

**Grammar of Shina Language  
And  
Vocabulary**

**(Based on the dialect spoken around Dras)**

**B. B. Rajapurohit**

Former Professor-cum-Deputy Director,  
Central Institute of Indian Languages,  
Mysore 570 009  
India

**2012**

**Grammar of Shina Language and Vocabulary:**

**Dr.B.B. Rajapurohit,**

M.A., Ph.D., Diploma in Linguistics, Certificate in Acoustic Phonetics, (USSR)

**Professor-cum-Deputy Director (1971-1991)**

Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore,

**Visiting Professor:**

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, (2 years)

International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Trivandrum.

Telephone:(+91-821) 2540 914; Mobile: +91-98454 54750

## Contents

Brief biography of the author ... ..	6
Foreword ... ..	9
Acknowledgments ... ..	12
1. Preface ... ..	13
1.1. Extent of Shina language ... ..	15
Map of Dras Valley with Distribution of Shina	16
2. General Phonetics ... ..	17
2.1. Phonology ... ..	17
2.2. Organs of Speech ... ..	17
2.3. Nature of Speech Organs ... ..	18
2.4. Phonetic Activity in the Three Areas ... ..	19
2.5. Manner of Articulation ... ..	22
2.6. Identification of Sounds ... ..	23
2.7. Articulation of Vowels ... ..	24
2.8. Modification of Articulation ... ..	26
3. Grammar of Shina ... ..	28
3.1. Phonology of Shina ... ..	28
3.1.1. Inventory of Vowel Phonemes ... ..	28
3.1.2. Supra-segmental Features ... ..	30
3.2. Distribution of Vowel Phonemes ... ..	31
3.3. Key to the Chart ... ..	32
3.4. Diphthongs ... ..	32
4. Inventory of Consonant Phonemes ... ..	33
4.1. Marginally Occurring Sounds: Distribution ... ..	34
4.2. Distribution of Consonant Phonemes ... ..	36
4.3. Occurrence of Consonant Phonemes ... ..	38
4.4. Key to the Chart ... ..	39
5. Morphology of Shina ... ..	41
5.1. Noun Morphology ... ..	41
5.2. Pronouns ... ..	44
5.3. Gender ... ..	45
5.4. Case Suffixes ... ..	46





**Brief biography of the author:**



Date of birth: 20<sup>th</sup> May 1935

**Academic record:**

1. **B.A. (Hons) 1957**, Karnatak College, Dharwad, India.
2. **M.A. 1959**, Karnatak University, Dharwad, India.
3. **Diploma in Linguistics 1963**, Deccan College, Pune.
4. **Ph.D. 1965**, Karnatak University, on "A Grammar of Vachana Literature"
5. **Certificate in Acoustic Phonetics, 1979**, Leningrad State University, USSR.

**Languages known:**

Kannada, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam.

**Prizes and scholarships:**

1. Kannada literary prize, 1956.
2. Vidyaranya Prize, 1957.
3. Karnatak University Scholarship during M.A. (1957-59)
4. Karnatak University Research Fellowship, for Ph.D. 59-61
5. National Research Scholarship in Humanities of Govt. of India, (1961-63)

**Teaching and Research Experience:**

1. Lecturer in Kannada, Poornaprajna College, Udupi, 63-67.
2. Lecturer in Kannada and Linguistics, Dept. of Linguistics, Kerala University, Trivandrum, 1967-71.
3. Reader-cum-Research Officer, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, 1971-90.
4. Professor-cum-Deputy Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, 1990-91.
5. Visiting Research Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, 1991-92 and 1994-95. (two years)
6. Honorary Visiting Professor, International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Trivandrum, 1991-92 and 94-95.

**Membership of Learned bodies:**

1. Life Member, Linguistic Society of India, Pune.
2. Life Member, Dravidian Linguistic Association, Trivandrum.
3. Life Member and Organizing Secretary, Phonetics Society of India, Mysore.
4. Member, Place Names Society of India, Mysore.
5. Member, International Society for Phonetic Sciences, Florida University, Florida, USA.
6. Member, Board of Advisors to Government of Karnataka on the recognition of Kannada as Classical Language.

**Publications: Books:**

1. **Intensive Course in Kannada**, 2006. DLA, Trivandrum.
2. **Acoustic Characteristics of Kannada**, 1982, CIIL, Mysore.
3. **Shina Phonetic Reader**, 1983, CIIL, Mysore.
4. **Papers in Phonetics and Phonology**, (Ed) 1984, CIIL, Mysore.
5. **Studies in Indian Place Names**, vol.IV, (Co-Ed) 1984, Geetha Book House, Mysore.

6. **Studies in Indian Place Names**, vol.V, (Co-Ed) 1984, Geetha Book House, Mysore.
7. **Acoustic Studies in Indian Languages**, (Ed) 1986, CIIL, Mysore.
8. **Foundation Course in Kannada**, (in 4 vols), (Ed) 1988, IGNOU, New Delhi.
9. **Technology and Languages**, (Ed) 1994, CIIL, Mysore,
10. **Phonetics and its Application to Different Areas**: (in press) C.I.I.L. Mysore.
11. **Kannada English Japanese Dictionary**, with N.Uchida, (in press), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo.
- 12-33. **Twentytwo books in Kannada on different topics.**  
(Updated up to 1st July 2012)



## **Foreword:**

The field work on Shina language spoken in Dras and the villages around Dras, was undertaken in the years from 1971 to 73, during the summer months. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, (CIIL) where I was working as a Senior Research Officer at that time, deputed me to collect the data on Shina language and analyze it to prepare Phonetic Reader and Grammar of that language.

During early 70's the Ladakh district was a prohibited area, because of the wars with Pakistan and China. Hence those who intended to visit Ladakh district had to take special permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India. A further permission from the Ladakh Affairs Department of the Jammu and Kashmir Government was also required to enter Ladakh district.

The CIIL deputed three more persons along with me, to work on Purki (Balti), Brokskat and Ladakhi. The team of four persons, including me, left for New Delhi to obtain the required permission to enter Ladakh, from the Government of India. After obtaining the special permission from the Government of India, we went up to Jammu Tawi by rail and traveled further up to Srinagar by bus. The distance from Jammu to Srinagar is about 300 kilometers. We decided to travel by bus as the journey by road would be a thrilling experience.

The transport facilities in that area were limited in the early years of 70's and air travel and the road travel were the only two options. We opted for road travel and decided to take a bus.

The bus left Jammu in the early morning and was passing through a hill station, Patni top, which is at an

altitude of 6650 ft. above sea level. The driver stopped the bus at Patni top and we got out of the bus to enjoy the beauty of nature. We felt as though the smoky wind was blowing around us. But the bus driver explained that they were not the smoky wind but the clouds. We were excited to hear that because we were traveling in the clouds like mythological heroes.

Next thrilling experience in the afternoon was the travel through Nehru tunnel near Srinagar. This tunnel is 2.5 kilometers long. When we entered the tunnel, it was all dark and the other end was not visible at all. After a travel of few minutes, the other end was seen like a white spot in the background of dark wall.

On arrival in Srinagar, we took rooms in the Tourist Reception Centre, in the heart of the city and the next day we went to the office of the Ladakh Department of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The under-secretary Mr. Vaishnavi was very cooperative. He not only got us the permission to enter Ladakh but got the government jeep with petrol, to take us to Kargil. The jeep was a powerful one with an option of four wheel drive to climb difficult steep mountains in four wheel drive gear.

Since we were living in south India, we were used to the altitude of 2-3 thousand feet. Hence we were advised that we should go slowly climbing the altitude to get acclimatized with the altitude step by step. Thus we halted for a day in Sonamarg, which at an altitude of 9200 feet. The glaciers and the mountain ranges around Sonamarg are simply thrilling.

The driver of our jeep was an experienced man to drive with ease and cross the Zojila Pass, which at an altitude of 11,600 ft. It is said to be the second highest pass on Srinagar Leh highway. The first highest one being Fotula, between Kargil and Leh, which has an altitude of 13,500 ft.

While passing through Zojila we felt that we had to take deep breath to fill our lungs with oxygen. This was an experience that the oxygen becomes rare as we go higher

altitudes. The driver took us safely to Kargil and the local government authorities made arrangements for our stay in the Dak Bungalow. We settled there and started to plan to work on our respective languages.

I enquired the local merchants about the speakers of Shina Language and requested them to send them to me. Thus within a day or two speakers of Shina language started coming to meet me. After the preliminary introduction, I examined their suitability as informant and collected some sample data.

We had a standard questionnaire containing a list of 2500 words for vocabulary, 400 words for declensions and conjugations of nouns and verbs and 1000 sentences. The list was carefully prepared to collect all varieties of possible utterances.

There were variations from speaker to speaker but an informant who was representing the most popular way was selected for the collection of data in detail. Yet the data collected was cross checked with the other informants to test the reliability.

The data was transcribed using the IPA symbols, so that any one who knows the articulatory values of the symbols would be able to pronounce the words and sentences in the same way as the native speakers do.

The next stage was to analyze the data for preparing the phonetic reader and the grammar. The idea of the 'Phonetic Reader' was to enable the Shina-speaking community to get awareness about their language and help them to write in their own language and introduce Shina in the first four standards of the primary school, so that the children would get acquainted with their own language. The idea of Grammar was to give them a tool to scientifically handle their language and give them the confidence that their language is in no way less than the other languages. Here are the Grammar and Vocabulary of Shina language.

***Acknowledgments:***

I should express my deep gratitude

To the

Central Institute of Indian Languages,  
(Ministry of Human Resource Development,  
Government of India)

For encouraging me to undertake the  
Data collection in 1971-73 and analysis  
Of Shina language spoken in and around Dras,  
In Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir state.

I should also express my thanks to

Informants:

1. Mohammad Shafi Drasi (hails from Dras)  
Electrical Department, Leh,
2. Daulat Ali (hails from Kurutyal, Ranbirpur)  
Teacher, Primary School, Dras,
3. Hazi Gulam Mohiuddin (hails from Holyal)  
Teacher, High School, Dras,
4. Gulam Mohammad Mir (hails from Kurutyal)  
Teacher, High School, Dras,
5. Abdul Aziz (hails from Goshan, Dras)  
Teacher, Government High School, Dras,
6. Abdul Rashid Drasi (hails from Khunda, Dras)  
Electrical Department, Dras.

## 1. Preface

The Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India, had decided to implement the mother tongue of the child as the medium of instruction in the primary schools from 1st standard to 4th standard. This decision was taken considering the difficulties the children of the age group between 6-9 were facing in picking up the subjects taught through the medium of language of school education. The language factor, that is, the medium of education in the schools being different from the language spoken at home, was the main reason for the children to drop out of the school because the children were not able to cope with the situation. Continuous efforts were being made by the Human Resource Development of the Government of India to solve the problem, and the culminating step was to form an act for the purpose. The act is known as *Section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009*. It is dated 31st January, 2012. The act has two sub-sections and they are as follows:

Section 29(1) of the RTE Act provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority specified by the appropriate Government.

Section 29(2) lays down the factors which need to be taken into consideration by the academic authority notified by the States for preparing the curriculum and evaluation procedure, namely:

- (a) Conformity with Constitutional values;
- (b) All round development of the child;
- (c) Building up the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent;

(d) Development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent;

(e) Learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child-centered manner;

(f) The child's mother tongue serving 'as far as practicable' as the medium of instruction;

(g) Making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely and

(h) Comprehensive and continuous evaluation of the child's understanding and knowledge and the ability to apply it.

The Govt. of India also volunteered itself in conducting the conferences and meetings, and encouraging the organizations under it to organize national and international conferences. Two such recent meetings should be made mention of.

One was the international conference jointly organized by the National Multilingual Education Resource Consortium (NMRC) and Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO, NCERT, NUEPA and other national institutions on the subject "International Consultative Meet and Strategy Dialogue on *Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education: Framework, Strategies and Implementation*. It was held at CIIL, Mysore from September 19 – 21, 2011.

The second one was the Conference of the State Education Ministers held by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, on 22nd February 2012, in New Delhi.

It is gratifying to note that the Govt. of India is seriously concerned with the problem and making serious attempts to solve the problem although the solution does not seem to be easy, considering the extent of the details involved in the topic. One prominent problem is that of non-availability of grammar and script for many of the tribal and rural languages, and very few attempts have been made to develop

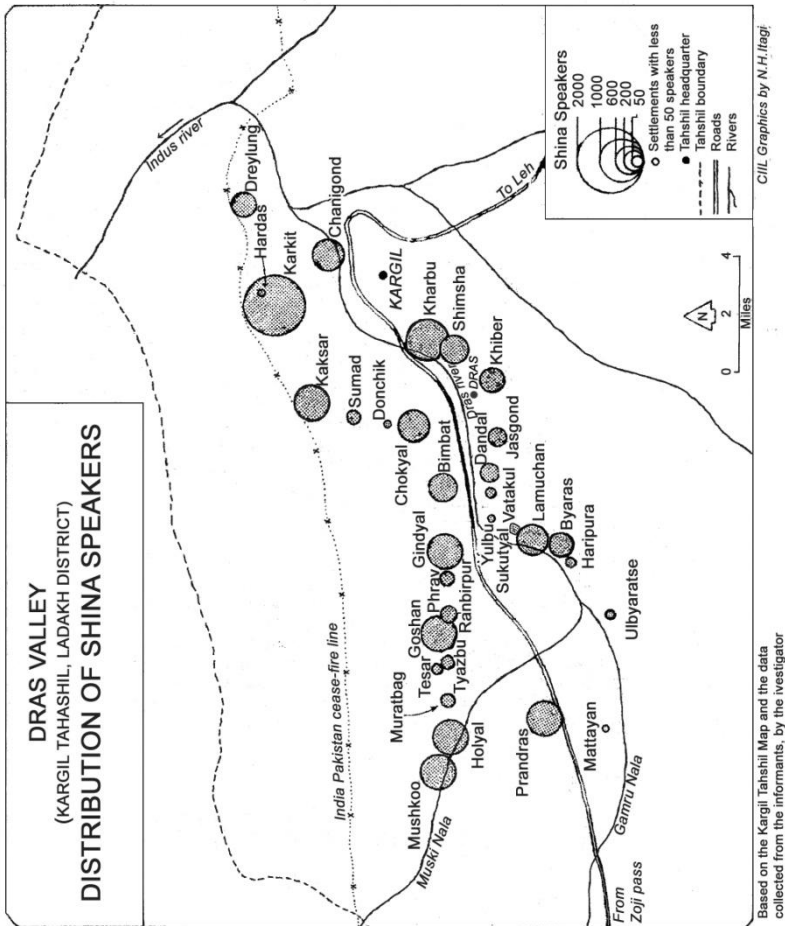
them. It appears that the Govt. of India has sensed it in Section 29(2)(f) in saying: 'The child's mother tongue serving 'as far as practicable' as the medium of instruction.' Unless the grammar and script are developed for all spoken languages, it is impossible to think of preparing the texts for the children to study in their mother tongue. This is probably implied in the phrase, 'as far as practicable.'

In this direction the present work, *Grammar of Shina Language and Vocabulary* attempts to prepare the grammar for Shina language spoken in and around Dras of Kargil district of Jammu & Kashmir state. It also tries to evolve modified Urdu script for writing down the language. Modified Urdu script is proposed because Urdu is the prominent language of the area. Modified Devanagari script is also suggested in case it is opted for writing the language. Since Shina is a member of the family of Indo Aryan languages, suggestion of adopting modified Devanagari is logically possible to be accepted.

The present grammar of Shina language will help in developing the texts in the text books and the vocabulary should come handy in building up the lessons on various topics. Once this process is completed, it will help to implement Shina language as the medium of instruction in the primary schools.

### **1.1. Extent of Shina language:**

The Shina language belongs to Dardic branch of Indo-Aryan family of languages. The speakers of that language in India are said to be about 21,000, according to census of India 2001. They are distributed over a large hilly area and the communication and transport facilities are minimal. Yet the teachers in the schools in the area are enthusiastic about the implementation of their language as the medium of education in the primary standards. The map on the following page shows the distribution of Shina speakers.



It is evident from the above map that the maximum number of speakers is in the area around Karkit and Kharbu near Kargil. The second area is around Goshan, Prandras and Gindyal. It may also be noticed that Prandras and Kharbu are on the highway from Zoji La (Zoji pass) to Leh. Kargil being the district head quarters, it should be easy to watch the progress of implementation of Shina as mother tongue in the schools.



## 2. General Phonetics

### 2.1. Phonology:

The phonology of Shina is described in terms of general phonetics. Hence it would be necessary to explain the principles of general phonetics.

### 2.2. Organs of Speech:

Let us now look at the cross section of the human head.

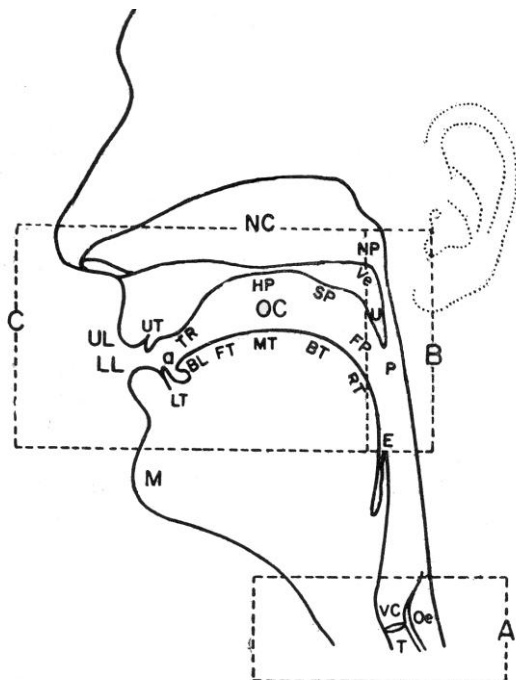


Fig. 1

The organs involved in the production of speech are marked in the above figure. The abbreviations therein are expanded below:

A, B and C are the areas (indicated by broken lines) where the discerning phonetic activity takes place.

**In the area A, the following parts are marked:**

VC = Vocal Cords                      Oe = Oesophagus, food pipe  
T = Trachea or wind pipe

**In the area B, the following parts are marked:**

NP = Nasal Passage                      Ve = Velic  
U = Uvula                                  FP = Faucal or oral Passage  
P = Pharynx                                E = Epiglottis

**In the area C, the following parts are marked:**

NC = Nasal Cavity                      UL = Upper Lip  
LL = Lower Lip                          UT = Upper Teeth  
LT = Lower Teeth                        TR = Tooth Ridge, Alveolus  
HP = Hard Palate, or roof of the mouth, dome  
a = Apex or the tip of the tongue  
BL = Blade of the tongue  
FT = Front of the Tongue              MT = Mid of the tongue  
BT = Back of the Tongue              RT = Root of the Tongue  
OC = Oral Cavity                        M = Mandible or lower jaw

### 2.3. The Nature of Speech Organs:

The speech organs, described above, are classified into two types on the basis of their physiological nature:

One set of organs is stationary, like the teeth, the tooth ridge and the hard palate.

The other set of organs is movable, like the lips, the tongue, soft palate, vocal cords and the uvula. The uvula can have only the ballistic movements, i.e., it moves passively in an uncontrolled way; whereas the movements of the other organs can be controlled at the speaker's will. The mandible or the lower jaw, can be moved, as a whole, up and down or sideways. The downward movement of the mandible

increases the volume of the oral cavity. In case of the most openly articulated sounds the mandible is opened approximately half of its full capacity of opening. The sideways movement of the jaw is not relevant in speech production.

The speech organs are also classified into two categories on the basis of their function in the process of speech production.

One category is known as the ‘articulators’, which touch or approximate at some point in the oral cavity. For example, the lower lip and the tongue.

Another category is known as the ‘points of articulation’, which are the areas, which the articulators touch or move towards. These are for example, upper lip, upper teeth, tooth ridge, hard palate, velum, uvula and the back of the tongue.

The earlier classification of speech organs on the basis of their physiological nature as stationary and movable should not be confused to correspond with the latter classification on the basis their function. However, some general relationships may be brought out. An articulator has to be movable, but the point of articulation need not necessarily be stationary.

#### **2.4. Phonetic Activity in the Three Areas:**

The phonetic activity in the three main areas (which are marked by the broken lines in figure 1) in which any kind of operation of speech organs becomes a part of the characteristic feature of a particular sound.

The area A is the glottal region, where the state of the glottis is taken into consideration while determining the nature of a sound.

The state of the glottis is determined by the function of the vocal cords. The vocal cords remain apart at the time of breathing. They tightly close as they do at the time of holding

breath. The ligament portion vibrates at the time of voicing, and the cartilaginous portion vibrates at the time of murmur. Like a musical instrument the vocal cords are capable of fine variation of pitch. The sounds produced when the vocal cords vibrate are known as the **voiced sounds** and the sounds produced when the vocal cords do not vibrate are known as **voiceless sounds**.

In the area B, there is a valve known as the velic, which when raised closes the nasal passage. The air, then, passes through the oral passage, and thus the **oral sounds** are produced.

On the other hand, the oral passage may be closed, somewhere in the oral cavity, and the air may be allowed to pass through the nasal cavity to produce **nasal sounds**. Depending upon the point of the oral closure, the nasals would be differentiated. It is also possible to allow the air to pass through both the passages, yielding the **nasalized sounds**. Sometimes the air may be completely blocked by the closure of both the passages, in which case the **unreleased sounds** will be produced.

The following table shows the nature of sounds on the basis of air release.

		Nasal passage	
		Open	Closed
Oral passage	Open	Nasalized vowels: $\tilde{a}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{e}$	Oral sounds: a, i, u, e
	Closed	Nasals: m, n, ŋ	Unreleased sounds: $\bar{b}, \bar{d}, \bar{g}$

The area C is an important one because many of the articulatory features are determined by the movement of the articulators. It should be noted that the symbols given in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) 2005, are used.

The following figure 2 shows the direction of the movement of the articulator towards the **point of articulation**. This constitutes one dimension of the nomenclature of the sounds. The other dimension of the nomenclature is the **manner of articulation**. This is the manner in which the sounds are articulated. It may be noted that in the same place of articulation different manners of articulations are possible. For example, plosive, fricative, trill etc. are the sounds produced by different manners of articulations in the same place of articulation.

The **nasal sounds** are produced with the nasal passage opened and the oral passage closed at some point in the oral cavity. The nasals can be continued, like the vowels, till the stock of breath in the lungs lasts. It is not necessary that a vowel should be released after the nasal.

The **oral sounds** are produced with the oral passage opened and the nasal passage closed

The **nasalized sounds** are the ones produced with both the oral and nasal passages opened.

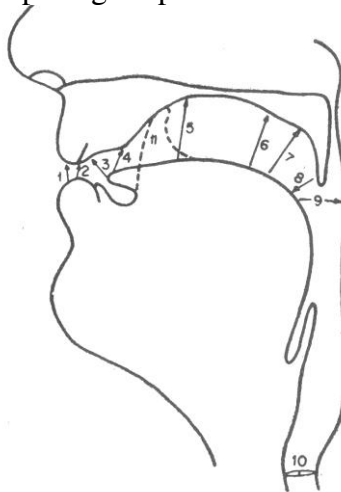


Fig. 2. Area C

The numbers in the above figure indicate the nature of the sounds produced. They are as follows:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <b>Bilabial</b> (where lower lip touches the upper lip)                                   | 2. <b>Labio-dental</b> (where lower lip touches the upper teeth) |
| 3. <b>Dental</b> (where tip of the tongue touches upper teeth)                               | 4. <b>Alveolar</b> (where the tip of tongue tooth ridge)         |
| 5. <b>Palatal</b> (where front of the tongue touches hard palate)                            | 6. <b>Velar</b> ((where back of the tongue touches soft palate)  |
| 7. <b>Post velar</b> (where back of the tongue touches uvula-root)                           | 8. <b>Uvular</b> (where root of the tongue touched the uvula)    |
| 9. <b>Pharyngeal</b> (where root of tongue touches pharynx)                                  | 10. <b>Glottal</b> (where the vocal touch each other)            |
| 11. <b>Retroflex</b> (where the tongue is curled up towards palate. Shown with broken line.) |  |

### 2.5. Manner of Articulation:

Though the articulator approximates the same point of articulation, the manner, in which the sounds are produced, is an important dimension in the description of speech sounds. The names of these manners are self explanatory of the processes involved in the sound production. For example, **stops or plosives** are those sounds in which the air stream is stopped at some point of articulation and exploded. Thus the bilabial stops [p] and [b]; alveolar stops [t] and [d] and velar stops [k] and [g] are obtained. It is customary to enclose the sounds in square brackets [ ], to indicate that it is phonetic writing.

In the same way, the **laterals** are those sounds in which the tongue closes at the central part of the oral cavity and the air is released through the sides of the tongue. If the air is released without friction the sounds are lateral non-fricatives. For example, alveolar lateral non-fricative, [l] and retroflex lateral non-fricative [ɭ] are thus obtained. On the other hand, if the air is released with friction, the sounds are lateral fricatives. For example, alveolar lateral voiceless fricative, [ɬ] and alveolar lateral voiced fricative, [ɮ] are

obtained. It may be noted again that the voiceless and voiced indicate the silent and the vibration condition of the vocal cords.

Similarly, in **trills**, the tip of the tongue beats against the tooth ridge area many time. Thus alveolar trill [r] is produced. Instead of many beats, if the tongue taps only once, then the alveolar flap of tap is produced. Thus alveolar flap [ɾ] is produced and if the tongue flaps against the palate in a retroflexed manner, retroflex flap [ɽ] is produced.

When the air passes through the slit or groove, made by the articulators creating friction, then the sounds are known as **fricatives**. Thus labio dental voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [f] and [v]; the dental voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [θ] and [ð]; post alveolar or alveo-palatal voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [ʃ] and [ʒ]; retroflex voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [ɕ] and [ʝ]; velar voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [x] and [ɣ]; glottal voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [h] and [ɦ].

Each sound thus produced is represented by a distinct symbol. It is also customary to write the voiceless sound first and then the voiced sound.

## **2.6. Identification of sounds:**

The mechanism of speech production, as described above, has two purposes to serve. It would serve as reference information for describing the sounds. Secondly, when a phonetic description is given, it would serve as a guide to enable one to produce the sound of the given description as the native speakers of the language speak.

Every phonetic description of a sound will be indicating the following three factors:

a. Whether the vocal cords are vibrating or not at the time articulation (voiced or voiceless)

b. Which point of articulation the articulators are touching or approximating towards.

c. In what manner a sound is articulated.

For example, voiced velar stop or voiceless labio-dental fricative would express the above three factors. In some cases, unless otherwise mentioned, the description in which they are popularly found in the language, are construed. For example, [r] would be taken as a 'voiced alveolar trill' even though it is referred to as only 'trill'. Similarly, [h] would mean voiceless glottal fricative even though it is referred to as glottal fricative and [l] would mean voiced lateral non-fricative or approximant even though it is referred to as lateral approximant.

In case of the nasals the passage through which the air passes out is indicated by the name itself. Unless otherwise specified they are taken to be voiced.

## 2.7. Articulation of vowels:

Vowels are oral sounds which are produced with the least or no obstruction in the oral cavity. All the vowels are produced within the palatal and velar region.

If the front portion of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate to such a high point by raising beyond which the sound would no more remain as a vowel and becomes a fricative, that point is known as **high front position**. Similarly, if the back of the tongue is raised towards velum, to such a high point by rising beyond which the sound becomes fricative is known as **high back position**. When the jaw is lowered to the normal open position and the tongue is moved forward or backward position, two more positions on the mid of the tongue and the back of the tongue are identified. They are known as **low front position** and **low back position**. It should be noted that in case of low front position, the tongue is not as much to the front as it would be in case of the high front position because of the muscular



structure of the tongue. In case of low back position the tongue is moved back as much as it is moved in case of high back position.

These four positions form the vertices of a trapezium, which is popularly known as vowel triangle. The following figure 3, would illustrate the four positions.

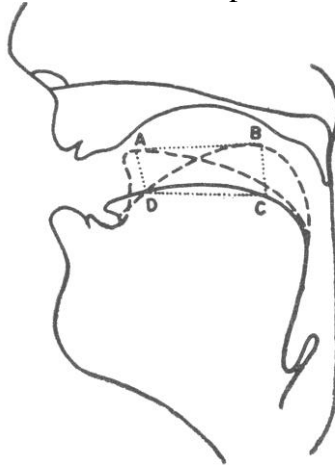


Fig. 3.

A = High front position, B = High back position,  
C = Low back position, D = Low front position.

The range of tongue height from low to high is again sub-divided into 3,4,5,6, or 7 points, like high, mid, low or close, half close, half open, open etc. depending upon the necessity created by the contrasting vowels. The range of forward and backward movement of the tongue is generally sub-divided into three points, like front, central and back.

For the description of vowels of Shina language, four levels of tongue height are found to be sufficient. These levels are high, lower high, higher low and low, corresponding to close, half close, half open, open.

In addition to the dimensions of tongue height and the forward-backward movement of the tongue, there is a third dimension which is also important in the description of

vowels. That is the lip rounding. The vowels pronounced with partly or fully rounded lips are known as **rounded vowels**. The vowels pronounced with lips in the normal position or widely spread position is known as **unrounded vowels**. Thus [i] is identified as high front unrounded vowel and [u] is identified as high back rounded vowel, and so on.

The vowel triangle or trapezium works well for all languages. Hence given any vowel one should be able to identify its place in the triangle. The vowels a, i, u, e, o have similar description in whatever language they occur.

All vowels are capable of forming the nucleus of a syllable. But there are some vowel-like articulations which cannot form the nucleus of the syllable. They are semi-vowels or approximants, like [w], a voiced labial-velar approximant in the IPA, is a bilabial approximant in our description and [y] is a high front rounded vowel in the IPA is a palatal approximant here in our description.

The syllabic [ɾ], [l] and [m] also appear in the data. The syllabic [ɾ] occurs in the words like [ʌtɾ] ‘perfume’, where the stop [t] is released into [ɾ]. In [ʃʌkɫ] ‘shape’, [ɫ] is syllabic and in [nɛzɱ] ‘poetry’, [ɱ] is syllabic.

## 2.8. Modification of articulation:

In any natural language, all vowels and consonants are not found in their pure form as described above. Some of them might occur with modification.

With reference to Shina language two types of vowel modifications are seen:

- (a) Stress and (b) Nasalization.

Both are simultaneous activities. That is, they are performed at the same time of pronouncing the vowel. Stress is an extra force applied on a particular vowel. It is marked on the vowel as [ˈ] on the vowel. Nasalization is the coloring which vowels get when the nasal passage is also open at the time of pronouncing vowel. It is marked on the vowel as [̃]

on the vowel. These two simultaneous activities will have to be accounted for because the meanings of words get distinguished by these activities.

With reference to Shina language two types of consonant modifications are observed:

(a) Affrication and (b) Aspiration

Affrication is a release of a stop consonant into the fricative in quick succession. For example, when alveolar stop [t] is released into alveolar fricative [s], alveolar affricate [ts] is generated. When alveolar stop [t] is released into palatal fricative [ʃ], palatal affricate [tʃ] is generated. When retroflex stop [ɖ] is released into retroflex fricative [ʂ], a retroflex affricate [tʂ] is generated. It should be noted that the state of the glottis has to be the same. Here all are voiceless consonants. The affrication of voiceless [t] or [tʃ] and voiced [z], [zʃ] or [ʒ] will not be articulatory possibility. However, it is possible to have the voiced counterparts of these affricates. For example,

The voiced counterpart of [ts] is [dz], the voiced counterpart of [tʃ] is [dʒ] and the voiced counterpart of [tʂ] is [dʑ]. Although [tʂ] occurs in the Shina language, [dʑ] does not occur.

Aspiration is a release of a consonant with an extra puff of air coming out of the lungs. Peter Ladefoged identifies a brief period of voicelessness after the stop is released. That period is of the duration of less than 5 milliseconds. It is observed only on the spectrograms but it is not audible. The puff of air is similar to that of the one found in the pronunciation of [h]. Since voiced aspirates are not found in Shina, the occurrence of its voiced variety [ɦ] in aspirates is ruled out, although it rarely occurs independently. Aspirates are treated as unsegmentable sequences of consonant and [h]. Thus the stops p, t, t̚, k occur with their respective aspirated counterparts, p<sup>h</sup>, t<sup>h</sup>, t̚<sup>h</sup>, k<sup>h</sup> and the affricates ts, tʃ, tʂ occur with their aspirated counterparts, ts<sup>h</sup>, tʃ<sup>h</sup>, tʂ<sup>h</sup>.

### 3. Grammar of Shina

#### 3.1. Phonology of Shina:

There are 10 segmental vowel phonemes and 3 suprasegmental phonemes in Shina and 38 consonant phonemes. The phonemes and the distribution of their allophones is explained here. Most of the vowel phonemes realize as only one sound phonetically. But a few phonemes realize as more than one sound. The realizations are predictable in terms of environment. They are known as allophones. It is a convention to enclose phonemes in //.

##### 3.1.1. Inventory of vowel phonemes: Segmental sounds:

	<u>Front</u>	<u>Mid</u>	<u>Back</u>
<u>High</u>	/i/		/u/
<u>Lower high</u>	/e/		/o/
<u>Higher low</u>	/ɛ/	/ə/	/ʌ/,/ɔ/
<u>Low</u>		/a/	

**Length:** /:/

**Supra-segmental sounds:** Stress [´]. Nasalization [˜].

The Shina language has nine vowels, as listed above. All of them occur with length to contrast the meaning. That is, on the basis of length of the vowel the meaning changes. Hence length is identified an independent phoneme /:/. The length, as a phoneme, is also called ‘chroneme’ by some linguists.

To illustrate the contrast of length, minimally contrasting pairs are not available in the data. However the occurrence of short and long varieties of vowels is available in different environments. The following examples may be examined.

[k <sup>h</sup> atʃi:lo] ‘Lean’	[k <sup>h</sup> a:r] ‘Sympathy’
[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ime k <sup>h</sup> á:mo] Kingfisher	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> i:mo] ‘Fish’
[ʃiʃél] ‘Clay’	[ʃé:v t <sup>h</sup> ók] ‘Tea plant’
[p <sup>h</sup> erε] ‘Again’	[pé:ɗal] ‘By foot’
[ʃúŋo] ‘Small, young’	[ʃú:to] ‘Dwarf’
[kore] ‘Big cup’	[ko:rát] ‘A kind of animal’
[pátó:] ‘Afterwards’	[pá:te] ‘Leaves’
[dəmán] ‘True’	[yátʃə:lo] ‘Insanity’

Short and long varieties of vowels i,e,ε,a,u,o,u,ə are available in the above examples. But for [ɔ], its short variety is available in the words like [ʃɔ] ‘Dawn’ and its long variety is not available.

