (Causal of *likagh*.)
- لله Lalla, s., lisp.
Lalla-khanagh, to lisp.
- لمبا Lammā, south. Panj.
- لمب Lamp, a branch.
- لمبي Lambi, s., a kind of grass (*Cenchrus echinatus* ?)
- لنچ Lanj, blood.
- لندا Lundā, maimed, tailless.
- لنگ Lang, adj., lame. P.
- لنگ Lang, s., a torrent.
- لنگي Ling, thigh. Panj.

لځو	Langav, singer, minstrel.
لواشغ	Lawāshagh, v., p.p., lawāshta, to drink. Hon-lawāsh, blood-thirsty. Mar-lawāsh, cannibal.
لوپ	Lop, s., branch of a valley; a small alluvial plain in the bend of a stream.
لوټه	Luth, s., a bag.
لوټاغ	Lotagh, v., p.p., lottha, to demand, to want.
لوټوځ	Lotokh, a beggar, petitioner.
لوټاينغ	Lotainagh, to sent for, to have sent for.
لودغ	Lodagh, v., p.p., lodatha, to move, shake (intr.). Si., lodanu.
لوداينغ	Lodainagh, to shake (tr.). Causal of lodagh.
لور	Lūr, s., hot wind.
لور	Lawar, s., a stick.
لور هاف	Lūrahāf, s., a stream which runs occasionally. Flood irrigation as distinguished from perennial stream irrigation.
لوري	Lorī, s., a minstrel.
لورغ	Loragh (causal of luragh), to set afloat.
لوز	Livz, spittle, spitting. Livzā-khashagh, to spit.
لوغ	Logh, s., home, household; (met.) family, wife. Logh-wāzhā good man, master. Logh-bānukh, housewife, mistress.
لوردي	Laundrī, s., the temples. Si., laundirī.
لوه	Loh, s., hot wind. Si., lūh.
لوهيغ	Lohigh, s., a small pond.
لورغ	Laveragh, p.p., laveritha, to be coiled up.
لهر	Lahar, s., a bill torrent.
لهم	Lahm, adj., timid, bashful.
ليف	Lihef, s., a blanket, quilt. P., lihāf.
ليغ	Letagh, v., p.p., lettha, to lie, recline. Si., letānu.
ليدنا	Lednā, camel's dung.
ليزو	Lero, s., a male camel (full grown).
لوس	Les, s., scent.
ليكه	Likh, s., a line. Si., lik. Likh-khashagh, to draw a line.
ليكهغ	Lekhagh, v., p.p., lekthā, to count, reckon. Si., lekhanu.
ليکړ	Lekho, s., account, reckoning. Si.
ليلا	Lilhā, a bush (<i>Daphne mucronata</i>). (See phifal, gordil).
ليمو	Līmū, s., lemon. A.
ليو	Lev, s., play, sport. (Cf. A., la'b. Pashto, lobah.) Lev-khanagh, to play.

م (Mīm).

ما	Mā, pro., we, plural of mān.
ماترن	Mātūn, s., stepmother.
مات	Māth, s., mother. P., mādar. Pehl, mād.
	Māth-phith, parent.
ماجون	Mājūn, an intoxicating drug made of bhang.
ماخذ	Mākhta, adv., immediately (for 'ma wakh'tā,' at the time).
ماذغ	Mādhagh, adj., female. P., māda.
ماذن	Mādhin, s., mare. P., mādiān,
مار	Mār, snake. P.
	Syahmār, cobra.
	Mār-val, a kind of creeper.
مار	Mār, a raised plateau of clay or boulders. (Cf. luk).
مار	Mār, } to us.
مارا	Mārā, }
مارفتا	Mārifatā, prep., by means of. A.
ماري	Mārī, a house with an upper storey. Si., mārī.
مازاث	Māzāth, s., a two-year-old camel. (Cf. Si., mājadu)
ماي	Māsī, s., maternal aunt.
ماش	Mash, s., dāl. P.
ماشغ	Māshagh, s., the hammer which holds the match of a match-lock. Si., māsho.
ماکور	Mākūrā, s., vermin. (Cf. Si., mākoro, black ant.)
مال	Māl, s., cattle. A.
مالدار	Māldār, cattle-owner. P.
مالیم	Mālīm, known, clear. A., mālūm.
ماما	Māmā, maternal uncle. S., māmō.
مان	Mān, prep., in, into.
مان آغ	Mān-āgh, to be applied, touch, reach (lagnā).
مان دیلغ	Mān-deagh, to apply (lagāna).
مان رشغ	Mān-rishagh, p.p., mān-rikhta, to attack.
مان روغ	Mān-ravāgh, to enter, to wander about.
مان کهنغ	Mān-khanagh to put in, to apply, to mix up with.
مان گزاری	Mān-guzārāgh, to meet together.
مانوغ	Mānchagh, p.p., mānchatha, to give the word, to start.
مانغ	Mānagh, v., p.p., māntha, to tire, become weary. P., mīn-dan.
مانیغ	Mānenagh, v. a., to tire,
مانگونی	Māngenav, grieving.
ماه	Māh, s., a month; the moon. P.
ماغما	Māh-ghumā, eclipse of the moon.

