



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 Leghāris and northern tribes, and that of the Mazāris and southern tribes; the latter differing so slightly from that in use among the Maris and Bugtis (including the Shambānis), 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 Mazāris, Maris, and Bugtis 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 in to '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 'ravag-hath', &c. There are also occasional differences of vocabulary, as—

Nyānwān, *in*, for lāfā.

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

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

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 'akhta', 'sutka' for 'sutha.' 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 Leghāris 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 Māri 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 'Balochi 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.

‡Balochi 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 <i>و</i> following it forms i, e, ai. With <i>و</i> , 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> .
تھ	t̤	Cerebral <i>t̤</i> pronounced as in Hindūstānī.
تھ	th̤	Aspirated <i>t̤</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> .
دھ	d̤	Cerebral <i>d̤</i> as in Hindūstānī.
دھ	dh̤	Aspirated <i>d̤</i> .
دھ	dh̤	As in Arabic, or English <i>th</i> in <i>brother, breathe</i> .
ر	r	A clearly-trilled <i>r</i> , as in Persian.
ر	r̤	Cerebral <i>r̤</i> as in Hindūstānī, [and like it nearly connected in sound with <i>ṣ d̤</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.

Persian.	Roman.	Value.
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 کھ kh or ک̣ kh.

کھ kh as an initial represents Persian ک *k* or ک̣ *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

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

B. hā <u>kh</u>	P. <u>kh</u> āk
B. re <u>kh</u>	P. reg

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

B. gandim	P. gandum
B. gist	P. bist
B. gwā <u>th</u>	P. bād
B. gwaf-agh	P. bāftan
B. get <u>h</u>	P. bed

گھ g'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. dighār	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.'

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

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

nyāñwāñ = nyāmā

Palatals.

چ ch generally corresponds with the same letter in Persian.

چھ chh also represents Persian ch; e.g.—

B. chhāth
B. chham

P. chāh
P. chashm

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

B. jhān
B. jan
P. jigh

P. jahān
P. zan
P. zih

چھ jh 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 t represents an original t, which however more usually becomes چھ th

چھ 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
B. thafar
B. ārth
B. kxanth
B. burtha

P. tākhta
P. tabar
P. ārad
P. kunad
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
B. gwāth
B. roth
B. rōth
B. sīth
B. rasītha

P. birādar
P. bād
P. rūda
P. ravad
P. sūd
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 d corresponds with Persian d as an initial and occasionally after a consonant; e.g.—

B. dem
B. khandāgh

P. adim
P. khand-īdan

دھ dh 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. <i>diḥār</i>	P. <i>diḥār</i> .
B. <i>sadh</i>	P. <i>sad</i>
B. <i>rodh</i>	P. <i>rod</i>

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

B. <i>rudh-agh</i> , p. p. <i>rustha</i>	P. <i>rustan rū</i>
B. <i>nyādh-agh</i> , p. p. <i>nyāstha</i>	P. <i>niḥādan, nih</i>
B. <i>shodh-agh</i> , <i>shustha</i>	P. <i>shustan, shū</i>

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 *nadhār* it represents Arabic *ظ* in *ظ*

ن corresponds with Persian *n*,

Labials.

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

B. <i>hapt</i>	P. <i>haft</i>
B. <i>gwapta</i>	P. <i>bāfta</i>

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

B. <i>phanch</i>	P. <i>panj</i>
B. <i>phusht</i>	P. <i>pusht</i>
B. <i>phur</i>	P. <i>pur</i>
B. <i>phrāh</i>	P. <i>farākh</i>

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

B. <i>thafar</i>	P. <i>tabar</i>
B. <i>shaf</i>	P. <i>shab</i>
B. <i>āf</i>	P. <i>āb</i>

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

ب bh is found only in words of Indian origin.

و, w, 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 Sindhī origin. With both pronunciations it often corresponds with Persian *b*; *e.g.*—

B. <i>zawān</i>	P. <i>zabān</i>
B. <i>warnā</i>	P. <i>barnā</i>
B. <i>savz</i>	P. <i>sabz</i>
B. <i>whāv</i>	P. <i>khwāb</i>

Combined with *h*, *w* is pronounced like English *wh* in *which*; *wh* and *w* alone often correspond with Persian *khw*, 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. <i>whān</i>	P. <i>khwān</i>
B. <i>whār</i>	P. <i>khwār</i>
B. <i>wash</i>	P. <i>khush</i>
B. <i>wān-agh</i>	P. <i>khwān-dan</i>
B. <i>war-agh</i>	P. <i>khur-dan</i>

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 ړ 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. asteh	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 Sindhī or Arabic. In the former case ā sometimes represents Sindhī o, therein corresponding more nearly with Punjābī; *e.g.*—

Ar. hayā, duā

Si. bhā, jherā, thorā, trāmā, velā.

The words wāzhā, zā, chawā, pāsnā and begā are not borrowed. Of these wāzhā (P. khwājah) 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 Sindhī 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,' druhānī '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 Balochī and in borrowed words; *e.g.*—

Balochi—

dīthlo,	mist	(P. dūd).
shāthlo,	dove	
bathlo,	mortar	
nākhlo,	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. parāṇḍo)
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 (dīthlo 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.—

nākho jo	}	form the plural	}	nākhoān joān
but phalo jaddo	}	are inflected	{	phalavā 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 kahni.

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^h, a fighter
mirok^hen^h 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., duzi "theft," sakmardi "valour," ghami "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 firākā 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 didhār '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 kisāin

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 kisāin '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 Dwandwa, 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)
drāzh-dār, a beam (long-wood)
mādhgor, female wild ass
ergwāth, the leese (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-rīsh, 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, eñ, e, āñ, ānrā, āñi 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 āñi, 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—

āñ mard bachh, that man's son.

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

gindī admīñ randeñ, 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 matie 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 roti-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 burthagant.

Hokā khuthāi 'hawāñ ki mañ bachhā biyarī ikhtar ikhtar jāgir deñ-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 jāgir."

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 eñi kādhirā, whatever thing comes from God

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

Har shākhā hazār shākh bitha, on every branch a thousand branches sprang

Har shākha 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.

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

pakhtāni khund, the vale of poplars.

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

Example.—E shahr faqīrānegh-eñ? 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 phedhā mazār runde dithae, have you seen any track of a tiger here?—Part I, 6.

Tho doshī eñi 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 mardegh mardeghā	marde marde mardeëgh
Dat.	mardar mardārā	mardeār 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 leravegh leraveghā	lerave leraveëgh
Dat.	leravār leravārā	leraveār 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> .	mardēn, manly	„ mard
	nughraēn, } 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 nyādha, 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	} Elven
Yāzdah	
Dwāzhdnh	} Twelve
Dwāzdah	
Señzdah	Thirteen
Chyārdah	Fourteen
Phānzdah	Fifteen
Shānzdah	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.

Peshī	First
Duhmī, gudī	Second
Saimī, sohmi	Third
Chyārumī	Fourth
Phānchumī	Fifth
Shashumī	Sixth
Haptumī	Seventh
Hashtumī	Eighth
Nuhmī	Ninth
Dahmī	Tenth
Yāzdamī	Eleventh
Dwāzdamī	Twelfth
Señzdamī	Thirteenth
Chyārdamī	Fourteenth
Phānzdamī	Fifteenth
Shānzdamī	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-phančumī	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 ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	sādhoān 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	fivefold

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. }		

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-ōn zahmjaneh Lāshārī*, we are sword-wielding Lashāris. Part II, 5.

b. Second person—

<i>Singular.</i>		
Nom.		thou
Gen.	thaī	thy
	thaigh	thine
Dat.	}	thee, to thee
Acc.		
Instr.	}	thou, &c.
Abl.		
<i>Plural.</i>		
Nom.	shawā, shā	you
Gen.	shawāī, shāī	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.—*Mañ thaī zāl-ān, e bādshāhāī 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—

<i>Singular.</i>		
Nom.	esh, e, ī	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.
<i>Plural.</i>		
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 hawēn 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.

Hawēn drashk ki asteñ chosheñ ki-nāngāri-eñ, eshi thākhan ki khoreñ ehhamār mān-khane, ehham 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 chí 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. } Acc. }	wathār	self

Plural.

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

The word wathī is used, like the Hindūstāñi 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.—

Āñmar wathī jindār khushta, he killed himself.

Jind is especially used in referring to one's own private property (as the Hindūstāñi 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 ? } how many ? }	chikhtar, chikar (P. chi qadr ?)

VI.—CORRELATIVES.

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

VII.—INDEFINITE.

khase		any one, some one
har-khas		every one
khas neh		nobody
hech	}	any
hechī		
'chī		
harchī		everything
chie		something
chie-'chie		a little
hechi-na	}	nothing
'chī-na		
bāz		many
kham		few
geshtar		more
kharde		some
yak-aptiyā		one another
thī	}	other, another
phithī		
iptī		
thī khase		some one else
thī'chie		something else
thī' chī-na		nothing else
theghī	}	all
thewaghen		
drust	}	the whole
kull		
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
khāīth	he will come
nayāīth	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>īth</u> , <u>i</u>	ant

The most usual termination of the 3rd person singular is īth, 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	gīth
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, bī
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	bīāna
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 ilaghā neth. 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 *i* 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 *i*.

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

Mā thaukh 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. āñ	āñ āom, ūñ
2. āe	āe, āeth
3. eñ	ant, an, eñ

IMPERFECT.

1. athāñ	athūñ
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. āñ	ūñ, om
2. e	e, eth
3. —	ant

PLUPERFECT.

1. athāñ	athūñ
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	āñ	we are	ūñ
thou art	e	you are	e
he is	eñ	they are	ant

PAST.

I was	athāñ	we were	āthūñ
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 tha into thiyā, thiyā or sometimes thighā thighā.

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

Fast	{	dāragh, to hold.	}	holding, continuing to hold.
		dāshtha, held.		
		dāshtho, having held.		
Present	{	dāshthiyā	}	holding (with intervals), keeping or taking 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	ārth <u>a</u>
āsagh	to rise	āsth <u>a</u>
ashkhanagh	to hear	ashkhuth <u>a</u>
āgh	to come	ākht <u>a</u> , ātk <u>a</u>

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Past Participle.</i>
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.	brestha
bushkagh	to go off, be discharged	bukhta
bozhagh	to open	bokhta
bandagh	to shut, tie	bastha
biagh	to be	bītha
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	jāitha
chinagh	to pick up	chitha
dinagh	to tear	dīrtha
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
rīshagh	to scatter, pour	rikhta
zāgh	to bring forth	zātha
zānagh	to know	zāntha
zinagh	to snatch	zītha
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	shamushtha
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>
grehh	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	gw <u>a</u> pta
gezagh	to bear	gik <u>h</u> ta
gīeshagh	to pay, pick out	gīesh <u>t</u> a
lāinagh	to touch	lā <u>i</u> tha
laghushagh	to slip	laghus <u>t</u> a
lawāshagh	to drink	lawāsh <u>t</u> a
madhagh	to freeze	mastha
miragh	to die	mur <u>t</u> ha
miragh	to fight	mir <u>a</u> th <u>a</u>
mizhagh	} to make water	mish <u>t</u> a
mezagh		
mishagh	to suck	mis <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 <u>a</u>
wānagh	to read	wān <u>t</u> ha
wapsagh	to sleep	w <u>a</u> pta
waragh	to eat	w <u>a</u> r <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 bokhtein 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 khuthai ki “hawān jawāin 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 ma dāthen, thī khase dastāni naghan na wārthathi. 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 wārthathath 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. Wārthathān warthathūn, om
2. Wārthathe wārthathe
3. Wārthathh wārthathant

Examples.—Tho brāthā thaukhe khuthh, 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 bāki jihān 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, Kurān parhith Dris paighamber di thaukh ashkhuth, gudā āñ dī parhith Kurān. Hawāñhī dilgosh dāshtath-ī, ki hawāñhī thaukh washiyā māñ-khākhath-ī. The girl *would rise* early and *read* the Kurān; Dris *used to hear* her voice, and then he too *would recite* the Kurān. 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 janijatha, struck.

Examples of the passive.—A'ñmar ki giriji gudā bandiji. 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 گ 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-klārith, he will recognize.

phajyā nayārtha, he did not recognize.

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

hechī 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*, *gip̄t*, *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 hawen 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.

biḥiyā., being, having been.

Past.

biḥa, been.

biḥo, 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, ān

or when the pronouns immediately precede—

1. man-ān	makh-ūn
2. thav-e	shawākhe
3. ānheñ	ānhant

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. biaghatān	biaghatūn
2. biaghathe	biaghathe
3. biaghetḥ	biaghatant

PERFECT.

I have been or become, &c.

	Singular.	Plural.
1.	bīthaghān	bīthaghūn
2.	bīthaghe	bīthaghe
3.	bītha	bīthaghant

PLUPERFECT.

I had become, &c.

1.	bīthaghathān	bīthaghathūn
2.	bīthaghathe	bīthaghathe
3.	bīthaghethe	bīthaghatant

AORIST AND FUTURE.

I shall or may be, &c.

1.	bān	būn
2.	be	beth, be
3.	bīth, bī	bant, ban, bān

IMPERATIVE.

Be, become, let him be, &c.

2.	bī	beth
3.	bād, bā	bant

CONDITIONAL OR OPTATIVE.

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

1.	}	bīthen	bīthenān
2.			
3.			

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT.

I would have been, &c.

1.	bīthathān	bīthathūn
2.	bīthathe	bīthathe
3.	bīthath	bīthathant

or bīth in all numbers and persons.

HABITUAL PAST.

Used to be.

bīth (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

shuthiyā, 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. | ravaghatān | ravaghatūn |
| 2. | ravaghathe | ravaghathe |
| 3. | ravagheth | ravaghatant |

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. | shuthaghatān | shuthaghatūn |
| 2. | shuthaghathe | shuthaghathe |
| 3. | shuthagheth | shuthaghatant |

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 phedh-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	khāūn.
	2. khāe	khāeth
	3. khāith or khāi	khāyant
Negative form, I shall not come, &c.	1. biyān	biyāūn
	2. biyāe	biyaeth
	3. biyāith, biyāi	biyāyant
Imperative, come, &c.	2. biyā	{ biyaeth biyaethe
	3. Biyāith, biyāi	biyāyant
	Negative form, do not come	2. miyā
3. miyāi		miyāyant

CONDITIONAL AND OPTATIVE.

Had I come, would I had come	1, 2, 3. akhtēn, biyākhtēn, akhtenān.
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT AND HABITUAL PAST.

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

Khākhtath }
or } In all tenses and numbers.
Khākht }

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

INFINITIVE AND VERBAL NOUN.

ilagh, to let.

GERUNDS.

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

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.

ilāna, letting go
ishtiyā, 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	ilagbant

IMPERFECT.

I was letting.

ilaghathān, &c.

PERFECT.

I let, have let.

1. ishthaghān	ishtaghūn
2. ishtaghe	ishtaghe
3. ishta	ishtagbant

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, khili	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, maili	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 | khushaghāē |
| 3. | khushagheñ | khushaghant |

Imperfect : I was killing.

khushaghathāñ, &c.

Perfect : I killed, or have killed.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | khushtaghāñ | 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. kushān	kushūn
2. kushē	kusheth
3. kushīth, kushī	kushant

IMPERATIVE.

Kill, &c.

1. kush	kusheth
3. kushīth	kushant

CONDITIONAL AND OPTATIVE.

Had I killed, would I
bad killed, &c. } 1, 2, 3. kushteh kushtenān

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT AND HABITUAL PAST.

I would have killed, I
use to kill. } kushtath or kushth, in all forms

Also

1. kushthān	kushthūn kushthom
2. kushthē	kushthē
3. kushth	kushthant

PASSIVE VOICE.

Infinitive Past participles	kushijagh kushiyā or kushighā kushijathā	To be killed } being killed killed.
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AORIST.

I may or will be killed

1. kushijān	kushijūn
2. kushije	kushije
3. kushiji	kushijant kushijan

PRESENT.

I am killed

1. kushiyān	kushiyūn
2. kushiyē	kushiyē
3. kushiyēn	kushiyant,--ēn

Alternative form kushthaghān, &c., as in the active perfect.

IMPERFECT.

I was killed

1. kushthiyethān	kushthiyethūn
2. kushthiyethe	kushthiyethe
3. kushthiyeth	kushthiyethant.

ALTERNATIVE FORM.

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

CAUSAL FORM.

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

This causal forms a past participle, kushaintha, 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, aghathān
then, again	gudā
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, hemedhā
there	odh, odhā, hamodh, hamedhā
before, in front of	demā
behind	phadhā, dimā, pha-dimā
near	nazī, nazīkh
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	hizhgarnēn
elsewhere	thihandā
anywhere	hizhgar
in the middle	nyāmā

(b) *Direction to or from.*

hither	phedh, phedhā, iṅgo, iṅwar
thither	phodh, phodhā, āṅgo, āṅwar phawāṅgo
hence	shedh, shedhā, shamedhā, shiṅgo
thence	shodh, shodhā, shamodhā, shāṅgo
whither ?	thāṅgo ?
whence ?	ashkho ?
in this direction	iṅ-phalawā
in that direction	ān-phalawā
from this direction	'shin-phalawā
from that direction ?	'shān-phalawā
in every direction	har-phalawā
in what direction ?	thān-phalawā ?
onwards, upwards	sarā
downwards	erā, shērī-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	khōr

(4).—ADVERBS OF MANNER, &c.

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

gandagh, bad	gandaghiyā, badly
jowain, good	jowanīyā, jowanikhā, well
sak, strong	sakiā, sakīghā, very, extremely.
Other adverbs of manner are :—	
together	phajyā
quickly	zīthen
perhaps	nawān, kaizān
why ?	pharche
altogether, certainly, doubtless	mundo
thus	haichoo, haehho
how ?	ehachho ? ehon ?
in this way	e-ranga, e-r'gā
in that way	āurangā, ār'gā
every way	harrangā
in what way ?	thāurangā
never	hechi-na, china, mundo ra

PREPOSITIONS.

There are few prepositions, properly speaking, in Balochī, 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 imāñā kbatāñ	falsehood is a blot upon honour
dast jant avr barziyā	she puts her hand into the bag
eshiyā phadhā	after this
thañ 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-ki
whenever	ān vakhtā-ki, har-vakhtā-ki, har-velā-ki
wherever	har-handā-ki, handā-ki
whithersoever	har-phalawā-ki
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-vi-ki
because, in order that	hawe-sāngā-ki
although	agharchi (rare)
until	dāin ki
as, like as	choñ-ki, chachhoñ-ki
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'akhtaghe, 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 *Aesop'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 device 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 Mir Chākur.’ 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 Shiren, 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 Lashāri, 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.

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1907.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
FOR THE YEAR 1906.

PART I.

MISCELLANEOUS STORIES.

I.

Bādshāheā pholkutha ki “Dwāzdahki do ro gudā chikar sar-khāi?” Ya mardeā gwashta ki “Dah sar-khāi.” Thi 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 bī.”

II.

Bādshāheā wazīrār hukm dātha ki “Humchī bijā manāñ biyār dai.” Wazīr thartho akhta loghā, mūnjhā bitho nishta. Wazīr jinkhā azh wathī phithā, pholkhutha “Tho pharche mūnjhā-e?” Phithā jawāb dātha “Mūnjhāñ ki bādsdāhā hukm dātha ‘ki humchizeghā bijā rosh-tikā manāñ biyār dai.’ Niñ manāñ havkar bij dast na khafi.” Jinkhā gwashta “Tho mūnjhā ma bī. Bānghavā bijā ma tharā deāñ. Tho ba-wafs.” Wazīr shutho wapta, whāv niyāi. Dil nyāñwāñ gantri bāz eñ—“Kal eñ bānghā havkar bij jinkh manāñ 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 bī ta bij kārā asten, āf ma bī, bij kārā ‘chī neñ.”

III.

The King who had a Boil on his Face.

Bādshāhe ath ki demā dānaghe akhta-i. Bāzeñ tavivāñ darmān khutha, durāh na bitha-i. Rosheā ya taviveā gwashta ki “Tho chhorave bhā-gīr khush, āñhī jagharā khash o dānagh chakhā band, gudā thāi dānagh durāh bith.” Bādshāhā hokā khutha mulkā. Yakhe shudhagheñ mardeā wathī bachh artho shawakhta go bādshāhā; zar gipto shuthāi. Bādshāh hukm dātha ki chhoravā bareth kotav nyāñwāñ khaneth. Bādshāh ālmīyāñ burtho kotav nyāñwāñ khutha. Gudā bādshāhā dilā gantri khutha ki “ehhorav niñ surphadheñ ehhoraven, aghsar gregheñ ki ma khushāñi.” Wathī mardudmeār hukm dātha-i ki “Baroeth chhoravā gindeth, choñ khanagheñ?” Mardā akhto bādshāhār hāl dātha ki “Chhorav gregh ‘chī neñ, sai likhāñ dighār khashī, do whār khant, yakhe khili-dāth.” Bādshāh wath kharo bitho akhta, azh chhoravā pholkhutha-i ki “Tho pharche likhāñ khashe?” Chhoravāi jawāb dātha ki “Wāzhā ma lev khanaghāñ.” Bādshāhā gwashta ki “Manāñ hālā dai sidhāighā.” Chhoravā gwashta ki “Ya likhā-e manī māt-phith āñi eñ ki artho manāñ gwar tho sha-wakhta-ish, zar gipto shuthagant. Ya likhā-e thaighēñ, ki tho mulk bādshāhe, tho dī main khunā thursitha niyāi, tho dī manāñ giptaghe khushagh sāngā. Ya likhā main Hudhāegh eñ. Neñ manāñ bitha āth phithāñi hīl, neñ manāñ bitha Bādshāh thāi hīl, niñ manāñ Hudhāi hīl sar-akhta, thī nesteñ.” Gudā bādshāh mehrwāñ bitha āñhī chakhā, mokal dātha-i gwashta-i “Zar dī bashkāñ thāi māt-phithāñi.” 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 tharth, 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 phawānkā 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 Sāin, thāfagh māri chakhā eñ ās māri bunā eñ, thāfagh thāfī thāi naghanā phashūn." Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Thāfagh māri chakhā eñ, ās māri bunā eñ. Hawēñ thāfagh chhon thāfī?" Jinkhā gwashta "Ān mard daryā lāfā ath, ās khoh chakhā ath, āñ mardā chhon wathār sektha āsā? Tho bādshāhe. Bādshāhāni sukun yakh eñ. Tho sukun khuthaghath go wathī dafā go wathī zawānā. Er'geñ benirwārī ma khan: sha Hudhā thura." Bādshāhā gwashta "Tho jinkhā manāñ 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 "Jinkhen-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 ānmar 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 hamedhā 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 gwāh bi, mā hamedhā mirūn." Gudā āñhiyā jawāb dātha ki "Mañ bachhār naghanā der bith; srawā bawēñ dighār gaphallā phatteth, er khaneth mañ dast-dilā chakha, gudā shawā mirāna juzeth hawān dighār chakhā: mañ gudā shāi gwāh āñ." Gudā hawān dighār gaphall phattho dast dilā erkutha-ish phirundeghā; gudā raptaghant mirāna. Gudā demā hawān bag-jatā, ki phirund bachh ath ditho gwashta "Harro mañ māt evakh khāktath, 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 nishtagant-i, guda dāchiān girāna shutha hawān shāl lāfā mān-khānāna, hawān thewagheñ 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-taghet-mahal sarā, burzā whājainthāi, laghushta hawān bhari sha bāz changulān, bādshāh jinkh ma chhamān ākhto khapta. Bādshāh jinkh gwān'-jatha wathī dāiār ki "Biyā mañ 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 hawēñ hireth." E gwashta ki "Tharā bashkeñ." 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 nistaghat burzā manhān chakhā. Mazār gwashta "Er-khaf, biya jahā; mañ tharā warān. Rāhakā gwashta ki "Nin mañ lāgharān, choñki āvoā ganoā warān, lāndav bān, gudā manān bawar." Mazār harro khākt gwasht "Mañ tharā warān." Rāhak rapta thurs azh lāghar biāna. Zālā azh mardā phursitha ki "Tharā choneñ, āvoā di waraghāi, gancā di waraghāi, 'āghar di biāghāi." Mardā gwashta "Mazāre harro khāi manān darkbo dā ki mañ tharā warān. Mañ phawānkā lāghar biāghān, rosheā hawān mazār manān wārth." Zālā phol-khutha "Chi wakhtā khāith?" "Gwashtāi "Nermoshi khāith." Gudā zālā mardī phoshāk khutho, mādhineā charitho, hath-yār bastho hawān zurtha āktha; gindī mazār hawān manbān sherā oshtāthi-yen Gudā zālā gwān'-jatha "O Rāhak!" Mardā gwashta "Ji wāzhār!" Zālā gwashta "Bādshāh charitha mazārāni shikārā. Tho phaidhā mazār rando dithē phāriēñ phairāriēñ?" Rāhakā gwashta mazārār "Nin chhoñ khanān, bālā deān na deān?" Mazārā gwashta "Hudhāi nāmā manān likain, Hamesh azh tho khaipholā khanagheñ?," Gwashtāi "Wazireñ bādshāhe." Gwashtāi "Nin manān likain." Mardā gwashta "Tho bi bi-akis, mañ tharā shālā chakhā deān." Mazār bitho wapta, shāl chakhā dāthāi. Gudā jawāb dātha avzārār ki "Mañ mazār rand hechī na ditha." Avzārā gwashta "Hawān chieñ syāhagh khaptagheñ hawān shāl bunā?" Gwashtāi "Kahiri bundeñ khaptagheñ ki mañ bālāni hangar sāngā, hukka chikuñ." Anhiyā gwashta "Ya gaphalle mār di bhorain dai, ki mañ bādshāh neghā barāni, an di hukka chiki." Rāhak gwashta mazārār "Nin chhoñ khanān?" Mazārā gwashta "Nin mañ goshā bur dai." Gosh buritho dāthāi. Zālā gwashta "Masthareñ gaphalleā bur dai." Mazārā gwashta "Nin dohmi goshā bur dai." Dohmi gosh di buritho dāthāi. Zālā jathaganti lath ki "Geshtar pharche na bure de azh kahiri bundā?" Gudā mazārā gwashta "Nin mañ dumbā bur dai. Dumb di buritho dāthāi." Zālā gwashta "Tho khame buraghāi, mañ wath burān neme burān girāni." Gudā phadātha mazārā. Demā tholagh tharatho akhta, azh mazārā phol khuthāi "Thāi gosh di burithiyēñ, thāi dumb di burithiyēñ, hon bahināna ravaghāi, tharā chhoñ bitha." Mazārā jawāb dātha ki "Bādshāh phauzh mañ chakhā khaptagant, mañ gosh di burithagant-ish, dumb di burithagant-ish, mañ jind Hudhā dar-burtha." Tholaghā gwashta "Laghor! tharā zālā thursāintha, na bādshāheñ, na phauzh en. Zālā gosh di dumb di burithagant." Mazārā gwashta "Mañ wathī chhamān go phauzh wazir dithom." Tholaghā gwashta "Zālā ath biyā tharā phedārāni." Mazārā gwashta "Mañ go tho juzān, mañ gwarā di rezā phirain, wathī gwarā di phirain." Gudā rezā tholaghā watha di mazārā di phirenta, shuthagant zurthā. Gudā hawān avzārā ditha ki mazārā tholagh tharthiyā āragheñ, Gwashtāi tholaghār ki "Tholagh, tho bādshārā kaul dātho shuthaghāi ki mañ chyārdah mazār tharā khārān deān. Nin yakhe āraghāi, hawān di lundā buttā en." Gudā mazārā phadātha, tholagh di chikitha. Tholagh saghar sista, phādh sista, murthāi. Mazār lundā buttā wathī handā shutha; Zāl mard wathī zurthā khushiyā nishtagant.

VII.

The Four Men who made the Figure of a Woman.

Chyār mard shafā pāhā nishtaghathant bādshāheghā. Pheshī pāhrā drakhānieghā. Drakhānā gwashta “ Shaf guzi na, chi khāre khañān ? ” Dāre jorentho āndī zālē but thāinthāi. Sakeñ jawain sūrat dār jorenthāi. Guḍā pāhā phīlav bīthāi. Phadhī pāhā darzī kharo bīthā Darzīā dīthā ādmī but jurithighēñ. Gwashtāi “ Nīñ mañ jarāñ doshañ, hameshī jānā deāñ. ” Jarāñ dokhto jānā dathāi. Darzī pāhā phīlav bītho guḍā phadhī pāhā bīthā sonā-rave. Sonāravā gahnā jorenthaghant, āndī jindā avur-khuthaghant. Phadhī pāhā bīthā saidhe. Saidhā du’ā khuthā ki “ Hudhābundā ! eshiyā sāhā dai. ” Ānhiyār sāh bīthā. Guḍā rosh bīthā, e chyāreñ mard pha-wathāñ arithaghant, Har yakhe gwashta ki zāl maighēñ. Eshāñ shutho shara’ khuthā go bādshāhā ; “ Nīñ hawāñ zāl khaieghēñ ? ” Bādshāhā gwashta ki “ Saidhe na bī, ki nekheñ du’ā khuthā, har khase ki nā durāh bī saidhā hārth ; āñ khas ki durāhbī guḍā sa dhā dāwā khant-ī ki maighēñ.* Drakhānādi sonāravā dī wathī kasab shon dāthā. Darzīā jar dāthā, āñhī bāñ burāhā ; sālokheñ ki naukhār jar dāthaghant. Zāl āñbieghēñ. ”

VIII.

The Clever Lad.

Bādshāhe-ath ki ānhiyā sai zāl athant. Rosheya zālēā go zahr giptā bādshāhā, gwashtāi ki “ Zāl mañ na khañāñ. ” Hukm dāthāi “ Darrā khash, bilantī. ” Burtho ishta-ish hamodhā bareā phoriyā khañth, wārth. Kharde rosh phadhā zāthāi hamodhā, bachhe ārthāi. Hawāñ chhoro ki mazaiñ bīthā, guḍā azh wathī māthā phol-khuthāi ki “ Mañ phīth khai eñ ? ” Māthā hāl dāthā ki ‘ phīlāñ bādshāh thāi phīth eñ. ’ Phīlaven hāl dāthāi. Chhoravā gwashta wathī māthār ki “ Nīñ rāh chakhā otak-handā jorainūñ, phoriyā khañūñ mañ hand hamedhā bī. ”

Āñ waktā bādshāh hukm khuthā ki “ Chosheñ marde wastādheñ bī ki azhmānā dighāra nyāñwāñ mañ sāngā māriā jorainī ? ” Chhoravā gwashta wathī mathārā ki “ Bādshāh ganokh bīthagheñ, ravāñ kharde zar chi bādshāhā zināñ khārāñ. ” Chhoro shuthā go bādshāhā,—“ Zarāñ manāñ dai, mañ thāi māriā thāināñ. ” Bādshānā kharde zar āñhiyār dāthā. Chhoravā gwashta ki “ Ya māhe roshā wathī nazār muchh khañ, guḍā mañ khañ tharā māriā thāināñ deāñ. ” Chhoro thartho ākhta wathī māthā gwar. Chhoro kār hamesh eñ ki har khase ki pha rāhā khāi go āñhiyā juzī thaukh-tawār khañth, guḍā tharī khāi loghā. Hawēñ kār-en-i, thī kār nenī. Ya roshe thī bādshāhe juzāna akhta sail khañghā. Chhoro go āñhiyā sangatī bīthā, shuthā jhateā, juzāna. Bādshāhā bero khūthā ki ‘ loghā ravāñ ; ’ Chhoro go bādshāhā sangatā shuthā jhateā, guḍā. gwashtāi “ Nīñ gardāñ wathī loghā. ” Bādshāhā gwashta chhoravār “ Begi biyā go mā phajyā. ” Guḍā shuthā chhorav go bādshāhā. Demā shutho shaf khapta. Chhoravā gwashta bādshāhār ki “ Ladh nyāñwāñ mādyāñ charaghant, biyā do mādhināñ girūñ charūñ, handā barawūñ. ” Bādshāhā gwashta “ Edhā mādhin chī neñ. ” Gwasthaghant demā, juzāna shuthaghant. Guḍā chhoravā gwashta bādshāhār “ Jhate tho manāñ zīr, jhate mañ thara zīrāñ. ” Bādshāhā gwashta “ Na tho manāñ zurth khane, na mañ tharā zurth khañāñ. ” Demā ākhto, bādshāh loghā chi nazī bīthaghant, chhoravā phol-khuthā azh bādshāhā ki “ Thāi mehmānāi hand chi loghā direñ ki nazikh eñ ? ” Bādshāhā gwashta, “ Mañ mehmānāi handā nazikh eñ. Nīñ ki chi loghā nazī bīthaghant. ” Chhoravā gwashta “ Mañ edhā khoshtāñ, tho baro mehmānāi handā guḍā manāñ gwāñkhā jan guḍā mañ khañ. ” Bādshāh shuthā mehmānāi handā, gwāñkh-jathāi, guḍā chhoro shuthā mehmānāi handā, odhā nishta, bādshāh shuthā 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 akhta jinkhā chi phithā phol-khutha ki “Khaiā go tharā thaukh-tawār ath?” Bādshāhā gwashta “Edhā ganokheñ chhorave.” Jinkhā gwashta “Chachho en ganokheñ?” Phithā gwashta “Go mā rāhā sangat biṭha. Ya handeā ki mā akhtaghuñ gwashtāi ki ‘Ladh nyānwān mādhinān ant, biyā girūn charūn.’ Mā gwashta ‘Edhā mādhinān chi nēsten.’ Gudā gwashtāi ‘Yā tho manān zīr yā Mañ tharā zīrān.’ Māñ gwashta ‘Na tho manān zurth khane na mañ tharā zurth khanān. Demā shutho gwashtāi ‘Mañ hamedhā khoshtān, tho demā baro mehmānāi handā, manān gwankhā jan.’ Mā akhto gwān’-jathā, gudā, nīn akhta 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.” Gwashtāi “Hameshī girān. Odhā ki tharā gwashtāi 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 gwashtāi, matbal hamesh-ath ki ‘Jhate tho kissav khan jhate mañ khanān.’ Edhā ki gwashtāi ki ‘Tho dema baro, manān gwānkho jan mehmānāi handā,’ dī gwashtāi ki ‘halk mordum sahī bant ki bādshāh akhtagheñ,’ ki chupī ki tho akhtaghe jawain niyath: tho khase gandaghiyā dithāi, ān ki tho khusht phirenti thāi badlāmī-ath, tho khisht dī thāi badnāmī-ath.”*

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

Shuthāi hamodhā go bādshāhā, gwashtāi “Tho humchī taiyār khuthā?” Bādshāhā gwashta “Mā humchī taiyār khuthā.” Gudā gwashtāi “Wastādī mañ dī ārtā ”gudā bānz ishto-dāthāi. Bānz bāl-gipto azmān nyāmaghā shutho jakthā. Gwashtāi bādshāhār ki “Chosheñ marde bī ki gunāh chi na khuthā, 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 khuthā, silā zīrī dā.” Har khasā gwashta ki “Mā khuthā gunāh.” Gudā chhorava gwashta “Tho mulk bādshāhe, gind nawān tho gunāh chi na khuthā.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Be-shakk mā dī khuthā.” Chhoravā gwashta “Mañ māth ki kisānroen gunāh khuthā, tho pharche khashto ishta?” Gudā bādshāhā chhoro bhānkur khuthā gwashtāi ki “Tho mañ bachh-e, baro, wathī māthā biyār.” Shutho māth dī ārtāi zāl dī ārtāi gwar bādshāhā. Bādshāhā bādshāhī dī dāthā wathī bachhār.

IX.

The Three Fools.

Sai ganokheñ Baloch dar-khaptaghant duzi khanaghā. Akhtagant direñ dighare, avzāre trettha-ish. Avzārā salām dātho dir biṭho 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 khuthā-ish. Har mardeā gwashta ki “Salām manān dāthā avzārā;” arithaghant pba-wathān. Gudā yakheā gwashta ‘Juzūn, avzār jindā-pholā khanūn ki salām khaiār dāthe?’ E ki rawān biṭhaghant avzār randā, avzārā zānthā “Nīn e mar pharmani. mirāghā phodh-āghant.” Avzār sarā hakalāna, piyādhaghā pha randā ravāna, avzārā shudho halkeā, salām dāthā ki dimā piyādhagh dī akhtagant, 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 akistaghethān. Gudā mā gwashta zālārā "Galiā tharain bil." Zālā gwashta "Galiā tha tharain bil." Áhirā hamer'gā khuthaghūn ki hawān ki thaukhā kxanth pheshā hawān janth. Khapto duze thaukhā ashkanagheth, phehitho ākhta galiā logh lāfā : Pheshā phullithai mañ logh, mañ dī gindaghān zāl dī gindagheñ,* mā thaukh nā khanūn ki mār dali janaghī bī nawān. Duzī bunagh zurtho burtho darrā er khuthai. Gudā duz thartho ākhto dast zurtho thāfoā malitho, artho mañ dema malithai zale dī marde dī, har dunānī 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-akuli khutha.

Gudā dohmīā gwashta : Mañ be-akuli hamesheñ ki mañ athant du zāl. Roshe ya zāle khapto bothān pholagheth, swetheñ phute mañ sagharā dithai ; gudā phatitho phashtai hawān swetheñ phut. Dohmī zālā gwashta ki "Hawān swetheñ phut ki tho khashtai, eshiyā mañ barro gindaghethān, 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 swēthēn-i khashta tha pharche syāhenī phatitha. Gudā mā gwashta "Tha ma jher, tha dī, syāhen-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 syāhen-i phat gir, ranj ma bi." Chhoñ jhero kutha-ish, mañ phut theghā phatthagant-ish, rish dī, gulālakh dī, theghā phatāinthaghant. Mañ be-akuli hamesh-eñ ki mā zālānrā ranj na khūtha phut theghā phatāinthaghant, garā bitho nishtaghān.

Gudā sohmīā gwashta : Mañ be-akuli hamesheñ ki mazain gorame ath mañ ; mañ goramā roshe chārainaghethān, marde ākhto gwashta. Mā gwashta hawān mardārā 'Manān zāle phol-dai.' Roshe hudhāi bitho hawān mard thartho ākhta ki mañ goramā chārainaghethān. Ākhto manān gwashtai ki "Mañ thai sāng khutho akhtaghān." Gudā mañ saiake gorame bahr-khutho dāthaghān. Sāle gwastho hawān mard thartho ākhto gwashta "Thai sir khutho akhtaghān." Gudā duhmī saiak gorame āñhiyār dāthaghān. Agha sāle gwastha, agha hawān mard thartho ākhta, gwashtai "Thai loghā bachhe bitha." Āñ saiak ki bākī-ath, āñ dī dāthaghān, gwashtaghān "Bar-ish. Niñ manān zālā dī phedār, bachhā dī phedār." E-mar sarā, mañ pha randā shuthaghūn halkeā. Māi nishtagheth, bachh ma gwānzaghā lodainagheth. Āñ-mar gwashta "Baro—thai zāl dī hamesh-eñ, bachh dī hamesh-eñ." Mañ zīrāna shutho nishtaghān zāl nāzikhā. Gudā bachhā giretha. Zālā gwashtom "Bachhār jhutoā dai." Māiā chup khutha, jhuto dāthai. Thibare chhoravā giretha, aghadi mañ gwashtaghān "Ran ! tho bachhār jhutoā na daie ?" Āñhiyā gwashta "Tharā sadka khanān, tho khaie, manān havarān deaghāi ?" Mā gwashta "Ran, tha mañ zāle, āñ mañ bachh-eñ, mañ gorame dātha thai sāngā. Tho parche jheraghāi ?" Māiā gwān'-jatha wathi mardār wathi brāthār. Āñ-ki akhtaghant, gwashta māiā "E laghor manān zān deagheñ." Āñ manān giptā ma dastā ki "Tha khai-e." Mā gwashta "Āñ mañ zāl eñ, mañ bachheh, mañ logh-wāzhāh-āñ." Gipto āñ do mardāñ manān bastho burthā-ish bādshāhārā ki "E duzeñ." Sāleā khaptaghān bithaghān kaizā. Sāleā phadhā bokhtaghān. Mañ be-akuli hamesh-eñ.

Niñ ch'eshiyān mazain be-akul khai ath. Avzārā gwashta ki "Mazain ganokh goram-wāzhāh-eñ, ki ānmarā 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 wazir pha dir dimā ākhtā ki "Mañ bādshāh sudhā-khanān." Shutha ki sarwān gur-khanāna ramaghe nyāwān khapta-i. Shafānkhā bakal khutha bādshāhār "tho khai e ki mañ ramaghā khurdainaghāi?" Bādshāhā thaukh hechī na khutha. Jatha ki shafānkhā thafar mān-ākhtā bādshāhār sagharā : khapta bādshāh chi mādhinā bunā, murthaghā. Ākhtā wazir pha randā; wazirā gwashta shafānkharā ki "Tho bādshāh khushta." Shafānkā gwashta 'Manān bādshāh kal chī niyath, mañ ramagh khurdainthāi, mañ phawānkhā jatha, ānmar murtho khapta. Har-'gā* ki thāi salāh-eñ, thā hawān-r'gā khan." Wazirā gwashta "Niñ khada phat, bādshāhā phūrūn." Shafānkā khad phattha. Bādshāh jar khashtagant, jar dī hathyār dī khashto shafānkhar dāthaghant wazirā.

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

Ānmar wathī bādshāhī khutha, wazirā wazirī khutha.

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

XI.

A Legend of Nadir Shah.

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

Roshe Hudhāi biṭha Muhammad Shāh nishtageth takht sarā ; an nokheñ wazir di jahlā nishtageth. Akhta Sa'adu'llāh, salām khuthāi. 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 biṭhā, gwashtai “ Mañ thāi phith welā wazir athān, tho maroshi manān bāndur khutha : hukm Hudhāi biṭha, tān Dilli kingaroāni sarā bāndurān nachenān deān tharā.”*

Likhithāi 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 Shābār ki Nādir Shāh Dilliā akhto shutha. Jang biṭha ; hawān nokheñ Wazirā shutho Nādir Shāh hāthiā, zahm jathagant ; wazir di khushtiyā shutha. Dilli Nādir Shāhā jatho gipta, Muhammad Shāh di giptai zurtho. Guḍa Nādir Shāhār hāl biṭha 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 mañ 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, doeñ dāiyān dai ki mañ musāgā janainant, yakhe molide manān dai.” Guḍa Muhammad Shāhā dāthagant. Nādir Shāhā borchīā gwashta ki “ Mañ deghra grādh dai.” Borchīā gwashta “ Manān hazār rupiā dai, tharā deghrā grādhān deān.” Guḍa hazār rupiā Nādir Shāhā dātha. Deghrā borchīā mohri dāl grāsthō, artho bādshāhār dāthai. Hazāreñ rupiā tharthiyā zurthiyā artha. 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 dāthagantī, wathī deghrā zurtho rawān biṭha. Demā hushkeñ munde khaptageth kunare, hawānhī chakhā deghrā zurtho rekhtai ; guḍa rawān biṭhā. Bānghā Nādir Shāh phādhetth, gindi hawān mund hamodhā ki hawān dāl rikhtagantī, savz biṭhagheñ. Nādir Shāh dilā armān khutha ki “ Hawēñ jawān bor-athant, dreghān mañ warthenān.” Guḍa gwān “ jathai dāianrā biyāeth, manān musāgā janaineth.” Dāi ki akhtagant, yakheā af zurthā dast chakhā, yakheā musāg zurthā. Guḍa Nādir Shāhā musāg jathā dathanā, dafārā, guḍa af gipto galūri khuthāi, garrā dī khuthāi. Chhoen gandboi mān-akhta ma dāianrā ki hardo gardān biṭho khaptagant. Yakhe pharkitho, pharkitho murtha, yakhe pharkitho, pharkitho dar shutha. Bādshāhā phol-khutha “ Shār phache hawēn'ga biṭhaghe.” Guḍa dāiā jawāb dātha Bādshāh kiblā : “ An thāi dafā azh hawer' geñ ganden boi galūri welahā akhta, an dāi murtha, mañ hāl e biṭhagant.” Gwashtai “ Tharā mokal eñ, baro.” Guḍa Nādir Shāh laditho rawān biṭha, sai mizilān molid gon-arthai ; lakh rupiā dāthagantī mokal dathai : guḍa molidā giretha. Nādir Shāhā gwashta “ Tho phache gireghāi ? Lakh rupiā tharā dāthagān, mokal di dāthagān.” Gwashtai Bādshāh kiblā “ Tho bādshāh khush biṭhaghe, manān lakh rupiā tho dātha ; Muhammad Shāh roshe mañ sarā ranj biṭha, juti tākh manān jathai, mañ zurtho hawān tākh, sogav khutha : hawān juti tākhārā do lakh rupiā mān-akhatageth, chachhoñ gohīrā go jeubarān 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-khāpto Nādir Shāh salāmā, dastān go rumālā bastho, akhta Murād Ganja, Ghulām Shāh Wazir ; ān dī gon-ath ī, 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 bozb." Rumālā dast laitha, dast bokhtaghant-ish. Guḍā gwashtai. "Murād dastān dī bozb." 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 bī. Guḍā bachhe bithai. Bādshāh bachh mazain bitha guḍā khamāne thālintho galol dastā khanantī lev khanaghā. Roshe zāle ki āf phur khanaghā liakhte galol jathai, hīrān bhorenthant ī. Hach ho rāpto bhoreñāna, guḍā rāj muchh bitho dānh ārtha Bādshāhārā ki "thai bachh galol janth, mañ gharawān bhoreñi." Bādshāh hukm dātha tātarā ki "Har khas hīrān ki bhurī, ānhī gharavā thāhin dai trāmāenā." Alimān trāmā gharo thāhinthaghant. Bādshāh bachhā galol pholāteñ thāhinthaghant ī ; zāl ki gharo zurth dar khāpta āf phur-khanaghā, guḍā jathī hawān ruk galol, hawān trāmāen gharo dī bhorenthaghant-ī! 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 ganān, bānghā waldī shār deān." Bānghavā rāj muchh bitho akhta, Bā shahā hawēñ waldī dātha ki "Mañ bachh khashān, rāj na khashān." Bāzārā gwashtai "Hawān wakhti ki mañ bachhārā naghana bare diyae kanshān har-dunān amundo khar bil-ī." Guḍā dāfā burtho naghan dātho kaush har-do amundo khuthaghantī. Bādshāh bachhā ki naghan wārtha phādhāekhta ki girdī—Mañ kausi har do amundo bithagheñ. Guḍā wathī dilā gwashtai ki "Mañ phithā manān mokal dātha."

Wazir bachh go Bādshāh bachhā dosti ath ; shutho mokalenthai wazir bachhā, gwashtai ki "Manān mañ phithā mokal dathā ; tha mañ yār e, ash tho mokalainaghā akhtaghān." Wazir bachhā gwashta "Mañ dilgo tho juzān." Wazir bachh dī sambartha, gwashtai "Mañ yāreñ kutwāl bachh, juzūn ānhiyā dī mokalainūn." Akhtaghant kutwāl bachhā gwar, hāl dāthaghantī. Ānhiyā dī gwashta "Mañ dī go tho gon ān." Kutwāl bachhā gwashta "Mañ yār eñ Ghulām bachh, ānhiyā mokalainūn." Shuthaghant, hawān hāl dāthaghantī ; ān dī gon akhta. E chyāreñ rardān shutho daraintha, gwashta-ish. "Rawūñ thī Bādshāheā naukari khanūn." Sar-gipto rawān bithaghant, dirā Kharaghā shaf khāpta-ish. Thībār gwashta-ish ki "Āfe phur khan biyār, mā wharde khanūñ.§ Shuthai ki āf phur-khanaghā, dātha mal-machhā jhatī thī burtho wārthai.

Sai mar roshā rawān bithaghant, barreā shaf khāpta-ish. Kutwālār gwashta-ish ki "Dāro chin biyār ki wharde khanūn." Ānmar shutha dār chinaghā ; mazāreā chakhā khāpta ; bhorenthai kutwāl. Doeñ mar shāhzāda, wazir-bachh shuthaghant demā shāhrea. Wazira gwashta "Bādshāh, tho nind hamedhā. mañ barawān, wharde girān biyārān." Bāzārā shutho ārth giptai, roghan dī giptai, guḍā gwashtai 'gozhdā dī girān.' Shutho kasāiā, gozhd lothai, Hanud nāme kasāiā' zh lothai. Kasāiā gwashta "Biyā, tharā gozhdā deān ; gwāzentho burthai kotav lāfā, wazir dī bastho phirenthai. Eshī dastūr hamesh ath, roshā ya marde khusht, phasānī gozhdānī lāfā āwāz khuth, guḍā shawakhtath-ī.