Sometimes the informants used to pronounce the words with length on different vowels. For example, for ‘Insanity’ some gave [yátʃə:lo] and for ‘Madness’ some others gave [yótʃəlo]. Such variations in pronunciation are not unnatural.

In the pronunciation of some informants the high central rounded vowel [ɤ], high central unrounded vowel [i] and slightly lower than high unrounded vowel [I] were recorded in the words:

[kɤt] ‘Wall’	[gɤt] (~[gut]) ‘Pental (tent)’
[giŋyó:no] ‘Initiate’	[bíri] ‘Lake’

Since these were the alternative pronunciations, of some informants, those vowels are not included in the inventory.

**3.1.2. Supra-segmental features:**

The stressed vowels are generally long although short stressed vowels also occur. For example:

[hí:n] ‘Ice, hail’	[ʂé:v] ‘blind’
[káko] ‘brother’	[báɽo] ‘elder, big’
[bíro] ‘male’	[bíri] ‘well (water)’
[k <sup>h</sup> úkuŋ] ‘pigeon pea’	[k <sup>h</sup> ó:no] ‘to eat’

The stress [´] contrasts in the following minimal pairs. It optionally occurs on the monosyllabic words:

[ázɔ] ‘cloud’,	[azó] ‘inside’
[dʌŋó] Bridge	[dʌŋo] ‘high’

Similarly, the nasalization [˜] occurs on eight vowels of the total nine vowels. That is, it occurs on a,i,u,e,o,ɛ,ə,ʌ and it does not occur on [ɔ] in the data. Although contrasting minimal pairs are not found, the nasalized vowels occur in a number of words which are not acceptable by the native speakers, without the nasalization. The following words illustrate the nasalized vowels and diphthongs.

[ʃũĩ] ‘Ladder’	[brĩũ] ‘Rice’
[dʒũ] ‘Louse’	[ʃĩ:ʂé:r] ‘Saturday’
[krĩ:] ‘Germ’	[ʌŋŋú:] ‘Pestle’
[ɛŋʃár] ‘Pickle’	[p <sup>h</sup> yó:li] ‘Shovel’
[ã:ʂt] ‘Eight’	[ʂã:] ‘Breath’
[byẽĩ] ‘Tree’	[ʌlõŋẽ] ‘Ear ring (big)’

Sometimes the stressed vowels show [ə] (shwa) glide. The [ə] glide may be the result of the extra stress also.

[dá:ʂt] ‘yard stick’ is pronounced as [dá:əʂt].
[yó:ŋ] ‘forehead’ is pronounced as [yó:əŋ].

Although a voiceless vowel [e̥] occurs at the end of only one word, the possibility of occurrence of other voiceless vowels cannot be ruled out. They are marked with [̥], below the vowel: [e̥]. For example, [ʌt͡ʂ<sup>n</sup>e̥] ‘Tears’

### 3.2. Distribution of vowel phonemes:

The following table shows the occurrence of vowels in the initial, medial and final positions. The key words follow:

Vowel	Initial	Medial	Final
i	1	2	3
i:	4	5	6
e	7	8	9
e:	10	11	12
ɛ		13	14
ɛ:	15	16	
ə	17	18	
ə:		19	
a	20	21	22
a:	23	24	25
o	26	27	28
o:	29	30	31
u	32	33	34
u:	35	36	37
ʌ	38	39	
ʌ:		40	
ɔ		41	
ɔ:			

**3.3. Key to the chart:**

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. [iʂ] ‘Bear’                   | 2. [bíɾɪ] ‘Lake’                     |
| 3. [p <sup>h</sup> ilí:li] ‘Ant’ | 4. [í:l] ‘Stream’                    |
| 5. [gí:ro] ‘Rock’                | 6. [ʃʌdí:] ‘Monkey’                  |
| 7. [ékbo] ‘Alone’                | 8. [nezá:] ‘Spear’                   |
| 9. [pó:ɬo] ‘Wing’                | 10. [é:lo] ‘Attachment’              |
| 11. [hɛ:ván] ‘Animal’            | 12. [ɖʒe:] ‘Some one’                |
| 13. [síŋɛl] ‘Sand’               | 14. [p <sup>h</sup> úŋɛ] ‘Moustache’ |
| 15. [é:la] ‘Prime’               | 16. [oké:no] ‘Dig’                   |
| 17. [əyáv] ‘Coriander seed’      | 18. [mækáɪ] ‘Maize’                  |
| 19. [yáʃʒə:lo] ‘Insanity’        | 20. [ázɔ] ‘Cloud’                    |
| 21. [ɖaŋó] ‘Bridge’              | 22. [bʌná] ‘Boundary’                |
| 23. [á:ɬe] ‘Flour’               | 24. [ʃáɬo] ‘Dumb’                    |
| 25. [zɑ:] ‘Brother’              | 26. [(?)ózur] ‘Protest’              |
| 27. [ɖóro] ‘Hail’                | 28. [ʃomó:] ‘Nun’                    |
| 29. [ó:ʃ] ‘Wind’                 | 30. [ló:lo] ‘Red’                    |
| 31. [kro:] ‘Chest’               | 32. [udú:] ‘Dust’                    |
| 33. [húlu] ‘Sweat’               | 34. [píʃu] ‘Cat (male)’              |
| 35. [u:ʂ] ‘Debt’                 | 36. [musú:tɪ] ‘Beak’                 |
| 37. [kaýú:] ‘Fog’                | 38. [ʌŋúɪ] ‘Finger’                  |
| 39. [bʌʃóno] ‘Echo’              | 40. [k <sup>h</sup> á:ɬo] ‘Lid’      |
| 41. [ʃɔl] ‘Dawn’                 |                                      |

**3.4. Diphthongs:**

The diphthongs or the sequences of vowels in Shina are very interesting. Two vowels of different nature appear in sequence. Rarely stressed and unstressed same vowel sequence is also found. (As: aá). However three vowel sequences do not occur. Of the two vowels, the first one may be stressed or the second one may be stressed or neither may be stressed. The first one may be stressed and/or nasalized or the second one may be stressed. But the second one stressed and nasalized is not available. The diphthongs of the above



combinations are as follows: ái, éi, úi, íũ, lí, áe, áo, éə, éi, é:ə, éə, éi, úe, úi, ói, óə, uí, ué, aá, uú, ei.

#### 4. Inventory of consonant phonemes:

There are 49 consonants in Shina language. They are listed in the beginning of vocabulary. On the basis of their distribution, 38 consonants acquire the status of phoneme. The other 11 consonants marginally occur in the borrowed words from Urdu, Balti, Kashmiri or English. They also occur in some native words as alternative pronunciation. These are described after the main consonants.

The 38 consonant phonemes of Shina are tabulated below on the basis of their articulatory properties.

	Bila- bial	Labio- dental	Alve- olar	Retro- flex	Pala- tal	Ve- lar	Uv- ular	Glo- ttal
S vl- t un- o vl- p as- s vd- un-	p		t	ʈ		k		
	p <sup>h</sup>		t <sup>h</sup>	ʈ <sup>h</sup>		k <sup>h</sup>		
	b		d	ɖ		g		
Af vl- fr un- ic vl- at as- es vd- un-			ʈ	ʈʂ	ʈʃ			
			ʈ <sup>h</sup>	ʈʂ <sup>h</sup>	ʈʃ <sup>h</sup>			
			ɖʒ		ɖʒ			
Nasals-	m		n	ɳ		ŋ		
Lat.App- roximant			l					

	Bila- bial	Labio- dental	Alve- olar	Retro- flex	Pala- tal	Ve- lar	Uv- ular	Glo- ttal
Trill			r					
Frica- tives	vl vd		s z	ʂ ʐ	ʃ ʒ	x ɣ		h ɦ
Appro- ximants		v			y			

**4.1. Marginally occurring sounds and their distribution:**

The occurrence 11 consonants is marginal. Hence they are not having the status of phoneme. The occurrence of these consonants may be due to influence of other languages also. They are as follows:

q ʔ m ɲ r ɽ ɸ β f w ǰ ɣ.

They do not show any contrast with other words. Further in some examples, they occur in free variation with the other sounds, or they occur in definable environments. Hence they do not get the status of phonemes. Their occurrence is noted below:

**Sounds occurring in free variation:**

[q] occurs in free variation with [k]. For example:  
[toqlé:] ~ [toklé:] ‘pan’      [ka:lí:n] ~ [qa:lí:n] ‘carpet’

[ʔ] occurs in free variation with its absence. For example:  
[ʔóŋo] ~ [óŋo] ‘sickle’      [ʔé:li] ~ [é:li] ‘near’  
[ʔʌʃ] ~ [ʌʃ] ‘today’      [ʔəmʌn] ~ [əmʌn] ‘peace’

[ɲ] occurs finally in free variation with ʊ̃. for example,  
[b:ʒʌɲ] ~ [b:ʒʌʊ̃] ‘he/it goes’

**Sounds occurring in predictable environments:**

[ɲ] occurs before palatal affricates, [tʃ] or [dʒ] only.

[ʃɛɲtʃi] ‘an animal’	[tʃʌɲtʃul] ‘snail’
[kʌɲdʒú:s] ‘miser’	[gɪɲdʒá:] ‘church’

[r] occurs in between the vowels, in an isolated example:

[dʒoro] ‘hail’ and its plural form [dʒore]

whereas [r] occurs in all the three positions:

[rádo fá:] ‘boiled vegetable’;

[tóri] ~ [torí:] ‘isthmus’;

[so:r] ~ [so:ər] ‘ice’

[ɾ] occurs medially between vowels and in final position:

[kəɾá:r] ‘knife’	[gʌɾá:] ‘axe’
------------------	---------------

[báɾo] ‘big’	[pa:pó:ɾ] ‘Papad’
--------------	-------------------

[kʰʌɾʌk] ‘moss’	[pʰaɾáro] ‘bald’
-----------------	------------------

[ɸ] occurs medially between vowels in an isolated word:

[bʌɸúr] ‘fur’.

[β] occurs medially between vowels in isolated words:

[tʃuβo] ‘silently’	[taβʌrúk] ‘something’
--------------------	-----------------------

[tʃa:βi dyó:no] ‘wind (clock)’

[f] occurs medially followed by [s] in a few borrowed words:

[mirá:fs] ‘descendants’	[ʌfsú:s] ‘Alas!’
-------------------------	------------------

[əfsər] ‘officer’

[w] occurs initially and medially as an alternative pronunciation of [ʋ] in the native and borrowed words:

[wʌyʌʋ] ‘blister’	[wa:skʌt] ‘waist coat’
-------------------	------------------------

[bowár] ‘watermelon’	[gá:wo] ‘cow’
----------------------	---------------

It also occurs in cluster with other consonants:

[tʃʰɪlikʰwe] ‘clothing’	[kʌɳ(ə)wá:dʒi] ‘ear ring’
-------------------------	---------------------------

[sukwá:f] ‘squash’	[muzwá:lo] ‘gambling’
--------------------	-----------------------

It occurs to make the consonant [k],[tʃ] labialized:

[tʃukʷé:] ‘toy’	[kʷé:] ‘green peas’
-----------------	---------------------

[tʃʷe] ‘testicles’

[ð] occurs medially and in cluster with other consonant as an alternative pronunciation of [t], [d] or [tʃ].

[χotɣaras] ~ [χoðɣaras] ‘selfishness’

[badyá:n] ~ [badyá:n] ‘sago’

[ebadát] ~ [ebaðát] ‘worship’

[dádo málo] ~ [dáðo málo] ‘ancestors’

[rádek bríũ] ~ [ráðek bríũ] ‘boiled rice’

[ba:tʃá:] ~ [bá:ð(ə)ʃa:] ‘king’

[χ] occurs initially, medially and in cluster with other consonants:

[χat(Λ)ra:] ‘danger’

[χoð ɣaras] ‘selfishness’

[χoðai] ‘god’

[aχrət tʃən] ‘north’

[buχá:r] ‘high fever’

[dΛχón] ‘sari’

[saχí:] ‘generous’

[Λχmáq] ‘stupid’

#### 4.2. Distribution of consonant phonemes:

Almost all the consonants have only one phonetic realization as recorded in the list of vocabulary. The prominent allophones are also recorded there. A few phonemes have additional allophones which are not recorded in the vocabulary list. They are noted here along with their distribution. Prominent allophones are also described here for confirmation.

(a) [b], [d], [g] have slightly fricativised allophones, [b̥], [d̥], [g̥] respectively between two vowels or between [r] and a vowel in addition to their normal form. [g̥] has one more allophone [g̥<], a pre-velar variety, when it is followed by a front vowel. The following examples will illustrate these additional allophones:

[bábo] ‘father’ is actually [bábo]

[dΛrbák] ‘race’ is actually [dΛrbák]

[ʃΛdí:] ‘monkey’ is actually [ʃΛdí:]

[pΛrdá:] ‘curtain’ is actually [pΛrdá:]

[k<sup>h</sup>ʎrigi] ‘cheat’ is actually [k<sup>h</sup>ʎrig<sup>◁</sup>i]

(b) [k], [k<sup>h</sup>] have additional allophones [k<sup>◁</sup>], [k<sup>h◁</sup>], pre-velar voiceless consonants, when followed by front vowels.

[gikíti] ‘arm pit’ is actually [g<sup>◁</sup>ik<sup>◁</sup>íti]

[tɛkér] ‘jar (earthen pot)’ is actually [tɛk<sup>◁</sup>ér]

[ʃe:v k<sup>h</sup>ikílo] ‘lizard’ is actually [ʃe:v k<sup>h◁</sup>ik<sup>◁</sup>ílo]

[k<sup>h</sup>iŋíro] ‘curl’ is actually [k<sup>h◁</sup>iŋíro]

(c) [d] has an allophone [ɽ], a retroflex flap, between vowels, as has been recorded in the vocabulary:

[bá:dɔ] ‘big’ is actually [bá:ɽɔ]

[k<sup>h</sup>ʎdʎk] ‘moss’ is actually [k<sup>h</sup>ʎɽʎk]

(d) [n] has [ɲ], a dental nasal and [ɲ], a palatal nasal before dental stops and palatal affricates. [ɲ] before palatal affricates has already been recorded in the list of vocabulary.

[sʌntʌrá:] ‘orange’ is actually [sʌɲtʌrá:]

[tʃʌndá:] ‘pocket’ is actually [tʃʌɲdá:]

[tʃʌɲʃul] ‘snail’ is actually [tʃʌɲʃul]

[iɲdʒén] ‘engine’ is actually [iɲdʒén]

(e) [r] has an allophone [ɾ], an alveolar flap, after [b], [d], [g], when the following vowel is short.

[bréspʊt] ‘Thursday’ is actually [bréspʊɾt]

[drʌŋ bóno] ‘volcano’ is actually [drʌɲ bóno]

[groms] ‘box’ is actually [gromsɾ]

(f) [v] has an allophone [w], a bilabial approximant, when followed by rounded vowels.

[gʌwó:] ‘canal’ is actually [gʌwó:]

[vo:t] ‘vote’ is actually [wo:t]

**4.3. Occurrence of consonant phonemes:**

The following table shows the occurrence of the consonant phonemes. ‘x’ at an intersection indicates that the occurrence is not possible.

Consonant	initial	Medial	Final
p	1	2	3
p <sup>h</sup>	4	5	x
b	6	7	x
t	8	9	10
t <sup>h</sup>	11	12	x
d	13	14	x
ṭ	15	16	17
ṭ <sup>h</sup>	18	19	x
ḍ	20	21	x
k	22	23	24
k <sup>h</sup>	25	26	x
g	27	28	x
ʈ	29	30	31
ʈ <sup>h</sup>	32	33	x
ɕ	34	35	x
ʃ	36	37	38
ʃ <sup>h</sup>	39	40	x
ɕʝ	41	42	x
tʂ	43	44	45
tʂ <sup>h</sup>	46	47	x
m	48	49	50
n	51	52	53
ŋ	x	54	55
ŋ	x	56	57
l	58	59	60

r	61	62	63
s	64	65	66
z	67	68	x
ʃ	69	70	71
ʒ	72	73	x
ʒ	74	75	76
ʒ	77	78	x
x	79	80	x
γ	81	82	x
h	83	84	85
h	86	87	88
v	89	90	91
y	92	93	94

#### 4.4. Key to the chart:

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. [pé:to] ‘Wing’           | 2. [əpónya] ‘Shell’           |
| 3. [tʰúp] ‘Bank of river’   | 4. [pʰatá:] ‘Colt’            |
| 5. [dopʰós] ‘Mace’          | 6. [bréu] ‘Husband’           |
| 7. [bábo] ‘Father’          | 8. [tá:to] ‘Heat in kitchen’  |
| 9. [liti] ‘Building’        | 10. [hárut] ‘Woolen mattress’ |
| 11. [tʰap] ‘Dark(ness)’     | 12. [patʰá:r] ‘Floor’         |
| 13. [dá:ʒt] ‘Lane’          | 14. [tedá:t] ‘Number’         |
| 15. [tóri] ‘Isthmus’        | 16. [tʰá:tʃi] ‘Vomit’         |
| 17. [dukát] ‘Scissors’      | 18. [tʰóki] ‘Ball’            |
| 19. [mutʰú:] ‘Kidney beans’ | 19. [dóro] ‘Hail’             |
| 21. [hadtʰ:s] ‘Sermon’      | 22. [kú:to] ‘Deaf’            |
| 23. [dá:ke] ‘Back’          | 24. [húluk] ‘Sweat’           |
| 25. [kʰútʰo] ‘Short’        | 26. [tʰakʰát] ‘Stammerer’     |
| 27. [gon] ‘Smell’           | 28. [pʰúguŋo:h] ‘Pincer’      |
| 29. [soŋ] ‘Onion’           | 30. [bátʰih] ‘Family’         |
| 31. [utʰ] ‘Spring of water’ | 32. [tʰón] ‘Trade’            |
| 33. [batʰár] ‘Calf’         | 34. [dʒáfhlar] ‘Venom’        |

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 35. [idʒʌt] ‘Respect’              | 36. [ʃom] ‘Leather’                        |
| 37. [k <sup>h</sup> afí:lo] ‘Lean’ | 38. [ilá:ʃ] ‘Treatment’                    |
| 39. [ʃ <sup>h</sup> óro] ‘Shade’   | 40. [kʌʃ <sup>h</sup> á:] ‘Loin cloth’     |
| 41. [dʒá:ro] ‘Old (man)’           | 42. [ʌdʒí:p] ‘Wonder’                      |
| 43. [tʃʌkyó:no] ‘Examine’          | 44. [ʌtʃúr] ‘Mine’                         |
| 45. [ʌtʃ] ‘Tears’                  | 46. [tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌpáro] ‘Churning rod’ |
| 47. [ʌtʃ <sup>h</sup> ó:] ‘Walnut’ | 48. [miʃ(i)ryó:no] ‘To mix’                |
| 49. [ʃímer] ‘Iron’                 | 50. [ʃó:rde ʃom] ‘Hyde’                    |
| 51. [nʌlká:] ‘Tap’                 | 52. [krinének] ‘Seller’                    |
| 53. [yu:n] ‘Moon’                  | 54. [kó:ɳor] ‘Eclipse’                     |
| 55. [tuŋ] ‘Navel’                  | 56. [síŋel] ‘Sand’                         |
| 57. [yú:ŋ] ‘Liver’                 | 58. [lé:l] ‘Blood’                         |
| 59. [ʃilál] ‘Bridegroom’           | 60. [i:l] ‘Canal (big)’                    |
| 61. [ró:no] ‘Weeping’              | 62. [bíro] ‘Male’                          |
| 63. [so:r] ‘Ice’                   | 64. [suzóno] ‘Known person’                |
| 65. [musú:ʃi] ‘Beak’               | 66. [da:s] ‘Plain’                         |
| 67. [zurmó] ‘Pain’                 | 68. [rózunu:n] ‘Vulture’                   |
| 69. [ʃuzóno] ‘Gout’                | 70. [p <sup>h</sup> ʌʃi] ‘Bed bug’         |
| 71. [dʌʃ] ‘Grapes’                 | 72. [ʒʌró:] ‘Orphan’                       |
| 73. [miʒúko] ‘First’               | 74. [ʃíŋo] ‘Horn’                          |
| 75. [pʌʃó:] ‘Turban’               | 76. [ʃʌʃ] ‘Mother-in-law’                  |
| 77. [ʒíŋŋi] ‘Mid’                  | 78. [ázɔ k <sup>h</sup> ói] ‘Rain hat’     |
| 79. [xudái] ‘God’                  | 80. [dʌxón] ‘Sari’                         |
| 81. [ɣon] ‘Melon’                  | 82. [bʌɣái] ‘Loaf of bread’                |
| 83. [hʌtɣʌri:] ‘Hand cuff’         | 84. [zʌhɛr] ‘Poison’                       |
| 85. [t <sup>h</sup> uléh] ‘Eggs’   | 86. [ʃilál] ‘Bridegroom’                   |
| 87. [sifhát] ‘Health’              | 88. [p <sup>h</sup> apíʃh] ‘Paternal aunt’ |
| 89. [vʌbá:] ‘Epidemic’             | 90. [ɣʌvó:] ‘Canal’                        |
| 91. [bʌrév] ‘Husband’              | 92. [yʌkú:t] ‘Diamond’                     |
| 93. [mʌyú:n] ‘Peacock’             | 94. [k <sup>h</sup> a:y] ‘Pebble’          |

On the basis of the occurrence of 38 consonant phonemes in different positions, they are established as phonemes.



## 5. Morphology of Shina language

### 5.1. Noun morphology:

There are two numbers in Shina, viz, singular and plural. The uninflected nouns generally form the singular forms. In some cases of nouns, the uninflected forms also stand for their plural forms. These are the collective nouns.

The allomorphs of the plural suffixes and their distributions are as follows:

#### Plural suffixes:

1. Plural suffix -e is added to singular nouns, to make them plural, without bringing any change in the singular form. Note the following singular and plural forms.

<u>Singular forms</u>	<u>Plural forms</u>
[sin] 'River'	[sine] 'Rivers'
[pon] 'Road'	[pone] 'Roads'
[tʰúp] 'Bank of river'	[tʰúpe] 'Banks of river'
[ó:f] 'Air',	[ó:fe] 'Different kinds of Air'
[udú:] 'Dust'	[udú:e] 'Dusts'
[so:r] 'Ice'	[so:re] 'Ices'
[k <sup>h</sup> a:y] 'Pebble'	[k <sup>h</sup> a:ye] 'Pebbles'
[k <sup>h</sup> ʌɾák] 'Moss'	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌɾake] 'Mosses'
[ró:ŋs] 'Deer'	[ró:ŋse] 'Deer'
[ʒʌró:] 'Orphan'	[ʒʌró:e] 'Orphans'
[bí:ro máɪʃ] 'He buffalo'	[bí:ro máɪʃe] 'He buffalos'

On some nouns suffix -éh is found and rarely -éfi is also found.

[dʒák] 'People'	[dʒákéfi] 'Peoples'
[ga:dʒʌɾ] 'Carrot'	[ga:dʒʌɾéh] 'Carrots'
[k <sup>h</sup> óрма:] 'Date palm'	[k <sup>h</sup> órméh] 'Date palms'
[ʒʌmindá:r] 'Farmer'	[ʒʌmindá:réh] 'Farmers'

[bá:k] ‘Garden’

[bʌkéh] ‘Gardens’

It may be noticed that the final vowel -a: replaced by é of -éh suffix and the the final d changes into t. In some words, the stress gets shifted to the final syllable.

[borá:] ‘Jute’

[boréh] ‘Jutes’

[əmrú:d] ‘Guava fruit’

[əmrutéh] ‘Guava fruits’

[ʃĩnʌs] ‘Green gram’

[ʃĩnʌséh] ‘Green grams’

[dɔp<sup>h</sup>ós] ‘Mace’[dɔp<sup>h</sup>oséh] ‘Maces’

Plural suffix -i is added to non-human singular nouns, to form their plural, without bringing any change in the singular form.

[sɔ́ʃi júŋ] ‘Female dog’

[sɔ́ʃi júŋi] ‘Female dogs’

[k<sup>h</sup>ukúr] ‘Puppy’[k<sup>h</sup>ukúri] ‘Puppies’

[ʃʌŋʃul] ‘Snail’

[ʃʌŋʃuli] ‘Snails’

[k<sup>h</sup>rít] ‘Ankle’[k<sup>h</sup>rítʃi] ‘Ankles’

[zúk] ‘Kidney’

[zúkʃi] ‘Kidneys’

In some cases the preceding consonant gets voiced.

[ʔóʃ] ‘Gut’

[ʔóʃʃi] ‘Guts’

[sɔ́ʃi mʌíʃ] ‘She buffalo’

[sɔ́ʃi mʌíʃʃi] ‘She buffaloes’

In case of some nouns the plural suffix -e replaces the final vowel of the singular form. Sometimes it shortens the penultimate vowel:

[ázo] ‘Cloud’

[áze] ‘Clouds’

[p<sup>h</sup>aʔáro] ‘Bald person’[p<sup>h</sup>aʔáre] ‘Bald persons’

[móti] ‘Limestone’

[móte] ‘Lime stones’

[gálo] ‘Ray’

[gále] ‘Rays’

[táro] ‘Star’

[táre] ‘Stars’

[p<sup>h</sup>ó:ʃi] ‘Bed bug’[p<sup>h</sup>ó:ʃe] ‘Bed bugs’

[bíri] ‘Lake’

[bíre] ‘Lakes’

[múʒi] ‘Mouse’

[múʒe] ‘Mice’

[óʒi] ‘Intestine’

[óʒe] ‘Intestines’

[dʒó:ʒi] ‘Teak’

[dʒó:ʒe] ‘Teaks’

[manú:zo] ‘Man’

[manúze] ‘Men’

In case of some nouns the plural suffix -e replaces the voiceless consonant into voiced one. (Especially  $\xi$  into  $z$ ).

[mú:ʃ] ‘Rat’	[mú:ze] ‘Rats’
[oi bároʃ] ‘Stork’	[oi bározɛ] ‘Storks’
[ʃíʃ] ‘Head’	[ʃízɛ] ‘Heads’
[dálí:ʃ] ‘Sieve’	[dálí:ze] ‘Sieves’
[tʂó:ʃ] ‘Loom’	[tʂó:ze] ‘Looms’
[gó:ʃ] ‘Attic (room)’	[gó:ze] ‘Attic (rooms)’
[tʂ <sup>h</sup> é:ʃ] ‘Farm’	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> é:ze] ‘Farms’
[hi:ʃ] ‘Sorrow’	[hi:ze] ‘Sorrows’
[tʂ <sup>h</sup> í:ʃ] ‘Peak’	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> í:ze] ‘Peaks’

The -e suffix sometimes changes final [s] of the singular form in to [ʃ].

[p <sup>h</sup> úrus] ‘Dew’	[p <sup>h</sup> úrutʃ] ‘Dews’
[kórkus] ‘Crow’	[kórkutʃ] ‘Crows’
[kákəs] ‘Pheasant’	[kákətʃ] ‘Pheasants’

Sometimes it replaces the final vowel along with the penultimate consonant.

[ʃaríʃo] ‘Necklace’	[ʃarízɛ] ‘Necklaces’
---------------------	----------------------

Sometimes -e suffix replaces the penultimate long vowel by short vowel.

[gá:v] ‘Cow’	[gáve] ‘Cows’
[t <sup>h</sup> ú:l] ‘Egg’	[t <sup>h</sup> úle] ‘Eggs’
[tʂál:ku] ‘Spindle’	[tʂálke] ‘Spindles’

Some other times -e suffix becomes -yé and it drops the final vowel or it replaces the final vowel by other vowel.

[bó] ‘Cave’	[bóyé] ‘Caves’
[no:r] ‘Paw’	[no:ryé] ‘Paws’
[gʌŋtʃí:] ‘Bell’	[gʌŋtʃyé] ‘Bells’
[ʃeɪ] ‘Mountain’	[ʃʌyé] ‘Mountains’
[ʃeiri:] ‘Wife’s brother’	[ʃeiryé] ‘Wife’s brothers’
[ʃʌléni] ‘Pyjama’	[ʃʌlen(i)yé] ‘Pyjamas’

[ela:tʃí:] ‘Cardamom’	[ela:tʃʷé] ‘Cardamoms’
[ʃɪŋtʃi:li] ‘Mushroom’	[ʃɪŋtʃi:lʷé] ‘Mushrooms’
[tʃéí] ‘Bird’	[tʃéyé] ‘Birds’

## 5.2. Pronouns:

There are 7 personal pronouns in Shina:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person:	mo ‘I’	be ‘we’(excl); bēi ‘we’(incl.)
2nd person:	tu ‘thou’	tʰo ‘you’
3rd person:	a:v ‘he’	a: ‘they’ (masc.)
	(zo ‘proximate’)	
	(para:v ‘remote’)	
	a:v ‘she’	a: ‘they’ (fem.)
	(ze ‘proximate’)	
	anu ‘it’	a: ‘they’ (neut.)

In the third person, the following pronouns are also used to indicate the proximate and remote persons and objects.

<u>3rd person singular</u>	<u>3rd person plural</u>
He a:v, zo,(proximate)	They (m) a:, ze, (proximate)
She a:, ze, (proximate)	They(f) əya:, ze,(proximate)
It ani, anu, (proximate)	They(n) a:, ze, (proximate)
	para: (remote)

There are a number of pronouns listed in section 25 of the Vocabulary. Some of the pronouns which are frequently used, are illustrated here.

[butʃ <sup>h</sup> e ~ butʃ <sup>h</sup> e] ‘Many’
[butʃ <sup>h</sup> e ba:l] or [ba:l butʃ <sup>h</sup> e] ‘Many boys’
[buɕe] ‘All’
[ba:l buɕe] ~ [buɕe ba:l] ‘All boys’
[tʃé:k] ‘Few’ (countable)
[púʃi tʃé:k] ‘Few or some flowers’
[zá:sek] ‘Few, little’ (uncountable)
[zá:sek bríũ] ‘Little rice’

- [p<sup>h</sup>ere] ~ [p<sup>h</sup>erɛ] ‘Another’  
 [p<sup>h</sup>ere mule:k] ‘Another one boy’  
 [miʒúko] ‘First’  
 [miʒúko ba:l] ‘First boy’  
 [dumó:gi] ‘Second’  
 [dumó:gi mulá:i] ‘Second girl’

### 5.3. Gender:

Gender in Shina grammar is like in Hindi. Some words are feminine by morphological function. That is, they take feminine verb suffixes. Such nouns are for example,

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| [kú:i] ‘Earth’   | [mú:ya:l] ‘Earthquake’      |
| [gú:i] ‘Flame’   | [p <sup>h</sup> i:ŋ] ‘Foam’ |
| [mu:s] ‘Flood’   | [buʒá:r] ‘Fever’            |
| [tóri] ‘Isthmus’ | [bí:rɪ] ‘Lake’              |

Gender, in some words is natural and on some words the gender marker is suffixed. Examples for natural gender:

#### Masculine nouns

- [bábo] ‘Father’  
 [dá:do] ‘Grand father’  
 [ʒa:] ‘Brother’  
 [káko] ‘Brother’  
 [bá:l] ‘Son, young one’  
 [bʌréu] ‘Husband’  
 [iʒ] ‘Bear’

#### Feminine nouns

- [á:ʒe] ‘Mother’  
 [dʌdí:] ‘Grand mother’  
 [sʌs] ‘Sister’  
 [káki] ‘Sister’  
 [mulá:i] ‘Daughter’  
 [tʃéi] ‘Wife’  
 [kíʒ] ‘Female bear’

Gender marker -i is suffixed. Examples,

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| [fúŋ] Dog                         | [fúŋi] ‘Bitch’                       |
| [k <sup>h</sup> á:r] ‘Partiality’ | [k <sup>h</sup> á:ri] ‘Partialities’ |

When the gender marker -i is suffixed, the final vowel and sometimes the penultimate vowel are replaced.

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [dá:do] ‘Grand father’ | [dʌdí:] ‘Grand mother’      |
| [mʌyá:ro] ‘Antelope’   | [mʌyá:ri] ‘Female antelope’ |

When the gender marker -e is suffixed to some female nouns, the final consonant and sometimes the penultimate vowel are replaced. Examples,

[sin] ‘River’	[sine] ‘Rivers’
[pon] ‘Road’	[pone] ‘Roads’
[nó:r] ‘Claw’	[nó:re] ‘Claws’
[tʰí:ʂ] ‘Peak’	[tʰí:ze] ‘Peaks’
[káf] ‘Marriage’	[káfze] ‘Marriages’
[mu:s] ‘Flood’	[mu:ze] ‘Floods’
[tóri] ~ [torí:] ‘Isthmus’	[tóre] ‘Isthmuses’
[bíri] ‘Lake’	[bíre] ‘Lakes’

#### Sample paradigms of male and female nouns:

Masc. noun: táro ‘planet’ and Fem. noun: bíri ‘lake’

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom:	táro	bíri	táro	bíri
(Trans.)	tárosu	bírísu	tárosu	bírísu
Acc:	táro	bíri	táro	bíri
Inst:	tároʒo	bíríʒo	tároʒo	bíríʒo
Dat:	tárore	bíríre	tárore	bíríre
Abl:	tároʒo	bíríʒo	tároʒo	bíríʒo
Gen:	táryo:/e: bíri		táryo:/e: bíréi	
Loc:	tároʒa	bíríʒa	tároʒa	bíríʒa

#### 5.4. Case suffixes:

There are seven cases in Shina. They are nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive and locative. They largely correspond with the structure of major Indo-Aryan language, Hindi. (ø stands for zero or nil suffix.)

(Note: excl=exclusive, incl=inclusive, Trans=Transitive verbs, H. -ne=As subjects take -ne. suffix in Hindi.)