ماهرى	Māhri, a riding camel.
ماهغ	Māhigh,
ماغ	Maigh,
ماغون	Māighen, poss. pronoun, mine.
ماهان	Māhkān, s., the moon.
	Māhkānī shaf, a moonlight night.
ماهو	Māhlo, early in the morning.
ماهي	Māhi, fish. P.
ماهرا	Maphirā, adv., on the spot.
ماتا	Matā, s., a blow.
ماتل	Matbal, meaning, selfishness. (A., matlab.)
ماتبالي	Matbali, selfish.
ماتيه	Math, death.
ماتاغ	Mathagh, v., to shake (a churn). Si., maṭhanu.
ماتغ	Matagh, p.p., matṭha. do. do.
مات	Maṭ, equal. Si, maṭu.
مات	Maṭ.
ماتي	Maṭi, } a water-pot, gharā.
	Maṭ dohagh, to fetch water.
ماتونغ	Matṭainagh, v., to exchange, barter. Si., maṭāinu.
مجال	Majāl, power. Used as an expression of apology or repentance. A.
مجالس	Majālis, society. A. majlis.
مچھ	Muchh, assembled. Si., muchu, a heap.
	Muchh-khanagh, to assemble, bring together.
	Muchh-biagh to assemble, come together.
مچھہ	Muchh, joint.
	Phādh-muchh, ankle.
	Dast-muchh, wrist.
مچھی	Muchī assembly.
مکھتا	Makhtā, immediately, at once (From in-wakhta).
مڈ	Mudd, season, time. A., muddat.
مڈرک	Madrik, bead.
مڈی	Maḍi, goods and chattels. Si.
مڈخ	Madhakh, locust. P., malakh. Z., madhaka.
مڈغ	Madhagh, v., p.p., mastha, to freeze, curdle. P., mastan.
مر	Maṛ, man. P., mard.
	Mar-khushokh, murderer.
	Mar-khushī, murder.
	Mar-lawāsh,
	Mar-war } cannibal, man-eating.
مراد	Murād, aim, object, A.
مرالی	Marāi, gums.
مرجان	Murjān, pepper.

مردان	Murdān, s., finger.
	Shāh-murdan, forefinger.
	Nyāmaghi-murdān, middle-finger.
مردانغ	Murdānagh, the fingers.
	Phādh-murdānagh, the toes.
مردم	Mardum, a man, a human being. P.
مردنه	Marden, }
مردنه	Mardena, } human, belonging to man.
مردني	Marzi, pleasure. A.
مردسي	Mirsi, name of Nodhbandagh's sword. (See misri.)
مورغ	Murgh, bird. P.
مورغ	Miragh, v., p. p., murtho, imp., mir, to die. P., murdan.
مورگا	Markā, s., a deputation.
مورکھ	Markhav, a horse. (P., markab, ass.)
مورکی	Marki, dying, moribund.
مورگای	Margāvi, curse.
مورنج	Murunj, ground covered with bulrushes (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>).
مورواند	Murvādhir or marwhādhir, pearl. P., marvarid.
مورورغ	Muroragh, to twist. Si., marorānu.
موردهی	Marvehī, see ! behold ! (an expression of astonishment).
موروش	Maroshi, to-day. P., imroz.
موری	Marī, adv., certainly.
مزان	Mirānd, }
مزار	Mirāo, } fight, battle.
مزاللی	Marāi, however.
مورغ	Miragh, v., p. p., mirātha, to fight. (Cf. Si., midanu, to meet.)
مورخ	Mirokh, s., a fighter.
موزاگرغ	Mazā-giragh, to taste. P.
موزار	Mazār, tiger. Pashto, mzarai.
	Mazār-trap, tiger's leap. The name of a game.
	resembling draughts, played on a board.
	Mazār-dumb, 'tiger-tail' Name of a plant.
مزان	Mazain, }
مزان	Mazan, } great large. Zend., mazant. Skr., mahant.
مزل	Mizil, stage, march. P., manzil.
موز	Muzb, mist after rain.
موزغ	Mizhagh, v., p. p., mishtha, to make water. (Cf. Pashto, mital, imp. mizhah.)
موزک	Mazhg, brain. P., maghz. Z., mazga.
موزگوز	Mizhguzh, a small plant found in the Sulaimān Range.
موزگان	Mizhagān. (See mishāsh.)
موزو	Mazho, desert
مس	Mas, ink ; a young man's first beard. Si.

مستغری	Mistāgharī, congratulations.
مستور	Mastar, }
مستهر	Masthar, } large, greater. (Comp. of mazain.)
مصنع	Mastagh, curds, (From masta, p. p., of madhagh.)
مستور	Mastūr, wife, lady. A., mastūrah.
مستی	Mastī, coarse sugar or molasses, gur. Si.
مسرا	Masarā, in front.
مصري	Misri, }
مزري	Mizri, } s., a sword. (Perhaps from مصری Egyptian.)
مسک	Misk, s., musk. P., mushk.
مصحک	Misk, }
مسک	Massisk, } (See mahisk, fly.)
مکيف	Maskif, s., credit, honour, fulfilled desire. (A., maksūb.)
مسوت	Masīt, mosque. A., masjid.
مشادا	Mushādḥā, s., show.
مشاش	Mishāsh, eyelashes.
مشال	Mishāl, torch. A.
مشت	Musht, s., fist. P.
مشه	Musht, s., hilt of a sword.
مشر	Mashar, celebrated. A., mashhūr.
مشغ	Mishagh, v., p. p., mishta, to suck.
مشغ	Mushagh, v., p. p., mushta, to rub.
مشک	Mashk, water-bag, mussuck. P.
مشک	Mushk. (See mūshk.)
مورا ج	Mi'rāj, A. The ascent of Muhammad to Heaven.
مغدار	Mighdār (A., miqdār, equal), equivalent.
مغهم	Mughem, stingy, avaricious.
مکراز	Mikrāz, scissors.
مکهرنا	Makhernā, fringe over horse's eyes. (See riband. B.)
مکیم	Makim, s., the grave, a funeral.
مل	Mal, shower, rain.
مل	Mal, wrestler.
ملاست	Malāmat, rebuke, punishment, curse. A.
ملایخ	Malāikh, angel. A.
مالخ	Malkh, angel.
ملکیت	Malkamīth, the angle of death. A., maliku'l-māut.
مالی	Malighī, royal, magnificent.
مالگر	Malgor, hair, locks.
مالچه	Mal-machh, crocodile (the long-nosed sansar of the Indus.)
ملندری	Malandrī, warrior, (poet).
ملرخ	Malūkh, wealthy, delicate.
م	Mam, the black bear.