* 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 Durrāni.

‡ "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 shuthagheth, bachh chī niyathī. Mahalā galo jathiyeth, hawēn hawar kharghā likthigheth-i "Hawānhi dastā ki hawēn galo buski, Bādshāh sbahre hawānē en." Bādshāh bachh ki ākhto parhitha, 'bismi'llāh' khutho tākār tilli jathai, tāk bokhto khapta. Bādshāh bachh shutho takhta nishta, Bādshāh bitha dehe. Hāl bitha 'alamārā nokheñ bādshāhe ākhta. Hawān wazir ki basthigeth Hanūd loghā, ānhiyār dī hāl bitha; Hanudār gwashtai "Ya jari barshe* manān gir biyār dai, mañ tharā ya rumāle 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 burtho rumāl go Bādshāhā. Bādshāh parhitha, inām dāthai Hanudār; 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 Hanudā rumāl dāthai Bādshāhār.

Parhitho zānthai 'mañ wazirēn kaizen.' Hanūd zurtho hawālātā, ākhta Hanūd loghā, wazir bokhtai, ān gisteñ mard dī bokhtaghanti. Hanūd go wathī loghā berathaghanti trūho lāfā, dāthaghanti ās.‡ Hanūd dī sokhtai, Hanūd kahul kull sokhtaghanti. 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 "Mañ 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 shuthaghant 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 bithaghant, phol-khutha pha-wathān "tho udar-katornī pha sadhā ki gipta jawāne chī-en-i?" Ānmardā gwashta "Mañ 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. *Baptant* stands for *restant* (Bal., shuthaghant), and *khurd*, *khurdan*, &c., for *khurd*, &c., (Bal., wārtha).

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

ädenā jawāne chī ?” Ānmardā gwashta “Jawāne esh-eū ki sadh khohā pandā ki ginde, gudā hawān ādenā logh hāl-hawāl, guzrān kull sahrā bi”. Gudā ān mardā dithā ādenā, gwashtāi ki “Nin ki mā saudāgarī khanūn wathī nākho jinkh sāngā, ān murtho khapta, zurtho dī burtha, zirāna phūragh sāngā.” Gwashtāi dohmīār “Tha wathī udar-katorniā biyār, mā charūn hamodhā sāni būn.” Har sai mar charhithaghant-ī, 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, khae sharaeā,” hawānhiyār ki shār deānith ī, hawān sir kxanth ī.” Gudā Bādshāhā gwashta, “Shara mūjibā ānhiyār deān ki pheshā dithāi ān wakhtā ki zālān shusthāi. Sh’ ānhiyā laj bithāi ki ānmardā khindarihā dithāi.” Gudā go ānhiyā sir khuthāi.

XIV.

The Prince, the Goatherd and Naina Bai.

Ya Bādshāhe ath ki bachh na bithaghantī. Shutho wathī kilāt darwāzēghā khatra aphutta khutho bitho wapta. Akhta ki faqire, gwashtāi “Tho Bādshāh-e dehe, tho phachhe e hālā khutho waptaghe?” Gwashtāi “Faqir, mañ ki tharā hālā deān, tharā chī taufiq astēn?” Faqirā gwashta “Bādshāh, tho hālā dai”. Bādshāhā gwashta “Mañ 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 wārthāi, yakhe dāthagantī mastūrār. Bādshāh mastūr dogin bitha, dahmī māhā zātho, arthāi bachhe. Hokā charenthāi “Khase loghā ki bachhe maroshī bitha, ānhiyār dī biyārī manān dāith, ki mañ wathī bachhā go zāmbhānī.” Buzeñwālā Balochē ath, ānhi loghā dī bachhe hawēñ roshe bitha. Ānmarā wathī bachh arthā Bādshāhā gwar. Bādshāhā hardo bachh ya-handā pālithaghant. Chyār phaneh sāl gwastha. Balochē akhta gwar Bādshāhā “Wāzhā, mañ bachhār mokalā dai, mañ wathiyā barān.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Mañ, thāi bachhār mokal deān, mañ bachhā dī baraghūn, mañ har-ducān mokal deān, sālā bilān gwar tho bant.” Balochā Bādshāh bachh dī wathī bachh dī burthagant wathī loghā. Burtho go shanikhān sar-dāthagant-ī chārenaghā pha. Du sai sāl gwastha, Bādshāh ambrāh shastī, “Baro mañ 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 akhta; Bādshāh armān khutha ki “mañ bachh bitha na bitha.” Hokā kuthāi “Hawān ki mañ bachhā biyārī dā, ikhtar ikhtar jagir deānī.” Ya phirundeñ zāle-ath, ān gwashta “Mañ tharā khārān deān-ī.” Shutha ki phirund hamodhā ki shanikh chārenaghathant-ish, saghan chitho khārī phur-khuthāi, gudā gwān'-jathāi “Yakhe shawā biyāi, giō mā saghanā zirain, ya haware dī goshā khanān.” Bādshāh-bachh gwashta brāthārā: “Tho baro, pholā dī khane, saghanā dī zirain.” Akhta ki hawān buzeñwālā ānhiyā go saghan dī ziraghantī, ānhiyār gwashtāi “Manān hālā dai.” Ānhiyā daf burtho gosh neghā gwashta “Bānghavā tharā hāl jawāneñ deān.” Thartho akhtāi brāthānī gwar. Phol-khutha Bādshāh-bachhā: “Chī gwashta phirundā?” Ān chhoravā gwashta “Manān chī na gwashtāi, hachho gwashtāi ki mañ tharā bānghavā deān.” Bādshāh-bachh dilārā shakk khapta, duhmī roshā aghadī akhto saghan chithaghantī, gwashtāi “Yakhe biyā go mā saghanā zirain.” Bādshāh-bachhā Balochār gwashta ki “Thibare tho baro, maroshī tharā hāl dāth.” Shutha ki hawān gudā goshā gwashtāi ki “Aghadī bānghā biyā.” Ān ki thartho akhtā gwar zah-galā, phol-khutha Bādshāh-bachhā: “Tharā chī gwashtāi.” Gwashtāi: “Manān chī hāl na dātha.” Bādshāh-bachhā gwashta ki “Hālā azh mā duzaghāi,” 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 “Hawēñ Baloch ki tho brāth khuthaghāi manān harro gushith hawān Bādshāh gohārā manān thāh-dai, ki mañ āshiqā khanānī.” Ānhiyār zahr mān akhta; hakaltho akhta wathī phith shahrā, akhta ki bitho mūnjhā bitho akistha. Gudā phithā phol-khutha ki “Tha phachhe mūnjhā e?” Gwashtāi “Mañ hadheñ khush bān, hawēñ duzeñwālā chhoravā khushe, chhamān khashe, ma kadaheā mān-khane, biyāre manān phedāre,” Bādshāhā zānthā ki hawēñ harakat howēñ phirundeñ ranā

khutha ; wazir charitho shastathai " Baro, buzenwalar gwash ki tho wathī bachhā likāin ; pohare khush, chhamān dī khashī, kadahe lāfā mān-khan, biyar-ish." Balochā nīn ki wazir shutha pohare khushto, chham khashto, kadaheā mān-khutho dāthaghant. Bachh zurtho likainthai. Artho wazirā chham phedāshtaghant ki " E hawān chhorav chham ant ki mā khashto arthaghant." Bādshāh bachh sakīghā khush bitha. Roshe Hudhāi shutha shikāra daryā kharaghā, gindī jahāze ravagheñ. Jahāz lāfā sharreñ mardume zālē nishtagheñ. Anhi chham mān akhtaghant go Shahzāda, āshiq bithaghant. Jhateā jahāz Shahzāda nazikhā juzitha, shuthaghant gindāna yakāptiyā, guḍā ān phalawā rāhi bitha daryāeghā : ān mulūk zādīā dastī sar chakhā er khutha, guḍā dast duhmī barā chhamān sarā er khuthai, sohmi barā dohmī karāi sarā dast khuthai ; chho na-hk dāthaghanti. Bādshāh bachh thartho akhta wathī loghā, mūnjhā bitha. Bādshāhā phol-khutha " Tho phachhe mūnjha e ?" Gwashtai " Hawēn-rangēñ mā zālē ditha bozhī lāfā mañ dīl go zālā mān-ākhta, agh ki manān melathī, jawānen ; na, mañ wathār khushān." Bādshāhā phol-khutha azh wazirā ki " Zālēā hawēn-rangēñ nashk mañ bachhār dāthā ; hawēn chī nashkēñ ?" Wazirā gwashta " Man hechī sahī nayān." Guḍā Bādshah-bachhā gwashta " Hawān Baloch ki mañ brāth-en, hawān ki druāh-en ānhiyā gunāh bashk-en, ānhiyār biyāre dāeth." Wazirā shutho chhorav artha : chhoravā phursitha " Tharā chī nā durāhī en, manān das." Bādshāh-bachhā gwashta " Mā zālē ditha jahāz lāfā, hawēn nashk go mā zālā khuthaghant." Chhoravā gwashta " E zālā tharā ālrelān, hāl tharā dasithiyā shutha : dast ki sar chakhā er-khuthai gwashtai " Mañ nīndān ma Choti shahrā : chhamān dastī er-khuthai ' Nām mañ Nainā Bāi : ' dast chakhā dast khuthai ' Zālā mān Chureghare ān. * ' Biyā juzūn, nīn mañ tharā melānī." Do horjīn mubarānī phur kbutho, mādhīnān chakhā charitho, pholā khanāna akhtaghant Choti shahrā. Saudāgar bitho er-khaptaghant ya phirurde loghā, bunagh er-khutho, khoja bitho mā shahrā phedh āghant. Pat gipto, zālī bazāzī gipto, shawashkaghant shahrā. Pholā khanāna akhtaghant Churegharī Muhallā ; hokā khuthaish ki " Mā pat shawashkaghūn, madrikān dī shawashkaghūn, bandikhān dī shawashkaghūn, khase girokhi bī ?" Zāl kār akhta pha giraghā ; khaseā ki ya rūpiāe saudā khuthā, chyār rūpiā saudāgarā dātha-ish, har khasār dorāighā dāthaish. Nainā Bāiār hāl bitha, ān dī akhta saudāgarī giragha. Ditho phajyārthai Bādshāh-bachh, thartho shutha loghā zar er-khuthaghanti, dān phalav lāfā mān-khutho artha gwashta-i " Manān patā dai." Sai paropī phur khuthai, chyārumī munno khuthai. Buzenwālā phajyārtha ki hamesh-en zurtho bāz kull māl ānhiyār dāthaghanti, Bādshāh-bachhār gwashtai ki " Phadhān, juzūn handā." Dar khaptaghant ki darrā azh Bādshah-bachhā phol-khuthai ki " Khase phajyār thae hamedhā ?" Gwashtai " Ma phajyā khas niyārtha." Guḍā buzenwālā gwashta " Nainā Bāi hamesh-ath ki dān artho saudā khuthai darāhi dī basthai go tho ki sai khuthai, chyārumī munno khuthai ki shahr darrī demā ya kubbaveñ, sai minārān durāh-ant-i, chyārumī phrushtagheñ-i hawān kubbav lāfā begāhī Nainā Bāi khāith." Begahā bitho nishtaghant kubbav lāfā. Der nemshafi Nainā Bāi akhto gwastho shutha kubbav lāfā ; buzenwālā dar-khaptō darrā akhta ; Nainā Bāi go Bādshāh-bachhā bitha. Guḍā hawān kubbav demā ya faqireñ makān-ath. Faqirār bokhto dāthaghanti sai chyār rūpiā, gwashtai " Eshān tho gir, hawēn khārā khan ki khase kubbav neghā biyāith, tho guḍā hawēn-r'gā gwānkā jan ' O bhurāen dhaggav wāzlhā, tha chetā khanaintha, hā ; neñ tha bānghā rosh tikā dhaggav khālsa mān-khāeth, ' guḍā mañ sudhā khanān, thufākh chī na bitha gwānkā ma jan." Bādshāh hawēn shahrō Nainā Bāi chakhā 'āshiq ath. Ramaliārā gwashtai ki " Tha phālā jan ki Nainā Bāi nīn chī khārā khanagheñ ; akisthagheñ, agha whāv-en chhoñ khanagheñ." Jathā ki phāl-janokhā phāl, gwashtai, Bādshāhā, Nainā Bāi akhta phīlān kubbav lāfā go begāneñ mardeā nishtagheñ. Bādshāhā hukm dāthā phauzhārā ki " Baroeth ; hawān kubbavā chyāreñ demā bereth bī ninde, khasār guzaghā maileth ; na khase kubbav lāfā baroth, na khase dar-khafi : bānghā rosh-tikā māñ wath khān guḍā kubbav galīletenān, guḍā gindān." Phauzhā akhto kubbav, chyāron demā beritha. Faqirā gwān-jathā hawēn-r'gā ki buzenwālā

* 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 Nainā Bāi " (from nain, eye—Hindi) ; and when she put her hand on her arm (she meant) " I am by caste a Chnrigar ' (braclet-maker).

shon-dāthai. Buzeñwālā ashkhuthā faqir gwānkh, shutha-i-mārie sarā, gindith saudāgar zāle dikhā bresagheñ. Āñhiyār gwashtai ki “ Haweñ gahān manān dai, wathī jarān dī manān dai ; hazār rūpiā gwar tho er-ant ; tharān khān gudā sadh rūpiā sīthā deān, na khān hazār rūpiā thara ākhta.”* Āñhiyā dāthaghant, wathī mardī phoshā er khuthai, zāl-phoshā gwarā khuthai, gahān dī jānā khanant-i. Shuthai bāzārā washe giptai, mājūn dī gipto hawān washe lāfā mān-khutho zurtha. Thāli phur-khutho dioe dī ro-knutho thālīā mān-khuthai, gudā shutha hawān kubbavā. Demā Bādshāh phauzh oshtāthaghant. Phauzh phol-khant, ki “ Tha khai e ? ” Gwashtai “ Mañ philān sāhūkār zāl-ān, mañ mar shuthaghā musāfarāi, mañ mannat manathaghān hawān kubbavā mañ mardā Hudhā biyārī mañ gudā mardā go dānkoh thaukh ma-khanān ki kubbav-wālā Pire salāmā dī khanān washīyā dī bahr-khanān : azh chikhtar sālān phadhā mañ mard nū ākhta ; manān bile hawān mannatā deān, salāmā dī khanān, mañ dharm-eñ Hindūegheñ, gudā barawān go mardā thaukhā khanān.” Yakheā gwashta “ Bakhal zāl-eñ, bilān baroth.” † Washī gipto phauzhā bahr khutho wārthaghant. Nashāi bitho khaptaghant. Āñmar gwashtō shutho andarā, hawān jar, hawān gahān, hawān thālī er-khuthaghant-i, Nainā Bāiārā gwashtai “ Tho dar-khaf, baro loghā.” Nainā Bāi shutha loghā. E doeñ brath bitho akisthaghant kubbav lāfā. Bānghā rosh bitha, Bādshāh charitho ākhta kubbav pholaghā. Akhto ki pholithai gindī do warnā waptaghant. Ramaliārā gwashta “ Tha Nainā Bāi sarā doshī gwashta drogh, thāi lāf dinān.” Āñmarā gwashta “ Charā jan, ‡ biyār Nainā Bāiār gwāzen char lāfā ; agha duz-eñ manān chī ma gwash, sād bitha gudā tho mālike.” Char phattha-ish ās ro-khutha-ish, Nainā Bāiār Bādshāhā gwān ‘jauaintha. Akhto jihān much bitha, hīritho ākhta ki “ Bādshāh Nainā Bāi ma charā janagheñ.” Buzeñwālā ditha ki “ Nainā Bāi duz eñ, āñhiyār daulā khanān, dar-barānī.” Gudā wathī brāthārā faqir ves dāthā, ganokheñ faqir bitho ākhto oshtāthā ma sawād lāfā. Buzeñwālā surphadh bitha, gwashtai ki “ Āñ wakht ki Nainā Bāi charī chakha khāi boshti, gudā tha ganokhā Nainā Bāiār bhānkur khān, gwash i ‘ Bādshāh, e-r’gen malūke āsā phache janaghāi ? ”

Ākhto Nainā Bāi sambartho ās chakhā, faqireā ākhto gwar-ambāzī khutha gudā bādshāhār hawān-rangā gwashtai ki buzeñwālā samajhainthai Gudā Nainā Bāiā gwashta “ Bādshāh kibla, Yakhe manān mañ mar sahī-eñ, yakhe hawēñ faqire manān Hudhā bashkī, yakhe Bādshāh mañ ‘ashiq-eñ. Thī khase dast na lāitha ; mañ drogh bandān gudā ās manān soshith.” Phehithai char lāfā, sād bitho gwashta. Nainā Bāiār mokal bitha, shutha wathī handā ; Bādshāh shutha wathī handā gudā gwān’-jathai hawān phal-janokh, gwashtai “ Thī roshe Nainā Bāi sarā ikhtareñ droghā ma band, hawēñ gunāh tharā bashk-eñ.” Buzeñwālā chhoñ khutha, jind Bādshāhş zurtho zālī ves dāthai, sharreñ zāle thāhitho burthai gwar Nainā Bāi wasarikhā, āñhiyār gwashtai ki “ Mañ ik edhā āthtaghān manān har khasā thāi muhalla ashrafēñ muhallae dasitha : e zāl mañ nishār eñ, eshiyā bar wathī muhalla nyādh, e thāi amānat eñ ; mañ brath ingo demā shutha, mañ wathī brathā khārān, gudā nishār ash tho barān. Dānkoh thāi amānat eñ.” Wasarikhā āñhiyā dast gipto burthai gwar Nainā Bāiā gwashtai ki “ Eshiyā dankoh tho hūndī khan ki eshī mard eshī wasarzakht niyāith.” Roshā nishtaghantī han lā. Ākhta ki Nainā Bāi mard dithai sakeñ sharreñ mardume, gwashtai “ Tho manān eshiyā tāh dai, neñ zirān barānī thī bādshāhie.” Nainā Bāi wasarikhār hāl dāthā ki ‘ thāi bachh hawēñ zāl sarā, āshiq bitha. E tharā mālim-eñ. † Gist rosh gwashta, roshe Hudhāi Nainā Bāi mard ākhto hawān Bādshāh-bachhā go gāl khutha ; āñhiyā ladhagh jatho khushtai ; zurtho khad phatitho mahal lāfā ghūritho ishtai, gudā dar-khaptō go wathī brāthā shutha Nainā Bāiā ākhto wathī wasarikhār hāl dāthā ki doshī thāi bachhā hawān zāl udaintho burthai. ‡ Wasarikhā gwashta “ Thāukhā khasī demā ma khān.” Hasht nuh rosh gwashta nyāmā Nainā Bāi wasarikhā zāl dī pholitha bachh dī pholithai dast niyākhta. Āñ doeñ 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 Baayā's wife, let her go.' The word ' bilān,' ' I will let,' is here used idiomatically as an imperative. This is a common idiom, but is used only in the verb *ilaghā*, 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 ākhtagbant wasari-khā gwar. Buzenwālā gwashta “ Mā wathī brath dītha, maīn hāl-ān biyār, mā nīn rawūn wathī watarā, ” Nainā Bāi wasarikhā dītha khār whār bītha khashtai darrā Buzenwālā “ Hawēn rangā khan ; thāi bābān maīn-bachha burtha, maīn bachh dī debā dar-khapto shutha, sahī niyān thāngo shutha. Yā Hukhā nāme maīn, hālā thī khasār ma dai. Eshabr Bādshāh sakeñ zulmiēn Bādshāh-en, hāl ki bīth-i manān whār khant. Ān maīn bachh zāl-en nāme-en-i Nainā Bāi, hawāñhi-yā maīn tharā khārān deān, bar-i.” Buzenwālā zahr gipta, gwashtai “ Chachon bī ki ālamā gwashta ki part-wālā thave ? Tho ikhtareñ zulm go mā khuthe ki maīn bāhān gār khuthe ; maīn Bādshāhār hāl deān.” Nainā Bāi wasarikhā pbāgh wathī erkhuthe ; phirenthai hawān buzenwālā phadhān ki “ Manān maīn bachha gandagh khutha Nainā Bāi dī zīr, chaṭie ki bande mā sarā āñhiyā dī maīn tharā deān : thaukha darrā ma khash.”* Guḍa Nainā Bāi wasarikhā do hazār rūpiā chaṭi dī dātha, Nainā Bāi dī dāthāi ; buzenwālā manzūr khuthai. Azh shahrā dar-khapto. Nainā Bāi dī gon-gikhto burtha, shafa ākhto thāhā shuthaghant. Sha'a Buzenwālā whāvā gindī ki Bādshāh-bachh, brāth ki astathī, hameshiyā dag chakhā māre wārth-i, mirīth ; agh dar-shafī shedhā guḍa mastagh wārth, mastagh go mirīth, ki jaur mān-en-i, agh jaurā dar-shafī, loghā ro mirīth ki pheshī shafā māre wārth-i ; Oḍha dar-shutha, guḍa dar-bārokh dān sālā sing bī khafī. † E-r'ga druāh bī : e badshāh bī bachhe azh Nainā Bāi ; hawān bachhā sing sarā halāl khanant, hawān honā sing sarā reshant, guḍa ān zindagheñ mard bī. Guḍa bānghavā sar giptaghant demā, tazhānaghe khaptagheñ dag chakhā, Buzenwālā gwashta “ Tha juz, maīn 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 maīn zīrānī, demā juzūn warūnī.” Zurthā Buzenwālā mathī, chaghal dātha bhorenthai. Bādshāh-bachhā phol-khutha “ Tha phaohe bhorenthai ” ? Jawāb dātha “ Azh maīn dastā laghushta.” Hakalāna Bādshāh-bachh-shutha wathī shahrā. Shatha begahā wathī loghā. Buzenwālā gwashta “ Mānīn mannat-ath ki shahrā rasūn, pheshī shafā maīn wath thāi palirā khanān.” Bādshāh-bachh Nainā Bāi bītho waptaghant, Buzenwālā bītho nishta jāgrūā. Bāre gindī nem-shafā syāh-mār lurīthiyā 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 bī Nainā Bāi dem chukhīth, go jaurā mirīth. ’ Tupak sibā kharpāse berītho merenthai honā azh pāk-khanagha. † Tān Nainā Bāi hāgha bītha, Bādshāh-bachh kharo khutha ki “ E thāi brātheñ maīn 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 dī shon dathai. Gwashtai ki “ Maīn nīn hāl shawār dātha, maīn nīn sāleā bān sing Shāi logh bī bachhe ; agh sbawā khusheth-i maīn sarā hon reshe, druāh bān ; na kluseth, tān maīn 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 Bādshah logha ; bachh zurtho, halāl khutho, hon hawān sing chakhā rekhtathant-ish. Buzenwālā phadh-ākhta, thī-lare hāir.

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 sword he tried to wipe off the blood (from her face).

Hudhāi wāstā chio dai!" Anmardā gwashta "Mañ harro Hudhāi nāmā dātha, dātha; niñ mañ na deān, ki mañ bachha na biṭha." Faqīrā gwashta "Mañ tharā nekheñ-du'ā khanān, Hudhā tharā bachhā dāth." Nekheñ-du'ā khuthāi paighambarā, ki 'Chhil bachha ya roshā tharā dāthaghān.' Paighambar zāl dogin biṭha; gudā māiā zātha, chhil bachh ārtbāi. Paighambarā salāh khuthā go zālā wathighā ki "Chhil bachh mañ hūndī-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 dāthāi ki 'mā chhil chukh ladh nyānwān dīthaghant, manān kal neñ khai-ant.' Gudā 'ālamār haweñ hāl biṭha, shutho Dris Paighambarār dī hāl biṭha-i. Gwashtāi "Mañ barawān chi shafānkā pholā-khanān." Zānthāi ma dilā ki mañ kahol eñ. Shutho shafānkā phol-khuthāi; 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-dāthī. Niñ khas nesteñ, rand asten-ish. Dris Paighambar odhā nishta, shafānkā wathī ramagh burtha. Dris likitho nishta, nawān biyāyant-ish. Gudā ghindī chukh darkhaptō manā-āghēñ, dīthāi, kull mañ bachh-ant ya rangenān.* Dar-khaptāi, sahrā biṭha, thaukh khuthāi ki "Mañ shāi phith-ān, shā mañ bachhe." An kahol gur-khuthā. Gwashtā-i "Shawā ma-rawe, thare biyāe!" Na thābān, shuthāghant, phadātho shuthā. Dris ya shafēā 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,† gwashtāi "Niñ chi wājheā mañ dastkhān?" Mullā gwashta "Thī hech wājhā thāi dast niyān, māth ki hamāñhi asteñ hawān brāthā zirith ki go tho eñ, bārth hamodhā lev-khanagh-handā, erkhanth, wath liki nindī; chukh gudā khāyant lev-khanagha wathī brāthā ghindant, kaizān dilā dārānt, hamodhā thāharant; ghindī ki thāhān-shuthāghant, gudā dar-khāfi chupā khant; phadātha-ish ta haweñ thaukhā khant 'Mā dah māh lāfā zurtham shārā, shā mañ hākkā dāth.' Thī rangā dast niyāyant." An māiā wathī bachh zurtho, hamodhā burtho hawān lev-handā er-khuthā, wath likitho nishtāi. Hawān kahol dar-khaptō ākhta, go wathī brāthā levkhant. Māth dar-khapta, phadātha kaholā.‡ Māthā thaukh khuthā ki "Mā shā dah māh wathī lāfā burtha, sha ma-raweth, mañ hākkā dāeth." Tharthā kahol, dilāsā dāthāi māthā, whasbe gon-athant-i whashe dāthoghant-i, go wath helā khuthaghant-i: niñ ki go wath helā biṭhaghant-i, gou-gikhtaghant-i shodhā, loghā ārthaghant-i. Sakīā Dris Paighambar whash biṭha, sakeñ hairāt khuthaghant-i Hudhā nāmā. Kull har chhilenān Kurān parhenthā namāsh khuthā masitā. Gudā Arzāilār phrishtaghār hukm Hudhāi biṭha ki "Har chhilāni sāh ya-velahā gir." Kharde roshān phadhā har chhilāni sāh dar-khapta, murthaghant; burtho phūrithaghant-ish. Gudā Dris Paighambar gwashta zālār "Mā niñ haweñ watanā nisht na būn, tho kbāe ta biyā, na, mañ rawān." Zālā gwashta "Mañ nindān wathī bachhāni gor chakhā, go thā niyān." Dris shutho darainthā, shutho barrā wapta; bānghā rosh biṭhā aghadī rapta. Ākhta ki handeā dīthāi hindwān khishtiyeñ.§ Hindwāne phattho zurthāi ki 'demā barān jāhe warāni,' gudā dīthāi 'ghorave mañ randā mana-āghēñ.' Demā shutho ghoravā salām dātha, Dris Paighambar azh phol khuthā-ish ki "Badshāh-bachh gār biṭha, tho chī na dīthā phawedhā?" Drisā gwashta "Mā chī na dīthā." Hindwāne basthiyeth anhi granchā; avzarān phol khuthā ki "Gandā chī basthiyen?" Anmārā gwashta "Mañ gandā hindwāni-eñ." Gwashtāi "Bozh, mañ ghindūn-i." Gudā bokhta, ghindī ki Bādshāh-bachh saghar basthiyeñ. Gipta-ish Dris Paighambar "Tho khushta Bādshāh-i-bachh, go tho saghar gon-eñ." Gipto burthāish. Dris Paighambar go Bādshāhā. Bādshāhā hakm dātha ki "Eshiyā dastān dī burain, phadhān dī burain," chhamān dī khashtāi, 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 approving'; he perceived 'they are all my sons of one appearance.'

† He told him what had happened to him previously.

‡ Phadagh = 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 māri 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; hawānhī dil-gosh dāstath-i, ki hawānhī thaukh washiyā mān-khākhathī. Gudā har-bāngheā hawēn-r'gā khuthai. Roshe Bādshāh jinkhā gwashta wathī phithār "Niñ manān mardeā dai, sir khanān, 'ālamā much khān, mān marde gishenān girān" Lotaintha Bādshāh 'ālam; ākhto 'ālam much bitha. Dris Paighambarā gwashta kumbhārār "Manān di bare hamodhā ki 'ālam much en." Zurtho khāri 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 "Mañ jinkh ma dilā khush khanaghen-i, bilān girthi." Gudā sir khutho dāthai burtho mahal lāfā, whard rozig'ā dāghen-i.* Roshe sai mard dar-khapta—"Ma rawān shai 'cā gwar Bādshāhā." Bādshāhā gwashta "Dast demā shodhan, khān, shāi sharā khanūn, sha ninde." Emardān gwashta ki "E Bādshāh mañ sharā na khanth, biyān barawūn go Dris Paighambar ki ān mañ sharā khanth." Bādshāhā ashkhutha hawānhī gālwar; ānmar sar-giptaghant, Bādshāh marde pha randā dem-dātha ki gindi bakho rawant Dris gindaghā. Ān shuthaghant gwar Bādshāh zāmāthā, shutho salām dāthai "Dris Paighambar! Mañ sharāe khān!" Gwashtai "Shā khaieth, ki mañ shāi sharā khanān?" Yakheā gwashta "Mañ nām Sihat en." Gudighā gwashta "Mañ nām Bakh en." Saimighā gwashta "Mañ nām Akul ('aql) en." Dris Paighambarā gwashta "Mañ phar shā sakighā shudhigh-athān, niñ wash bithaghān." Bhānkur khuthaghant Dris Paighambarā; ān wakht Dris druāh bitha, ān sai mard hancho gār bithaghant † Bādshāh mavārki dāthaghant-ish ki "Thāi zāmāth niñ druāh." Wash bitha sakighā, sar-gipto ākhto Dris Paighambar gindaghā. Drī-ā wathī thevagheñ hāl dāthai, gwashtai "Niñ hawān saghar ki tho phūritha, phat, gind." Shutho phattho dithaish, gindant ki hindwāni er-en. Bādshāh mūnjhā bitha ki "Mañ sakyā nā-hakkeñ khāre khutha." Drīsā gwashta "Tho mūnjhā ma bi, ān go mā Hudhā khutha: niñ er'gā khān, tho duā lot, mān di duā lotān, thāi bachh druāh-en Hudhā khārith-i." Duā lotthāish Hudhāi darā: roshe do gwashta, ākhta mavārki ki "Bādshāh! thāi bachh mana-āgheñ, sir-bithyā." Gudā wash bitha Bādshāh ān di duā lotthā ki Dris Paighambar bachh di zindagh bant. Gudā Dris Paighambarā gwashta "Mañ niñ rawān wathī dehā." Bādshāhā gwashta "Baro, mañ jinkh di go tho gon en, kumakā di ghorave deān." Sar-gipta Dris Paighambar, shutha wathī dekā; baroth gindi mañ chhileñ bachh zindaghant, masitā nawāsh parhaghant. Ān di wash bitha. Hudhā sukhun khutha go Dris Paighambarā ki "Ya roshea tharā wathī didhār phen-dārān; tho di sukhun khān ki yabare manān ginde gudā thar baro." ‡ Gudā shuthai Hudhā taālā salāmā; Hudhā go nishta. Hudhā gwashta ki "Niñ baro" Darkhaptai. darā ki 'rawān,' gudā Hudhā isht na-khuthai, dar-khaptō 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 mañ rawān, niñ tho phache na rawe?" Dris Paighambarā gwashta "Mañ yabare sukhun khutho ki mañ kharo-bān rawān, niñ mañ sukhun mokitha; dar-khaptō thartho akhtaghān, niñ ra rawān." Gudā bamodhā Hudhā demā nishta, duniyā thartho niyākhta.

NOTE.—The name Dris is a shortened form of Idris, the Musalmān 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.

‡ Thou must also promise that when once thou hast seen me, then thou wilt return (i.e., then return, go).

XVI.

The King and the Four Thieves.

Bādshāheā gwar chyār athant chaukidār, shafa jāgrū khutha-ish. Ya shafeā biṭha duze shahrā, hawānhiyā ki duzi biṭhā akhto dānh dāthai Bādshāhār. Bādshāhā gwān jathaghant hawān chaukidār, gwashta-i "Shā khase duze dītha doshī ki jāgrū khanaghathe?" An gwashta "Wāzhā, mā khaz na dītha." Hukm dātha Bādshāhā ki "Har chyārenān bare, phāho daeth." Burtho phāho dāthaghanti. Guḍā Bādshāhā wathī dilā gwashta "Begī shahrā mañ wath jāgrū thaharān." Wathī ves mattaintho, daraintho shutha, shafā charagheñ shahrā: gindī chyār mard mana-agheñ. Bādshāhā hakal-dātha "Shā khai-e" Anmardān gwashta "Mā duz-ūn." Phol-khutha-ish: "Tho khai-e?" Bādshāhā gwashta "Mañ dī duze-ān." E 'ālamā salāh bastha ki ya handeā duzeā khanūn. Bādshāhā phol-khutha "Shā olā hawēñ shahrā duze khutha?" Anmardān gwashta "Māya duze olā khutha." "Shār khaseā dī dītha?" "Mār khasā na dītha," "Chaukidārā dī na dītha?" Gwashta-ish "Mañ isrār-en, mar phawānkā na dītha-ish." Bādshāhā phol-khutha "Shār chī isrār-ant?" Ya mardeā gwashta "Mañ ki khāñ jāgrūāni gwara, guḍā ma khukhān, guḍā jāgrū khor bant." Domīghā gwashta "Manān isrār e gon-en, ki mañ galoār dast-lān guḍā bushkī khafi." Saimīghā gwashta "Manān isrār esh-en, ki tholagh ki kurainī mañ surphadh bān, bīng ki bhaunkī, dī bhaunkaghā dī surphadh bān." Chyārumīghā gwashta "Manān esh-en isrār, ma thārumegheñ shafā hawān mardumā ki gindān, roshā guḍā sadh mar nyānwān biṭh-i, phajyā-khārān-i." Duz-galā gwashta Bādshāhār "Nīn thau gwash, thāi chī isrār en, kī mā sāngatī biṭhaghūn." Bādshāhā gwashta "Mañ sāngatān ki khase gīrth, mañ wath darshafān, mañ sāngat girjan;* guḍā Bādshāh ki gīrth, phāho-deaghā bārth-ish, saghar ki chandenān guḍā phāho khas na dā, ān dī darshafant." Guḍā phancheñ mar sāngat biṭho sar-giptaghant duzeā. Bādshāhā gwashta "Mañ sohav-ān Bādshāh māriā zar-ān, barawūn zar-ān khashūn." Akhto nīn ki māriā nazī biṭhaghant gwashta-ish "Nīn jāgrū-khanokh nazikh-ant, thau khukh." Guḍā ān-marā khukthā, jāgrū khor biṭhaghant. Guḍā domīghār gwashta-ish "Nīn thau isrār shon-dai, galo bozh." An mardā dast-lāitho 'bismillah' khutho, galo bokhta. Guḍā tholaghā kūrāintha, bīngā dī bhaunkhitha; ya sāngatā saimīghār gwashta "Tholaghā bīngā chī gwashta?" Anmardā gwashta ki "Tholagā gwashta ki 'Bādshāh māriā duz bhorenaghant, tho bīng phache chupā khanaghai?' Bīngā, jawāb dātha ki 'Mañ choñ khanān, Bādshāh wathī māri wath bhorainagheñ.'" E 'ālamā gwashta "Thāi drogh ant,† tho chī surphadh na biṭhaghe, Bādshāh chacho khāi wathī loghā bhorainī?" Guḍā khashtaghant-ish do sandūk zare ash Bādshāh-māriā, burtho darrā likenthaghant-ish. Bādshāhā gwashta "Makhta biṭha rosh, shā bare hamodhā faqīr makānā, mañ logh hamedhā ma shahr-en, mañ rawān wathī loghā; thī shafeā khāñ, zarān khashūn, bahrkhanūn." Likenthō er-khuthaghant-ish, ān chyār mar shutha faqīr makānā. Bādshāh shutha wathī loghā, pharo dāthai ki 'duzān mañ māri bhorenthā,' gwān-jathai 'ālam ki duzān girān. Alam much biṭho akhta; Bādshāhā gwashta "Mañ duz edhā chī neñ; chyār mard faqīr makānā nishtaghan, baroe hawān gire biyāre." Shutho gipto arthaghant hawān chyāreñ mard. Bādshāhā hukm dātha ki "Bare, phāho daeth-i; har thaukha ki pha-wathān khanant shā biyashkhaneth, guḍā tharainthighā‡ biyārth-ish gwar mā." Sar-dāthaghant-ish phāhoā: ya mardeā gwashta "Tho gwashta ki 'Thārumegheñ shafa ki mardā gindān guḍā roshā har handā phajya-khārānī.'" Gwashtai "Māp hayārthai, mañ sāngat Bādshāh-en." Tharainthighā artha-ish gwar Bādshāhā, phol-khutha-ish "Chī thaukh khuthae pha-wathān?" Anmardā gwashta ki, "Mā phajyārtha ki mañ sāngat Bādshāh-en, nīn mā go Bādshāh thaukhā khuth na khanūn" Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Sāngatā go mā kalām khutha ki saghar chandenān guḍā phāho na dāth Bādshāh, mā hawēn-r'gā khuthaghān ki mā gwashtaghān." Ya sandūke bashkathai, yakhe tharintho gipta, tobā dī khanaintha ki 'thibare duzi na khanūn,' guḍā ishto dātha-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*.

† "Thāi 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 *tharaghā*, to return, and *lit.* 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 parhithagant. Roshe Turk akhto mānrikhta Rindānī halkā, kharde mard khushta-i, Dosten giptai, yakhe thī mard di gongipto kaiz khuthaghant-i, Arand* shahr artho. Hamedhā kaiz bithiyā bāzen sāl gwashtaghant. Phadh Shiren māth phithān† sāng khuthai thī Rindeā go, ki ānhi nām di Dosten ath. Guḍā Shiren sha'are jatho, kāghadhā likhtho Dosten neghā shastathai; faqīreā artho Dostenār dātha.‡ Guḍā biāna§ ān Turk ki hamodhā Humāū phalawā,|| Hākīm ath Dosten wathī galagh chakha galphān khutha. Guḍā khidmat khanāna mazin galphān dozwāh bithā, do khuragh dāthaghant-i ki 'Eshān sām̄bh, sakiā sām̄bh-ish. Mādhin ki chyār sāl bithaghant guḍā zen bastha-ish. Dosten hawān Rind ki sangat-ath-i, dir juzaintha charaintha hoshenaghā pha. Hawān rosh ki Turk ānhi nel bokhtaghant Dosten-azh kaul giptai ki 'Likāna na rawān, ash-tho mokalainān guḍā rawān.' Hawān doēn mādhin hoshentho thāhithaghant, guḍā 'id rosh āthta, galagh-taāshi khutha Turkā, guḍā Dostenār gwashtai ki "Tharā mokal eñ shāwā doēn baroeth, mādhinān 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 akhta 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. An-mar Chhāchar ¶ dagā shutha; Tobava 'shan-demā niliēn mādhinē khapto murtha. shān roshā phadhā ān hand nam Nili-Lakrī bithā, dāūn nām hamesh-en-i. Demā Bhūrā phushtā hawān roshe būraēn naryān khapto murtha. Guḍā Nilā-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 rasithaghant, ki logh hamodhā ath-i. Begahā ki hamodhā resitho dar khaptaghant ya chhoravā gindant gwarkhān chārenagheñ, greghā di asteñ. Dostenā phol-khutha ki "Chhorav, phache greghai?" Gwashtai ki "Mañ brāth shutho kaiz bitha deri-dānī, ānhiyā nokhe ath, thī yakheār dātha-ish, meroshī sir-biāghen-i, mañ phawānkhā greghān." Phursitha-ish ki "Chhorav, thāi brāth nām khai ath?" Chhoravā gwashta ki "Mañ brāth nām Dosten-ath." Gwashtai "Tha gre na, thāi brāthā Hudhā khāri." 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-khaptaghant. 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 "Sakiā zānuñ, mā domb-ūn, bambīro biyāre guḍā sha'arān gushān." Dambīro artho dātha-ish. Dostenā guḍā hawān sha'ar zurtho jatha ki Shirenā kāghadh lāfā shastiāthaghant. 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-biāghath-i, ān-mardā gwashta "Nīn ki tho akhtaghāi, sanī bithaghāi, Shiren thāi nokh-eñ baro sirā khān, 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.

An wakht ki Abdullāh Khān Kilātā Khān bitha, jang-ath go Nawabā Dera-Ghāzi-Khāneghā. Urd khutha Abdullāh Khānā akhta 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.

†Māth 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.

§Biāna, 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, akhta Arandā.^f Hāl biṭhāi ki Jāmpurā Nawābā mel-khuthā wathī urd. Abdullāh Khānā theghien amir salāh khanaghā pha gwān' janaintha. Mitha Khānā salāh khutha ki "Tha dhikki Derav"^g sarā; eshiyā biṭh hāl ki ravagheñ Derav chakhā urd, har khas phadā^h wathī loghā wathī chukhān neghā, mel phrushith-i gudā Jāmpurā jan gir."ⁱ Abdullāh Khānā gwashta ki "Salāh hamesheñ ki-Mitha Mazāriā dātha." Dem-khuthāi Derav sarā; Nawāb urd phrushta; Abdullāh Khānā jatho gipto Jāmpur; māhe hamodhā nishta. Samri nāme Mochānī ath, sakiā sharr-ath; hawān Muḥabbat Khān, Abdullāh Khān bachhā bānd kutha. Urd ki sobh khutho tharthā Hurāsānā.^j Samri gon-burtho Muḥabbat Khānā. Burtho suret khuthāi, sakiā dil mān-ākhtāi. Samri mard dāhiñ biṭho shutha Kilātā Abdullāh Khānā gwar, Hudhāi nām burtho phirentāi ki "Samriā manān gir dai!" Abdullāh Khānā gwashta ki "Muḥabbat Khān chosheñ marden, ki thāi hāl ki biṭh-i ki Samri mard akhta, tharā khushith. Dān hamodhā ki main Khāngi-eñ, thā baro char, hamodhā ki rūngeñ bānhe pasand khane māin sukḥun eñ ki tharā sir-khanān deān-i." Mochiā gwashta ki "Azh Samriā sawā thī manān pasand hechi neñ." Sālā māchi nishta Kilātā āhirā jawāb dahithāi, thartho shutha gwar Jive Lāl khāngāhā^k suwāli biṭho nishta. Sālā mat dohithaghanti^l hamodhā, Sālā phadhā shafeā hukmā akhta azh Jive Lāl darā ki "Jāmpurā hijrā ant, hawāhān go ya faqir-eñ hijrānī khārān chārenagheñ; hawānhiyā go baro, Samriā thar^m khārith dāth-i." Shāngo thāritha, akhta Jāmpurā, shutho ān faqir neghā, gindī faqir khārān chārenagheñ. Mochi ki dithāi faqirā pheshā gwashta ki "Jive Lāl jindār tawfiq na biṭha, māin neghā tharā shastāthāi?" Mochiā gwashta "Manān thāi neghā shastāthāi." Faqirā gwashta "Niñ baro, wathī loghā āramā khān, ān rosh ki Jāmpurā hijrā lev-ant, mān dī lev-ān khush biṭhiyā, biya māin jar phalavā chikeā dai." Roshe Hudhāi ki hijrā lev biṭha, khase loghā sir biṭha, ān faqir dī mast biṭha akhto hawān mochiā phalav giptāi; jathā faqirā tāri ki Samri akhta! Samri akhia!" Hawān wakhtāⁿ 'alam mistāghari khanaghā akhta rūmbāna, mochiār gwashta-ish ki "Samri akhto thāi loghā nishtagheñ." Mochi baroth, Samri loghā nishtagheñ; thareñ ārth mānā-khtiyēñ Samri dastānrā." Azh Samriā phol-khutha-ish "Tha chachon akhtaghe?" Samriā gwashta ki "Mañ Kilātā athān, hawēn-r'gā Muḥabbat Khān dil go mā mān-ākhta ki dānkoh mān naghan phakho mā dātheñ, thī khase dastānī naghan na wārthathī. Mañ ānhiyā naghan sāngā ārth thar khanaghetān, savzeñ mahiske akhto māin chhamān demā charitha, mān chham būtho dast lodithaghān, manān hawēn kal khapta ki mān loghā Jāmpurā nishta-hān." Mochi go Samriā khush biṭha, Muḥabbat Khān nishta Kilātā.

XIX.

The wicked Mulla.

Ya mardeā wathī jinkh dem-dātha go Mullā parhainaghā. Jinkh par hāna rapta hamodhā. Mullā be-imān biṭho, 'āshiq biṭha jinkh chakhā. Jinkh thartho akhta loghā, bānghavā gwashtai ki "Mañ 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 (Sind) the Gurchānis, Drishak, &c., did not join him, except, as above stated, the Mazāri Chief with a hundred horsemen.

c. The Syāh-tankh, a pass leading from the Bughtī 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 Suleimān 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 Samri's hands.

gwashta ki "Baro parh." Jawāb dāthai ki "parhaghā na rawūn." Phith darā shutho khāreā, loghā thartho ākhta, zālā azh phol-khuthai ki "Jinkh parhaghā shutha ki na shutha?" Zālā gwashta "Jinkh na shutha." Gudā wathi dilā ganithai ki "Mullā nīn chhoñ khanāñ khashāñ bilāñi ki phāhoā deāñi?" Zālā gwashta ki "Thai nām mazen-eñ, jinkhā khan sandūk andarā, bar daryā, lor, bil-i; mā hancho zānūn ki māñ jinkh murtho shutha" Khuthai jinkh sandūk andarā, burtho daryā, phirentho dathai. Mullā di gindagheñ hawāñ hāl. Mullā shutho daryā kandīā, māriā 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 wathi loghā, kunji jorentho sandūk bokhtae. Gindi ki andarā Bādshāhi chukh, sharreñ sohnaeñ khubsūrateñ āñdī-eñ. Shāhzāda chi jinkhā phol-khutha ki "Tho wathi hālā dai." Āñhiyā wathi hāl dāthaghant, hawēñ-r'gā ki likhthighēñ "Mañ nīn kismatā go ākhtaghāñ, thāi dastā khaptaghāñ; har-rangā ki thāi salāh eñ, hawēñ-r'gā khan." Bādshāh-bachhā gwashta ki "Tho māñ zāle, mañ tharā sir-khanāñ." Jinkhā gwashta ki "Mañāñ sir-khane,* ya arze māñ asteñ go tho." Āñhiyā gwashta "Tho wathi arzā khāñ." "Mañ arz hamesh-eñ, do richh bhā gir, hawēñ sandūk nyāmā khāñ, daryā lāfā phireñ, hawāñ phalawā ki mañ ākhtaghāñ hawāñ phalawā dem dai, bil-i." Shāhzāda richht sandūk andarā khutho, luritho ishta ma daryā lāfā. Shutha lurāna ākhta hamodhā ki mullā wathi māri thāhinthā. Ya Kutānear gwashta ki "Hawēñ sandūk khashe biyāre; mañ tharā zar deāñ." Sandūk khashto burthā Kutāna Mullār. Mullā burtho wathi māri andarā, phebalthai. Galo theghi giptaghant-i, churā khuthai sandūk. Dar-khaptaghant richh shāñzo, gipta Mullā ma guthā, rāhrento khushto wārthā-ish. Hancho jinkhā wathi 'iwaz wath khutha Mullā chakhā.

XX.

Kismat Pari.