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom:	∅	∅	∅	∅ (excl)
			-ēĩ	-ε (incl)
(Trans.)	-su	-su	-su	-su
(H. -ne)	-i	-ĩ	-ʒa	-ʒa
Acc:	∅	∅	∅	∅
Inst:	-ʒo	-ʒo	-ʒo	-ʒo
Dat:	-re	-re	-re	-re
Abl:	-ʒo	-ʒo	-ʒo	-ʒo
Gen:	-yo:	-ye:	∅	-éi
Loc:	-ʒa	-ʒa	-ʒa	-ʒa

The paradigms of seven pronouns, viz, mu 'I', be 'we', tu 'thou', t<sup>h</sup>o 'you', a:v, 'he or she', anu 'it', a: 'they' are as follows:

#### Paradigms of mu 'I' and be 'we':

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom:	mu:	mu: 'I'	be:	be: (excl) 'we'
			bēĩ	be (incl) 'we'
(Trans.)	mu:su	mu:su 'I'	bésu	bésu 'we'
(H. -ne)	mi:	mĩ: 'I'	assóʒa	assóʒa 'we'
Acc:	mu	mu 'me'	assó	assó 'us'
Inst:	mú:ʒo	muʒo 'by me'	assó:ʒo	assé:ʒo 'by us'
Dat:	mú:re	mú:re 'to me'	assó:re	assé:re 'to us'
Abl:	mú:ʒo	muʒo 'from me'	assó:ʒo	assé:ʒo 'from us'
Gen:	myo:	mye: 'of me'	assó:	asséi 'of us'
Loc:	mú:ʒa	mú:ʒa 'in me'	assóʒa	assóʒa 'in us'
			bé:ʒa	bé:ʒa 'in us'

#### Paradigms of tu 'thou' and t<sup>h</sup>o 'you':

	Masc.(sg.)	Fem.(sg.)	Masc.(pl.)	Fem.(pl.)
Nom:	tu	tu 'thou'	t <sup>h</sup> o	t <sup>h</sup> ε 'you'
(Trans.)	tusu	tusu 'thou'	t <sup>h</sup> osu	t <sup>h</sup> ésu 'you'
(H. -ne)	t <sup>h</sup> o	t <sup>h</sup> o 'thou'	t <sup>h</sup> óʒa	t <sup>h</sup> éʒa 'you'
Acc:	tu	tu 'thee'	t <sup>h</sup> ó:re	t <sup>h</sup> óre 'you'

Inst:	tú:zo	tú:zo ‘by thee’	ᵗʰó:zo	ᵗʰé:zo ‘by you’
Dat:	tú:re	tú:re ‘to thee’	ᵗʰó:re	ᵗʰó:re ‘to you’
Abl:	tú:zo	tuzo ‘from thee’	ᵗʰó:zo	ᵗʰé:zo ‘from you’
Gen:	tʰo:	tʰo: ‘of thee’	ᵗʰáno	ᵗʰáno ‘of you’
Loc:	tú:za	tú:za ‘in thee’	ᵗʰó:zo	ᵗʰó:zo ‘in you’

**Paradigms of zo ‘he’, ze ‘she’ and ani ‘it’:**

	He	She	It
Nom:	zo, a:v	ze, a:	ani, anu
(Trans)	zossu, a:vsu	zessu, a:su	anisu, anusu
(H.-ne)	zessei, a:sei	zesso, a:sso	anisei, anusei
Acc.	zessere, a:sere	zessere, a:ssere	anisere, anusere
Inst.	zessezo, a:ssezo	zessezo, a:ssezo	anisezo, anusezo
Dat.	zessere, a:sere	zessere, a:ssere	anisere, anusere
Abl.	zessezo, a:ssezo	zessezo, a:ssezo	anisezo, anusezo
Gen.	zosso, a:sso	zesso, a:sso	aniso, anuso
Loc.	zesseza, a:sseza	zesseza, a:sseza	aniseza, anuseza

**Paradigms of ze ‘they’:**

	They(masc.)	They(fem.)	They(neut.)
Nom:	ze, a:	ze, əya:	ze, pɾa:
(Trans)	zessu, a:su	zessu, əya:su	zessu, pɾa:su
(H.-ne)	zennoza, annoza	zennoza, əya:noza	zennoza, pɾa:noza
Ac.	zenno:re, anno:re	zenno:re, əya:no:re	zenno:re, pɾa:nn:ore
Inst.	zennozo, annozo	zennozo, əya:nuzo	zennozo, pɾa:nozo
D.	zenno:re, anno:re	zenno:re, əya:nno:re	zenno:re, pɾa:nn:ore
Abl.	zennozo, annozo	zennozo, əya:nozo	zennozo, pɾa:nozo
Gen.	zenno, anno	zenno, əya:no:	zenno, pɾa:nno
	zennai, annai	zennai, əya:nai	zennei, pɾa:nnei
Loc.	zennoza, annoza	zennoza, əya:nnoza	zennoza, pɾa:nnoza

**Paradigms of kanu ‘who’:**

	Singular		Plural	
	Followed by		Followed by	
	Masc. nouns	Fem. nouns	Masc. nouns	Fem. nouns
Nom:	kanu	kanɪ	kanɪ	kanye



(H.-ne)	κλνισο	κλνισε	κλνινει
Acc.	κλνισε	κλνισει	κλνι
Inst.	κλνισεγι/κλνιγι	κλνισει	κλνογι
Dat.	κλνισερε	κλνισει	κλνορε
Abl.	κλνιζο	κλνισε	κλνοζο
Gen.	κλνυσο	κλνισει	κλνονο
Loc	κλνυσε	κλνισει	κλνοζα

### 5.5. Adjectives:

Adjectives generally precede the noun they qualify. They end with -o if the following noun is masculine. For example:

τῆύηο βά:λ ‘small boy’      βάρτο τολ’ά: ‘big towel’  
κ<sup>h</sup>ύτο γο:ς ‘small house’      ძζάρο manúζο ‘old man’

Adjectives change the final vowel -o into -i if the following noun is female, to agree with the gender of the following noun.

τῆύηι με:s ‘small table’      βάρτι δλχόν ‘shawl’  
ძζარი dádiη ‘old woman’

Sometimes the adjectives follow the noun.

βά:λ buτ<sup>h</sup>e ‘many boys’      βά:λ bú:τε ‘all boys’  
ძζák búτε ‘all people’      ပု̀ςι τῆé:k ‘few flowers’  
τῆύηι du ‘two dogs’      τῆύηι buτ<sup>h</sup>e ‘many dogs’

### Agreement of adjectives:

The nouns or pronouns with genitive case suffix function as adjectives of the noun that follows it and they agree with the following noun in gender and number: For example,

**Agreement with the following noun in number:**

The pronoun changes its final vowel -o/-u to -e, when the following noun is in plural:

myo hál't 'my hand'	mye hál'ti 'my hands'
t <sup>h</sup> o pa: 'your leg'	t <sup>h</sup> e pe: 'your legs'
zesso pa: 'his leg'	zesse pe: 'his legs'
zenno go:ʒ 'Their house'	zenne go:ʒi 'their houses'
zessu túk'ur 'her basket'	zesse túk'uri: 'her baskets'

**Agreement with the following noun in gender:**

The pronoun changes its final vowel -o to -i, when the following noun is of feminine gender:

tʃún'o bá:l 'small boy'	tʃún'i k <sup>h</sup> a:y 'small pebble'
mulá'i píʃ'u 'girl's male cat'	mule píʃ'i 'girl's female cat'
myo: gí:ro 'my rock'	mye: kálʃ 'my marriage'

**Ordinal adjectives:**

When the numbers indicate the sequence, then the ordinal forms of the numerals are used: For example,

[ek] 'one'. Its ordinal form is first	[mizúko]
[du:] 'two'. Its ordinal form is second	[dumó:go]
[tʃe:] 'three'. Its ordinal form is third	[tʃemó:go].

When the ordinals of the numerals refer to female nouns, the final vowel and the preceding consonant change. E.g.

mizúko ba:l 'first boy'. mizúki mulá'i 'first daughter'  
 dumó:go manúzo 'second man'. dumó:ki tʃéi 'second wife'  
 tʃemó:go mó:mo 'third uncle'. tʃemó:ki sas 'third sister'

**Inflexion of adjectives with suffixes.**

When the adjectives indicate men or things having that quality, they take suffixes like the nouns to mean ‘to small thing’, ‘from small thing’, ‘to big thing’, ‘from big thing’ etc. For example,

	fúño ‘small’		bá:ro ‘big’	
	Masc. nouns	Fem. nouns	Masc. nouns	Fem. nouns
Nom:	fúño	fúñi	bá:ri	bá:rye
(H.-ne)	fúñiso	fúñise		bá:rinei
Acc.	fúñise	fúñisei		bá:ri
Inst.	fúñisegi/fúñigi	fúñisei		bá:rgi
Dat.	fúñisere	fúñisei		bá:rore
Abl.	fúñizo	fúñise		bá:rozo
Gen.	fúñuso	fúñisei		bá:rono
Loc	fúñuse	fúñisei		bá:roza

The inflected forms of other adjectives:

	báro ‘great’	ekbo ‘alone’	Λ <sup>h</sup> áko ‘bad’	mun ‘blunt’
Nom:	báro	ekbo	Λ <sup>h</sup> áko	mun
Acc.	báre		Λ <sup>h</sup> ákore	mun
Inst.	bárogi	ekbo	Λ <sup>h</sup> ákogi	mungí
Dat.	báre		Λ <sup>h</sup> ákore	munare
Abl.	bározo		Λ <sup>h</sup> ákozo	munzo
Gen.	báryo		Λ <sup>h</sup> ákoyo	muno
Loc	báraza		Λ <sup>h</sup> ákaza	munε/munaza

**5.6. Compounds:**

The combination of an adjective and a noun type of compound is a common construction in Shina. For example,

dzáro manúzro ‘old man’	dzári dádi ‘old woman’
Λ <sup>h</sup> áko go:ş ‘bad house’	lo:lo púşo ‘red flower’
zínñi dákí ‘long stick’	táto bai ‘hot food’
sóţsi fúnj ‘female dog’	kínε dó:ne ‘black cattle’

t<sup>h</sup>ú:lo d<sup>é</sup>:r ‘fat belly’      d<sup>l</sup>áηo λamúti ‘long tail’

**Two or more nouns combine to form the compounds.**

sínyo kál<sup>t</sup>je ‘bank of river’  
 púxo gáηo ‘wreath of flower’  
 mλyármο mulói ‘step daughter’  
 p<sup>h</sup>ere mul<sup>é</sup>:k ‘another girl’  
 béi pá:te ‘leaves of tree’

### 5.7. Reduplication:

The numerals ék ‘one’, du ‘two’, t<sup>ʃ</sup>se: ‘three’, t<sup>ʃ</sup>a:r ‘four’ and pō:ʃ ‘five’ are reduplicated as ékek, dúdu, t<sup>ʃ</sup>et<sup>ʃ</sup>se:, t<sup>ʃ</sup>á<sup>t</sup>ʃa:r, pōpō:ʃ respectively to mean one each, two each, three each, four each and five each. For example,

ékekóre t<sup>ʃ</sup>á<sup>t</sup>ʃar dé ‘give four to each one of them’  
 ékekóre pōpō:ʃ dé ‘give five to each one of them’  
 áno:re ékek de ‘give one each to these’  
 áno:re dúdu, de ‘give two each to these’  
 áno:re t<sup>ʃ</sup>et<sup>ʃ</sup>se: de ‘give three each to these’

### 6. Verb morphology of Shina:

Verbs in isolation take ‘-o:no’ suffix as an infinitive marker. They are the forms of verbs not changed for person, number or tense. For example,

hλzó:no ‘to laugh’	dyó:no ‘to give’
uʃó:no ‘to pack’	p <sup>h</sup> λryó:no ‘to pour’
λlyó:no ‘to pull’	t <sup>h</sup> uryó:no ‘to put’
kληyó:no ‘to scratch’	t <sup>ʃ</sup> λkyó:no ‘to see’

Conditional participles are formed in Shina by suffixing ‘-to’ to the verbs, to indicate the meaning, ‘if ...(did some thing)’

Infinitive forms

rΛzό:no ‘to tell’  
 gunyό:no ‘to think’  
 t<sup>h</sup>yό:no ‘to do’  
 Λryό:no ‘to bring’

Conditional participles

rΛzό:nto ‘if told’  
 gunyό:nto ‘if thought’  
 t<sup>h</sup>yό:nto ‘if done’  
 Λryό:nto ‘if brought’

Although t<sup>h</sup>yό:no is an infinitive verb meaning ‘to do’, it also serves as an infinitive marker when it occurs on nouns, meaning to ‘do that work’. Then it forms all verbs like a regular verb. For example,

Noun forms

pré: ‘acting’  
 tΛkό:r ‘cover’  
 pa:r ‘other side’  
 pús ‘baby, child’  
 kÁm ‘less’  
 obό:ki ‘belch’

Verb formed from nouns

pré: t<sup>h</sup>yό:no ‘to act’  
 tΛkό:r t<sup>h</sup>yό:no ‘to cover’  
 pa:r t<sup>h</sup>yό:no ‘to go other side’  
 pús t<sup>h</sup>yό:no ‘Adopt (child)’  
 kÁm t<sup>h</sup>yό:no ‘to reduce’  
 obό:ki t<sup>h</sup>yό:no ‘to belch’

As in the above examples, t<sup>h</sup>yό:no is employed in the sense, ‘to do’, bó:no ‘to become’ is employed after the noun forms to give the sense of ‘to become that’. For example,

Noun forms

p<sup>h</sup>Át ‘acquaintance’  
 Λf ‘shy’  
 prik ‘bouncing’  
 ápe ‘decrease’  
 só:r ‘ice’  
 báτo ‘big’

Verb formed from nouns

p<sup>h</sup>Át bó:no ‘to get acquitted’  
 Λf bó:no ‘to become shy’  
 prik bó:no ‘to get bounced’  
 ápe bó:no ‘to get decreased’  
 só:r bó:no ‘to become ice’  
 báτo bó:no ‘to become big’

In the similar way, dyό:no ‘to give’ is employed on the nouns to give the sense of ‘to give (that)’.

Noun forms

fΛpé ‘blessing’  
 o:f ‘air, wind’  
 t<sup>h</sup>Át ‘heat’  
 fÁt ‘hand’

Verb formed from nouns

fΛpé dyό:no ‘to give blessing’  
 o:f dyό:no ‘to blow air’  
 t<sup>h</sup>Át dyό:no ‘to give heat’  
 fÁt dyό:no ‘to give hand, help’

oi ‘water’	oi dyó:no ‘to give water, irrigate’
sa:t ‘company’	sa:t dyó:no ‘to give company’

Similarly ó:no ‘to come’ is also used on the nouns, to indicate the sense of ‘to come, become (that)’. For example,

<u>Noun forms</u>	<u>Verb formed from nouns</u>
bó:iki ‘bubble’	bó:iki ó:no ‘to bubble’
k <sup>h</sup> u:zi ‘cough’	k <sup>h</sup> u:zi ó:no ‘to cough’
ro:ʂ ‘anger’	ro:ʂ ó:no ‘to get angry’
hutsiki ‘hiccup’	hutsiki ó:no ‘to hiccup’
k <sup>h</sup> á:ji ‘itch’	k <sup>h</sup> á:ji ó:no ‘to itch’
ʂã: ‘panting, breath’	ʂã: ó:no ‘to pant’

### 6.1. Finite verbs:

The finite verbs usually occur at the end of a sentence. In other words, they complete the utterance. They carry different markers in respect of personal pronouns, in different tenses. The following examples illustrate the use of intransitive and transitive verbs of Shina, in respect of 7 basic personal pronouns.

The **intransitive verbs** form the simple present tense verbs in the following way. The forms of the verb, boʒó:no ‘to go’ are as follows:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st per. (mf)	mu boʒó:mos	(mf)be oʒnʌs(exclusive) (m)běĩ boʒnʌs(inclusive) (f) bě boʒinʌs(inclusive)
2nd per. (mf)	tu bo	(m) t <sup>h</sup> o bo:ʒa: (f) t <sup>h</sup> ε bo:ʒa:
3rd per. (m.)	a:v bo:ʒʌŋ	(mfn) { a: boʒna: a: boʒna: a: boʒna: }
(f.)	a: bo:ʒĩ:	
(n.)	a:v bo:ʒʌŋ	

The **transitive verbs** form the simple present tense verbs in the following way: The forms of the verb dyó: no ‘to give’:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st per.(mf)	musu dyó:mos	(mf)besu dyó:nas(excl.) (m) bēisu dyó:nas(incl.) (f) bēsu dyó:nas(incl.)
2nd per. (mf)	tusu dyó:	(m) t <sup>h</sup> osu dyóa: (f) t <sup>h</sup> esu dyóã:
3rd per. (m.)	a:vsu dyó:Λη	(mf) { a:su dyó:na: a:su dyó:na: a:su dyó:na: }
(f.)	a:su dyó:ĩ:	
(n.)	a:vsu dyó:Λη	

### Equational and Existential Verbs:

The forms of verb hãũ ‘to be’ are used as copula in equational of sentences. For example,

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st per. mu hãũs ‘I am’		be (exclusive) hãs ‘we are’ (m)bēĩ hēs (inclusive) (f) bē hē (inclusive)
2nd per. tu hãũ		(m) t <sup>h</sup> o hãt (f) t <sup>h</sup> ε hē
3rd per. (m.) a:v hãũ	(mf) { a: hã: a: hē a: hã: }	
(f.) a: hãĩ		
(n.) a:v hãũ		

### Some examples to illustrate the use of verb hãũ ‘to be’:

plá:de fúηηi tse: hã: ‘there are three dogs’

χoðai bl̥to hãũ ‘God is great’

á:nni pífu hãĩ. ‘Here is a cat’

á:nni pífu du hē. ‘Here are two cats’

á:nni pífu ga fúηek hã:. ‘Here are a cat and a dog’

hati fúηe hã: ‘hands are small’

The forms of verb bil ‘to exist’ are used in existential sentences. For example,

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st per. mu bil ‘I am’	be (exclusive) bili ‘we are’ (m) bēĩ bili (inclusive) (f) bē bilĩ (inclusive)
2nd per. tu bil	(m) t <sup>h</sup> o bili (f) t <sup>h</sup> ε bilĩ
3rd per. (m.) a:v bil (f.) a: bil (n.) a:v bil	(mfn) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a: bil} \\ \text{a: bil} \\ \text{a: bil} \end{array} \right\}$

**Examples to illustrate the use of verb bil ‘to exist’:**

- anu go:ʂek bil ‘this is a house’
- anni go:z̥i du bil ‘these are two houses’
- anu myō: go:ʂ bil ‘this is my house’
- anni myē go:z̥i bil ‘these are my houses’
- anni mi kitáp bil ‘these are my books’
- anu fúŋek bil ‘this is a dog’
- a:v myo bá:l bil ‘he is my boy’
- a: mi mulái ne bil ‘they are not my girls’

**Dubitative marker da ‘is (it) not?’**

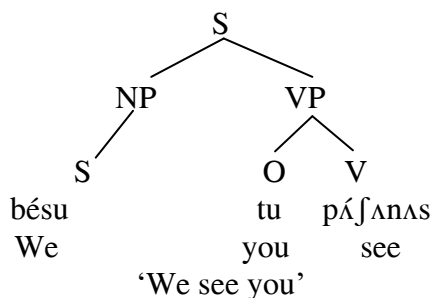
In the event of expressing doubt or in order to question whether a particular thing exists or not, da ‘is (it) not’ is used outside the sentence.

- ani go:ʂ hāũ, da? ‘It is a house, is it not?’
- féi dáj̥i hāĩ, da? ‘Is the mountain
- fúŋo ba:l f̥a:lá:k hāũ, da? ‘Small boy is smart. Isn’t he?’

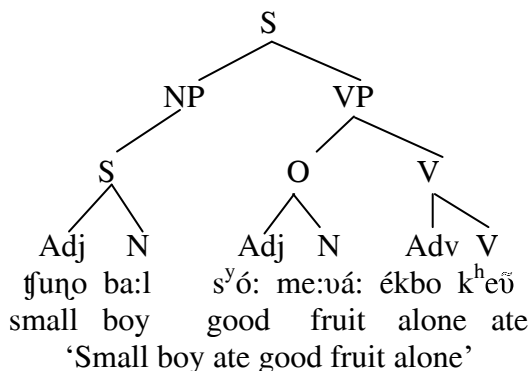


## 7. Sentences:

The syntax of the sentence in Shina is like the sentence structure of Hindi and other major Indo Aryan languages. It is primarily 'subject, object, verb' (SOV) type. For example: (Note the abbreviations: S=Sentence; NP=Noun Phrase; VP=Verb Phrase; S=Subject; O=Object; V=Verb; Adj=Adjective; Adv=Adverb; N=Noun; SC=Subordinate Clause)

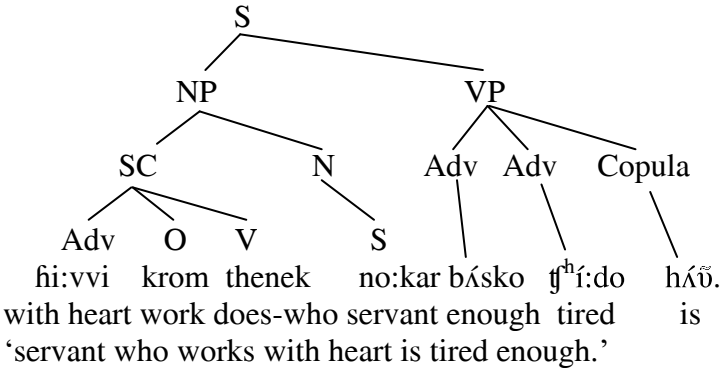


The extensions of the nouns, like the adjectives, occur before the subject or object and the extensions of the verbs, like the adverbs, occur before the verb. For example,



Other words may occur anywhere in the sentence. They are construed approximately.

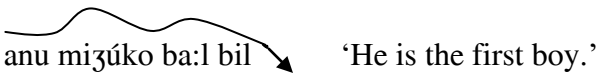
The subordinate clauses, qualifying the noun or the verb occur before them respectively. Examine the clause qualifying the subject in the following example:



In this way we can explain the sentences used in Shina language.

**7.1. Intonation of sentences:**

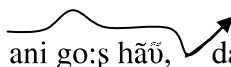
There are some general features of intonation of sentences. The statements have the falling intonation at the end of the sentence whereas the questions have the rising intonation at the end of the sentence. For example,



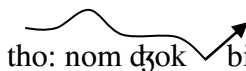
In the above sentence, the word mizúko meaning ‘first’ is emphasized. The word, which is emphasized for meaning, will have higher rise-fall intonation. Apart from the stress on the second syllable in the above example, mizúko, even if it were with the stress on the first syllable as in tí:ŋi meaning ‘sharp’, the general intonation of the emphasized word would

not have changed. In order to indicate the emphasized word in the meaning, the word first is also shown with stress.


On the other hand, if the sentence ends with a confirmative particle, *da* the intonation generally rises at the end.

 ani go:ʃ hãũ, da? 'It is a house, is it not?'

On the other hand, even if there is no confirmative particle, the terminal contour rises if the intention of the speaker is to seek the information. For example,

 tho: nom dʒok bil? 'What is your name?'

In case of wonder or exclamation, the terminal contour falls with an emphasis on the word having prominence. For example,

 músu kánathe rʌzem 'In what way should I tell!'

In the above example, *rʌzem* '(I) tell' is the centre of exclamation. Hence it has got the strong rise-fall intonation. The word *kánathe* 'in what way' has the next high rise and fall intonation, which indicates the intension of the speaker.

 ani syi mo:z̥i ne bil. 'This is not a good word!'

In the above sentence, the phrase *syi mo:z̥i* 'good word' is strongly emphasized, and hence it has strong rise and fall. But *ne bil* 'is not' is having the next high rise and fall as that phrase has the expression of exclamation of the speaker.

## 8. Writing system for Shina language:

The languages in India genetically belong to four families: Indo Aryan, Dravidian, Austro Asiatic and Tibeto

Burman. Out of these, the speakers of the languages belonging to Indo Aryan and Dravidian families are in large number. Most of these languages, except Kashmiri and Urdu, use the descendants of Brahmi script, which was originally used in the stone edicts of emperor Ashok, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> BC.

In the state of Jammu & Kashmir Urdu language in Perso-Arabic script, has been accepted as the state language, and due to its dominance, Perso-Arabic script is being used for Kashmiri language also, although the language belongs to Indo Aryan family.

Since Shina language is spoken in Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir state, and as mentioned earlier, it belongs to Dardic branch of Indo Aryan family, the Perso Arabic script is recommended for Shina. However, the Devanagari equivalents for every phoneme is also suggested, in case any one intends to write Shina language in Devanagari script. However, a number of modifications had to be suggested in both Perso Arabic and Devanagari scripts, to represent the phonemes of Shina correctly. It was noticed that fewer modifications were necessary for Devanagari script than for Urdu script. Since Shina is member of Indo Aryan family of languages, it is not surprising that Devanagari script can represent most of the phonemes of Shina, and the few modified symbols suggested in the light of Parivardhita Devanagari script (Extended Devanagari script) can represent the other phonemes special to Shina.

## **8.1. Scripts recommended for Shina:**

### **8.1.1. Perso Arabic script:**

The sounds of Shina which could be represented by the letters in Perso Arabic script are retained as they appear in their usual initial, medial and final occurrences.

However, following seven graphs needed modifications to represent the sounds specific to Shina. They are:

ŋ ɲ ʈ ʂ ʃ ʒ and ʒ

For short e and short o ‘ulṭa jazam’ and for ε: two ‘nuktas’ below the letter are used. For ə and ə: the Kashmiri way of writing is used. That is, ‘hamza’ over ‘alif’ for ə and ‘hamza’ with length modification over ‘alif’ for ə: are used.

For stress, ‘khaḍi zabar’ and for nasalization, the ‘noon’ without the dot are used. The symbols used here are only the recommendations. The stress and nasalization marks may be found useful under special circumstances of writing words which contrast in meaning the basis of these supra-segmental features. The frequency of such words is however very low. In the normal circumstances it may be written without these marks. But in the circumstances of teaching Shina language it would necessary to indicate these because the students will have to know which syllable of the word is stressed. So, they are indicated in the vocabulary, collected in the latter part of the book.

The ideal script for the Shina language is that which would be most phonemic. Hence the recommendations of the script are in accordance with the list of phonemes, in the following charts.

The shapes of the Perso Arabic letters in the three positions, Initial, Medial and Final are shown. The variant shapes of the graphs are shown by an oblique line. The Modifications in the Perso Arabic script are shown below or above a horizontal line to indicate whether the marks are to be put below of above the graphs.

8.1.2. The following tables how the writing systems for Shina language, in Perso Arabic and Devanagari Scripts:

Phonemes	Perso Arabic Script			Devanagari Script	
	Initial	Medial	Final	Primary	Secondary
1	2			3	
i	ا	ـا	ـا	इ	
i:	آ	ـآ	ـی	ई	
e	ه	ـه	ـه	ए	
e:	آ	ـآ	ـا	ऐ	
ε	ع	ـع	ع/ع	ऐ	
ε:	ع	ـع	ع/ع	ऐ	
ə	ا	ـا		अ	
ə:	ا	ـا		आ	
a	ا			अ	

1	2		3	
a:	آ	ا	ا	आ
o	او	و	و	औ
o:	اد	و	و	ओ
u	و	و	و	उ
u:	او	و	و	ऊ
<b>Consonants</b>				
pa	پ	پ	پ	प
p <sup>h</sup> a	پھ	پھ	پھ	फ
ba	ب	ب	ب	ब
ma	م	م	م	म
ta	ت	ت	ت	त
t <sup>h</sup> a	تھ	تھ	تھ	थ
da	د	د	د	द
na	ن	ن	ن	न
ta	ط	ط	ط	त

1	2			3	
t <sup>h</sup> a				ठ	
da				ड	
na				ण	र
ka				क	व
k <sup>h</sup> a				ख	रु
ga				ग	उ
ŋa				ड	
tsa				च	रु
t <sup>h</sup> a				छ	
tʃa				च	रु
tʃ <sup>h</sup> a				छ	
dʒa				ज	रु
tʂa				झ	रु
tʂha				झ	



1	2			3	
la	ل	ل	ل	ळ	ॢ
ra	ر	ر	ر	र	ॣ
sa	س	س	س	स	।
za	ز	ز	ز	ज़	ज़
ʃa	ش	ش	ش	श	॥
ʒa	ژ	ژ	ج	झ	॥
ʂa	ش	ش	ش	ष	०
zʂa	ژ	ژ	ج	ष	०
xa	خ	خ	خ	ख	०
ɣa	غ	غ/غ	غ	ग	०
ha	ه	ه	ح	ह	
va	و	و	و	व	०
ya	ي	ي	ي	य	०
Nasalization Consonant marker	ل/ل	ر	س		ل/ل

**8.1.3. Alphabet for Perso Arabic writing:**

The script suggested above for Perso Arabic writing is arranged in the traditional alphabetical order below. The name of each letter is written below them. The phonemes represented by the letters are already given in the previous charts.

The graphs are arranged below in the Perso Arabic alphabet for Shina, on the basis of the similarity of shapes. That is, the letters having similar shapes are grouped together. The letter with less modifications are introduced earlier than the ones with more modifications.

Alphabet for Shina						
1.	ا	و	ی	آ	أ	ا =
	u:	u	i	a:	a	alif
2.	او	او	اِی	اِی	اِی	
	o:	o	i:	ə:	ə	
3.				ی	ی	
				e:	e	
4.				ع	ع	
				ε:	ε	
5.			ط	ت	پ	ب
			te	te	pe	be
6.	چ	چ	چ	ج	خ	ح
	tʃim	zim	zim	dʒi:m	xai	hai
7.		و	د			د
		va:v	dɑ:l			dal

8.		ژ	ز	ز	ر
		ʈe	tʂe	ze	re
9.		ش		ش	س
		ʂi:n		ʃi:n	si:n
10.	ی	و	و	ن	ل
	va:w	ɳu:n	ɳu:n	nu:n	la:m
11.				گ	ک
				ga:f	ka:f
12.			یے	م	ع
			ye:	mi:m	ɣain
13.		چھ	ٹھ	ٹھ	پھ
		tʃʰe:	tʰe:	tʰe:	pʰe:
14.		کھ		زھ	زھ
		kʰaf		tʰe:	tʂʰe:
15.				ا	
				kʰadji: zabar	
16.				و	
				noon-e-yonna:	

Some of the words containing the sounds special to Shina may be illustrated here. Other sounds are written in the same way as they are done in Kashmiri and Urdu. However, the teacher's help may be necessary in order to learn this writing system.

Orphan	ʒaró:	چھڑو
In between	miʒúko	مچھو کو
Horn	ʂíŋo	ششو

Mother-n-law	ʃʌʃ	شش
Middle	zɪŋi	جشی
Straight	tʃʌlá:	ترلا
Walnut	ʌtʃhó:	ارھو
Onion	tsɔŋ	تون
Eclipse	kó:ŋɔr	کوتور
Rain	mɛi	میہ
Room	lɪt	لیت
Sixteen	ʃõ:ĩ	سویں

#### 8.1.4. The Devanagari script:

The primary letters of the Devanagari vowels occur in the initial position of the words, whereas the secondary letters of vowels, which are also known as ligatures, occur with the consonants in the non-initial position.

The primary letters of the consonants in Devanagari, contain the inherent /a/ vowel. The secondary letters are used for writing the clusters of consonants, as is done in the other

languages which use Devanagari script. The consonants, in whose case the secondary letters are not indicated, do not form them in the usual writing system. In case of their occurrence, in exceptional circumstances, the first consonant of the cluster could be indicated with a consonant marker (halant mark).

### 8.1.5. The following tables show the writing system for Devanagari Script:

In Devanagari script the modifications are not as many as they were in Perso Arabic script. It may also be noted that there is fairly a regular way of combining ligatures of vowels with the consonants.

The fourteen vowel letters are arranged in the Devanagari traditional order. The corresponding ligatures are given below each letter. The modifications suggested by the Central Hindi Directorate, (Government of India), to the traditional Devanagari script, in the Parivardhita Devanagari (Extended Devanagari) Alphabet, are accepted here also in suggesting the modifications to the script. In case any ambiguity was created in this process, then suitable different modifications are suggested to avoid confusion. The ligatures are shown below the primary letter.

Primary Vowels:

अ	ओ	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ए
ə	ɔ:	a	a:	i	i:	u	u:	e	e:

Vowel Ligatures:

।	†	‡	†	†	७	~	ˆ	ˆ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Primary Vowels:

ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ
ɛ	ɛ:	o	o:

Vowel Ligatures:

ˆ	ˆ	†	†
---	---	---	---

In order to indicate the exact pronunciation and avoid ambiguity, in contrasting words अँ (ə əː) and एँ (ɛ ɛː) may be necessary. Otherwise from practical point of view, it is possible to merge अँ (ə əː) in अआ (a aː) and एँ (ɛ ɛː) in ऐए (e eː). However, since length is maintained in case of आँ and ऊँ it would be advisable to have एँ and अँ as short counterparts of their respective long vowels ए and ओ .

Thirty six consonant letters may be arranged as follows. It may be observed that the homogeneity of the consonants is maintained in the process of introducing the new symbols.

The phonetic values for the symbols have been shown in the previous charts on the writing system.

#### Consonants: Primary and Secondary Symbols:

Primary: (1)	क	ख	ग	ख	ग	ङ	
Secondary:	क्	ख्	ग्	ख्	ग्	ङ्	
Primary: (2)	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	य	
Secondary:	च्	छ्	ज्	झ्	ञ्	य्	
Primary: (3)	च	छ	ज	झ			
Secondary:	च्	छ्	ज्	झ्			
Primary: (4)	ट	ठ	ड	ण	ष	क्ष	क्ष
Secondary:	ट्	ठ्	ड्	ण्	ष्	क्ष्	क्ष्
Primary: (5)	त	थ	द	न	र	ल	
Secondary:	त्	थ्	द्	न्	र्	ल्	
Primary: (6)	प	फ	ब	म	व		
Secondary:	प्	फ्	ब्	म्	व्		
Primary: (7)	ह						
Secondary:	ह्						

The graphs can be written with vowel ligatures also:

कं का क का कि की कु क् कं के क् के का को

Similarly, the other consonants can also be written as:

शं शा श शा शि शी शु शू शं शो शं शो शां शो

The consonant clusters can be written as it is done in Devanagari by making use of the secondary symbols. Whenever there would be a case of modified symbol losing their identity in clusters, the first consonant could be written with 'consonant marker' or what is called in Hindi, 'halant mark', just below the first letter. For example,

utsyono can be written as उच्योर्ना or उच्योर्ना

uʈsyó:no can be written as उक्ष्योर्ना or उक्ष्योर्ना

tarui can be written as तरुइ

p<sup>h</sup>aʈvei can be written as फट्वेइ

miʃaryó:no can be written as मिशर्योर्ना

ʃʌxat can be written as चखट

tʂ<sup>h</sup>ʌpáro can be written as क्षुपारो

ʃiŋi can be written as षिङि

sákdar can be written as सकदर

káyu: can be written as कगू

áyav can be written as अयव

unéilo can be written as उनईलॉ

The stress may be marked by a stroke on the stressed syllable, as done on the word áyav अयव above. Since the words would be contrasting on the basis of stress, it may be obligatory to mark it at least on certain words which are likely to cause the difference in meaning. It would be mandatory while preparing the teaching material. In the cases where the contrast between stressed and non-stressed words is not created, marking stress in Shina script may be optional.