من	Man, I. P.
من	Mañ,
مه	Mah,
	} in, into.
منا	Mannā, forbidden. A., mana.
منان	Manān, to me, me.
منت	Minnat, entreaties, supplication.
منجو	Manjav, bedstead. A.
منت	Mannat, vow, an offering. A.
مند	Mind, daughter (among the Marris).
مند	Mund, spring of water.
مند	Mund, log. A.
مندری	Mundri, ring. Si., mundri.
مندو	Mundo, altogether, entirely. (<i>Jatki mundhoñ</i> , from the root.)
مندیل	Mandil, turban, lungi.
	Du-mandil, a respectable man.
منسف	Munsif, just. A.
منصب	Mansab, s., rank. (A)
منغ	Managh, v., p.p., manitha, to attend, mind, promise, vow. Si., mananu.
منکر	Munkir, one who refuses, a stingy man.
منگه	Mangch, adj., brave.
منگهی	Mangchī, s. bravery.
منمخ	Manmakh, perhaps a corruption of makhamal, velvet.
منمن	Minmin, a Musalman shopkeeper, a Khoja.
منو	Munno, three-quarters. S.
منهال	Manhān, a raised platform or machān put up at funerals or in the fields.
منی	Mani, my. (See also mañ.)
مدار کی	Mavārki, congratulations. P., mubarak.
موتہ	Moth, star on the forehead of a horse.
موتہ	Moth, moth (dāl) (<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>). Si,
موت	Mauth, death. A., maut.
موجی	Mochī, a leather-worker. Si.
موخو	Mokho, spider.
	Mokho-logh, spider's web.
مور	Mor, ant. P.
مور بند	Morband, spotted.
موزی	Mūzi, s., miser.
موزغ	Mozhagh, a boot, legging. P., mosa.
موسم	Mosim, season. A., mausim.
موشر	Maushar, lord, ruler.
موشک	Mūshk, rat, mouse. P., mūsh. Skr., mūshika. Pashto, mazhak.
موشین	Moshin, butter.

موکغ	Mokagh, to be finished, accomplished.
موکل	Mokal, leave, permission to depart. A.
موکلینغ	Mokalainagh, to take leave. Old Hindī mukkalnā.
مول	Mūl, a leader, chief.
مولبی	Maulbī, a maulvī.
مولد	Molid, a female slave.
مولها	Molhā, s., a helmet.
مومرز	Momrez, spur.
مومند	Momand, merciful.
موندجها	Mūnjhā, sad.
مونشر	Maunshar, adj., green, verdant.
موهری	Mohri (Panj.), masūr dāl, or lentil (<i>Ervum lens</i>);
مو	Mah, I. (<i>See man.</i>)
مهر دان	Mihrvān, friendly, kind. P., mihrbān.
مهری	Muharī, foremost, in front. Si., muhāro.
مهر	Mahr, corpse.
مہسک	Mahisk, fly. Z., makhshi. P., magas. Benagh-mahisk, bee. Bing-mahisk, horse-fly (lit., dog-fly). Gidh-mahisk, house-fly (lit., dirt-fly). A'sk mahisk, blow-fly (lit., deer-fly). Dihav-mahisk, leopard-fly. Mazār-mahisk, &c
مہل	Mahl, patience, leisure. A. Mahlā-dar, be patient.
مہلات	Muhlat, time, while, opportunity. A.
مہلیجا	Mahlījā, a handmaiden.
مہمان	Mihmān, guest. P.
مہمانی	Mihmānī, entertainment. P.
مہنت	Muhnt, a share of stolen property restored to the owner as a peace offering.
مہول	Mahval, a mattress, rug.
مہرا	Mahairā, in welfare, all's well. Answer to the salutation biyā durr'shākh̄te, you are welcome.
مہیندار	Mahindār, a labourer (on monthly wages).
مہار	Mayār, shame.
مہتاف	Mitāf, s., fresh water.
مہتالغ	Metāigh, made of clay.
مہچ	Mech, hint, making signs. Si., mechh. Dast-mech deagh, to beckon.
مہخمار	Mekhmar, mallet. Si.
مید	Midh, goat's hair or beard, hair generally.
میدغ	Midhagh, adj., long-haired.
مید	Medh, a boatman.

