ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME TWO

(ਉ-ਨ)

English Translation of

ਵਿਵਿਧਵਿਚਕਵਹਾਰਵਲ
ਅਧਨਵ ਵੇਸ

by

BHAII KAHAN SINGH NABHA

PUBLICATION BUREAU
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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala was established for the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, literature and culture. This pious and cultural commitment has numerous levels and dimensions for the realisation of which many projects and schemes are being undertaken. The presentation and projection of the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of the Punjab is an integral part of our academic policies and research programmes. The English translation of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha’s Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh which is cited as the most authoritative reference work of scholarship, is an important task of such nature.

Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh is a magnitudinous work, subtitled by the author as Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature. Originally written in the Punjabi language, syntactically and grammatically of the late 19th century, this magnum opus is a comprehensive archive of scholarship. In particular, the contents of this magnum opus relate to Gurbani and in general to Sanskrit prosody, Indian mythology, diverse scriptures of various religions, Islamic theology, traditional system of medicine and several other branches of knowledge and belief. It richly deserves universal reception from scholars of different cultures and languages spread over the whole world.

The English translation of Mahan Kosh is essential to make this vast reservoir of knowledge available to the maximum number of people. I am sure this volume, along with the preceding one as also the succeeding ones, will go a long way in realizing this aim which the author might have set before his mind’s eye of fulfilling the need both of the erudite scholars and general readers.

Its first volume was published about two years back. In continuation the second one is appearing just within two years of the first one. I am fully convinced that its publication will elicit reception from people all over the world and will facilitate foreign scholars interested in Punjab’s History, Philosophy, Culture and Language.

Punjabi University,
Patiala

Jaspal Singh
Vice-Chancellor
PREFACE

The second volume of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha’s *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* in English is before you. The first one took two years for translation and publication and was very well received by scholars as well as general readers. It is hard to think of a more authentic and comprehensive source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. Therefore we embarked on this project with the feeling that this magnum opus of the greatest Sikh savant should be translated into English. We have been encouraged by the reception of the first volume to expedite the publication of the second volume as early as possible.

*Mahan Kosh*, as this work of vast magnitude and proportion is believed to be, contains explication of seminal words, terms and expressions drawn from the Gurbani in the first instance. Bhai Sahib has rare intellectual capacity in different areas such as philosophical, historical and lexicographical. He has scholarly command on ancient Indian scriptures, literary epics, myths, chronicles and Islamic lore with equal authority. Lest his explication should remain only in the realm of abstract explanation, he supplemented it with opulent illustrations from all the relevant and valuable textual sources. Along with this, he complemented them with his judicious comments, thereby extending the scope of his explication further.

While preparing this second volume in English, the guidelines laid down earlier by the Advisory Board, have been strictly adhered to. They are:

1. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered and unedited. No editorial activity, regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating, will be taken up.
2. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meanings, usage in quotation etc. will be accurately identified.
3. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.
4. The etymological word will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devanagari, Roman).
5. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
6. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
7. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Editorial Board for this volume comprises Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. The former, a renowned translator and scholar of English into Punjabi and vice versa, is a retired professor of English. The latter, formerly a professor of English language and general linguistics, is a British-trained linguist. The way they worked in unison and with mutual
fruitful dialogue for supervising and perfecting the translation and the transliteration, sets a precedent for projects to be taken up jointly in the future.

To complete this task in a span of less than two years would have not been possible without the enthusiasm and endeavour put in by the learned team of translators. The list of contributors to this volume is given on page iv, and as co-ordinator of the project, I owe them all my sincere thanks.

It is matter of honour for me to thank Dr. Jaspal Singh, our worthy Vice-Chancellor, who as an ardent advocate and genuine lover of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture, has not only appreciated this endeavour, but has wholeheartedly given all guidance, help and incentives. He is not like most other sectarian and self-seeking scholars or writers, who by lame excuses or unfounded reasons, sidetrack the projects and works already set in motion by his predecessors. I am grateful to him for his generosity.

I acknowledge and appreciate the unstinting assistance that Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh have rendered in the onerous work of editing and proofreading. Their expertise has gone a long way in imparting the required standard to this volume as well.

Thanks for this volume are due to many others also, particularly to S. Rajinder Singh and S. Bhalwinder Singh Dhanaula, for putting the scripts together and for helping in every way to give the volume a final shape.

The Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala, has rendered all types of timely help. I have full appreciation for S. Harjit Singh for his artistic and technical skills. Without this, the volume could not have acquired the finesse in printing.

The administrative staff of my Department deserves my profuse appreciation, especially Mrs. Harsharan Kaur, for clerical help, given tirelessly and cheerfully.

I also express my thanks to all the well-wishers of the Project, academic as also administrative, my senior faculty-members and colleagues who have been generous with advice and guidance. The credit for this volume goes to them too.

This project is halfway through, but inspired by earlier as also anticipated public response, we hope to bring the project to completion as soon as possible.