Ya Bādshāhe ath, bachh na bitha. Azh faqirāñ nekheñ du'ā lothai. Faqirā pharmaintha ki "Thai mastūr roth, shafeā daryā kharaghā nindith, nekheñ du'ā lothi, gudā Hudhā tharā bachhe dāth." Bādshāhā wathi mastūrār gwashta ki "Thau baro, ya shafeā nind daryā kharaghā kaizāñ Hudhā bachhe dāth." Shuth, Bādshāhzādī nishta daryā sarā, nekheñ du'ā lothai. Swe'-rīshēñ† marde dar khapto ākhta azh daryā; chāpol zāl phushtā jathai ki "Hudhā tharā bachhā dāth baro wathi loghā, khush bi." Shuthai loghā, philawēñ wakhtā zātho, bachhe arthai. Kharde sāl phadhā āñ bachh mazaiñ bitho, roshā shikār khuthathi, begahā bāgh sail wāstā khākhath. Roshe thartharāna ākhta, ashkhuth ki āf-dor lāfā khase khapto jāñā 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 wazirā Bādshāh-ash phol-khutha ki "Thai bachh phachhe mūñjhāñ nishtagheñ?" Bādshāhā gudā bachhār gwāñ-janaintha ki "Tho wathi hālā dai." Shāhzāda gwashta "Balo Kismat Pari!" Thi tūaukh na khuthai. Gudā Bādshāhā pharmaintha ki "Shahr dari demā ya faqireñ; hawāñ tharā hawēñ hāl dāth." Shutha ki Shāhzāda hamoddhā gindi ki hawāñ faqir nishtiyeñ, chhorāv chyāreñ demā levāñ khanaghant. Hechhī khūhī janagheni, hechhī tablānkā deagheni, hechhī goshā chikagheni. Shāhzāda shutho chup-khutho oshtāthā. Faqirā gwashta ki "Shāhzādā! Tho phachhe go mā lev na khane?" Shāhzāda gwashta "Balo! Kismat Pari dasā manāñ dai." Faqirā dast drāzh khutha ki. "Āñ shahrā gindaghāi?" Shāhzāda ki wājhentho dithai ki 'Shāhr phedhāgh-eñ.' Faqirā gwashta ki "Baro hawēñ shahrā." Shāhzāda shutho daraintha: asulā hawēñ shahr dir-ath, faqirā go karāmatā nazikhā 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, *Swetā* frequently becomes *Swe'* in composition.

Shāhzāda rasitha hamodhā : baroth charāna, gindī ya bāgh en, bāgh nyānwān palange khaptagheñ, sarbarā sej-band nishtaghenthiyeni.* Shāhzāda shutho charitha. biho wapta. Hawān palang Kismat-Pariegh-ath. Akhto Kismat-Parī gindī ki “Mardo mañ palang sarā waptiyeñ.” Hāghā khutho gwashtai ki “Tho khai-e ki mañ palang sarā waptiye?” Shāhzāda gwashta ki “Mañ philān Bādshāh bachh ān.” Khush biha Kismat-Parī sakighā go e hālā “Sukhun khuthaghān ki hawān mardā go sir-khanān ki biyāithi mañ palang sarā biyakisi.† Niñ mañ khush ān ki Bādshāh bachh ākhta. Tharā sir-khanān.” Shutha gwar wathi māt-o-phithā ki “Niñ eshiyārā manān sir-khane dastā dāe.” Ānhān gwashta ki “Mā eshiyār sir khanūn na dāūn, ki eshānī bandānī ‘umra khameñ-i, mañ pariānī ‘umra do do hazār sāl en.” Gudā Kismat-Parīā gwashta ki “Mā sukhun khutha thi-kbase ra girān.” Phithā gwashta ki “Mañ dī gushaghān thi māt dī gushagheñ ki eshiyārā mā tharā mundho na dāūn.” Kismat-Parīā gwashta ki “Mañ go shēr-eā haqq-nikāh girāghān-i, shawā manān ilaghā neth; ‡ juz manān Rasūl-u’llāh gwar shar’ā 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 māt dī sar giptagant go Rasūl-u’llāh. Kismat-Parīā wathi hāl dātha; māt-o-phithā wathi hāl dātha. Naryāne howān waktā, go thangaveñ sanjā sanj-bithiyā akhto Shāhzāda demā oshtātho gwashtai ki “Tho mañ sarā zawār bi, mañ tharā jawān sawādā phedārān.” Shāhzāda charitho rishtai; bāl gipto naryān shutha ma Rasūl-u’llāh kachetriā. Gindith ki Kismat-Parī o eshi māt-phith oshtāthiyēñ. Ān wakt naryān bero khutho thartho handā akhta; Shāhzāda bāghā er-khapta, hawān palangā biho nishta. Gindī ki, naryān shutho, lāgh sanj-bithiyā akhto demā jhakitha. Lāghā gwashta ki “Tho naryān sawād dithae, niñ mañ sarā char, mañ dī tharā sawādā phedārān. Zawār bithai hawān lāgh sara. Rāl gipta ki lāgh hamodhā Bādshāh jind-shahrā. Akhto er-khapta. Shāhzāda o Kismat-Parī phawathān melā na biha; danikhara gushant ki yak-aptiyā pholāna mān-ravagant.

XXI.

The avaricious Wazir.

Bādshāhe wazir ath; gwashtai wazirār “Manān mulkā gandagheñ whāren har-chī ki bi bānghavā biyār dai.” Wazir thartho akhta loghā. Wathi dil nyānwān hairān biha ki ‘Kal neñ manān ki gandagheñ chih chī. Bādshāh be-shakk bānghavā manī lāf dinī.’ Wazirā shutho, phadātha shutha handeā dar khapta; bar nyānwān dithai ramaghe charagheñ, ya shafānk-en, thi khas neñ. Wazir gindī ki buzānī guthā kull thangaveñ khandī basthighant. Wazir phol-khutha shafānkā ki “Thai buzānī guthā chih basthighant?” Shafānkā gwashta “Manān buzānī guthā khoh bastaghān.” Wazirā gwashta “Hawēñ khoh bakhū dast khāi? Manān shon-dāeth-ish.” Shafānkā gwashta “Tho begahā juz gwar mā, bānghā shaf rosh bi, guda mañ hawān khohā tharā shondārān.” Wazir shutha go shafānkā phajyā. Begahā shaf khapta, shuthagant handā. Wazir odhā bihā, shafānk go wathi ramaghā wapta. Wazir, ki waktēā hāghā bi gindī shafānk nishtighā chie parhagheñ. Wazir kharo biho shutha gwar shafānkā, gindī shafānk demā buze waptagheñ, shafānk ‘shī|| ‘Subhāh-u’llāh ! ki e tik tho chachhoñ jorenthae, ān tik chachhoñ jorenthae, ki buz kafochi-ath ānhī tikān gindaghet.” Shaf hudhāi¶ zikr kharān khānāna, shaf rosh biha. Sawarak wārtho gudā wazirā gwashta ki “Niñ hawān khoh manān shon-dār, manān dī gazom.” Shafānkā gwashta ki “Maroshī mañ ravagh āngo na ro,** tho maroshī hamedh nind.” Wazirā gwashta shafānkār “Tho manān bazānī gutheghān kharde bozh dai, tho gudā thighān biyār tho guthān band.” Shafānkā gwashta “Mañ wathi buzān doshān bing hīrānā, tno shīrā hacho bawar cho ki bing wārth, o zavānā, gudā bozhān-ish.” Shafānkā tuz dushto bing-chatā mān-khuthagant-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.’

** *Lit.* 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-ī, khond korathaghant-ī, gudā shafānkā dātha tahlānk ki “Dirā bī! dān sahī na bīthaghe ki gandagheñ murdāreñ chi en? Jufā murdāreñ, har-khāsā whārkhan. Nīn tho dīthae wathī jūta.” Gudā Wazir go Bādshāh thartho gwashta “Azh kullān jūfān gandagheñ.” Bādshāhā manzūr khuthā.

XXII.

Stories of Shah Jahān.—Part I.

Ya marde logh chukh hecbhī neñ. Roshe faqire ākhta ebarāna gwar ān mardā. Faqirā sadā khuthā ‘Manān chie dai.’ Gwahtāi “Mañ chī na deān, chī nesteñ, shā mukā lūtaghei. Tho nekheñ du’a khan ki mañ bachhe bī, gudā harchī ki tho lote mañ deān.” Faqirā gwashta ki “Begī hamedhā gwar tho wafsān; mañ nighāhā chie ākhta, ta mañ tharā nekheñ du’a khanān, neñ ta rawān.” Shafā hamodha wapta faqir. Bānghā rosh ki bītha gwashtāi “Bachhe tharā dātha Hudhāi hukmā, thāi bachh ki warnā bī gudā Shāh Jahān Bādshāh anhiyār khushī.” Ān-mardā gwashta “Chi Hudhā mañ likainaghi neñ, chi Shāh Jahān Bādshāhā mañ likainānī.” Chie dāthai, faqir gipto shuthā.

Hudhāi ar urā anhiyā bītha bachhe. Hukm dātha wathī zālā wath molidār, “Barr nyānwān bare, e hiyā handā joraine.” Odhā dighār andarā khad joraintha, hand thāhitha-ish. Khorch ānhānī dātho ishtāi hamodhā, thartho ākhtagant. Kharde sāl gwastho shuthā, 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 hechlī nesteñ, wathī salāha go khant.” Gwashta-ish “Baro, shara’ khan go Shāh Jahān Bādshāhā.” Akhtagant gwar Shāh Jahānā hardoen mar ki “Bādshāh; mār sharā’ khan!” Bādshāhā gwashta “Shā hā’ā dae.” Wathī gārā hāl dāthāish. Shāh Jahānā gwashta “Shā ninde, mañ dast-demā shedhān, namāsh parbān, gudā khān shāi shara’ burān.” Astāwa zurtho dar-khaptāi darrā; astāwa er-khutho gindī sharreñ murghē nishtagheñ. Dilā gwashtāi “Yabare† hawān murghā girān gindān, gudā dastdemā shedhān.” Gipta Bādshāhā murgh-phādh, bāl-gipta murgh, burtha Shāh Jahān pha āzmānā; burtho ya-handeā barreā ladh nyānwān er-khapta. Murgh shutha wathī rāhā, Shāh Jahān hairān bītha ma ladhā. Raptāi juzāna gindī ādmīeñ randeñ, juzāna shutha gindī khad andarā admī nishtagheñ, eshaeñ hand otak, khatre er-eñ. Ānmardā druāhī khuthāi ki “Biyā durrshākhte Shāh Jahān Bādshāh,” Bādshāh wathī dilā hairān bītha. “Mañ āhī phajya-niyārān manān chachhon phajyārthāi?” Ānmardā hakal khutha ki “Bādshāh! gwaz biyā andarā.” Bādshāh shutha andarā gwashtāi “Tho manān chachhon phajyā ārthāi?” Gwashtāi “Tho mañ Arzāil e, tho mañ khushaghā ākhtaghe.” Bādshāhā gwashta “Mañ tharā phache khushān, mār chi gār-eñ go tho?” Ānmardā whard joraintho thāhintho ārtho phajyā nag arā warrant. Shāh Jahān whard go mikrāzā wāth, ānmard daf nyānwān di dā. Ānmardā ki chishtha mikrāz er-shutha nukā. Hawān mard murtho khapta. Bādshāh hairān bītha ki ‘mañ dastā murthā’; azh khadā darrā darkhaptāi, biyāith gindī hawān murgh nishtagheñ; agh giptāi murgh phādhā, bāl gipto murghā zurtho burtha Bādshāh, ākhto wathī handā hamodhā er-khuthāi.

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

* “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—”

‡ *Āfa-phurighā*, Compound, “filled—with water.”

gushī ki namāshā der na khuthe." Gwashtai "Maīn namāshā tho choñ khane* shā wathī shara ' pholā khane." Shara ' phol-khutha-ish chi Bādshāhā. Shāh Jahānā gwashta "Har khasār likhyā milīth pheshī roshe." Shara ' hawen-r'gā bītha.

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 ākhto pharyād dātha ki "Nūr Jahān brāthā maīn zāl zītho burtha." Shāh Jahān do kanāho tele charainthagant, sherā ās dāthai; nūn ki telā jōsh ākhtā, grashto taptagant, ās wājhā bīthagant, guḍā gwān'-janaintho ā-ainthai Nūr Jahān brāth, phol-khuthai ki "Eshī zāle gharibe tho ārtha?" "Hān" khuthai "Mā ārtha." Hukm dāthai ambrān ki "Zire, kanāho lāfa phirene, bilān sushi." Guḍā Nūr Jahānā gwashta "Jawāniyā khutha Bādshāh, ki eshiyā kanāho lāfā sokhtai." Bādshāhā gwashta Nūr Jahānārā "Dohmi kanāho phar cho mā charainthagā, ki tho brāthā thaukhe khuth, tharā di sokhtathom." E shara ' Shāh-Jahān hawen-r'gā khutha.

Bāzen sāl gwasthagant : Shāh-Jahān bachh sai athant, thī thī shahrā nyāsthagant-i. Roshe wazīrār gwashta Shāh Jahānā "Tha baro dehā daurā di khan, maīn bachhān di baro gind, azh mā phadhā thān bachh Bādshāhī kxanth." Wazīr charitha mazān bachh neghā ravān bītha. Wazīr peshwāi wāstā shāhzāda phauzh shastāthagant, izzat dātha, mehmāni di khushāmād di khuthai ki 'maīn tārifā kxanth Bādshāhā gwar.' Shāngo wazīr gwashto demā shutha dohmi shāhzāda gwar. Dohmi shāhzāda di sakiā khizmat khuthai, baskhish dāthaganti. Guḍā shutha Aurangzeb neghā. Aurangzebā na pesh-wāie shastāthai na thī khushāmādi khuthai-i. Wazīr ākhto er khapta shahrā darī demā. Aurangzebār gwashaintai ki "Mañ thai gindaghā ākhtaghān, har-wakhte ki hukm bī mañ biyān thai salāmā." Aurangzebā gwashta "Saimī roshā mañ tharā wath lotainān." Saimī rosh bītha. Aurangzebā chyāren demā wathī mahalegbā āf ishto dātha, nyāmā mahal lāfā wath Kurān parhaghā bītho nishta; gushtaintai, "Wazīr biyāith maīn salāmā." Wazīr shāngo azh wathī otakā charitho ravān bītha, ākhto Aurangzeb mahalā nazi bītha. Azh wathī bagī er-khapta, āfā jhāgān ākhta i Aurangzebā hukm dātha ki "Mañ dānkoh Kurānā parhaghān. Wazīr miyāith, dāreth-i." Lātīdārān wazīr dāshta, gwashta-ish "Shāhzādā Aurangzeb Kurānā parhagheñ, ān wakht ki bas kxanth guḍā thar‡ khilūn." Wazīr gapā āf lāfā bītho oshtātha; wazīr nindīth jar kxanthi. Cho Kurān thapithai hukm dāthai "Bilān wazīr guzī biyāith." Wazīr gwashto ākhta. Wazīrā dast gipto drāhiya khuthai. Wazīr bītho nishta, jhateā thaukh tawār khuthaish, wazīrār rukhsat dāthai. Wazīr lad bozhā kxanāna,§ mizilān girāna, thartho shutha go Shāh Jahānā. Shāh-Jahānā phol-kbutha ki "Khai tharā dihānā ākhta ki azh ma phadhā bādshāhī kxanth?" Wazīrā gwashta "Thai kisān bachh Aurangzeb kxanth-i." Sāle gwashta nyāmā, Aurangzeb likhitha Shāh-Jahān Bādshāh neghā ki "Mañ marki-ān, biyā manān gind, tha manī phidh-e." Shāh-Jahān taiyār bītho ki "Rawān gindān-i, maīn bachh nā-durrāh-eñ" Wazīrā gwashta "Tho maro Bādshāh, mañ therā nelān, tharā Aurangzeb gipt." Gwashtai "Aurangzeb likhī 'sakiā nā-durrāhān, marki-ān,' mañ rawān gindāni." Wazīrā gwashtā "Mañ tharā 'shān, ma-ro." Bādshāhā gwashta "Mañ marī rawān." Wazīrā gwashta "Nīn-ki na oshte, rave,|| manān likh-dai ki "Wazīrā manān manāi dātha, mā wazīr gwashte na gipta." Wazīrār likhitho dāthai khāghaz. Shāh Jahān ravān bītha, mizilān girāna shutha Aurangzeb shahrā. Aurangzebā olā hukm dātha ki "Shāh-Jahān Bādshāh pedhā biyāith, hawen thaukhā shawā khane ki 'Aurangzeb sakiā nā-durrāh-eñ.'" Bādshāh gwashto ākhta Aurangzeb-mahalā. Hukm Aurangzebā phauzhārā dātha ki "Mahal chyāren demā bere boshte." Aurangzebā akhto phithār durāhi khutha, go thangaveñ nele zurthiyā ākhta 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.

adaḁā khan, na mañ tharā janainān " Shāh-Jahān nel zurtho phādhā khutha. Shāh-Jahān zurtho kaiz khuthai. Nighāra zurtho khuthai, pharo dāthai ki 'Shāh-Jahān kaiz-eñ. Aurangzeb niñ Bādshāheñ mulke.' Bādshāh biṭha mulkā Aurangzeb; Bādshāh phauzh, mulk, theghā Aurangzeb dasta biṭha. Gwān' -janainthai Wazir, gwashtai " Mañ tharā phāho deān, ki tha mapān diṭha shuthaghathe, tha phache Bādshāh na dāshta ān-wakhti ki mañ neghā phedhāgheth?" Wazirā gwashta " Be-shaqq mā gwashta Bādshāhār ki 'ma-ro,' Bādshāh mañ gwashtiyā na oshtātha. E Bādshāh khāghaz-eñ maujūdeñ ki Bādshāhā likhitho dātha." Aurangzebā khāghaz parhitha, gwashtai " Be-shaqq tha manai dātha, tharā shābāsh-eñ. Niñ be-shaqq tho mañ wazir e."

XXIV.

The Parrot and the Maina.

Mulkeā hapt tūtā athant; ān watnā dukāl biṭha. Tūtān gwashta pā-wathān ki " Chosheñ debā barawūn ki saukhā būn." Guḁā ki akhtagant 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." Guḁā tūtān ki shuthagban ya deheā ki akhtagant neñ bā'z jawān-eñ neñ bāz dukāl-eñ, bandān pha-wathān mehr asten. Tūtān gwashta " Mā niñ hawen mulkā jahū ūn ki bandānr mehr-eñ." Hawen mulk Bādshāh ki astath anhiyār dānaghe jindā dar-khaptā; hakimāo darmān khutha, dānagh druāh na biṭh. Guḁā ya hakimē ki Bādshāhā araintha, anhiyā Bādshāhrā dasitha ki " Tho tūtāe girain, hawānhīn pharān phat, sosh ma āsā, sāzh, o dānagh chakhā wurk-ish; guḁā thai dānagh druāh biṭh" Bādshāhā hekā dātha ki " Khase tūtāe gir biyār-i, anhiyār inām dī deān." Guḁā ya banda burtho jāli aditha tūtāni giragh wāstā. Hawān haptēn tūtān akhto phasithagant.

Salāh khutha-ish ki " Mā phasithaghūn, niñ er'gā khanūn ki phanā janūn, ān-mar ki khāi mār khashī, ān-mar hancho 'shī ki 'murthagant,' gindāna roth phirenāna, har haptān ma dighārā khapta, guḁā udreñ."* Banda ki akhta, raptā tūtān khashāna, diṭha ki khaptagant ma dilā zāntna ki 'murthagant,' khashāna, phirenāna shutha. Shazh phirenthai, haptumī dast nyāmā ath i, sota chi baghal sherā khaptaī. Shazh tūtān zāntho ki 'niñ haptumī mañ sangatī hamesh-eñ ki khapta dighāra,' guḁā bāl-gipto shutha. Haptumī zurthighā burtha go bādshāhā. Bādslāhā phar phatāntho hawān-r'ga ki hakimā dasithaghat, darmān khutha wathī dānagh. Dānagh i druāh biṭha. 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. Guḁā ghorvand ki shutha diṭha ki tūtā azh handā gār-eñ, eshī hand a lāle khapta. Anhiyā lāl burtha go Bādshāhā. Bādshāhā gwashta ki " Thāi mañ bewukūfi-eñ ki tūtā gār biṭha ki mār pinjrā lāfā khanagoigh-ath,‡ eshī khizmat hamodhā khuthēn." Tūtā ki shodhā gār-biṭho rawān biṭha, rāh nyā-wān haurā gip'tā guḁā phiri bundāṣ phole-ath: gwashtai ki " Ma haur gware-nān, nawān, misān."|| Niñ ki andarā phehitha demā lāliā hakal khutha ki, " Tharā andarā hukam neñ, andarā mayā!" Tūtā gwashta " Mañ musāfire-ān Hudhā wāstā manān bil dai, hawān ki haur-gwāri bas khant, guḁā mañ rawān wathī rāhā." Lāliā 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,' guḁā sir khutho giptai. Ya roshe lāli udriṭho darrā shutha sailā. Tūtā ganitha wathī dilā " Anh-eñ lāli, man ān tūtā, tūtāe lāli phawathān sangat na bi." Shodhā bāl gipto rawān biṭhai, zāl ishto dāthai. Phadhā, ki lāli, tūtā wasī, akhta handā, diṭha ki tūtā gār-eñ, guḁā merenthai pha tūtā dumbā, akhto tūtār gon khaptaī. Gwashtai " Tho phache shāhīghā dāthīghā ravaghāi, tho chi aiv e mañ nyānwān diṭha?" 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 phawānkā ravaghān. " Lālīā gwashta " Juz, sharā-khanūn. " Tūtā gwashta " Shara' a mañ juzān. " Ākhtaghant Bādshāhā gwar, nirwār lothā-ish. Pheshiyā azhār (izhār) lālīā dāthā. Gwashtai Bādshāhar ki " Mañ wathī azhār dī deān kissavā dī khanān.

Lālī Kissav.

Bādshāhe-ath. roshe taiyār bithāi wathī bachh sirā thī bādshāhe jinkhā gwar mangithagheth. Ramaliā phāl pbirenthā ki " Tho rave, bachhā sir khane, guḍā thāi bachh laweñ zālā logh na khanth. " Bādshāhā shutho, sir khuthā, guḍāshān phalawā ki charithaghant, shafā ākhto barā bithaghant. Bādshāhā nashār kull gālwar rastaraghā murghegha surphadh bithā. Shafā tholaghā kūrāintā ki " Banda murdagheñ, āfā lurana mana-agheñ, guthā lāl-en-ī, khase ki bithēñ, chī guthā murdagheghā lāl bokhteñ biyārtheñ* Bādshāh nashār ashkhutho phādth ākhta, thī khas hāghā na khuthā, āf kandīā shutho oshtāthā. Lithāi sandūke lupāra mana-agheñ, sandūk khastai chī āfa. Sandūk ki letenthai, dīdhai andarā murdagheñ, guthā lāl basthagheñ. Lāl bokhto wathī handā ākhta. Hawān wakhtā ki ān māi rawān bithagheth bādshāh bachh hāghā bithagheth. phadhā, dumbā likāna ākhta ki " Chī kārā khanangheñ ? " An-mar dī ākhto āf kandīā o-btāthā, hāl dīthāi. Thī bare sandūk khashto dīthāi murdaghe khaptagheñ, thī chī neñ; wathī dilā zāntā ki " Manī zāl dāen eñ, ki shafā mān-ravagheñ murdagh dastā janāna. " Niñ ki ān shaf bānghā rosh bithā bādshāh-bachh shuthā 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 murdagheñ dastā janāna; aksarāe dāen eñ ki e' ga khanagheñ " Bādshāh ākhta go nashārā, phol-khuthāi ki " Tho doshī chī kāre khuthā ? " Nasāhrā lāl khashto shon-dāthā Bādshāhār, hāl dāthai " Man ki astān humchī gālwar surphadh bān, thologhā ki kūrāintā mañ guḍā surphadh bithaghān, mañ chī lajjā thī khas hāghā na khuth, shutho, lāl chī murdagh guthā bokhto ārthā. " Guḍā Bādshāhā gwashta bachhārā ki " Lāl ki astēñ bādshāhāni dāigh-en; e ki astēñ mar jawaiñ bāndae dast-ākhta. " † Bādshāh-bachhā gwashta " Mañ dīl ki astēñ na khashī e zāl neghā. " Bāngā ' ālam taiyār bithā, ch-ān handā-ladithaghant; dohmī shaf ki khapta-ish barreā, guḍā mazaiñ drashk kikare bunā er-khaptaghant, sawārak wārtho akisthaghant. An kīkar chakhā do khawinjar nishtaghatant: ya khawinjarā gwashta wathī sangatārā ki " Kissave khan, shaf rosh bī. " Dohmīghā gwashta " Thī mañ chī kissave khanān ki haweñ banda ki ākhto māi-drashk sherā waptaghant haweñ druh be-akul-eñ. Haweñ drashk ki astēñ choñsheñ kīmāngarī-eñ, estī thākhān ki khoreñ ehhamār mān-khane, ehham guḍā druāh bī, khase jindā ki gare bī thākhān grādth gar dānhawāl, guḍā gar druāh bī. Hapt bādshāh khazāna haweñ drashk bunā eñ. " Bādshāh nashār surphadh bithā phādth ākhtai raptai phatāna drashk bunā, ki mard āñhī hāghā bithā chī whāvā, wathī dilā gwashtai ki " Mañ sawādā gindūn, chī kāre 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 phursithā ki " Chī sāngā logh na khane ? " Gwashtai ki " Doshī shafā mān-ravaghetth drashkā phatāna thākhān warāna; dāen eñ. " Bādshāh ākhta go nashārā, gwashtai ki " Tho doshī chī kāre khuthā ? " Nashārā choñ khuthā ki gwashtai " Drashk thākhān phatān biyār. " Thākh hīr-khuthaghantī, Bādshāh chhamān mān-khuthaghantī, ki ya chhame khor ath ī. Chham go hawān thākhān druāh bithā. Guḍā gwashtai Bādshāhār " Drashk bunā phatān: " drashk bun ki phatithā, guḍā khazānā dar-khapta. " Bādshāh nashār guḍā gwashta ki " Mañ doshī haweñ-r'ga surphadh bithaghān murghāni gālwarā. " Bādshāh shutho wathī bachhārā gwashta ki " I-mar sakeñ jawaiñ āndīme dast-khapta. " Guḍā ki handāwathīghā ākhtaghant 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. ” Gudā go mardā akhto 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 gudā 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 akhtaghūn giraghīgā. † Tarkā kull Agharbāno phullitho burtha, niñ mā phadhā chi lajjā na-rawūn handā wathīgā. ” Shāhzāda gwashtai “ Tho di niñ biyā mañ vesā khan ! ” Shāhzāda shutho Agharbāno bāniār gwashta ki “ Agharbāno sahrā khan ki ‘ bādshāhe pha thai shik kā akhtaghant. ’ ” Bāniā shutho ittilā dāthā Agharbānoārā Agharbānoa hukm khutha bāniār ki “ Baro ānhiyār gwash ki ‘ phar mā sobnāen thanaveñ maryāne jorain dem dai. ’ ” An-mardā thangaveñ naryān jorentho dem-dāthā Agharbāno phalawā. Thi bare hukm khutha Agharbānoa bāniār ki ‘ Baro gwash ki thangaveñ palang jorain dem-dai. ’ Thangaveñ palang dī jorenthī. Saimī bare gwashtai ki ‘ Niñ thangaveñ sandūke joraini dāth. ’ Shāhzādā tarka hawikhatar ath ki naryān dī palang dī jorenthā, niñ 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 ; gudā 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 dāthagant. Bādshāh nashārā dī mardī ves khutha. nām wathī basthai Mardāna Bādshāh dem khuthai Agharbāno phalawā ; kharde rosh rāhā bitho, Agharbāno shahrā akhto 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 niyārthā. Gwashtai “ Tharā rūpiā dah mahina deān ki mañ madhinānī ghorvand hī. ” An-mardā chhāth ishto-dāthā go ānhiyā phajyā rawān bitha. Dās ānhiyār dastā dāthai ki “ Baro remā run biyār mañ madhinār phirain. ” Rem rutho artho phirenthai. Gudā burthai handā, nāi gwār-jatho arthai, ānhi hajjamat jorenthai. Hajjamat † kull granchā bastho bāniār dāthai ki “ Eshān go wathī khan, sāmbh bil-ish. ” Oli jinda ki jar athant-i ān er-khudho phirensinthagant-i, jawain nokheñ pho-hāk artho dāthagantī ki ‘ eshān jānā khan. ’ Gudā gwashtai “ Tho thevagheñ urd jamadār-e ; kull thai hukm-en ” Gudā bāniār gwashtai ki “ Baro Agharbānoār gwash ki ‘ Mardāna Bādshāh thai shikkā akhta. ’ Bāniā shutho gwashta Agharbānoār. Agharbānoā hukm dāthā ki “ Mañ sāngā thangaveñ naryāne jorain dai. ” Thangaveñ naryān dem dāthai ; gudā thangaveñ palang ; saimīgā thangaveñ hāthi lotthai. Mardāna Bādshāh hukm dāthā wastadhānir 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 “ Niñ bar, Agharbānoār dai hāthiā. ” Hāthi-ki burtho odhā go Agharbānoā. Agharbāno rapta hāthi phaṭāna, gwashtai “ Niñ Mardāna Bādshāh tarkā, hawen bithā ” Mardāna Bādshāh gwashta “ Mardāna tarkā hawen bithā Mardān-hamesh-en ki go tho akhta. ” Agharbānoā gwashta ki “ Oli Bādshāl ki akhtaghant mañ shikkā, e-r’gen syāralen bādshāh thi khas niyākhta, niñ 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 bithagant,

* “ 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. Niñ ki akhtagant, wathī bādshāhī nazi bithaghant, guḍā Mardāna Bādshāh gwān'-janaintha wathī lashkar ki "Mañ ravagañ kāreā evakhā ; aghar ki mañ chyārumī shafā thartho akhtagān ta māigh ān, aghar ki mañ niyākhtagān ta guḍā Agharbāno, sipah, zar-kharid, kull hawēn mardegh-ān." Mardāna Bādshah shodhā ki rawān bitha wathī shahrā akhta, bādsāhār hāl-hawāl dāthai ki 'Thai bachh-mana-āraghān.' Mardī phoshāk er-khuthaghant i, thartho zālī pho-hāk wathī jindā khuthai, guḍa wath loghā nishta . An-mar ki chyār sbafā nishta, Mardāna Bādshāh niyākthagath, an-mar wathī rūhā khush bitha ki " Mañ Agharbānoā dī baraghān, zar-kharidā dī baraghān, sipahā dī baraghān." Taiyāraghī khutho wathī bādshāhī phalawā akhta. Niñ-ki akhtagant wathī shahrā pho! khuthai ki mañ olī zāl astēn ki murtha ? Alamā gwashta 'Thai zāl astēn.' Gwashtai "Mañ zāl astēn. guḍā khushāni" Bādshāh-nashārā Bādshāhār gwashta ki 'Shā eshiyā dāre na, bitān manān khushith.' Bādshāh-bachh ki akhto nazi bitha, guḍa wathī mardār 'arz khuthai ki "Tho manān khushe, ta mañ sāh 'arz na kharān ; go mā va granche amān-eñ, hawēn granche ki hozh, gind guḍā manān khush." Bādshāh-bachhā ki granche bokhta, wathī phutān dithaghant-i | Guḍa sāhi khuthai ki 'hawēn kull kār-khānā mañ zālā khutha' Zālār gwashtai ki "Niñ 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 pho!ā khan chī Tūtā ki mañ nyānwān chī aive dithai ki ān bādshāh nashārā ki pha wathī haqq-shara' mardā chikareñ gathe khuthai ; mā ki Tūtā giptaghañ pha shara', (ki Lālī jinkh nāl i-haqq shara' gipto) niñ 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 "Bādshāha, tho Lālī azhār nigoshtaghant ; mañ azhār tho dī biyashkun." Bādshāhā gwashta "Tho dī wathī azhārā dai." Niñ-ki Tūtā wathī azhār dathaghant, 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 bhorenthaghant-i. Har-khas akhto bādshāhār dāhñ dāthā. Bādshāhā zālān kullān āsineñ gharo jorente dāthā. Guḍā Bādshāh-bachha rūkeñ galol jorenta. Ruken galol chī-āsineñ gharo gwasht khapt. Thibarā shuthe dāhñ dāthāish bādshāhārā. Bādshāhā gwashta bāndīārā ki "Hawen mañ bachh ki khāi, khat sarā nindī jutīān chand er-khan-i." Bādshāh-bachh ki akhto khat sarā charhith nishta, bāndī akhto jutī chand khutho er-khuthaghant. 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, mādhīnār sanj khutho charithā shutho chī Wazīr-bachh moklaintai ki "Mañ mulkā ishto ravaghān." Wazīr-bachhā gwashta "Mañ dī go tho phāji khān." Handeā ki akhtagant shikār khutha-ish washkie jatha-ish, guḍā nīr khutha-ish. Faqīre akhto dar-khapta ; 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 khashtaghant, bādshāh doeñ khotagh zurtho phurithaghant. 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 phurithīyeñ." Akhto hawān handā dar-khaptai, faqīr dī hawān-rangā nishtīyeñ, doeñ mādhīyān dī hawān-rangā bashthīyān, gozhd dī hawān-rangā sijji ān. Faqīrā hukm khutha ki "Niñ doeñ goran phat,

chūrā khan-ish." Wazīrā doēn gor phatitha khashtaghant: yake andarā sāgī hawān bādshāh Faqīr doēn khotagh zāl mar pha-wathān sir khuthaghant. Wazīr o bādshāh-bachh shutho nokar bithaghant thī bādshāheā. Hawān bādshāh-bachh zāl go saudagarēā mān ākhto shutha; khaseā bādshāhār hāl nā dātha. Eshiyā jang-ath go thī bādshāheā; hokā dāthāi ki "Har khas ki jang jhandā zīrī, ar jang sobh khuthaghom bādshāhī sukhan-en ki bādshāh wathī jinkhā hawān mardār dāth ki jhandā zīrī." Bādshāh-bachh o wazīrā gwashta ki "Jhandā mā zīrūn." Shuthaghant jangā, sobh khutha-ish, bādshāhā wathī jinkh sir khutho dāth hawān Bādshāh-bachhār. Salāh garitha go wazīrā ki "Bādshāhā arzā khanūn ki bayd rosh bādshāhī mār dā, ki Bādshāh maīn chakhā rāzī-en." 'Arz khutha-ish Bādshāhār, ānhīyā manzūr khutha. Nokhen bādshāhā pholaintha hawān saudagar ki zāl burthāi. Ya handāeā ākhte hand desitha. Mehiānī wāzhā gwān'-jatho ārthāi ki "Mā begahī duzān, demdeān do mar; tho do rēhī dāi, ān saudagar dar-dafā balāl kharant, gudā barawant; tho randā zurthighā biyār gir saudagarā; mān saudagar girainān kbārān." Hāl bacho bitha; saudagar g'pto gā zālā phajyā; bādshāh demā arthaghant. Bādshāhā hukm dātha ki "Har doān phāhā dāi" Phāhā deainthaghanī. Gudā bādshāhī ishto oli bādshāhār tharentho dāthāi.

Tūtā gwashta Bādshāhārā ki "Bādshāh! Hawān wathī jind khotagh zāl bithāi hawān-ehi bādshāh ishto shutha. Mañ dī Lālī jinkh hawēn-r'gā ishto ravaghān." Bādshāhā guḍā Lālī drogh khutha, Tūtār gwashtai "Thāi rāsten."

XXV.

Prince Nihal and the Fish.

Ya medhe nishta philān shahrā; ānhī kār hamesh-ath ki mahiyān 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 g'pto gondoshā phohaghet-i. Shāhzāda gwān'-jathā ki "Nawān gondoshā jāne māhiyāra, bil-dai!" Medhā gwashta ki "Wāzhā! Maīn rozī en, harro Bādshāh ki asten mānān rūpiāe dāth māhīe." Shāhzāda gwashta ki "Māhiyā bil-dai, mān tharā chyār rūpiā deān." Māhī ishto-dātha medhā, chyār rūpiā dāthaghant-i. Shāhzāda. Begahā māhī Bādshāhā gwar medhā na burthā. Bādshāhā gwān' janaintha hawān medhār ki "Tho māhī phache neyārthāi maroshī maīn neghā." Medhā gwashta ki "Wāzhā! thāi bachhā mānān gwashta 'Bil-dai,' guḍā mā ishto dātha." Bādshāh guḍā zahr g'pta wathī bachh sarā ki "Tho phache māhī ilair tho-dātha? Tha azh maīn dehā dar-khan baro." Shāhzāda mādhin zen khutho hojiz phur-khutho, charitho, shutho darainthāi. Demā shutho phadhā ki wājhentha ditha ki warnāe nilieñ mādhin sarā dīmā † phedhagheñ. Akhto ān zawārā salām dātho, azh Shāhzāda pholk-huthāi ki "Tho khai-e, dān-ko ravaghae?" Shāhzāda gwashta ki "Mañ philān Bādshāh bachh-ān, māñ nām Nihāl-en; māñ bhithā zahr-g'pto mānān khashta-i; nīn ravaghān, naukarī khanān: tho khai-e?" An mardā gwashta "Mañ Baloche-ān, dī rawān ki naukarīe khanān." Har-dunān salāh khutha ki "Mā ya-handā rawūn." Thī deāh shutho philān bādshāhā gwar naukar bithaghant. Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Phanjāh phanjāh rūpiā shawāi mujibeñ. Deḍhī galoā shawā pahrā daeth." Pheshī pahrā bitha Nihālegheñ. Gindī ki sweth-risheñ marde azh mahalā dar-khapto darrā ravagheñ. Nihālā phol-khutha ki "Tho khai-e? Mañ tharā nelān." Sweth-risheñ mardā gwashta ki "Mañ Bādshāh Pakht ān, nīn māñ dar-khaptiyā ravaghān, ki Bādshāh begī mirith." Nihālā phol-khutha ki "Chachon mirith?" Bakhtā pharmaintha ki "Syāh-māre khāth wārth-i." Nihālā phol khutha ki "Mārā khase janth, Bādshāh dar-shafith guḍā tho ma-rawe?" Gwashtāi "Guḍā māñ na rawān." Nihālā shutho mahal lāfā khāḥ bunā likithā, gindī syāh-mār ākhta. Nihālā jatho khushto hawān khāḥ bunā er-khuthāi. 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."

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

bādshāhāzādī hawān handā whāv athant. Hone* tripiṭho bādshāhāzādī dem sara khapta. Nihālā dihān khutha ki "Nawān ki azh jaurā mirith" thir gipto, thir-birōā kharpās lāithaghant-i, hawān hon-trippagh zurtho-giptaghant-i. Bādshāh-zādī hāghā biṭho dīthai ki hawān naukar oshātāghen, dast lāitho ravagheñ khapta. Nihāl handā akhto wathi sangat hāghā khutho biṭho akistha hāl na dāthai ki mār jatha. Jhate shafe sarākhta, bādshāhāzādī wathi Bādshāh kharo khutha ki "Hawān naukar ki olī pahrā dātha, hawānhiyā boro khush!" Akhta ki Bādshāh phol-khuthai ki "Pheshī pahrā khaiegh-ath." Gwashtai ki "Hawān akisthaghēn marde ath." Bādshāhā zahr risintha ki hameshiyā khushān, sangatā phol-khutha ki "Chī gunāh khuthai ki khushe?" Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Mārī khushān-i." Anhiyā gwashta ki "Pheshā mañ 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 "Hamāuhī demā ki rojh dar-khafi hawān merenīth-i, thī khas ma merenī." Dar-khapta Bādshāh agā rojhe; rikhtai Bādshāh pha dimā janāna janāna direñ jāhe. Rojh dar-khaptō shutha bādshāhā-azh. Bādshāh thunā phirenta, khaler sāhā mādhin bastho, bānz er-khutho, wath di dātho. Bare ginai ki azh khalerā sarbarā āfe phunī khafagheñ. Wathi kadah zurtho sherā er-khuthai; kadah lāfā ki kharde āf much biṭh, zurtha Bādshāhā ki "Mañ nūn āfā warān," bānz akhta changul; āf rekhto phirenta. Zahr akhtā Bādshāhār, bānz gipto saghar phaṭitho chaghal dāthai. Guḍā gindī ki Wazīr dī akhto, khālī āfe dī arthai. Bādshāhā āf wārtho. sāh sāharthai, burzā wājhenthai gindī, ki syāh-māre jathiyā khaler sarā tangithiyēn; ān āf-phunī ki tripagheñ hawān syāh-māre sagār-phigh-eñ ki āf biṭho tripaghaint. Armān khuthai ki "Mā bānz barrā † khushta ki manān jaur waragh nishtai. Tha Bādshāh, nūn mahlā-dār; sudhā khañ, guḍā khus-i, nawān ki phadhā armānī bi.

Bādshāh guḍā thartho shutha handā. Bādshāhāzādī phol-khutha ki "Khushto akhtaghe?" Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Inna, rosh bi guḍā khushān-i." Bādshāhāzādī gwashta ki "Aghadi tharā hukm-eñ ki baro khushī." Thartho bādshāh thī phire sangatā gwashta ki "Mañ thī kissave biyashkhun." Bādshāhā gwashta ki kissavā khañ. An-mardā gwashta ki :

Hawān Bādshāh ki rojhānī shikārā shuthagbeth, eshī tutāe biṭha. Tutānī sīre ath; tutā azh Bādshāh inokal loṭitha ki 'sīrā rawān.' Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Tho murgh-e, nawān thare miyāe." Tutā gwashta ki "Mañ sukhan-eñ ki mañ tharān, Khān, Bādshāh!" Bādshāhā mokal dātha, tutā shutha. Tutānī ki sīrā muchh biṭha, yakeā gwashta ki "Ya drashke-eñ chosheñ ki ya-kanoe ki khase wārth. phirundeñ mard tharī warnā bi." Hawān tutā ya kanoe ash hawān drashkā phaṭitho zurtha ki "Jawān chī eñ, barān-i wathi Bādshāhār deān-i." Tutā thartho akhta, Bādshāhārā gwashta ki "Wāzhā! jawān chī thartho arthom." Bādshāhā phol khutha ki "Chī eñ?" Tutā kanoā phesh-khutha ki "Hawēn drashk-bare eñ: khase ki wārth-i, guḍā warnā bi." Bādshāhā hawān kano gipto wazīrār gwān'-janaintha ki "Eshiyā warān, ma warān?" Wazīrā gwashta ki "Ya kanoe eñ neñ, hameshiyā khishūn bilūn, drashk bi; mā theghkān warūn i." Kano khishta-ish, mazān drashk biṭh, phakhā. Ya kanoe khapto jahā, eshiyā sarā syāh-mār akhto jaur rekhtagant. Bānghavā bāghwānā zurtho burtha go bādshāhā. Bādshāh salāh khutha ki 'Warun-i, ki ma-warūn-i?' Wazīrā gwashtā ki "Pheshā hawēn kano hawēn phirundeñ bīngār warainūn; ān ki warnā biṭha, guḍā mā kull warūn i." līng wārtho murtho khapta. Bādshāhā gwashta ki "Eshān jaur-eñ, tutā duzhmanāi khuthā phar mañ khushaghā arthai." Tutā Bādshāhā khushto phirenta: drashk mashbar biṭha ki Bādshāh bāghā jaureñ drashke phakhiyā oshātāhiyēn. Yā bakhale go wathi zālā jheritha, har-do phir-athant. Phadātha hawān zālā ki "Wathār khushān, hawān jaureñ drashk bar warān." Kanoe phaṭitho wārthai, wārtho warnā biṭha. Mardār hāl dāthai, ān dī wārtho warnā biṭha. Hāl shutha bādshāhā gwar; bādshāhā har-do gwān'-janaintha, hāl phol-khuthai: hāl askhutho, bādshāh shutha bāghā, kano phaṭitho wārtha, guḍā armān khuthai ki "Tutā go mā nekhi khutha, mā be-gunāh khushta." Niñ, bādshāh, tho eshī hāl pheshā pholā khañ, guḍā khush-i nawān tharā dī armān bi.

*Hone = a drop of blood,

†Barra = in vain, without cause.

Bādshāh guḍā shutho, saimī barā khushaghā thartho ākhta, edhā rosh dī bītha. Sangatā gwashta ki “ Bilān pholā kbane, guḍā khush i.” Nihāl hāghā bītho phādh-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 baro, gind ki thāi khat bunā syāh-mār khushtiyā er en.” Bādshāh shutho gindī ki hāl hamesh-en : thīr dī khaptaghen thīr bīrōā kharpās basthiyēn, honmān ākhtiyā. Bādshāh guḍā khush bītho wathī jīnk Nihālār sir-khutho dāthai ; guḍā sir bītho daraintha-ish ki wathī dehā rawān. Hakaltho ki shahrā nazi ākhtagant, hawān Baloch ki eshiyā sangat bītha, ānhiyā gwashta Nihālār ki “ Hawēn 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, mañ zāl nem girāñ.” Gwashtai “ Chachoñ giro nemā.” Gwashtai ki “ Mañ khushān-i ; neme tho bar, neme mañ barān-i. Mādhiñ vangā er-khāñ zālā, ki mañ khushānī ” Nihālā zāl azh vangā er-khutha, rīsinthai ki “ zahm, jarāgha pha, zāl ki drihav khuthā, guḍā azh zāl dafā do syāh-mār dār-khaptō ākhtagant. Guḍā sangatā gwashta ki “ Zāl thāiyēn, mañ nashār-en, mā hawēn-rangā khuthaghān phawānkhā ki syāh-mār dar-khafant, nawān tharā wārthath-ish * Nīn hech thurs nen-i. Mañ hawān mahī āñ ki tho azh medha ilaintho datha; tho go ma nekhī khutha, nīn ma tharaintho thara nekhī khutha. Nīn mañ rawān wathni handa.

XXVI.

The adventures of a certain Prophet.