Some words contrasting in meaning on the basis of stress are illustrated below:

'high' डाँडाँ

'bridge' डाडाँ

'cloud' अँषाँ

'in, inside' अषाँ

'wife's brother' शँइरी

'mountain' शँइ

'earth' कुँइ

'cap' खाँइ

The nasalization can be indicated by a 'chandra bindu' or 'a moon with a dot inside', on the letter which is nasalized.

'seed' बीँ

'cow shed' गाँयाँल

'paddy' दँयाँ

'mouth' आँजाँ

'flame' गुँइँ

'sickness' शुँलँव

More examples can be given to illustrate the writing of diphthongs:



'rain' मँइँ	'how' कर्नउ
'of burning' देँइर्ना	'father-in-law' झीअर
'ram' क रँइर्ला	'room' लइँत
'water' आँइ	'sky' अडुँइ
'earth' कुँइ	'wife's brother' झाँइरी

The above brief grammar describes the Shina language spoken in Dras area of Kargil District of Jammu and Kashmir state.

## 9. Shina Language Vocabulary

The data from Shina language spoken around Dras was collected from different informants during the field trips, in 1971-75. It may be noticed that for many words, they gave the Urdu, Persian or Balti words which are included here.

After every Shina word, its use in the language, either masculine (m.) or feminine (f.) is indicated. Singular (sg.) and plural (pl) forms are also indicated. A number of words related to the main entry were supplied by the same informant or different informants, which are given below the main entry. Alternative pronunciations by the same or different informant, are shown after word in (), after ‘~’ mark.

### Transcription of vowels:

	<u>Front</u>	<u>Mid</u>	<u>Back</u>
<u>High</u>	i	ɨ ɤ (rarely)	u
	ɪ		
<u>Lower high</u>	e		o
<u>Higher low</u>	ɛ	ə	ʌ ɔ
<u>Low</u>		a	

All vowels can occur with length and stress which are indicated by [:] and [´]. Stressed vowels have a tendency to be longer and of slightly higher pitch. Vowels in the words with single syllable are optionally stressed. Voiceless vowels, occurring at the end of words, are marked with [◌̥], below the vowel: [ɕ̥].

**Vowel Sequences:** Vowel sequences appear as a result of alternative pronunciation with a glide: ǎi, éi, úi, íũ, lí, áe, áo, éə, éi, é:ə, éə, éi, úe, úi, ói, óə, úí, ué, aá, ei. Some of these can be treated as diphthongs.

### Transcription of consonants:

(Note: vl=voiceless; un=unaspirated; as=aspirated;  
vd=voiced.)

	Bila- bial	Labio- dental	Den tal	Alve- olar	Retro- flex	Pala- tal	Ve- lar	Uv- ular	Glo- ttal
S vl-	p			t	ʈ		k	q	ʔ
t un-									
o vl-	p <sup>h</sup>			t <sup>h</sup>	ʈ <sup>h</sup>		k <sup>h</sup>		
p as-									
s vd-	b			d	ɖ		g		
un-									
Af vl-			ʈ		ʈʂ	ʧ			
fr un-									
ic vl-			ʈ <sup>h</sup>		ʈʂ <sup>h</sup>	ʧ <sup>h</sup>			
at as-									
es vd-			ɖʂ			ɖʂ			
un-									
Nasals-	m			n	ɳ	ɲ	ŋ		
Lateral				l					
Approximant									
Trill				r					
Flaps				ɾ	ɽ				
Frica- vl	ɸ	f		s	ʂ	ʃ	x	χ	h
tives vd	β		ð	z	ʐ	ʒ	ɣ		ɦ
Appro- ximants	w	v				y			

**Notes:**

1. Superscript [h] as [ʰ] is used to indicate that the consonant on which it occurs is aspirated. No cluster of a consonant + [h] occurs in the data.

2. *ts* and *tʃ*, in gemination, are conventionally written as [ts̺] and [tʃ̺] respectively. But, in pronunciation, they are [ts̺] and [tʃ̺]. This pronunciation of [tʃ̺] is also confirmed in the words with a word boundary between [t] and [ʃ̺]. For example, in words like [aχrət ʃ̺ən], meaning north, there is a word boundary between [aχrət] and [ʃ̺ən]. It may also be written as [aχrət#ʃ̺ən], where # indicates the word boundary. But we have used space here.

3. Approximants [v, y] may occur with nasalization also. They are marked with the superscript: [̃], like [ṽ, ỹ].

4. Approximants [w, y] stand for different sounds here, than in the IPA. That is, [w] is a voiced labial-velar approximant in the IPA whereas it is a bilabial approximant here and [y] is a high front rounded vowel in the IPA whereas it is a palatal approximant here.

5. For voiced velar fricative [ɣ] symbol is used here whereas in IPA the symbol for voiced velar fricative is [ɣ]

6. [w, y] are used as superscript to indicate respectively the labialized and palatalized pronunciation of the consonants on which they occur. E.g. [k<sup>w</sup>] is labialized variety of [k] and [p<sup>y</sup>] is the palatalized variety of [p].

7. Sometimes consonants [r], [l] and [m] are used vocally. That is, for example in [ʌt̪r̪] meaning perfume, or [ʃʌk̪r̪] meaning sugar, the stops [t] or [k] are released into [r̪] without any vowel. Similarly in [ʃʌk̪l̪] meaning shape, [l] is released vocally. Vocalic [l] is symbolized as [l̪]. Further in [nózm̪] meaning poetry, [m] is released vocally. Such cases of vocalic releases of [r], [l] and [m] are represented as [r̪], [l̪] and [m̪] respectively.

## 9.1. Earth, sky, water etc.

1. Air,	[ó:f] m.sg.; [ó:fe] m.pl.
2. Ash	[da:l]
3. Bank of the river,	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> úp] m.sg.; [ʃ <sup>h</sup> úpe] m.pl. [sínyo kátʃe]
4. Brook,	[úts] m.
5. Cave	[bó] m.sg. [bóyé] m.pl.
6. Clay,	[ʃíʃel] m.sg. (~ [ʃíʃʃel])
7. Cloud,	[ázɔ] m.sg.; [ázɛ] m.pl.
8. Coast	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> úp]
9. Cold,	[ʃʌyé] adj. [ʃséəno] 'to feel cold'
10. Comet	[lo:ʃ <sup>h</sup> ár]
11. Cyclone	[yáʃʌ buró:]
12. Darkness	[t <sup>h</sup> áp] m.sg.
13. Dawn	[ló:t <sup>h</sup> ap] m.sg. 'end of darkness' [ʃɔl]
14. Desert	[siŋálo] m.sg.
15. Dew	[p <sup>h</sup> úrus] m.sg. [p <sup>h</sup> úruse] m.pl.
16. Dust	[udú:] m.sg. [udú:e] m.pl.
17. Earth	[kúi] f.sg.
18. Earthquake	[múya:l] f.sg.
19. Echo	[bʌʃóno] (From Urdu bʌʒa:na) [bráki bʌʃóno]
20. Eclipse	[kó:ŋɔr] m.sg.
21. Flame	[gúí] f.sg.
22. Foam	[p <sup>h</sup> í:n] f.sg.
23. Forest	[dʒe:l] m.sg.
24. Fire	[p <sup>h</sup> u:]
25. Flood	[butʃe vázēĩ] f.sg. [mu:s] f.sg. [mu:ze] f.pl.
26. Fog	[kayú:] m.sg. (~ [kawú:]) [p <sup>h</sup> rus]
27. Ground	[kúi] m.sg. [da:s]

28. Hail	[dóro] m.sg. [dóre] m.pl. [hí:n]
29. Heat	[s <sup>h</sup> át] m.sg.
30. High fever	[buχá:r] f.sg.
31. Hill	[ʃéi] m.sg.
32. Hillcock	[t <sup>h</sup> úko] m.sg. [t <sup>h</sup> uké] m.pl.
33. Island	[kúi] (ground, land)
34. Ice	[so:r] m.sg. [so:re] m.pl. (~[so:ər])
35. Isthmus	[tóri] f.sg. [tóre] f.pl. (~ [torí:] f.sg.) [díʃfunʃi]
36. Lake	[bíri] f.sg. [bíre] f.pl.
37. Lightening	[bíʃuʃ] f.sg. [bíʃuzɛ] f.pl.
38. Limestone	[móti] f.sg. [móte] f.pl.
39. Mist	[kayú:] m.sg.
40. Moon light	[yu:n tʃaʃ] (yu:n=moon, tʃaʃ = light)
41. Mountain	[ʃeí] f.sg. [ʃʌyé] f.pl.
42. Morning star	[lo:t <sup>h</sup> ár] m.sg.
43. Moon	[yún] f.sg.
44. Moss	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌtʃák] m.sg. [k <sup>h</sup> ʌtʃake] m.pl.
45. Mud	[dok] m.sg.
46. Nature	[kudrát]
47. Ocean	[sár] m.sg.
48. Peak	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> í:s] f.sg. [tʃ <sup>h</sup> í:ze] f.pl.
49. Pebble	[k <sup>h</sup> a:y] f.sg. [k <sup>h</sup> a:ye] f.pl.
50. Plain	[da:s] m.sg.
51. Planet	[táro] m.sg.
52. Rain	[méi] f.sg.
53. Rainbow	[bizón] f.sg.
54. Ray	[gálo] m.sg. [gále] m.pl.
55. River	[sin] f.sg. [sine] f.pl.
56. Road	[pon] f.sg. [pone] f.pl.
57. Rock	[gi:ro] [brʌk]
58. Rock	[gí:ro] m.sg. [gí:re] m.pl.
59. Sand	[síŋɛl] m.sg. (~ [síŋɪl])
60. Satellite	[táro] m.sg. [táre] m.pl.

61. Sea	[sʌr] m.sg.
62. Shade	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> óro] m.sg.
63. Sky	[aŋŋáɪ] m.sg. (~[aŋǎi] ~ [aŋŋéi])
64. Snow	[hín] m.sg.
65. Spring of water	[uʈ] m.sg.
66. Star	[táro] m.sg. [táre] m.pl.
67. Stone	[bʌʃ] m.sg. [bʌʃi] m.pl.
68. Storm	[bʌláh] f.sg. [tu:fan] f.sg.
69. Stream	[í:l] m.sg. [gʌvó:] ‘canal’
70. Sun	[sú:ri] f.sg.
71. Sunshine	[tíli] [tíle] ‘twilight’
72. Thunder	[bíʃʃuʃ] mf sg.
73. Universe	[bʌʃo aŋŋáɪ] ‘big sky’
74. Valley	[ʃsʌr] m.sg. ‘water falls’
75. Volcano	[dráŋ bóno] ‘breaking of rocks’
76. Water	[ói] m.sg.
77. Wave	[óyeu ʃ <sup>h</sup> átɪ] [ʃ <sup>h</sup> átɪ] ‘to vomit’
78. Weather	[mósɪm]
79. Whirl pool	[ói kíkiri] ‘turning of water’
80. Wind	[ó:ʃ] m.sg.
81. Wood	[káʃo] m.sg.
82. World	[dunyát] f.sg.

## 9.2. Mankind, Sex, family, Relationship etc.

83. Adopted child	[púʃ] m.sg. [púʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] ‘to adopt a child’
84. Ancestors	[dáðo málo]
85. Baby	[baál] m.sg.
86. Bachelor	[káʃ net <sup>h</sup> eŋák ba:l] ‘man who has not yet married’
87. Blind	[sé:v] sg. [sé:ve] pl.

88. Boy [bá:l]
89. Bridge [d̪aŋó]
88. Bridegroom [hílal] m.sg.
90. Brother [káko] (a term of endearment also)
91. Brother [malyármɔ za:]
92. Brother (elder) [báɽo káko za:]
93. Brother (younger) [ʃúŋo káko za:]
94. Brother-in-law [ʃeiri]
- [baleú] ‘husband’
95. Brother’s wife [kákei ʃéi]
96. Child [ʃúŋo bá:l]
97. Childhood [bá:l ʃ<sup>h</sup>á:l]
98. Cripple [k<sup>h</sup>iŋíro]
99. Daughter [muláɪ]
- Daughter (step) [malyármɔ muláɪ]
100. Daughter-in-law [nú:s]
101. Daughter-in-law’s  
father [billéi]
102. Daughter-in-law’s  
mother [billé:ŋ]
103. Descendants [mirá:fs]
104. Dumb [ʃáɽo]
105. Deaf mute [húɽo]
106. Elopement [na:ʃ thyó:no]
107. Embrace [bó:ʃi] ‘call, cry of heart’
108. Eunuch [né hólilok]
109. Family [bátsih]
110. Fat [t<sup>h</sup>úlo]
111. Father [bábo] m.sg.; [bábe] m.pl.
112. Father’s brother  
(elder) [báɽo babó]
113. Father’s brother  
(younger) [ʃúŋo babó]
114. Father’s sister [p<sup>h</sup>apíh]
115. Father-in-law [ʃéər]
116. Female [s<sup>ó</sup>:ʃi]



117. Friend	[dost] [sa:ti]
118. Girl	[muláí]
119. Grand daughter	[pá:tʃi]
120. Grand father	[dá:do]
121. Grand mother	[dʌdí:]
122. Grand son	[pó:tʃo]
123. Great grand daughter	[pʌhó:tʃi]
124. Great grand father	[dá:do bábo]
125. Great grand mother	[dʌdí ádʒe]
126. Great grand son	[pʌhó:tʃo]
127. Hunch back	[gurú:]
128. Husband	[bʌrév]
129. Husband's brother	[ʃeiri]
130. Husband's brother's wife	[bʌrév zʌvei tʃéi]
131. Husband's sister	[bʌréi sas]
132. Husband's sister's husband	[bʌréi sasó: bʌrév]
133. Infant	[kótte dʒá:lɔ] [dʒúk dʒá:lok]
134. Lean	[k <sup>h</sup> afí:lɔ]
135. Left handed	[k <sup>h</sup> úʃo]
136. Maid	[kʌʃnet <sup>h</sup> ek mulói]
137. Male	[bíro]
138. Man	[mʌnúzo]
139. Marriage	[kʌʃ] f.sg. [kʌʒe] f.pl.
140. Master	[ma:ʃtər]
141. Maternal aunt	[tʃúŋi á:ʒe]
142. Maternal aunt's daughter	[tʃúŋi a:ʒéi mulói]
143. Maternal aunt's	

	husband	[ʃúŋi a:ʒéu baɾéu]
144.	Maternal aunt's son	[ʃúŋi á:ʒo ba:l]
145.	Maternal grandfather's home	[momyá:l]
146.	Maternal uncle	[mó:mo]
147.	Maternal uncle's daughter	[mó:mei mulóɪ]
148.	Maternal uncle's son	[mó:mo bá:l]
149.	Maternal uncle's wife	[mó:mei ʃéɪ] [p <sup>h</sup> ʌpi:] f.sg., [p <sup>h</sup> ʌpyé:] f.pl.
150.	Mother	[á:ʒe]
151.	Mother's brother	[á:ʒo ká:ko] [mó:mo]
152.	Mother's sister (elder)	[báɽi á:ʒe]
153.	Mother's sister (young)	[ʃúŋi á:ʒe]
154.	Mother-in-law	[ʃʌʒ]
155.	Nephew	[káko: bá:l]
156.	Niece	[kákei mulóɪ]
157.	Old	[ʒáɾo]
158.	Old man	[ʒáɾo manúzɔ] [ʒáɾo dádo]
159.	Old woman	[ʒáɾi dáɪh]
160.	Orphan	[ʒʌró:] m.sg., [ʒʌró:e] m.pl.
161.	Parents	[mo:má:lo] [á:ʒe bábo]
162.	Paternal aunt	[p <sup>h</sup> apíʃ]
163.	Paternal aunt's daughter	[p <sup>h</sup> apeí mulóɪ]
164.	Paternal aunt's husband	[p <sup>h</sup> apyó baɾéu]
165.	Paternal aunt's	

son	[p <sup>h</sup> apyó bá:l]
166. Paternal uncle's daughter	[p <sup>h</sup> apeí muláí]
167. Paternal uncle's son	[ʃúŋo bá:bo bá:l]
168. Paternal elder uncle's wife	[báɽo babei ʃéí]
169. Paternal younger uncle's wife	[ʃúŋo babei ʃéí]
170. People	[dʒák] sg. [dʒákeh] pl.
171. Person	[manúzo]
172. Pregnancy	[surapáí]
173. Pregnant woman	[ʃó:no hík]
174. Race	[dɽrbák]
175. Relatives	[tóame]
176. Sister (elder)	[báɽi káki]
177. Sister (younger)	[báɽi sɽs]
	[ʃúŋi káki]
	[ʃúŋi sɽs]
178. Short	[k <sup>h</sup> úto]
179. Sister-in-law	[ʃéí sɽs]
180. Son	[bá:l]
181. Son-in-law	[dʒamɽʒó]
182. Stammerer	[ʃak <sup>h</sup> át]
183. Spinster	[káɽnet <sup>h</sup> ek muláí]
184. Spoon	[ʃɽmfá:]
185. Step mother	[á:ze]
186. Step son	[bá:l]
187. Step sister	[sɽs]
188. Tall	[dʒáŋo]
189. Twin	[yóí]
190. Vessel	[za:ŋs]
191. Widow	[kɽgú:ŋi]
192. Widower	[kɽgú:no]
193. Wife	[ʃéí]

194. Wife's brother [ʃeiri:] sg. [ʃeiryé] pl.  
 195. Wife's sister [ʃéi SAS]  
 196. Wife's sister's  
     husband [ʃéi SAZEυ βαρέυ]  
 197. Woman [ʃéi]  
 198. Young [ʃúŋo]  
 199. Youth [ʃobúr]  
     [ɖʒavá:ni]

### 9.3. Animals, birds etc:

200. Animal (tame) [ʃe:ván]  
 201. Ant [p<sup>h</sup>ilí:li] f.sg. [p<sup>h</sup>ilí:lo] m.sg.  
 202. Antelope [maváro] m.sg. [mavári] f.sg.  
 203. Antelope's cub [kilíi]  
 204. Ass [zakúŋ] m.sg. [sótʃi zakúŋ] f.sg.  
     [zakúŋi] m.pl.  
 205. Monkey [ʃadi:] sg. [ʃadyé:] pl.  
 206. Bat [róta ʃéi]  
 207. Beak [musú:tʃi]  
 207. Bear [iʃ] m.sg. [kíʃ] f.sg.  
 208. Beast [ʃe:vá:n]  
 209. Bed bug [p<sup>h</sup>é:ʃe] f.sg. [p<sup>h</sup>é:ʃi] f.sg.  
 210. Beetle [lurúĩ]  
 211. Bill [musú:tʃi]  
 212. Bird [ʃʌʃuí]  
 213. Bitch [sótʃi fúŋ] sg. [sótʃi fúŋi] pl.  
 214. Boar [sú:r] sg. [sú:re] pl.  
 215. Buffalo (he) [bí:ro mlíʃ] sg. [bí:ro mlíʃe] pl.  
     (she) [sótʃi mlíʃ] sg. [sótʃi mlíʒi] pl.  
 216. Bull [dó:no] 'cattle'  
 217. Butterfly [p<sup>h</sup>aʃvái]  
 218. Cage [takʃá:] sg. [takʃé:] pl.  
 219. Calf [bʌs<sup>h</sup>ʌr] f.sg. [bʌs<sup>h</sup>á:r] m.sg.  
 220. Camel [ú:tʃ]  
 221. Cat (male) [píʃu] m.sg. [píʃe] m.pl.

	(female)	[píʃi] f.sg. [piʃyé:] f.pl.
222.	Caterpillar	[kɹí:] ‘insect’
223.	Cattle	[dó:ne] [lɹs dó:ne]
224.	Centipede	[ʃɹlɹpó] m.sg. [ʃɹlɹpé] f.sg.
225.	Chicken	[ʃɹyá:]
226.	Claw	[nó:r] f.sg. [nó:re] f.pl.
227.	Cobra	[dʒón] f.sg.
228.	Cobra hood	[dʒúnyo ʒis]
229.	Cock	[kokó:]
230.	Cockatoo	[ʃɹmúto] m.sg.
231.	Colt	[p <sup>h</sup> atá:] mf.
232.	Cow	[gá:v] sg. [gáve] pl.
233.	Crab	[neʒám] sg. [neʒame] pl.
234.	Crane	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> íme k <sup>h</sup> á:mo]
235.	Crocodile	[gɹlɹ <sup>h</sup> ós] sg. [zɹɹɹl <sup>h</sup> ós] (from Balti lge.)
236.	Crow	[kórkus] sg. [kórkuse] pl.
237.	Cuckoo	[kɹyú:ni] ‘raven with red beak’
238.	Deer	[ró:ɹs] sg. [ró:ɹse] pl.
239.	Dog	[ʃúɹ] sg. [ʃúɹe] pl.
240.	Donkey	[zɹkɹɹ]
241.	Duck	[ói bɹɹʒ]
242.	Earth worm	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> í:mo kɹí] sg. [ʃ <sup>h</sup> í:mo kɹíẽ] pl.
243.	Egg	[t <sup>h</sup> ú:l]
244.	Elephant	[hɹsto]
245.	Sheep (female)	[eʃ]
246.	Feather	[póte]
247.	Fire fly	[ʃá: kɹí]
248.	Fish	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> í:mo] sg. [ʃ <sup>h</sup> í:me] pl.
249.	Fly	[hɹbú:]
250.	Fox	[lói] f. [vɹfɹɹ] m.
251.	Frog	[mɹɹóʒk] sg. [mɹɹóʒke] pl.
252.	Fur	[bɹp <sup>h</sup> úr] f.
253.	Gnat	[múẽ]
254.	Goat (he)	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ətí:lo]
	Goat (she)	[ʒái]

255. Goose	[buló:] mf.sg. [bulóe] mf.pl.
256. Grass hopper	[yáʈʂalóh] [ãʃup]
257. Hare	[ryóŋ] (A Balti word)
258. Hawk	[úkpa] (A Balti word)
259. Hen	[sóʈʂi kokó]
260. Hyde	[ʃó:rde ʃom] ‘processed leather’
261. Hind leg	[pəti:ne pé]
262. Honey bee	[máʈʂí:] [biyári] f.
263. Hoof	[k <sup>h</sup> ó:r] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> ó:re] pl.
264. Horn	[ʂíŋo] m.sg. [ʂíŋe] m.pl.
265. Hornet	[biyári]
266. Horse	[ãʃup] sg. [ãʃpe] pl.
267. Insect	[krí:]
268. Jackal	[ʃyó:l] mf.
269. Kid	[ʃaál]
270. King fisher	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ime k <sup>h</sup> á:mo]
271. Lamb	[oró:ŋ] sg. [oró:ŋe] pl.
272. Leech	[durká:] f.sg. (Kashmiri word)
273. Leopard	[dí] sg. [díyē]
274. Lion	[ʃé:re bəbár]
275. Lion’s cub	[ʃe:ró bá:l]
276. Live stock	[lʂ dó:ne]
277. Lizard	[ʂe:v k <sup>h</sup> ikíʎo]
278. Louse	[dʒū] sg. [dʒūē] pl.
279. Mane	[bé:l]
280. Mare	[só:ʈʂi áʃup]
281. Mongoose	[gáʎt <sup>h</sup> ós] (Balti word)
282. Monkey	[ʃádi:]
283. Mosquito	[mú] sg. [múē] pl.
284. Mouse	[múzʒi] sg. [múzʒe] pl.
285. Mule	[k <sup>h</sup> áʃər] (from Urdu)
286. Myna	[hári ʃēi]
287. Nest	[háʎo:l] sg. [háʎo:le] pl.
288. Owl	[hú:] sg. [húe]

289. Vulture	[brín]
290. Parrot	[to:ta:] (from Urdu)
291. Paw	[no:ryé] pl.
292. Peacock	[malyú:n]
293. Pheasant	[kákəs] sg. [kákəʃe] pl.
294. Pig	[sú:r] (from Urdu)
295. Pigeon	[kuñú:lo] m.sg. [kuñú:li] f.sg.
296. Pincer	[p <sup>h</sup> úguŋo:h]
297. Pony	[p <sup>h</sup> áʔa:]
298. Puppy	[k <sup>h</sup> ukúr] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> ukúri] pl.
299. Python	[dʒón]
300. Rabbit	[ʃyá:ʋ]
301. Ram	[karaélo]
302. Rat	[mú:ʃ] sg. [mú:ze] pl.
303. Raven	[kó:rkus] sg. [kó:rkutsi] pl.
304. Scorpion	[galt <sup>h</sup> ós] (same Balti word: crocodile)
305. Sheep	[ʔáilo]
306. Snail	[ʃáʔʃul] sg. [ʃáʔʃuli] pl.
307. Snake	[dʒón]
308. Sparrow	[yó:ʃē]
309. Spider	[ʃʒázá:] m.
310. Stallion	[áʃpa:l]
311. Sting	[dón]
312. Stork	[oi bároʃ] sg. [oi bároze] pl.
313. Squirrel	[truʃúŋi]
314. Swan	[oi bároʃ] sg. [oi bároze] pl.
315. Tail	[lamúʔi] sg. [lamúʔe] pl.
316. Tiger	[dí:]
317. Toad	[mleók] (same as frog)
318. Tortoise	[ŋalás] (Balti word, [ŋallás])
319. Trunk	[ʃutsúi] sg. [ʃutsúe] pl.
320. Tusk	[hásto]
321. Venom	[dʒáʃar]
322. Vulture	[rózunu:n]
323. Wasp	[buló:]
324. Wing	[pá:ʔo] sg. [pá:ʔe] pl.

325. Wolf [úruk] sg. [úrke] pl.  
 326. Wood pecker [káto p<sup>h</sup>uʔének]  
 327. Worm [krí:] sg. [kríʔẽ] pl.  
 328. Young one [ʔúŋo] sg. [ʔúŋe] pl.

#### 9.4. Parts of the body, body conditions and functions:

329. Alive [dʒóno]  
 330. Anemia [serpó]  
 331. Ankle [k<sup>h</sup>rítʂ] sg. [k<sup>h</sup>rítʂi] pl.  
 332. Anus [pó:ŋi] sg. [pó:ŋe] pl.  
 333. Arm (right) [daʒtíno ʃáko]  
       (left) [k<sup>h</sup>áo ʃáko]  
 334. Arm pit [gikíti]  
 335. Asthma [dám]  
 336. Back [dá:ke]  
 337. Bald [p<sup>h</sup>aʔáro] sg. [p<sup>h</sup>aʔáre] pl.  
 338. Bandage [paʔi:]  
 339. Beard [dáí]  
 340. Belch [obóki]  
 341. Belly [dɛ:r] sg. [dɛ:re] pl. (~ [dɛ:ɚ])  
 342. Birth [dʒó:no]  
       [ʔá:lo] ‘to give birth’  
 343. Bladder [mutʒó:to]  
 344. Blind [ʒé:v] sg. [ʒé:] pl.  
 345. Blister [wɛɣáɥ]  
 346. Blood [lé:l]  
 347. Body [dím]  
 348. Boil [daʔdʒó:no]  
       [ké:əno]  
 349. Bone [átʃi] (~ [átʃi])  
 350. Brain [móto]  
 351. Breast [mámu] sg. [máme] pl.  
 352. Breath [ʒá:]  
 353. Buttock [p<sup>h</sup>oŋʂ]  
       [sɛŋáy]



354. Calf of the leg. [pí:nye]  
 355. Cancer [Λσίνορό:k](Λσίνο=inside,ró:k=disease)  
 356. Canine tooth [mutʃíno dón] sg. [mutʃíne dóni] pl.  
 357. Cheek [hɫará:m]  
 358. Chest [kro:] sg. [kroe] pl.  
 359. Chickenpox [tʰúke]  
 360. Chin [mutsú:tʃi]  
 361. Cholera [ɟeryó ró:k]  
 362. Constipation [gorát]  
 363. Corpse [kúŋo] sg. [kúŋe] pl.  
 364. Cough [kʰú:zi] sg. [kʰú:zye] pl.  
 365. Death [móæt]  
 366. Diabetes [ʃɫkɾ díʒe nék]  
 367. Diarrhea [dás]  
 368. Diet [ázi rəʃó:no]  
 369. Disease [ró:k]  
 370. Dwarf [tʃú:tʃo]  
 371. Ear [koŋ]  
 372. Ear ache [kóno ró:k]  
 373. Ear lobe [kóno ʃúʃo]  
 374. Ear wax [nɫkzér]  
 375. Elbow [bɫkʰúŋi] sg. [bɫkʰúŋe] pl.  
 376. Epidemic [vɫbá:]  
 377. Epilepsy [káinyeno]  
 378. Eye [ɫtʃí:] sg. [ɫtʃé:] pl.  
 379. Eye brow [ɫtʃó: gálo] sg. [ɫtʃé: gále] pl.  
 380. Eye lash [ɫtʃó: bále]  
 381. Eye lid [ɫtʃe pó:tʃe] pl.  
 382. Face [muk]  
 383. Fat [tʰúlo]  
 384. Fever [tʰɫ]  
 385. Finger [ɫŋúĩ] sg. [ɫŋúẽ] pl.  
 386. Finger (index) [mɫzínɪ ɫŋúĩ]  
 387. Finger (middle) [zínŋɪ ɫŋúĩ]  
 388. Finger (ring) [byáli ɫŋúĩ]  
 389. Finger (little) [tʃúŋɪ ɫŋúĩ]

390. Finger joint	[k <sup>h</sup> riʈs]
391. Finger nail	[nó:r]
392. Fist	[múʂto]
393. Flesh	[mo:s]
394. Fomentation	[tʌkóra]
395. Forehead	[yó:ŋ] sg. [yó:ŋe] pl.
396. Goiter	[sʌŋáyo ɣʌt]
397. Gout	[ʃuʒóno] ([suʒóno] ‘known person’)
398. Grave	[mʌzár]
399. Gullet	[mʌnyé]
400. Gum	[dóno mál]
401. Guts	[ʒóʂ] sg. [ʒóʒi] pl.
402. Hair	[ʒʌkú:] sg. [ʒʌkúe] pl.
403. Hand	[ɦʌt]
404. Head	[ʂíʂ] sg. [ʂíʒe] pl.
405. Head ache	[ʂíʂo ro:k]
406. Health	[siɦʌt] (from Urdu)
407. Heart	[ɦi:v]
408. Heart disease	[ɦi:v ro:k]
409. Heel	[t <sup>h</sup> úri]
410. Hernia	[ʒóʒo zúrmo]
411. Hiccough	[ɦukíʂe]
412. Hip	[p <sup>h</sup> óŋs]
413. Hospital	[ɦʌʂpita:l]
414. Human	
Excrement	[gu:] (from Urdu)
415. Hemp baked	[zɣúru] (~[gúru])
416. Ill (to fall)	[ʃulyó:no] [zurmó]
417. Insanity	[yʌtʂə:lo]
418. Intestine	[óʒi] sg. [óʒe] pl.
419. Itch	[k <sup>h</sup> á:ʒi]
420. Jaundice	[ʃuʃrók]
421. Jaw	[ɦʌɣʌmo: ʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌí]
422. Joints	[k <sup>h</sup> riʈs] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> riʈí] pl.
423. Kidney	[zúk] sg. [zúki] pl.