مید	Maidh, adj., fine, well ground.
میرات	Mirāt, (A. میراث), inheritance.
میرات وار	Mirāt-wār, heir. (Cf. P., mīrās-khor).
میرینغ	Merenagh, to pursue, to approach.
میرہ	Merh, village, camp.
میر و	Mero, s., assembly.
میزغ	Mezagh. (See mizhagh).
میسغ	Misagh, p.p., mentha, to become wet.
میسک	Mesk, a small plant, also a kind of soap made from it, used in cleaning jewellery.
میش	Mesh, sheep (especially dumbas).
میغی	Maighi, pregnant.
میگغ	Mikagh, to mew.
میگر	Megar, flock of sheep.
میل	Mel, meeting. Si.
میما	Mimā, s., intercession.
میندھغ	Menthagh, wet.
مینر	Mainar, a kind of grass.
مینھار	Minhav, a tree. The wild horse-radish tree (<i>Moringa canensis</i>).
میر و	Maivar, a bush (<i>Grewia villosa</i> ?).
میر و	Mevo, a chief, leader.
میوہ	Meva, fruit. P.
میدہ	Meh, peg. P., mekh.
میر و	Mehar, flock of sheep.
میہی	Mehī, buffalo. Si.
مین	Main, my. (See mainī.)

ن (Nūn).

نا	Nā, not (un—, in composition).
نابالغ	Nā-bāligh, minor.
ناپید	Nā-paid, uncommon.
نادراہ	Nā-durāh, ill.
ناذان	Nadhān, foolish. P., nādān.
ناسہی	Nā-sahī, unknown.
ناکام	Nā-kāmā, helpless, under compulsion.
نالایک	Nā-lāik, unworthy.
نارش	Nā-wash, unhappy.
ناچیکہن	Nāchikēn, a little.
ناخن	Nākhun, nail. P.
ناخو	Nākho, uncle (paternal).
ناخو زاخت	Nakhozākht, cousin. (Paternal uncle's son).
نار	Nār, shout.
نارادیغ	Nāra-deagh, to shout ; drive cattle.
نارغ	Nāragh, v., p.p., nāritha, to groan.
ناری	Nārī, a player on the <i>nar</i> or flute.
ناز	Nāz, s., a horn (to blow).
ناز	Nāz, pleasant, pretty. P.
نازبو	Nāzbo, sweet scent. P.
نازک	Nāzuk, delicate, tender. P.
نازیغ	Nāzekh, s., prayers, blessings.
نامیغ	Nāsenagh, v. n., to gasp.
ناش	Nāsh, snuff. Si., nās.
نافغ	Nāfagh, the navel. P., nāf.
نال	Nāl, horse-shoe. A.
نام	Nām, name. P.
	Am-nām, namesake.
نامانی	Nāmānī, } celebrated.
نرانی	Nāwānī, }
نامزد	Nāmzad, adj., well-known.
ناموز	Nāmūz, famous.
نان	Nān, s., bread. P.
نانا	Nāna, maternal grandfather. Si.
نانی	Nānī, maternal grandmother. Si.
ناررش	Nāvarish, anything eaten as a relish with bread.
نابی	Nabī, prophet. A.
نپت	Napt, s., lightning. (Met.) a gun. P., naft, naphtha.
نپورغ	Nipūragh, v., p.p., nipūratha, to wring. Si., nipūranu.
نپہ	Nuth, s., face.
نہارغ	Nathāharagh, to weep, shed tears.

نکھنبوخ	Nakhinbokh, s., bed-clothes ; clothes given by a host to a guest.
نکھیف	Nakhif, slave.
نذخ	Nadhakh, the verbena scented grass (<i>Andropogon laniger.</i>) Gor-nadhakh, a fragrant grass (<i>Andropogon echænanthus</i>).
نر	Nar, male.
نر	Nar, fife, pipe. Si., narl.
نرم	Narm, soft. P.
نرمو	Narmo, a kind of grass (<i>Amhisteria anathora</i>).
نر وار	Nirwār, justice, decision of a disputed case. Si., nirwāru.
نریان	Naryān, a horse (m.).
نزار	Nāzār, building materials.
نز، کھنغ	Naz-khanagh, v., to close, bring together.
نوزبت	Nuzbat, s., a shop.
نزی	Nazī, } near. P., nazdik, nizd.
نزیخ	Nazikh, }
نشار	Nishār, brother's wife ; daughter-in-law. Skr., snushā. Pashto, nzhor.
نشان	Nishān, mark, standard. P.
نشتهجانی	Nishtejani, bedding.
نشتونغ	Nishtainagh, to spread out. Causal of nindagh.
نشک	Nashk, mark, sign, distinction. A., naqsha.
نغاره	Nighārah, large kettle drum. P., naqqāra.
نغاه	Nighāh, sight, show. P., nigāh.
نغده	Nughdah, } s., praises, song.
نغدہ	Nugdah, }
نغر	Nughur. (See noghar.)
نغره	Nughra, silver. P., nuqra.
نغرهان	Nughraen, of silver.
نغن	Naghan, bread. P., nān.
نغرامی	Nighwārī, s., youth.
نغور	Nighor, side, direction.
نغوشغ	Nighoshagh. (See nigoshagh.)
نفا	Nafā, profit. A., nafa'.
نفت	Naft. (See napt.)
نفسک	Nafuskh, step-daughter.
ننغ	Nifagh, pajāma-string.
نفیل	Nafil, s., trumpet.
نک	Nuk, roof of the mouth.
نکرا	Nukrā, white (of a horse). P.
نکړغ	Nikragh, to separate, part (intr.).
نکل	Nakl, imitation, copying. A., naql. Nakl-khanagh, to imitate.