Ya paighambareār hukm Hudhāi bītha ki “ Tharā dukheā khanān ; tho nīngishen ki thāi khushī-en, hai nīn warnāighā khanān, hai phīriyā khanān ?” Paighambarā jawāb dātha 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 āñ ki Hudhā dā bilān warnāighā makhtā dā.” Guḍā Hudhā ki bemihī bīthai, māl, tarkā kull gār-bītho shuthai. Zālā gwashta mardārā ki “ Edhā mār har khas phajyā-khārī, ki olā mañ bakht-ath, mañ nām nāmūz-ath ; nīn e watanā mañ guzrān nā bī, nīn choshēñ dehā barawūñ ki mār khas phajyā miyārī.” Ānhiyā do bachh dī astathant. Watan ishto-dāthā-ish, rāhī bīthagant, thī deheā dem khutha-ish. Shaf roshāñ gwāzenāna ya shahre gwarā shaf khapta-ish. Hamodhā wathī hand whard khutho; waptagant : do bachh nyāmā khuthagant, zāl ya phalawā wapta, mard dohmī phalawā. Hawān shahrā duz māñ-khāi ; saudāgarē kāfila ākhto bokhtaghā hamodhā. Saudāgar rāhband chyāreñ phalawā tharagant, rāh basthagant ; tharāna biāna gindant hawān chyāreñ mardāñ waptagant, hawēn-r’ga sharrant ki demā chyār cūwāñ balagant. † Rāhbandāñ shutho saudāgarār hāl dāthā-ish. Saudāgarā gwashta “ Shā hawēn-r’geñ wājhe kbane 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 bītha mard hāghā bītho dītha ki “ Mañ zāl gār en.” Wathī doēñ bachh zurtho rāhī bītha, saudāgar dī ladītho shutha thī gwareā, zāl dī burthai. Paighambarā shutho bachh zurthagant i doēñ daryā kandīā ki daryā ānbarā guzāñ. Bachh na thāharant evakha, ya bachhe basthāi, yakhe burtho daryā ānbarā gwāzenthai. Nīn shutha āñ ki dohmī khārāñ, khapta ki daryā nyāñwāñ thībare, 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 mañ bachhe, mañ rawān-thai āñ brāth dī khārāñ.” Har-do ārtho ya handā khuthagant, wathī jar shusthagant, begahā thartho loghā ākhta, chhorav dī ārthagant. Hawān roshā māhī-khash daryā kandīā-jāthā sīb, shutho māñ ākhta gwandoārā. Chikītho khas āi darrā, dīrthai 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 bītho ākhta, Hudhāi amur bī hawāñ shahr bādshāh mirī. Hawāñ mulk dastūr hawēn-r’geñ ki parāñwāi bāñze ; bāñze 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 khase sar chakhā baroth nindīth; badshāhī hawānhiēghēn. * 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, maīn wathī dehe neñ, bādshāhī na daūn ī." Gwashta-ish "Maroshī droghēn, thībare bilūn daūn, thī-khase chakhī nindī." Bāng'hā thībare muchhī bīthaghant, bānz ishto-dātha ish, thībare tharāna ākhta jakītha paighambar sar chakhā: Gudāghā gwashta ish "Droghēn, mā na daūn ī." Saimi roshā bānz ishto dātha-ish, paighambar sar chakhā ākhtai. Gudā syāraleñ mardān pha wathān salāh khutha ki "Bādshāhī Hudhāi dast en, Hudhā dātha hameshiyārā." Gudā paighambar Bādshāh bītha hawān debā. Biāna khārde sāl gwashta, bādshāhī khanagheñ. Roshe hawān saudāgar ki paighambar zāl bārth dī ladītha hawān sbāhr nyānwān bokhta. Saudāgarā gwashta Bādshāhārā ki "Maroshī rāh-bandān dai, begahī kāfila thāi zimma en." Bādshāhā riḍ khutha shahr chakhā, rāh-band loṭṭhāish. Har khasā rāh-band dāthaghant. Jarshodh azh ya rāh-bande loṭṭha. Ānhiyā ya bachhe paighambare shastātha ki "Tho baro rāh bandiā khan" Hardo brāth phajyā ravant, shutho nishtaghant pahrā. Choravān gwashta. thī rāh-bandān ki "Peshī shafā shā ninde, phadhī pahrā gudā mā nindūn." Phadhī pahr ki bītha doēn brāth nishtaghant, kisaiñ brāth mazaiñ brāthār gwashta ki "Kissave khan ān-r'gā mā whāv shuñ." Mazaiñ brāthā gwashta ki "Thī kissavā chī na zānān, wathī hālā deān. Maīn phīth ān jarshodh neñ, maīn phīth-māth hardo gār-bīthaghant: mā shafā ākhto hawēñ shahr gurā waptaghūn, maīn māth bāngahā gār-ath. Phīthā mār zurtho burtha ki daryā gwāzenūn: manān ī-neghā basthāi, tharā ān-neghā burthāi. Thartha daryā ki mā khān, barān, daryā nyanwān maīn phīth gār bītho shuthā, sudh neñ āfā burtha, chachon bīthaghā" Paighambar zāl ki saudāgar hand ath hawēñ thaukh ṭawārā nighoshagheñ. Ān sahī bītha ki 'maīn bachh ant.' Ānhiyā wathī guth hār khashto likenthāi; bāng'hā rosh bītha, saudāgarār'shī ki "Maīn hār duzān burtha. Bāngahā saudāgar Bādshāhār gwānkḥ jathā ki "Maīn duze bītha." Bādshāh ākhta, rāh-bandān kull muchh khutho ārthaghant; phol-khuthāi "Tharā kal-en chī wakhta thāi duze bītha?" Zālā gwashta ki "Shafā phadhī pahrā maīn duze bītha." Eshān gwashta ki "Phadhī pahrā jarshodh bachh rāhband athant." Gwān'-jatho hawān doēn chhorav ārthaghant. Zālā gwashta ki "Ān kissav ki doshī khanaghathe, hawān kissav dī niñ khane, bādshāh dī nighoshī." Mazaiñ bachhā ān kissav khutha ki peshā khuthaghathī. Bādshāh gudā zānthā ki "Bachh maighant." Zālā oli sahī khuthaghathī ki "Bachh maighant." Gwashtai "Badshah! Tha mulk Bādshāh-e, bachh maighant, saudāgarā manān duzītho burtha." Bādshāhā har-do bachh galāiṭhā, zāl dī thartho go wath ārthāi. Saudāgarār phāho dāthāi, kāfila phulīthāi. Jarshodhār gwashtai "Tho har chī ki loṭe tharā deān. Ahirā jarshodhā wathī wazīr khuthoghant-ī. Peshā Hudhā dukh dāthāi, phadha lāl eshī jawaiñ bītha. hawēñ sāngā ki Hudhā chakhā āsro khuthāi. Wail, wākhyā dukh, paighambarān biāna ākhtaghant.

XXVII.

* *Abdullah Shah of Samin.*

'Abdullāh Shāh Saīdī nishtaghā Samīnā.† Rawān bītha hajjā, shutho jahāzā charīthā. Ravāna ravāna shutha, jahāz oshtātha bītha, jahāz-mardān hilā khutha, jahāz na bokhta. Samundar kharaghā murgh-galeṭ nishtaghetḥ. Gudā jahāz-wāzbā gwashta "Bandao chosheñ bī ki wāstā Hudhāiā wathī sarā dāth, azh jahāzā er-khefīth baroth hawān murghān hāl dāth? Murgh bal-girant, gudā jahāzā gwāth mān-khāiṭh, jahāz tilhīth." 'Abdullāh Shāhā gwashta "Mañ deān wathī sarā wāstā Hudhāiā." Er-khaptai azh jahāzā, shutho hawān murgh bāl-dāthaghant, murgh bāl-giptaghant; gwāth mān ākhta, jahāz tilhīthā.

* 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 nishtiyeñ. 'Abdullāh Shāh ki nazi ākhta phādī-ākhto howān zāl, gwashtai "Bismillāh, 'Abdullāh Shāh Smāinewālā, biyāithe!" Phol-khuthai ki "Māi, tha khai e?" Zālā gwashta ki "Mañ Māi Hir ān, Miān Rānjhā gō mebiān en. Makhtā tho khush bi nind, begahā Miān Rānjhā dī khāith."† Begahā gwāmesh ākhta pha jhokā, suhr rishēn marde phedhāgheñ. Phol-khutha 'Abdullāh Shāhā ki "Hawēn 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 ebakhā zurtho, 'Abdullāh Shāh das'ā giptai, gwashtai "Wathī chhamān but." Chhamān butthaghant-i. Gudā gwashta Miān Rānjhā "Niū chhamān phat." Niū ki chhamān phatthaghant-i dithai ki Rusūlū'llāh nishtagheñ wathī takht saā. Rusūlū'llāh salām dāthai, hajj qabul bithai. Gindī ki ya kumbhār Samīn-nindokheñ, ālī 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 ākhtagant 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 "Niū dasta manān dai, gudā chham ān but." Dast dātho chhamān butthaghant-i. Gudā Miān Rānjhā gwashta "Niū 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 bhorenthā, rand artho main logh pahnādhā gwāzenthā-ish: niū Sarkār gushith ki 'Chyār-gist rūpiā chatī phur-khañ dai.' Mañ bē gunāh-ān; Hudhāi wāstā manān chorāin." 'Abdullāh Shāhā gwashta ki "E chatī main chorāinagh neñ, ki Huzūr dīmānā thāi ebakhā basthiyeñ. 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 bhāgyeñ. 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, niū main māriā khas jorainū na, mañ chhoñ khañān." Thartho shuthai go Hudhā, mūnjhā bithā nishta. Hudhā gwashta ki "Mūsā, tho manī doste, pharehe mūnjhāigha nishtaghe?" Hazrat Mūsā jawāb tharentha ki "Azh mā pholā ma khañ; mā tharā 'arz khuthaghān' har khasā saukhā khañ." Niū 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. Niū thāi māri khai jorainith?" Hazrat Mūsā gwashta "Wāzhā! oli 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 smeko 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 ravaghet̄h 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, lāgen āske oshtāthiyēñ. Phol-khutha āskā "Hazrat Mūsā, thāngo ravaghāi?" Mūsā gwashta "Mañ ravaghāñ Huzūrā, Hudhā gwar." Āskā gwashta "Man thunā miraghāñ haurē gwārī 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." Sūthā Mūsā Dost Huzūrā, arz khuthai pheshā hawāñ mullāe ki hawikhtareñ namāsh khūthā. Hudhā gwashta "Eshī hand ma dozbīā jurithā." Gudā gwashtai ki "Āñ nashā-warokheñ faqir hand bakhū jurithā?" Hudhā pharmaintha "Eshī hand ma bihishtā jurithā." Gudā Mūsā phol khutha ki "Āñhiyā hand ma dozbi-en ki bandaki khuthā, eshiyā band ki gandaghīyā khuthai, ma bihisht-en?" Gwashtai "Thare barawet̄ mullā gwar, hawēñ-r'ga gwash ki 'Mā Hudhā dargāhā hawēñ-r'geñ swāde dithā, ki sadh lero go bārā sishin-dukā gwashtiyā ditham.' E na manith, gushī ki drogh-en. Phawānkā āñhī hand ma dozbi-en. Faqirār tho hawēñ hālā dai, āñ manith-i, phawānkā āñhī hand ma bihisht-en, ki Hudhāi kuzratā faqir manī, mullā na-manī." Gudā gwashtai ki "Lāgen āske mā dithā, sai sālā thunā miragheñ, āñhiyā hawēñ phol khuth ki 'Hudhā mehrvānāi gwar haur gwārī, mañ āfe warāñ.'" Gwashta Hudhā "Āskār gwash ki haptumī sālā haur gwārī, tha āfā ware." Gudā Mūsā mār hāl dāthā. Hudhā gwashta ki "Mārār gwash ki philāñ handā ya ramaghe shafāñkh en, yake māthen-i, yake jind-en i; tha baro, hawāñ shafāñkhā war." † Tharthā Mūsā Dost, gindi ta māre nishtiyēñ tikki bithiyā. Mārā hāl phol khuthā. Gwashtai "Tharā mokal dāthai ki philāñ handā ya buzāñi shafāñkh-en. Baro hawāñhiyar war." Gwastho demā gindi hawāñ lāgen āsk-en. Āñhiyar hāl dāthai ki "Hudhā gwashta haptumī sālā haur gwārī, en ware." Khush bitho drikh wārtha āskā, gwashta "Aghdī Hudhā. Aghdī Hudhā!" Hawāñ jhatā haurā gwartha, āskā wārtha. Gwastho demā gindi hawāñ faqir oshtāthiyēñ 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 dithā?" Mūsā gwashta "Sadh lero go bārā ya sishin dukā gwashtiyā ravagheñ." Faqirā gwashta "E ta sadh lero tha dithā ya sishin-dukā gwashtiyā, agh theghī jihānā ki Hudhā ziri ma sishin-dukā gwāzenī, āñhī bholā neñ?" Gudā Mūsā gwashta "Thai hand ma bihishtēñ, faqir." Gwastho dithai mullā. Mullā hāl lotthai. Gwashtai ki "Ya isrāre mā dithai Hudhāi dargāhā, ki sadh lero go bārā ya sishin-dukā gwashtiyā ravagheñ." Mullā gwashta "Mūsā Paighambar! E'r'gā drogh-en ma band! Sadh lero sishin dukā chachōñ guzi? Niū mañ hand hālā dai, ki bakhū en?" Gwashtai "Thai hand ma dozbi-en." Mullā astāwā, ki ma dast-ath-i, jathā ma dighārā, bhorenthai, shuthā go wathī dagā. Mūsā shuthā wathī dagā gwashtai ki 'hawāñ mār shafāñkhā chachōñ wārth?' Charānā begahā shuthā shafāñkh handā; māth nishtaghen-i handā. Māiyā phol-khuthā "Tho khai-e?" Gwashtai "Mehmāne-āñ." Māi thaghard chiki tho dāthai ki 'Tha nind.' Bitho nishtai thaghard chakhā: begahā ramagh akhta shafāñkh dī akhto sahrithā. Māthār gwāñ-jathā shafāñkhā ki "Āsā biyar mā māre dithā." Bāre māiā ās burthā : gudā gindi ki shafāñkhā hawāñ

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

† This is not the imperative plural, but the second person singular of the verb. "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 gindāni, 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,' nūn shafānkā mār jatha; e chi savav bitha?" Hudhā pharmaintha ki "Hawān mār rosh kutthiyethant; eshī maut hawān shafānkā dast-ath. Mā chacho gwashta ki rosh kutthiyethant i." Gudā gwashta Mūsā ki "Wāzā! 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 ānhī 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 erkhapta 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. Drākn 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." Paṭhanā gwashta "Mañ zar tho burtha, thī khas niyākhta, tharā nelān, mañ zarān dai." Ān phirundā gwashta "Mā hechī sahī neyān." Khashto Paṭhanā zahm, jatha hawān phirundār ma gardanā, saghar dir shutho khapta. Phirund hawān Paṭhanā khushto charitho darainthā. Mūsā Dost sawāda gindaghen, shuthāi Huzūrā; Hudhār g washtai "Mā 'ājab range ditha." Hawēn kissav dasithāi. Gudā Hudhā jawāb dātha ki "Hawān Drākānā ki zar buraghant, hawēn Drākān phirukā hawān Paṭhan phiruke mārīe thāhithaghant. Gudā Drākān phirukārā kireh ki hazār rupiā bithaghant. Paṭhan phirukā na dātha: nūn hawān hakk mā zitho thartho dātha. Gudā hawēn phirund ki Paṭhanā khushta, phiruk hawēn phirundeghā hawēn Paṭhan phiruk phith khushtai; gudā hawēn phiru nd chakhā ki hon wur-ath-i, e hawān hon 'shānhiyā gipta. Har dunāni 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 "Nekhen du'ā khān, Hudhā manān bachhe dā. Philaveñ roshān bachh bitha Badshāhārā. 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 Badshāhā 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 hech na khutha. Ya phirunden rāde 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 *shutho*. It is not the participle of *isagh*.

wazīrār gwashtāi ki “Niñ ki nā-oshti bilān baroṭh, tha di baro phajya Hudhāi tawakkulā.” Rawān biṭha Lāl Bādshāh go wazīrā phajyā, Anwar Bādshāh dehā shuthaghant; shahrā ki nazikhā shutha gindī chyār faqīr-ant, dārā chinaghant. Lāl Bādshāhā salām dāṭha; faqīrān sh-ānhiyā hāl gipta ki “Tha khai-e?” Gwashtāi “Mañ nām Lāl Bādshāh-en, philān Bādshāh bachh-ān, mañ ākhtaghān Anwar Bādshāh jinkh sīr khanaghā.” Guḍā faqīrān khandiṭha chyārenān. Phol-khuthāi “Phache khandiṭhe?” Gwashtā-ish “Mā har chyār bādshāh-ūn; mā di hawēn Anwar Bādshāh jinkh sīr khanaghā pha ākhtaghūn, mañ hāl e biṭhaghant.” Lāl Bādshāh phol-khuthā “Shawā chhoñ e daul biṭha?” Gwashtā-ish “Har-khasār Anwar Bādshāh gushī ki zar azh khūhe manān phur-khañ dā, guḍā jinkh deān.” Azh mā phur na biṭha, mā niñ faqīr biṭhagūn; dārān muchh khanūn, barūn shawashkūn, naghanā warūn begahā. Thāi hāl di hawēn-rangā bant.” Eshiyā gwashtā ki “Tharān na rawān, har-ranga mañ nasīb bi” Ākhto Anwar Bādshāh diṭhāi; Anwar Bādshāh hawēn jawāb dāṭha ki “Khūhe phur khan zareghā, guḍā tharā jinkh sīr khanān deān.” Lāl Bādshāh Wazīr shastāṭha wathī phith neghā ki “Zar manān dai, mañ khūhe phur khanān. Bādshāh jinkh sīr-khanān.” Wazīr shutho Bādshāhā gwar, zar loṭṭhāi. Bādshāh diṭhā ki “E khūh go zarān ki phur na biṭh, jādūe khanān-i guḍā phur biṭh.” Jādūgharā gwar shutho gwashtāi ki “Jādūe manān khan-dai ki khūh zar azh phur bi.” Jādūgharā gwashtā ki “Ya rūpiā biyār mañ tharā parhān deān, himāni lāfā hazār rūpiā khanān; bareṭh hazār rūpiā, khūh lāfā palattith, khūh phur bi.” Wazīrā burtha hazār rūpiā, faqīrā jādū khuthā, guḍā zar-gal burthāi Lāl Bādshāh gwar: Lāl Bādshāh burthā hawān khūh lāfā palattithā; khūh phur biṭha azh zarā. Guḍā jinkh loṭṭhāi azh Bādshāhā. Bādshāhā jinkh sīr-khutho dāṭhāi, guḍā khashto ishtaghant-i azh shahrā. Wazīrār gwashtāi ki “Tho baro mistāghariā gir mañ phithār ki ‘Lāl Bādshāh sīr-biṭhiyā phedhāghen.’” Lāl Bādshāh thī shahreā mizilā ākhta, draskhe bunā er-khaptaghant, wath shuthā saudāe khanaghā, zāl hamodhā drashk bunā nyāsthāi. Shuthā gwar Minmineā,* gwashtā “Manān saudā dai.” Minminā phol-khuthā ki “Tha khai-e?” Wathī hāl dāṭha-i ki “Musāfire-ān.” Minminā gwashtā ki “Thāi dastā mundri jawān ghāretre-ghēn; mañ barān sunārār, thī hawān daule jorainān; guḍā tharān khān tharā saudā deān.” Mundri khashto dāṭhāi Minminār; zurtho Minminā mundri, burthā gwar Lāl Bādshāh zālā; gwashtāi “Thāi mardā nashk dāṭha ki ‘Mā do sai rosh hamedhā thāharūn; tha biyā.’” Anhiyā mundri phajyārtho, sar-gipta; Minminā burthā wathī māriā; go galaghā sogav khuthāi. Ākhto Lāl Bādshāhār mundri dāṭhāi, saudā khuthāi. Tharī ki baroṭh Lāl Bādshāh, gindī ki zāl chī neñ, galagh dī chī neñ. Thartho faqīr biṭho nishta; hawān shahrā biāna māhe gwastho shuthā. Minminā taiyār biṭha sīr khanaghā go Lāl Bādshāh zālā. Zāl ya phirundeñ zālār gwashtā ki “Tho shahrā phol, tharā chhil rūpiā deān, gind ki khase, faqīre, thī-khase, mañ nashk phajyāre.” Hawān phirund pholāna hawān faqīrā gindī ki hawān nashk ant-i ki zālā dāṭhaghant. Phirundā ākhto pahnādā phol-khuthāi ki “Tho khai-e?” Anhiyā wathī kull hāl dāṭhaghant. Eshiyā hāl burtho hawān zālār dāṭhe. Guḍā zāl do sadh rūpiā shastāṭha mard neghā ki “Tho māhrīe tikkāen gir, philān shafā biyā mahal bunā er-nind, manān bar hamodhā, ki mañ thāi zāl-ān; Minmin hawān roshā manān sīr khant.” Lāl Bādshāh māhrīe pholiṭho bhā-gipta, mahal bunā ākhto nishta. Dāshtiyā, nishtiyā, whāv ākhto-shuthāi: ākhta duze diṭha mardume whāvā, māhrīe nishtagheñ. Dilā gwashtāi ki “Mañ hawān māhrīā duzān barān.” Āñ wakhtā māhrī khond bokhtāi, bādshāhzādī dī ākhta, gwashtāi ki “Tikkāiā charūn juzūn.” Duz dī chariṭhā, bādshāhzādī dī chariṭhā, dem na diṭhāi: Lāl Bādshāh hamodhā whāv-en. Hakaltho dir shuthaghant. Rosh biṭho bādshāhzādī diṭhā ki “E thī en, mañ mar neñ.” Shutho barren khūheṭ chakhā er-khaptaghant. Bādshāhzādīā gwashtā “Chīwharde khānūn.” Anmar shuthā dāre chinaghā; bādshāhzādī kaush wathī phādḥ e chaghal dāṭha khūhā. Duz ki thartho ākhtā guḍā gwashtā “Mañ kaush khūhā khapta; eshiyā khash!” Phehiṭhā duz ma khūh lāfā, chariṭhā bādshāhzādī māhrī chakhā, tharthā phadhī randa. Demā chyār avzār ākhtaghant; 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." Bādshāhzādīā gwashta ki "Mañ yak-āñ shawā chyar-e; mañ yakā sir khanān. Shawāe-rgā khaneth, galagha bandeth, hathyārāñ bozheth, thi jarāñ khasheth er-khaneth, ya-shalwārā go āñ drashk gwarā phadeth. Hawāñ ki pheshā biyāith, hawāñ mañ sir-khanān." Eshāñ galagh bastho, hathyār bokhto, jar dī khashto shuthaghant gwar hawāñ drashkā. Phadhā bādshāhzādī mardī ves janā khatho, hathyār bastho, galagh guditho āñhāñi,* māhri sarā charitho shutho darain-thai, bujjā dātho shuthai. Hakaltho ākhto daryā kharaghā, māhri drashk burā bastho, jind biho waptaī. Jhate sāhi khuthai, gudā hāghā biho charitha. Zirāna shutha somi shahrā. Hawāñ shahrā bādshāh murtho shuthageth. Takā likhthagheth ki "Añ ki galōā bozhith, āñ bādshāh bi." Bādshāzādī "Bismillāh" khutho bokhta, takhtā akhto nishta.

Lāl Bādshāh ki hāghā biḥa rand zurtha, Minminā dī zurtha rand. Duzā ki azh khūhā darkhapta āñ dī zurtha rand. Āñ chyar avzārki astant, āñ dī zurtha rand. Hapten māhri rand zurtho ya-handā biḥaghant hawāñ shahrā. Bādshāhzādīā wathī amirār hukm dātha ki "Nokhen banda-e ki thi vilāyat azh khāith, hawāñ gwar mā gireth biyāreth." E hapten gipto burthaghant, hāzir khuthaghant-ish bādshāhzādī gwar. Gwashtai "E haptenāñ dīr bare nyāde, yake tharaine biyāre, māñ phole khanāñi." Peshā Lāl Bādshāh ākhta, pholkhuthai "Tho wathī hālā dai." Thewaghen hāl dāthai, phajyārthi ki "Mañ marden." Gudā Minmin bāro ākhta āñhiyā dī hāl dātha. Gudā gwāñ' jathai hawāñ duzārā, hāl giptai. Gudā āñ chyāreñ mardāñ gwāñ' jathai. Hukm dātha ki "Minminār phāho dāeth, duzār dī phāho dāeth. Āñ chyār avzārāñ chayār mādhiñ dī gire dāeth, chyār mard hathyārāñ poshākāñ gire dāeth, hawāñ vilāyat azh khashe bileth-ish." Lāl Bādshāhār gwashtai ki "Tha Lāl Bādshāh-e, mañ thāi zāl-āñ, e bādshāhi dī thaigh-en, niñ eshiyā khushiyā khan."

XXXII.

Stories of 'Alī†—Part I.

Roshe Yāili nishtageth handā. Suwāli loṭaghā ākhta, chie loṭthai kē "Mañ havd jinkh sang biḥaghant, niñ sir khanāñ-ish, chie manāñ dai," Yāili wāzhā wathī thih Kambarār gwashta ki "Mazain swethen phāghe gir biyāri loṭokhār sar obakhā band-i." Kambarā phāgh gipto azh bakkalā loṭokhārā basthai. Gudā Yāiliā gwashta "Biyā juz, tharā zarāñ deāñ." Shahr-azh khashtai darrā, gudā suwāliā gwashta ki "Zar hand-en shahr, manāñ darrā khashtae, zarāñ bakhū deāe?" Gudā Yāiliā gwashta "Māñāñ thi zar hechi neñ, mañ jind-āñ, † juz, manāñ shawashk, bar, wathī jinkhāñi sirā khan." Shuthaghant Gavranī shahr; ‡ Yāiliā gwashta ki "Manāñ shawashk hamodhā ki sadh mar bhā tharā dā." Burthai Gavranī shahr lāfā shawashkaghā, gwashtai "Hawen mard mañ shawashkāñ, sadh mard bhā girāñ." Gudā ya Gavreā pholkhutha azh Yāiliā "Thāi nām khai-en? Tha chi kār khane, ki sadh mard bhā bozhaghāi? Yāiliā gwashta ki "Mañ nām Haidar-en, kār mañ hamū khanāñ har kār ki dase kull khanāñ." Gudā Gavreā bhā gipta, sadh mar bhā dāthai; loṭokh zar-gal gipto khushiyā shutha wathī handā.

Roshea Gavreā thafare dastā dātha Haidarār, bāhire dī dāthai, dār chinaghā darrā shastāthai. Shutha Yāili jidhā dār muchh khuthai; whāvā gipta, biho akisthai. Khapto mazār-galā bāhir wārtha. Hāghā ki biḥa Yāili dithai ki chyār mazār bhorentho bāhirā waraghen; hākal dāthai mazār galārā, baghā biḥaghant-i, gipto mā goshā mazār-gal, harchyāreñ mazarā dār laḍithaghant i, hākalāna ākhtai hawāñ Gavranī shahrā. Ākhto mā bāzārā mazārāñ dī hūng dātha Yāili sāñiyā dī nārā dāthai || Gudā hawāñ shahrmāl gardāñ biho khaptaghant azh thursā: āñ mazain Gavreā gwashta ki "Mā Musalmāñ būñ:" theghī shahr dī Musalmāñ biḥa, ki phajyārthai ki Yāilien. Gudā Yāili sāñiyā hazār lero thangave phurkhutho Kambarār gwashta ki "Hawen sathā mā barūñ Madīnā." Phurkhutho ki rawāñ biḥaghant,

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

† 'Alī is always called by Baloches Yāili 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 *stout* with hūng, a *singer*, and nārī, the *accompanist on the flute*.

mizilān girāna ākhto jāhe bokhtaghant, bānghā laditho rawān biṭhaghant, demā juzāna ki dage sarā ākhtaghant khoreñ faqīre nishtiyēñ dag chakha. Faqīrā gwashta “Tho khai-e, kāfila-wāzhā?” Yāiliā gwashta “Mañ Yāili-āñ.” Faqīrā gwashta “Mañ shudhī-āñ, manāñ naghane dai.” Yāiliā Kambarār gwashta “Naghane dai hawāñ faqīrār.” Kamtarā gwashta “Naghan ma lerō-bārā sogav-eñ, khasht na khanūñ.” Yāiliā gwashta “Hawāñ naghanwālā lerō-bārā go leravā faqīrār dai.” Kambarā gwashta “Hawāñ lerō thewagheñ katār sar-eñ.” Yāiliā gwashta “Theghī katārā zir dai!” Kambarā wārtha ki drikh, azh leravā jahla ākhto khapta. Yāiliā khanāitha ki “Kambar tharā chhoñ biṭha, tha phache khaptaghe?” Kambarā gwashta “Wāzhā, mañ thuristhaghan, nawāñ manāñ dī boshke howāñ khoreñ faqīrār!” Guḍā Kambarā katār zurtho theghī dathāi faqīrār. Faqīrā gwashta “Mā lottha naghane, shawā manāñ chareñ bandīkhe dātha ma dastā,” ki Kambarā mahār dathāi ma dastā Yāiliā gwashta “Tha chhamāñ dī phat, gind tha sāhī!” Faqīrār dīdhar biṭha, ehain phatitho dītha; gindī ki hozār leraveñ dunyā* phur-eñ. Hawāñ faqīr Sakhī Sarwar-eñ, hawāñ māḷ burtha khairāt khuthāi, hand thāhithāi; nīñ Baločhistanā mashhūr-eñ, ki hawāñ khoreñ faqīr Sakhī Sarwar biṭha, Kambar aulād Khān biṭha Brahoigheñ dañ āñhiyā nām Kambarāñi eñ.†

Part II.

Roshe Hudhāi biṭha Yāili zohar namāsh parhitho masit lāfā nishtiyēñ. Do murgh mirāna ākhto demā khaptaghant i Yāiliā thaghard nishtenthi yake ya dasteā yake guḍi dasteā gipto dīr khuthaghant-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 biṭhaghant, dar khaptaghāñ, jāhe shikāre khañāñ, ākhtaghāñ jhatāñ, e kahñi mañ demā charitha, mā gipta ki mañ barāñ wathī chukhāñ gozhd waraināñ; ākhto thāi demā khaptaghūñ, pha Hudhāi wāstā mañ shikārā ma zin, manāñ dai ki rañ barāñ-i, wath dī warāñ-i, chukhāñ dī waraināñ-i.” Guḍā kahñiā gwashta ki “Mañ hand eñ drangāe demā, mañ chukh shudhī-athant, ākhtaghāñ jahla Sindhā, chekhe chināñ, phar wathī shudhīeñ chukhāñ barāñ deāñ; khaptaghāñ bānz rāhā, giptaghāñ-iḥ waraghā: mā shara’ artho gwar tho. Hudhāi wāstā manāñ hawāñ guzhnagheñ bānzār ma dai.” Yāiliā gwāñ-jathā Kambarār: Kambarā ākhto gwashta “Wāzhā manāñ phache gwāñ-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 deāñ, thāi shikār-eñ, kahñi bilāñ baroth” Kahñiā giretha ki “Na e bānz-eñ na mañ kahñi-āñ, mā har-do phirishtagh ūñ Hudhāi mār Hudhā shastātha thāi āzmūtā wāstā. Jawāniyā shara’ burithe, Wāzhā, ki mañ chorainaghā wathī gozhd burithe. Mā ravūñ hāl Hudhār deñ-i.” Phirishtaghāñ hāl burtha Hudhā ki “Yāili wathī gozhdā buragheth, bānzār deagheth.”§

XXXIII.

Narrative of a Haddiāni raid on the Kibzai Kākars||

Jang biṭha Haddiānie go Kākārā Kibzāiā. Kākārā lashkar zurtho ākhta Baṭiā¶ ki phawād-eñ Hotharā burzi demā, sai halkāñ shafā māñ-rikhto jathāi, hapt mar dī khushtāi. Guḍā gartho Paṭhan, māḷ muchh khutho burthāi. Haddiāni bāki ’alau Kharrā sheri phalawā ākhta dohmī roshā, khori hechi na biṭha. Mukaddam muchh biṭho salāh khuthāish ki ‘Lashkarā khanūñ, chi Paṭhanā wathī honā girūñ.’ Malang, Janā, Bahār, Khidar, Bhāgū, Lashkarāñ gon athant. Chāri shastāthaghant, lashkar darāhī basthāi, shutho darāhiyā Chang-dafā muchh biṭha Hazār mar ākhta lashkara, bānghā sar-gipta, guḍi shafā nawāshāmā chāriāñ darāhiyāñ shuthaghant. Chāri ākhtaghant; hāl dāthaghant-i “Mā Murgha** buna thamun chāritha.” Lashkar ’shamedhā chikitha, phadhī shafā lashkar shutho thamun sarā dar-khapta. Paṭhan sai deravighāñ buskagheñ,

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

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

‡Giptagī āñ-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 Baṭi, which lies above the village of Rothar in Rakhni.

**Murgba, 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 bīthho mel khuthāi; sai handā bītho lashkarā mānrīkhta, zahm shutho mān-ākhta go melā, bhorenta mel, chhiil mar hamodhā khushta Pathane.* Chyārdah mar wathī khushaintha Haddiāniā, gist-panch 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 chāri kutha chyāren phalawā, nawān Pathan shafā biyāi miṛi. Lashkarā salāh khutha ‘Mālā khushūn, gozhdā khanūn.’ Dah mar gurāndān gishenī khushī, māl khushta, sijji khutho gozhdwāri khutha. Shafā lashkar akistha, phageñ nawāsh welā bītha, chāriā 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 bītha 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; sī khar Jamālān phanchakā khashta. Lashkar thartha handā akhtaghūn; thī 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 maïn asul azh Mir Hamza bitha, ki mā azh Halab dehā phādh ākhto shuthaghūn Sīstānā, guḍā azh Sīstānā dar-khaptō-ākhtaghūn Makurānā.* Hawēn rangā gushant ki Mir Hamza Hazrat Yāilī nākho ath. Ya rosheā Mir Hamza āf ḍoreā jān shodhagheth; Pariān dī hamodhā ākhto jān shusthaish, Yakā, ki Pariānī masthar ath, Mir Hamza dītha. † Ashiq bithaghant-i; phadhā Mir Hamza, ki Hudhāi mard ath, Pariā go sir khutha, guḍā Pariā zātho ārthai bachh. Shamodhā theghī Baloch bitha Daiñ hawēn gushant-i-ki—

Rīnd Lashāri pha-wathān brāth-ant,

Jag sahīgh-eñ ki Hamzahā zāt-ant.

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

II.

The Baloches in Sīstān.

Bāz sāl gwastho Baloch ' shān-dehā taditha, ākhto Sīstānā. An-wakht Sīstānā Bādshāh Shamsu'd-dīn ath; ānhiyā dosti khutha go Balochān. An Bādshāh ki murtha, phāg Badru'd-dīnā bastha. Eshiyar chaghulān gwashta ki " Baloch sharreñ mardum-ant; chhil-o-chyār bolakant. Eshāni sāngā tho gīr." Guḍā Bādshāhā kull Balochānī Sardār loṭaintho, gwashtai ki " Shā Baloch chikhtar bolak e ? " Gwashta-ish " Chhil bolak mā niñjeñ Balochān; chyār bolak go mā rāj rā'iyat goneñ." Bādshāhā gwashta " Shā Baloch manān sāngā daeth." Phawathān salāh khuth-ish ki " Mā Balochān sāng thī Bādshāhār umrā na dātha; niñ na daūnī. Daule khanūn," Guḍā jinkhānī handā chhil chhorav muchh khutho gosh phoñz subtho, jinkhānī ves dātho, burtho dāthaghant-ish. Phawathān gwashta-ish ki " Niñ hamedhā na nindūn, mār laj khāi, ki olā' hechī sāng thī bādshāhānrā na dāthaghūn." Guḍā laditho Kech-Makurānā er-khaptaghant. † Chhoravānī hāl hamesh-eñ ki Bādshāh dāi dātha ānhī kbidmatā ki " Dāinā kisāneñ, bilān mazaiñ bant." Guḍā mazaiñ ki bithaghant satur nyānwān olī zālān go khuthaghant-i. Guḍā harkat bitha. Rosheā Bādshāhā mā dilā wahm khutha ki " Mañ satur-khāna gindān, nokheñ zāl-kār gindān." Akhta ki dīthai ki olī zāl-kār hawān olī geghā neñ; phol-khuthai dāi-galā ki " Saturā chhoñ bitha 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 gwash, ālamā mā khush." Guḍā Bādshāh ki akhta gwar Isoā, gwashtai ki " gunāh mā'āf khān, guḍā mañ tharā rāsteñ hāl deān philavenā." Gwashtai " gunāh mā'āf khuthaūn, hāla manān philaviyā dai." Guḍā hāl dāthai, ki " Mā theghān, chhoravūn." Guḍā Bādshāhā khashto ishtaghant-i ki " Baroeth wathī phithān mātthān go. Mañ mirān 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.

An 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 Balochi 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 thahinthāish, phanch āsrokh bitha Kechā. Ān mar ki Rind manhān shutho fātiha khuthāi, Rind bitha; ān ki Lashārī mauhān shutha ān Lashārī bitha; ān ki Hot manhān shutha fātiha khuthāi ān Hot bitha; ān ki Korāiā go shutha Korāi bitha. Mir Jalāl Hān wathī birāzākht Murādār Māi Jato sir khutho dāthagheth, gudā ya āsrokhē 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 Kachi 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, Brāhīm, Mir Hān, Mir Shaihak bachh Mir Chākur ath, ki kull Rindāni Sardār bitha.

Baloch Kech-Makurān theghī lađitho shuthaghant, ākhta ma Hurāsānā, Kilātā, Mustungā, Shālā, haveñ deh gipta-ish. Ya sāle hamodhā khutha-ish, gudā chārī shastāthaghant-ish Kachi gindaghā, ki 'hamedha gwahar khafi, zawistānā na gwazainūn.' Chārīyān ākhtaghant, Sevi, Dhādar, Gandāva, Milāh, Jhal e digār chāritho ākhto hāl dāthāish. Rind Lashārī gudā lađitho 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 khuthāi, 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 mādhināni 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, zarāñ phadhī phur khandh.' 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 shuthāi.

Ān wakhtā Gohar Jatani Lashārīā azh Milahā Khashtagheth. Gohar go wathī bagā ākhto bāut 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.

†Jam 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 mān 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 ; mañ thāi bātān, tho mañi phushtā khan : ' ki Nuhāni Rind ath. Omarā gwashtā, ki ' Chakur sakeñ mardēn, mañ dāraghe neñ ; sathē khanāni ; khaizān hairā kxanth.' Omarā Kahiri shastāthaghant-i, ki " Chākūrār gwash, ' Ma mirēth go mā ; mā di Baloch ūn. tho di Baloch e ; miragh jawāñ neñ.' " Chākūrā gwashta, ' Mañ nelān i ; mirāñ.' Hawēñ jawāb dātha-i sathār. Gudā Omarā gwashta, ' Ni 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 gwashta, ki ' Mir dar-shutha ; Mir Hān khushta.' Shaihakā* gwashta, " Mir Hānār gushaghethān."

- Chākūr pha shikārā rapta,
 Bagāēñ tharāe wārtha i.
 Lahze pha sawādā nishte :
 Dāchi ākhtāghan' danzāna,
 5 Shīr pha māighān shanzāna,
 Gwashta Chākūrā hirenā,
 Wa'pha Goharā hirenā ;
 " Thāi dāchi phache kāre danzant ?
 Shīr pha māighān shanzant ?"
 10 Gwashtā Goharā durrenā.
 Wa'pha Chākūrā Khanenā :
 " Mañ hirān wārthaghant zāhren sol ;
 Mañ hirān wadh-mireñ go khapten."
 Gudā bag-jat Melāven gāl-ākhte :
 15 " Phairi ākhtāghant Lashāri ;
 Shikko saile bor thāshī ;
 Hir azh mañ khushtaghant jukhtā ;
 Shingo garthaghant mastiā,"
 Chākūr mañ dilā grān bitha,
 20 Rinde hapt hazār loṭāe :
 " Mā chyār sadh ya-thareñ warnā bñn ;
 Dāne dar-shafūñ syārāli ;
 Barivagh Khān phadhā dragāna."
 Wāge giptaghant sardāre :
 25 " Chākūr khenaghān khame Khān ;
 Nuhāni hazār mardān bi ;
 Lālo khushtaghan' Lashāri !"
 Gudā gwashta sar-batāki mardān,
 Jāro, jāreñ Rehānā ;
 30 " Barivagh gondalān sāhmenthe ;
 Hindiān ma thars ser-dathe :
 Rekh zahraneñ whardān !"
 Gudā Domb langavān shākārom :
 " Barivagh Khān thārā dir nyādhūn."
 35 Māk on zahm-janeñ Lashāri :
 Afo banāi mānah ūn.
 Hoshogh phinj khanūñ āptiyā,
 Nind o gind khai sith bi ?
 Mūlān pha khai devali ?
 40 Sitha pha khaiā gon khāi ?"
 Go hawēñ gwashtanān taukheghā ;
 Wāg ishtaghan 'Sardāre.
 Chāri khashtaghan' chārāni ;
 Bol basthaghant pahrāni ;
 45 Chāri ākhtaghant golāni ;
 Sadh logh jidarāiyā ditheñ.

*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 bithē.
 Lashāri khurā gon dāthe.
 Rinda lashkara bhāj bithē ;
 60 Mir Hān ma-phirā phirenthe ;
 Go havd sadh ya thareñ warnā.
 Guḍā Chākur ghamzamiā garthā.
 Pha Mir Hān ghamā lahmenān.
 Pha humbo chotaveñ Mirenān :
 65 Lahri khaur gawārān gipte.

VI.

Wars of the Rinds and Lasharis—Part II.

Guḍā Chākur dāhin bitho shutha Turkān gwar : Turkāni sardār Zunū nām āth.* Bānghavā Lashāri shutha go Turkān ; labaintha-ish, ki 'Chākurā khush' Chākurā Turkān gwān'-jathā bānghavā. Phalli nāme motabaren Amīr ath Turkeghā. Phalliya Chākurār hāl dātha, ki 'Lashāri akhta labaintha-ish Turk.' Guḍā Chākurā Turkān gwān'-jathā ; Turkān gwashta Chākurār :

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

Chākurā jawāb dātha, ki

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

Guḍā hathyār giptagant-ish Chākurā, mokal dātha-ī, ki 'Tho baro wathī handā.' Hāthī khūni guḍā Chākur sarā ishto dātha ish, 'Bilāni Chākur khushnith.' Guḍā bāthī akhto Chākurā nazi bitha.

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

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

Thi-bare Lashāri Turkān go akhtagant, zar bāz dātha-ish. Guḍā Phalliya Chākurār gwashta, ki 'Aghdī Lashāriā Turk labaintha.' Turk gwān-jathagant Chākurār dohmī roshā, ki 'Tho saken marde e ma Balochān ; edhā mazāre asteñ ; go mazārā mir.' Mazār ishto dātha ; sidhā bithāi Chākur sarā. Jathā Chākurā mazār go zahmā. Aghadī Turkān phāraintha Chākur.

Sohmī roshā Lashāri akhta ; labaintha ish Turkān ; Phalliya dī hāl dātha Chākurār. Agha Chākur gwān'-janaintha Turkā sobmī dhakā. Turkān khūh phattainthagant ; khūhā sarā kakh phirenthagant. Naryān khūni ārtha ish ; Chākurār gwashta-ish, ki 'Hawēn naryānā char drikain.' Havd bāravān Chākurā naryān drikaintha thākhta, ma khūbā na khapta ī, darshuthāi. Aghadī Turkān Chākur phāraintha.

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

Guḍā Zunū māthār Māin Begumār* hāl sar-bīthā. Gwashtā-i, ki 'Chākūr zāt Baloch Sardārēn. dukhān ma dai, Zunūār mokal dai ki urd bārth Chākūr sārēn bandi khānth.' Zunūā wathī fauj burthā; go Lashāriā mirathā. Lashāriā phadāthā. Chākūr ānhīū randā shuthā, Rāmen khushtā-i. Phanch-sadh mar Lashāri go Rāmenā khushtā.

VII.

The Lashāris go to Gujarāt.

Lashāri guḍā daraintho shuthā Gujarātā. Jang Gujarātā hawēr'gā bīthā; ki Bangul nāme Lashāri ath. Warnāe Gujarāteghā kawāndi baraghetth, loghā zurthi āraghetth. Bangulā gwashtā hawān mardārā ki, 'Kāhan biyār manī mādhinār dai.' Ānmarā gwashtā, 'Kāhan niyēn, kawāndant; tharā na deān-ish.' Guḍā jathā Bangulā jābahā thire, ānmar murtho khapta. Ānhī phith brāth kull 'ālam dāhīn shuthagant go bādshāhā, ki 'Hawēr' gā kaum ākhtā Baloch, ki mardum di khushagant; kawāndān di charainagant; dehā phullagant.' Bādshāhā phaujār hukm dāthā, ki 'Mireth go Balochā.' Guḍā Bakarā (nāmen phith ki astath) Lashāri muchh khuthā: jang dāthā-ish; bādshāh phauj bhorainthā-ish. Guḍā gwān'-janainthā bādshāhā Bakarār, phārain-thāi. Phanjāh naryān bashkāthā i; phanjāh khawāh ābreshamī di dāthā-i; phanjāh thangaveñ kātār dāthā-i. Gwashtā i 'E tharā bashkān. Gandāvagh Mithav deh di thāi jāgīr ēn, ki tho sakeñ mard e.' Guḍā Lashāri ākhto nishta Gandāvaghā. Mithavā jhalā. Dān Lashāri hamodhā nishta; Maghassi thī bāz kaum ānhī shākhant.'

VIII.

Origin of the Leghāris and Drishaks.

Rind nishta Sevī Dhādarā. Guḍā Zunū bānd khuthā go Lashāriā. Ya rosheā Zunūār Chākūrā gwashtā, ki 'Chatī mañ tharā deān, bānd bozh.' Lak rūpiā dāthā-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 khuthā. Bānghavā māiān gwashtā, ki 'Hawēr mard Baloch nayant, Leghār ant.' Shān wakht ānhī nām Leghāri bīthā, ki kaum Leghāriēh' eshiyā bīthā. Dohmī shafā pahrā bīthā Drishake. Shafā haurā gwarthā. Guḍā hawān Drishak tambū zurtho oshtāthagant 'khafaghā nishta-ish māiān chakhā. Bānghavā māiān Chākūrā phol khuthā, 'Doshī chacho ēn pahrā bīthā shawāchhakhā?' Gwashtā-ish. 'Doshī thangaveñ Rind athant.' Shān roshā Drishak, 'Thangaveñ Drishak' khanant-i.

Guḍā aghadi Chākūrā mirathā go Zunūā. Zunū wathī Chākūrā khushtā urd bhorainthā i.

IX.

The story of Dilmālikh.

Wakhtā ki Rind Lashāri jang phawathān khanagathant, rosheā Chākūr ākhto khapta Gohar halkā ya-avzariyā. Guḍā Gwaharām sadh avzarāni go ākhta. Goharā gwashtā Mirār, 'Maroshī Gwaharām go tho mirith; tho char baro.' Chākūr charithā, guḍā ghorō rikhta pha dimā Gwaharāmeghā. Sarā ki bīthā gonkhaptagantī. Rosh er-khāpto shuthā. Guḍā Dilmālikh Rindā gwar ākhto Gwaharām mihmān bīthā. Dilmālikh sakyā bhāgyēn marde ath. Sadh gurānd'khushtā-i mehmāni khuthā-i. Sadh gwālagh dān ārtho phirenthā-i. Guḍā gozhd ki grāsthā-i, sadh thālī lāfā hawān sadheñ gurandāni dumbagh yakhe yakhe mānkhuthā-i. Sadh chūri swethganeñ har yakhe dumbagh chakhā tumbitho ishta-i. Guḍā Gwaharāmā gwashtā, 'Gind, Lashāriān, Rindāni kirrān.' Lashāriān jāwāb tharenthā, ki 'sadheñ gwālagān di mā phujūn, sadh gurānd di mā khushūn, ya handā sadh swe'-ganeñ chūri azh mā paidā na bi.' Guḍā Dilmālikh ākhta pha Gwaharām nindaghā. Gwaharāmā gwashtā, ki 'Dilmālikh tho sadh chūri ashkho ārthā?' Gwashtā-i, 'Lohāre mān birādhar ēn. Shazh māhā manān phanjāh chūri 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-khuthaghīyath, bahrna khuthaghān, dohmī phanjāh dī ākhta, gudā sadh phawankā bithaghant.

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. Māiā Dilmalikhār gwashta, ki ' Dāsā bar, mādhin sāngā rem bur biyār, ki shudhī eñ mādhin.' Rem ki buritho ārtha-i dast bithaghant i hon ; rem dī hon bitha. Bānghavā Dilmalikh shutha. Māi gindi ki rem khapta, Mādhinā na wārtha, ki remā hon mān ākhtagant. Halk wāzhā ki ākhta māiā, hāl dātha-i ki rem hon bitha. Halk wāzha gwashta, ki E mar Dilmalikh eñ ki doshī mihmān bitha rem buritha !

Gudā Dilmalikh hawēn sha'ar jatha,—

- Shartān malukheñ Dilmalikh
 Azh khenagh o kivarān burtha
 Brāthī payāfen meravān,
 Dimān Rindī deravān
 5 Rinde jane ' Nākho ' khanant.
 Dāsān ma dastān deant,
 Remā malukheñ Dilmalikh
 Buri pha resheñ daddavān.
 Ni bilān manī phādh-mozhaghī,
 10 Thāseñ rikēf o doravī,
 Ma phisheñ sawāsān zom girant.
 Manān kadro kumethānī nayath ;
 Mā dāthān pha sunyeñ pheshaghān.
 Bheḍī* rangoī bayān !