424. Knee	[kúto]
425. Knee cap	[kúto p <sup>h</sup> úli]
426. Lazy	[vλsidʒílo]
427. Lean	[k <sup>h</sup> afílo]
428. Leg	[kí] sg. [kíʔe] pl.
429. Leprosy	[k <sup>h</sup> áfurók]
430. Life	[zí:]
431. Ligament	[nár]
432. Lips	[ó:to] sg. [ó:te] pl.
433. Liver	[yú:ŋ] sg. [yú:ŋe] pl.
434. Lung	[dó:ro] sg. [dó:re] pl.
435. Marrow	[miyó:]
436. Medicine	[rλbáti]
437. Mole	[tíko]
438. Moustache	[p <sup>h</sup> úŋe] (~ [p <sup>h</sup> úŋe])
439. Mouth	[ǎ:zo] (~ [ǎ:ŋ zo])
440. Mucus	[k <sup>h</sup> uŋó:]
441. Muscle	[pí:ŋi] sg. [pí:ŋye] pl.
442. Naked	[nó:no]
443. Nausea	[bɪzλbá:] (~ [bɪzbaá:])
444. Navel	[tuŋ]
445. Neck	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> áŋeŋ] ([gλŋdúri] ‘Adam’s apple’)
446. Nerve	[nár]
447. Nipple	[mámu] (for breast also)
448. Nose	[nóto] sg. [nóte] pl.
449. Nostril	[nətə só:li]
450. Ointment	[mλrλhám] (~ [mλrλhám pətʃí:])
451. Pain	[zurmó]
452. Palate	[tálo]
453. Palm (of hand)	[hλtλtá:v]
454. Patient	[rugyát]
455. Penis	[máŋo]
456. Phlegm	[t <sup>h</sup> úki]
457. Pigtail	[tʃλmúti] (~ [dúlú:] ‘plaited hair’)
457. Piles	[bλva:sír]
458. Pill	[go:lí:]

459. Pupil	[Λʃ <sup>h</sup> ó: lá:l]
460. Purgative	[dás béhenek rɒbátj]
461. Puss	[pás]
462. Rib	[prɒʃu] sg. [prɒʃe] pl.
463. Saliva	[lálɔ]
464. Scab	[sɒjó:] (from Balti)
465. Shoulder	[p <sup>h</sup> ídʒɔ] sg. [p <sup>h</sup> ídʒe] pl. (~ [p <sup>h</sup> ízɔ])
466. Sick	[ʃulé̃v]
467. Skeleton	[dímɔ á:tʃi]
468. Skin	[ʃóm] sg. [ʃóme] pl.
469. Skin disease	[ʃó:mo ró:k]
470. Skull	[ʃisó kəpári]
471. Smallpox	[p <sup>h</sup> óye]
472. Smile	[mɪk]
473. Sneeze	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ɪ:]
474. Spit	[t <sup>h</sup> ú:k]
475. Sole	[pá:t]
476. Soul	[dʒi:]
477. Spine	[dá:k <sup>h</sup> atj]
478. Spleen	[p <sup>h</sup> usuló]
479. Stomach	[ãz ó:] sg. [ãz lé:] pl.
480. Stomach ache	[deryó zúrmo]
481. Sweat	[húluk]
482. Tears	[lɒʃ <sup>h</sup> e]
483. Testicle	[tʃɔ:] sg. [tʃ <sup>w</sup> e] pl
484. Thigh	[ʃásna:] sg [ʃásne] pl.
485. Thirst	[unyá:l]
486. Thirsty	[unyéilo]
487. Throat	[ʃó:tɔ] sg. [ʃó:te] pl.
488. Toe	[pév ɒɒú]
489. Toe nail	[pév ɒɒú nó:r]
490. Tongue	[dʒip]
491. Tooth	[dón] sg. [dóni] pl.
492. Tooth ache	[dóno rók]
493. Treatment	[ilá:tʃ]
494. Tuberculosis	[ʃuʃuró:k]

495. Tumor	[t <sup>h</sup> ó:ki]
496. Urine	[míko]
497. Vagina	[gáti]
498. Vein	[na:r]
499. Vertigo	[tiríu]
500. Vomit	[ʧ <sup>h</sup> á:ʧi]
501. Waist	[dʌʌʌʧí:]
502. Weeping	[ró:no]
503. Wound	[gá:l] sg. [gá:le] pl.
504. Wrinkle	[bráko] sg. [bráke] pl.
505. Wrist	[k <sup>h</sup> rís]
506. Yawn	[fa:]

### 9.5. Food, Drinks, cooking, utensils etc.:

507. Ashes	[dá:l]
508. Bag	[bʌstá:] (from Urdu)
509. Beef	[dó:no mó:s]
510. Beer	[biyær]
511. Biscuit	[biskú:t]
512. Blade	[k <sup>h</sup> urú:] (barber's blade)
513. Boiled rice	[ráðek bríũ]
514. Boiled vegetable	[ráðo ʃá:]
515. Bottle	[bo:tól]
516. Bowl	[muγúr] sg. [muγuréh] pl.
517. Bread	[ʧí:ki]
518. Breakfast	
(morning)	[ʧ <sup>h</sup> inón]
(noon)	[dʌzó:]
(evening)	[bʌzúki]
519. Brew	[ʌγám] sg. [ʌγáméh] pl.
520. Broth	[pʌktʃá:]
521. Butter	[dʒú:li]
522. Buttermilk	[méə] (~ [mé:l])
523. Cake	[ke:k]
524. Cheese	[burús]

525. Churning rod	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> ʌpáro] sg. [tʂ <sup>h</sup> ʌparéh] pl.
526. Chutney	[tʃitini]
527. Coal	[ká:ro]
528. Coffee	[kɔp <sup>h</sup> i:]
529. Cook	[bái t <sup>h</sup> e:nek]
530. Cooking pot	[zá:ɳs] [bón]
531. Cream	[ʃʌmáli] sg. [ʃʌmaliéh] pl.
532. Cup	[Koréh]
533. Curds	[múto dú:t]
534. Curry	[pʌktʃá:]
Curry (meat)	[mozó: pʌktʃá:]
Curry (potato)	[ɔló: pʌktʃá:]
Curry (veg.)	[ʃev pʌktʃá:]
535. Dish	[bái]
536. Dough	[á:tɛ]
537. Egg	[t <sup>h</sup> ú:l] sg. [t <sup>h</sup> uléh] pl.
538. Essence	[ʌrʌk] sg. [ʌrʌkéh] pl.
539. Fat	[t <sup>h</sup> ú:lo] Adj.
540. Fish	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> imo]
541. Flesh	[mó:s]
542. Food	[bai]
543. Fruit	[me:vá:]
544. Fruit juice	[me:vá: ói]
545. Frying pan	[toqlé:]
546. Fuel	[déino káɽɛ]
547. Ghee	[dálo dʒú:li]
548. Glass	[gilás]
549. Grinding stone	[yóʒa bʌti]
550. Heat (of sun)	[t <sup>h</sup> ʌt]
(kitchen)	[tʌ:to]
551. Honey	[mʌtʃí:]
552. Jar (earthen pot)	[tekér] sg. [tekeréh] pl.
553. Kerosene	[sʌtél] (sʌ ‘earth’, tɛl ‘oil’)
554. Kettle	[kítt(ʌ)li]
555. Kitchen	[bái t <sup>h</sup> enek gó:ʂ]

556. Knife	[kəɾá:r] sg. [kəɾá:reh] pl.
557. Ladle	[dʒóri]
558. Lid	[kʰá:ɾo] sg. [kʰá:ɾe] pl.
559. Liquor	[ʃʌráp]
560. Loaf of bread	[bʌɣái]
	[ʌp]
561. Match stick	[sillé]
562. Meal	[bʌi]
563. Meat	[mós]
564. Milk	[ʌŋǎü]
565. Mirror	[əiná:]
566. Narrow necked pitcher	[tekér]
567. Nutrition	[ta:kʌtyó báí]
568. Nut cracker	[ʌmbú:r] sg. [ʌmbú:reh]
569. Oil	[num]
570. Opium	[tʃʌŋú] sg. [tʃʌŋúle] pl.
571. Pakoda (an eatable)	[pʌkó:ɾa]
572. Pan	[toqlé:h]
	[za:ŋluk] (Balti word)
573. Papad	[pa:pó:ɾ]
574. Parched rice	[brĩü sátu]
575. Pen knife	[tʃúŋi kʌɾár]
576. Pestle	[ʌŋŋú:] (~ [ǎŋó])
577. Pickle	[əŋtʃár]
578. Pitcher	[tó:ki] (~ [tóki])
579. Plate	[tʌbók]
580. Poison	[zʌhəɾ]
581. Pot (earthen)	[tekér]
582. Powder	[po:dór]
583. Rice	[brĩü]
584. Saffron	[kurkúm]
585. Salt	[lúŋi]
586. Saucer	[pʌlé:t]
587. Scissors	[dukʌt] sg. [dukʌteh] pl.
588. Seer (measure)	[se:r] (1 kg.)

	[vaʃi:] (2 kg.)
589. Shell	[əpóŋya] (no pl.)
590. Sieve	[dali:ʃ] sg. [dali:ze] pl.
591. Smoke	[duúm]
592. Soup	[ʌzúm] sg. [ʌzuméh] pl.
593. Spice	[masála]
594. Spoon	[khaɾpéi] sg. [khaɾpéiē] pl.
595. Steam	[ <sup>h</sup> ʌŋs] (from Balti)
596. Stove	[siʈóp]
597. Strainer	[s <sup>h</sup> áks] sg. [s <sup>h</sup> ákse] pl.
598. Squash	[sukwá:f]
599. Stale	[pró:ni]
600. Sugar	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌŋ]
601. Sugar candy	[ʃél ʃəkór]
602. Tea	[ʃa:]
603. Tiffin	[bái]
604. Tin	[dʌbá:] sg. [dʌbé:] pl.
605. Tobacco	[támbaku]
606. Tongs	[melén] sg. [melénéh] pl.
607. Utensils	[záŋs]
608. Vinegar	[ʌtór] ‘scent’
609. Water	[oi]
610. Wine	[dʌʃo oi] ([dʌʃo]=grapes,[oi]=water)
611. Winnowing pan	[bá:ʃɛn] (~[bá:ʃ <sup>h</sup> ɛn])
612. Yolk	[ <sup>h</sup> lyó ló:li] (~[ <sup>h</sup> lyó ló:li])
613. Yarn	[eryó:no]

### 9.6. Clothing, ornaments, care etc.:

614. Anklet	[paʃuí]
615. Armlet	[ka:]
616. Arrow	[ko:ŋ]
617. Axe	[gʌʃá:]
618. Bag (big)	[bʌstá:]
619. Banian (under wear of shirt)	[bʌniyán]



620. Bell	[gʌŋtí:]
621. Belt	[kʌʃkí:]
622. Blanket	[dʒó:li]
623. Blouse	[kurté:ni] (?)
624. Bow	[trʌkúm]
625. Bracelet	[ká:v] sg. [ká:] pl.
626. Button	[tʌk]
627. Cap	[k <sup>h</sup> ói] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> óe] pl.
628. Chappals (foot-wear)	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌtʌk] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> ʌtʌké] pl.
629. Cloak	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> í:li] sg. [tʂ <sup>h</sup> í:le] pl.
630. Cloth	[dʒəmáli]
631. Clothing	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> ilik <sup>h</sup> we] (~[tʂ <sup>h</sup> iluk <sup>h</sup> we])
632. Coat	[ko:t] sg. [ko:téh] pl.
633. Collar	[gombá:]
634. Comb (men)	[kaŋí:]
(ladies)	[kóŋo]
635. Cotton	[kupás]
636. Crutch	[dʒɪári] sg. [dʒɪárye] pl.
637. Cymbal	[dó:l] (leather drum beaten with sticks)
638. Dhoti	[do:tí:]
639. Diamond	[yʌkú:t]
640. Dress	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> iluk <sup>h</sup> wé]
641. Drum	[zem] (wooden barrel)
642. Ear ring (small)	[kʌŋ(ə)wá:dʒi]
(big)	[ʌlõŋě]
(hollow)	[dʒuró:ŋe]
643. Emerald	[yu:] sg. [yu:e] pl.
644. Fiber	[dʒʌt] sg. [dʒʌte] pl.
645. Flute	[tʌruí] sg. [tʌrué] pl.
646. Frock	[p <sup>h</sup> irák]
647. Fur	[bʌfúɾ]
	[dʒʌt]
	[pʌʂ]
648. Gem	[tŋ]
649. Glove	[hʌtʌ kú:te]

650. Gown [tʃ<sup>h</sup>ilo]  
[bʌtʃ<sup>h</sup>ó] (goat-skin gown worn by the  
Ladakhis)
651. Handkerchief [lʌkp<sup>h</sup>ís]  
[rumá:l]
652. Hand towel  
(napkin) [tolyá:]
653. Iron [tʃímer] sg. [tʃímere] pl.
654. Jewel [dʒova:hí:r]  
[hí:r]
655. Knife [kʌrʌ:r] sg. [kʌrʌ:réh] pl.
656. Lace [tʃ<sup>h</sup>ʌγá:]
657. Leather [tʃom]
658. Linen [li:lén]
659. Loin cloth [kʌtʃ<sup>h</sup>á:] (~[kʌtʃtʃá:])
660. Loom [tʃó:ʃ] sg. [tʃó:zɛ] pl.
661. Lungi (under cover) [dotí:]
662. Mirror [á:yna]  
[ʃíʃá:]
663. Necklace [ʃʌríʃo] sg. [ʃʌrízɛ] pl.
664. Needle [su:] sg. [sue] pl.
665. Nose ring [nʌtíŋ] sg. [nʌtíŋéh] pl.
666. Ornaments [bá:leka:]
667. Pyjama [ʃʌléni] sg. [ʃʌlen(i)yé] pl.
668. Pearl [motík] sg. [motikéh] pl.
669. Pocket  
(men's dress) [tʃʌndá:]  
(women's dress) [ʃʌtur] sg. [ʃʌturéh] pl.
670. Rain hat [ázo k<sup>h</sup>ói]
671. Razor [k<sup>h</sup>urú:] sg. [k<sup>h</sup>uruéh] pl.
672. Ring [aŋéilo]
673. Ruby [ló:lo tíŋ]
674. Sandals [ʃʌ:pi] sg. [ʃʌ:p<sup>y</sup>e] pl.
675. Sapphire [nilím] sg. [nilíméh] pl.
676. Sari [dʌχón] sg. [dʌχonéh] pl.
677. Scarf [gulbʌn] sg. [gulbʌnéh] pl.

678. Shawl	[báɽi dʌχón]
679. Sheath	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌŋaɽo t <sup>h</sup> éko] ‘keeper of sword’
680. Shirt	[kurté:ni] sg. [kurte:néh] pl.
681. Shoe	[buʃé:] [kʌɽʌ pʌtéh]
682. Shorts	[ki:t]
683. Silk	[ɽiʃím]
684. Sleeve	[boi] sg. [boe] pl.
685. Sling	[pʌʃí:]
686. Soap	[sʌbón] sg. [sʌbonéh] pl.
687. Sock	[pʌyó:]
688. Spear	[bʌɽʃ í:] [nizá:] (Urdu word)
689. Spectacles	[dʒále]
690. Spindle	[tʃʌ́ku] sg. [tʃʌké] pl.
691. Stick	[dʌ́ki] sg. [dʌkéh] pl. [dʒiŋá:ri]
692. Sword	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌŋá:r] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> ʌŋa:ré] pl.
693. Toe ring	[pév ʌŋélo]
694. Tool	[lʌktʃ <sup>h</sup> a:]
695. Towel	[bʌɽo toɽ <sup>y</sup> á:]
696. Toy	[ʃuk <sup>w</sup> é:] (~[ʃuké:])
697. Trousers	[ʃʌléni]
698. Turban	[pʌʃó:] sg. [pʌʃé] pl.
699. Umbrella	[ʃé:lo]
700. Veil	[burká:]
701. Waist coat	[wa:skʌʃ]
702. Whip	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> áũ]
703. Wool	[pʌʃ]
704. Wreath	[púʃo gáŋo]

### 9.7. House and parts of it etc.:

705. Arch	[tʌyó:] (from Balti?)
706. Attic	[gó:ʃ] sg. [gó:ʒe] pl.
707. Bathroom	[yósul k <sup>h</sup> aná]

708. Beam (of light)	[tʃa:]
(of building)	[bʌmʌl] sg. [bʌmʌléh] pl.
709. Bed	[bʌt <sup>h</sup> áre]
	[tʃʌrpa:i]
710. Bed bug	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌʃi] sg. [p <sup>h</sup> ʌʃe] pl.
711. Bedroom	[so:na go:ʃ]
	[so:nek lóit]
712. Bed sheet	[ʃʌzʌr]
713. Bench	[benʃ]
714. Blanket	[kʌmbʌl] sg. [kʌmbʌléh] pl.
715. Bolster (pillow)	[unó:] sg. [uné:h] pl.
(to lean back)	[ten]
716. Bolt	[tʃirkiníh]
717. Box	[groms]
718. Brick	[diʃtik] sg. [diʃtikéh] pl.
719. Broom	[ló:ʃi] sg. [lo:ʃ <sup>y</sup> éh] pl.
720. Bucket	[ba:lí:n]
721. Building	[lítiti] sg. [líte] pl.
722. Camp	[kemp]
723. Carpet	[ka:lí:n](~[qa:lí:n])sg. [ka:lí:ne]pl.
724. Castle	[kó:t]
725. Ceiling	[ulʃá tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌt]
726. Chair	[kurtʃí:] sg. [kurtʃéh] pl.
727. Cot	[tʃarpáli]
728. Court yard	[dá:ʃt]
729. Cow shed	[göyá:l]
730. Cupboard	[ʌlmarí:]
731. Curtain	[pʌrdá:]
732. Door	[dʌr]
733. Easy chair	[a:rám kurtʃí:]
734. Fan	[pʌŋká:]
735. Floor	[pʌt <sup>h</sup> á:r]
736. Fountain	[k <sup>h</sup> úro]
737. Gate	[tʌgó:]
738. Hall	[ha:l]
739. Hearth (fire place)	[tʃʌŋú:l]

740. Hinge	[kʌbzá:] sg. [kʌbzé:] pl.
742. House	[go:ʂ]
743. Hut	[dú:kur] sg. [dʉ:kuréh] pl.
744. Key	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌí]
745. Ladder	[ʃũĩ]
746. Lamp	[ʂʌŋú:]
747. Latch (lock-on)	[kutsúr] sg. [kutsuréh] pl.
Latch (moving part)	[hʌŋkál]
748. Lantern	[la:ʃí:n]
749. Lock	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌyló:l] sg. [tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌylo:léh] pl.
750. Mat (general)	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌrí:] sg. [tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌr <sup>y</sup> éh] pl.
(made of grass)	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌstʌn] sg. [tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌstʌn[ʂʌŋgós]] pl.
(made of goat skin)	[ʂʌŋgós] sg. [ʂʌŋgośéh] pl.
751. Mattress (cotton)	[gʌdéla] sg. [gʌdéle] pl.
(wool)	[hʌrút] sg. [hʌrutéh] pl.
752. Marble	[sʌŋgʌ mʌrmʌr]
753. Mosquito net	[tʂʌzʌ:] sg. [tʂʌzé:] pl.
754. Nail	[kí:li] sg. [kí:l <sup>y</sup> éh] pl.
755. Pandal (tent)	[gut] (~ [gʌt])
756. Peg	[kʌtʂé:li kílí]
	(kʌtʂé:li=wooden, kílí=nail)
757. picture	[nʌkʃá:]
758. Pillar	[t <sup>h</sup> úŋ]
759. Pillow	[unó:] sg. [unó:e] pl.
760. Plinth	[k <sup>h</sup> úro] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> úre] pl.
761. Quilt	[gʌdéla] sg. [gʌdéle] pl.
762. Rafter	[bo:ʃ] sg. [bo:ʃe] pl.
763. Roof	[ʃʌró:ŋ] sg. [ʃʌro:ŋéh] pl.
764. Room	[lʌít] (~[léít])
765. Rope	[ráʒu] sg. [ráʒe] pl.
766. Ring	[dʒó:li] sg. [dʒó:le] pl.
767. Scream	[krív] sg. [kríve] pl.
768. Sofa	[sofá:]
769. Shed	[dʒossál] sg. [dʒossále] pl.
770. Stable (horse-shed)	[ǎʃpá:l] sg. [ǎʃpʌléh] pl.
771. Staircase	[ʃũĩ]

772. Storey	[póro] sg. [póre] pl.
773. Swing	[dʒu:lá:] sg. [dʒu:léh] pl.
774. Table	[me:s] sg. [me:ze] pl.
775. Tap	[nʌlká:]
776. Teapoy	[tʃúŋi me:s]
777. Tent	[gut] (~[gæt])
778. Terrace	[fəró:n]
779. Thrashing floor	[kʰʌ]
780. Threshold	[kʰárinɪ dárba:tʃi]
781. Tile (roof)	[fəró:n]
782. Tower	[tʃóki diʃ] (tʃóki=high, diʃ=place)
783. Tube	[na:lí:] sg. [na:lʸéh] pl.
784. Verandah	[bʌrʌŋdʒá:]
785. Wall	[kæt]
786. Wax candle	[mo:mbʌttí:]
787. Well (water)	[bíri]
788. Window	[trái]
789. Yard (measurement)	[diʃt] sg. [diʃte] pl.

**9.8. Farming, gardening, trees, vegetables, fruits, flowers:**

790. Ajawan (Bishop's weed)	[kúmbʊq són] (són= seed)
791. Almond	[bá:dʌm]
792. Apple	[pʌló:]
793. Areca nut	[supá:ri]
794. Arum	[xáʃxʌʃ] (~ [kʰáʃkʰʌʃ])
795. Axe (big)	[gʌʃá]
(small)	[tʃʰʌʃʌ]
(carpenter' tool)	[tátʃi]
796. Bamboo	[bā:s]
797. Banana	[ké:la] sg. [ké:le] pl.
798. Bark (of tree)	[dílo] sg. [díle] pl.
799. Barley	[yo:]
800. Barn	[sʷá:] ([kʰaliha:n] in Hindi)
801. Barrow	[ré:ʔa]

802. Beans	[muʈ <sup>h</sup> ú:]
802. Black gram	[ʈʃinás]
803. Black pepper	[kín̄o málruʃ] (black round seed)
	[ló:o málruʃ] (red chilly)
804. Branch (of tree)	[bál:ko] sg. [bál:ke] pl.
805. Brinjal (egg plant)	[va:ŋgán]
806. Bud	[ʈʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌʈúl] sg. [ʈʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌʈuléh] pl.
807. Cabbage	[bán góbi]
808. Canal (small)	[yʌp]
	(big) [i:l]
809. Cane	[dílo]
810. Cardemom	[ela:ʈʃí:] sg. [ela:ʈʃ <sup>y</sup> é] pl.
811. Carrot	[ga:ʈʒár] sg. [ga:ʈʒaréh] pl.
812. Cashew nut	[ka:zú:]
813. Cassia	[da:lʈʃí:ni] ([da:lʈʃí:ni] in Hindi)
814. Cauliflower	[p <sup>h</sup> úl gó:bi]
815. Champa flower	[iʃké:pʌr púʃi]
816. Chilly	[móruʃ] ([mʌró:ʃ]=black grapes)
817. Cinnamon	[alá:]
818. Clove	[zerúh] ([lo:ŋ] in Hindi)
819. Coconut	[k <sup>h</sup> opá:]
	(cover) [k <sup>h</sup> ópo dílo]
	(kernel) [k <sup>h</sup> opá:]
	(oil) [k <sup>h</sup> ópo té:l]
820. Cotton plant	[kupásó t <sup>h</sup> ok]
821. Creeper	[k <sup>h</sup> ríh]
822. Crow bar	[ʈʒabál] sg. [ʈʒabaléh] pl.
823. Cucumber	[mú:lo] sg. [mú:le] pl.
824. Cumin seed	[əyáv] (it may be 'zeera')
825. Dall (pigeon-pea)	[mózur] sg. [mózure] pl.
826. Dam	[bʌn] sg. [bʌne] pl.
	(small) [bʌni]
827. Date palm	[k <sup>h</sup> órma:] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> rméh] pl.
828. Dentist	[dó:no dákʈʌr]
829. Fallow land	[da:s]
830. Farm	[ʈʃ <sup>h</sup> é:ʃ] sg. [ʈʃ <sup>h</sup> é:ʒe] pl.

831. Farmer	[zΛmindá:r] sg. [zΛminda:réh] pl.
832. Fence	[dʒa:lí:] ‘mesh, net’ [dʒa:léh] pl.] [ʃimíro tár] ‘barbed wire’
833. Fig	[táj]
834. Field (farm)	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> e:ʂ]
835. Flour	[á:te]
836. Flower	[púʂo] sg. [púʂe] pl.
837. Fodder	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> Λk] sg. [ʃ <sup>h</sup> Λké] pl.
838. Fruit	[me:vá:] sg. [me:vé:] pl.
839. Furrow (small canal)	[yΛp]
(big canal)	[i:l]
840. Garden	[bá:k] sg. [bΛkéh] pl.
841. Garlic	[gokpá:] sg. [gokpé:] pl.
842. Ginger	[ázj] [ʃiηjér]
843. Godown(wearhouse)	[díʃ]
844. Gourd	[kΛdú:]
845. Gram	[ʃΛná:]
846. Grape	[dΛʃ] sg. [dÁʃe] pl.
847. Grass	[kΛʂ] sg. [kΛʂe] pl. (many grasses)
848. Greens	[ní:li]
849. Green coconut	[ʔó:mo khopá:]
850. Green gram	[ʃinás] sg. [ʃináséh] pl.
851. Ground nut	[mump <sup>h</sup> Áli]
852. Green peas	[k <sup>w</sup> é:]
853. Guava fruit	[əmrú:d] sg. [əmrutéh] pl.
854. Hawk	[t <sup>h</sup> ók] sg. [thoké] pl.
855. Hay	[súku kΛʂ]
856. Herb	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ilíʂ] sg. [ʃ <sup>h</sup> ilíʂéh] pl. [búre]
857. Horse gram	[swáh]
858. Jasmine	[puηÁr] sg. [puηÁré] pl.(~ [púηAr])
859. Jute	[borá:] sg. [boréh] pl.
860. Kidney beans	[mu <sup>h</sup> ú:] (no plural)
861. Lady’s finger	[ʂómo]
862. Land	[kúi]



863. Leaf	[pá:ʈo] sg. [pá:ʈe]pl. (~[pá:ʈo],~[pá:ʈʈo])
864. Lemon	[léman] (no pl.)
865. Lilly	[oi púʂo] ('water flower)
866. Long pepper	[lo:ŋ] 'clove'
867. Lotus	[kʰǎǎl]
868. Maize	[mækáli] sg. [mækálie] pl.
869. Mace	[dop <sup>h</sup> ós] sg. [dop <sup>h</sup> oséh] pl.
870. Mango (fruit)	[a:m]
(pit)	[a:m dǒko]
(tree)	[á:mo byěĩ]
871. Manure	[pa:ʂ]
872. Market	[hʌʈ <sup>y</sup> é:]
873. Marsh	[nʌmbél] sg. [nʌmbeléh] pl.
874. Melon	[yon]
875. Mushroom	[ʃɪŋʈí:li] sg. [ʃɪŋʈi:l <sup>y</sup> é] pl. (~[ʃʌŋʈí:li])
876. Mustard	[yuŋskár] (~[yu:ŋskár])
877. Nut	[káli] sg. [kál <sup>y</sup> e] pl.
878. Oil cake	[pʌʈfá:]
879. Onion	[ʂon]
880. Orange	[sãt(ə)rá:] (~[sʌntʌrá:])
881. Paddy (crop)	[dʌyó:]
882. Paddy (plant)	[dʌyó: t <sup>h</sup> ók]
883. Palm tree	[k <sup>h</sup> ormá byěĩ]
884. Pasture	[yu:t] sg. [yu:té:] pl.
885. Pea	[k <sup>h</sup> úkun]
886. Petal	[púʂo pá:ʈe]
887. pigeon pea	[k <sup>h</sup> úkun] sg. [k <sup>h</sup> úkuné] pl.
888. Pine tree	[ʈi:v byěĩ]
889. Plain	[da:s]
890. Plant	[t <sup>h</sup> ók] sg. [t <sup>h</sup> oké] pl.
891. Plantain (tree)	[keló: byěĩ] (~[byěĩ])
(flower)	[keló: púʂo]
(fruit)	[keló: me:vá:]
(leaf)	[keló: pá:ʈe]

892. Plough	[hʌl]
893. Plough share	[p <sup>h</sup> á:l]
894. Pomegranate	[dʌŋó:]
895. Potato	[ʌlú:]
896. Pond	[bíri]
897. Pot for plant	[kʌrí:] sg. [kʌryé:] pl
898. Pulley	[gʌɾa:ri] sg. [gʌɾa:ré:] pl.
899. Pumpkin	[kʌdú:]
900. Radish	[mú:lo]
901. Rice	[brĩũ]
902. Road	[pon]
903. Roof	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ilíʃ] sg. [ʃ <sup>h</sup> ilíʃéh] pl.
904. Rose	[gulápo púʒo]
905. Sago	[bʌdyá:n] (~[bʌðyá:n])
906. Sandal wood	[ʃʌndʌn]
907. Saw	[ʌrʌ]
908. Seed	[bĩ:]
909. Shovel	[p <sup>h</sup> yó:li] sg. [p <sup>h</sup> yó:lye] pl.
910. Sickle	[ʒóŋo] sg. [ʒóŋe] pl.
911. Spade	[kʌlámi]
912. Spiked small harrow	[brʌt]
913. Spiked millet	[pʌŋká:]
914. Stalk	[kʌŋ] [dóŋo]
915. Stone of fruit	[me:vó: bĩ:]
916. Straw	[ʃúku kʌʃ]
917. Sugarcane	[dʌmbú:]
918. Sun flower	[gulé ʌstáp]
919. Sweet potato	[ʃókər kʌŋd]
920. Tamarind tree	[ʌbʌrĩŋdʒo byẽĩ]
921. Tank	[bíri]
922. Teak	[dʒó:zi] sg. [dʒó:ze] pl.
923. Tea plant	[ʃé:v t <sup>h</sup> ók]
924. Tomato	[pʌɣʌm]
925. Trade	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> óŋ]
926. Tree	[byẽĩ]

927. Trunk (of tree)	[dím]
928. Turmeric	[hálí:zj]
929. Twig	[bá:ko] sg. [bá:ke]
930. Vegetable	[ʃa:]
931. Walnut	[ʌtʂ <sup>h</sup> ó:] sg. [ʌtʂ <sup>h</sup> é:] pl.
932. Watermelon	[bowár] (no pl.)
933. Water wheel	[kopúh] sg. [kopúe] pl.
934. Wheel	[girí:] sg. [giryé:] pl.
935. Wheat	[gu:m]
936. Yoke	[ná:l] sg. [nalé] pl.

### 9.9. Professions and professional equipments:

937. Anvil	[má:to] sg. [má:te] pl.
938. Artist	[mistrí:] (home builder)
939. Artisan	[ʃiŋk <sup>h</sup> án] sg. [ʃiŋk <sup>h</sup> ané] pl.
940. Astrologer	[hʌr reʂʂ ákenek] (palmist)
941. Author	[kitá:p lik <sup>h</sup> ének]
942. Axle	[eksél]
943. Baker	[nan bá:yi] (Kashmiri word)
944. Balance	[trʌkéʔi] (no pl.)
945. Barber	[t <sup>h</sup> ʌkúr] sg. [t <sup>h</sup> ʌkuréh] pl.
946. Basket	[túkuri]
947. Beggar	[bitʂá:lo] (~[bitʂá:no])
948. Blacksmith	[ʌká:r]
949. Book	[kitáp]
950. Book seller	[kitáp krinének]
951. Bottle	[bo:tól]
952. Broker	[dʌlá:l]
953. Brush	[burúʃ] sg. [burúʃéh] pl.
954. Butcher	[kasáyi] (~[kasái]) (from Urdu)
955. Carpenter	[ʃiŋk <sup>h</sup> án]
956. Chisel	[rzuŋ] (rod for making hole [só:r])
957. Clay	[ʃiʔfél] [kʌpér]
958. Clay mould	[pʌʔ]

959. Clerk	[munfí:]
960. Confectioner	[mit <sup>h</sup> ái krinének]
961. Coppersmith	[Λká:r] (same as blacksmith)
962. File	[sΛkdár] (~[sΛqdár])
963. Fisherman	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> íme rΛténék] (~[tʃ <sup>h</sup> íme k <sup>h</sup> Alénék])
964. Fowler (hunter)	[fíkarí:]
965. Gardener	[ba:gbá:n]
966. Glass	[gilá:s]
967. Goldsmith	[so:n pré:nɛk] (~same as [Λká:r])
968. Grocer	[hΛtí:pa:]
969. Groom	[dΛrzí:] ‘tailor’, [tΛrzí:] ‘horse rider’
970. Gum	[go:n]
971. Hammer (sledge)	[ə <sup>h</sup> ó:ra] sg. [ə <sup>h</sup> ó:réh] pl. [t <sup>h</sup> wa:]
972. Jeweler	[dʒΛvá:hir krinének]
973. Labourer	[krom t <sup>h</sup> ének]
974. Magician	[dʒΛdúgΛr]
975. Mason	[mistrí:]
976. Merchant	[hΛtí:pa]
977. Metal cast	[Λká:r] (same as blacksmith etc)
978. Midwife	[k <sup>h</sup> ídɱΛtgár]
979. Milkman	[dút krinének]
980. Money lender	[su:t k <sup>h</sup> ó:r]
981. Needle	[su:]
982. Net	[dʒalí:]
983. Nurse	[nΛrÁs]
984. Oilman	[tel krinének]
985. Paint	[róŋ]
986. Painter	[róŋ t <sup>h</sup> ének]
987. Painting	[róŋ t <sup>h</sup> yóno]
988. Pan seller	[pa:n krinének]
989. Perfume seller	[Λtɾ krinének]
990. Pincers	[Λmbú:r]
991. Porter	[ɱΛzdú:r]
992. Postman	[dʒkpá:]

993. Potter	[kulá:l]
994. Printer	[kitá:p k <sup>h</sup> alének]
995. Rope dancer	[ráʒugi nʌtʃé:k]
996. Sailor	[kiʃtí: yʌzé:nek]
997. Sculptor	[bʌʃi okének]
998. Shepherd	[pʌyá:lo]
999. Shoe maker	[mo:ʃí:]
1000. Shop keeper	[hʌʃí:pa]
1001. Shuttle	[mʌʃ <sup>h</sup> ó:r]
1001. Spindle	[tʃʌ́:ku] sg. [tʃʌ́ke] pl.
1002. Spinning wheel	[indér]
1003. Statue	[ku:] sg. [kue] pl.
1004. Surgeon	[ʌpréʃʌn t <sup>h</sup> ének dʌktʌr]
1005. Sweeper	[ʃá:r t <sup>h</sup> ének]
1006. Tailor	[dʌrzi:]
1007. Tin plate	[ʃinó t <sup>h</sup> á:n] (?)
1008. Touch stone	[páli] sg. [palyé] pl.
1009. Thread	[gú:ŋi] sg. [gú:ŋe] pl.
1010. Washer man	[dobí:]
1011. Weaver	[tʃʌzʌ́:] sg. [tʃʌzʌ́:] pl.

### 9.10. Road, Transport:

1012. Aeroplane	[hʌváí dʒʌház]
1013. Boat	[kiʃtí:]
1014. Bridge	[dʌŋó:] sg. [dʌŋé:] pl.
1015. Bullock cart	[dóno ga:ʃí:]
1016. Rickshaw	[rikʃá:]
1017. Bus	[bʌs]
1018. Conveyance	[ga:ʃí:] sg. [ga:ʃyé:] pl.
1019. Engine	[iŋdʒén]
1020. Ferry boat	[kiʃtí:]
1021. Lane	[dá:ʃt]
1022. Litter	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ám]
1023. Mast (of flag etc)	[dʌ́ki] sg. [dʌ́kye] pl. (~[dʌ́ke])
1024. Motor car	[moʃr ká:r]

1025. Palanquin	[zampá:na]
1026. Path	[pón]
1027. Rudder	[kiʃtyó: p <sup>h</sup> yó:li]
1028. Saddle	[páló:n]
1029. Ship	[sʌmʌndʌrí dʒʌhá:z]
1030. Street	[pon]
1031. Train	[ré:l]
1032. Way	[pon]
1033. Whip	[ʃǎũ] sg. [ʃʌũé] pl.