نکھ	Nakh,	} old woman, grandmother.
نکھو	Nakho,	
نگاه	Nigāh, care. P.	
نگاه بانې	Nigāhbānī, carefulness.	
نگرشغ	Nigoshagh, to listen, attend. (Cf. Pashto, nghwatal); p.p. nigoshta.	
نل	Nal, snuff box.	
نلي	Nali, s., the forearm. Si., nari. Phādh-nali, the shin.	
نلی	Nali, s., the barrel of a gun. Si.	
نماز پرېش	Namāz-phosh, outwardly religious, hypocritical. Lit., clothed in prayers.	Lit.,
نماش	Namāsh, prayers. P., namaz.	
نمبو	Nambo, the būi plant (<i>Crotalaria burhia</i>).	
نمې	Nambī, s., fresh feeling in the air after rain.	
نمک	Namak, in namak-harām, traitor. P.	
نمونه	Namūna, pattern. P.	
ننچ	Ninj, self, own, proper.	
نندغ	Nindagh, v., p.p., nishta, to sit, dwell, stay. P., nishastan, nishīn. Pashto, nāstal. Er-nindagh, to sit down.	
نگ	Nang, honor, dignity. P.	
نگار	Nangār, plough. Nangār-bahagh, to plough.	
نگر	Nangar, baker.	
نواسغ	Nawāsagh, grandson, granddaughter. P., nawāza.	
نواشي	Nawāshī, to-morrow. Nawāshī-begā, to-morrow evening.	
نوالغ	Nawālagh, an alluvial terrace or platform in the bed of torrent.	
نواں	Nawān, perhaps.	
نوترون	Nautiren, a game resembling gobang, played on a board.	
نوخ	Nokh, new. The new moon. P., nau. Pehl., nuk. Nokhāf, fresh water. Nokh-mādh, newly curdled. Nokh-mor, newly sprouting.	
نوخ	Naukh, a bride. Pashto, nāve.	
نود	Nawad, felt. P., namda. Pehl., namad.	
نړ	Nodh, rain-clouds, rain. Z., enaodha.	
نور	Nor, mungoose, ichneumon. S., noru.	
نورا	Nūrā, silver. (See nughra).	
نوز	Navz, pulse. A., nabz.	
نوزد	Nūzd,	} nineteen. P.
نوزده	Nūzdah,	

نوغر	Noghar.	} skirt of the hills.
	or	
نوغر	Nughur,	
نوک	Nok, beak of a bird. P.	
نوکړ	Naukar, servant. P.	
نوکرې	Naukarī, service. P.	
نه	Nah, no, not. P.	
نه	Nuh, nine. P.	
نهر	Nahar, canal. A.	
نهرم	Nuhram, ugly.	
نهمت	Nahmat, intention. A.	
نهمې	Numī, ninth.	
نهنګ	Niheng, s., tiger.	
ني	Ni,	} now. Pāzand nuñ. Pashto, nan.
نين	Niñ,	
نيان غ	Nyādhagh, v., p.p., nyāstha, to post, establish, appoint. P., nihādan.	
نيام	Nyām, middle. P., miyān.	
	Nyāmā, in the middle.	
نيامجي	Nyāmji, one who goes between, arbitrator.	
نيامغ	Nyāmagh, middling, in the middle.	
نيانوان	Nyānwān, in the middle, in. (From nyānwā).	
نياني	Nyānī, s., a woman (a respectful term).	
نيات	Niyat, object, desire. A.	
نيخ	Nekh, good. P., nek.	
	Nekheñ du'a, prayer.	
نيخ	Nekh, s., a woman given to settle disputes.	
نير موش	Nermosh, noon (for nem-rosh). P., nīm-roz.	
نير	Nir, s., roast meat.	
نيزغ	Nezagh, spear. P., neza.	
نيرغا	Nestā,	} was not.
نيستې	Nestatī,	
نيستون	Nesteñ, is not.	
نيستګار	Nestkār, poor, destitute. P.	
نیش	Nesh, tooth. (Si., Pashto, nesh, tusk).	
نيغا	Neghā, in the direction of. (See nemgha).	
نيکه	Nikāh, marriage ceremony. A., nikāh.	
نيل	Nel, fetter, chain. A., na'l.	
نيلاغ	Nilagh, blue.	
نيم	Nīm, half. P.	
	Nīm-rāh, half-way.	
	Nīm-shaf, mid-night.	

نیمغ	Nemagh, butter.
نیمغا	Nemgha, in the direction of, towards.
نیمون	Nimon, lemon. A.
نین	Nen, no, not.
نینہ	Nīna, modern, belonging to the present time. Nīna wakhtā, now-a-days. (See nī).
نہین	Nehīn, s., a post.

و (Wao).