Gudā Gwaharāmā 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 mañ bagā āwār bī mañ khasār tharāna na deān-i.' Jāro-ā kalām khutha, ki ' Ān ki mañ rishā dast lāi, khushān-i : ān ki Haddehār khushith, ānhi dī khushān : ' ki Haddeh birādar ath-i. Nodhbandaghā kalām khutha, ki ' Zarān mañ dast na lān ; suwālī khāi ebie loḍī, deān-i, nakhanān.' Mīr-Hānā kalām khutha, ' Ān ki Rindeñ zālā mañ go mashkā gindān, ānhiyār mañ 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 muehh bithaghant, ki ' Mā mirūn go Haivtānā ; Chākur leḷo na daūn-i.' Chākurā gwashta, ki ' Er'geñ leḷo ehandī bhorainthaghan mazārān ; er'geñ suwālīān burthagant. 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 mañ-wathān mirathaghant ; phrushta Rind. Rind ki thartha, Haivtān khunī bitha Chākur phadhā, gon dātha-i : go Lashāriā miratha, bhorentha-i Lashāri bag zitha-i burtha-i wathī loghā. Rind sambartha, ki ' E bag Chākuregheñ, mā na daūn Haivtānār.' Agha Chākurā gwashta, ' E hawān bageñ, doiman baragthant-i. Ni ki Haivtānā zithaghant, bilān Haivtānā gwar bant. Roshe harbāo mañ kārā lāfā ravant. Azh doimanā mañ 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 biyar.' 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 dātha dāiā Jāroār mañ kutā. Gudā chhorav levā khanāna dast Jāro rishā mān-akhta-i. Jāroā bānzrā gipta bachheghā kātār khashto, 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 lātha-ish Jāro rishā. Sai chyār māh gwashtaghant ; gudā Jāro Haddeh dī gon-gikhta, Shāho dī gon-gikhta (ki wathī gohārzākt-ath). Shuthaghant galagh bastho, drashke bunā-waptaggant. Nī ki Haddeh whāv shutha, gudā Jāroā gwashta Shāhoārā, ki 'Jane zahmā Haddehārā.' Jathā Shāhcā zahm, Haddeh khushta-i. Jāroā gwashta, 'Ni khadā phatṭe, phūrūn-i.' Gudā gwashta-i, 'Ni do mardī khade bī ki Haddeh manān dost ath.' Nī ki Shāhoā khad phatṭha, gudā Jāro jathā zahm Shāhoārā, khushta-i. Hardo phurithaghant 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 Arabiyā,
 Thank mazikheñ biginār ;
 5 Dān māñ khārāñ hiyāle.
 Rind manī khoheñ kilātant;
 Khushtagheñ Rindāñ galo nest ;
 Hardo demā jān dārī.
 Lev chitōi kharōñ.
 10 Jāro dī kārech 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 Mazido,
 O Mazido, bange hāleñ :
 Bange hāl o bāz khiyāleñ.
 Drogh ma bant, Chākur Nawāveñ :
 5 Drogh ma bant, ki drozbi na bai ;
 Drogh azh dathānā darrā bī.
 Azh zawānā bai sharrenā.
 Rāsteñ, o Mir manglehānī.
 Rāsteñ, o Chākur Nawāveñ.
 10 Mañ brinjaneñ rish giptaghiyā.
 Azh mā p'haweñ sāhe giptan,
 Azh wathī gudī miyārāñ,
 Azh khenaghiānī shaghānā,
 Roshe Haddeh o Shāho bidithā.
 15 Dir loghān mañ dighāreñ.
 Gon athī sāndeñ khamāne.
 Jābahe phur azh thangā.
 Thegh nokh sāj barākh ath ;
 Kārech kātār jukhtaghiyā ;
 20 Go nyān-bandā jathiyā
 Pha dil kāmā khuth o khishit.
 Haddeh tilhāna niyākhta,
 Phophul o hirān warāna,
 Gwar janān chyār kullaghenā.

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

Nodhbandogh's Vow.

Nodhbandagh Lashārī kissav ehhoñ bītha. Nodhbandagh Chākūrā gwāñ-jetho hurjin zare phurkhutho dātha-i. Hurjinā sheri phalawā tung khuthaghant, ki zar darkhafith, Nodhbandagh dast lāith-ish. Charitho Nodhbandagh rawāñ bītha, mādhin chakhā hurjin dātha. Shutha-i juzāna, zar raptaghant rishāna: dast na lāith-i, zar thewaghā rikhto shuthaghant. Demā jangale sākūre chinageth. Nodhbandaghār lothta-ish, "Nodhbandagh, thāi nām nī Zar-zuwāl bīth; mār chīe dai." Nodhbandaghā gwashta, "Shā mañ mādhin randā zurthiyā baraweth, har chī shār phakar bi, zireth, bareth." Māiāñ zurtho much khuthaghant-i, burtha-ish. Shedh-demā Nodhbandagh† nām Zar-zuwāl bītha. 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 pbarā haisī sarā.
- 5 Cheshā mañ gindāñ zāhirā,
Zulm pharā be-dadhīhā.
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 kī chūrī kukkureñ
Jant-i nasoā ma sarā.
- 15 Nindīth grehī phagurā,
Āhāñ kī khashī phar dafā.
Go mā sakhieñ meraveñ,
Go mā bakhileñ jheraveñ,
Jherant harehosh gushant,
- 20 Sutā karirā res-deant,
"Māl na bī 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,
Bhedī rangoī bāyāñ.
- 35 Azh mā na zītha kātulāñ :
Bungāh o grānēñ lashkarāñ.
Dātha bi nāme Kādhirā,
Bi momin o whānindaghāñ,
Barā asileñ dārgurāñ.

* 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,
 Mīrsī mazaiū thape lurā :
 Eshāna Ghāzi barant.
 Sārī kafōchī saī-sadhī,
 Phar yak shafā osāraghā,
 Sohvi bi swāli ān-burtha ;
- 50 Domb gushokheñ langavān.
 Jawāneñ sarī Rabbā lavān,
 Shughrā hame gāl khanān.
 Chosheñ suwālie miyāith ;
 Biyāith o ma loṭi amrishā,
- 55 Kī “baufā go hāthīne khasha.”
 E dādani chie niyāi !
 Khaule manān cho Omarā,*
 Cho Omarā khaule manān.
 Man bashkaghe band na bān :
- 60 Band biaghe marde niyān
 Har chī 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 ;
 Guḍa manī brāth bingaveñ,
 Brāzākht o brāth māngenvān,
 Kahar bant aptiyā girant,
- 70 Mirāt milk johaghā,
 Nodhbandaghā māl sarā !

Ehadhī roshā Chākūrā Dombc shastātha-i, kī “Baro Nodhbandagār sha’ar khan ; guḍa Nodhbandagh azh tho pholā khant, ‘Tho chī loṭe?’ Tho hawēñ suwālā khane, kī ‘Jar harchī thaī jinde, thaī zāle, thaī loghā, kullā manān dai.’ ”

Dombā shutho sha’ar khutha Nodhbandaghārā ; Nodhbandaghā phol-khutha-i, ‘Domb! tho chī loṭe?’ Dombā gwashta, ‘Wāzhā! Main suwāl hamesh eñ, ki jar ki thaī jindegant, thaī zāleghant, thaī logh-ant, kullā manān dai.’ Nodhbandaghā gwashta, kī ‘Tho wathī phushtī manān dai, mañ wathī jarañ kullān tharā deān.’ Domb phushtī gipto khotagh khutha-i ; neme wath jānār khutha-i, neme zālār dātha-i ; kullān jarañ ki loghā athart Dombār dātha-i : logh azh jarañ horg biṭha. Shafā waptaghant loghā har-do. Nemshaf biṭha lerave ākhto Nodhbandagh logh demā jhukitha go bārā phajyā. Zāla gwashta, kī ‘Lerave mañ 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, guḍa manān gwān’jan, mañ bār bozhān-i kī Huzūrā dātha-i.’ Bo kī gipta zālā, katūriēgh en-i. Guḍa Nodhbandaghā bār bokhta dītha-i theghī jarañ dokhtiyā thāithiyā bār lāfa mān ant mardeghēñ zāleghēñ. Wath dī khutha-ish, zālār dī dātha-ish. Bānghavā kachehriā ākhta Chākuregh. Chākūrā gwashta, kī ‘Nodhbandagh, tho be shakk Zar-zuwāle.’

Mir Hān's Oath.

Mir Hān kalām kissav hame-r’gā eñ. Zāl dīthaghanti go mashkān, havd-gīst molid bashkātha-i. Ya roshe Rindān gwashta, ‘Tho havd-gīst molid bashkātha-i ; demā khase ki ginde go mashkā kharā gir de, molidā ma bashk.’ Sheddemā guḍa 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 Karwāli 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 kāvali 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. Dañ maroshī Chākūr-mārī† nām er-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 Mazāri Sardār Bādhelā gwashta, 'Mā zirān jang jhandā.' Mazāri azh Tulumba‡ thartho ākhta, gwashto shutha Goriā Chaupānā : Mazāriā 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 maziān rish ath. Rish burtho Bijare chauñri khuthaghant-i Haivtānā. Shaihak pahli sihān jstho saji khuthaghant-i. Gudā Haivtānā wathī rish sāinthaghant, ki 'Cho ma vi ki mañ rish burant chauñri dī khanant-i.'

*Gwaharām's tomb is near Gandāva.

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

‡Tulumba in the Multan District.

Mir Chākūr ān wakhtā nishtaghet̄ Satgharā.* Bādhlā avzār shastā-
thaghant phamodha, hāl dāthaghant i Chākūrār, ki 'Tho lashkarā biyār. Haivtān
Linā nishtagheñ' Guḍā Chākūr o Mīrōā lashkar khutho ākhta Multanā.
Guḍā Bādhl thū avzāre shastātha. Sitpurā† trettghant; Chākūrār hāl
dātha-i ki Haivtān Linā nishtagheñ. Guḍā chiktha-ish lashkarā, mān-rikhtā-
ish; Haivtān jindā phadātha. bazeñ mard khushtha-i shahr luttha-i. Haivtān
dimā ghorō rikhta. Guḍā Haivtān drikh dāthama gar lāfā, ki nām Gogar
athī; hainodhā khapto murtha. Gwārān Sargānī er-khapto shutha gar lāfā;
Haivtān sagnar buritho ārtha-i, Chākūrār dātha-i. Khopar buritho mazhg
khashto, guḍā khopār nughra marhaintha Chākura bhangav pyālo thāintha i.
Guḍā 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 bitha.

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 mir.' Guḍā Dodāi go thara-
gheñ Rindā mirtha. Ān Rind ki dema shutha go Chākūrā bahr bahr bitha-
ghant, ān Jaghdal bithaghant, ānki thartho ākhtaghant Baloch bithagha.t.
Chākūr gwashta demā, Dillīā shutha Hamāūn Bādshāh go|| ānwakhta ki Dillī
jatho giptaish. Guḍā Mir Chākūr azh Dillīā 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, bachh
ehī niyath-i. Guḍā khishtāi hamedhā 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-
yeñ. Aghādī rand kbuthāi; dar na khafī rand. Guḍā duhoñ khuthāi ishhtāi
zurth phalawā, ki gokh khāi ās chakhā ki gokhānī dastūr 'r'gā eñ. Akhtak
sobhī roshā gindī ki gotamā zurth charitho ākhto hawān duhoñ sarā waptiyen.
Cho zānthāi mā dilā ki : "Hawān gorām 'arshā azh ākhtaghant." Nozlah
gokhathant; hakalthāi gorom ārthāi wathī loghā. Ānhiyā zāl nām Sammī ath;
Sammīār goram dāthāi, gwashtāi, ki "E goram thāi-e; ān-rosh ki mān mirān,
guḍā bākī māl mirāt wār tharā na deant." Guḍā laditho ākhta go Dodā Gor-
gezhā†† hamsāyagh bitha : Dodār gwashtāi "Ān-rosh ki mān mirān, thū māla
mirāt-wār bilān barant; e goram ki asten Sammīegh-eñ, eshān guḍā khasār mā
daeth, thāi hamsāyagh-ant!" Roshe Sammī mar rourtha; mirāt-wār ākhto
māl talabitha. Dodā thī māl dātha, goram Sammīe na dātha. Agha phudhī
roshe ki bitha, ākhto hawān goram Bulethiā jatha; guḍā Dodā khunī bitha.
Garmāf Dalā ākhto gon-dāthāi; mirathaghant hamodhā. Dodā khushtha Bule-
thiā; ziyārat dān hamodhen-i.††† Aghādī Bulethiā ākhto bug jatha Rāisoghā
ki Dodā nākhozākt-ath. Rāis, Kāwri Chandrām, Totā, Murīd o
Summēn, ki thewagheñ brāth-ant, khunī bithaghaant, gon dātha-ish bukhto
jang dāth-ish. Theghān khushtaghant 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 Humāūn.

¶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 Darbārā Sakhi Sarwareghā; sai sālā mat dohithaghant-ī mehmānāi, sai sālā phadhā shafēa whāv dithai : Sakhi Sarwar ākhto Bālāchār hāghā khuthai ki "Baro jangā khān Bulethiā go." Kharo biho khamāne bhā-giptai, zurtho shafā : er-jigh khuthai. Bānghavā phadhā-ath, gindī khamān jigh bithaghen. 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-ī (Hassan phith yak-en ish, Nakhifo mātḥ molid-ath). Thi khas gon niyath. Jang biḥa-ish Shamā* Nesavā, Barkhawān, Syālāfā, Kāhanā ki ān deh an-wakht Bulethiegh-ath. Mard ki shafā akisthaghāiyā bithaghent, loḥā thir jathaghant-ī; sai-gist ya mard khushtai. Gudā Bulethi bukhto Sindā er-khapta.† Bālāch ki phir biḥa, gudā ma Sangsila nisthagheth; Bulethiā ghor o khutho ākhto Bālāch khushta, yake wathī dī khushainthai. Hāl hame'r'gā-en-ish ān wakht ki ākhtaghant Bulethi, Bālāchār gwashta-ish "Bālāch! hawān zurthaghen 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 lotthaghent; nīn, ki zar aḥ mā bukhto rikhtaghant, nīn shawā lotaghāeth-ish." Istaragh ma dastā ath-ī, jathai lāfā Bulethiārā ki "E thāi zarant!" Ān mar khushta, gudā Bālāch dī khushta-ish. Bulethi Gorgezh jang hamer'gā biḥa.

XIV.

Annals of the Mazaris.

Sahāk o Punnūn har do brātha thant. Ānni phith nām 'Alī ki bachh Hoteghen nawāsagh Mir-Jalāl Hāneghen.‡

Sahāk ākhto ma Kizmirā§ nokar biḥā. Ān wakht Mazāri Bambor-khohā Syāhāfā nishta.¶ Mazāriā sath ākhta Kizmirā saudāgarā, mā shawashkagha; dān gudh giraghā. Sahāk dī hamodhā mā dī shawash kainthath,‡ saudā dī khanainthath. Mazāri balkā mazān mard Bizan ath-ish; Bizanā gwar ta'rif khutha-ish Sahāke ki "E r'gā mardeñ mehmānī dī mār dā, mā dī shawashkainī kull saudā khanainī." Gudā chyār Mazāri ākhto dhak jathaghant ma Kizmirā. Bizanā chyār māi shastāthaghant Sahāk neghā ki "Thāi ki wasī mānāith, māin hawēn mard chyārenā bozhain." Gudā Sahākā 'arz khutha Sāhibārā, chyāren mar bozhainthaghant-ī. Gudā chyār sari dī gipto māinr dāthaghant-ī: māi-gal go chyāren bokhtaghen Mazāri thartho shuthaghant. Gudā Bizanā chyār avzār chāritho shastāthaghant 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 basthāi zāmāth dī khuthai. Gudā Sahākā sardāri khutha Mazārie; bithaghent-ī do bachh, yake mazān nām Bālāch, kisān nām Shādhen. Gudā Sahāk murthā, phāgh basthā Bālāchā Bālāch bachh biḥa Rādho; Shādhen bachh biḥa Bhandō. Bhandō sai bachh biḥa, Badhel. Pāindagh, Shāho. Bālāch ki murthā phāgh khasā na basthā, gudā Mazāri muchh biḥa ki "juzūn phāghā bandūn, yakeārā." Ākhtaghant Rādhoā gwar ki "Tharā phāgh bandūn." Rādhoā gwashta ki "Shāi salāh-ēn, mañ phāgh bandān." Gudā gwāthā khashta Rādho lēgh kirri gardān biho khapta; gudā Mazāriā salāh khutha ki "E-mar sust-ēn, juzūn phāghā Bādhelā bandūn." Ākhto gwar Bādhelā gwashta-ish "Mā tharā phāgh bandūn," Bādhelā gwashta "Māin brāth kisān-ant, mañ rawān go wathī mātḥ salāh khanān." Shuthai go mātḥā ki "Mazāri manān phāgh bandaghā muchh biho ākhtaghant, thāi salāh chī ēn?" 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 Hasanis, now to the Marris. Bārkhān belongs to the Khetraus. Syāhāf is the Bughti capital, Kāhan the Marri capital.

† That is, the Bulethi 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 Bughtis. Mount Bambor is a range extending from near Lehri to the neighbourhood of Kāhan.

‡ This form is the habitual past of the causative of shawashkagh; 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 āñhī hairā khanant, hawān halk thari biyāith, shedh-phadhā Mazāri azh Mazāri dastā mirith, syāh bi, hawān yak-khashaghi bi sāleā dan; sāla-phadhā guḍā hawāñhī hair bi khanaghi.* Dohmi hawar esh-eñ ki Sardārān gwar sath mehmān khāyant, hawān Mazāri mālā ghato khanē biyārē, khushō; randā miyāith. bhā ma girth. Saimi hawar hamesh-eñ, Sardār dan ki giri rājā guḍā khushiyā go deānt." 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 baut bithaghant-i, ki Chāndyā-azh wathi dehā khashtaghant-i. Guḍā Mazāri Chāndyā jang bithā. Bādhelā lashkar zurtha, shutho Kāchā mār-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. Bhoreñthai Chāndyā, Hamal Sardār di khushtai. Alo, Sulaimān Mukaddam di [khushtaghantī, phanjāh Chāndyā hamodhā khushta. Bādhel di khushainthi.† ki hamalā thire jatha, Bādhelā mān-ākhta. Bādhel bithaghant sai bachh, Bakar, Bālāch o Hamal. Phāgh bastha-ish Paīndaghā; ‡ Paīndagh ki murtha guḍā phāgh bastha Bakarā. Zurtha Mazāriā ghorave, shutha Marī sarā. Marī Sardār Nāsir o Khakhal athant.§ e doēñ Mazāriā khushtaghān, Bakar o Bālāch di haveñ jangā Mariā khushtaghant. Guḍā wazāri phāgh Hamalā bastha; Hamal bachh bithā Mithā. Āñhī wakhtā Bulethi o Mazāri jang bithā ki Malagh nāme Phonge akhto baut bithā Mithā gwar. Phalli Bulethi Sardār-ath; akhto jathai Malagh bag. Mithā Haidar Mazāri shastāthā "Baro, bagā lot-i, ki 'Tho māñ baut bag jathā.'" Haidarār Phalliā bag na dāthā; Mazāri guḍā lashkar khutho, shutha Phalli bag jatha. Phalli khuni bitho akhta gon-khapta, guḍā miritha-ish; bhoreñthai Bulethi, Phalli di khushta. Guḍā lashkar khutho Bulethiā mān-rikhta Mazāriā, Mithā khushtai. Guḍā Mithā bachh Phadheli|| phāgh bastha. Phadheli ki murtha āñhī bachh Mithā phāgh bastha. Mithā bachh bithā Hamal. Mithā ki murtha, phāgh bastha Hamalā. Āñhī wakhtā Mazāri er-khapta Sindā azh khohā: Mir Hamal ki ek-khapta, Sindā hākim Nāhar athant. Khākhtath Mazāri, nughorā chareñthai zawistānā, Nāhar Kinā¶ nishtant; gwashta Mazār āñhiyār "Āñ-rosh ki jange gipt, manāñ gwāñkhā, jane, māñ thāi madatā khāñ." Bhāgsarā di Nāhar hākim athant. Phā-wathāñ mirithaghant, guḍā Kin-wālā Nāharā gwāñ'jathā Mir Hamalārā ki "Biyā, māñ madatā." Janga gipta Mazāri, muchh bitho akhta gwāñkhā, Kin-wālā Nāhar di muchh bitho akhtaghant. Bhāgsarā mirithaghant; phadāthā Kin-wālā Nāharā: guḍāi Mazāriā zahm jatha, thartho bhoreñthā Bhāgsar-wālā Nāhar, Bhāgsar jatho giptai. Guḍā Kin hākimā ya dighāre dāthā Hamalāt ki nūn 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 nishtaghant 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 khushtaghantī Mazāriā māl ārtho bahr-khutha, guḍā Hamalā badhi khutha ki "Shartān nūn 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 khushagh, to kill, is used in the sense of to lose men in battle. They also lost Bādhel.

‡ Paīndagh, brother of Bādhel.

§ Nāsir and Khakhal were joint chiefs of the Marri.

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

¶ The Nāharā 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 Mazāri. Bhāgsar near Mithānkot is still mainly held by Nāharā.

** 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 ānhī kusl' ān." Guḍā roshe Mithā kī astath Hamal bachh ath. nishta shartān janagbeth; Hamalā jābah khawān zurtho ākhto galī gipta: Mithā ditha ki Hamalā ākhto galī gipta, phadātha Mithā, kandā driki-dātha jatha Hamalā thir mān-ākhta Mithār ma zānā, gwastho dar-khapta. Guḍā Mazāriā ditha ki "Mithār thir jathai, thī kha-ār, neli. Guḍā Mazāriā shart ishta. Hamal ki murtha phāgh bastha Mitha; Mitha murtha Gulshera phāgh bastha. Anhī phadhā Shāh' Aliā bastha. Chāndyahā Māzāri khushtagant bāz, ghal khutho. Shāh Ali loḡh-bānukh Mārak gohār z: kht-ath; Mazāriā ki lashkar khuthamāiā dāh shastāthāghant Chāndyahār. Mārakā bozhī patan band-khuthāghant, Mazāriā gwasth na bitha. Ya roshe Mazāriā salah khutha ki 'Lāshkarā khanūn Buehtī sarā.'"* Azh Jatrahā shutha khohā, shutha utaliā, ākhta Sorīā.† Guḍā Jaurak Lulāi Mukaddam o Gyāndār Kird gīst mardān go chāri khutho shastathāghant ki "Shā baroeth patanā Kinegha, beriyān jānche." ‡ An sbuthāghant patan chakhā, beī ān neghā ath. Sohā Chāndyalāi (Mukaddam beriyāi badrakā ath ān kharaglā Gyāndāra gwān' jatha mallāhārā ki "Beriyā biyār, mañ guzān Khān āngo pāiā." Guḍā Sohā gwasthā mallāhār ki "Beriyā baroeth, ān mardā gwazone biyāeth ki haire mardān." Beri ki e kharaglā ākhta Gyāndāiā mallāhārā gipta Gwashten-i "Beriyā pāra gwāzene." Beri ki gwastha nazī bitha guḍā Gyāndār tūpak jatha Sohānārā. Sohānā knushto, madhin di gipta-ish, berī lāfā mān-klutha-ish: thartho e kharaglā berī ārti-a-ish Guḍā Jaurakā shastātha Gyāndār ki "Baro, lashkarā biyāraine." Hawān shafā lashkar ākhta; bap por berī gwastha; hapt sadh mar gwastha. Ro-h-tkā shutha Mārak shahrā mān rikhtā, Mārak di khushtai. Mithā di (Mārak nakhczākt) khushta, Jāngī Mukaddam di khushta, sai-gīst mar khushtai, shahr di phulithai. Sai jorā damāmā di gon-ārthāghant-i, shahr di sokhtai Har sai jorā damāmā dāinā maujūd-ant go Bālāchāni. Chāndya laditho shutha dar-khapta, Mazāriā deh wathi klutha, cāin Chāndko nām-en-i.‡ Shāh' Ali murtho phāgh bastha Dost-Aliā Dost 'Ali khushta guḍā phāgh bastha Hamalā. Anhī wakhtā Brahoī Nasir Klārāṣ chyār mardā Dombkieghā nushkān khuthāghant-i; phut sāithāghant-i. Dombkiā zahr khutho laditha azh Lebrīā.¶ Jalāl-Hān, Baloch-Hān, Mundhū anhī masthar athant. Bahāwal Khān deha ākhtāghant.¶ Guḍā Baloch-Hānā ghorav khutha. Khāngarh indēmā ya dighāre Belo** kharant, Belawā shutha. 'Sh-ān-guiā Bakurdār Khān Wazir Mirsi bachh Brahoī 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 shuthāghant. Jalāl Hānā ya saleā dañ Baloch-Hān na phūritā, sandūk lāfā mān-klutho zurthtiā mān shuthāi.†† Saleā phudhā phurithai, guḍā laditho Rojhānā ākhtāghant Dombki. Do-mālā hamodhā nishtagant. Guḍā laditho shuthāghant khohā Burburā nishtagant. Pholāt lāme Mazāri ath; ān shutha Wazir Mirsi Brahoīā,‡‡ gwar, gwastha. "Manān lashkarā dai, mañ tharā Bākurdār honā girainān Dombkiā janainān," Mirsiā dāthā lashkar wath di gon-ath; ākhto mān rikhtai, Mundhū Dombki khushtai, hazda mar thī di khushtai, thartho phadhā shutha Brahoī. Dombki Syāhāfā shutha. Hāl bitha Mir Hamalār ki pholātā Dombki janaintha; Mir Hamalā gwastha ki "Hamodhā ki Pholāt manān dast khafi, khushan-i, phache ki mañ bāt janainthai" Pholāt thursitho ākhta Nasir Drishakā gwar likitha 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 Bueht in the hills in order to throw Chāndyas (who lived on the Indus) off their guard.

† They went into the hills from Jatrah (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 Brahoī, ancestor of the present Khān of Kelāt. He received the Harzand-Dājil country from Ahmad Shāh Durrāni as a reward for his services in the invasions of India.

¶ Lebrī in Kachhī 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 Wazir, 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.

Murghaiā* gwazentbai, gudā jatho phirentai. Mir Hamal shutha wathi handā. Gabnā Pholāt brāth ath; dāhīn bitho shutha go Mirsiā ki "Pholātā shawāi hon girenta, nīn Pholāt Mir Hamalā khushta; nīn manān urdā dai, mañ rawān, Ro jhānā jānān. 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 Mazāriē. Māl ki nazi dītha-ish kull muchh khutho. Umar-Kilātā ‡ akhto thānav khuthai. Bivaragh§ Bughtī go havd-gīst avzārān Brahoī urdā gon-ath, dāchi jathighant-l. Gudā Mazāri hazdah avzārān mīrenta; Jamālān, Gulsher, Yārā, Badhel, Bairām, Kāsīmān Bālāchānī gon-athant; bukhto. Dilbarā gon-dātha-ish, Bivaragh ghorav bhoraintha-ish, chyār mar, go Redhenā Kiāzai, khushta-ish, bag dīzītha-ish, akhtagant Rojhāna. Shāngo Mir Dost Kird dī akhta go sai sādī mardān, Whazh-dīl Zimakānī muchh bītha, theghān phanch sādī mard Mazāri muchh bītha. Salāh khutha-ish ki "Begāhī shafā mīrūn-i." Akhto mān-rikhtagant-i, phadātha Brahoīa, Mihān o Sanjār har do khushtagant-i, urd bhorenta-i khushtai khameñ, sez-d-gīst mādhīn ārthai. Azh Brahoīā hawān rosā Mazāri jind chutītha.||

Hamal Khān wakhtā jang ath Mazāriē Bughtīē : Bughtīā ghale khutho Phīr Shāh nām Bālāchanīē khushta. Gudā Mazāriā lashkar khutha. Syāhāf jahā 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 bītha; Mazāri shafa sar gipta, Bughtī phadhā mān rikhta phadātha Mazāriā, Bughtī rapta-i khushāna. Gīst-o-chyār mar Bughtīā khushta go Phoñdal Shaihā. Chāchar nāme Tukdurāniē-ath, ānhiyā Rindāneh†† Pīrā i manītha ki "Shafā rosh khan gudā thāi syāheñ gokhā deān." Pīrā karāmāt chhoñ khutha ki hawān wakht, hawēñ wajhā ki girokh janth, hachho ishtafā, rosh bitho-shuthā: utaltho Mazāriā mīrīthai, bhorentai Bughtī. Chyār gīst mar arainthai drangā, ki rāh niyath gatā. Sobhā Rahija khushta, Karm Thalānī Dombki dī khushtai. Peshā Mazāri bhorentai ki Dombe mistāghri giptai ki "Bughtīā Mazāri bhorenta, khushāna ravaghen-i." Gudā Gorchānī sath hamodhā Bughtīā gwar nishtageth; Bughtīā bage jatho ārtha Gorchāniē, sath bag loṭaghā akhtageth. Bughtī Sardārā gwashta, nīn ki Mazāri bhorainagh hāl akhta "Tharā bag na deān." Dohmī hāl ki akhta ki "Mazāriā utaltho Bughtī bhorainthai, nīn gatā dātha khushaghen-i, gudā Sardārā gwashta sathār "Nīn nīnd, bag tharā deān." Gorchāniā gwashta "Bag manān Mazāriā dātha, tha manān na dātha."

Gudā biāna bītha Bahrām Khān Sardār Mazāriē. Kalphur†† zurtho ghorave akhto Mazāri gokh jatha. Gudā Phogānī Phīrān, ki har-do Lalai athant, bukhto gon dātha-ish, mīrīthagant, har do khushtagant Bughtīā. Aghadī lashkare zurtha. Lulaīa, 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 bitho, gon akhto gon-dāthai, mīrītha 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, Gag-chhura gon-dātha-i, utaltha Bughtī, mīrīthagant 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 bītha.

*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 Mazāriā Zarkāniā* thī chīe lālānguro jang ath Murād nāme Mondrāni*-ath; ān-mar charitho Jallo Lulāi Mazāri halkā shutho er-khapta, Jallo gudā mehmān khutho Murād-lār gwashtai "Juz gāndimā di mādhinār chārain. Roshā hamodh bhorainūn, gandim sarā mashkulā būn." Murād shutho hawān gandimā er-khapta Jalloeghā. Ya Mihān name Tālbur-en† ola Zarkāniā khushtagheth, gudā birentho ki Tālbur, muchh biho, Mihān honā ākhto Murād khushta-ish Jallo biyāith ginli Murād khushtiyā khaptagheñ. Jalloā wathi phāroār, Isāni, Jaurakāni, muchh khuthaghant ki "Mā mirūn go Tālburā, phache ki mañ mehmān khushtai." Ashkhutha Tālburā ki Isāni Jaurakāni biho phedhagheñ. Laditho Tālbur shutha Dulāni hamsāyagh biha. Tālburā Dulāniā di muchhī bastha "Chī Lulāi phedhā cheñ mā lachār-ūn, mā mirūn-i." Gāhī Dulāni masthar-ath; gwashtai "Tālbur, tho khutha gandagh; nūn trangar di gwarā mā ārthai; nūn manān lachār-en." Lulāi ākhto mān-rikhta Tālbur trandā e 'ālamā jang dātha, bhorenthai Dulāni Tālbur, hapt mar Tālbur khushtai, do Dulāni khushtai, yake wathi kushainthai. Thartho shuthai wathi handā. Gudā Dulāni, Tālbur, Latāni gwashta ki "Nin mirūn Lulāi go." Mel khutha. Hāji-Hān Bālāchāni hamodh Kizhmīrā nishtath; Hāji-Hān dānhi shastātha Bahrām Khān neghā ki "Olā hamikhtar-en jange biha, ya mard sarā yāzdah mard murtha Mazārie; aghadi e 'ālam miri: tharā hāl mā'lūm en, tha char biyā, 'ālamār hair dai." Nem-shafā dānhi ākhta Bahrām Khāna gwar. Bahrām Khāna Bālāchāni theghān gwān'-janaintha; gudā charitha, hawān wakhte thāshāna shutha odhā Kizhmīrā. Pheshā shutha Dulāniā, Tālburā, Latāniā gwar, gwashtai ki "Tha Murād phache khushta? Thāi darmān hamesh-en, 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; mañ Mazāriā muchh khanūn, tharā khushān." Hume-r'ga har-doñ sarā darktav dāthai, gudā ya-handā muchh khutho. hair khutho, ya-handā whard warainthai; hair biho shutha, ya roshā hair khuthai. Bahrām Khān paighām shastātha Bivaragh neghā ki "Murād horā Mazāri dah mard thī di khushta Jallo; tha jangā khane di razāi-en, hairā khane di razāi-en." Gudā Bivaragh gushaintha "Murād hon Mazāriā wath gipta, mañ hair-en; jangā na khanūn."

Bahrām Khān Sardār ath ki Mazāriā zurtha ghorave, Khādo Kird ghorō sarā; shutho Kachhiā, Gul Muhammad Brahoī bag jathai ārtho handā, khunī di khas na biha. 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 dāchi dañ Saidhārā, thī bagā ma dañū.' Gudā gīst-chyār dāchi hakaltho ārtho Saidhār dātha-ish, 'thī bag Mazāriā wārtha, hawēñ gīst-chyār thāi muht-en.' Gudā Gul Muhammad zahr khuthe, gwashta "Māñ jang-en, gīst-chyār hushtarān na zīrān." Shutha Kachhiā, Thain-Kilāt azh ghorō zurtha ākhta Mazāri chakhā. Bage jathai azh Bhandowāla, marde di khushtai, gudā jatār gwashtai ki "Mir Bahrāmā mañ salāmā dai, Drehanār di dai; mañ bagā jathiyā baraghān, tha khunī baith di gishenān, wa baith di gishenān." Khunī biha Mir Bahrām o Drehan go chhil avzārān. Sohri-khushtaghā bukhto gon-dāthai, bag zithai Gul Muhammad azh. Thāi tho handā ākhta, bag di ārthai. Gul Muhammad horgā Kachhiā shutha. Thī-bare Gul Muhammad azh Tambū‡ Shabrā ghorō zurtha, havd-gīst avzār biha; ākhto Rojhānā bāz dāchi jathai. Mazāri khunī biha sai-gīst avzārān go. Jatro-phushta Mazāriā 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 di ārthai. Mazāri phalawā do mar zadhagh biha; khas na khushta, yake Rughā Kird zadhagh biha yake Razā Muhammad Bālāchāni.

Bahrām Khān Sardār wakhtā Mazāri Drishak jang ath. Drishakā ghorō khutho Rojhān nazikhā mān-rikhta, khamenī māle dast-khaptai. Gudā khamenī Mazāriā Rojhānā phushtā. Kapparā gon-dāthai, miritha Drishak Mazāri, bhorenthai Mazāri. Hāji-Hān Bakht-'Alī Bālāchāni di, har-do brāth athant, khushtaghant-i, chyār mar thī di khushtai, mā di burthai. Drishak ghorō sar Mir Hān ath Hayāt Khān Sardār birāzākt. Gudā Bālāchāniā nil bastha

* The Rughās are also called Zarkāni; the Mondrāni are a sub-section of this tribe.

† The Tālbur here mentioned are a section of the Mazāri.

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

phāghārā, matbal esh-en-i ki sīgh-en ki dānkoh ki duzhmanān na khushūn swetheñ phāgh na banduñ; ya Bahrām Khānā na bastha ki ān phāgh-wazhā ath. Lashkar khutha. Yak-nem hazār mar muchh bītha; Bahrām Khān wath dī lashkarā gon-eñ. Drīshakār 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 wathī khushainthai, shahr phulithai, māl sakyā muchh khuthai. Razā Muhammad, Ghulām Muhammad phīruk, phatāintha.† Dar khapta Mazāri darā Jiwan Kird Dāit Saindāni, sarchāri khuthaghant-i. Drīshke Kāim Jistkāni Sādiq Jistkāni chāri bithaghant. Gudā o chyāreñ avzār, shāngo Mazāri shingo Drīshak tretthagant yakāptiyā. Kāimā phol-khutha “Shawā khaieth?” Jiwan Kirdā gwashta “Mā Mazāri-ūñ.” Kāim dīri gwān’jath “Shā wathī 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 chāriūñ.” Gudā Jiwanā azh Sādiqā hāl lothā; ānmarā gwashta “Saimī rosheñ mā shai dāh ashkhutha; mā melā khuthiyā Zinda-Kilātā nishtaghūñ; mā chāriūñ.” Gudā Jiwanā gwashta “Mā ki lashkarā-tharainūñ biyārū hawānu shahr chakhā, thau baulā dai ki darkhāfe zahmā jane?” Sādiqā gwashta “Mañ kaul eñ, dar-khafūñ mirūñ go tho.” Jiwanā gwashta “Mār dī kaul eñ lashkarā tharainūñ khārūñ.” Jiwanā ākhto lashkarār hāl dāthā ki ‘Drīshakā mel-en Zinda-Kilātā, mār kaulēñ, nīñ lashkarā tharaine, juzūñ, mirūñ-i.” Mazāri lashkar tharithā, sidhā bītha Zinda-Kilāt chakhā. Sādiqā dī Drīshakār hāl dāthai, ān dī muchh bitho darkhapta shahrā darā. Mazāri ki nazī bītha, tūpak-dhak handā, phrushtā Drīshak. Hāidharān, gīst-chyār Isanāniā go, oshātā na phadāthā. E Mazāriā theghān khushtagant, Mazāri sobh khutha Mīr-Hān ākhto ma Dājilā go Rahīm Khān Brahoiā naukar bītha ‡ Mazāri phanch avzār ghorō bitho, Phallū, Budhā, Shahzād, Hassā, o Jallū L-ghāri, phancheñ avzār Dājilā ākhto gorame jathā-ish. Mīr-Hānā go sai-gīst avzārāñ merentha. Mazāri demā Morjhangīā§ gwasthagant, goramā baraghetant. Ya Naubat nāme Mazāri āth, ya Nasīb-Hān, phedhāghethant duziā, phancheñ avzārāñ tretthagant-ish. Phallūā gwashtā Naubatār, Nasībānār, “Hawēñ goramā-shawā biyāre Shah-Kotla; mā shārā du gokh daūñ hamodhā, mā dānkoh phesh rawūñ, Shah-Kotla er khafūñ, nighane dī warūñ galaghtār dī dāne daūñ.” E phanch avzār shutho Shāh-Kotla er khaptagant. Naubatān Nasībānā goram shoentha dagā, azh Gyāmalā gwasthagant, phadhā Mīr Hānā ākhto gon-dāthagant. Naubatān Nasībān har-do khushtagant-i, goram dī tharenthai. Tūpake ki bukhta hamedhā, hawēñ phancheñ avzārāñ Mazāriēgheñ ashkhutha Shāh-Kotla: phancheñ avzārā dilā zāntba ki “Mañ goram hawāñ do Mazāriārā sababe|| bītha.” Thashāna ki ākhtagant, gindant Naubat o Nasībān har-do khushtiyā khaptagant; Mīr Hān ghorō mālā tharthiyā baragheñ. Eshāñ ākhto, Mīr Hānā gon-dātho, jang dāth-ish: amur ki Hudhāi bītha phrushta Mīr Hān ghorō; Mīr Hān khushta, sobh khutha-ish, handā ākhtagant. Mazāri Drīshak jang hāl hamesh-eñ.

Mīr Bahrām sai bachh bithagant, Dost 'Alī Khān, Imām Bakhsh Khān, Rahīm Khān. Phāgh bastha Dost 'Alī Khān. An ki murtha Imām Bakhsh Khānā phāgh bastha Sher Muhammad Khānār, ki Dost 'Alī Khān bachh ath. Nīñ 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, Bālāchāni, 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 Asni. It must not be confounded with the Morjhangī ferry in Sanghar.

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

PART III.

POEMS.

- Zangī manī badero
 Gwahrām manī jān o bel
 Whāntkār Shīhanē* shāhiye,
 —Saughan pha thāi rishānā
- 5 Nokhēn-ākhtagheñ masānā,
 Sigh-eñ gor-khushēñ syāhārā ;
 Āfa na wārth Bāhneghā†
 Kikh o karjalān Sindeghā
 Loṭi bābirān Dashteghā
- 10 Loṭi wadh mahāreñ jidhān
 Phitokh-dafaṭ mādh-gorān
 Dorī phur kumāreñ āfā.
 Suti phuri khaiāvān ;
 Whāvā kālarā nelān :
- 15 Mārwarī jauān zivirenān.
 — Marde azh Hurāsān ākhta
 Leghār chādar o humboēn
 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 Sanīā nughor humboēn :
 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 bānukhāā
 Sar-bār larithan gwānechān
 Bhāwanar-khandagh o Nāgāhū
- 35 Khondān phrushtaghan zardoān
 Lokān pha shavī katārān
 Kādān go himāreñ phādhān.
 — Shīrenā jātha srādheñ kul
 Ma Narmukh geāveñ rejā ;
- 40 Gwān'-janth dilsareñ dāiā,
 Zirī kadahe meteī,
 Ro dañ shakaleñ nokh āf ā,
 Malgor shusthagheñ mah'ijā ;
 Randīth mushī malgorān,
- 45 Khāīth-i dañ 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 Shām plain, is still the resort of wild asses.

§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 himāreñ chhamā
Anzī rishant pha dramā
- 55 Jigh sar katikā menā
Muchh ban janān, Jedī gohār,
Sharreñ Somareñ chhil-o-chyār,
Biyāyant o gwara er nīdant
Shār-phalawā letenā,
- 60 Phursant ī dilā o hālā.
“ Pharche khunalat khor demā
Suhreñ mañmakḥ o nīlānā
Briḥḥ thāi bambaveñ dāzen-ant
Thāi chham kadaheñ añzen-ant?”
- 65 Gregh biḥḥ, janān telānk dāth
“ Dir biḥḥ, o janān jawāne nā
Dir biḥḥ, o janān, dir ninde,
Bilān khunal o khor demā
Sohrān mañmakḥ o nīlā bant
- 70 Briḥḥ o bambaveñ danzen bant
Dost shume phakār neñ;
Ānmar ki jāna-dozwāh-ath
Suhra reā Turkārā
Dītha haragheñ bād duāyān ”
- 75 Turkān Mughalān gipta
Ganjeñ ispahān phār biḥḥā
Ma zar-josheñ Arandā shahrā*
Sunjeñ isptahaleñ lāfā
Bakhtā Mir janeghā khushta
- 80 Dost-o-ispahānā bokhta
— Dūng bant janikh Rindāni
Malāni phadhā shef ban
Khāyant khargazī krāmānā†
Nekheñ niyateñ gon deānā
- 85 Maurān azh kurmān sindānā
Phatān gwārabi lāl-phulān,
Nem jamaveñ jighā jant.
Nem khunal o sarhosbān
Nem pha Sammaeñ kauliyā.
- 90 Yake pha manī niyatā
Chitho ma wathī mushta khañ,
Ba-phush azht badhān jaurenān
’Shith daz-gohār jediyā,
Dasutān pha Hudhā burz āreñ,
- 95 “ Allāh ki biyār Malik Dostenā
Sautēñ Sammaeñ kauliyā
Eshiyā na, hawān oliyā.‡”
— Bor pha lamaghan sheriyan
Baro mizitān dircnā
- 100 Biyār wāzhā amirenā,
Nīnd o nyādh phith-o-māthānī.
Dīmān shakaleñ brathānī,
Rozi bā malik Dostenā
Dīdār 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 Eslochī 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 women.

‡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 † zīrī kadahe metāeghā
 5 Ro dañ shakaleñ nokh-āfā
 Nindith o mushī malgorān
 Zhingā khant avr khofagh sarā :
 Ro dañ goragheñ ehyār kulā
 Logh kambalān leṭen-ī.
 10 Dastā jant avr barziyā
 Khashī nughāeñ ādene
 Mirī zān sarā-er-khant
 Hirī droshamāna gindi
 Whash heminiyā nindi
 15 Kulārā darīe bandī.
 — — Majnāeñ faqīr charānā
 Ditha Lelavā lālenā,
 Gwashta Lelavā lālenā,
 “Tharā bashkūn leṭavān lokenā,
 20 Tāziān kalam-goshenā,
 Bil mari ulkahā miskenā !”
 Pha hau e gushtanā gāleghā
 Majnāeñ jawāb tharentha,
 “Na zīrān leṭavān lokenā
 25 Na tāziān kalam-goshenā
 Na khilān ulkahā miskenā.”
 Pha hame gushtanā gāleghā
 Zahr-khutha Lelavā lālenā
 Māth ki Lelave jherānā
 30 “E di ‘āshkeñ warnā eñ
 Asteñ sadariyāeñ jawāneñ,
 Biyāre kāthulā jaurenā
 Shamenā kharūn ma tāsā.”
 Suhvī zurthaghā dāiyā
 35 Odh gwar ‘āshikeñ Majnāyā
 Gipto kāthulā ting-dāthāi,
 Gwashtāi “Dāi, ki rave dān odhā
 Odh gwar Lelavā lālenā
 Gokhāñi dahī nodh mādheñ
 40 Phar mā Lelavā shastātha
 Jaldī kadahe duhmī biyār.”
 Pha hame gushtanā gāleghā
 Zahr-khutha Lelavā lālenā.
 Māth ki Lelave jherānā,
 45 Jogī loṭithān desānī,
 Syāh-mār giptaghan barrānī,
 Shamenā khutha ma tāsā,
 Suhvī zurthaghā dāiyā.
 Jaur ma kadahā larzāna.
 50 Syāh-mārī saghar juzāna
 Odh gwar ‘āshikeñ Majnāyā.
 Gipto kathulān ting-dāthāi
 Gwashtāi “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 gāleghā
Zahr-khutha Lelavā lālenā,
Māth ki Lelave jherānā
- 60 Ashtāfi khuthai jatānrā.
Lokān pha sbafi katārān
Shedhalādithai maldārān
Bag goramāni sāngā
Majnāen faqirā rapta
- 65 Dast go ehiravān hingoegbān,
"Dūr-bāsh"* khuthai bīngārā
Majnāen faqir oshtāthai.
Chonān hushkaneñ dār bītha.
Valān wur sarā sāh bītha.
- 70 Bānzāni shikār-jāh bītha.
Roshe lađitha maldārān
Khākhtān dān bi 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 'āshikeñ Majnāyān,
- 80 ' Ishk Lelava oshtāthaūn.
Pha hame gushtanā gāleghā
Bātāro shutha larzāna
Dandān ma dafā karkāna
Odh gwar Lelavā lālenā."
- 85 Gwashtai ki " Mā thāi dost dītha
Chonān hushkanū dār bītha
Valān wur sarā sāh bītha
Bānzāni shikār-jāh bītha."
Pha hame gushtanū gāleghā
- 90 Shārā phalawā saron basthai
Phādh mozbagh phirenthi
Nokh-moreñ gwarān dārāna
Odh gwar 'āshikeñ Majnāyā,
Valān wur sarā sindāna
- 95 Demā gāl-khutha Majnāyā
" Valānūn ma sin, o jāni
Ash tho nekien valāni
Shabi chilave depanan
Roshā cho shamena sāyan
- 100 Tha ma dostāni dil o thaukhān-e
Khat o mehval o baufān-e !"

III.

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

- Bānze kavot be chāragheñ
Har do mirāna raptaghant,
Ma Shāha kutā khaptaghant.
Pheshi suwāl bānzā khutha
- 5 " Ji Shāhe Mardān Yāili !
Tha be-shakk manī dīn-wālī.
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 akhtaghān
 Jāhe shikāre dāst girān
 Pha guzhnagheñ chukhān barān
 Mañ sheri shikārā tho ma zin,
 Ki añhwāl kullān gwar thav-en."
- 15 Gudī suwāl kuth kauñtarā
 "Ji Shāhe Mardān Yāili !
 Tha be shakk mani dīn-wali,
 Chosheñ ki añhwāl-en mani,
 Mā chukh shudhiyā ishtaghant
- 20 () khoh Bomboreñ sarā
 Khākhtān ki chekhoe chinān
 Pha guzhnagheñ chukhān barān,
 Zoreñwarā avristaghān,
 Gipta-ī manān phataghān.
- 25 Nū, o, guzhnagheñ bānzār ma dai,
 Ki añhwāl kullān gwar thav-en"
 — Gwānkhe nakhif thihār jathā
 "Kambar, mani kārchā biyār,"
 Dāste avr zān sarā.
- 30 "Biyā, bānz, tharā gozhd deān."
 Chonān wathī gozhd burithā
 Mighdār kabnī kauñtarā,
 Agdhī zarāen ma-sarā*
 Gudā greghī kapot be-chārighen
- 35 "E neñ bānz-en na mañ kapot,
 Mā har-do Hudhāi phrishtagh-ūn
 Pakeñ Hudhā shastāthaghūn
 Añ phar thāi āzmūtāgh,
 Jawān-en ki gieshtae sharā."

IV.