### 9.11. Adverbs and adjectives:

1034. All	[bú:ʃe] (~[búʃe])
1035. Alone	[ékbo]
1036. Bad	[ʌʃ <sup>h</sup> áko]
1037. Big	[bʌ:ʃo]
1038. Blunt	[mun]
1039. Brave	[bʌhádur]
1040. Broad	[bistí:ŋi]
1041. Busy	[mʌʃgú:l] (~[mʌʒgú:l]) [láv krom] ‘many work’
1042. Careful	[huʃyá:r] [mʌhsu:s] (Urdu word)
1043. Charm	[ʃʌó:ko]
1044. Cheap	[sʌstá:]
1045. Circle (line)	[kiʃí:]
1046. Clever	[huʃyá:r] [ʃʌlá:k]
1047. Cold	[ʃe:] [ʃʌŋú:]
1048. Costly	[me:ŋá:]
1049. Crooked	[kó:lo]
1050. Cross	[ʌŋ]
1051. Curved	[bʌráʃi]
1052. Curl	[k <sup>h</sup> iŋíro] [dʒʌkuí]

1053. Damp	[bʌt]
1054. Dead	[mu:k]
1055. Deep	[guɾúmo]
1056. Delight	[ʃuryá:] [k <sup>h</sup> oʃí:]
1057. Difficult	[muʃkí:l]
1058. Dirty	[ʌs <sup>h</sup> ʌko]
1059. Drenched	[biz <sup>y</sup> ó:no] (~[biʒ <sup>y</sup> ó:no])
1060. Dry	[ʃúko]
1061. Empty	[gú:ʃo]
1062. Enough	[buɟ <sup>h</sup> é:]
1063. Equal	[pʌrúlo]
1064. False	[ʃo:t] (noun), [ʃóɾe] (adj)
1065. Famous	[nó:m] [mʌʃhú:r]
1066. Fat	[t <sup>h</sup> úlo]
1067. Fault	[kusú:r] [gʌltí:]
1068. Few	[zá:sek] (uncountable) [tʂé:k] (countable)
1069. Fear	[biʒí:]
1070. Fine	[s <sup>y</sup> ó:] (men, texture)
1071. Flat (plain)	[tʌltʌlo]
1072. Fold	[tah]
1073. Foolish	[bevquí:f]
1074. Full	[puré:]
1075. Funny	[hʌzú:ʈo]
1076. Fresh	[ta:zá:]
1077. Generous	[saɣí:]
1078. Good	[s <sup>y</sup> ó:] [sí:]
1079. Great	[bʌɾo]
1080. Greatness	[bʌɾyár] [bʌɾo ʌgiʒə ʊ]
1081. Greedy	[tʌmá:] [la:liʃ]

1082. Hard	[kúro] [hλzá:lo]
1083. Heavy	[Ληύ:ro]
1084. High	[dʌŋo]
1085. Hole	[ʌʃʊr]
1086. Hollow	[gú:ʃo]
1087. Honest	[dyλnati:] (~[dénati]) [dá:na:]
1088. Hot	[táto] [kuro] (=Hindi sakhat)
1089. Horizontal	[bλrʌʃo] (~[bλrʌʃo])
1090. Innocent	[ma:sú:m]
Inside	[azó]
1091. Kind	[mehrbá:n]
1092. Kindly	[dʒúʒu]
1093. Lame	[k <sup>h</sup> úŋo]
1094. Lean	[k <sup>h</sup> afí:lo]
1095. Light	[ʃa:] (light) [ló:ko] (weight)
1096. Little	[ʃuŋo] [zá:sek]
1097. Long	[dʌŋo]
1098. Loud	[ʌlí:t <sup>h</sup> e]
1099. Loudly	[hilíŋ]
1100. Low	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> út]
1101. Mad	[yóʃʂəlo]
1102. Many	[butʃ <sup>h</sup> e] (~[butʃ <sup>h</sup> e]) [dʒá:pek]
1103. Miser	[kʌŋdʒú:s]
1104. Mixture	[miʃríhāk]
1105. More	[butʃ <sup>h</sup> e] [bʌsko] ‘enough’
1106. Much	[bʌsko]
1107. Narrow	[ʌrú:no]
1108. Naughty	[rozátə]
1109. Neatness	[sʌfái]



1110. New	[na:v]
1111. Notorious	[k <sup>h</sup> Λʃunó:m] (~[k <sup>h</sup> á:ʃunom]) [bΛdná:m] (from Urdu)
1112. Open	[bΛs]
1113. Old	[pró:no] (thing) [dʒá:ro] (man)
1114. Pale	[gúro]
1115. Partiality	[k <sup>h</sup> á:r]
1116. Patient	[rugyá:t] (~[rogyá:t])
1117. Permanent	[qá:yΛm]
1118. Poor	[gərí:p]
1119. Price	[ba:v]
1120. Raw	[ʔó:mo] [nerádok]
1121. Ready	[dulílo] [tayá:r]
1122. Rectangle	[ʃʌrkúʈo]
1123. Rich	[ə mí:r] [rΛví:s]
1124. Right	[dʌʃtʃi boŋkhíŋ] (opp. of wrong) [si:] (side)
1125. Ripe	[pá:ko]
1126. Rogue	[Λb <sup>h</sup> áko]
1127. Rotten	[krído]
1128. Rough	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ído]
1129. Round	[kirkíro]
1130. Shallow	[lá:to:]
1131. Shape	[ʃʌkʌ] (~[ʃʌkʌ]) [nʌkʃá:]
1132. Sharp	[tí:ŋi]
1133. Short	[k <sup>h</sup> úʈo]
1134. Shut	[bΛn]
1135. Shy	[ʌʃ bó:no]
1136. Sign (gift)	[séə] (~[sé:l]~ [se:l])
1137. Similar	[pʌrú:lo]
1138. Size	[eki ká:lo] (?)

1139. Slow	[t <sup>h</sup> ú:tbo]
1140. Slowly	[t <sup>h</sup> ú:tt <sup>h</sup> e]
1141. Small	[ʃúŋo] sg. [ʃúŋe] pl.
1142. Smart	[ʃalá:k]
1143. Smooth	[sá:tʂo]
1144. Sober	[nóto ʂʌʃó:no] [tiyá:r]
1145. Soft	[hʌzá:lo] [nʌrʌm] (from Urdu)
1146. Solid	[kúru]
1147. Sphere	[dʌrú:ro]
1148. Square	[ʃʌrkú:tʃo]
1149. Straight	[ʃʌlá:]
1150. Stingy	[kúŋʃú:s]
1151. Stout	[mʌzbu:t] [ta:kʌtwa:r]
1152. Strength	[ta:kʌt]
1153. Strong	[ta:kʌtwa:r]
1154. Stupid	[ʌxmalq]
1155. Such	[əná:v]
1156. Tame	[rʌʃsinek]
1157. Terrible	[bizá:tʃo]
1158. Thick	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌrʃó:ro]
1159. Thickness	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌrʃo:ryá:r]
1160. Thin	[tʌlú:no]
1161. Thinness	[tʌlunýá:r]
1162. Tired	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> í:do] (verb) [ʂó:mo] (adj.)
1163. True	[dəmʌn]
1164. Truly	[dəməŋgi]
1165. Ugly	[əʃ <sup>h</sup> əko] [zosta nuʃik] (?)
1166. Uncivilized	[dʒʌgenepəʃa:k]
1167. Useful	[króm ʔe:nek] [p <sup>h</sup> yaaydá:man]
1168. Various	[buʃ <sup>h</sup> é] (~[buʃʃ <sup>h</sup> é]) ‘many, much’

	[dʒápek]
1169. Vertical	[tʃóko]
1170. Vice	[əʃ <sup>h</sup> əko]
1171. Virtue	[s <sup>y</sup> o:]
1172. Weak	[k <sup>h</sup> atʃílo]
1173. Weakness	[k <sup>h</sup> atʃilyá:r]
1174. Wealth	[má:l do:lít]
1175. Weight	[Ληú:ro] (adj.) [Ληuryá:r] (Noun.) [vázΛn]
1176. Wet	[ázɔ]
1177. Wicked	[kΛmzá:t] [bΛdzá:t]
1178. Wide	[bostí:no]
1179. Wild	[dʒΛŋ(Λ)lí:]
1180. Wise	[móto hǎŏk] [da:ná:]

### 9.12. Directions and measurements:

1181. Across	[pa:rí:]
1182. Area	[k <sup>h</sup> Λrk <sup>h</sup> ór]
1183. Bottom	[tʃóni] (~[tʃó:ni]) [ta:v]
1184. Breadth	[bistinyá:t] (~[bistinyá:r])
1185. Centre	[mΛzá:]
1186. Corner	[kurú:]
1187. East	[k <sup>h</sup> Λrt <sup>h</sup> e] [súri bé:nek vÁri] [súri k <sup>h</sup> Ázenek vÁri]
1188. Edge	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> úp] [muk <sup>h</sup> ]
1189. End	[mo:] [tʃ <sup>h</sup> úp]
1190. Far	[du:r]
1191. Far away	[mÁγΛ dúr]

1192. Left side	[k <sup>h</sup> ái bóm <sup>h</sup> íŋ] (~[k <sup>h</sup> ái bóŋk <sup>h</sup> íŋ])
1193. Length	[ẓiŋyá:r] [ḍʌŋyá:r]
1194. Maund	[mʌŋ]
1195. Middle	[mʌẓí:no]
1196. Mile	[mi:l]
1197. Near	[ʔé:li] [ʔé:lo]
1198. North	[aχrət ʃən] (~[ak <sup>h</sup> rət ʃən])
1199. Out	[dʌró:]
1200. Part	[hisá:]
1201. Place	[di:f]
1202. Point	[ṭíko]
1203. Right side	[ḍʌʃṭi bók <sup>h</sup> íŋ]
1204. Right hand	[ḍʌʃṭino hat]
1205. Sight	[nəẓʌr]
1206. South	[pʌybóm]
1207. Span	[pʌráh] (~[pʌrá])
1208. Top (of the body) (a play tool)	[ʃi:ʃ] [ṭ <sup>h</sup> ó:ki]
1209. Triangle	[ṭʃekúto]
1210. Upwards	[ʔónt <sup>h</sup> e] (~[ʔómt <sup>h</sup> e]) [aɖʒá:] or [aɖʒí:no] ‘on, above’
1211. West	[súri byé:nek vʌri] [súri ɖʒíɭbe:nek vʌri] [mʌɣrʌb] (from Urdu)
1212. Yard	[gʌs]

### 9.13. Numerals and ordinals:

1213. First	[miʒúko]
1214. Second	[dumó:go]
1215. Third	[ṭʃemó:go]
1216. Number	[tedá:t]
1217. One	[ek]
1218. Two	[du:]

1219. Three	[tʃe:]
1220. Four	[tʃa:r]
1221. Five	[põ:ʃ]
1222. Six	[ʃa:]
1223. Seven	[sʌt]
1224. Eight	[ã:ʃt]
1225. Nine	[nʌu]
1226. Ten	[dai]
1227. Eleven	[ʌkái]
1228. Twelve	[b <sup>w</sup> ai] (~[boi])
1229. Thirteen	[tʃõĩ]
1230. Fourteen	[tʃó:dáĩ]
1231. Fifteen	[pʌzilãĩ]
1232. Sixteen	[ʃõ:ĩ]
1233. Seventeen	[sʌttá:i]
1234. Eighteen	[ãʃtẽĩ]
1235. Nineteen	[kũnní:]
1236. Twenty	[bi:]
1237. Thirty	[tʃi:]
1238. Forty	[du byo:] ‘2x20’
1239. Fifty	[du byo:γʌ dai] ‘2x20+10’
1240. Sixty	[tʃe byo:] ‘3x20’
1241. Seventy	[tʃe byo:γʌ dai] ‘3x20+10’
1242. Eighty	[tʃar byo:] ‘4x20’
1243. Ninety	[tʃar byo:γʌ dai] ‘4x20+10’
1244. Hundred	[ʃʌ]
1245. Thousand	[sa:s]
1246. Lakh (100x1000)	[la:k <sup>h</sup> ]
1247. Crore (ten million)	[kʌro:t]
1248. Quarter	[tʃa:r k <sup>h</sup> ʌp] [muk]
1249. Half	[bʌγái]
1250. Three quarters	[tʃe hise] ‘three shares’
1251. One and a quarter	[ek γʌ tʃa:r hise]
1252. One and a half	[ek γʌ bʌγái]
1253. One and three	

quarters	[ek γΛ mu:ki tʃé:]
1254. Last	[páto]

**9.14. Time, months and seasons:**

1255. Afternoon	[dΛzó:] [lɒŋs] ?
1256. Afterwards	[pátó:]
1257. Again	[p <sup>h</sup> ere] (~[p <sup>h</sup> ere]) [baɾá:]
1258. Already	[mé:ze]
1259. Always	[dé:zo]
1260. Autumn	[fáre]
1261. Age	[bΛrís]
1262. Before	[mé:ze]
1263. Century	[fΛl bΛrís]
1264. Clock	[báɾi gΛɾí]
1265. Daily	[dé:zo]
1266. Day	[de:s]
1267. Day (noon)	[sú:ri bΛɾáí]
1268. Day before yesterday	[Λʃtí:]
1269. Day after tomorrow	[tʃtí:rye]
1270. Date	[tarí:k]
1271. Evening	[bas] [fya:m] (from Urdu)
1272. Fast (quick)	[urpó] [ló:ko]
1273. Fortnight	[[pΛʃ] [mo:s bΛɾáí] ‘half of the month’
1274. Full moon day	[pú:ŋo]
1275. Hour	[gΛŋtá:]
1276. In time	[vÁk(Λ)te:ʒa]

**Names of the months:**

1277. January	[dʒΛnevΛri]
1278. February	[p <sup>h</sup> Λrvári]

1279. March	[ma:riʃ]
1280. April	[əprel]
1281. May	[me:]
1282. June	[dʒun]
1283. July	[dʒulʌi]
1284. August	[ʌgʌst]
1285. September	[sʌpʃʌmbʌr]
1286. October	[ʌktu:bʌr]
1287. November	[nʌvʌmbʌr]
1288. December	[dʌʃʌmbʌr]

**Local names of the months and seasons:**

1289. Summer quarter	[vá:lo tʃé:mos]
1290. Winter quarter	[yó:no tʃé:mos]
1291. Autumn quarter	[ʃʌró: tʃé:mos] ‘leaves-falling 3 months’
1292. Spring quarter	[bʌzó:no tʃé:mos] ‘hot days after winter’
1293. First month	[tʃe:t]
1294. Second month	[besa:k]
1295. Third month	[dʒe:t]
1296. Fourth month	[ha:t]
1297. Fifth month	[sa:vʌn]
1298. Sixth month	[ba:drun] (~[bʌha:drun])
1299. Seventh month	[a:su:tʃ]
1300. Eighth month	[kʌʃʃʌk]
1301. Ninth month	[mʌrɣʌ:r]
1302. Tenth month	[po:]
1303. Eleventh month	[a:k]
1304. Twelfth month	[p <sup>h</sup> a:ɣʌn]
1305. Drama staging	[nau]
1306. Ild (Muslim festival)	[i:d]
1307. Ramzan (Muslim festival)	[ro:za]
1308. Mohram (Muslim festival)	[ma:tʌm]
1309. Local festival	[dakyó]

1310. Late	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> u:t]
1311. Midnight	[ráti bʌγáí]
1312. Moment	[dʒú:kek] [ʌmha:] (from Urdu)
1313. Month	[mo:s]
1314. Morning	[ʃ <sup>w</sup> ʌl]
1315. New moon day	[ʃi:ŋ] (~[ʃ <sup>h</sup> i:ŋ])
1316. Night	[ráti]
1317. Noon	[dʌzó:] [súri bʌγáí]
1318. Often	[p <sup>h</sup> eré p <sup>h</sup> eré] [dʒú:gga dʒú:k]
1319. Rainy season	[ázɔ: dé:zi]
1320. Season	[mo:sɪm]
1321. Spring	[bʌzó:no] (after winter) [uʃ] (of water)
1322. Sometimes	[dʒʌbélek]
1323. Soon	[ló:ko]
1324. Suddenly	[mʌza:] [beihá:k] [ʌʃá:nʌk]
1325. Summer	[vá:lo] (three months)
<b>Week days</b>	
1326. Sunday	[ʌdíʃ]
1327. Monday	[ʃʌndrá:l]
1328. Tuesday	[ʌŋgá:ro]
1329. Wednesday	[bó:do]
1330. Thursday	[bréʃpʌt]
1331. Friday	[ʃúkru] [dʒúma:] (from Urdu)
1332. Saturday	[ʃi:ʃé:r] [beʃʌvá:r] (~[bʌʃʌvá:r])
1333. Sunrise	[dʒil] (coming) [dʒʌl] (past)
1334. Sunset	[bé:ʃi] [byóno]



1335. Time	[vʌks]
1336. Today	[ʔʌʃ]
1337. Tomorrow	[ló:ʃte]
1338. Turn	[go:n]
1339. Week	[hʌftá:]
1340. Winter	[yó:no] (three months)
1341. Year	[ʌvé:o]
	[bʌríʃ]
1342. Yesterday	[byʌlá:]

### 9.15. Sense of perception:

1343. Acidity	[khʌʃ]
1344. Bitter	[tʃíʔo]
1345. Black	[kínʔo]
1346. Blind	[ʃe:v]
1347. Blue	[ní:lo]
1348. Bright	[rʌʃ]
	[tʃa:]
1349. Brown	[nʌʂʌvári]
1350. Coldness	[tʃe:]
1351. Dark	[tʰʌp]
1352. Deaf	[kú:tʔo]
1353. Dim	[ʌpo]
1354. Green	[ní:li]
1355. Hot	[tʌʔo] (milk etc.)
	[tʰʌt] (Sun)
1356. Light	[lóko] (weight)
1357. Noise	[hilín]
1358. Red	[ló:lo]
1359. Rosy	[gulá:bo rón]
1360. Scent	[gon]
	[ʌtʃ]
1361. Sound	[mʌʃó]
	[ba:ʃ]
1362. Sour	[tʃíʔo]

1363. Sweet	[míʃtɔ]
1364. Taste	[mʌzɑ:]
1365. Touch	[hat dyó:ɲo]
1366. Vermilion	[lɔ:lɔ]
1367. Violet	[gúro]
	[yú:ŋŋo rõŋ]
1368. White	[ʃo:]
1369. Yellow	[hʌlíʒo: rõŋ]

### 9.16. Emotion: Temperamental, moral and aesthetic:

1370. Affection	[ʃirá:tɔ]
1371. Anger	[ro:ʃ]
1372. Anxiety	[gun(i)yá:l]
	[hív kumyó:ɲo]
1373. Alas!	[ʌfsú:s]
1374. Attachment	[éilo] (~ [éili]~[é:lo])
1375. Blame	[bʌdná:m]
1376. Cause	[vʌʒa]
1377. Censure	[gunyé sʌmé:]
	[sõ:ʃ sʌmʌʒ]
1378. Cowardice	[biʒé:ʃ]
1379. Courage	[hi:v bʌrɔ]
	[dilhé:r] (from Urdu)
1380. Danger	[χʌt(ʌ)ra:]
1381. Dear	[ʃirá:tɔ]
1382. Deceit	[do:ká:]
	[nʌfa:]
1383. Despair	[hi:v ʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:ɲo]
	[kailʌk bo:ɲo] (out of sense)
	[na: ume:t] (from Urdu)
1384. Doubt	[ʃʌk]
1385. Envy	[dʌʒé:ʃ]
	[dʌʒó:ɲo]
1386. Flattery	[tik <sup>y</sup> ó:ɲo]
1387. Fury	[ro:ʃ]

1388. Grief	[duk]
1389. Habit	[a:dʌ́t]
1390. Happiness	[ʃuryá:r] [a:ra:m] (from Urdu)
1391. Hatred	[nʌfrʌ́t]
1392. Hunger	[unyá:lo] (~[unyá:no])
1393. Hungry	[unyá:lo] (~[unyá:no]) [unyá:l] ‘thirsty’
1394. Hush (silence)	[ʃʊp] ‘silent’ [ʃúbo] ‘silence’
1395. Idea	[gʊnyá:l] [ɣʌya:l] (from Urdu)
1396. Idle	[be:ka:r] (from Urdu)
1397. Insult	[ʃo:t] [ʃo:dyó:no] (= [ʃo:t+dyó:no]) [ʃo:de] ‘abuses’
1398. Intellect	[dima:k] (from Urdu)
1399. Intension	[gʊnyá:l] (~[gʊnyá:l])
1400. Jealousy	[dʌʒé:ʃ] [dʌzó:no] ‘to feel jealous’
1401. Labourer (coolie)	[króm t <sup>h</sup> enék] [kulli] (from Urdu)
1402. Labour (pain)	[ʃú:le]
1403. Love	[muh(ʌ)bʌ́t]
1404. Memory	[yadgá:r]
1405. Mercy	[ɖʒudʒʊ] [rʌhm]
1406. Merry	[ʃuryá:r]
1407. Obscure	[hí:za ne byó:no]
1408. Pain	[zurmó]
1409. Passion	[ʃʌhvát]
1410. Pity	[nirá:v]
1411. Praise	[tarí:p]
1412. Proud	[tʌkʌbú:r] [gurú:r]
1413. Pride	[tʌkʌbú:ri]

1414. Reason	[vʌʒa] sg. [vʌʒe] pl.
1415. Ridicule	[muzwá:lo]
1416. Regard	[izzʌt] (~[idʒdʒʌt])
1417. Respect	[izzʌt]
1418. Secret	[ra:s] (from Urdu [ra:z])
1419. Selfishness	[χot ɣʌrʌs] (~[χoð ɣʌrʌs])
1420. Shame	[lʌʃ] sg. [lʌʒé] pl.
1421. Sorrow	[hi:ʒ] sg. [hi:ze] pl.
1422. Suspicion	[ʃʌk]
1423. Sympathy	[k <sup>h</sup> a:r]
1424. Temper	[ro:ʒ] sg. [ró:ze] pl.
1425. Thirst	[unyá:l]
1426. Timid	[biʒá:tʊ]
1427. True	[dʌmʌn]
1428. Truth	[dʌmʌngi]
1429. Wish	[ʌʒó:no] [gunyó:no]
1430. Wonder	[ʌdʒí:p]

### 9.17. Education:

1431. Blotting paper	[syafú:s] sg. [syafú:ze] pl.
1432. Chalk	[tʃa:k]
1433. Criticism	[dʌmfʌi] [guftʌgo] (Urdu)
1434. Dictionary	[lo:gʌt]
1435. Education	[ta:lí:m] [sʌbʌk rʌdʒa:k] (Urdu)
1436. Envelope	[lifá:fa:] (Urdu)
1437. Examination	[imtihá:n] (~[imtryá:n]) (Urdu)
1438. Examine	[imtihá:n de:nék]
1439. Examiner	[imtihá:n ɣiŋenek]
1440. Grammar	[gremʌr]
1441. Ignorant	[dʒége ne dʌʃtenek]
1442. Illiterate	[dʒége ne razák]
1443. Ink	[mil] sg. [míle] pl.

1444. Ink pot	[dʌvá:t] sg. [dʌvá:te] pl.
1445. Letter	[ɖʒu:ʂ] sg. [ɖʒu:zɛ] pl.
1446. Lesson	[sʌbʌk] sg. [sʌbʌkéh] pl.
1447. Library	[le:brʌri]
1448. Line	[kiʂí] sg. [kiʂyé] pl.
1449. Literature	[kitá:be]
1450. Mail	[ɖa:k]
1451. Map	[nʌkʃá:]
1452. Notebook	[ka:pí:]
1453. Novel	[na:vól]
1454. Nib	[nip] sg. [nibé] pl.
1455. Page	[pá:te] [muk]
1456. Paper	[ɖʒu:s]
1457. Pen	[kʌlʌm] [pɛn]
1458. Pencil	[pensí]
1459. Poetry	[názm]
1460. Postage	[ɖa:k]
1461. Post card	[post ka:t]
1462. Post office	[ɖak <sup>h</sup> á:na:]
1463. Prose	[dʌlí:l]
1464. Publisher	[kitá:p k <sup>h</sup> ʌlé:nek]
1465. Pupil	[sʌbʌk <sup>y</sup> á:r]
1466. Scholarship	[vazí:fa:] (Urdu)
1467. School	[mʌdʌrsá:] (Urdu)
1468. Science	[sainés]
1469. Slap	[ɖ <sup>w</sup> ʌk]
1470. State	[riya:sát] (Urdu)
1471. Standard	[ɖʒʌmá:t]
1472. Stanza	[pó:i]
1473. Story	[ʃiló:k] [kʌhni]
1474. Student	[sʌbʌk <sup>y</sup> á:r]
1475. Success	[ka:mya:bi] (Urdu) [pa:s]

1476. Tablet	[tʰiki] sg. [tʰike] pl.
1477. Teacher	[ma:stʌr]
1478. Telegram	[ta:r]
1479. Voice	[mʌʂó:]
1480. Word	[mo:ʂ]

### 9.18. Government:

1481. Boundary	[bʌnʌ́] sg. [bʌné] pl.
1482. Capital	[da:ru kʰʌlá:fa:] (Urdu)
1483. City	[ʃʌhr]
1484. Country	[zʌŋ]
1485. Crown	[ta:ʃ] (~[ta:ʒ])
1486. District	[zɪla] (~[zilá:])
1487. Emperor	[ba:tʂá:] (~[bá:ð(ə)ʃa:]) (Urdu)
1488. Empire	[sʌtʌnʌ́t]
1489. Flag	[dʒʌŋdʒi:]
1490. Freedom	[a:zá:di]
1491. Glory	[ʃa:n]
1492. Governor	[gʌrnʌr]
1493. Government	[hukúmat]
1494. Hand cuff	[hʌtʒʌri:]
1495. Harem	[mulʌló: láit] [mulʌló: go:ʂ]
1496. Inspector	[tʂʌké:nek]
1497. King	[ba:ðʃa:]
1498. Kingdom	[sʌltʌnʌ́t] [hukúmat]
1499. Member	[mʌnúʒo]
1500. Minister	[vʌzí:r] sg. [vʌzí:re] pl.
1501. Office	[dʌftʌr] sg. [dʌftʌre]~[dʌftʌri] pl.
1502. Officer	[əfsər] sg. [əfsəre]~ [əfsəri] pl.
1503. Palace	[ko:t (mʌhl)]
1504. Peon	[tʃʌprasí:]
1505. Prime minister	[vʌzíre é:la]
1506. President	[prezidənt]

1507. Prince	[ba:dʃó: ba:l]
1508. Police	[puli:s]
1509. Police station	[tʰa:ná:] [ʃó:kí:]
1510. Province	[so:ba:] ‘division’ (?)
1511. Ruler	[ba:ðʃa:]
1512. Secretary	[sekiʃ(ʌ)ri]
1513. State	[riya:sát]
1514. Taluk	[ta:sí:l]
1515. Throne	[taχ(ʌ)t]
1516. Village	[gá:m] [mó:za:] [kui]

**9.19. War:**

1517. Air raid	[bʌmbá:ri]
1518. Armour	[dʒʌrʌ bʌqtár]
1519. Army	[pʰó:dʒi]
1520. Artillery	[yazí:]
1521. Arrow	[ko:ŋ]
1522. Attack	[hʌmlá:]
1523. Battle	[dʒʌŋ]
1524. Battle axe	[tʰʌtʃí]
1525. Battle ship	[dʒʌŋo dʒʌhá:z]
1526. Bayonet	[bʌrtʃí:]
1527. Blow	[muʃtʌko]
1528. Bomb	[bʌm]
1529. Booty	[lu:tyó: ma:l]
1530. Bow	[trʌkúm] [trʌŋkúm] [dʒu:]
1531. Breast plate	[pʰʌlí:]
1532. Bullet	[go:lí:]
1533. Cannon	[to:p]
1534. Cavalry	[risá:la:]

	[p <sup>h</sup> ódʒi]
1535. Cease fire	[dʒʌŋ bʌndí:]
1536. Collision	[diʒó:no]
1537. Chain	[ʃʌŋʌli]
	[ʃʌŋá:li]
1538. Chariot	[rʌt <sup>h</sup> ]
1539. Club (Gada:)	[dʒop <sup>h</sup> ós]
1540. Cudgel	[dʒop <sup>h</sup> ós]
1541. Dagger	[kʌɾá:r]
1542. Defeat	[nékkur <sup>y</sup> o:no]
1543. Destroyer	[tʌba: t <sup>h</sup> e:nék]
1544. Drum	[zen]
	[zem]
	[dʌɾʌm]
1545. Enemy	[duʃmʌn]
1546. Enmity	[duʃmʌní:]
1547. Fleet	[sʌmʌndʌrí: dʒʌhádʒ]
1548. Fort	[kílla]
1549. Fortress	[kíla] (~[kílla]) sg. [kíle] pl.
1550. Friendship	[sa:tí:] (~[sá:ti]) sg. [sa:tyé:] pl.
1551. General	[dʒʌrné:l]
1552. Gun	[tubʌk]
1553. Gun powder	[ʃóra:] (~[ʃorá:h]) sg. [ʃoré:] pl.
1554. Helmet	[dʒʌŋó: k <sup>h</sup> ói] ‘war cap’
1555. Imprisonment	[ke:tt <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[kaitt <sup>h</sup> yó:no]) (note word juncture in tt <sup>h</sup> )
1556. Infantry	[yá:zek]
	[pé:dʌl phó:ʒ]
1557. Lock up	[hʌvʌ:lat] (~[hʌvalá:t])
1558. March	[yá:to]
1559. Navy	[sʌmʌndʌrí: p <sup>h</sup> ó:ʒ]
1560. Peace	[ʔəmʌn]
1561. Pistol	[pistó:l]
1562. Plot, conspiracy	[bʌɣʌvʌt]
1563. Prison	[ke:tk <sup>h</sup> a:na:]
1564. Prisoner	[qedí:] sg. [qaidyé:] pl.