و جا	Wājā	} like, resembling.
و جه	Wājḥ,	
و جهه	Wājḥ, manner, way, sort.	
	Hech wājḥā, in any way. Chī wājheā ? in what sort of way ?	
و جهه ننگ	Wājḥainagh, to look, peep.	
و ار	Wār (in composition) eater. P., <u>kh</u> or. Z., qar.	
	Mar-wār, man-eater.	
	Shir wār, suckling.	
	Mirāt-wār, heir.	
و ارس	Wāris, heir. A., wārith.	
و اژا	Wāzhā, lord, master, sir. P., <u>kh</u> wāja.	
	Dighār-wāzhā, landlord.	
	Logh-wāzhā, goodman.	
و اگو	Vāgū, a large lizard, alligator. (S., vāghū, alligator).	
و اگي	Vāgī, A., substitute (opposite to Sāgi, original). Panj.	
و ام	Wām, debt. Pehl, avām.	
و امدار	Wāmdār, debtor.	
و انج و ايرا	Vānij-vāparā, give and take, buying and selling (uncommon). Si.	
و اندا	Wāndā, leisure. Si., wāndo.	
و انغ	Wānagh, v., p p., wānthā, to read. P., <u>kh</u> wāndan. Z., qan.	
و اهری	Wāhirī, s., help, succour.	
و اهر	Wāhū, outcry, the alarm.	
و باه	Wabāh, cholera. (A., wabā, pestilence).	
و بسغ	Wapsagh, v., p.p., wapta, imp., bawafs, to sleep. P., <u>kh</u> uf-tan, <u>kh</u> usp. Z., qap, qafc.	
و ت	Waṭ, wick. Si., vaṭi,	
و تا	Waṭṭā, stone. Panj.	
و تهی	Vitthi, space, interval. Si., vithi.	
و ث	Wath, self, oneself. P., <u>kh</u> ud. Skr., swad-īya. Z., qa, hva,	
و ثی	Wathī, one's own, own.	
و حی	Wabī, inspiration, revelation. A.	
و خبی	Wakht, time. A., waqt.	
و د	Wad, increase.	
و دغ	Vaḍagh, v.n., to grow.	
و دینغ	Vaḍainagh, v.a., to increase. Panj., vaḍāwan.	
و دری	Vaḍrī, leather strap. Si., vaḍhī.	
و دری	Vaḍrī, bribery. Si., vaḍhī.	
و د	Wadh. (See wath, self.) P., <u>kh</u> ud.	
	Wadh-mahār, dear, beloved.	

وڌي	Wadhī, birth. Wadhī-khanagh, to foal.
ور	War, wur, prep., on, upon. (<i>See</i> avur.) Wur-reshagh, p.p., wur-rikhta, to sprinkle on.
ور	Wur, adj., ready, prepared. Wur-biagh, to be ready. Wur-khanagh, to prepare.
وروييا	Warbariyā, excellently, stoutly.
ورد	Ward, food. Z., qaretha.
ورغ	Waragh, v., p.p., wārtha, imp., bavar, to eat, drink. P., khurdan. Skr., hvar. Z., qar, qareta.
ورف	Varf, ice, snow. Z., vafra.
ورکغ	Warkagh, to sprinkle.
ورنا	Warnā, youth, young man. P., barnā. Pehl., avornāk. Z., aperiñāyuka.
ورر	Warū, beam. S., waro, rafter.
ورينغ	Warainagh, causal of waragh, to feed.
وزت	Wazat, } Wasat, } grief.
وست	
وزيرتائي	Wazirtāi, s., the office of wazir.
وس	Was, strength. Si., wasu. Be-was, helpless.
وسر	Wasar, wild onion. (<i>See</i> whasar.)
وستاد	Wastād, master of a subject, skilful. P., ustād.
وسر زاخت	Wasarzākht, brother-in-law. (<i>Cf.</i> , P., khusar-zāda.)
وسرک	Wasarik, father-in-law. P., khusar. Z., qaçura.
وسريا	Wasariyā, in front, foremost.
وسم	Wasam, inhabited. Si., wasañw.
وسي	Wasī, mother-in-law. P., khusū. Skr., çvaçru.
وسے	Wase, a petition.
وش	Wash, sweet, happy. P., khush, Skr., swādu. Z., qāsh.
وشکي	Washkī, male of any beast of chase.
وشي	Washī, sweetmeats.
وکيل	Vakīl, agent. A.
وگهرغ	Vigharagh, to grow, become large.
ول	Val, } Valān, } creeper. Si., vali.
ولاد	
ولهر	Walhar, many, numerous.
ولينغ	Valainagh, to surround, encompass.
وني	Vannī, bride. Si.
ونگ	Vang, pommel of a saddle.
وني	Vannī, name of a plant.
ونجغ	Vanijagh, v., to yield up.

ه (Hē)

هاتين	Hāthīn, lady, woman. P., <i>khātūn</i> .
هاجي	Hājī, pilgrim. A., <i>حاجي</i> .
هاخ	Hākh, earth, clay. P., <i>khāk</i> .
هانر	Hādhir, heart. A., <i>khātir</i> .
هار	Hār, necklace of beads. Panj.
هارغ	Hāragh, dates. P., <i>khārik</i> .
هار يهاري	Hārehārī, a grazing animal.
هازر	Hāzir, present. A., <i>حاضر</i> .
هاش	Hāsh, double tooth. (Cf., Pashto, <i>ghāsh</i> .)
هانغا	Hāghā, awake.
هال	Hāl, circumstances, news. A., <i>حال</i> . Hālā dai ! give the news !
هالور	Hālwar, conversation.
هامغ	Hāmagh, raw, unripe, uncooked. P., <i>khām</i> .
هان	Hān, khān, chief. P., <i>khān</i> .
هاوا	Hāwā, s., making over, delivery.
هباسي	Habāsī (عباسي 'abbāsī), an eight-anna piece.
هبر	Habar, } discussion, conversation. A., <i>khabar</i> .
هور	Hawar, }
هباکغ	Habkagh, v., to stutter. Si., <i>habak</i> .
هپت	Hapt, seven. P., <i>haft</i> .
هپتغ	Haptagh, a week. P., <i>hafta</i> .
هپتمی	Haptumī, seventh. P.
هتر	Hatar, danger, apprehension. A., <i>khatar</i> .
هت	Haṭ, shop. Si., <i>haṭu</i> .
هت	Hath, the wild olive (<i>Olea cuspidata</i>). P., <i>zaitūn</i> .
هچ	Huch, horse's hough. Si., <i>khuch</i> .
هچو	Hachho, thus, so. P.
هچي	Hachī, any. Often contracted to ohī. P., <i>hech</i> .
هدیرغ	Hadiragh, to chop up.
هډ	Had, bone. Si., <i>hadu</i> . Pashto, <i>had</i> .
هډکي	Hadki, hiccough. Si., <i>hidiki</i> . Pashto, <i>hatkai</i> .
هډا	Hudhā. } God. P., <i>khudā</i> .
هډائي	Hudhāi }
هډائي	Hudhāi, divine. Extreme, very great.
هډا بند	Hudhābund, lord. P., <i>khudāwand</i> .
هډين	Hadheñ, then.
هر	Hir, a young male camel up to six months.
هر	Har, every, each. P. Har-bāv, at any rate. Har do, both.