The generosity of Ali.†

Ahmad Shorān gushī ; Yāili sañ sifātān gushī : Yāili sañ bhā-bigah
 osh gushī.‡

- Ahmad khashīth Shāheñ Mardāni kissavān
 Shāheñ Mardāni kissav, Shāhāni siwat.
 Khāi suwālie, 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 ipti lashkarā."
 Yāiliā bi Kamarā sohavi gwān-jathā
 "Kambar ! bairameñ phāghe band, hawēñ phir mard sarā"
 "Derav azh khashtae. Ashko khāre paisavān ?"§
- 10 "Zar manān nesteñ ; mañ tharā bashkīshā khanān.
 Gir manī dastā, khān bahāi ma kīchahān,
 Dai hamodhā, bān pha sadh mard bahā,
 Hastale sakeñ biyāre pha zar dohāghā !"
 Zar khuthā Gaurāni makukīāniēñ janā
- 15 "E chī mard-e ki bīthā pha sadh mard bahā ?"
 Yāili gāl-ākhta pharā durr-chineñ dafā
 "Nām-en mañ Haidar, mañ hamū kārān laik-ān,"
 "Zir kuhārāvā, barō phar dār buraghā."
 Khākhtom dañ Gaurāni sarini 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, ladithagant cho syāheñ kharā.
- 25 Khākhta dañ Gaurāñ sarinī darwāzaghā,
Nāraheñ sherāñ har-chyārenāñ yag dafa
Trakitha mahal khaptaghan rāñi sher-bunā
“ Dār wathī sherāñ, mā shahr Musalmāñ būñ yagsarā.”
“ Niñ dārāñ, ki Dīñ Muhamrādā vaditha.
- 30 Sai-pharāñ kalimo Muhammadā phur-khutha.”
—Yailiā bi Kambarā zitheñ gwāñ'-jatha
“ Biyā the Kambar, mañ Madīna sāthe barāñ,”
Yak-hazār lero sha hawāñ muhrāñ phur khutha.
Añ phakīr khoreñ nishta ma chyār rāh sarā.
- 35 Añ phakīrā azh Murtizā nāne loṭṭha
Gwashta Shāhā “ Kambar, tho phakīrār nāñā be dai.”
Kambarā gwasht “ Nāñ ma barkī leraveñ.”
Gwashta Shāhā “ Leravā go bārā bi-dī.”
Kambarā gwasht “ Lerav ma kafār-sar eñ.”
- 40 Gwashta Shāhā “ Jumlaeñ kafārā bi-bashk.”
Kambarā shore zurtha, loka azh pharitha
Hākh pha sultāñi 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 Duldule radheñ wāzhahāe.
Azh thaī bashkāñ ditho mañ hairāñ mathagāñ.
Nawāñ go thaī bashkāñ go mazho darbeshāñ 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 Rusūlā 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.
Senzdāhmī sameñ ummate ko aēñ zāwāñ
Jūfo.e jhateñ droheñ pha dīñ-brādharāñ.
— Phar datā imāñ loṭṭha Shāheñ Kādirā
Do jihāñ mār bashkāñ pha razi'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, Bādor dañ Sīrī o Mithāwanā
Khōhe Pathāno Bārkhawāñ ganje Nāharāñ
E Jamāl Hāñ takht sāighā amjihāñ
Phā 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 Ahmāñi Haddiāñis; Sīr'ād-Mithāwan are torrents; Bādor (or Vador) is a torrent and large villegē, Bārkhawāñ stands for Leghārī Bārkhāñ and Nāhar-kot is its principal village.

- 20 Dañ jihān astēn nashk ishtī pha kisavān.
 Mir Jamāl Hānā Tagyā-Khānā trān khuthāi,
 Las Leghārī jumla kullān gwān'-jathāi
 Nishtagheñ mardān ash phadhīghā 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 Whazhdīl o whashī pha phadhī randā pand khuthāi
 Vāg mukāna naukarān berī chickthāghe
 Sī hazār rūpiā azh Jamāl Khānā kuarch athe
 Lerav-o-lokān Derravā ākhto khen khuthe
 Murshid o pīrān Tagyā Shāhā rākhithe
- 35 Ma Baloch wārā nāghomā burj drākhuthe
 Rind o Hindustān lākime 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 athe
 Mir Jamāl Hānā thangaveñ joe dahmathe
 Phurs be pholā phar bihisht rāh shuthe
 Hazrate dimān ma kachehrīā nyādh 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 hakīmān 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-diye
 ' Mir Jamālānā gwāz girān, kotān bare,
- 55 Thangaveñ brāthānī salāh dire khane.
 — Banda hār zireñ, har ki tho chakhā khane
 Mehr dawā go āngo phadhīghān hairā khane ;
 Jamāl Hān rājāe ummatā khākht-ī pha salām,
 Zahrān khūnī bokhtān chī hākīmān
- 60 Iklāsān geshtar pha Rindī Majlisān,
 Mañ vaisākhā hand niyath mard-o-mādhinān,
 Nangar bhāṭṭī chalaghath-ī rosh-o-sbafān,
 Rozdār thēi bāz-eñ, muhr ma hingen kāghazān
 Suhvī suwālīār bashkaghath bor leravān
- 65 Malkamīth* neli, ākhirā barth jawain sarān
 Badshbāhān, saidh auliya o mominān
 Kāmdār kārān tobah-e chī bāzeñ barān
 Thangaveñ bachhān khard ki ārifēñ phithānī
 Mālikār 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 ī phadba,
 Biākhtēñ Chotiā thangav sona kanehār
 Dol o sharnā-eñ vajithen siri nau-bahār
 Khan Jamāl Hānā basthenān miri hathyār.
 Hinkagheñ aspān tillitheñ borāeñ khurā

*Malkamīth is a corruption of Malakū'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 barān shābāsheñ thāi sohnaeñ chitrā,
Go syālān syāli khutho gwazenthaī thurā ;
Wadh go Angiezañ nishta ma kursi sarā,
Khāith o hakkāni 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 ađitha lāleñ Sarwarā
Tūbā sāh phar Jamāl Hān jhūtaghā
- 90 Turk Durrāni asteñ mulk bādshāh
Yār-o-dosti go Imām Bakhsh-e geshtarā
Sangat-o-brāthī Rojhān Khāne wāzhā.*
Kāghaz o patr ākhta chī direñ ulkaha,
Agrā, Dilli, Nandanā, Lāhor dehā,
- 95 Go Jamāl Hān Sāhibān mehr du’a,
Thāi hukm-rājā wadh dañ Angrez daptarā
Thurs Jamāl Hān azh har khase handā karār
Duzhmaneñ mard saigh, tafsith ish dighār.
Chi zāt-sardār uttam ma Choti Nawāb
- 100 Thekhtagheñ kārch daste pha māi jenaghā
Lāndaveñ khoshen phandarān, mesh o buzā
Pha sakhāwat ghat niyāi Alī gharā
Jatharān doshe geshtar jāndar dān-kār
Thālān katāreñ thangaveñ makalāeñ bunā
- 105 Lānghavān khārthān sar-resh uchālā
Satān dimāne-ma Jamāl Hān đeravā
Duzhman dost palithant-i chandī hazār
Khosagh, Buzdār, Lund go thālien sharif
Gorchāni, Khetrān o Nawāni Marigh
- 110 Las Zarkāni, Drishak bhāji rali.
E barāt-wār ant druh Jamāl Hān zāhiri,
Rāst gushagh jawān-eñ, kbāse pha imānā kahī
Har khas muhtāj go Jamāl Hān sadh-bari
Kūraveñ gwandeñ mizil eñ, gwāth-e guzi
- 115 Khāi hawān wakhtā ki banda sudh na bi
Ummatā zāmineñ Rusūl Muhammād na bi
Muddat o jugān mausimān chot bān, lāri.
Ji Jamāl Hānā āsrā bandā har-khāsi,
Go Jamāl Hānā nishtaghant chandī gharib
- 120 Roz chittien bāz khāmen-i pha nasīb.
Be gumāniā ākhta Drohāeñ Arzāil
Go Jamāl Hān dāshtai rājā-en Amīr
Sāh pharāhiān ākhirā jagā ilaghī,
Mīr Jamāl Hānā lak-barāu kalīma bā nasīb:
- 125 Wadh gusheñ Sobhā maīn-risālate gon bare,
Bāngahe suhvī phārphugh dārā sāz khāne,
Ma Amīraeñ daptarā guptārā gushe
Bar ma Choīā, Muhammad Hān Khānā sar-khāne
Yā-nadhār rājā ginde phāgh-wāzhahe.
- 130 Ma bunā Rinde phāghī Rusūlā bashkāthaghe
Koh-suhriā bākīmā ikbāl dāthaghe
Biyāith-e mahairā rāj dir-gindeñ Muhammad Hān
Thāi khamān sakeñ charitho ishta murshidān
Kādir sherā. Dīn-pōnāh, † o paighambarān
- 135 Shāirā gāl pholitho, khashto ma Kurān
Ma hawān suwāl ‘arz khutho go panjeñ tanāñ ‡
Muhammad Hān Khānār thangaveñ bachhā dā Kurān !
Mahl māriā jhūti ma shāgheñ gwānzaghā !
Gāl maīn āmī bān barkate shams putravān,

* The allusion is to Nawāb Sir Imām Bakhsh Khāne Mazārī, of Rojhān.

† 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 Husain.

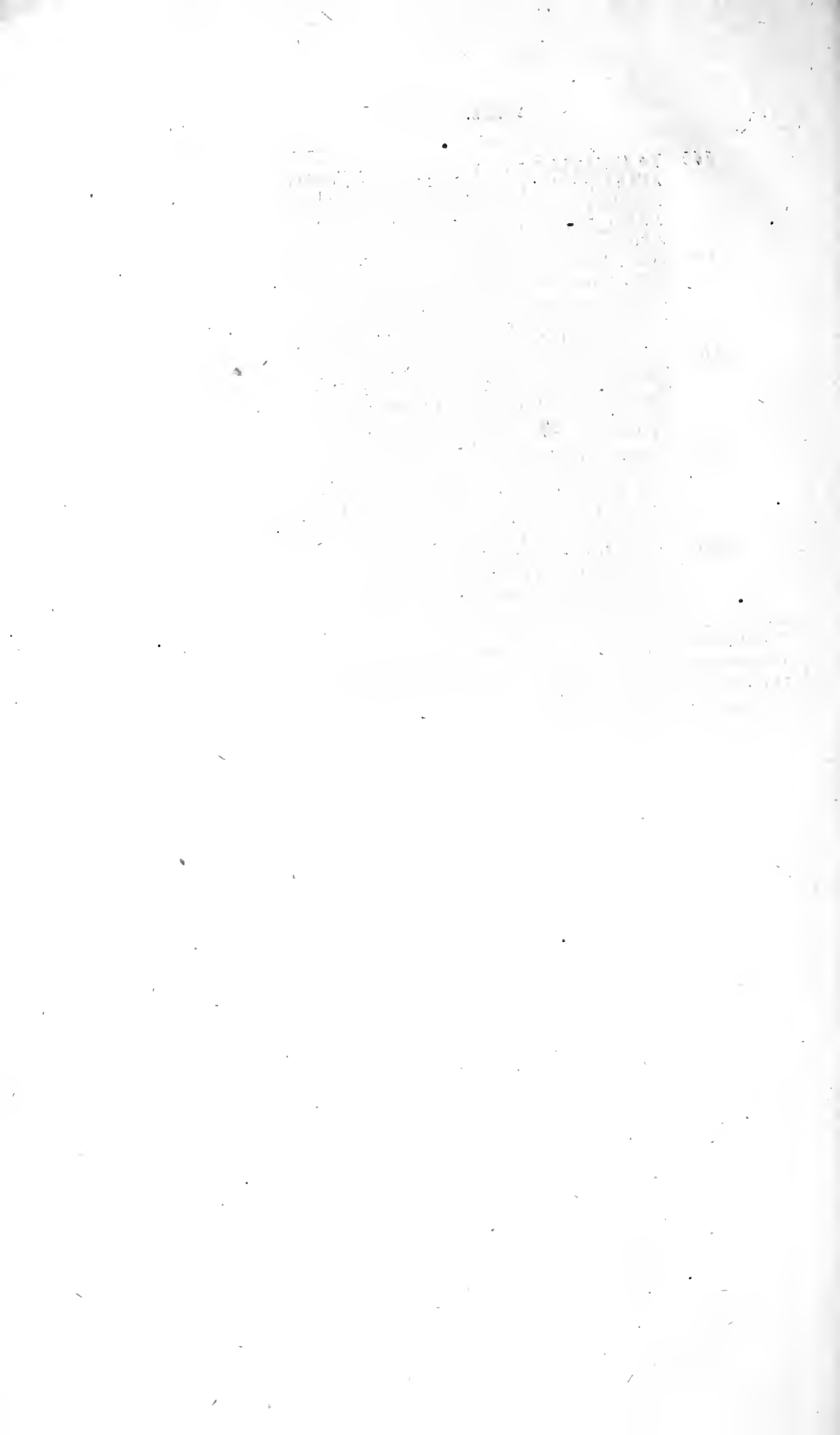
- 140 Ya Hudhā biyārī khokhar, āfbandēn jhurān,
 Allāh lak pālēn biyārī humboēn jiharān !
 Mausimā biyāi gwartha-ish Choṭī naghor.
 Dā daryā ohalla machathagheñ phul banwar,
 Akul samjhā shāire ki rāstēn hawar.
- 145 Nūr Ahmad Khānā* rāj durr-kilen sher-nar
 Gāl ma bar marde chi Aliāniā † ban zabar
 Akhtaghen mardān bāz ma Choṭiā kadar
 Jheraveñ syāli Nūr Ahmad Khān sobh-sar
 Deh oh'ān 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 Allah hardume māreñ bandaghī
 Neñ māñ parheñ neñ namāzi rosh bi.

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

†The Aliānis are the branch of the Leghāri 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	Abnākh, P., honourable, worthy.
آبهار	Ubhār, Si. raising (Poet in the phrase 'uchāl-ubhār', 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. āphirjnu), 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 athān, athei, ath, athūn, 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.
آدب	Adab, A, good manners.
آدت	Ādit,
آدوار	Aditwār,
آذت	Ādhat, s., death, fate.

ادغ	Adagh, v., to pitch a tent, encamp.
ادين	Āden, } a mirror.
ازينه	Azina, }
اډ	Aḍ, Si. a masonry water-cou rse.
اډديلغ	Aḍ-deagh, v., to lean.
اډا	Addā, Si. Br., brother (familiarly).
اډرغ	Uḍragb. (Si. uḍirñu), to fly.
اډر گلورني	Uḍar-katorni, a flying bedstead, balloon.
اډنغ	Uḍanagh, carry off, go off with.
اډوهي	Uḍohi, Si., a white ant.
اډغ	Aḍagh, p.p., aditha, to lay, to spread.
اډي	Addi, S. Br., sister (familiarly).
اډر	Ur (see also wur), on, upon.
اډر 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.
آرم	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. 'Kāra āragh,' to use 'Phajyā āragh,' to recognize. 'Gir-āragh,' to remember.
ارک	Ark, s., sweat.
ارمان	Armān, pity. P.
ارنه	Arna, conj., or perhaps, or if not. P. warna.
آردخ	Ārokh, bringer. Verbal noun from āragh.
آرد	Āro, s., flame.
آرديغ	A'rikh, gums.
آرديف	Ārif, s., father ; adj., paternal.
آرپيا	Ureyā, adv., of one's own accord, willingly.
ازاب ديونغ	Azāb deagh, A. Bi. to offend.
ازاد	Azād, free.
ازبرخت	Izbokht, the ajwain seed, lovage (<i>Ligusticum Ajowan</i>).
ازمان	Azmān, } the sky. (P., āsmān).
ازمان	Azhmān, }
ازمايونغ	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.
آسپوسه	Uspust, lucerne grass.
اسپهلیک	Isphulk, the spleen. Br.
استاوا	Astāwa, a bowl, washing-basin,
استا	Asta, }
استث	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	Astin, s'eeve. P.
استین	Istīn, a light cloud, cirrhus.
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, <i>q. v.</i>
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, <i>q. v.</i>
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.
آبي	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 لغار	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.)
آفشک	A'fshik, s., soup. (Cf. P., āb-zah.)
آفکين	A'fkin, box for holding collyrium.

انهم	Afim, opium (A., afyūn.)
اكتار	Iktar, } so much, thus much. (? P., I'n qadr.)
اكار	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.
اگداری	Agdāri, adv., forwards.
الدرشرا	Aldo-sharā, s., justice. (A. عدل و شرح.)
الاج	Ilāj, cure. (A. علاج).
الاهده	Alāhida, separate. (A. علیحده).
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.
الکة	Ulkah, the world, the universe.
الينغ	Ilainagh (causal of ilagh), to cause, to let go, to liberate.
امب	Amb, mango. P.
امبازمي	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.)
أمات	Ummat, power, grace; also, family, relations, crowds, followers.
امر	Imar, he, this man, this. For in mard.
امور	Amur, mercy. Hudhāi-amur, divine mercy.
أمر	Umar, age. (A. عمر).
آمر	Ā'mur, slowly.
امرش	Āmrish, wife.
امزان	Amzān, close together. (From kham, together and zān thigh.)
امسرو	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.
آمي	A'mī, approved, accepted.
امير	Amīr, chief.
آن	A'ñ, dem. pro., that, he.
آنهي	A'nhi, } genitive of āñ.
آنهيا	A'nhiyā
آنهيار	A'nhiyār, objective and dative of āñ.
آنبر	A'nbar, } beyond, on that side.
آنبرا	A'nbarā
انبرا	Inbarā, on this side.
انجير	Anjīr, s., fig.; khobī anjīr, wild fig. P. (<i>See</i> hinjīr.)
اندر	Andarā, adv., inside.
آندي	A'ndī, } (Corruption of ādmī), a human being, man or
آنديم	A'ndim, } woman.
انديشغ	Andeshagh, s., anxiety; P., andesha.
آنديم	Āndemā, adv., thither, that side.
انديما	Indemā, adv., hither, this side.
انصاف	Insāf, s., justice. [انصاف].
انزي	Anzi, s., a tear.
آنکتر	Ānktar, } so much, as much as that (? P., āñ qadr).
آنکر	Ānkar, }
انگارا	Āngārā, Tuesday. Si.
انگني	Āngane, innumerable. Si.
انگو	Āngo, 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 āñ 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 biagh, to mix with, join.
آواز	Āwāz, voice. P.
آباسی	Cbāsi, yawn. Panj.
انهر	Obhar, east. Si.
اوتک	Otak, s., a halt: otak khanagh, to halt, encamp.
اوتهر	Othar, s., a dust-storm
اوتغ	Otigh, s. } a tank.
اوتی	Oti, s. }

اوچاڻو	Ojāgho, awake.
اوچري	Ojri, stomach. Si. Panj. (<i>Se saghindān</i>)
اوچن	Ochan, blanket, horse-cloth.
آوداري	Āvdārī, s., irrigation.
اوڻ	Odh, adv., there.
اوڻر	O ^u dhār, away, in the other direction, hidden, under cover Dem od ^h ār 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.
آوريزغ	Avrezagh, p.p., āvrīsta, to seize, to catch.
آدر تپه	Āvurtha, brought, uttered. (Poetical form for ārtha, P., āvurda.)
اورک	Orak, at last. Panj.
اوستان	Avastā, understanding.
اوستانغ	Oshtagh, v., p.p., oshtā ^h ta; imp., bosht, to stand, stay. (P., istādan.)
اوشلاینگ	Oshtalainagh, causal of oshtagh, to post, set up.
اوكال	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	Āvo, grain just before it is ripe.
آو	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.
آھد	Ahdh, agreement.
آھرا	Āhirā, at last.
آھري	Āhari, } a mirror.
آھرينغ	Āhrenagh, }
آھزغ	Āhizagh, adj., a tied up, bound.
اھسان	Ahsān, mankind. A. ahsān.
آھنجغ	Āhanjagh, a sash, kamarband. P.

ای	E or i, prep., this.
ایرگا	Ergā,
ایرنگا	Erangā,
ایذ	E \underline{d} h,
ایذا	E \underline{d} hā
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 بارغ	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 کفغ	Er-khafagh, v. to descend, alight.
ایر کھنغ	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. aeša).
ایل	El, feudatory.
ایمان	I'mān, honour.
این	I'n, pron. this.
ایو	Aiv, spot, bolt. (A عیب).
ایوکه	Evakh, adj.
ایوکه	Evakhā, adv.

٢ (Be).

با	Pā.	} May it be! Bādhe; may be on you.
باد	Bād̄h,	
باتارو	Bātārū, woodcutter.	
بادشاه	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.	
بارته	Bārth, 3rd pers. sing. fut. of baragh.	
باز	Bāz, many, much.	
	Bāzeñ wājhā, of many sorts.	
	Bāzeñ barāñ, often.	
	Bāzeñ rangā, many-coloured.	
بازار	Bazār, 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., bāiṭha, 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	Bālād̄h, figure, shape, form.	
بالادها	Bālād̄hiyā, adv., from below, upwards.	
بالغ	Bālagh, of age. A.	
باند	Bānd, treaty, agreement.	
باندی	Bāndī, s., hostage, a servant.	
باندور	Bāndur, a monkey.	
باندھلا	Bāndhelā, adj., stall-fed.	
بانگ	Bāng, a voice, sound; cock-crow. P.	
بانگا	Bāngā, }	} s., the morning. Bāngawā, in the morning, to-
بانگو	Bāngo }	
بانگو	Bāngo }	} morrow. Thī-bāngā, the day after to-morrow.
بانگوہلا	Bāngohinā, in the early morning.	
باندر	Bāndan, a rough table.	

بانہ	Bānh,	} a woman, property in a woman.
بان	Bān,	
بانہ	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.	
بتہرا	Batera, quail. Si.	
بج	Bij, seed. Panj.	
بجہ	Bachh, son. P.	
بخت	Bakht, fortune. P.	
بخت والا	Bakhtwālā, fortunate, generous (used in addressing superiors)	
بختہ	Bukhta, p.p., of bushkagh, <i>q.v.</i>	
بشمال	Bakhmal, velvet, (P., makhmal).	
بھیل	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.	
بک 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.	
بکہرو	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 رگري	Brādhargari, s., alliance.
براذ و	Barādhār, s., brother (poet.). P.
براذ ري	Barādhari, s. brotherhood.
برازاخت	Birāzākh, s., a nephew (brother's son). P. birādarzāda.
برادر	Barāwar, adj., equal.
بردسه	Bardast, shoulder blade (used in augury).
برخ	Barākh, s, a filly.
برز	Burz,
برزا	Burzā } adj., high, upper, lofty. P.
برزغ	Burzagh, }
برزاتهر	Burzāthir, adj., very lofty, higher or highest. Comp. of burz.
برزي	Barzī, s., a bag.
برغ	Baragh, v., p.p., burtha to carry away, bear off, remove (P. burdan). Er-baragh, to swallow. Dar-bāragh, to defend, save.
برغ	Baragh, v., p.p., buritha, to cut. (P. burīdan).
بروکه	Burqa, s., a veil. A.
برکي	Barkī, load, burden.
برنج	Birinj, s., husked rice. P.
بروکھ	Barkhagh, v. n.,
بروکھينغ	Barkhainagh, v. a., } to boil.
برو	Baro,
بروښت	Baroeth, } 2nd pers. sing. and plural imperative of ravagh, go, go ye.
بروان	Barwān, s., the eyebrow. P. burū. Skr. bhrū.
بروتيه	Baroth, s., moustaches. (Cf. Pashto bret).
بروخ	Brikh, hair, locks.
بروښخ	Bresagh, v., p.p., brestha, to spin.
بروښدغ	Brahondagh, s., brotherhood, society, company.
بروښغ	Barainagh (causal of baragh), to cause to disappear, to lose.
برزيا	Buzī, s., a spring.
بز	Baz, adj., thick, coarse.
بزبن	Baz-bun, a kind of short grass (lit., thick-root).
بز	Buz, s., a goat. P.
بشام	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.
بغیو	Baghair, except, without. A.
بکچی	Bukchi, horse's mane.
بکل	Bakkal, a Hindū, a trader. A. کَل
بکھو	Bakhū, where?
بگ	Bag, a herd of camels. Panj., bag. Si., vagu.
بگلو	Baglū, sword-belt.
بیل	Bil, imperative of ilagh. Bil-dai! let go!
بیل	Bal, spear.
بلا	Billā, s., medal.
بلاو	Balrū, } infant.
بلو	Bullū, }
بلگو	Balگو, dirt.
بلو	Balo, int., Bravo!
بلوغت	Balūghat, puberty. A.
بلی	Billi, cat, Hindi, Si., Panj.
بمبو	Rambav, rough, unkempt.
بلیٹی	Bulethī, a Baloch tribe, commonly called Burdī.
بن	Ban, exposed surface of a stratum of rock, sandstone.
بن	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	Bandakī, service, devotion.
بندریخ	Bandīkh, thread.
بندغ	Bunnagh, baggage.
بنگاہ	Bungāh, army, baggage, apparatus.
بنگو	Bingo, youthful, brave.
بنو	Banū, an embankment round a field. Si., bano.
بندو	Banwar, name of a creeping plant.

بيني	Binnī, a donkey's pack-saddle.
بنياد	Bunyād, foundation. P.
بو	Bo, s., smell. P. Gand-bo, stink. Nāz-bo, pleasant smell.
بوٽ	Bot, vermin.
بوٽ	Būtagh, v., p.p., būtathā, to close (the eyes).
بوٽ	Būthagh, bracelet.
بوخته	Bokhta, p.p., of bozhagh, q. v.
بود	Bodh, a small tree producing Gūgal gum (<i>Balsamodendron mukul</i>).
بود	Bodh, s., perception, feeling. (Zend., baoidhi).
بور	Bor, chestnut (of a horse); poetically a mare, horse. Si., boru.
بور	Būr, a bud.
بور	Bor, boiled food, stew.
بورچي	Borchi, a cook. Turkish.
بورز	Būz, wild, savage.
بوژغ	Bozhagh, p.p., bokhta, to open, untie. (Of. Pāzand, bozheshin, release).
بوژي	Bozhī, a boat. A.
بوغ	Bogh, a joint in wood.
بوف	Bauf, a pillow, mattress.
بوڳ	Bokagh, (1) to bleat as a goat; (2) to be proud, frisky.
بول	Bol, a promise.
بولک	Eolak, a tribe.
بولی	Būli, beestings.
بولي	Boli, speech.
بوهاري	Bohārī, sweeping. Si., būhārī.
بوھتار	Bohtār, a host, entertainer, master, owner.
بوھري	Boharī, in front.
بوھل	Bohal, a barren, salt mountain.
بوھو	Bohar, s., ice (Z., vafra).
بوھره	Bohra, a vault, cellar.
بھا	Bhā, s., price. Si., bahā. Bhā-giragh, to buy.
بھا	Bahā, the River Indus.
بھاجي	Bhājī, apart.
بھاندر	Bahādhur, brave, a hero.
بھاکيا	Bhāgyā, rich, well off. Si., bhāgyo.
بھان	Bhān, manure.
بھان	Bihān, a filly.
بھاندا	Bhāndā, a fold, enclosure, pen. Si., bhāndo.
بھانکر	Bhānkur, embrace.
بھاتي	Bahāi, sale.

بھیت	Bhit, a wall. Si.
بھٹی	Bhaṭṭī, 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.
بہرد	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**.

Bhedī, s., the ankle. Also a knuckle-bone used for gambling
Si., bhedī.

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 اعل	Be-amil, adj., unworthy.
بے پناہ	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 وس	Be-was, helpless.			
بیاتیئی	Biāithe,	}	welcome, greeting.	
بیادر شاختی	Biyā durrsh' akhte,			
بی	Bai, imperative,	}	of biagh. Cf. Pashto vī).	
بی	Bī,			} 3rd per. sing. fut.
بیٹ	Bīth,			
بیڈه	Bītha, past part,			
بیڈغ	Bedagh, s., pajāma-string.			
بیور	Bair, revenge. Bair-giragh, to take revenge.			
بیرم	Bairam, white, clean.			
بیری	Bairi revenge, enmity.			
بیرانی	Berānī, harm, damage.			
بیر کهمنغ	Ber-khanagh, to surround, encompass.			
بیرور	Bero, turning, returning.			
بیرور دینغ	Bero-deagh, to turn back.			
بیرور	Biro, a notch.			
بیری	Berī, a boat. Si.			
بیرگاه	Begāh, s., evening. Begahā, in the evening. P.			
بیرگان	Begān, adj., strange, foreign.			
	Begānen mard, a stranger.			
بیلان	Bīlan, s., the small intestines.			
بیل	Bel, (1) a friend ; (2) a hoe. Si.			
بیلنغ	Benagh, s., honey. Benagh-mahisk, a bee, Benagh alone is also sometimes used for 'a bee.' Cf. P., angubīn; Pashto, gabīna).			
بیرنگ	Bīng, dog. Bīng, the Dog, <i>i.e.</i> , the middle star of the three forming the tail of <i>Ursa Major</i> . See under Gurānd. Bīng-mahisk. a horsefly.			
بیروان	Bewān, wilderness. P., bayābān.			
بیروخ	Biokh, possible. Biokh-nen, impossible. Noun of agency from biagh.			
بیرنغ	Biagh, v., to be, become, p.p., bītha.			
	Biagh ravagh, pp, bītho-shutha, to become, to suffice.			

پ (P é)

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.
پا ساغ	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.
پانجالى	Pānjāli, yoke (of oxen). Sí., Panj.
پايرنا	Pāinā, lower, eastern. P.
پت	Pat, s., confidence, trust.
پتده	Pat̤tha, s., track, trace. (H. pattā).
پت	Pat, silk. Sí.
پتھو	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 Bhan tree (<i>Populus euphratica</i>). See phukht.
پرانوالى	Parānwāi, letting fly, giving flight to.
پردو	Paraddāv, s.,
پولا	Parlā, s.,
پوز	Paro, adj., deceitful.
پوزپي	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.
پكر	Pakar, adj., necessary. (Cf. Pashto, pa-kār ; Per., ba-kār).
پلان	Palān, camel pack-saddle. Panj.
پلذغ	Palattagh, to throw in.
پلوتا	Palūtā, curse,

- پالیتغ Palīthagh, s. (P. falīta), the slow match of a matchlock.
- پند Pand, s., journey, distance.
- پندغ Pindagh, to beg. Si. pinānu.
- پندوخ Pindokh, beggar. Noun of agency from pindagh.
- پنور Panwar (also much panwar), the Pleiades.
- پور Por, s., a flood.
- پورغ Pūragh, v., to bury. Si., pūranū.
- پور یاه Poriyāh, wages. Si., pōrhyo.
- پور بهاتی Porihāti, a labourer for wages.
- پوست Post, s., poppy. Post-dodā, poppy-heads.
- پوشغ Poshagh, to dress. P.
- پوشینغ Posheniagh, to clothe. (Causal of poshagh).
- پوگوخ Pogokh, the gullet.
- پوه Poh, understanding. (Pashto, poh).
- پوه کهنغ Poh-khanagh, v., to explain.
- پوه بیغغ Poh biagh, to understand.
- پوهر Pohar, a male kid.
- پهه Pha, prep., on, upon, among. P., ba. Pashto, pah. Pārsī, p.
- پهه Wathān, among themselves.
- پهه Phādh, s., foot, leg. Demi phādh, forefoot.
Be phādh, footless ; a snake.
P., pāi. Z., padha. Skr., pāda.
- پهه داغ Phādhagh, to arise ; p.p., phādh-ākhtv. Imp., phādhā biyā.
- پهه پهشت Phādh-phusht, instep.
- پهه گوزار Phādh-guzār, shoes.
- پهه میچهه Phādh-muchh, ankle.
- پهه مردان Phādh-murdān, toe.
- پهه مردانغ Phādh-murdānagh, toes.
- پهه نلی Phādh-nali, shin.
- پهه نی Phādhī, ring worn on a woman's toe.
- پهه افغ Phādhagh, wheel.
- پهه ار Phār, leisure.
- پهه ارت Phārat, charge. (See pārat). Si.
- پهه ارغغ Phārphugh, a tree (*Tecoma undulata*).
Phārphugdār, the wood of the *Tecoma* used for making the dambīro and other musical instruments, hence meet, for a musical instrument.
- پهه اری Phāri, last year. P., pār-sāl.
- پهه ریز Phārez, temperate. P., parhiz, safe.
- پهه ارینغغ Phārainagh, to dismiss, let go.
- پهه اش Phāsh, bare ; phāsh phādh, barefoot.
- پهه اش Phāshan, the male mārkhōr. P. pāzan.
- پهه اغ Phagh, turban. (Met) the successiou to a chiefship. Si., pāg.
- پهه گل 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 cast 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.
پہنگی	Phitki, alum. Si.
پہت	Phit, prickly-heat.
پہتو	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 پھيرو	Phith-phīrū, forefathers.
پہتي	Phithī, other, another (in Kachi).
پہتت	Phukht. (<i>See</i> pukht) (<i>Populus euphratica</i>),
پہجی	Phaji,
پہجیا	Phajya } with, in company with.
پہجیا آرغ	Phajyā-āragh, to recognize.
پہدو	Phado, pocket.
پہدیغ	Phadeagh, v., p.p., phadāṭha, to run.
پہدیمہ	Phadīmā, adv., behind.
پہذا	Phadhā, afterwards,
پہدیم	Phadhūm, dung of sheep and goats.
پہدی	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.
پہراد	Phirādh, s., a complaint. P., faryād.
پہراف	Phurāf, a young female camel up to three years old ; a female calf or young heifer.
پہرامغ	Pharāmagh, to deceive, deceit.
پہراون	Pahrāwan, long coat. Si.
پہراہ	Phrāh, broad. P., farākh.
پہراہاد	Phrāhādh,
پہراہی	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.
 پھرممان Pharmān, command. P., farmān.
 پھرممانغ Pharmainagh, to command.
 پھروز Phurū, a moth.
 پھروزان Pharwān, s., a moth. P., parwāna.
 پھروزہ Phroh, grey.
 پھروزہ Phroh, grey-leaved bush found in the Sulaiman mountains.
 پھروبی Phurī, a mosquito or sand-fly.
 پھروی Phurī, a drop. Si.
 پھریغ Phirenagh, v., p. p., phirenthā, to throw, cast, (Cf. P., parānidan, to cause to fly).
 پھر Phur, ashes.
 پھزو 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 پھروی Phisphairī, two days before yesterday. P., pas + phairī, q.v.
 پھسغ Phusagh, a son. P., pisar.
 پھشت Phusht, the back. P., pusht.
 Phusht-dil, the middle of the back.
 پھشتی Phushtī, 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 Phagen, early in the morning. P., pagāh, dawn.
 پھل Phul, a flower. Si., Panj.
 پھل Phul, the name of a mare belonging to Nodhbandagh.
 پھل Puhāl, 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., phullithā. Si., phuranu.
 پھلک Phalk, s., time, period. Ar., falak.
 پھلکند Phulkand, sugar.
 پھلو Phalo, direction way, side, skirt. Si., palau, edge, border. Pashto, ditto.

پهلوا	Phalwā, in a direction.
پهلوه	Phulūh, nose-ring. Si., būlo.
پهلی	Phalli, section of a tribe.
پهلی	Pahlī, rib. P., pahlū.
پهلی	Phulli, the cap of a gun.
پهلیغ	Phalithagh, match of a matchlock. P., palita or falita.
پهلو	Phalit, unclean. P., palid or paliz.
پهلبلی	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.
پهنجوری	Phinjuri, a tether.
پهنجک	Phanjak, one-fifth. (The share of plunder due to a chief.)
پهنججا	Phanjāh, fifty. P., panjāh.
پهندر	Phandar, a barren cow.
پهنوال	Pahnwāl, shepherd.
پهنی	Phinī, calf of leg. Panj.
پهنی	Phunī, a drop.
پهنیر	Phaner, curds, eheese. P., panīr.
پهنیر پیچ	Phanerpuch, } curds.
پهنیر پونچ	Phaner-ponch, }
پهواد	Phawād, a mountain, a peak.
پهواذکها	Phawāūkhā, therefore, on that account.
پهپول	Phophul, betel-nut.
پهپهلی	Phūphi, paternal aunt. Si., H.
پهپهلیخ	Phothākh, berry of the gwan or wild pistachio.
پهپون	Phodh, } there, thither.
پهپندان	Phodhāñ, }
پهپندان دیمی	Phodhāñ demī, the common white bindweed.
پهپور	Phor, a pipe made of clay, or a leaf of phīsh (<i>Chamærops ritchiana</i>) twisted spirally. This is filled with tobacco and smoked like a cigarette.
	Phor chikagh, to smoke.
پهپوست	Phost, poppy. P., post.
پهپوشندغ	Phoshindagh, s., a human being.
پهپوغ	Phogh, s., chaff. (Cf. P., pūk).
پهپوگ	Phog, s., a bush (<i>Calligonum polygonoides</i>). Si., Panj.
پهپوگری	Phogri, s., a goat given as wages to a goatherd.
پهپول	Phol, s., search, enquiry, demand. Si.
پهپول پهرس	Phol-phurs, s., questioning. Si., P.

- پھول کھانغ Phol-khanagh, v., to ask, demand.
 پھولغ Pholagh, v., to search for. Si., phol ānu.
 پھو لوخ Pholokh, s., one who demands, a robber.
 پھونز Phonz, s., nose. (Cf, Pashto, pazah; P., pūzah.)
 پھو هغ Phohagh, to thrust, stab.
 پھيدارغ Phedāragh, v., p.p., phedāshta, to show.
 پھيد Phīdh, s., heel.
 پھيد }
 پھيدان Phedhān, } here, hither.
 پھيدانغ Phedhāgh, visible. P., paidā. Pahl., paitāk.
 پھيدانغين Phedhāghen, is coming. (See āgh.)
 پھيدانغ Phīdhagh, a plant (*Boucerosia aucheri*). Pashto, pawanne.
 پھير Phīr, s., an old man; phīrand, an old woman; adj., old.
 P., pīr.
 پھير Phīr, s., the jāl tree (*Salvadora oleoides*). Si.
 پھيراري Phairārī, adv., the year before last. P., pīrār-sāl.
 پھيرک Phīruk, s., grandfather.
 پھيرند Phīrund, an old woman.
 پھيري Phīri, s., old age.
 پھيري Phairī, adv., the day before yesterday. P., Parī-roz.
 پھيش Phīsh, the dwarf palm (*Chamærops ritchieana*).
 پھيش Phesh, first, before. P., pesh.
 پھيشی Pheshī, adj., former, first.
 پھيشا Pheshā, formerly, first pheshā bundainagh, to forestall.
 پھيغ Phīgh, fat grease. P., pīh.
 پھيغل Phīfal, a bush (*Daphne mucronata*).
 پھيل Phīl, elephant.
 پھيلا Phīlā, complete, full, perfect.
 پھياغ Phailagh, v. n., to be hoaxed.
 پھيماز Phīmāz, onion. P., piyāz.
 پھيدارغ Phendāragh. (See پھيدارغ phedāragh.)
 پھيغ Phēhagh, to thrust, to enter forcibly. Si., pehanu.
 پھيهاغ Phēhāgh, p.p., phēhāltha, to take in, to put.
 پھي پھي Pehī, scaffold (for watching crops). Si.
 پھيانغ Piyādagh, a footman. P., piyāda.
 پھيف Payāf, evil, wicked.
 پھيتر Pithar, a short grass found on the Sulaiman hills, growing
 between the coarse tufts or *gasht*. *Chrysopogon serrula*
tus.
 پھيچ Pech, screw. P.
 پھيدائيش Paidāish, produce. P.
 پھير وٽ Pairowāt, s., track, footprint.
 پھينام Paighām, a message. P.
 پھيسو Paisav, pice, money.

ت (Tē.)

تابدار	Tabidār, obedient. A., P.
تابه‌رغ	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 کھفغ	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).
تاهه	Tāha, inside.
تاهث	Tāhath, true, right, correct.
تبیات	Tabiyat, temper. A.
تپال	Tapāl, post. Si., tapāl. (Among the Marris.)
تپغ	Tippagh, s., a drop.
تحقیق	Tahkik, A., true, genuine.
تور	Tir, s., a pass, passage.
ترانه	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.
تروپ	Trap, a drop.
ترتهه	Tirtha, mad.
توزغ	Trizagh, p.p., trizatha, to drip.
توش	Trush, harsh, sour. P., tūsh.
توغ	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.
ترویان	Tarhān or trihān, a young camel three to four years old.

ترى	Tri, an aunt (paternal). Panj., Skr., stri, woman. (<i>Cf.</i> Pashto, tror.)
ترى زاخت	Tri-zākht, a cousin (paternal aunt's son). <i>Cf.</i> Pashtu, trorr-za;
ترير	Trer, dew. Si.
تريت	Trit, s., bread steeped in milk or soup.
تريغ	Tretagh, to meet, encounter.
تشفه	Tushna, s., frog.
تغار	Taghār, a small watercourse on low hills.
تك	Tik, a line, spot, mark.
تك	Tuk, customs fee.
تك	Tak.
تك كهفغ	Tak-khafagh. } (<i>See</i> tāk and tāk-khafagh.)
تكا	Tikkā, swift, sharp. Si.
تكي	Tikkī, a coil, twist.
	Tikkī, biagh, to be coiled up.
تل	Tal, mole.
تلاب	Talab, pay. A.
تاغ	Talagh, v., to fry. Si., taranu.
تلي	Tillī, palm of hand; sole of foot. Panj., tari.
تماکر	Tamākū, tobaceo.
تہبغ	Tumbagh, p.p., tumbitha, to stick in.
تہبہا کھفغ	Tambhā-khanagh, v. a., to torment. Ar., tambih.
تہبلا	Tambelā, stable. A.
تہو	Tumho, a plant (<i>Crotalaria burhea</i>).
تند	Tund, maimed. Si., tūdo.
تنکھ	Tankh, narrow. P., tang.
تنکھ	Tankh, a pass through a defile. P.
تنگ	Tang, girth of a horse. P.
تنگ دینغ	Ting-deagh, to drink up.
تنگ	Tung, a hole. (<i>See</i> tong.)
تنگغ	Tangagh, to hang. Si., tanganu.
توار	Tawār, voice, call, speech. Si.
توان	Tawān, a vessel for baking bread. P., tābā.
توان	Tawān, battle, fight (poet).
توبا	Tobā, a spring. Panj.
توبی	Tobī, a dive. Tobī-janagh, to dive.
توپ	Top, a cap. Si., topu.
توپکی	Tūpak. (<i>See</i> tūfak.)
توتا	Totā, parrot. P.
توتو	Tūtū. s., a trumpet.
توخ	Tokh, a valley between two parallel ridges, a path through ditto.
توژ	Tauzh, adj., bitter, brackish.
توژ	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.
توزگ	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., tākhtan 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,
تہرسو 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.
تہرسی	Thusī, a small bird.
تہرسغ	Thusagh, v., p.p., thustha, to faint; to go out (of a lamp).
تہش	Thash, an adze. P., tash.

تهشغ	Thashagh, v., p.p., thakhta, to run, gallop. Zend., tach.
تهغارشوز	Thaghārshoz, a plant.
تهغرد	Thaghard, matting made of the leaves of the phīsh (<i>Chamaerops ritchieana</i>). Cf. Pashto, taghar, carpet.
تهف	Thaf, fever, heat. P., tap.
تهفاخ	Thufākh, reason, cause, necessity, plight. Dream, imagination.
تهفر	Thafar, an axe. P., tabar.
تهفغ	Thafagh, to become hot.
تهفسغ	Thafsagh, to become hot.
تهل	Thal, a valley, alluvial plain surrounded by hills.
تهل	Thul, a fort.
تهلانگ	Tahlāng, face of an exposed rock-stratum.
تهلتغ	Thaltagh, v., to stammer.
تهلشک	Tahlīshk, broken edge of an exposed rock-stratum.
تهم	Tham, ambush. Si. Tham-biagh, to lie in wait.
تهمت	Tuhmat, slander. A.
تهمون	Thamun, concealment, ambush.
تهون	Thun, thirst.
تهنخ	Thanakh, thin, fine.
تهنگو	Thango, gold. P., tanka, tanga.
تهني	Thunī, thirsty.
تهو	Thau, } thou, 2nd pers. pronoun sing. nom. P., tū. Pashto,
تهه	Tha, } tah. Thave, thou art.
تهوخ	Thaukh, voice, speech. Thaukh-fawār, conversation.
تهورا	Thora, quarter (in fighting). Si.
تهوسغ	Thosagh, v., p. p., thosta (causal of thusagh), to extinguish, put out.
تهوسينغ	Thosainagh, causal of thosagh, to cause to be extinguished, to exterminate.
تهولغ	Tholagh, jackal.
تهولغ کڙو	Tholagh-kunar, a bush (<i>Zizyphus oxyphylla</i>).
تهوم	Thom, garlic. Si., Panj., Ar. تم
تهوس	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.
تهير	Thīr, bullet, arrow; thīr-janagh, to shoot. P., tīr.
تهير کڙو	Thīr-bīro, the notch in the head of an arrow.

تھیر دار	Thīr-dār, s., arrow-shaft.
تھیر دان	Thīr-dān, a bullet-pouch.
تھیراغ	Thīragh, horse's nose-bag.
تھیغ	Thegh, sharp, swift. Theghāf, "swift water," name of a stream.
تھیغی	Theghī, all.
تھیل	Thīl, age (used of animals).
تھیلغ	Thelagh, eyeball.
تھیوری	Thīwari, s, a cloud.
تھوغبین	Thewaghen, all, the whole.
تھیہ	Thīh, a slave (male).
تیر بند	Tīrband, the constellation Orion.
تیز	Tez, sharp. P.
تیزغ	Tezhagh, a melon.
تیزغ	Tezhagh, p. p., tekhta, to sharpen.
تیزغی کھوہ	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).

تڀي	Ṭubī, advice. Si.
تڀر	Ṭapur, felt, namada. Si.
تڀغ	Ṭippagh, a drop.
تڀراما	Ṭrāmā, copper. Si., ṭrāmo.
تڀرڀغ	Ṭrapagh, to drop, drip.
تڀرمغ	Ṭrimagh, to drip. Si., ṭrimanu.
تڀرمغراف	Ṭrimu-āf, dripping well, or small waterfall.
تڀرڀغ	Ṭrakagh, to burst (used of boils). To fall down.
تڀو و رڀدار	Ṭroredār, a firelock.
تڀک	Ṭik, mark; streak, spot.
تڀکو	Ṭakar, s., mountain. Si.
تڀکرمي	Ṭakare, s., mountaineer.
تڀلو	Ṭilū, a bell.
تڀلڀغ	Ṭilhagh, p. p., ṭilhitha, to move on.
تڀنڀڀني	Ṭinḍinī, firefly. Si.
تڀوبی	Ṭobī, dive. Si., ṭubī. Ṭobī-deagh, to dive.
تڀوپو	Ṭopū, hat. Si., ṭopu.
تڀوند	Ṭond, turban, (met.) a great man.
تڀونگ	Ṭong, a hole. Si., ṭungu.
تڀهاغ	Ṭhāhagh, to stand, stay. Ṭhāhagh-deagh, to arrange, to obtain.
تڀهاغڀغ	Ṭhāhinagh, to make, construct. Si., thāhanu.
تڀهڀدان	Ṭhuddān, s., shove, push.
تڀهلر	Ṭhular, adj., thick, coarse.
تڀهلر	Ṭher, a mountain peak. Panj.
تڀهوڀڀي	Ṭhūṭhī, a wooden drinking-cup.
تڀهڀڀهل	Ṭhīṭhal, female ravine deer or gazelle. A.
تڀهڀلڀغ	Ṭhīlagh, eyeball.
تڀهڀلرڀا	Ṭītūnā, the bulbul.
تڀهڀلرڀهلر	Ṭīṭihar, the sand-piper (<i>Tringa goensis</i>).
تڀلڀغ	Ṭīlagh, p.p., ṭilitha, to drip, fall.

ج (Jim).