1565. Quiver	[kóŋo t <sup>h</sup> é:ko]
1566. Retreat	[pa[ó:re saɾyó:no]
1567. Shield	[p <sup>h</sup> alı́:] sg. [p <sup>h</sup> alıe] pl.
1568. Siege	[hamlá:]
1569. Soldier	[ɟʒavá:n]
1570. Spear	[nezá:]
1571. Sword	[kháŋaɾ]
1572. Surrender	[né kuryó:no]
1573. Trumpet	[byú:gul]
1574. Victory	[kuryó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> áta]
1575. War	[ɟʒáŋ]
1576. Warrior	[ɟʒáŋ t <sup>h</sup> e:nék] [miʃé:nek]
1577. Weapon	[halyá:r]
1578. Wrestling	[kuʃtí:]
1579. Whistle	[salá:m] sg. [salaméh] pl. [siʃi baɾyó:no] (with whistle) [ʃi:v] (~[ʃi:v]) (human whistle) [ʃo:ki]

### 9.20. Law:

1580. Accused	[mulzím]
1581. Adultery	[doká:]
1582. Advice	[nasyát]
1583. Agreement	[puryó:no]
1584. Allowance	[ɟʒo:k dyó:no] [taɾkí:] ‘promotion’
1585. Appeal	[apí:l]
1586. Argument	[t <sup>h</sup> á:pʃe]
1587. Assembly	[əsumbáli]
1588. Attorney	[vaki:l]
1589. Bail	[zamanát]
1590. Bargain	[paɾbó:tye] (~[baɾbutéh])
1591. Case	[moqáddima:]

1592. Caste	[za:t]
1593. Charge	[yó:no] (?)
1594. Civil court	[ʌdá:lʌt]
1595. Confession	[ikrá:r] (~[ekrá:r]) [rʌʒau] [sa:f]
1596. Conflict	[miʃó:no] [t <sup>h</sup> á:pʃi]
1597. Conscience	[sʌmbá:] [k <sup>h</sup> ʌya:l]
1598. Contract	[t <sup>h</sup> éka:]
1599. Defense	[bʌʃʌrí] [bʌʃá:v] ‘protection’
1600. Debt	[u:ʃ] sg. [u:ʒe] pl.
1601. Debtor	[uʃyá:r] sg. [uʃya:réh] pl.
1602. Divorce	[tʌlákna:ma:]
1603. Estate	[ba:k] (?)
1604. Evidence	[subú:t]
1605. Fee	[p <sup>h</sup> i:s]
1606. Fine (penalty)	[dʒúrma:na:]
1607. Guilty	[gunahga:r]
1608. Hanging	[p <sup>h</sup> ã:sí:]
1609. Hill people	[ʃeyó: dʒʌk]
1610. Instalment	[kiʃt]
1611. Interest	[su:t]
1612. Innocent	[súʃo:] [ʃúŋo]
1613. Judge	[dʒʌdʒ]
1614. Judgment	[p <sup>h</sup> ésla:]
1615. Language	[bá:ʃ] sg. [bá:ʃe] pl.
1616. Law	[kanú:n]
1617. Law suit	[ʌrzí:]
1618. Lawyer	[vʌkí:l]
1619. Lie	[ʃóʃe] (no pl.)
1620. Liar	[ʃoʃá:lo] (note personifier suffix)
1621. Loss	[nuksá:n]

1622. Message	[bo:t] sg. [bó:de] pl.
1623. Murder	[qʌtʃ]
1624. Murderer	[manús má:ro] (~[manúz má:ro])
1625. Oath	[kesám]
1626. People	[dʒʌk]
1627. Petition	[ʌrzi:]
1628. Pick pocket	[ʃʌndʌ ʃó:ri t <sup>h</sup> enék]
1629. Profession	[ka:r]
1630. Procession	[dʒulú:z] [dʒʌlsa:]
1631. Protest	[ʒózur] sg. [ʒózure] pl.
1632. Publicity	[pʌruʒʌryó:no] ‘to publicize’
1633. Public	[dʒʌk]
1634. Punctual	[pa:bʌn]
1635. Secretary	[sektʃrí:]
1636. Secure	[ra:s] (~[ra:z]) [hi:v o:no]
1637. Rape	[gín utʃyó:no] [dó:kʃi] ‘torture’
1638. Recommend	[suparíʃ]
1639. Recover	[p <sup>h</sup> aryó:no]
1640. Reduce	[kʌm t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1641. Reign	[hukumʌt t <sup>h</sup> éi]
1642. Reject	[ne giŋyó:no] [phal t <sup>h</sup> é:ǔ]
1643. Remedy	[ilá:ʃ] (from Urdu)
1644. Report	[rʌpó:t]
1645. Represent	[ʌrzi:]
1646. Republic	[azá:t]
1647. Reputation	[mʌʃhú:ri]
1648. Resign	[istifá:]
1649. Retire	[pensíʃ] [pínʃin]
1650. Robber	[dʒakú:]
1651. Royal	[ba:ʃ <sup>h</sup> ó:] (~[ba:diʃó:])
1652. Security	[bʌʃʌ dʒiryó:no]

1653. Suicide	[k <sup>h</sup> ut kΛfí:]
1654. Tax	[su:t]
1655. Theft	[ʃforí:]
1656. Thief	[ʃfo:r]
1657. Treaty	[moháyda]
1658. Trial	[bΛyá:n]
1659. Tribal people	[ʃeyó: dʒΛk]
1660. Truth	[hΛkíkΛt]
1661. Vote	[vo:t]
1662. Witness	[gΛvahí]
	[ʃΛhΛbbÁt]
	[ʃΛhadÁt]
1663. Wrong	[γΛlÁt]

### 9.21. Religion:

1664. Alter	[kurba:n t <sup>h</sup> é:nek diʃ] sg.[..diʃe] pl. [kurba:nga:]
1665. Atheist	[kafír]
	[χoðai nuʃek]
1666. Bell	[gΛŋfí:] sg. [gΛŋtyé:] pl.
1667. Birthday	[dʒá:lok de:s]
	[mu:k de:s] ‘day of death’
1668. Blessing	[mubárek]
1669. Camphor	[muʃki tú:li]
1670. Church	[gɪŋdʒá:]
1671. Clergyman	[padrí:]
1672. Curse	[ʃΛvé]
	[ʃfo: dyó:no:]
1673. Demon	[ʃfeitá:n]
1674. devil	[ʃfeitá:n]
1675. Fairy	[pΛrí:]
1676. Fast (go without food)	[niryó:no:]
1677. Festival	[syó: de:s] (~[syódde:s]) (note junction)

1678. Garland	[púʂo ha:r]
1679. Ghat (flight of steps leading to the river)	[ga:t]
1680. Ghee lamp	[ɖʒú:lyo tʂʌŋú:]
1681. Ghost	[yʌʂ] sg. [yʌtʂé:] pl.
1682. Giant	[yʌʂ] sg. [yʌtʂé:] pl.
1683. God	[k <sup>h</sup> udái] (~[χudái])
1684. Heaven	[ɖʒʌnnʌt]
1685. Hell	[ɖʒʌhʌnnʌm] [do:záq]
1686. Hermitage	[ʃilá:] sg. [ʃilé:] pl.
1687. Holy place	[si: diʃ]
1688. Holy water	[zʌmzʌm] [taβʌrúk] ‘something’
1689. Hymn	[a:yá:] (~[a:yʌt])
1690. Idol	[astá:n]
1691. Immortality	[hʌyá:t]
1692. Incense	[muʃki tú:li]
1693. Magic	[ɖʒadú:]
1694. Matted hair	[b <sup>w</sup> é:no:] [bóile ɖʒʌkú:]
1695. Merit	[sʌvá:p]
1696. Monk	[lamá:]
1697. Mosque	[mʌʒít]
1698. Nun	[ʃomó:] sg. [ʃomé:] pl.
1699. Offering	[k <sup>h</sup> eirá:t]
1700. Omen	[ʃʌk]
1701. Pilgrim	[hazí] (~[házi])
1702. Pilgrimage	[ɖʒʌrát] [háʒ]
1703. Pious	[pák] [syo:]
1704. Purity	[d <sup>w</sup> é:no]
1705. Prayer	[d <sup>w</sup> ya:r] [nimá:s]
1706. Preceptor	[qazí:]

1707. Priest	[mo:lvi] [ima:m]
1708. Prejudice	[diɖzó:no]
1709. Prophet	[peɣambáɾ]
1710. Religion	[mʌzháɾ]
1711. Rosary	[tʌzbí:]
1712. Satan	[feitá:n]
1713. Sermon	[hʌɖí:s]
1714. Sin	[guná:h]
1715. Spirit	[ɖʒʌzba:]
1716. Superstition	[vʌsvʌsá] [tʌlatún]
1717. Temple	[mʌndáɾ]
1718. Thirst	[momín] [gune:nek]
1719. Worship	[gunyó:no] [ebaðált]

### 9.22. Games and sports:

1720. Acrobatics	[sʌrkʌs]
1721. Amusement	[ʃuré] [hʌvá:s]
1722. Ball	[t <sup>h</sup> óki] sg. [t <sup>h</sup> óke] pl.
1723. Bat	[be:t]
1724. Chess	[ʃʌtrʌɳɖʒ]
1725. Dice	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> oló:]
1726. Doll	[ʃuké:] sg. [ʃuké:e] pl.
1727. Exercise	[vʌɳɖʒís]
1728. Gambling	[ɖʒuwá:] [tʃ <sup>h</sup> oló:]
1729. Games	[ʃuké:]
1730. Gymnastics	[t <sup>h</sup> úli bó:no] [k <sup>h</sup> ʌró:no]
1731. Hide and seek	[liʃi piʃi:]
1732. Kabaddi (a sport)	[kʌɳɳí:]

1733. Skate	[sɪlɪ:] [zɪlɪzɔːno]
1734. Medal	[tɒgmá:] [iná:m]
1735. Puzzle	[sɒvá:l] [dʒá:pe] ‘taunt’
1736. Race	[dɒrbák]
1737. Rest	[hu:ʃ]
1738. Wrestling	[kuʃtɪ:] [sɒlám] [sɒlɒmó dyó:no]

### 9.23. Entertainment, music, dance drama etc.:

1739. Act	[si:n]
1740. Acting	[pré:] (~[préh])
1741. Actor	[pré: t <sup>h</sup> ének]
1742. Actress	[pré: t <sup>h</sup> ének]
1743. Ballad	
(of happiness)	[kɒsɪ:da]
(of sorrow)	[mɒɪtʃ <sup>y</sup> á:]
1744. Concert	[tɒlmó]
1745. Drama	[dʒrɑ:mɑ:]
1746. Dancer	[noʃének] (~[noʃé:nek])
1747. Dramatist	[dʒrɑ:mɑ: lɪk <sup>h</sup> ének]
1748. Drama artist	[dʒrɑ:mɑ: t <sup>h</sup> ének]
1749. Drum	[dɒrám] [dɒl]
1750. Drumstick	[dólo dákɪ] [dólo dének dákɪ]
1751. Flute	[tɒruí] [bɒntʃɒri]
1752. Green room	[tʃɒs t <sup>h</sup> ének láit]
1753. Lullaby	[aló:]
1754. Music	[dánɪ] sg. [dánye] pl.
1755. Musical tone	[gɛ: mɒʃó:] (~[gɒyá: mɒʃó:])

1756. Player [dópa:] sg. [dópe:] pl.  
 1757. Sarangi  
 (a musical instrument) [sarʌŋgí]  
 1758. Shahanai  
 (a musical instrument) [sur(u)má:]  
 1759. Scene [si:n]  
 1760. Sight [nʌzára]  
 1761. Singer [gãŷá:l]  
 1762. Sitar [sitá:r]  
 1763. Spectator [tʌlmó tʂʌkének]  
 1764. Stage [siʧe:]dʒ]  
 1765. Tanpura  
 (a musical instrument) [tʌmbú:ra]  
 1766. Tempo [fóŋo] sg. [fóŋe] pl.  
 1767. Theatre [ha:l]  
 1768. Tune [ba:f]  
 1769. Veena  
 (a musical instrument) [tʌʌrúí]  
 1770. Village show [tʌlmo]  
 [na:v]

#### 9.24. Metals:

1771. Alum [p<sup>h</sup>ʌ[kʌr]  
 1772. Aluminum [gilé:t]  
 1773 Ammonium chloride [gesá:]  
 1774 Asafoetida [ʌyáv]  
 [hiŋ]  
 1775 Bell metal [k<sup>h</sup>ʌrbá:]  
 1776 Brass [ri:l]  
 1777 Copper [zóns]  
 1778 Glass [fiʃá:]  
 1779 Gold [so:ŋ]  
 1780. Iron [ʃímer]  
 1781. Ivory [hásto don] ‘elephant’s tooth’  
 1782. Lead [səŋgá:]



1783. Lime	[fúna]
1784. Magnet	[pholá:t] [ηΛr pholá:t]
1785. Marble	[sάηηΛ mΛrmlár]
1786. Metal	[dehá:t] [tʃΛγ(Λ)ríks]
1787. Mercury	[pΛrá:]
1788. Mica	[əbrók]
1789. Mine	[Λtʃúr] [bo:]
1790. Mineral	[ka:n]
1791. Money	[rupói]
1792. Paper	[dʒu:s]
1793. Quartz	[ʃó:bΛt] ‘white stone’
1794. Silver	[ru:p]
1795. Steel	[p <sup>h</sup> olá:t]
1796. Sulphur	[gendák]
1797. Tin	[tʃΛskár]
1798. Tinsel	[mozí:]
1799. Zinc	[səŋgá:]

### 25. Functional words:

1800. Across	[parí]
1801. After	[pΛtó:]
1802. Against	[móká:bila:] [k <sup>h</sup> Alá:f]
1803. Always	[dé:zo] [hΛmé:ʃa:]
1804. Amidst	[mΛdʒá:] (~[mΛzá:])
1805. And	[ga:] [baʒá:]
1806. Around	[k <sup>h</sup> Λrk <sup>h</sup> ór]
1807. At	[á:se]
1808. Away from	[du:r]
1809. Because	[ké: t <sup>h</sup> yónto]

1810. Before	[mé:ʒe]
1811. Behind	[pátó:]
1812. Besides	[bʌɾá:] [bʌɣair]
1813. Between	[mʌɖʒá:] (~[mʌʒá:])
1814. By	[gi]
1815. But	[lé:kin]
1816. Down	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌri]
1817. During	[vʌkté] (~[vʌkta])
1818. Even	[bílito]
1819. Even though	[bíli tóga] (note juncture tó#ga)
1820. Except	[bʌɣé:f]
1821. For	[karyó:] [ká:re]
1822. From	[ɣo]
1823. He	[ʒo]
1824. Here	[á:ni] (~[á:nni])
1825. How	[kʌnáu] [kʌnát <sup>h</sup> e] ‘in what way’
1826. If	[ʌgʌɾ]
1827. In	[ʌʒó:] [mʌʒá:] ‘in between’
1828. Into	[ʌʒó:]
1829. Like	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌʒ]
1830. Meanwhile	[sʌ́deɾʌk]
1831. Opposite	[k <sup>h</sup> ilá:f]
1832. Other	[dumó:gi]
1833. Otherwise	[tʌ:to]
1834. Or	[ya:]
1835. Out of	[ɖʒe] [ɖʒo] [dʌró:] [tʌfrík] (Urdu)
1836. Over	[ʌɖʒá:]
1837. Near	[ʒéili] [nʌlá:]

1838. Not	[nu:f]
1839. So	[əná:v] [ke: t <sup>h</sup> yó:nto]
1840. Some how	[kʌnit <sup>h</sup> étoga]
1841. Some one	[ɖʒe:]
1842. Some times	[ɖʒabélekek]
1843. Still	[kótte]
1844. Than	[á:seɖʒo]
1845. Then	[tá:to]
1846. There	[pʌrá:de]
1847. Through	[mʌʒ(i)nó]
1848. Till	[ɖʌk] [sádeɾʌk]
1849. To	[re] [se] (?)
1850. Towards	[vári] [k <sup>h</sup> iŋ]
1851. Thus	[tá:to] [p <sup>h</sup> ʌʒ]
1852. Under	[khári]
1853. Until	[sádeɾʌk]
1854. What	[ɖʒok]
1855. When	[kʌré:]
1856. Where	[kóne]
1857. Which	[kʌnáv] [kʌní] [ɖʒok]
1858. Who	[koi]
1859. Why	[ke:] (~[ké:h])
1860. With	[nʌlá:] [gi]
1861. Without	[núʃo] [núʃto] [négi] [négili] [bʌyé:r]

1862. Yet [kóte[ʌk]

**9.26 Verbs:**

1863. Abound (germs)	[krī: pó:no]
1864. Abandon	[p <sup>h</sup> at t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1865. Able (to be)	[bó:no]
1866. Accuse	[zulúm t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] móz(i) dyó:no]
1867. Accompany	[sa:t dyó:no] [nʌlá: dyó:no]
1868. Ache	[ʃulyó:no] [zʌrmu ó:no]
1869. Acquit	[p <sup>h</sup> át bó:no]
1870. Act (drama)	[pré: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1871. Admit (to school)	[atʃ(ʌ)ryó:no]
(to confess)	[mʌnyó:no]
1872. Adopt (an idea)	[ʌkíno t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
(child)	[púʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1873. Advise	[pʌruʒʌryó:no] [nasí:yʌt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1874. Agree	[mʌnyó:no]
1875. Aim (at)	[nʌzʌr giŋyó:no] (~[...ginyó:no])
1876. Alight	[vʌzó:no] [diʒó:no]
1877. Allow (to work)	[t <sup>h</sup> yó:dyó:no] (~[t <sup>h</sup> ó:ndyó:no])
(to come inside)	[ó:ndyó:no]
(to go)	[bó:ndyó:no] (~[boʒó:dyó:no])
1878. Amuse	[ʃurʌryó:no]
1879. Annoy	[hi:v t <sup>h</sup> inyó:no] ‘heart breaking’
1880. Answer	[moʃ p <sup>h</sup> ʌryó:no]
1881. Appear	[pʌʃó:no]
1882. Approach	[eilyó:no] (~[elyó:no]) [elilyó:no]
1883. Approve	[mʌnyó:no]
1884. Arrange	[sí:te t <sup>h</sup> oryó:no](~ [sí:t <sup>h</sup> e...])

1885. Arrive	[p <sup>h</sup> ó:no]
1886. Attack	[dʒʌŋ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [mi fó:no]
1887. Ascend (hill etc)	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌzó:no]
1888. Ask	[k <sup>h</sup> oʒó:no]
1889. Avenge	[kʌle p <sup>h</sup> ʌryó:no] [bʌdla: gyó:no]
1890. Avoid	[huná:re t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [bʌhna: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1891. Bark	[bʌ fó:no]
1892. Bathe	[nó:ʒ(i) dyó:no]
1893. Bear (fruit)	[giŋyó:no]
1894. Beat (drum)	[kuɽyó:no]
1895. Beckon	[hó: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1896. Become	[dulyó:no] (make some one) [dulʌryó:no] (note causative suf.)
1897. Beg	[biɽyó:no]
1898. Begin	[mó: giŋyó:no] [ʃuru t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1899. Belch	[obó:ki t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[əbó:ki ...]) [obó:ki ó:no]
1900. Believe	[yʌki:n t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1901. Bend (passive)	[k <sup>h</sup> iŋíro t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
(active)	[k <sup>h</sup> iŋíro bó:no]
1902. Betray	[k <sup>h</sup> arígi dyó:no]
1903. Betroth	[ʌyó:no]
1904. Bewitch	[ʃuzyó:no] (~[ʃuʒyó:no]) [suró:mo]
1905. Bind	[gʌŋyó:no]
1906. Bite (with teeth)	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:no]
(snake, dog)	[rʌtyó:no] [zʌŋ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1907. Bleach	[ʃyó: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1908. Bleed (nose)	[nʌlʌpá vʌzó:no]
(general)	[le:l k <sup>h</sup> ʌzó:no]
(menses)	[he:s vʌzó:no]

1909. Bless	[ʃΛpé dyó:no] [ʃfa:pé t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1910. Blink	[Λtʃ <sup>h</sup> é nilyó:no]
1911. Bloom	[p <sup>h</sup> uŋyó:no]
1912. Blow (wind)	[o:ʃ dyó:no] (~[.t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]~[.ó:no])
(breath)	[p <sup>h</sup> u: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
(flute)	[tΛrúí bΛʃó:no]
(horn)	[p <sup>h</sup> u: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[p <sup>h</sup> u: bΛʃó:no])
(nose)	[k <sup>h</sup> uŋó: vΛʒó:no]
1913. Praise	[tik yó:no]
1914. Boil	[kairyó:no] (Tr.) [kayó:no] (Intr.)
1915. Bore (hole)	[aʃúur pɽyó:no] [aʃúur k <sup>h</sup> ɽlyó:no]
1916. Borrow	[u:ʃ ɽyó:no]
1917. Bounce	[prik bó:no]
1918. Braid (plait)	[bɽyó:no]
1919. Bow (salute)	[kó:lo bó:no]
1920. Break	[photyó:no] (Tr.) [phot(i)ʒó:no] (Intr.)
1921. Breathe	[ʃã: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1922. Brew (bear)	[ʃΛráp ró:no] ‘drink liquor’
1923. Bring	[ɽyó:no]
1924. Brood	[gunyó:no]
1925. Bubble	[bó:iki ó:no]
1926. Build	[pɽyó:no]
1927. Burn	[dɽyó:no] (Tr.) [dΛʒó:no] (Intr.)
1928. Bury	[k <sup>h</sup> atyó:no]
1929. Buy	[ginyó:no]
1930. Cackle (cock)	[bΛʃó:no]
(hen)	[króki dyó:no]
1931. Call	[ho: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1932. Carry	[ginyó:no] (~[ginyó:no])
1933. Carve	[k <sup>h</sup> oyó:no]
1934. Castrate	[ʃá t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]

1935. Catch (chase)	[lomyó:no]
(for a while)	[raʎyó:no]
(an animal)	[lomyó:no] (~[raʎyó:no])
1936. Celebrate	[dé:s t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1937. Challenge	[moqá:bila t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1938. Change (alter)	[párbutyó:no]
(money)	[párbutyó:no]
1939. Chant (mantra etc.)	[vá:s t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[paɽuʒaɽyó:no]
1940. Chase	[ʈis t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1941. Chatter	[mozǝ dyó:no]
1942. Cheat	[k <sup>h</sup> árigi ʌ
	[do:k <sup>h</sup> a dyó:no]
1943. Check	[tʂʌkyó:no]
1944. Chew	[ʈʌpyó:no]
1945. Chirp (birds)	[ʈʂǝ bʌʃyó:no]
1946. Choke	[ʃǝ: ʂʌʈʃó:no]
1947. Choose	[dámʃi t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1948. Chop	[tʌʈʃó:no] (~[tʌʈʂyó:no])
1949. Circumcise	[bá: ʈfuryó:no]
1950. Clean	[sáf t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1951. Clear	[ʂár t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[sáf t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1952. Climb (tree etc.)	[k <sup>h</sup> aʒó:no]
	[t <sup>h</sup> úli bó:no]
(horse etc.)	[paɽnyó:no]
1953. Cling to	[ʂʌʈʃó:no]
1954. Clap	[hʌtʌʈʃá:ʈi dyó:no]
1955. Close	[ʈʃʌp t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1956. Coagulate	[korʌʎyó:no]
1957. Collapse (humans)	[váʒibuʒó:no]
(non humans)	[dúp bó:no]
1959. Collect	[siɽʌlyó:no]
1960. Collide	[diʒó:no]
1961. Comb	[ʈʃʌyó:no]
1962. Come	[ó:no]

1963. Command	[húkum dyó:no]
1964. Commit suicide	[kλtú bozó:no] (~[kλtu bozó:no]) [χotkλfi t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1965. Compare	[dú:ri t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [pλrúlo t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1966. Compel	[əkáfo t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [mλzbur t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1967. Complain	[mózɿ dyó:no] [mózɿ vyó:no]
1968. Conceive (idea) (child)	[gunyó:no] [dɿim duguno bó:no]
1969. Confirm	[mλnyó:no]
1970. Conspire	[ú:tʃe vyó:no]
1971. Consume	[bλtyó:no] [tʃ <sup>h</sup> ám t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1972. Continue	[t <sup>h</sup> yó: byó:no]
1973. Condemn	[p <sup>h</sup> át t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1974. Cook (food) (meat)	[báli t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [mós rλnyó:no]
1975. Cool (food etc.)	[tʃλyó:no] (Intr.) [tʃáiryó:no] (Tr.)
1976. Cough	[k <sup>h</sup> u:zó:no] [k <sup>h</sup> u:zi ó:no] (note z > ʒ)
1977. Count	[kλlyó:no]
1978. Court (woo)	[hu: bλfó:no] [hi:v bozó:no]
1979. Cover	[tλkó:r t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[t <sup>h</sup> ekó:r t <sup>h</sup> yó:no])
1980. Crawl	[tó:pure dyó:no]
1981. Cringe (due to cold)	[komyó:no] (~[kλmyó:no])
1982. Cross (over) (breed)	[pa:r t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [míʃ(ə)ryó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> λkyó:no]
1983. Cry (weep)	[krí:ve dyó:no] [ró:no]
1984. Cultivate	[kúi vó:no] [bá:n t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]



1985. Cure	[ilá:ʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [syo: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [tʂʌkyó:no]
1986. Curse	[ʃʌvé dyó:no] [la:nát vyó:no]
1987. Cut	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:no]
1988. Dance	[noʃé dyó:no]
1989. Dare	[hí:v t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [himmát t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1990. Decay (rot)	[kriʒó:no]
1991. Decide	[mó:ʃ tʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:no]
1992. Decorate	[ʂʌbóko t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1993. Decrease	[ápe t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (Tr.) [ápe bó:no] (Intr.)
1994. Defeat	[nékurʌryó:no] (Tr.) [nékuryó:no] (Intr.)
1995. Defend	[ʌkí rʌtʃ <sup>h</sup> ó:no]
1996. Defy	[néʃuŋyó:no]
1997. Demolish (house) (take away)	[pʌt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [zʌl t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1998. Deny	[dám t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [ínka:r t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
1999. Describe	[rʌʒó:no]
2000. Destroy	[vʌʌvyó:no] (~[vʌlevyó:no]) [tʌbá: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [né:no] (~[nʌyó:no])
2001. Die	[miryó:no]
2002. Drink	[pyó:no]
2003. Dig	[oké:no] (causative) [okyó:no] (non-causative)
2004. Dilute	[miʃ(ʌ)ryó:no]
2005. Dislike	[ʌtʃe k <sup>h</sup> ʌri ne əryó:no] (~[.tʃ <sup>h</sup> ʌri na])
2006. Dip (into)	[dʌp t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (clothes etc.) [tʃʌk t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (pen etc.) (~[tʃʌq...])
2007. Disappear	[nuʃyó:no] (~[noʃyó:no])
2008. Disarrange	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> uryó:no]

	[si: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[hun t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2009. Discuss	[t <sup>h</sup> áɸ(i) t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2010. Disagree	[ʃo:de dyó:no]
	[be:zá t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2011. Despair	[hi:v ʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:no]
2012. Disperse	[k <sup>h</sup> ápo bó:no]
2013. Dissolve	[bulyó:no] (~[bulyá:no])
2014. Divide	[balyó:no] (~[balyó:no])
2015. Divorce	[p <sup>h</sup> at t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2016. Do	[t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2017. Doubt	[ʃak t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[hi:v ne preizó:no]
2018. drag	[alyó:no]
2019. Draw (picture)	[nakʃa: k <sup>h</sup> alyó:no]
(water from well)	[oi k <sup>h</sup> alyó:no]
2020. Dream	[sá:ʃso pɸó:no]
2021. Dress	[bunyó:no]
2022. Dwell (live in)	[balyó:no]
2023. Drink	[pyó:no]
2024. Drip	[thukó: vɸzó:no]
2025. Drive (motor etc.)	[vɸzró:no]
(cattle etc.)	[bolyó:no] (~[balyó:no])
2026. Drop (water)	[ʃat bó:no]
	[t <sup>h</sup> uko bó:no]
2027. Drown	[oi ɸʒagi miryó:no] (~[.p <sup>h</sup> at bó:no])
2028. Dry (in sun)	[ʃuʃyó:no] (~[ʃuʃryó:no])
2029. Dye	[roŋyó:no]
2030. Earn	[krɸmyó:no]
	[kɸmai t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2031. Eat	[k <sup>h</sup> ó:no]
2032. Echo	[koraʃ <sup>h</sup> ɸn ó:no]
2033. Embrace	[bó:ʃi dyó:no]
2034. Embroider	[púʃi ʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:no]
2035. Empty	[gú:ʃo t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[gú:ʃi t <sup>h</sup> yó:no])
2036. Encourage	[hi:v bá:ro théiryó:no]

2037. Endure	[tiyó:no] [bʌrda:ʃ tʰyó:no]
2038. Enjoy	[éiʃ tʰyó:no]
2039. Enter	[əʃó:no]
2040. Equal	[bó:no dyó:no] [pʌrúlo]
2041. Erase	[nʌyó:no] (Tr.) [ʃikʃi tʰyó:no] (Intr.)
2042. Escape	[uʃyó:no]
2043. Escort	[nʌlá: bó:no] [sá:t tʰyó:no]
2044. Exaggerate	[ʃúŋogi bʌʃo tʰyó:no]
2045. Examine	[ʃʌkyó:no]
2046. Excel	[tʰoʃó:no]
2047. Expect	[gunyó:no] [intʌza:r tʰyó:no]
2048. Explain	[rʌzó:no]
2049. Extinguish	[niʃ(ʌ)ryó:no] [phu:t tʰyó:no]
2050. Fade	[tʰa:p(i) tʰyó:no]
2051. Fail	[vʌzi bozó:no] [pʰe:l bó:no]
2052. Faint	[klái nʌyó:no] (~[klái né:no])
2053. Fall down	
(inanimate)	[dʒil bó:no]
((animate)	[dʒiri bó:no]
2054. Fan	[ó:ʃ(i) aryó:no]
2055. Fasten	[gʌŋyó:no]
2056. Fear	[biʒó:no]
2057. Feed	[kʰáiryó:no]
2058. Feel (-ing) (touch)	[dʌʃyó:no]
2059. Ferment	[ʃʌrkyʌryó:no] [ʃuká: vyó:no]
2060. Fetch (from far)	[gi ó:no]
(from near)	[aryó:no]
2061. Fight	[miʃó:no]

2062. Fill	[puryó:no]
2063. Find	[lezó:no] [tʂʌkyó:no]
2064. Finish	[bʌɾyó:no] (Tr.) [bʌɾizó:no] (Intr.)
2064. Finish	[bʌɾyó:no] (Tr.) [bʌɾizó:no] (Intr.)
2065. Fish	[tʃíme lomyó:no] [tʃíme kʰʌlyó:no]
2066. Flash	[biʃúʂ dyó:no]
2067. Flatten	[sʌmʌlúo tʰyó:no]
2068. Flatter (self)	[ŋá:r tʰyó:no]
(other)	[tʃikyó:no]
2069. Flicker	[niʃó:no] [ʂʌʃó:no]
2070. Float	[ói áɖʒe ʂʌʃó:no] [uʃyó:no]
2071. Flow	[yʌzó:no]
2072. Fly	[tʌluí dyó:no] [uta:l dyó:no]
2073. Fold	[tʌp tʰyó:no]
2074. Follow	[tʃis tʰyó:no]
2075. Forbid	[mána: tʰyó:no]
2076. Forget	[ʌmʃó:no] (~[ʌmuʃó:no])
2077. Forgive	[pʰat tʰyó:no]
2078. Freeze	[só:r bó:no]
2079. Frighten	[biʒryó:no]
2080. Gamble	[tʃʰoló: vyó:no]
2081. Gather	[siŋʌlyó:no] (~[sʌŋʌlyó:no])
2082. Gargle	[kroʃí: tʰyó:no] [gʌɾgʌrá: tʰyó:no]
2083. Germinate	[pʰáli kʰʌzó:no]
2084. Gesture	[pʌʃryó:no] [iʃá:ra dyó:no]
2085. Get	[ʌryó:no] [giŋyó:no]

2086. Get angry	[ro:ʂ ó:no] [ro:ʂ ʌryó:no]
2087. Get up	[hut <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2088. Get well (from illness)	[bʌyó:no]
2089. Give	[dyó:no]
2090. Go	[bozó:no]
2091. Go away	[duráre bozó:no]
2092. Go out	[daró: bozó:no]
2093. Go through	[ʂʌr bozó:no]
2094. Gossip	[tʃorevé dyó:no] [tʃ <sup>h</sup> otʌryó:no] [moz(i) dyó:no]
2095. Grab	[muʂti t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2096. Grasp	[hí:ʒe vʌzó:no]
2097. Grate (rub on)	[k <sup>h</sup> aʂ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2098. Graze	[tʃʌryó:no]
2099. Greet	[sʌlá:m t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2100. Grind	[piʒó:no] (~[peʒó:no])
2101. Grip	[lomyó:no]
2102. Grit (teeth)	[do:ni tʃʌryó:no]
2103. Groan	[dʒuɣyó:no] [dʒuriŋyó:no]
2104. Grow	[bʌrɔ bó:no] [bʌrɔ dʒó:no]
2105. Growl	[ró:no]
2106. Grunt	[hʌsto bʌʂó:no]
2107. Guard	[rʌtʃ <sup>h</sup> ó:no] hefázʌt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2108. Guide	[pʌʂéno] (Intr.) [pʌʂiryó:no] (Tr.)
2109. Hammer	[tʃukutyó:no] [kutyó:no]
2110. Hang up	[p <sup>h</sup> ɪl(i)t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2111. Happen	[bó:no]
2112. Harrow	[dáló dyó:no]

2113. Harvest	[lé:ʈʂ(i) t <sup>h</sup> yó:no](~[lé:ʈʂ(i) t <sup>h</sup> yó:no])
2114. Hatch	[ʈʂéi k <sup>h</sup> alyó:no] [t <sup>h</sup> ule vyó:no]
2115. Hate	[ʌʈak(o) t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [dʌʂtyó:no]
2116. Heal	[balyó:no] (~[balyá:no])
2117. Hear	[pʌruʒó:no]
2118. Heat	[tʌpyó:no] (~[ʈ <sup>h</sup> ʌt dyó:no])
2119. Help	[hʌt dyó:no] [hʌt gyó:no]
2120. Herd	[kíli t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2121. Hiccup	[hukʌtsyó:no]
2122. Hide	[liʃyó:no] (Intr.) [liʃ(i)ryó:no] (Tr.)
2123. Hinder	[rʌtyó:no]
2124. Hire (to give) (to take)	[mʌzuri dyó:no] [mʌzuri gyó:no]
2125. Hiss	[ʂã: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2126. Hitch (hiccup)	[hʌʈiki ó:no]
2127. Hold	[rʌtyó:no] [lomyó:no]]
2128. Hope	[ume t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [tʌma: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] ‘desire’ [gunyó:no]
2129. Howl	[ho: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2130. Hum	[bʌʃó:no]
2131. hunt	[hiŋs t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [dʌrú: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [dʌré: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2132. Hurry	[lóko t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2133. Ignore (no attention)	[ne pʌʃá:v lʌgiʒó:no]
2134. Imagine	[sʌba: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [gunyó:no]
2135. Incite	[króm ginyó:no] [siʃé:no]
2136. Increase	[bʌʃo bó:no] (Intr.)