	Har-rangā, of every kind.
	Har-ro, daily, always.
	Har-sāl, every year.
	Har-kas, every one.
	Har-ki, everything that—, each.
	Har-wakhtā
	Har-vela, } always.
	Har-handā, everywhere.
هر	Hur, adv., apart.
	Hur-janagh, to drag apart.
هر ب	Harb, jaw bone.
هر تال	Hartāl, arsenic. (Si., hartālu, yellow orpiment.)
هر تیل	Hartel, large saddle bags.
هر جین	Hurjīn, saddle bags. P., khurjī.
هر دیک	Hirdik, squirrel.
هر دهاات	Hardhāt, metal. Skr., dhātu.
هر س	Hirs, avarice. A.
هر ش	Harsh, }
هر شه	Harsha, } a cubit.
هر غ	Harragh, s., an infirm person. Evil, wicked.
هر غ	Harragh, s., a saw.
هر ف	Harf, letter. A.
هر - زاده	Harmzāda, bastard, scoundrel. A., P.
هر مسمی	Hurmusī, blow with the fist.
هر نولیی	Harnoli, the castor-oil shrub (<i>Bicinus communis</i>).
هر رار	Harwār, a measure of corn containing nearly 10 maunds Indian weight. P., kharwār.
هر ری	Harri, }
هر ریا	Harriyā, } mad (of dogs).
هر زده	Hazdah, eighteen. P.
هر زگر	Hizhgar, anywhere.
هر س	Has, and ornament, a "hassī" or silver necklace. Si., hasu.
هر سائل	Hastal, mule.
هر سله	Hasth, name of a game. (See hū.)
هر شش	Hasht, eight. P.
هر شتر	Hushtur, camel (the generic term); P., shutur. Skr., ushtra. Brahuī, huch. Zend, ustra. Pashto, ūsh.
هر شتمی	Hashtumī, eighth.
هر غ	Hushagh, p.p., hushta, to dry (intr.).
هر خشک	Hushk, dry. P., khushk. Skr., qushtā. Z., huska.
	Hushken dōd, skeleton.
هر خشکنو	Hushkanū, dried up, withered.
هر هشی	Hishki, scarlet.
هر ک	Hak, rights. A.

هڪل	Hakal, driving.
هڪلڻ	Hakalagh, } v., p.p., hakalatha, to drive, to urge on.
هڪلڻيڻ	Hakalainagh, }
هڪم	Hukm (A. حكم), order.
هل	Hal, melting. Hal-biagh, to melt, thaw.
هڻل	Hil, a kite Si.
هڻل	Hul, a noise.
هلاس	Hulās, free. P., <u>khulās</u> .
هلاڻ	Halagh, p.p., halitha, to tremble.
هڪل	Halk, village, collection of huts. (Cf., A., <u>khalk</u> , <u>khalkat</u> .)
هليڏ	Haledh, spices.
هالني	Halenī, adv., undoubtedly.
همار	Himār, tender, delicate, beautiful.
همان	Himān, } a purse, money-bag.
هماني	Himānī, }
همباجو	Hambācha, ammunition pouch. Si., hambācho.
همبار	Hambar, a threshing-floor, a granary. P., ambār.
همباري	Hambārī, a howdah.
همبو	Humbo, face.
همچي	Humchi, } every thing, of every sort.
همچيز	Hamchīz, }
هموڏا	Hamodhā, there, in that very place.
هموڏا	Hamedha, here, in this very place.
هميش	Hamesh, this very one.
	Hameshiyā-phar, on this account.
هن	Han, a chasm, defile or mountain gorge.
هن	Han, neighing, whinnying.
	Han-khanagh, to neigh, whinny.
هنجر	Hanjar, waterfowl, duck or teal.
هنجري	Hinjri, the shoulder-blade. (See bardast.) Si., hanjhī.
هنجر	Hinjir, fig. P., anjir.
هنچهر	Hanchho, thus, so. P.
هند	Hand, s., place, dwelling. P. <u>khāna</u> . Si., handhu.
	Handā, in place, instead.
	Thi-handā, elsewhere.
	Har-handā, everywhere.
	Hech-handā, anywhere.
	Hech-handā neñ, nowhere.
	Handeā, somewhere.
	Ya-handā, in one place, together.
	A's-hand, fire-place.
	Zahm-hand, scar of a sword-wound.