جابه	Jābah, quiver.
چار	Jār, net. Si., jāru.
چار	Jār, twins. Si., jāro.
جاسوس	Jāsūs, spy. A.
چاغ	Jāgh, v., p.p., jāitha, to chew.
چاگرو	Jāgrū, watch. Si., jāgū. Jāgrū-dāragh, to keep watch.
چاگه	Jāgagh, v. n., to keep watch. H., jāgnā.
چالو	Jālū, s., prisoner, captive.
چام	Jām, chief. Si.
جان	Jān, body. P., jān, life. Jān-jebho, body-armour. Jān-shodhagh, to bathe. Jān-khanagh, to dress.
چانگه	Jāngoh, arms and armour when girt on the body.
چانور	Jānwar, domestic animals. P.
چاهل	Jāhil, lower, east. (See jahl).
چانزو	Jāizo, promise, engagement. A., jāiz.
چب	Jub, s., a hut, a cattle pen.
چت	Jat, camel-driver. Si.
چنهر	Jathir, millstone. Si., jandru.
چنه	Jatha, p.p., of janagh.
چکھت	Jukht, scabbard of a sword.
چکھت	Jukht, adj., even in numbers, as opposed to odd. Pashto, jukht.
چد رانها	Jidarāiyā, separately.
چر	Jar, clothes, dress.
چر	Jar, s., a bull.
چر	Jar, adj., angry, passionate.
چرشون	Jarshodh, a washerman, dhobi.
چرخ	Juragh, v. n., to be made.
چریده	Jarīda, a poor man, pauper.
چزغ	Juzagh, to go, move. P.p., juzitha. Gāmā-juzagh, to walk (of a horse).
چزما	Jazma, s. resolution. Ar. جزم
چزوخ	Juzokh. Verbal noun from juzagh, moving, the pulse.
چزیز	Jaziz, for Yazīd, the murderer of Husain.
چھت	Jist, zinc. P.
چھدل	Jaghdal, s., a Jat.
چھدلی	Jaghdali, s., the language of the Jats, <i>viz.</i> , Multānī or Sindhī.
چھر	Jaghar, liver. P., jigar.
چھفت	Juft, a pair.

جکغ	Jakagh, p.p., jak <u>th</u> a, to hover.
جکغ	Jukagh, p.p., juk <u>th</u> a, to rest, sleep (used of animals).
جلاه	Julāh, } an attack. Si., julah.
جلره	Juloh, }
جاشک	Jalishk, s., a garment (dim. of jar).
جگلو	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.
جمله	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.
جنر	Janj, company, marriage procession.
جان	Jind, self, oneself. Si. Wathī jindegheñ, one's own.
جنگ	Janagh, v., p.p., jath <u>a</u> , 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., joi. 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.
جوانین	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>).
جوزد	Jozho, a small fly.
جورغ	Jorgh, } to make, construct, Si., joranu.
جورینغ	Jorainagh, } Casual of جوړغ 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.
جھاز	Jahāz, a ship. P.
جھانغ	Jhāgagh, to wade.
جھان	Jihān, the world. P. Deha jihāna, in the whole world.
جھانغ	Jhapagh, to toss up, to throw. Si., jhapanu.
جھتودینغ	Jhutū deagh, to rock (a cradle).
جھت	Jhat, a moment, a short time.
جھت	Jhaṭ, a swoop of a bird of prey.
جھکغ	Jhaṭkagh, to sob. (Cf., Si., Jhaṭko, a fit of passion).
جھر	Jhur, clouds. Si., jhuru.
جھری	Jhari, 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.
جھالی	Jhalli, a pankha. Si.
جھن	Jhan, small bird (snipe ?)
جھندا	Jhandā, a flag. Si.
جھوتغ	Jhūtagh, to swing or rock a cradle.
جھرا	Jherā, a quarrel. Si., jherro.
جھو	Jebho, s., armour.
جھت	Jait, camel-saddle.
جھدي	Jedi,
جھلا ري	Jedirī,
جھذ	Jidh, s., pasture, wilderness, jungle, grazing-ground of game.
جھغ	Jigh, a woman's bodice.
جھغ	Jigh, s., bowstring. P., zih. Pushto, jai. S., jihu.
	Jigh-khanagh, to string a bow. Er-jigh, unstrung.
جھغ	Jenagh, to slaughter, butcher, to cause to strike. (Causal of janagh.)
جھهر	Jihar, heavy rain.

چ (Che.)

چابر	Chābar, a short grass. <i>Andropogon annulatus</i> .
چاپ جنغ	Chāp-janagh, to clap hands.
چاپول جنغ	Chāpol-janagh, to slap.
چات	Chāth, a well. P., chāh. Z., chātha.
چارغ	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.
چابو	Chabav, the evergreen oak. <i>Quercus dilatata</i> (on Mt. Ek-bāi).
چپ کهنغ	Chup khanagh, to be quiet. Si.
چپ	Chap, left. P.
چپ دست	Chap-dast, left hand. P.
چپ چوت	Chap-chot, crooked.
چپ روئی	Chaprūi, an English rupee.
چپی	Chapī, adj., left, sinister, unlucky.
چس	Chit, woman's petticoat.
چت	Chat, roof. H.
چتا کهنغ	Chatā-khanagh, to grasp, catch hold of with the arms.
چتر	Chitar, matting.
چتر	Chitr, writing, picture.
چتذانگ	Chitnāng, name of of a sect of faqirs who go nearly naked.
چت	Chaṭ, apart, separate.
چت	Chat, a dog's dish.
چتغ	Chatagh, p.p., chatṭha, to lick. Si., chaṭanu. Lab-chatagh, to flash in the pan.
چتی	Chaṭī, s., a fine. Si.
چچو	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 کهنغ	Churā-khanagh, to open, to unlock.
چرپ	Charp, adj., fat. P.
چرپی	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.
چاروخ	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 دینغ	Chaghal deagh, to throw away.
چکتر	Chiktar, } how much ? How many ?
چکر	Chikar, } probably for chi qadr.
چکغ	Chikagh, to pull, drag. Si, chhikanu.
چکغ	Chukagh, to kiss.
چکها	Chukh, a child.
چکهاخت	Chukhzākht } grandchild.
چگزاخت	Chugzākht }
چکها	Chukhā, a little, a small quantity.
چکها: چری	Chukhchorī, children.
چکها	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., Chalidan.
چلو	Chillur, peel, bark, scales.
چلکغ	Chilkagh, to shine, glitter. Si., chilkanu.
چلکذغ	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.
چمبوغ	Chambaragh, v., p.p., chambarithā, to spring upon. Si., chambaranu.
چمبو	Chambo, ball of foot, claw, hand. Si.
چمرا	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 Chund, } point of the compass.
- چندرا Chundrā, }
- چندی Chandī, some, many.
- چندیانغ Chandenagh, to move, shake.
- Saghar chandenagh, to shake the head, to nod.
- چانغ Chinagh, p.p., chitha, to pick up, gather, collect. P., chidan
- چنگ Chang, an instrument resembling a banjo or guitar. B.
- چنگل Changul, claw.
- چنگے Chungey, some.
- چوڑ 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.
- چوڑو Choṭo, } hair.
- چوڑی Choṭī, }
- چوڑو Choṭo, a horse fly.
- چوا Chawā, jest.
- چولگر Chawāgar, jester.
- چوچ Chūch, little finger. Si., chich.
- چوڑو Chaupher, round.
- چوڑا کھنغ Chūrā khanagh, to take out.
- چوڑی Chori, orphan. Si., chhoro.
- چوڑی Chūrī, chicken.
- چوڑمغ Chofagh, v., p p., chofitha, to pound, thump. (Cf. P., koftan)
- چوڑنان Chonān, so much, as much as
- چوڑات Chhāth, a well. P., chāh. Z, chātha.
- چوڑه Chih, what?
- چوڑه Chih, prep., from (corruption from azh ash). Also chedhā, chodhā, chingo, for shedhā, shodha, shingo, &c. Used chiefly among the northern tribes.
- چوڑل Chhil, forty. P., chihal.
- چوڑلو Chhilav, cold weather. Jan.-Feb.
- چوڑم Chham, the eye. P., chashm.
- Chham bhorainagh, to wink.
- Chham-phusht, eyelid.
- Chham-istār, pupil of eye.
- چوڑتر Chhattar, s., joke.
- چوڑو Chhoro, boy, from 2 to 9 year old.
- چوڑرات Chhorāt, boy from 9 to about 15.
- چوڑی Chi for چھی 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.
چيارده	Chyārdah, fourteen.
چيارمي	Chyāramī, fourth.
چبر	Chebar-news.
چپت	Chet, comprehension, understanding.
چپت آرغ	Chīt-āragh, to be crushed. Si., chitāranu.
چپتغ	Chetagh, to repair, mend. Si., chetanu.
چپنخ	Chekh, scattered grains, peckings (for birds).
چپنح	Chedhagh, a cairn erected to commemorate any notable event.
چير و	Chīrav, pearl, pearly.
چيكلو	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>)
خاندان	<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.
داذ	Dādḥ, gift.
د دني	Dādani, 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, } brand, spots, blemishes. P.
داغان	Dāghān, }
دالا	Dālā, thick.
دان	Dān, corn. P., dāna.
دانا	Dānā, }
دانکوه	Dānkoh, }
داني	Dāni, } until, up till, till when. (Cf., Si., dāni, ti ne.)
داهنتهي	Dāhanthi, }
داکين	Dāin, }
دانسرا	Dān-sarā, at last, at the end.
دانکوه	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.
داون	Dāwan, tether for fore-sect.
دي	Dāi, nurse, maid servant. P.
داغ	Dāigh, fit, proper, worthy.
دايمه	Dāima, for ever. A.
داين	Dāen, a witch, sorceress.
داداگر	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.
دذغ	Didhagh, p.p., dakhta, to brand.
در	Dar, prep., out, outside. P., dar, door.
در بارغ	Dar-baragh, to defend, to save.

در کھافغ	Dar-khafagh,	} to come out, come forth, issue, rise (of a river).
در آغ	Dar-āgh	
در ر و غ	Dar-ravagh,	} to escape.
در شفغ	Dar-shafagh,	
در کھانغ	Dar-khanagh,	to put out, expel, to get out.
در سورغ	Dar-saragh,	to protect.
در گیزغ	Dar-gezhagh,	to look out.
درا	Darā,	adv., outside.
درا	Dirā.	(See daryā),
دراخ	Drākh,	s., vine. Si., drākh.
دراز	Drāzb,	adj., long. P., darāz.
دراژان	Drāzhādh,	} s., length.
دراژی	Drāzhī,	
دراہ	Durāh,	well, in health.
دراہی	Durāhī,	health.
دراعی	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).
دربولی	Driboli,	s., the stick on which a leathern churn is swung.
دربیش	Darbesh,	a darvesh, faqīr.
درپ	Dra,	s., fear, terror.
درجغ	Dirjagh,	to be torn. (See dinagh, to tear).
درن	Dard,	pain. P.
درد 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.
درغ	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> .
درنغ	Dranzagh,	to go swiftly (poet.)
درنگ	Drang,	precipice.
در و ا	Darwāh or druāh	(See druāh).

- در و در Dror, a shepherd's perquisite, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the young stock.
 در و ش Darwash, s., a cobbler's awl.
 در و شم 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 دruh, unsheathed, naked (of a sword).
 در و ه Druh, all.
 در و ه گهان Druh-gihān, adj., very brave, heroic.
 در و ه انی Durhāni, pistol.
 در و ی Darri, out, outwards.
 در و یا Daryā } P., river.
 در و ا Dirā }
 در و اس Dris, a Baloch dance (also called *shamar*) at weddings and rejoicings, accompanied with shouting or groaning.
 در و یغ Dregh, well, good.
 در و یغ و خ Drimbokh, adj., ravening, devouring.
 در و یغ درین Drin, rainbow.
 در و یغ د Darainagh, p.p., daraintha, to set out.
 در و یغ د Drihav, s., a scream, shriek.
 در و یغ دز Duz, thief. Also a deceiver, seducer. P., duzd.
 در و یغ دز غ Duzagh, to steal. P.
 در و یغ دز و اگ Daz-wāg, bridle. (For dast-wāgh.)
 در و یغ دز و اهی Duzwahī, friendship.
 در و یغ دزی Duzī, theft. P.
 در و یغ دزک Dazhak, s., a snipe.
 در و یغ دزخ Duzhukh, a hedgehog.
 در و یغ دزمن Duzhman, enemy. P., dushman. (Cf., Zend., duzh in duzhda, evil, &c).
 در و یغ دزمنی Duzhmani, enmity. P.
 در و یغ دست Dast, s., hand. P.
 Dast-āgh, }
 Dast-khafagh, } to get, obtain, come to hand.
 Dast-lāinagh, to touch.
 Dast-lath, walking stiok.
 Dast-khatt, signature.
 در و یغ دست دل Dast-dil, palm of the hand.
 در و یغ دست غ Dastagh, handle, a tap with the hand. P., dasta.
 Dastagh-janagh, to tap, to knock at a door.
 در و یغ دست 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,
دفتار	Daftar,
دوآتر	Davtar,
دب چار	Daf-char,
دوچار	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.
دکھغ	Dukhagh, to smoke. Duhon dukhaghen, smoke is rising.
دکھا	Dukhya, with difficulty.
دک	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.
دل سر	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.
دلغ	Dalagh, s., boiled rice.
دلکو دینغ	Dalko-deagh, to threaten.
دار	Dillo, an earthen pot, gharā. Si., dilo.
دامامه	Damāma, s., kettledrum

دومب	Dumb, tail. P., dum. Mazār-dumb, tiger's tail (a plant).
دومبا	Dumbā, behind, at the tail.
دومبیر	Dambiro, a Baloch banjo or guitar.
دومبل	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 کرا	Danānkarā, conj., till then.
دنیخرا	Danikharā, conj., until, as long as.
دینجنگ	Dinjainagh, p.p., dinjaintha, to split, cleave.
دینغ	Dinagh, } p.p., dirtha, to tear. P., daridan, din.
دیرغ	Diragh, }
دنز	Dañz, dust (Cf., S., daj).
دنزغ	Dañzagh, to stir up the dust.
دنیکر	Danikar, till now.
دنیا	Dunyā, the world, people, wealth. A.
دو	Do, two. P.
دو گیسٹ	Do-gist, forty. (See chil).
دوار	Dawār. (See dafār).
دوازده	Dwāzdah, twelve. P.
دوازدهمی	Dwāzdami, twelfth.
دوبار	Dobar, the chest.
دوبراب	Dobarāh, twice.
دوتار	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.
دوروی	Doravi, stirrups.
دوروخ	Dorokh, ill, in trouble or pain.
دوزخ	Dozakh, } hell. P., dozakh. Z., duzhanha. Pashto, dozha'kh.
دوزی	Dozhi, }
دوست	Dost, friend. P.
دوشغ	Doshagh, p.p., dokhta, to sew. P.
دوشغ	Doshagh, p.p., dushta, to milk. P.
دوشی	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.
دوهرن	Dūhoñ, smoke.

د رومن	Doyman, enemy. (See د ژمن duzhman).
ده	Dah, ten. P.
دهان	Dihān, thought, consideration. Si., dhyānu.
دهک	Dhak, hurt, injury. Si., dhaku.
دهکغ	Dhikkagh, to advance, be strong.
دهغ	Dahagh, to get, touch.
دهل	Dhul, drum. Panj., dhol.
دهمي	Dhamī, 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	Dīp, 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	Dīdh, } sight. P., didār, did.
ديذار	Dīdhār, }
ديدوخ	Dīdokh, 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.
دينگهو	Denghū, a crook, handle of a walking stick.
ديه	Deh, country, land, tract, territory. Si., dehu. P., deh. Z., daiha. 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.

د (Dāl).

- دآو Dāto, dust.
 دآجی Dāchī, a female camel. Si.
 دآدی Dādī, grandmother. Si.
 دآدی بزرگی Dādepotre, descendents of the same ancestor.
 دآن Dān, desert, low barren hills.
 دآندالی Dāndālī, a winnowing sieve.
 دآنی Dānī time, a certain time. Si.
 دآنی دآنی Derī-dānī, a long time ago.
 دآب Dāb, alarm, war news. Si.
 دآد }
 دآد } Did, } frog. Si., dedaru.
 دآد }
 دآد } Didar, }
 دآد }
 دآد } Dāddav, pony, nag. Si., dradro.
 دآد }
 دآد } Drattagh, v., p.p., drattathā, to fall. Si., drahanu, p.p.
 دآد } dratho.
 دآد }
 دآد } Drik, to jump, spring.
 دآد }
 دآد } Drikagh, to jump.
 دآد }
 دآد } Drakān, carpenter. Si., drakhanu.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dragagh, to canter. Si., drak.
 دآد }
 دآد } Droh, falsehood, lie. Si.
 دآد }
 دآد } Drohā, false, dishonest.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dasagh, v., p.p., dasithā, to show, point out. Si., dasanu.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dukāl, dearth, famine. Si., dukāru.
 دآد }
 دآد } Digh, pice, copper coin.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dan, by force, violently. Si., danu.
 دآد }
 دآد } Danphūr, a forcible contribution.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dandwar, a tooth-brush.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dang, sting. Si., dangu.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dang-janagh, to sting.
 دآد }
 دآد } Doda, poppy heads.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dod, framework, bones. Panj.
 دآد }
 دآد } Hushken dod, a dry skeleton.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dor, a pond. Si., dhoro.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dol, a bucket. S., dolu.
 دآد }
 دآد } Daul, shape, form. Scheme, stratagem,
 دآد }
 دآد } Daula, the forcarm. Si., doro.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dolo, crooked.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dolo biagh, to be crooked.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dauli, s., hoof.
 دآد }
 دآد } Dom, }
 دآد } } bard, minstrel. S.
 دآد }
 دآد } Domb, }
 دآد } } Dombānī-āf. } mirage (connected with a legend.
 دآد } } Domb-khushtagh, } of a minstrel's death).

ڊونگ	Dong, bottle.
ڊنگ	Dūngā, deep. Panj.
ڊوه	Ḍoh, sin, offence. S., dohu.
ڊوي	Doī, spoon. Si.
ڊها برغ	Dhāburagh, p p, dhāburtha, to stumble.
ڊهال	Dhāl, shield. Si, Panj.
ڊهڪڙ	Ḍhikkagh, to low (of cattle).
ڊهڪو	Dhakan, cover. Si.
ڊهڪاني	Dhakanī, knce-pan. Si., dhakini.
ڊهڪو	Dhaggav, a bull.
ڊهند	Ḍhūnd, skeleton. Si.
ڊهڙهي	Ḍeḍhī, the doorway of private apartment, a porch, a screen.
ڊهنگ	Dhīng, adjutant bird.
ڊيدر	Ḍidar, muscles, biceps.
ڊر	Der, husband's younger brother. Si., deru.
ڊير	Ḍir, } body, form, shape. Si., dilu.
ڊيل	Ḍil, }
ڊيلھو	Ḍelhu, fruit of the khaler (<i>carpparis aphyll a</i>). Si., delhc.
ڊيمھو	Ḍemhū, wasp. Si.
ڊيو	Ḍio, lamp. Si., dio.
ڊيوو	Ḍihav, leopard.

ر (Rē).

- راج Rāj, s., tribe, subjects.
- راچی Rāchī, camel driver.
- راد Rād̄h, true, ancient, ancestral.
Rād̄heñ wāzhā, hereditary lord.
- راز Rāzā painter.
- رازخ Rāzikh, willing.
- راس Rāst, true, P.
- راستی Rāstī, truth. P.
- راک Rāk, cheek-bone.
- ران Rān, thigh. P.
- راه Rāh, road. P.
Rāh band, watchman.
- راهی Rāhī, 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.
- ریدت 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 shutha. P.
- رچه Rachh, loom.
- رخ Rukh, face, front.
Rukhā, in front of.
- رخه Rikh̄ta, p.p., of rīshagh, *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 Rad̄h, missing, failure.
Rād̄h-biagh, to miss (in shooting).
- ردا Rad̄hā, s., coward, runaway.
- ردغ Rad̄hagh, p.p., rash̄ta, to tear up the ground, to draw (a sword).
- ردغ Rad̄hagh, to be beaten, to lose (in war or play).
- ردغ Rud̄hagh, v., p.p., rust̄ha, to grow, germinate, spring up, mount. P., rustan.
- ردی Rad̄hī, 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).
	Syāhen rastar, wild swine.
رسع	Rasagh, p.p., rasīṭha, to arrive. P., rasīdan.
رسپانغ	Rasainagh, causal of rasagh.
رشغ	Rishagh, rashagh, p.p., rikhta, to pursue, charge.
	Mān-rishagh, to attack, assault.
رشک	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, } stirrup. P., rikāb.
رکيف	Rikef, }
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).
رنبه	Ramba, chisel. Si., rambo.
رندمال	Rumāl, towel. P.
رمنغ	Ramagh, flock of goats. P., ramah.
رملاس	Rimlās, evident, manifest.
رملی	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. ruṭha, to reap. (Cf., Pashto, ravidal. Skr., lū)
رنگ	Rang, colour, sort, kind, manner.
	E-rangā, } of this sort, in this manner.
	Er'gā, }
	Hawenrangā, } do. do.
	Hawer'gā, }
	Har-rangā, of every sort, &c.
	Thī-rangā, of another sort, &c.
	A'n-rangā, of that sort.
رنگوي	Rangoi, coloured, variegated.

- ر و بڠغ Ro-biagh, to be lighted or kindled.
 ر و 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 و بڠسك Rophask, s., a fox (uncommon). P., rūbāh.
 ر و بڠغ Rophagh, a loud noise.
 ر و ر و Rūbarū, in the presence of. P.
 ر و ث Roth, entrails. P., rūda.
 ر و دار Rodār, bowstring, fiddlestring.
 ر و ذ Rodh, high bank of a torrent or stream. P., rūd.
 ر و دغ Rodhagh. (See rudhagh).
 ر و دن Rodhin, madder.
 ر و بڠغ Rodhainagh, to bring up, educate.
 ر و جڠه Rojh, the nilgai.
 ر و ر Ror, calf.
 Ror-gal, herd of calves.
 ر و ز بڠغ Rozi-biagh, to appear, become visible.
 ر و زى Rozi, subsistence, daily bread.
 ر و ز كڠر Rozh-gir, eclipse of the sun (from rosh and giragh).
 ر و ش 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 و شغ Roshagh, a fast. P., roza.
 ر و غن Roghan, clarified butter, ghī. P.
 Roghan-resh, a kind of small lizard.
 ر و غ 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 و نر و Rofro, a fox. P., rūbāh.
 ر و كڠغ Rokhanagh, v., p.p., rokhutha, to light, kindle.
 ر و صت Romast, chewing the cud.
 ر و نك Rūng, a maiden.
 ر و كڠرا Rūngrā, a narrow hill path.
 ر و ر Rūh, soul. A., rūh.
 ر و Rah, edge, edge of knife.
 ر و هغ Rahnagh, edge or bank of river.
 ر و هله Riband, 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, } rags.
ریل	Ril, }
ریر دیوئخ	Rer-deagh, v. n., to overflow.
ریو دیوئخ	Rer-deagh, to turn out, drive away.
ریز	Rez, a rope (made of cotton thread).
ریزم	Rezam, blight (of corn).
ریس دیوئخ	Res-deagh, to turn away.
ریصف	Resagh, p.p., restha, to spin, twist. Pashto, reshā.
ریصاغ	Resinagh, to pursue, chase; p.p., resintha.
ریصاغ	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, rikhtan.
ریشوئخ	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.
ریئغ	Riagh, cacare.
ریه دیوئخ	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., jāts.
	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.
والاگر	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 گدوی	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.
زانمر	Zānmur. (See zāmur.)	
زایفه	Zāifa, a woman.	A.
زخم	Zākham, a wound.	P.
زذغ	Zadhagh, wounded.	P., zada.
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.)	
	Soreñ sirā, the ocean.	
زرتیه	Zurth, jowar (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>). (Cf. Pehl., jürdāk, corn, or Ar. pronounced zurrat in Persian).	
زرد	Zard, yellow.	P.
زردو	Zardo, yolk of an egg.	
زردویی	Zardoī, bile.	

زردی	Zirde, heart (poet.). Skr., hridi. Zend, zardhaya. Pashto, zrah.
ز ر و ر	Zarūr, necessary. A.
ز ر	Zirih, armour. P.
ز ر	Zirih, a well. (See zirā).
ز غ ر	Zaghar, adj., fresh, quick. Zagharen shīr, fresh milk.
ز گ	Zik, a bag or "maskina" for holding ghī. Si., jik. Pashto zik.
ز م ب	Zamb, a bit, mouthful.
ز م ح تان	Zamistān, (see zawistān), winter, P.
ز ل ا خ	Zankh, jaws. P., zonakh, chin.
ز ن ا و ر	Zanāwar, animal. P., jānwar.
ز ن ج ر	Zanjīr, chain. P.
ز ن د	Zand, adj., fat.
ز ن د غ	Zindagh, living. P., zinda.
ز ن ع	Zinagh, v., p.p., zitha, zinthā or zitha, to snatch, take away forcibly.
ز ن گ	Zang, s., turnip.
ز ن گ	Zang, } rust.
ز ن گ ل	Zangāl, }
ز ن ه ا	Zunhā, s., hair.
ز و ر	Zor, force, might, violence, wrong. P.
ز و ر	Zivir, rough, not smooth. (Cf. Pashto, zig).
ز و ر ا خ	Zorākh, } powerful, violent.
ز و ر ا و ر	Zorāwar, }
ز و ر و ا ل	Zorwāla, oppressor, tyrant.
ز و ا د	Zawādh, scent, smell. P., zabād.
ز و ا ر	Zawār, pebbles.
ز و ا ر	Zawār, rider, horseman. P., sawār.
ز و ا ل	Zawāl, s., injury.
ز و ا ب	Zawān, tongue. P., zabān.
ز و س تان	Zawistān, winter. P., zamistān.
ز و ک ا	Zūkā, a growling, groubling, suppressed noise.
ز و م	Zūm, s., strength, power, glory.
ز و م	Zom, swelling.
ز و م گ و ر ا خ	Zom giragh, to swell.
ز ه	Zah, kid. Zah-gal, flock of kids.
ز ه ر	Zahr, anger. P. Zahr-giragh, to be angry.
ز ه ر	Zahr, bitter.
ز ه ر ک	Zahrak, the gall-bladder. P., zahra.
ز ه ر ن	Zahran, adj., angry, passionate.

- زهم **Zahm**, sword.
 Zahm-band, swordbelt.
 Zahm-jan,
 Zahm-janokh, } swordsman.
 Zahm-jind, sword blade.
 Zahm-hand, scar of a sword-wound.
- زهير **Zahir**, lonely, a stranger. **A.**
 زي **Zi**, yesterday. **P.**, di-rüz.
 زياني **Ziyāni**, 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 **Ziragh**, v., p.p., zurtha, to raise, lift.
 Ziragh-āragh, to fetch.
 Lashkar-ziragh, to lead an army.
 Sāh-ziragh, to draw breath.
 Rumb-ziragh, to run.
 Saughan-ziragh, to swear.
 Shor-ziragh, to be frightened.
- زیرینغ **Zirainagh**, to cause to take up.
 زیم **Zim**, scorpion.
 زون **Zen**, saddle. **P.**, zin.
 Zen-phusht, the pommel of a saddle,
 Zen-kanagh, to saddle,

ژ (Zhe.)

ژانگ	Zhāngagh, v., to bray.
ژلوخ	Zhalokh, adj., yellow.
ژله دینغ	Zhala-deagh, v., to let go. (See ilagh).
ژمارا	Zhamārā, for ever. (See jamārā).
ژند	Zhand, adj., separate, apart.
ژند بیغ	Zhand-biagh, v. n., to become separate, depart.
ژنگه کهنغ	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 (?)
سادے	Sāde, adj., poor, wretched.
ساذ	Sādh, rope (of munj or dwarf-palm leaves).
سار	Sār, s., a usurer.
سار کھنغ	Sār-khanagh, to awake.
سار تھ	Sārth, cold. P., sard.
ساری	Sārī, rice growing or in husk P., shālī.
ساز کھنغ	Sāz-khanagh, to play (a musical instrument).
ساز غ	Sāzhagh, to pound, to bray in a mortar.
ساکور	Sākūr, tamarisk galls used in dyeing. (Māih in Panjab i).
ساک	Sākh, oath. Si.
ساک	Sāg, pot-herb. Si.
ساکھی	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.
ساهداری	Sāhdār, domestic animals.
ساهدینغ	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.
سبھی	Subī, autumn.
سپی	Sippī, shell. Si.
ست	Sut, s, spur of a mountain running down into a plain.
سنر	Satur, zanāna, private apartments.
سٹھ	Sath, a deputation to ask pardon.

سټي	Suti, a mosquito.
سټي	Sijji, roast meat.
سخ	Sikh, sand, barren land.
سدا	Sadā, request, petition.
سدريا	Sadaryā, false,
سدا	(See صدقة sadqa).
سدها	Sidhā, straight. Si., sidho.
سدکغ	Sudkagh, to sob. Si., sudikanu.
سده	Sudh, } knowledge, understanding. Si., sudhi, Pashto, sud
سذ	Sudh, }
سذ	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.
سراذ	Srādh, adj., narrow, slender, small.
سراوان	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 ريخ	Sar-rekh, cold in the head. (Cf., P., rezish.)
سر ویش	Sar-resh, overflowing.
سر رند	Sar-rand, parting of hair.
سوناوغ	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.
سرامادا	Sarāmadā, in the manner of.
سرايرا	Sarā-era, adv., from above downwards.
سرابري	Sarbarī, upper.
	Sarbarī-pahnādhā, on the upper side.
سرهېد	Surphadh, } s., understanding.
سرپهو	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.
سروکه	Sarakh, a kneading trough.
سرگو	Surgo, speech, song
سرل	Saral, a yearling colt. Si., surlu.
سروم	Surum, hoof. P., sum.
سرنگ	Saring, a track. Si., suringh. Saring-jaragh, to track.
سرود	Sarodh, music.
سروش	Sarosh, elbow.
سروشوش	Sarhosh, an earring worn in the upper part of the ear.
سری	Sari, a woman's chadar.
سریست	Suret, a concubine.
سراین	Saren, loins. Saren-bandagh, to gird up the loins, help. Saren-bandi, assistance.
سریندا	Sarindā,
سرنندو	Sarindo,
سرینده	Sarindo,
سرینه	Sarēna,
سوزک	Sarak, road. Hindi.
سزا	Sazā, punishment. P.
سستی	Sustī. (See sustī).
سشغ	Sushagh, p.p., sukhta, to burn. (Intransitive).
سفار	Saghār, adj., white-faced (of a horse).
سعدتا	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.
سغندان	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.
سکمردی	Sakmardi, manliness, strength.
سکني	Sakani, Wednesday.

- سځهغ Sikhagh, to learn. Si., sikhantu.
 سځهځهغ Sikhainagh, to teach. (Causal of sikhagh.)
 سځي Saki, extreme, excess.
 سځيا Sakyā, } very, extremely.
 سځوځا Sakighā, }
 سځ Sag, skill, ability. Si., sagh.
 سيل Sill, brick. Si., sir. Panj., sil.
 سيلبند Silband, brick-maker. Panj.
 سلام Salām, salutation.
 سلام-الايك (A. سلام عليكم) salutation on meeting.
 سيله Silhe, arms. A., sālāh.
 سيلهغال Silhegal, arms and accoutrements.
 سم Sam, age, century.
 سما Sammā, true, constant.
 سما Samā, news, information.
 سما Samā, understanding. Si., samāu.
 سمب Sumb, a whole, boring.
 سمب-جاناځ Sumb-janagh, to bore.
 سمباران Sambāwan, rennet, anything used for curdling milk.
 سمباراي Sambarāi, preparation, readiness.
 سمباراځ Sambaragh, to prepare, be ready, Si., sambhiranu.
 سمباراځ Snmbagh, stich in the side.
 سمبارلي Sumbulī, s., a plant (wild thyme or rosemary).
 سمبارنځ Sambainagh (causal of sambagh), to have brought up to rear.
 سمغه Samagh, s., a poisonous fly which attacks the eyes.
 سمندر Samundar, sea.
 سامين Samin, a cloud. (The name of a village also.)
 ساند Sand, barren (of offspring). Pashto, shand. Si., shandhi
 ساند Sand, a joint. Si., sandhu.
 ساند Sund, a basket of matting, Si., sandhu.
 ساندان Sindān, anvil.
 ساندغه Sindagh, v., p.p., sistha, to break. (P. shikastan, shikan)
 سانج Sanj, harness. Si., sanju.
 سانج-کاناځ Sanj-khanagh, to saddle, harness.
 سانک Sanak, kneading trough. (See sarakh).
 سنگ Sang, stone (uncommon). P.
 سنگ Sing, stone.
 سنگ بلد Sangband, related by marriage (used of two tribes).
 سنگاتي Sangatī, companions, following. Si.
 سنگاد Sangad, companions, escort.
 سني Sani, hemp. Si., sini.
 سنگار 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.
 سواہ Sawāh, morning. A., sabāh.
 سوبہ Sobh, victory. A.
 سوبہ سر Sobh-sar, victorious.
 سود Sūd, interest. P.
 سور Sor, salt, brackish, saltpetre. P., shor.
 Soreh-āf, brackish water.
 سودا Saudā, bargain. P.
 سورہ 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.
 سؤف Sūf, apple. A.
 سوک Sawakk, light (in weight). P., sabuk.
 سوغو Sogav, firm, fast, firm possession.
 سول Sol, the kanda or jhand tree (*Prosopis spicigera*).
 سومر Somar, Monday. Si.
 سومر Somar, a companion.
 سولارو Sonāro, goldsmith. Si.
 سوهان Sauhān, file.
 سوهنا Sohnā, beautiful. Panj.
 سوهو Sohav, guide, acquaintance.
 سرو Savav, account, reason. A., sabab.
 Savavā, on account of.
 سويٹ Sweth, white. P., safid.
 Sweth-rīsh, greybeard.
 Sweth-gan, } white-handed.
 Swē-gan, }
 سهارل Sahāral, skilful.
 سهاگ Suhāg, young unweaned camel up to six months old f.).
 سہیت Suhbat, society. A.
 سہاری Sahrāi, an awl. Si., sirāi.
 سہمت Sahth, jewels.
 سہر Suhr, red. P., surkh. Pashto, sūr.
 Suhr-rīsh, red-bearded.
 Suhr-sar, red-headed (dyed with mehndi).
 Suhr-āf, red-water (name of a stream).

- سهر Sihr, magic. P.
Sihr-khanokh magician.
- سهررا Sahrā, manifest, known, evident. A.
- سهرغ Sahragh, p.p., sahritha, to rest.
- سهر Suhv, morning. A., subh.
Suhv-astār, morning star.
- سهريل Suhel, autumn. The month Assū or Asoj. A. (Sept. or Oct.).
- سي سي Si, thirty. P.
- سي سي Sai, three. P., sih.
Sai-barā, thrice.
Sai-kona, triangle.
Sai-gist, three score.
- سياد Syād, relation.
- سيارل Syāral, clever, skilful.
- سيال Syāl, relation, guest, enemy, equal. Pashto (siāl, equal).
- سيالداري Syāldāri, 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.
- سيبك Sebak, wholesome.
- سيتل Saital, three-fold.
- سيت سITH, profit, advantage. P., sūd.
- سيت تان SITH-tān, s., profit and loss, customs.
- سيد Saidh, a Sayyid.
- سيد Saidh, game, wild animals to eat.
- سيلم بند Sejband, bedding.
- سير Ser, full, satisfied.
Serāf, satisfied. P., serāb.
- سير Sir, marriage.
Sir khanagh, to marry.
Sir biagh, to be married.
Sir-wājh, marriageable.
- سيرب Serab, shaving.
- سیر مغ Sirmugh, collyrium for the eyes. P., surma.
- سیرستان Sīstān, customs, profit and loss. For SITH-tan, profit and loss.
- سيسي Sesī, the sīsī or *Ammo Perdix Bouhami*.
- سيشن Sishin, needle. P., sozan.
Sishin-dukh, needle's eye.

سوغ	Sigh, promise, vow.
سوغ	Sigh, pining, depressed, sad.
سوغى	Sighi, mourning, lamentation.
سيك	Saiak, one-third.
سيفر	Sifur, s., spear-grass (<i>Hitropogon contortus</i>).
سيغ	Sekagh, p.p., sektha, to warm.
سيكن	Sikun, } porcupine.
سيخن	Sikhun, } Sikhun-tir, porcupine-quill.
سيلاو	Sailo, s., a sword (poet.)
سيلاهي	Selhi, necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, &c. Si.
سيم	Sim, boundary.
سيماندر	Simandar, neighbour.
سيمسون	Simsun. (See sesi).
سيهه	Saimi, third.
سيند	Sind, hissing. (Si., sindh, whistling). Sindā-khanagh, to hiss.
سينز	Senz, whistling. Senzā janagh, to whistle.
سينزده	Seāzdah, thirteen. P.
سينغ	Senagh, breast. P., sina.
سيراو	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., sītha, to swell. (Cf., P., amā-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).
شاعر	Shāghar, swift, fast.
شاکر 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.
شانډ	Shānd, sign.
شانزده	Shānz-dah, sixteen. P.
شالغ	Shānagh, backbone, nape of neck. P., shāna.
شانگه	Shānk, stony ground at foot of hills.
شانگه	Shānkho, a bird; the stone-chat.
شالور	Shānwar, a snake (for syāh-mār).
شاه	Shāh, horn.
شاه	Shāh, king. P.
	Shāh-murdān, forefinger.
شاه کپتار	Shāhkaptar. (See shafkāstir).
شاهد	Shāhid, witness. Ar.
شاهدي	Shāhidī, evidence.
شاهکار	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.
شائير	Shāir (Ar. شاعر), poet.
شاه چراغ	Shah-chirāgh, firefly. P.
شدت	Shiddat, disputing, argument. A.
شدر	Shaddo, a turban (poet). Si., shado.
شدغ	Shudhagh, adj., hungry.
شدغ	Shudhagh, v., p.p., shustha, to hunger.

شود غ	Shodhagh, v., p.p., shustha, to wash, intr.
شودي	Shudhī, adj., hungry.
شر	Sharr, good, fine, beautiful.
شیر	Shirr, troop, band.
شیرت	Shart, gambling. A.
	Shart-zīrāgh, } to gamble.
	Shart-janagh, }
شوردو	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.
شرفا	Sharnā, s., the sarnāi, 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).
شسکغ	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.
شفت	Shaf, night. P., shab.
	Shaf-chirāgh, firefly.
	Shaf-kāstir, a plant (<i>Sophora Griffithii</i>).
	Shaf-khor, nightblind.
شفاذکپه	Shafānkh, shepherd, goatherd. P., shabān.
شفتی	Shafak, shifkk, s., iron peg on which a mill-stone revolves.
شفتغ	Shufagh, p.p., shupta, v. a., to thrash.
شکی	Shakk, doubt. A.
شک	Shikk, (A. shauq), love.
شکار	Shikār, hunting, sport. P.
شکاری	Shikāri, hunter.
شکر	Shukr, thanks. A.
شکرهل	Shakhal, tamarisk sugar. (The manna produced in the hot weather on <i>Tamarix articulata</i> and <i>Tamarix gallica</i>).
	P. shakar.
شکرهل	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.
شمام	Shamnam, dew.
شعب	Shamb, branch.
شوشغ	Shamushagh, } pp., shamushta, to forget. (Cf. P., farū- } moshīdan).
شوشغ	Shamūshagh } } moshīdan).
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>i.e.</i> , 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.
شورغ	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 دیکغ	Shon-deagh, } } to show, point out.
شون دارغ	Shondāragh, }
شوهاز کهنغ	Shūhāz-khanagh, to like, prefer.
شونگنغ	Shoenagh, to drive off.
شهر	Shahr, town, village. P.
شهور	Shahwār, s., relationship.
شهور	Shahūr, good manners. A.
شي	Sh'i. Contraction for ash-i, from this. Sh-i phalawa, from this direction.
شي	Shī, } } contraction for gushī, gushīth, says.
شیت	Shīth, }
شے بیئغ	She-biagh, v. n., to settle down. (For sher-biagh?)
شیدی	Shīdī, a negro. A.
شید	Shedh, hence, from here. (For ash-edh).

شيد پهدا	Shedh-phadhā, henceforward. Shedh-pheshā, hitherto.
شيدا	Shedhā, hence.
شيوخن	Shīkhan, s., cloth in which the flour from the mill is collected.
شير	Shīr, milk, P. Shīr-wār, suckling, unweaned. Shīr-deokh, milch. Shīr-doshokh, milker. Shīr-dān, bladder.
شير غ	Shīragh, an ear of corn in the milk.
شير	Sher, under, from under. (P., zer). Sher-phalavā, from the underside. Sher-gwāth, leeward. Sher-tharagh, to be crushed beneath.
شيرى	Sheri, lover.
شيزرك	Shezirk, a low furze-like shrub (<i>Caragana sp.</i>);
شيف	Shef, slope. P. shīb, nishīb. Af-shef, watershed, slope of a drainage basin.
شيفغ	Shefagh, pin or rod for applying collyrium to the eyes.
شيهن	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.
- عرشى 'Arshī, adj., heavenly, divine.
- عوزائيل 'Arzāil for Azrāil, the angel of death.
- عمرة Umra (for 'umr) life.
- Umrā, 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).
فأده	Fāida, advantage, profit. P.
فرشتغ	Firishtagh, angel. (<i>See</i> phrishtagh, P.).
فوق	Fark, difference. A.
فصل	Fasl, harvest. A.
فلاسی	Falāsi, carpet. A.
فلازه	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 khār</i>).
کارچ	Kārch, } knife. P., kārad.
کارچہ	Kārcha, }
کاری	Kāri, basket. (<i>See khāri</i>).
کاروز	Kārez, underground aqueduct.
کاروگر	Kāriḡar, ox.
کازمی	Kāzī, the Qazī. A.
کاسہ	Kāsa, a measure of corn, one-sixth of a harwār. Contains about 6 scers 9 chitaks Indian weight.
کاشد	Kāshid, messenger. A.
کاغذ	Kāghadh, letter. P.
کانور	Kafir, unbeliever. A.
کاک	Kāk, Baloch bread baked round a heated stone.
کالرا	Kāla, flea. Si., kāriro.
کامبانی	Kāmbani, sling.
کامدار	Kāmdār, s., The Creator.
کان	Kān, mine. P.
کاندیری	Kānderi, thistle. Si., kānderi.
کانرنی	Kāwni, cormorant.
کاوش	Kāosh, the month of A'soj.
کاهی	Kāhi, ditch. (<i>See khāhi</i>).
کابر	Kabr, tomb. A.
کابل	Kabul, acceptance, agreement. A.
کوبہ	Kubba, } a domed building.
کوبہ	Kubbav, }
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.

کاذک	Katak, s., corner of a garment.
کاذوخ	Kuttanokh, thorny bushes. Two or three species of <i>Cara-gana</i> .
کتهه	Kath, spinning. Si.
کتهان	Kithān, which? What?
کتي	Kutti, death.
کلون	Kuṭragh, to gnaw.
کاغ	Kaṭagh, to dig, conquer, overcome.
کاغ	Kuṭagh, to be finished, accomplished, p.p., kutitha.
کاغ	Kuṭagh, to thrash. Si., kuṭanu.
کاکو	Katakār, sand-grouse. Si., kaṭangar.
ککان	Kithān. (See kithān.)
کجغ	Kajagh, v., p.p., kajatha, to cover. Si., kajanu.
کجل	Kajal, coarse flood grass.
کچ کمنغ	Kach-khanagh, to measure. Si., kachh.
کچوتئي	Kuchtoe, a plant.
کچهري	Kachehri, an assembly, darbār. H.
کدال	Kudāl, a mattock. Si., koḍari.
کدر	Kadr (A., qadr), understanding.
کده	Kadah, a cup. P.
کذام	Kudhām, s., nest.
کذغ	Kudhagh, a fireplace made of three stones. (Cf. P., kadah).
کذين	Kadheñ, when?
کو	Kur, a stable. Si., kuṛhi.
کوا	Karra, ring, link of a chain. Si., karo.
کرار	Karar, firm, at ease. (A. قرار).
کوپاس	Karpās, cotton. Skr, karpāsa.
کوکک	Karakuṭ, noise, rattling, clashing.
کرتا	Kurtā, long coat. Si., kurto.
کوتئي	Kurti, short coat. Si., kurti.
کو نغ	Karthagh, mongrel, of mixed breed.
کوجل	Karjal. (See کجل kajal).
کرشک	Kirishk, a slip, stumble.
کوشکغ	Kirishkagh, a slip, stumble. Si., khiskanu.
کراوغ	Karkāvagh, a thorny plant.
کرکغ	Karkagh, v. n., to rattle, make a noise.
کرکني	Karkani, a kind of grass.
کرم	Kurm, stalk, stem.
کروکوانغ	Karkainagh, v. a., to make a noise.
کرم	Kirm, insect, worm. P.
کرمساکه	Karmsāk, blackguard, a term of abuse.
کرويلی	Karveli, the caper bush (<i>Capparis spinosa</i>). Si., kalavari. See godhan-din.)
کري	Karri, an earring. Si.

کړی	Kirri, a Baloch hut. Si. Pashto.
کرېکه	Karekh, the uvula.
کرینغ	Kurainagh, to howl as a jackal.
کرپه	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.
کشک	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. قلعت), a fort, the town of Kilāt.
کلام	Kalām, promise, vow.
کلای	Kalāi, tin. P.
کلپهر	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.
کلشک	Kulishk, a kind of grass.
کلغ	Kullagh, to cough. (See khullagh).
کلف	Kulaf, lock. P., kufi.
کلام 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).
کمار	Kumār, fresh, sweet.
کمالو	Kamālū, beautiful, shapely.

- کم بهشت Kambakht, unlucky. P.
 کم پ Kumb, tank, pool, rock-hollow containing water.
 کمبر Kamar, variegated, stained. (See khambar).
 Kambar-khanagh, to write.
 کمبېغ Kumbigh, s., mushroom. S., khumbi.
 کمونه Kamina, mean, low. P.
 کناهو Kunāho, a cauldron.
 کنس Kunt. blunt.
 کنتغ Kuntagh, thorn.
 کنجاری Kanjari, prostitute. Si.
 کنجی Kunji, key. Si.
 کنچده Kunchitha, } sesamum. (See kwenchigh.) P., kunjid.
 کنچیت 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., sward (poet).
 کنهېن Kunheñ, hip.
 کنی Kany, a virgin. Si., kanyā.
 کوزت Kawāt, a young male camel up to 3 years. Si.
 کراب Kawān, bow. Share of spoil taken in a raid. P., kamān.
 کوزند 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.
 کودی Kodī, metal cup for drinking.
 کودال Kodāl, mattock. (See kudāl)
 کور Kor. (See khor).
 کور Kaur, the phalāhi tree (*Acacia modesta*).
 کور 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 (*Chamærops ritcheiana*)
 کوه Koh, mountain, stone. P.
 Koh-gurāgh, raven.
 کوهی Kohī, the female mārkhōr.
 کویفنج Kwenchigh, }
 کونج Kunchigh, } til (*Sesamum indicum*), P., kunjid.
 کها Kahā, cause, reason.
 کهادی Khādi, chin. Si.
 کهار Khār, s., work, deed.
 کهارو Kuhārav, a hatchet.
 کهارى Khāri, a basket. Si.
 کهارينگر Khārighar, an ox.
 کهاش Khāsh, a grass (*Aristida sp.*).
 کهال Khāl, a species of salsola. Also the sajji or barilla manu-
 factured from it.
 کهامدار Khāmdar, the Creator.
 کهاي Khāi, a ditch. Si.
 کهاپنځ Khaptagh, to attack.
 کهاټري Khatrī, a washerman. Si.
 کهاټ Khat, }
 کهاټره Khatra, } bedstead, charpoy. Si.
 Khat-phādhagh, the four stars forming the body of
 Ursa Major.
 کهاجي Khaji, the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). Si.
 کهد Khad, hole, pit. Si.
 کهدک Khadhak, s., house. P., kadah.
 کهر Khar, ass (f.). P., khar.
 کهر Kahar, anger, curse. A.
 کهر Khar, deaf. P., kar.
 کهرهز Kharphaz, a mattock.
 کهرود Khird, cultivation.
 کهرود Khard, separate.
 Khard-biagh, to be separated.
 کهرودغ Khurdagh, to be scattered.
 کهرودايغ Khurdainagh, v. a., to scatter.
 کهرودي Kharde, some. (Cf. A.; P., qadre).