	[bʌɾo t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (tr.)
2137. Inflate	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:no]
2138. Initiate	[gɪnyó:no]
	[ʃuru t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2139. Injure	[diʒó:no] (one self. Intr.)
	[diʒ(ə)ryó:no] (others. Tr.)
2140. Insist	[goɾ <sup>h</sup> ák t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[zit t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2141. Insult	[tʃo:ɾ dyó:no]
2142. Invite	[gé:lire ho: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[ho: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2143. Iron (press)	[istri: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2144. Irrigate	[oi dyó:no]
2145. Itch	[k <sup>h</sup> á:ji ó:no]
2146. Jerk	[bit <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[t <sup>h</sup> a:ŋ bó:no]
2147. Joke	[hʌʒryó:no]
	[ha:ʒ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[jʌrgʌt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2148. Jolt (jar etc.)	[t <sup>h</sup> a:ŋ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2149. Jump	[hirge dyó:no]
2150. Keep	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> ryó:no]
2151. Kick	[piʃʌtó: dyó:no]
2152. Kill	[mʌryó:no]
	[kuɾyó:no]
2153. Kindle	[ʃyó:ɔ́:no]
2154. Kiss	[ma: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2155. Knead	[ʌmryó:no]
2156. Kneel	[kuɾiɖʒa: bó:no]
2157. Knit	[bé:no] (~[bʌyó:no])
2158. Knock	[[kuɾyó:no]
	[dʒil t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2159. Know	[dʌʃtyó:no]
	[gunyó:no]
2160. Lack	[pʌtó ʃʌtʃó:no] ‘lag behind’
2161. Last	[dé:zla:v byó:no]

	[próni k <sup>h</sup> azó:no] ‘climb down’
2162. Laugh	[hλzó:no]
2163. Lay	[dyó:no]
2164. Lead	[muɸ <sup>h</sup> ó:no] [méze bozó:no]
2165. Leak	[bozó:no]
2166. Lean	[téni bó:no] [tinyó:no]
2167. Learn	[sitfó:no] (~[sutfó:no])
2168. Leave	[p <sup>h</sup> át t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2169. Lend	[u:ʒ dyó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> áre dyó:no]
2170. Let go	[bozó:n dyó:no] (~[buzó:n ...])
2171. Lick	[pitfəlyó:no] [lik t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2172. Lie	[ʃoɾé dyó:no]
2173. Lie down	[tλɲizó:no]
2174. Lift	[ginyó:no]
2175. Like	[λɖzó:no] (~[adzó:no])
2176. Link	[thut dyó:no] (~[thut t <sup>h</sup> yó:no])
2177. Limp	[ʒak t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2178. Listen	[koŋ dyó:no] ‘give ear’
2179. Load	[geyó:no] [puryó:no]
2180. Long for	[gunyó:no]
2181. Look at	[ʃλkyó:no]
2182. Look back	[pató ʃλkyó:no]
2183. Lose	[noʃyó:no]
2184. Love	[hi:v dyó:no] (~ [hi:v vyó:no]) [muhábbat t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2185. Make	[prɔyó:no] (~[pré:no])
2186. Massage	[ma:liʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2187. Measure	[tolyó:no]
2188. Meet	[ɖukyó:no]
2189. Melt	[bulyó:no] (~[bulyé:no])
2190. Mend	[prɔyó:no] (~[pré:no])



2191. Milk	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> au t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[Ληǎũ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no])
2192. Mimic	[pre: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[prei t <sup>h</sup> yó:no])
2193. Miss	[nΛyó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> Λt bó:no]
2194. Mix	[miʃ(i)ryó:no]
2195. Mould	[pΛr k <sup>h</sup> Λyó:no]
2196. Mourn	[ro:no] [duk t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2197. Move	[sΛró:no] (Intr.) [sΛrΛry:no] (Tr.)
2198. Mutter	[rǒ̃su moʒi dyó:no] [Λkíyakódʒa moʒi dyó:no]
2199. Name	[no:m ʃ <sup>h</sup> uryó:no]
2200. Need	[Λʒó:no] (~[aʒó:no])
2201. Neglect	[ne gunyó:no] [na: muʃó:no]
2202. Net	[rΛtyó:no]
2203. Nod (yes)	[mΛnyó:no]
(no)	[ne mΛnyó:no]
2204. Notice	[hí:ʒe ginyó:no]
2205. Nurse	[tʂΛkyó:no]
2206. Obey	[mΛnyó:no]
2207. Offend	[bΛkiʒó:no]
2208. Offer	[(χaira:t) dyó:no]
2209. Open	[bΛs bó:no] (Intr.) [bΛs t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (Tr.)
2210. Ought, should	[á:ʒǎỹ]
2211. Overflow	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> ol bó:no]
2212. Overtake	[muʃ <sup>h</sup> ó:no]
2213. Own	[Λkíno] (adj. no verb)
2214. Pack	[puryó:no] [bΛn t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2215. Paddle	[yΛʒ(Λ)ryó:no]
2216. Paint	[roŋ k <sup>h</sup> aʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [rā: dyó:no]
2217. Pant	[ʂǎ: ó:no]

2218. Pass by	[nɿlá: buʒó:no]
2219. Patch	[aŋei vyó:no] (~[aŋŋei vyó:no])
2220. Pay	[dyó:no]
2221. Pack	[uʃfó:no] (~[uʃsyó:no])
2222. Peddle	[yɿɿɿyó:no]
2223. Peel	[dilyó:no]
2224. Persist	[guʃ <sup>h</sup> ɿk t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (~[got <sup>h</sup> ɿk...])
2225. Persuade	[t <sup>h</sup> eiryó:no]
2226. Pick	[uʃfó:no]
2227. Pierce	[ʃuk t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2228. Pile up	[a:ʒék vyó:no] [kuʃ dyó:no]
2229. Pinch	[ʃurúʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2230. Pity	[hi:v dɿʒó:no]
2231. Plan	[grɿps t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2232. Plant	[ʃuk dyó:no] [béĩ ʃuk dyó:no]
2233. Plaster	[ɿɿlá: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2234. Play	[ʃuké t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [nɿtyó:no]
2235. Plough	[ban t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2236. Plug	[t <sup>h</sup> ut t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2237. Plunder	[lu:ʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2238. Point	[pɿfɛ:no] (~[pɿfó:no]) (Intr.) [pɿfryó:no] (Tr.)
2239. Point out	[rɿtyó:no]
2240. Poison	[zɿhɿ dyó:no]
2241. Polish	[pa:lis t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2242. Pound	[ʃukuʃyó:no] [kuʃyó:no]
2243. Pour	[p <sup>h</sup> ɿryó:no]
2244. Praise	[nigɿtyó:no] [ta:rip t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2245. Pray	[d <sup>w</sup> á: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [nimá:s t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2246. Predict	[dɿʃtyó:no]

2247. Prefer	[dʌmfí t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [pʌsʌn t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2248. Prepare	[tʌyár t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2249. Press	[nʌyó:no] (~[nyá:no])
2250. Pretend	[né dʌʂtʂé:k kʌlizó:no]
2251. Prick	[tʂuk bó:no] (Intr.) [tʂuk t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (Tr.)
2252. Promise	[va:da: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2253. Protect	[rʌtʂyó:no]
2254. Pull	[ʌlyó:no]
2255. Punish	[sʌza: dyó:no]
2256. Push	[t <sup>h</sup> a:ŋ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2257. Put	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> uryó:no] (~[tʂ <sup>h</sup> oryó:no])
2258. Put on	[bunyó:no]
2259. Put out	[sairyó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> u: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2260. Put up	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> uryó:no] [nʌʌs byó:no]
2261. Quarrel	[miʃyó:no]
2262. Race	[dʌrbʌk t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2263. Raid	[dʂʌŋ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2264. Rain	[mei vʌzó:no]
2265. Raise	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌlyó:no] [ginyó:no]
2266. Rape	[gi:v utʂyó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> ʌkyó:no]
2267. Rattle	[bʌʃó:no]
2268. Reach	[p <sup>h</sup> ó:no]
2269. Read	[rʌzó:no]
2270. Reap	[lyó:no] [dilyó:no]
2271. Rebel	[bʌgá:vʌt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [utʂó:no]
2272. Recite	[rʌzó:no]
2273. Recover (illness)	[t <sup>h</sup> ik bóno]
(money)	[niʃʌryóno]

2274. Refresh	[huʂ k <sup>h</sup> Λzó:no]
2275. Refuse	[ne mΛnyóno] [inka:r t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2276. Regret	[gyotpá bó:no] [Λfsú:s t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2277. Rejoice	[furyó:no] (Intr.) [furé:no] (Tr.) (~[furΛryó:no])
2278. Release	[k <sup>h</sup> Λlyó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> Λt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2279. Remember	[hi:ze t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [ya:t t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2280. Remove	[k <sup>h</sup> Λlyó:no]
2281. Repair	[pré:no] (~[prΛyó:no])
2282. Repay	[p <sup>h</sup> Λryó:no]
2283. Repeat	[p <sup>h</sup> Λre rΛzó:no] (~[p <sup>h</sup> ere rΛzó:no])
2284. Rescue	[p <sup>h</sup> Λt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2285. Resemble	[ekbó:no]
2286. Resent (regret)	[Λfsó:s bó:no]
2287. Respect	[iɖɖΛt t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2288. Rest	[huʂ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2289. Return	[p <sup>h</sup> Λré dyó:no]
2290. Ride	[pΛnyó:no]
2291. Redicule	[hΛzó:no]
2292. Rinse	[bilyó:no] [ziri t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2293. Ripen	[pΛtʃó:no]
2294. Rise (sun) (man)	[k <sup>h</sup> Λzó:no] [hutyó:no]
2295. Roar	[gér Λryó:no] (~[γér t <sup>h</sup> yó:no])
2296. Roast	[ɖʒΛz3ó:no] (~[dΛz3ó:no])
2297. Rob	[pΛluz3ó:no] (~[pΛli3ó:no])
2298. Roll (fall)	[ɖjiribó:no]
2299. Rub	[k <sup>h</sup> Λʂ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2300. Rule	[hukúmat t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2301. Run	[dΛrbΛk t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] (Intr.) [bolyó:no] (Tr.)

2302. Sacrifice (give) [kurba:ni dyó:no]  
(oneself) [kurba:ni bó:no]
2303. Satisfy [híʒe vΛʒó:no] (Intr.)  
[híʒe vΛʒiryó:no] (Tr.)  
[tΛslí: bó:no] (Intr.)  
[tΛslí: t<sup>h</sup>yó:no] (Tr.)
2304. Save [tʃ<sup>h</sup>uryó:no]  
[rΛtʃ<sup>h</sup>ó:no]  
[ʂΛtʃó:no]
2305. Saw [ΛΓΛ κΛʃiʃ t<sup>h</sup>yó:no]
2306. Say [rΛʒó:no]
2307. Scatter [p<sup>h</sup>Λt t<sup>h</sup>yó:no]
2308. Scratch (itch) [κΛηyó:no]
2309. Scrape [giŋyó:no]
2310. Scream [t<sup>h</sup>ar bó:no]  
[krí:ve dyó:no]
2311. Season [ázot<sup>h</sup>e ʃuzó:no] (~[...ʃuzó:no])
2312. Search for [tʂΛkyó:no]
2313. Seduce [mÁ:kΛre t<sup>h</sup>yó:no]
2314. See [tʂΛkyó:no]  
[pΛʃyó:no]
2315. Seem [pΛʃyó:no]
2316. Sell [krinyó:no]
2317. Send [tʂinyó:no]
2318. Separate [di: t<sup>h</sup>yó:no] (Tr.)  
(oneself) [di: bó:no] (Intr.)  
[huru bó:no] (Intr.)
2319. Serve (food) [Λryó:no]  
[bai dyó:no]  
(someone) [tʂΛkyó:no] ‘to see, to look after’
2320. Set (trap etc.) [tΛηyó:no]  
(on edge) [ʂΛrΛmyó:no](~[surΛmyó:no])  
(up right) [tʃo:ko dyó:no]
2321. Settle [purýó:no] (Intr.)  
[purΛryó:no] (Tr.)
2322. Sew [syó:no]

2323. Shake (head etc.)	[bi <sup>h</sup> aryó:no]
2324. Share	[balyó:no]
2325. Sharpen	[tiŋaryó:no] [tiŋʌzyó:no]
2326. Shatter (into pieces)	[t <sup>h</sup> re: bó:no] [t <sup>h</sup> inyó:no]
2327. Shave	[dʒʌku t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [dai t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2328. Shed	[ʌtʂ(e) vyó:no]
2329. Shine	[tʂa: dyó:no]
2330. Shiver	[ʃʌlé aryó:no]
2331. Shoot	[tubʌkó dyó:no]
2332. Shout	[krív(e) dyó:no]
2333. Show	[pʌʃéno] (Intr.) [pʌʃiryó:no] (Tr.)
2334. Shrink	[k <sup>h</sup> umʃó:no] [k <sup>h</sup> uʃi(o) bó:no]
2335. Shut (door etc.) (mouth, eyes)	[bʌn t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [nilyó:no]
2336. Sift (change)	[dʌlí:tʂo: dyó:no] [pʌrb(u) t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2337. Sigh	[hi:ʂ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2338. Signal	[iʃa:ra dyó:no] [iʃa:ra t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2339. Silent (to be)	[tʃuβo t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2340. Sin (to commit) To do bad work	[guná: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no] [ʌt <sup>h</sup> ʌko krom t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2341. Sing	[géi dyó:no]
2342. Sink	[dʌb bó:no] [dʌp t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2343. Sit	[byó:no]
2344. Skim	[ʃʌmʌl ginyó:no]
2345. Skin	[tʃom k <sup>h</sup> ʌlyó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> ʌt t <sup>h</sup> eiryó:no]
2346. Skip	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌt t <sup>h</sup> yó: rʌzó:no]
2347. Slide	[hiná:l vʌzó:no]

	[z̥ili dyó:no]
2348. Slip	[z̥ar bó:no] [tiʂ bó:no]
2349. Sleep	[só:no]
2350. Smear	[kʰʌʂ tʰyó:no]
2351. Smell	[gon tʂʌkyó:no]
2352. Smile	[mikbó:no] (~[migbó:no]~[mukbó:no])
2353. Smoke	[tʌáku pyó:no]
2354. Snap	[gunyó:no]
2355. Sneeze	[ʃʰí: vʌʒó:no]
2356. Sniff	[ʂur tʰyó:no]
2357. Snore	[χor tʰyó:no]
2358. Soak	[dup tʰyó:no]
2359. Sort	[dʌmʃi tʰyó:no] [hu:re tʰyó:no] [bʌɣyó:no]
2360. Sow (seed)	[ba:n tʰyó:no]
2361. Speak	[rʌʒó:no]
2362. Spear (to pierce)	[tʂuk tʰyó:no] [vyó:no]
2363. Spill	[pʰa:v tʰyó:no]
2364. Spin (top)	[pʰʌryó:no]
(thread)	[kʌtyó:no] [kʰʌʒó:no]
2365. Spit	[tʰú tʰyó:no]
2366. Splash (make lines)	[kriʂí: kʰʌʒó:no]
2367. Split	[pʰotʃyó:no] (~[pʰuyó:no])
2368. Spoil	[ʃikʃi bó:no] (Intr.) [ʃikʃi tʰyó:no] (Tr.)
2369. Spread	[tʌŋiʒó:no] (Intr.) [tʌŋyó:no] (Tr.)
2370. Sprinkle	[tʰʌr tʰyó:no]
2371. Sprout	[put kʰʌʒó:no]
2372. Squeak	[bʌʃó:no]
2373. Squeeze	[zíri tʰyó:no]

	[bi:3 dyó:no]
2374. Squint	[p <sup>h</sup> i:t t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[hiṭ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2375. Stab	[kʌɾáre dyó:no]
	[kʌɾá:r vyó:no]
2376. Stagger (sound)	[bʌʃiryó:no]
2377. Stalk (hunting)	[dʌr ú t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2378. Stamp	[móhr dyó:no] (~[múhr dyó:no])
2379. Stand up	[hutyó:no]
(erect)	[hutiryó:no]
	[ʃó:ko t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2380. Stay	[byó:no]
	[ʃʌʃó:no]
2381. Steal	[ʃorí t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2382. Step on	[pa: ʃ <sup>h</sup> uryó:no]
2383. Step over	[ʌʒít <sup>h</sup> e boʒó:no]
2384. Stick to	[ʃʌʃí: byó:no]
2385. Sting	[dón dyó:no]
	[aʃó:no]
2386. Stink	[gón ó:no]
2387. Stir	[gʌr gʌr t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2388. Stoop (bend)	[kó:lo bó:no]
2389. Stop	[rʌtyó:no] (Tr.)
	[rʌʌʒó:no] (Intr.)
2390. Strain (exert)	[ʃíʒó:no]
2391. Strangle	[pʌyó:no]
	[ʃoʃo pé:no] (~[ʃoʃo pʌyá:no])
2392. Stray	[ekbu ʃoʃó:no]
2393. Stretch	[ʌlyó:no]
2394. Strike (with hand)	[kuṭyó:no]
(with weapon)	[gʌʒó:no]
2395. String (beads)	[minyó:no] (~[iminyó:no])
2396. Strip off (bark etc.)	[dilyó:no]
(dress)	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌlyó:no]
2397. Study	[ʃó:ko bó:no]
	[tʌya:r bó:no]



2398. Stumble	[vΛzí: buzó: no]
2399. Stutter	[tʃΛtyó: no]
2400. Succeed	[k <sup>h</sup> Λzó: no]
(in exam)	[paz bó: no]
2401. Suck	[Λlyó: no] (same as stretch)
2402. Surrender	[p <sup>h</sup> Λt t <sup>h</sup> e ó: no]
2403. Surround	[ge:ra: vó: no]
	[mΛzá: dyó: no]
2404. Suspect	[ʃΛk t <sup>h</sup> yó: no]
2405. Swallow	[gurúʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó: no]
2406. Sway (take away)	[hΛryó: no]
2407. Swear	[kΛsÁm k <sup>h</sup> ó: no]
2408. Sweep	[ʃΔr t <sup>h</sup> yó: no]
2409. Swell	[ʃuzó: no]
2410. Swim	[no:ʃ vyó: no]
2411. Swing	[p <sup>h</sup> íli bó: no]
2412. Take care of	[tʃΛkyó: no]
2413. Take down	[lik <sup>h</sup> yó: no]
2414. Take off	[tΛlui dyó: no]
	[p <sup>h</sup> uri bó: no]
2415. Talk, converse	[mozǐ dyó: no]
2416. Tan (leather)	[roŋyó: no]
2417. Tangle (with rope)	[gon dyó: no]
2418. Tap (door etc)	[bΛʃryó: no]
2419. Taste	[tʃΛkyó: no]
2420. Teach	[sitʃé: no]
	[rΛzyó: no]
2421. Tear	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó: no]
2422. Tease	[dokʃi t <sup>h</sup> yó: no]
2423. Tell	[rΛzó: no]
2424. Tempt	[tΛma: ó: no]
	[la:liʃǐ bó: no] (Intr.)
	[la:liʃǐ t <sup>h</sup> yó: no] (Tr.)
2425. Tender	[rΛʃ <sup>h</sup> ó: no]
	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> uryó: no]
2426. Thank	[otzú: t <sup>h</sup> yó: no]

2427. Thicken	[tʌlunyo:no] [tʃimeryo:no]
2428. Think	[gunyo:no] [só:ʃ t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2429. Thread (needle)	[(i)minyó:no]
2430. Threaten	[biziryó:no] [dʌmfí t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2431. Thrash	[kuʃyo:no] [vyó:no]
2432. Throw	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌl t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2433. Tie	[gʌnyó:no]
2434. Tighten	[bʌn t <sup>h</sup> yo:no] [gon dyó:no]
2435. Tire	[ʃ <sup>h</sup> iʒó:no] [ʒomyó:no]
2436. Torture	[hi:v k <sup>h</sup> ó:no] ‘lose heart’
2437. Touch	[dʌkyó:no] (Intr.) [dʌkiryó:no] (Tr.)
2438. Track	[pon ʃ <sup>h</sup> inyó:no] [alyó:no]
2439. Trade	[tiʒáʌt t <sup>h</sup> yo:no] [ʃ <sup>h</sup> oŋ t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2440. Translate	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌryó:no] [tʌrʒumá: t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2441. Transplant	[poʒ(i) t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2442. Trap	[rʌʃyo:no]
2443. Travel	[yʌʒó:no] [sʌʃʌr t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2444. Treat (medically)	[rʌbá:ʃi dyó:no] [ila:ʃ t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2445. Trim (hair-cut)	[pʀʌyo:no] [krʌp t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2446. Trip (make fall)	[kʌŋk <sup>h</sup> ʌʃ dyó:no] (~[kʌŋk <sup>h</sup> ʌʃé ...)
2447. Try	[ko:ʃiʃ t <sup>h</sup> yo:no]
2448. Turn (around) (aside)	[p <sup>h</sup> iryó:no] [p <sup>h</sup> ʌryó:no]

	(over)	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌryó:no]
2449.	Twist	[kíkíri p <sup>h</sup> íryó:no]
2450.	Uncover	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌlyó:no]
2451.	Understand	[pʌruʒó:no]
2452.	Unravel	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌlyó:no]
		[oʒuryó:no]
2453.	Unroll	[tʌnyó:no]
2454.	Untie	[vʌʒyó:no]
2455.	Urge	[t <sup>h</sup> eiryó:no]
2456.	Urinate	[myó:no]
2457.	Use	[istimá:l t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2458.	Visit	[tʂʌkyó:no] ‘to see’
2459.	Vomit	[tʂ <sup>h</sup> ʌtyó:no]
		[ulʃa: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2460.	Wade	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌlyó:no]
		[pon dyó:no] ‘give way’
2461.	Wait for	[intʌzá:r t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2462.	Wake up	[hutyó:no] (Intr.)
		[hutiryó:no] (Tr.)
2463.	Walk	[yaʒó:no] (Intr.)
	(make walk)	[yaʒʌryó:no] (Tr.)
2464.	Wallow (roll in mud)	[miʃryó:no]
2465.	Wander	[p <sup>h</sup> íryó:no]
2466.	Want	[gunyó:no]
		[aʒó:no]
2467.	Warm	[tʌpyó:no]
		[tʌto dyó:no]
2468.	Warn	[vá:rŋ dyó:no]
2469.	Wash (clothes	[doyó:no] (~[d <sup>w</sup> é:no])
	(hands)	[hʌt d <sup>w</sup> é:no]
	(utensils)	[d <sup>w</sup> é:no]
2470.	Waste	[zá:ya: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2471.	Watch	[tʂʌkyó:no] ‘to see’
2472.	Wave	[bit <sup>h</sup> ryó:no]
2473.	Wean (change)	[krā: dyó:no]
		[hʌryó:no]

2474. Wear (clothing)	[bunyó:no]
(shawl etc.)	[ʒʌl t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
(wear out)	[pronyó:no]
2475. Weave (cloth)	[eryó:no]
(basket)	[bʌyó:no] (~[b <sup>w</sup> é:no])
2476. Wed	[kʌʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2477. Weed	[k <sup>h</sup> ʌlyó:no]
2478. Weigh	[tolýó:no]
2479. Welcome	[ʃure t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2480. Wet	[bilyó:no]
	[ázo bó:no]
2481. Whip	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> áũ dyó:no]
2482. Whisper	[ʃuprʌʃuprʌ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	(~[ʃuprefupre..])
2483. Whistle (men)	[ʃiv t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
(police)	[siʃi: bʌʃryó:no]
2484. Win	[kuryó:no]
2485. Wind (clock)	[p <sup>h</sup> ʌryó:no]
	[ʃa:βi dyó:no]
2486. Wink (eyes)	[ʌtʃ <sup>h</sup> e hiʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[milyó:no]
2487. Winnow	[dʒʌl t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2488. Wipe off (sweep)	[ʃʌr t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2489. Wish for	[gunyó:no]
	[ʌʒó:no]
2490. Wither (fade)	[ʃuʃó:no] (Intr.)
	[ʃuʃró:no] (Tr.)
2491. Work	[krom t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2492. Worry	[hi:ʃ bó:no]
	[hi:ʃ t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2493. Work	[krom t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2494. Worship	[nimá:s t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
	[pú:za: t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]
2495. Wound (cause it)	[diʒ(ʌ)ryó:no]
	[kuʃyó:no]
2496. Wrap up	[tópul t <sup>h</sup> yó:no]

2497. Wrestle	[sʌlʌméh lomyó: no] [sʌl(ʌ)mó dyó: no]
2498. Wring (Squeeze)	[ziri t <sup>h</sup> yó: no]
2499. Write	[lik <sup>h</sup> yó: no]
2500. Yawn	[ha: t <sup>h</sup> yó: no] [ro:ʂ ó: no]

### 9.27. Miscellaneous vocabulary, specific to the area:

#### Grains:

2501. Barley	[yo:]
2502. Wheat	[gum]
2503. Millet (Dhal)	[mozúr] ('masu:r daal' of Hindi.)
2504. Mutter	[k <sup>h</sup> úkun]
2505. Trumba (Hindi)	bʌrá:v]

#### Trees:

2506. Apple tree	[pʌlo béĩ]
2507. Grapes	[dʌʃo: béĩ]
2508. White trunk tree	[p <sup>h</sup> é:s]
2509. Mountain tree	[brok tʃʌŋ]
2510. Tall tree	[yulá:t]
2511. Mountain tree (2nd)	[mʌl tʃʌŋ]
2512. Red fruit tree	[dʒúʒo béĩ] 'khubani' in Hindi.

#### Birds:

2513. Sparrow	[vyo tʃéĩ]
2514. Night bird	[rʌtʌ tʃéĩ]
2515. Mountain bird	[ʃe:v tʃéĩ]
2516. Black & white bird	[ʃiŋtʃiki tʃéĩ]
2517. Water bird	[ve:v tʃéĩ]
2518. Small black bird	[dédi tʃéĩ]

#### Wild animals:

2519. Wolf	[urúk]
2520. Fox	[loi]
2521. Snake	[dʒon]
2522. Tiger	[serípa bʌbár]
2523. Wild cat	[dĩ:]

2524. A wild animal [mʌyʌrɔ́]  
 2525. Deer [kɪlʌi]  
 2526. Another animal [ko:rʌʈ]  
 2527. Wild cat animal [ʃɛɽɽʌ]

**Tamed animals:**

2528. Horse [áʃup]  
 2529. Cow [gá:wo]  
 2530. Animal like cow [zúmo]  
 2531. Buffalo [mais]  
 2532. Ox [lã:tʃi]

**House-hold things:**

2533. Vessel [za:ɽs]  
 2534. Big cup sans hands [kore] ‘pya:la’ in Hindi.  
 2535. Spoon [ʃʌmʃa:]  
 2536. Vessel (bigger) [daktʃa:]  
 2537. Kettle [kitli:]  
 2538. Tea-strainer [o:ʂáks]  
 2539. Meat cooking vessel [bʌló:s]  
 2540. cup (‘lo:ʃa:’ type) [muɣúr]

**Agricultural equipments:**

2541. Plough [hʌl]  
 2542. Plough’s long shaft [hʌlyé:f]  
 2543. Iron peg of plough [p<sup>h</sup>a:l]  
 2544. Yoke [na:l]

## Bibliography of the studies of Shina language:

(Collected from various sources)

- Ali, Usman. 1991. *Shinalogi*. Gilgit: Usmani Kitabkhana
- Ansari, A.S. Bazmee. 1961. "Dardistan." *The Encyclopedia of Islam. New Edition*. Leiden: E.J. Brill. Vol. 2, Fasc. 25:140
- Bailey, T. Grahame. 1924. *Grammar of the Shina* London: The Royal Asiatic Society (Royal Asiatic Society Prize Publication Fund, Vol. 8)
- Bailey, Thomas Grahame. 1924. "Notes on Gilgit Phonetics by Col. Lorimer." London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. 435-9
- Bailey, Thomas Grahame. 1925. "Are the Four Series (Front t, d, r, n; Back t, d, r, b; Aspirates and Non-Aspirates) Found in Shina?". London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. 87-93
- Bailey, Thomas Grahame. 1925. "Dentals and Cerebrals in Shina." London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. 497-8
- Bailey, Thomas Grahame. 1925. "The Sounds of Shina." London. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*. 3:799-802
- Bailey, Thomas Grahame. 1927. "West Himalayan 'bohri' and Shina 'bodü'." London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. 316-18
- Bailey, Thomas Grahame. 1938. *Studies in North Indian Languages*. London: Lund Humphries
- Bashir, Elena. 2003. "Dardic." George Cardona & Dhanesh Jain (eds.), *The Indo-Aryan Languages*. London / New York: Routledge (Routledge Language Family Series). 818-94
- Berger, Hermann. 1954. "Eine eigentümliche Analogiebildung im Verbum des Shina." München. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*, 5:84-90

- Berger, Hermann. 1961. "Die mit -ar- erweiterten Verben des Shina. *Shina Verbs augmented by -ar-*." Wien. *Wiener, Zeitschrift für die Kunde Süd- und Ostasiens*, 5:53-67
- Berger, Hermann. 1966. "Remarks on Shina Loans in Burushaski." Anwar S. Dil (ed.). *Shahidullah Presentation Volume*. Lahore: Linguistics Research Group of Pakistan (Pakistani Linguistics Series, 7). 79-88
- Biddulph, John. 1885. "Dialects of Tribes of the Hindu Kush. Shina, Language of Gilgit. Khowar, Language of Chitral." London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 17:89-144
- Buddruss, Georg. 1987. "Zur ältesten Sammlung von Sprichwörtern und Rätseln in der Shina-Sprache." *Studien zur Indologie und Iranistik*, Vol. 13/14:39-57
- Buddruss, Georg. 1993. "Das Gedicht von Muhammad Amin Zia 'An meine Lebensgefährtin'. Übersetzung aus der Shina-Sprache und Kommentar." G.D. Sontheimer (ed.). *Südasiens-Anthologie: 44 Übersetzungen aus südasiatischen Literaturen*. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner. 1-4
- Buddruss, Georg. 1996. "Shina-Rätsel." D.B. Kapp (ed.). *Nanvidhaikata. Festschrift für Hermann Berger*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz. 29-54
- Carree, A. 1989. *Phonologie du dialecte Shina de Dah-Hanu*. Master's Thesis. Rohan, France, Collège Public
- Grierson, George A. 1924. "On Shina Cerebrals." London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 656-63
- Grierson, George A. 1925. "Once again on Shina Cerebrals." London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 304-14
- Hook, Peter. 1990. "A Note on Expressions of Involuntary Experience in the Shina of Skardu." London. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 53:77-82
- Hook, Peter. 1996. "Kesar of Layul: A Central Asian Epic in



- the Shina of Gultari.” William Hanaway and Wilma Heston, eds. *Studies in the Popular Cultures of Pakistan*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel. 121-83
- Hook, Peter. 1997. “Relative Clauses in Eastern Shina.” Peter Michalove, Iren Hegedus & Alexis Manaster-Ramer, eds. *Festschrift for Vitaly Shevoroshkin*. Journal of Indo-European Studies Monograph Series. Washington: Institute for the Study of Man. 140-54
- Kohistani, Razwal & Ruth Laila Schmidt. 1999. *Shina Proverbs*. Rawalpindi: Shina Research Forum Karakorum
- Kohistani, Razwal & Ruth Laila Schmidt. 2006. “Shina in contemporary Pakistan.” Anju Saxen & Lars Borin (eds.), *Lesser-Known Languages of South Asia. Status and Policies, Case Studies and Applications of Information Technology*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. 137-160.
- Koul, Omkar N. & Ruth Laila Schmidt. 1984. “Dardistan Revisited. An Examination of the Relationship between Kashmiri and Shina.” Omkar Koul & Peter Edwin Hook (eds.). *Aspects of Kashmiri Linguistics*. New Delhi: Bahri Publications. 1-26
- Lorimer, David L.R. 1924. “Notes on the Phonetics of the Gilgit Dialect of Shina.” London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Part I: 1-42, Part II: 177-212
- Lorimer, David L.R. 1924. Review of Bailey’s Grammar of the Shina Language. London. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, 3:829-42
- Lorimer, David L.R. 1924. “The Forms and Nature of the Transitive Verb in Shina (Gilgit Dialect).” London. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, 3:467-93
- Lorimer, David L.R. 1927. “On the Conjugation of the Transitive Verb in the Principal Dialects of Shina.” London. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 717-64
- Morgenstierne, Georg. 1924. Review: T.G. Bailey, Grammar

- of the Shina (Sina) Language.” Copenhagen. *Acta Orientalia*, 4:116-17
- Namus, Mohammad Shuja. 1955. *Gilgit aur Shina Zaban*. Bahawalpur, Pakistan: Urdu Academy
- Namus, Mohammad Shuja. 1963. “The Origin of the Shina Language.” Anwar S. Dil (ed.). *Pakistani Linguistics*. Lahore: Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan. 55-60
- Namus, Mohammad Shuja. 1965. “A Comparative Study of Some Features of Urdu and Shina.” Anwar S. Dil (ed.). *Studies in Pakistani Linguistics*. Lahore: Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan. 67-78
- Radloff, Carla F. 1992. “The Dialects of Shina.” Peter C. Backstrom & Carla F. Radloff. *Languages of Northern Areas*. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies and Summer Institute of Linguistics (Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan, 2)
- Radloff, Carla F. 1999. *Aspects of the Sound System of Gilgiti Shina*. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies and Summer Institute of Linguistics (Studies in Languages of Northern Pakistan, 4)
- Radloff, Carla F. with Shakil Ahmad Shakil. 1998. *Folktales in the Shina of Gilgit. Text, Grammatical Analysis and Commentary*. Islamabad: National Institute of Pakistan Studies and Summer Institute of Linguistics (Studies in Languages of Northern Pakistan, 2)
- Rajapurohit, B.B. 1975, *Problems Involved in the Preparation of Language Teaching Material in a Spoken Language, with special reference to Shina language*, in *Teaching of Indian Languages*, Eds. V.I.Subramoniam and N.Sivarama Murthy, Trivandrum
- Rajapurohit, B.B. 1979, *An Example to Illustrate Problems Involved in the Introduction of Mother Tongue in Primary Education - Shina Situation*, in Seminar on

- Tribal Language, Education, & Development, CIIL, Mysore.
- Rajapurohit, B.B. 1983. *Shina Phonetic Reader*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages (Phonetic Reader Series, 24)
- Ramaswami, N. 1975. *Brokskat Phonetic Reader*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages (Phonetic Reader Series, 16)
- Ramaswami, N. 1982. *Brokskat Grammar*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages (Grammar Series, 8)
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila & M.M. Zarin. 1981. "The phonology and tonal system of Palas /kohis'tyo:/ Shina." München. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 40. 155-85
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 1983. "Investigation of Tonal Contrasts in Two Shina Dialects." B.B. Rajpurohit (ed.). *Papers in Phonetics and Phonology*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages. 31-42
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 1984. "The Shina speakers of Pakistan and India." R.V. Weekes (ed.). *Muslim Peoples: A World Ethnographic Survey. Second Edition*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press. Vol. 2:678-84
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 1985. "Morphological criteria for distinguishing categories of transitivity in Shina." Arlene R.K. Zide, David Magier & Eric Schiller (eds.). *Proceedings of the Conference on Participant Roles: South Asia and Adjacent Areas*. Bloomington: Indiana State University Linguistics Club. 33-46
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 1985. "Where have the Shina speakers come from? Some linguistic clues." A.H. Dani (ed.). *Papers Presented at the International Conference on Karakoram Culture at Gilgit*, 3/1 (A revised version presented at Aarhus University, November, 1998 is available on request from the author).
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 1985. "Where Have the Shina Speakers Come From?. Some Linguistic Clues." Islamabad. *Journal of Central Asia*, 8/1:17-26

- Schmidt, Ruth Laila & Razwal Kohistani. 1998. "Paalus /kostyó~/ Shina revisited." *Acta Orientalia* 59. 106-49
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 2000. "Typology of Shina Pronouns." *Berliner Indologische Studien* 13/14. 201-13
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 2001. "A grammatical comparison of the Kohistani, Guresi and Gilgiti dialects of Shina." Paper presented at the 7th Himalayan Languages Symposium, Uppsala University, Sweden, 7-9 September, 2001
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila & Razwal Koistani. 2001. "Nominal inflections in the Shina of Indus Kohistan." *Acta Orientalia* 62:107-43
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 2004. "Compound verbs in the Shina of Kohistan". *Acta Orientalia* 65: 19-31
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 2004. "A grammatical comparison of Shina dialects." In Anju Saxena (ed.), *Himalayan Languages. Past and Present*. Berlin / New York: Mouton de Gruyter. 33-55. (Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs, 149)
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. in press. "Compound tenses in the Shina of Indus Kohistan." Dirk W. Lönne (ed.). *Festschrift Helmut Nespital*. Reinbek: Wezler. 19pp.
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 2004 (?). "Converbs in a Kohistani Shina narrative." *Acta Orientalia* 64
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 2004. "Compound verbs in the Shina of Kohistan". *Acta Orientalia* 65:19-31
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila. 2004. "A grammatical comparison of Shina dialects." Anju Saxena (ed.), *Himalayan Languages Past and Present*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. 33-55 (Trends in Linguistics Studies and Monographs 149)
- Schmidt, Ruth Laila & Razwal Kohistani. 2001. "Nominal inflections in the Shina of Indus Kohistan." *Acta Orientalia* 62:107-43
- Shah, Ijlal Hussain. 1994. *The Pragmatics of Formality and*

*Politeness in Burushaski and Shina*. Islamabad: Quaid-i-Azam University (Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis)

Taj, Abdulkhaliq. 1989. *Shina qa'idah*. Gilgit: Usmani Kitabkhana

Wilson, J. & George A. Grierson. 1899. "On the Gurezi Dialect of Shina." Bombay. *Indian Antiquary*, 28:93-102

Zia, Mohammed Amin. 1986. *Shina Qa'ida aur Grammar*. Pakistan: Zia Publications.