هند	Hind, bitch.
هندوانه	Hindwāna,
هندوان	Hindwān, } water-melon.
هندي	Hindī, weapon.
هندينغ	Handainagh, to be useful.
هنر	Hunar, skill.
هنگ	Hinkagh, to neigh.
هنگر	Hangar, charcoal. (Cf., Si., angarū.)
هنگ	Hing, clean, pure, white.
هنگو	Hingo, flower.
هنگلو	Hingalo, variegated. (Si., hingulū, vermillion.)
هني	Hinnī, henna, mehndi.
ه	Hau, yes.
هوان	Hawān, that. P., ham-ān.
هوانگو	Hawānkar, as much as that.
هوانگو	Hawāngo, thither.
هوت	Hot, hero, warrior.
هو	Hū, name of a game (a kind of wrestling called Bilārū in Jatki).
هوکر	Havkar, as much as.
هود	Haud, tank. A.
هودة	Havdah, seventeen. P.
هده داور	Hodadār, official (for P., uhdadār.)
هده	Hoḍ, hole, cave, den, gorge.
هور	Haur, rain. Si., horu.
هور	Hor,
هورگ	Horg, } empty.
هورگین	Horgīn, }
هورجین	Horjīn, saddle bags. (See hurjīn.)
هوش	Hosh, sense. P.
هوشغ	Hoshagh, s., an ear of corn. P., khosha.
هوشیار	Hoshyār, skilful. P.
هوشينغ	Hoshainagh, to train, to educate.
هرف	Hauf, leprosy ; a severe illness, violent fever.
هوکا	Hokā, proclamation.
هول	Hol, } armour, accoutrements. Si.
هول پوش	Hol-posh, }
هوم	Home, the air-plant (<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>). Z., haoma.
هون	Hon, blood. P., khūn.
	Hon-bair, blood-feud.
هوندی	Hündī, care, caution.
	Hündī-khanagh, to take care of, keep, look after.

هونگ	Hūng, roar A peculiar style of singing accompanied by the <i>nār</i> or flute Hūng-deagh, to roar.
هونگی	Hūngī, a singer of the hūng.
هوش	Hawesh, this, this one.
هوين	Hawen, adj., this.
هي	Hī. (See <i>hidhishk</i> .)
هي	Hai, or. Hai—hai, either—or. P., <i>Khwāh—khwāh</i> .
هيا	Hayā, shame. A. Behayā, shameless.
هيت	Hait, camel's pack-saddle.
هيم	Hīth, green, corn, khasil. P., <i>khawid</i> .
هيجرا	Hijrā, eunuch.
هيج	Hech, any. P.
هيتي	Hechi, anything. Hechīna, } 'Chīnā } nothing, none, not at all.
هينخ	H'ikh, swine. P., <i>khūk</i> .
هيد	Hedh, sweat. Skr., svid. Z., <i>qaedha</i> .
هيد ش	Hidhishk, the khip bush (<i>Orthanthera viminea</i>).
هير	Hir, a houri, a beautiful woman. A., <i>hūr</i> . (Adj) beautiful.
هير	Hair, welfare. A., <i>khair</i> . Hair-khanagh, to salute. Ma-haira, all's well.
هيرتي	Hairte, s., welfare.
هير کھانغ	Hir-khanagh, to rub.
هيران	Hirān, dish, plate.
هيران	Hirān, cardamoms.
هيرغ	Hiragh, to press, crowd.
هيرته	Hirth, fine, thin, small. P., <i>khurd</i> . Hirthen waskhī, small game.
هيرتي	Heri, beautiful.
هيرزه	Haiza, cholera.
هيرزوخ	Hizhokh, a waterfall.
هيس	Hes, rust, dirt.
هيسي	Haisī, the head.
هيرينغ	Hirainagh, to defeat.
هيل	Hil, hope, trust, confidence.
هيل	Hel, s., habit, custom.
هيف	Haif, int, Alas ! Shame !
هيلاک	Helāk, tame subdued. Si., <i>herāku</i> .
هيلوند	Hilwand, hopeful.

هیل	Hil, effort, endeavour, habit.
هیلاینغ	Hilainagh, to hope for, expect.
هیمینی	Heminī, security. P., eminī. Heminiyā, safely, free from anxiety.
هینز	Hīnz, a leather churn. Hīnzār-mathagh, to churn.
هینہ	Hīna, weak. Si., hino.
هیرانی	Haiwāni,
هیرانغ	Haiwānagh. } adj., stupid, like an animal. (A حیران).

(Zey) ي

يات	Yāt, s., memory. P., yād
ياژده	Yāzhdah, eleven, P.
ياژدومي	Yāzhdumi, eleventh. P.
يا علي	Yā'il'i, the Baloch name for the <u>Khalifa</u> Ali.
يقيم	Yatim, orphan. A.
يکين	Yakīn, certain. A.
یک	Yak, one. P.
	Yak-āptiyā, one another. For yakā-phithiyā.
	Yake, only one.
	Yake-chyār, fourfold, }
	Yake-sai, three-fold, } &c.
يگ دفا	Yag-dafa, with one voice.
يگ ره	Yag-rah, }
	} of one kind, of one colour.
يره	Ya-rah, }
يگسر	Yagsar, unique, the only one.
يگ سرا	Yagsarā, altogether.
يله ديغ	Yala-deagh, to let loose. See (الغ ديغ) ilagh deagh. Cf.,
	Pashto, yalah.
يما را	Yamārā, for ever. See jamārā.
يه	Ya, one. Cf., Pashto, yau, yavah.
	Ya-barā, at once.
	Ya-bare, once.
	Ya-ranga, of one sort.
	Ya-handā, in one place, together.
	Ya-avzariā, riding alone.
	Ya-thar, }
	} of one sort, equal.
	Ya-thal, }
	Ya-dar. }
	} adv., certainly.
	Yā-dar, }
	Ya-nadhar, at a glance.

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