- کھر غ Khuragh, a colt.
 کھر غ Khragh, s, edge, bank, top.
 کھرغا Kharagha, above, on the bank.
 کھر کینغ Kharkenagh, a spoon for medicine carved in the shape of a horse (Haddiāni).
 کھر کینغ 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.
 کھرندی Khurundi, s., a cloven hoof.
 کھر وینغ Kharo-biagh, to stand up. Si., B.
 کھر ی Khuri, heel, hoof, the cap or ferule of a scabbard. Si., khuri.
 کھر Khur, stable.
 کھر ز Kharaz, s., namda, felt.
 کھر س Khas. (See kas). P.
 کھر شالا Khishālā, difficulty, trouble.
 کھر شار Khishār, cultivation, crops.
 کھر شاور Khushār, slaughter.
 کھر شغ Khashagh, v., p.p. khasha, 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.
 Gwāth-khashaghen, the wind is blowing.
 کھر شغ Khishagh, v., p.p., khishta, to cultivate. P, khishtan.
 کھر شغ Khushagh, v. pp., khushta, to kill. P., kushtan.
 کھر شغ 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.
 کھر فغ 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.
 کھر کھر Khakhur, wasp. Sindhi. (See gwamz).
 Khakhar-mānāro, wasp's nest.
 کھر کھر Khukhagh, to cough.
 کھر کھر Khill, peg or axle on which a millstone revolves.
 کھر کھر Kahul, family. (See kahol).

- کھاغ Khullagh, to cough.
 کھاگور Khalgar, stony ground, large stones.
 کھلو 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*.
 کھالیرو KHALERO, wild asparagus.
 کھم KHAM, little, less. P., kam.
 کھمب Khumb, pool in a stream. (See kumb)
 کھمبیر Khambar, variegated, striped, spotted, piebald, stained (of animals).
 کھمیت KHAMETH, bay, a bay mare, (poet.) a mare.
 کھنارو 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.
 کھاگور Khangar, clearing the throat, hawking expectoration.
 کھنالت Khunalat, an earring.
 کھنوگ Khanokh, verbal noun from khanagh, doer.
 کھنه Kahna and kuhna, old. P.
 کھنغ Khanhagh, to become dirty or soiled.
 کھنی Khunī, pursuit.
 کھنی Kahne, s., pigeon.
 کھنی Khune, s., hip.
 کھنیر Khopar, skull. Si., kopirī.
 کھنیرا Khoprā. (See khofaren.)
 کھوٹغ Khotagh, piece.
 کھوخر Khokhar, a kind of wild turnip (*Brassica sp.*)
 کھوڈغ Khūdagh, a tripod for cooking.
 کھور Khaur, a large hill torrent. (Cf., Pashto, khwar.)

- کهور Khor, blind. P.
 کهورائی Khorai, blindness, folly.
 کهورای Khorī, pursuit.
 کهورسا Khosā, fever. Panj.
 کهورین Khofaren or } a name applied to two solanaceous plants in
 کهوره Khopra, } the Sulaiman mountains:—
 Withania coagulans and *Physalis somnifera*.
 کهورغ Khofagh, shoulder.
 Khofagh juzainagh, to shrug the shoulders.
 کهورغها Khofaghā, the shoulder muscles.
 کهورگر Khokhar, a storm cloud.
 کهورل Kahol, family, children.
 کهورلو Khaulū, a fawn.
 کهورن Khūn, murder.
 کهورندر Khontar, a bush (*Carissa diffusa*).
 کهورچر Khawinjar, a partridge.
 کهورند Khond, the knee.
 Khond bhorainagh, to kneel.
 Khond bozhagh, to kneel, bend the knees.
 کهورنی Khūnī, fierce, wild.
 کهورئی Khai, } who?
 کهورین Khaighen, } whose?
 کهور Khair, ox.
 کهور Kahīr, the kanda or jhand tree (*Prosopis spicigera*) (See also Sol.)
 کهور Kher, the penis. P., ker.
 کهورزان Khaizān, perhaps, may be.
 کهورسغ Khisagh, pouch, pocket. P., kīsa.
 کهورن Khīn, the anus.
 Khīnā-phur-biokh, a breech-loader.
 کهورن Khen, rest.
 کهورندر Khīndar, naked.
 کهورنو Khenū a ball. Si., kheno.
 کهورغ Kitagh, a water-melon.
 کهورچه Kīchah, street. P., kūcha.
 کهورزان Kāizan, conj., perhaps.
 کهورس Kes, black dye for the beard.
 کهورغ Kēghadh, adj., fair, beautiful.
 کهورغ Kaigho, itch, mange. Si., khāji.
 کهورل Kīlār, unripe fruit of *Chamærops ritchieana*.
 کهورنگ Kīmāngar, magical.
 کهورنگ Kīnag, envy, grudge. P., kīua.
 کهورا Kīwā, in exchange.
 کهور Kehar, s., lion or tiger.

گ (Gāf).

گاج و ڍانغ	Gāj-deagh, v. n , to roar.
گادي	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.
گالي	Gāli, a visit.
گالي	Gāli, bedding.
گام	Gām, a pace. Gāmā juzagh, to walk (of a horse).
گاهلي	Gāhili, s., sword.
گاپ	Gap, quicksand, quagmire. Si.
گاپھل	Gaphall, a piece, bit. Si., gapalu.
گاتني	Guttanī, retreating.
گتھيا	Githā, cheek.
گتھه	Gath, effort, exertion, difficulty.
گتھياي	Guthli, a bag.
گت	Gat, chasm, precipice.
گتغ	Gutṭigh, the kidney.
گتور	Gutūr. (<i>See ghatūr.</i>)
گتھه	Guth, the throat, the neck.
گتھي	Gutḥi, bridle.
گتھي	Gatṭi, wooden handcuffs. Si.
گتھان	Githān, adj., own, proper.
گج	Gaj, a wooden arrow.
گج	Guj, s , might, power.
گجھي	Gujī, s., fowl's crop.
گجھ	Guch, the colocynth gourd, bitter apple (<i>Cucumis colocynthis</i>).
گدکھه	Gadikh, kernel.
گدوبار	Gadobar, maize.
گدھي	Gudī, another, next, second.
گدھي	Gudi, a toy-kite.
گد	Gad, female uriāl. (<i>See gurand</i>) (<i>Cf. Pashto, gaḍ, ram.</i>)
گدرا	Gudā, then, again, and.
گدغ	Gudāgh, to chop, to kill animals, to butcher. Si., guḍanu.
گدھي	Gaḍī, the middle finger.

- گذ Gudh, cloth.
- گور Gar, the small viper (*Echis carinata*).
- گور Gar, a pimple, boil.
- گور Gur, s., kauri.
- گور Gur, running.
- گور آسب Garāmb, a hole.
- گور کهنغ Gur-khanagh, to run away. (Cf. Pehl., girikht-fled.)
- گور را Garrā, piebald, skewbald (of a horse).
- گور داغ Grādhagh, v. tr., p.p., grāstha, to boil.
- گور ارتهه 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 (*Ovis cycloceros*).
Gurānd, the Ram, *i.e.*, the first star of the three forming the tail of *Ursa Major*. 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.
- گورورا Gurburā, in a whisper. Si., gurḅurī.
- گورپهغ Gurphugh, small-pox.
- گورپهیل Garphīl, a whirling cloud of dust, or "devil."
- گورپهغ 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 Giragḅ, 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.

- گرف 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.
- گړکه 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.
- گړوخ Girokh, s., lightning.
- گړوځ Girokh, verbal noun from giragh, a taker, creditor.
- گړوه Giroh, s., fife, pipe.
- گړوب Gari, speech, song.
- گړوب Gari, bald.
- گړوبی Garri, piebald, skewbald (of a mare).
- گړوبغ Gregh or giregh, v., p.p., girentha or giretha, to weep. P.
giryān.
- گړوبنغ Garainagh, v. a., to strip off.
- گړوه 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.
- گړنغ Guzagh or gwazagh, v., p.p., gwastha, to pass. P., guzahtan
Guzagh-ravagh, to pass by.
- گړیز Gazir, miser.
- گړنغ Guzhnagh, hungry, ravenous.
- گړادینغ 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.
گوشخ	Gushokh, singer, reciter.
گوشینغ	Gishainagh, v., p.p., gishaintha, to choose. P., gizidan,
گوغ	Gugh, owl. P., buh.
گفتار	Guftār, speech, song. P.
گفتار بازی	Guftār-bāzī, s., singing.
گوغ	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.
گول لاکه	Gulālakh, long curls worn by Baloches.
گالپان	Galphān, a groom, syce.
گالته	Galatha, rotten. Hindi, galā.
گولو	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.
گالو	Galo, door.
گالوری	Galūrī, gargling.
گلول	Galol, clay pellets shot from a bow.
گاله	Galla, a kāfila, caravan. Si.
گالی	Gali, door.
گالیم	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.
گنده	Gand, s., filth, manure. P. Gand-bo, stink.
گنده	Gund, testicles. Gundi, an entire horse.
گنداکو	Gandākho, Indian rue (<i>Peganum harmala</i>).
گندرف	Gandraf, sulphur. Si.
گندغ	Gandagh, bad.
گندغ	Gandagh, v., p.p., gandatha, to join.
گندغ	Gindagh, v., p. p., گنده ditha, imp, gind, to see. P., bīn, didan.
گندل	Gandal, s., felt, namda.

- گندو Gundo, the caper plant. (*See* 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 leaside.
Gwāth-shalwar, puffed up.
- گوائغ 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.
- گوائغ Gwāfagh, v., p.p., gwāptha, to call together, summon.
(*Cf.*, 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.
- گواميش Gwāmesh, buffalo. P., gāv-mesh.
- گواميش 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 گھنغ Gwāh-khanagh, to display, show.
- گوالج Gwānech, a camel-driver.
- گوبو 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 ز	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. *Panicum antidotale*.
- Nar-gomādh, a kind of grass with star-shaped flowers found in the Upper Sulaimāns.
- گوموز Gwamz, a wasp.
- گون Gon, with, together with.
Gon-deagh, to overtake.
Gon-khafagh, to meet.
Gon-gezghagh, p p., gon-gikhta, to carry off.
- Gwan or gon, the wild pistachio (*Pistacia khinjulk*).
- گوناف Gonāf, s., beauty, moisture.
- گوند Gwand, short.
- گوندادھ Gwandādḥ, shortness.
- گوندو Gwando, the short-snouted crocodile or 'magar.'
- گوندوش Gondosh, s., a large needle.
- گوندگ Gūng, dumb. Si.
- گوندگرو Gūngrū, turnip. (See zang. Si.)
- گوه Goh, a large lizard. Si.
- گوهار Gohār, sister. P., khwāhar.
Gohārzākht, nephew or niece (sister's son or daughter).
- گوهار Gwahar, cold.
- گوئل Goil, s., breakfast time.
- گه Gih, }
Geh, } adj., good, brave, excellent, beautiful (Zend., vohu. P., beh).
- گهاربتو Ghāretr, pattern, fashion.
- گهان Gahān, jewels, ornaments.
- گهت Ghat, inaccessible place, precipice.
- گهتغ Ghatṭagh, v., to smother.
- گهتر Ghatūr, a lamb or young sheep suitable for eating. (Cf. Si., ghaṭo, ram).
- گهار Guhar, adj., (See gwahar).
- گهتریاہی Ghurīāi, s., a stranger.

- گهړې Ghari, hour. Si.
 گهل Ghal, a band, a raiding party, raid. Si, ghali.
 گهن Gahn, plede. Si., gahno.
 گهور و Ghorō, a band of horsemen. (Si., ghorō, horse.)
 گهور و دزد Ghorvand, a horse-attendant, syce.
 گیانچ Giānch, a shrike, called Malhāla in the Derajāt.
 گیاف Giyāf, } waste, barren, unoccupied. (Zend., vivāpa.
 گیاف Giyāv, } P., biyābān).
 گیتره Gētra, a kind of melon.
 گیث Gith, s., ordure.
 گیث Geth, the willow (*Salix acmophylla*). P., bed.
 گیثشک Gethishk, the Sinetta or Bog-myrtle (*Dodonaea viscosa*).
 گیث گز Gith-gaz, a kind of tamarisk (*T. articulata*).
 گید مهسک Gīdh-mahisk, house fly.
 گیدی Gīdi, s., a coward.
 گیر Gir, imp. of giragh, take.
 گیر Gir, s., memory. Z., vīra.
 گیر-آراغ Gīr-āragh, to remember.
 گیر-دراغ Gīrār-deagh, to remind.
 گیرا Gīrā, dove. Si., gero. (See shāthlo.)
 گیرغ Gezhagh, v., p.p., gikh̄ta, to bring forth.
 گیرغ-گون Gon-gezhagh, p.p., gou-gikh̄ta, to carry off.
 گیرغ-ار Er-gezhagh, to take down.
 گیرغ-مان Mān-gezhagh, to put in.
 گیرغ-دار Dar-gezhagh, to look out.
 گیس Ges, a female kid older than a *shanikh* and younger than a *gish*.
 گیست Gist, twenty, sai-gīst, 60, chyār-gīst, 80. P., bist.
 گیستمی Gīstumi, twentieth.
 گیش Gish, s., a female yearling kid.
 گیشتر Gīsh̄tar, a shrub (*Periploca aphylla*).
 گیشتر Geshtar, many, more. P., beshtar.
 گیشن Geshin, a sieve.
 گیغ Gegh, state, condition.
 گیکار Gikār, belch.
 گیلر Gelar, a squirrel. Hindi, galerī.
 گین Gin, life, breath.
 گین-دو Do-gin, pregnant.
 گیوار Gīwār, s., parting of hair.
 گیوی Gevī, adj., foreign, hostile.
 گیه Geh, great, good. (See gīh.)
 گیشغ Gīeshagh, v., p.p., gieshta, to pick out, to pay, to decide a quarrel.

ل (Lām.)

- لاپھرو Lāphur (lāf-phur), pot-bellied, pregnant.
 لاٿيدار Lāṭidār, attendant, *chobdār*.
 لاد Lād, sport, play. Si., lādū.
 Lādā-khanagh, to play:
 لاد Lād, s., spices.
 لار Lār, s., crookedness.
 لارڙغ 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.
 لاکھ Lākagh, to bark.
 لال Lāl, ruby. P.
 لالانگورو 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.
 لانچھ Lānehagh, p.p., lānchitha, to gather up, hold up the dress.
 لاندو Lāndav, adj., fat.
 لانگ Lānḡ, a waistcloth, dhoti. Si., lāng.
 لاورا Lāwarā, young of animals.
 لاهم Lāham, s., fear.
 لاهمغ Lāhmagh, to lament, to weep.
 لاینغ 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.
 لبھ Labh, obtaining, getting. Si.
 لبینغ Labainagh, to bribe, to win over.
 لاتارغ Latāragh, to rub off, dismiss, get rid of. Si., latār anu.
 لٿھ Lath, stick, rod, flail. Si., laṭhi.
 لٿھ Lath, embankment. Panj.
 لٿھنا Laṭhnā, bag for drugs.
 لچ Laj, shame. Si.
 لچ Luch, wretch, profligate. Si., lachu.
 لڊ Lid, horse-dung. Si.
 لڊغ Ladagh, v., to run away.
 لڊغ 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.
- لرغ Luragh, p.p., *lurithā*, to float, be washed away.
- لرغ Laragh, to fall.
- لرېس Laris, meal, food.
- لرغ Larkagh, to hang (intr.). Si., *latakānu*.
- لرکينغ 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., *likānu*.
- لکورې Lakaurī, 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 Lambī, s., a kind of grass (*Cenchrus eclimatus* ?)
- لنچ Lanj, blood.
- لندا Lundā, maimed, tailless.
- لنگ Lang, adj., lame. P.
- لنگ Lang, s., a torrent.
- لنگي Ling, thigh. Panj.

- لنگو Langav, singer, minstrel.
- لواشغ Lawāshagh, v., p.p., lawāshṭa, to drink.
Hon-lawāsh, blood-thirsty.
Mar-lawāsh, cannibal.
- لوب Lop, s., branch of a valley; a small alluvial plain in the bend of a stream.
- لوته Luth, s., a bag.
- لوټاغ Lotagh, v., p.p., loṭṭha, to demand, to want.
- لوټوځ Loṭokh, a beggar, petitioner.
- لوټواغ Loṭainagh, to sent for, to have sent for:
- لوداغ Lodagh, v., p.p., lodathā, to move, shake (intr.). Si., lodanu.
- لودايناغ 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 Lori, 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.
- لوهوځ Lohigh, s., a small pond.
- لورغ Laveragh, p.p., laveriṭha, to be coiled up.
- لهر Lahar, s., a bill torrent.
- لهم Lahm, adj., timid, bashful.
- لپيف Lihef, s., a blanket, quilt. P., lihāf.
- ليلاغ Letagh, v., p.p., letṭha, to lie, recline. Si., letānu.
- ليدنا Lednā, camel's dung.
- ليزو Lero, s., a male camel (full grown).
- لوس Les, s., scent.
- ليکه Likh, s., a line. Si, lik.
Likh-khashagh, to draw a line.
- ليکځ Lekhagh, v., p.p., lekṭha, to count, reckon. Si., lekhanu.
- ليکځو Lekho, s., account, reckoning. Si.
- ليلاها Līlhā, a bush (*Daphne mucronata*). (See phifal, gordil).
- ليمو Limū, s., lemon. A.
- لېو 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.
ماخذه	Mākhta, adv., immediately (for 'ma wakh'tā,' at the time).
ماذغ	Mādḥagh, adj., female. P., māda.
ماذن	Mādḥin, 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.
ماری	Mārī, a house with an upper storey. Si., mārī.
مازاث	Māzāth, s., a two-year-old camel. (Cf. Si., mājādu)
ماسی	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., mākoṛo, black ant.)
مال	Māl, s., cattle. A.
مالدار	Māldār, cattle-owner. P.
مالوم	Mālim, 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 گزار	Mān-guzārāgh, to meet together.
مانوچ	Mānchagh, p.p., mānchatha, to give the word, to start.
مانغ	Mānagh, v., p.p., māntha, to tire, become weary. P., mīn-dan.
ماندیغ	Mānenagh, v. a., to tire,
مانگینو	Māngenav, grieving.
ماه	Māh, s., a month; the moon. P.
ماغما	Māh-ghumā, eclipse of the moon.

ماهرى	Mähri, a riding camel.
ماهنغ	Mähigh,
مالغ	Maigh,
مالغون	Mäighen, poss. pronoun, mine.
ماهان	Mähkän, s., the moon.
	Mähkänī shaf, a moonlight night.
ماهلو	Mählo, early in the morning.
ماهي	Mähi, fish. P.
مهورا	Maphirā, adv., on the spot.
منا	Matā, s., a blow.
متبل	Matbal, meaning, selfishness. (A., matlab.)
متبالي	Matbali, selfish.
مته	Math, death.
متهنغ	Mathagh, v., to shake (a churn). Si., maṭhanu.
متنغ	Matagh, p.p., mattha. do. do.
مت	Maṭ, equal. Si, maṭu.
مت	Maṭ.
مٹی	Maṭi, } a water-pot, gharā.
	Maṭ dohagh, to fetch water.
متونغ	Matṭainagh, v., to exchange, barter. Si., maṭāinu.
مجال	Majā, power. Used as an expression of apology or repentance. A.
مجالس	Majālis, society. A. majlis.
مچوہ	Muchh, assembled. Si., muchu, a heap.
	Muchh-khanagh, to assemble, bring together.
	Muchh-biagh to assemble, come together.
مچوہ	Muchh, joint.
	Phādh-muchh, ankle.
	Dast-muchh, wrist.
مچي	Muchī assembly.
مکھتا	Makhtā, immediately, at once (From in-wakhta).
مد	Mudd, season, time. A., muddat.
مد رک	Madrik, bead.
مدی	Maḍi, goods and chattels. Si.
مدخ	Madhakh, locust. P., malakh. Z., madhaka.
مدغ	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.
- موزی Marzī, pleasure. A.
- مرسی 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.
- مورگامی Margāvi, curse.
- مورنج Murunj, ground covered with bulrushes (*Typha angustifolia*.)
- موروانر Murvādhir or marwhādhir, pearl. P., marvarid.
- مورورغ Muṛoragh, to twist. Si., maroṛanu.
- موروهی Marvehī, see | behold ! (an expression of astonishment).
- موروشپ Maroshi, to-day. P., imroz.
- موری Marī, adv., certainly.
- موزاند Mirānd, }
 موزاد Mirāo, } fight, battle.
- موزالی Marāi, however.
- مورغ Miragh, v., p. p., miratha, to fight. (Cf. Si., midanu, to meet.)
- موروخ Miṛokh, 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.
- موزان Mazain, }
 موزان Mazan, } great large. Zend., mazant. Skr., mahant.
- موزل Mizil, stage, march. P., manzil.
- موز Muzb, mist after rain.
- موزغ Mizhagh, v., p. p., mishtha, to make water. (Cf. Pashto, mital, imp. mizhah.)
- موزگ Mazhg, brain. P., maghz. Z., mazga.
- موزگوز Mizhguzh, a small plant found in the Sulaimān Range.
- موزگان Mizhagān. (See mishāsh.)
- موزو Mazho, desert
- موس Mas, ink ; a young man's first beard. Si.

مستغفري	Mistāgharī, congratulations.
مستور	Mastar, } large, greater. (Comp. of mazain.)
مستهور	Masthar, }
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.
مسري	Misri, } s., a sword. (Perhaps from مصري Egyptian.)
مزري	Mizri, }
مسک	Misk, s., musk. P., mushk.
مسک	Misk, } (See mahisk, fly.)
مسسک	Massisk, }
مسکيف	Maskif, s., credit, honour, fulfilled desire. (A., maksūb.)
مسوت	Masīt, mosque. A., masjid.
مشاذا	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.)
مراج	Mi'rāj, A. The ascent of Muhammad to Heaven.
مغدار	Mighdār (A., miqdār, equal), equivalent.
مغيم	Mughem, stingy, avaricious.
مکراز	Mikrāz, scissors.
مکهرنا	Makhernā, fringe over horse's eyes. (See riband. B.)
مکيم	Makim, s., the grave, a funeral.
مل	Mal, shower, rain.
مل	Mal, wrestler.
ملامت	Malāmat, rebuke, punishment, curse. A.
ملايخ	Malāikh, angel. A.
مانخ	Malkh, angel.
ملکمیت	Malkamīth, the angle of death. A., maliku'l-māut.
مانغي	Malighī, royal, magnificent.
ملگور	Malgor, hair, locks.
مالچہ	Mal-machh, crocodile (the long-nosed sansar of the Indus.)
ملندري	Malandrī, warrior, (poet).
ملرخ	Malūkh, wealthy, delicate.
م	Mam, the black bear.

من	Man, I. P.
من	Mañ, } in, into.
مه	Mah, }
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.
مذ	Mund, log. A.
مندری	Mundri, ring. Si., mundri.
مندر	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.
منگر	Munkir, one who refuses, a stingy man.
منگه	Mangch, adj., brave,
منگه‌بی	Mangehi, s. bravery.
منمخ	Manmakh, perhaps a corruption of makhmal, velvet.
منمن	Minmin, a Musalman shopkeeper, a Khoja.
منو	Munno, three-quarters. S.
منه‌ان	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., mubārak.
م‌تپه	Moth, star on the forehead of a horse.
م‌تپه	Moth, moth (dāl) (<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>). Si,
موت	Mauth, death. A., maut.
م‌وچی	Mochi, a leather-worker. Si.
م‌و‌خو	Mokho, spider. Mokho-logh, spider's web.
م‌ور	Mor, ant. P.
م‌ور بند	Morbānd, 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.
م‌وشن	Moshin, butter.

مړوگڼ	Mokagh, to be finished, accomplished.
مړوکل	Mokal, leave, permission to depart. A.
مړوکلایڼغ	Mokalainagh, to take leave. Old Hindī mukkalnā.
مړول	Mül, a leader, chief.
مړولبي	Maulbī, a maulvī.
مړولید	Molid, a female slave.
مړولها	Molhā, s., a helmet.
مړومړیز	Momrez, spur.
مړومند	Momand, merciful.
مړونجه	Mūnjhā, sad.
مړونشر	Maunshar, adj., green, verdant.
مړوهري	Mohri (Panj.), masūr dāl, or lentil (<i>Ervum lens</i>);
مړه	Mah, I. (<i>See maṅ.</i>)
مړه وان	Mihrvān, friendly, kind. P., mihrbān.
مړه ي	Muhārī, foremost, in front. Si., muhāro.
مړه	Mahr, corpse.
مړهسک	Mahisk, fly. Z., makhshi. P., magas. Benagh-mahisk, bee. Bīng-mahisk, horse-fly (lit., dog-fly). Gīdh-mahisk, house-fly (lit., dirt-fly). A'sk mahisk, blow-fly (lit., deer-fly). Dīhav-mahisk, leopard-fly. Mazār-mahisk, &c
مړهل	Mahl, patience, leisure. A. Mahlā-dar, be patient.
مړهلات	Muhlat, time, while, opportunity. A.
مړهليجا	Mahljā, a handmaiden.
مړهلمان	Mihmān, guest. P.
مړهمانی	Mihmānī, entertainment. P.
مړهنت	Muhnt, a share of stolen property restored to the owner as a peace offering.
مړهول	Mahval, a mattress, rug.
مړهولرا	Mahairā, in welfare, all's well. Answer to the salutation biyā durr'sbākh̄te, you are welcome.
مړهيندار	Mahīndār, a labourer (on monthly wages).
مړهوار	Mayār, shame.
مړهوان	Mitāf, s., fresh water.
مړهوانغ	Metāigh, made of clay.
مړهوج	Mech, hint, making signs. Si., mechh. Dast-mech deagh, to beckon.
مړهوخمار	Mekh̄mār, mallet. Si.
مړهون	Midh, goat's hair or beard, hair generally.
مړهونغ	Midhagh, adj., long-haired.
مړهون	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.
میرة	Merh, village, camp.
میر د	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.
میگو	Megar, flock of sheep.
میل	Mel, meeting. Si.
میما	Mimā, s., intercession.
میندغ	Menthagh, wet.
مینر	Mainar, a kind of grass.
مینور	Minhav, a tree. The wild horse-radish tree (<i>Moringa con-</i> <i>canensis</i>).
میور	Maivar, a bush (<i>Grewia villosa</i> ?).
میور د	Mevo, a chief, leader.
میوة	Meva, fruit. P.
میہ	Meh, peg. P., mekh.
میہر	Mehar, flock of sheep.
میہی	Mehi, buffalo. Si.
مین	Main, my. (See mainē.)

ن (Nūn).

نا	Nā, not (un—, in composition).
نابالغ	Nā-bāligh, minor.
ناپيد	Nā-paid, uncommon.
نادراه	Nā-durāh, ill.
ناذان	Nadhān, foolish. P., nādān.
ناسهي	Nā-sahī, unknown.
ناکاما	Nā-kāmā, helpless, under compulsion.
نالايک	Nā-lāik, unworthy.
نارش	Nā-wash, unhappy.
ناچيکون	Nāchikēn, a little.
ناخن	Nākhun, nail. P.
ناخو	Nākho, uncle (paternal).
ناخو زاخت	Nakhozākht, cousin. (Paternal uncle's son).
نار	Nār, shout.
نارا دینغ	Nāra-deagh, to shout ; drive cattle.
نارغ	Nāragh, v., p.p., nāritha, to groan.
ناري	Nāri, 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.
نازيغ	Nāzekh, s., prayers, blessings.
نام دینغ	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.
ناروش	Nāvarish, anything eaten as a relish with bread.
نبي	Nabī, prophet. A.
نپت	Napt, s., lightning. (Met.) a gun. P., naft, naphtha.
نپورغ	Nipūragh, v., p.p., nipūratha, to wring. Si., nipūranu.
نپه	Nuth, s., face.
نهادوغ	Nathāharagh, to weep, shed tears.

نخندوخ	Nakhinbokh, s., bed-clothes ; clothes given by a host to a guest.
نخيف	Nakhif, slave.
نذخ	Nadhakh, the verbena scented grass (<i>Andropogon laniger.</i>) Gor-nadhakh, a fragrant grass (<i>Andropogon echinanthus</i>).
نر	Nar, male.
نر	Nar, fife, pipe. Si., narl.
نرم	Narm, soft. P.
نرمو	Narmo, a kind of grass (<i>Anthisteria anathora</i>).
نردار	Nirwār, justice, decision of a disputed case. Si., nirwāru.
نریان	Naryān, a horse (m.).
نزار	Nāzār, building materials.
نزکمانغ	Naz-khanagh, v., to close, bring together.
نوزب	Nuzbat, s., a shop.
نزي	Nazī, } near. P., nazdik, nizd.
نزيخ	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. (<i>See noghar.</i>)
نغره	Nughra, silver. P., nuqra.
نغراهن	Nughraen, of silver.
نغن	Naghan, bread. P., nān.
نغرامی	Nighwārī, s., youth.
نغور	Nighor, side, direction.
نغوشغ	Nighoshagh. (<i>See nigoshagh.</i>)
نفا	Nafā, profit. A., nafa'.
نفت	Naft. (<i>See napt.</i>)
نفسک	Nafuskh, step-daughter.
ننغ	Nifagh, pajāma-string.
ننیل	Nafil, s., trumpet.
نک	Nuk, roof of the mouth.
نکرا	Nukrā, white (of a horse). P.
نکراغ	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.	
نلې	Nalī, s., the forearm. Si., nari. Phādh-nalī, the shfn.	
نلی	Nalī, s., the barrel of a gun. Si.	
نماز پېرش	Namāz-phosh, outwardly religious, hypocritical. Lit., clothed in prayers.	
نماش	Namāsh, prayers. P., namaz.	
نمبو	Nambo, the būi plant (<i>Crotalaria burhia</i>).	
نمبې	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., nawāsa.	
نواشي	Nawāshī, to-morrow. Nawāshī-begā, to-morrow evening.	
نوالغ	Nawālagh, an alluvial terrace or platform in the bed of torrent.	
نواں	Nawān, perhaps.	
نوتړين	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.	
نرد	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,	

نوغور	Noghar.	} skirt of the hills.
	or	
نوغور	Nughur,	
نوک	Nok, beak of a bird. P.	
نوکړ	Naukar, servant. P.	
نوکړي	Naukarī, service. P.	
نه	Nah, no, not. P.	
نه	Nuh, nine. P.	
نور	Nahar, canal. A.	
نورم	Nuhram, ugly.	
نهمت	Nahmat, intention. A.	
نهمي	Numī, ninth.	
نهيڼگ	Niheng, s., tiger.	
ني	Ni,	} now. Pāzand nuñ. Pashto, nan.
نين	Niñ,	
نيانغ	Nyādḥagh, 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	Nyāñwāñ, in the middle, in. (From nyāñā).	
نياني	Nyāñi, 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.	
نيړ	Niṛ, s., roast meat.	
نيړغ	Nezagh, spear. P., neza.	
نيړتا	Nestā,	} was not.
نيړتلی	Nestatli,	
نيړتون	Nesteñ, is not.	
نيړتکار	Nestkār, poor, destitute. P.	
نيړش	Nesh, tooth. (Si., Pashto, nesh, tusk).	
نيړغا	Neghā, in the direction of. (See nemgha).	
نيړه	Nikāh, marriage ceremony. A., nikāh.	
نيړل	Nel, fetter, chain. A., na'l.	
نيړاغ	Nilagh, blue.	
نيړم	Nīm, half. P.	
	Nīm-rāh, half-way.	
	Nīm-shaf, mid-night.	

نیمغ	Nemagh, butter.
نیمغا	Nemgha, in the direction of, towards.
لیمون	Nimon, lemon. A.
نین	Nen, no, not.
نینه	Nina, modern, belonging to the present time. Nina wakhtā, now-a-days. (See nī).
نہین	Nehin, s., a post.

و (Wao).

و جا	Wājā	} like, resembling.
و جه	Wāj̄h,	
و جهه	Wāj̄h, manner, way, sort.	
	Hech wāj̄hā, in any way. Chī wāj̄heā ? in what sort of way ?	
و جهه بنغ	Wāj̄hainagh, 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 ار س	Wāris, heir. A., wāri <u>th</u> .	
و ار ل	Wāzhā, lord, master, sir. P., <u>kh</u> wāja.	
	Dighār-wāzhā, landlord.	
	Logh-wāzhā, goodman.	
و ار گو	Vāgū, a large lizard, alligator. (S., vāghū, alligator).	
و ار گي	Vāgī, A., substitute (opposite to Sāgi, original). Panj.	
و ام	Wām, debt. Pehl, avām.	
و ام دار	Wāmdār, debtor.	
و انج و ار	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 ار هری	Wāhirī, s., help, succour.	
و ار ه	Wāhū, outcry, the alarm.	
و اباء	Wabāh, cholera. (A., wabā, pestilence).	
و اسغ	Wapsagh, v., p.p., wapta, imp., bawafs, to sleep. P., <u>kh</u> uf-tan, <u>kh</u> usp. Z., qap, qafc.	
و ات	Waṭ, wick. Si., vaṭi,	
و اتا	Waṭṭā, stone. Panj.	
و اتھی	Vitthi, space, interval. Si., vithi.	
و ات	Wath, self, oneself. P., <u>kh</u> ud., Skr., swad-iyā. Z., qa, hva,	
و اتھی	Wathī, one's own, own.	
و اخی	Wabī, inspiration, revelation. A.	
و اخی	Wakht, time. A., waqt.	
و اد	Wad, increase.	
و ادغ	Vaḍagh, v.n., to grow.	
و اد بنغ	Vaḍainagh, v.a., to increase. Panj., vaḍāwan.	
و اد ری	Vaḍrī, leather strap. Si., vaḍhī.	
و اد ری	Vaḍrī, bribery. Si., vaḍhī.	
و اد	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 avur.</i>)
	Wur-reshagh, p.p., wur-rikhta, to sprinkle on.
ور	Wur, adj., ready, prepared.
	Wur-biagh, to be ready.
	Wur-khanagh, to prepare.
ورريا	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., aperedāyuka.
ور و	Warū, beam. S., waro, rafter.
ورينغ	Warainagh, causal of waragh, to feed.
وزت	Wazāt, } grief.
وست	Wasāt, }
وزير تائي	Wazirtāi, s., the office of wazir.
وس	Was, strength. Si., wasu.
	Be-was, helpless.
وسر	Wasar, wild onion. (<i>See whasar.</i>)
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	Wasi, 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	Vakil, agent. A.
وگهر غ	Vigharagh, to grow, become large.
ول	Val, } creeper. Si., vali.
ولاد	Valān, }
ولهر	Walhar, many, numerous.
ولينغ	Valainagh, to surround, encompass.
ونبي	Vannī, bride. Si.
ونگ	Vang, pommel of a saddle.
ونبي	Vannī, name of a plant.
ونجغ	Vanijagh, v., to yield up.

وڤيناغ	Vinyainagh, v., to spoil. Si., vinyāinu.
وهانندغ	Whānindagh, reader (of the Qurān), Mulla. P., <u>kh</u> wāninda.
وهاد	Wād̄h or wabād̄h, salt. (Cf. Skr., svād).
وهار	Whār, dirty, foul, spoilt, destroyed, wiped out. P., <u>kh</u> or. Z., qara. Whār- <u>kh</u> anagh, to dostroy, wipe out.
وهان	Whān, tray, dish. P., <u>kh</u> wān.
وهانتكار	Whāntkār, master, owner.
وهاو	Whāv, sleep. P., <u>kh</u> wāb. Z, qafna.
وهرد	Whard, food. Z., qaretha.
وهه	Whasar, the wild onion (<i>Allium rubellium</i>). A.
وهش	Whash, sweet. (See wash.)
وهم	Wahm, fancy, idea.
وهس	Ves, clothing. Si., vesu.
ويلا	Velā, time. Si., velo.
ويل واكيا	Wail-Wākyā, s., toil and trouble.
ويندو	Vīndo, a ring.
ويهي	Vehī, street. Panj.

ه (Hē)

- هاتين Hāthīn, lady, woman. P., *khātūn*.
- حاجي Hājī, pilgrim. A., *حاجي*
- هاخ Hākh, earth, clay. P., *khāk*.
- هانر Hādhir, heart. A., *khātir*.
- هار Hār, necklace of beads. Panj.
- هارغ Hārāgh, dates. P., *khārik*.
- هار يهاري Hārehārī, a grazing animal.
- هازر Hāzir, present. A., *حاضر*
- هاش Hāsh, double tooth. (Cf., Pashto, *ghāsh*.)
- هانغا Hāghā, awake.
- هال Hāl, circumstances, news. A., *حال*
Hālā dai ! give the news !
- هالور Hālwar, conversation.
- هامغ Hāmāgh, raw, unripe, uncooked. P., *khām*.
- هان Hān, khān, chief. P., *khān*.
- هوا Hāwā, s., making over, delivery.
- هباسي Habāsī (عباسي 'abbāsī), an eight-anna piece.
- هبر Habar, }
هوار Hawar, } discussion, conversation. A., *khabar*.
- هباکغ Habkagh, v., to stutter. Si., *habak*.
- هپت Hapt, seven. P., *haft*.
- هپتغ Haptāgh, a week. P., *hafta*.
- هپتمی Haptumī, seventh. P.
- هتر Hatar, danger, apprehension. A., *khatar*.
- هت Hat, shop. Si., *haṭu*.
- هت Hat, the wild olive (*Olea cuspidata*). P., *zaitūn*.
- هچ Huch, horse's hough. Si., *khuch*.
- هچو Hachho, thus, so. P.
- هچي Hachī, any. Often contracted to *ohī*. P., *hechī*.
- هدیرغ Hadirāgh, to chop up.
- هد Had, bone. Si., *hadu*. Pashto, *had*.
- هدکي Hadkī, hiccough. Si., *hidikī*. Pashto, *hatkāl*.
- هدا Hudhā. }
هدائي Hudhāī } God. P., *khudā*.
- هدائي Hudhāī, divine. Extreme, very great.
- هدا بند Hudhābund, lord. P., *khudāwand*.
- هدين 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 تپل	Hartel, large saddle bags,
هر جین	Hurjīn, saddle bags. P., khurjī.
هر دک	Hirdik, squirrel.
هر دهاات	Hardhāt, metal. Skr., dhātu.
هر س	Hirs, avarice. A.
هر ش	Harsh, } a cubit.
هر شه	Harsha, }
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 مسی	Hurmusī, blow with the fist.
هر نولبی	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, } mad (of dogs).
هر ری	Harriyā, }
هر زده	Hazdah, eighteen. P.
هر زگر	Hizgar, anywhere.
هر س	Has, and ornament, a "hassī" or silver necklace. Si., hasu.
هر ستل	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 غغ	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 خشکی	Hishki, scarlet.
هر حک	Hak, rights. A.

- هڪل Hakal, driving.
- هڪلغ Hakalagh, } v., p.p., hakalatha, to drive, to urge on. }
- هڪلڻغ Hakalainagh, }
- هڪم Hukm (A. حكم), order.
- هل Hal, melting. Hal-biagh, to melt, thaw.
- هل Hil, a kite Si.
- هل Hul, a noise.
- هلاس Hulās, free. P., khulās.
- هلاغ Halagh, p.p., halitha, to tremble.
- هلك Halk, village, collection of huts. (Cf., A., khalk, khalkat.)
- هليذ Haledh, spices.
- هالوني Haleni, adv., undoubtedly.
- همار Himār, tender, delicate, beautiful.
- همان Himān, } a purse, money-bag.
- هماني Himāni, }
- همبچه Hambācha, ammunition pouch. Si., hambācho.
- همبار Hambar, a threshing-floor, a granary. P., ambār.
- همباري Hambāri, a howdah.
- همبو Humbo, face.
- همچي Humchi, } every thing, of every sort.
- همچيز Hamchiz, }
- هموڙا Hamodhā, there, in that very place.
- هموڙا 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.
- هنجير Hinjir, fig. P., anjir.
- هنچهر Hanchho, thus, so. P.
- هند Hand, s., place, dwelling. P. khāna. 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.
هندرانه	Hindwāna, } water-melon.
هندران	Hindwān, }
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, vermilion.)
هنبي	Hinnī, henna, mehndi.
هه	Hau, yes.
هوان	Hawān, that. P., ham-ān.
هوانكو	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).
هوكر	Havkar, as much as.
هود	Haud, tank. A.
هوده	Havdah, seventeen. P.
هده دار	Hodadār, official (for P., uhdadār.)
هده	Hoḍ, hole, cave, den, gorge.
هور	Haur, rain. Si., horu.
هور	Hor, } empty.
هورگ	Horg, }
هورگین	Horgin, }
هورجین	Horjīn, saddle bags. (See hurjīn.)
هوش	Hosh, sense. P.
هوشغ	Hoshagh, s., an ear of corn. P., <i>khosha</i> .
هوشيار	Hoshyār, skilful. P.
هوشينغ	Hoshainagh, to train, to educate.
هرف	Hauf, leprosy ; a severe illness, violent fever.
هوكا	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., <i>khūn</i> .
	Hon-bair, blood-feud.
هوندي	Hūndī, care, caution.
	Hūndī-khanagh, to take care of, keep, look after.

- هونگ Hūng, roar A peculiar style of singing accompanied by the *nār* or flute
Hūng-deagh, to roar.
- هونگى Hūngī, a singer of the hūng.
- هوش Hawesh, this, this one.
- هوين Hawen, adj., this.
- هي Hī. (See hidhishk.)
- هي Hai, or.
Hai—hai, either—or. P., *Khwāh—khwāh*.
- هيا Hayā, shame. A.
Behayā, shameless.
- ديت Hait, camel's pack-saddle.
- هيس Hīth, green, corn, khasil. P., *khawīd*.
- ديجورا Hījrā, eunuch.
- هيج Hech, any. P.
- هيجى Hechi, anything.
Hechīna, }
'Chīnā } nothing, none, not at all.
- هينج H'ikh, swine. P., *khūk*.
- هين Hedh, sweat. Skr., svid. Z., *qaedha*.
- هين شيد Hidhishk, the khip bush (*Orthanthera viminea*).
- هير Hir, a houri, a beautiful woman. A., *hūr*.
(Adj) beautiful.
- هير Hair, welfare. A., *khair*.
Hair-khanagh, to salute.
Ma-haira, all's well.
- هيرتى Hairte, s., welfare.
- هير كوانغ Hir-khanagh, to rub.
- هيران Hirān, dish, plate.
- هيران Hirān, cardamoms.
- هيوغ Hiragh, to press, crowd.
- هيره Hirth, fine, thin, small. P., *khurd*.
Hirthen washī, small game.
- هيرى Heri, beautiful.
- هيره Haiza, cholera.
- هير شوخ Hizhokh, a waterfall.
- هيس Hes, rust, dirt.
- هيسى Haisī, the head.
- هيرينغ Hirainagh, to defeat.
- هيل Hil, hope, trust, confidence.
- هيل Hel, s., habit, custom.
- هيف Haif, int, Alas! Shame!
- هيلاك Helāk, tame subdued. Si., *herāku*.
- هيلند Hilwand, hopeful.

هیل	Hil, effort, endeavour, habit.
هیلاینغ	Hilainagh, to hope for, expect.
هیمینی	Hemini, security. P., emini. Heminiyā, safely, free from anxiety.
هینز	Hīnz, a leather churn. Hīnzār-mathagh, to churn.
هینه	Hina, weak. Si., hino.
هیرانی	Haiwāni,
هیرانغ	Haiwānagh. } adj., stupid, like an animal. (A حیران).

ي (Zey)

يات	Yāt, s., memory. P., yād
ياژده	Yāzhdah, eleven, P.
ياژدومي	Yāzhdumi, eleventh. P.
يا على	Yā'il'i, the Baloch name for the <u>Khalifa</u> Ali.
يقيم	Yatim, orphan. A.
يکين	Yakīn, certain. A.
يک	Yak, one. P.
	Yak-āptiyā, one another. For yakā-phithiyā.
	Yake, only one.
	Yake-chyār, fourfold, } &c.
	Yake-sai, three-fold, }
يک دفا	Yag-dafa, with one voice.
يک ره	Yag-rah, }
	} of one kind, of one colour.
يره	Ya-rah, }
يکسر	Yagsar, unique, the only one.
يک سرا	Yagsarā, altogether.
يله دينغ	Yala-deagh, to let loose. See (الغ دينغ) ilagh deagh. Cf., Pashto, yalah.
يماړا	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-nadhār, at a glance.

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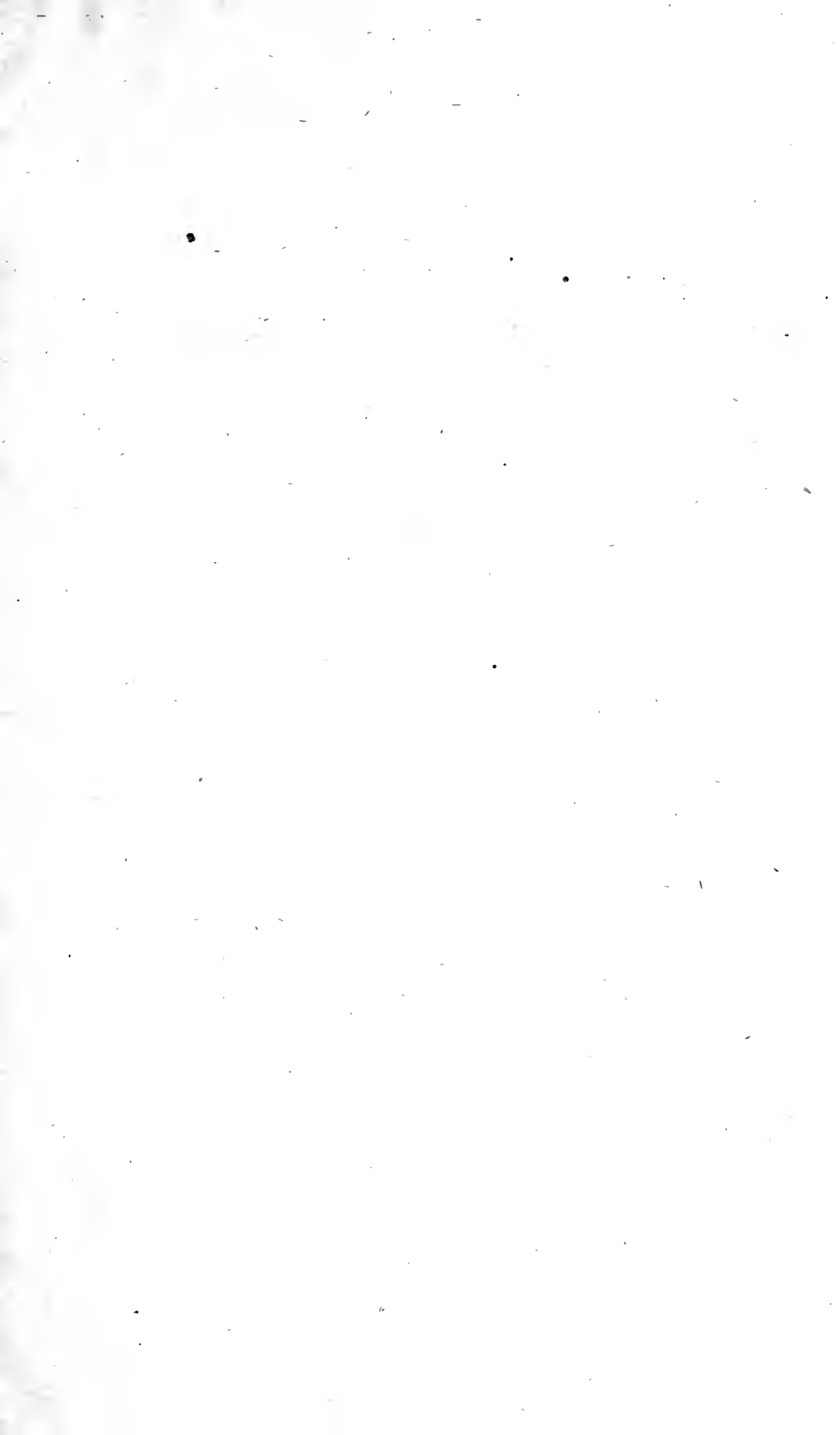
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