Department of Development
of Punjabi Language,
Punjabi University, Patiala.
August 06, 2008

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor & Head
EDITORS' NOTE

In continuation of the first volume, the second volume of *Mahan Kosh* seeks to translate each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort is made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under:

**SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION**

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TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are: .isActiveBreak||[(a), (i), and (u)].
4. The long vowels are: .isActiveBreak||[(a), (i), (u), (e), (oy), (oj), and (o)].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the ‘slashes’ in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called लग [lag], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. Final consonant in a syllable is always ʃ-free, that is [mukta].
7. In तत [tah] and तता, ‘त’ is [karat] and ‘त’ is [mukta].
8. [karat] means that the consonant symbol includes ʃ, and [mukta] means that the consonant in question is ʃ-less.
9. To put in other words, ʃ is neither marked nor pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, र and उ, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though र and उ are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the ʃ preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like निप [kripa], नीनीत [nivini], निय [khadya], निय [nakhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of conjunct clusters like जर [har], मर [har], जर्म [behist], बिद [bist], जर्म [karm], जर्म [garm], जर्म [sarba], जर्म [sard] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ʃ in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hypersensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer ʃ-less pronunciations in such cases. We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ʃ between them.
15. We also find occasional use of विसर्ग [?] and उदत [.] symbols in Gurbani as in
16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no \( \text{a} \) intervenes between the two consonants. \textit{Remember: there is no \( \text{a} \) marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.}

17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi: (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables: 1. V [\( \text{ਤ} \)]; 2. VC [\( \text{ਹ੔} \)]; 3. CV [\( \text{ਲ} \)]; 4. CVC [\( \text{ਲ੔} \)]; 5. CCV [\( \text{ਤ੔} \)]; 6. CCVC [\( \text{ਲ੔ਲ} \)].

18. The commonest syllables are the first four: V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.

19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /\( \tilde{\text{a}} \)/ is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:

\[ \text{ਕਿੱਲ}/\tilde{\text{ਤ}}/ ... \text{ਅੱਘ}/\tilde{\text{ਾ}}/ \]

20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the Kh\textit{am Kosh} is transliterated.

21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the Kh\textit{am Kosh} are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. \textit{Words written in Devanagari. Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.}

22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

\[ \text{ਬੁੱਧੀ ਪੀ੍ਠ ਤੇਹੀ ਅੱਘੋ ਕਿਟੀ। / \text{bhu}khe \text{p}ri\text{t} \text{hou}ve \text{\'nu} \text{kat}i.} \]

\[ \text{ਸਤੱਧ ਪੀਠੀ ਲਾਠ ਮੁ੭ਲੇਸਾ} \]

\[ \text{ਸਰੇਨੀ ਪੇਰਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੂਹੇਲਾ.} \]

\[ \text{ਸਾਹਿਕ ਮੁਰਤੀ ਦੇਵ ਮੇਂਜੀ} \]

\[ \text{ਸੁਹੇਲੀ ਪੰਜ ਮੇਂ ਦੇਵੀ} \]

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਖਪ \( \text{bh}\text{\'a} \)) is distinguished from a voiced consonant
followed by ‘h’ sound thus: वक्र kəb-hū. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

**SOME OTHER RULES**

**Translation**: We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

**Punctuation**: Following Bhai Kahan Singh’s punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

**Proper Nouns**: All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an ‘a’, that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

**Footnotes**: Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stay as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

**Addendum**: It is considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

**Special Symbols**: Like | $... for metre are retained.
# Abbreviations Used in The English Version of Bhai Kahan Singh’s Encyclopaedia of the Sikh Literature

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Abbreviations used in Mahan Kosh</th>
<th>for</th>
<th>Abbreviations used in the English Version</th>
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<td>अभूषण असे अपरमप.</td>
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NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

1 This ‘r’ is marked over a character.
2 This is called visarga.
3 This marks a ə-less consonant.
4 This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [I] and [e].
INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh’s Guru Granth Kosh in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh’s Sri Guru Granth Kosh in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in Guru Granth Sahib and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols. For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of Sri Guru Granth Sahib which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the Encyclopædia Britannica, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied Dasam Granth, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, Sarab Loh Prakash, Guru Sobha, Anecdotes by Bhai Mani Singh, Gurupad Prem Prakash, Hukamnamas, commentaries on Gurubani and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after ardas started writing Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

1 In Pandit Tara Singh’s Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: न, म, र, ल, ग, स, ह, र, त, क, घ, च, ब, न, ध, ज, ञ, थ, ष, ष, ह, त, क, घ, च, ब, न, ध, ज, ञ, थ, ष, ष...

2 "akākṣa pun yogyāta sānādhan pahīcan. tatparay cōtho mīre, hove sābdgyan." -Bhai Gulab Singh Ji.

In this connection, See द्रििि 4.
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Encyclopa:dia of The Sikh Literature

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months. I
Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested
them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture.
Maharaja Bhupendra Singh ofPatiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an
order that he would meet all expenditure on the Mahan Kosh, and that it would be published
by the State ofPatiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be
. returned forthwith. This was done and the printing ofthe book commenced at Sudarshan
Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930. 2
The contents ofthis Mahan Kosh (Encyclopcedia ofThe Sikh Literature) the readers will know
themselves byreading it, but to mention them briefly inthe introduction seems appropriate indeed:
1. Included are words from all wel1-knovm books ofprose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
2. Not only the alphabetical order ofwords, but that ofthe vowel symbols has also
been maintained, like - ~ [au], n®1o [ausar], ~ [auhath], ~ [auhar],
~ [aukh], ~ [aukhad], ~ [auguJ::t], ~ [aughat], ~ [auear],
~ [auehak] ... ~ [aIan], ~ [aie] , 'nfH [as], l?fFlU [asah],})fRO [asat],
»fR3T [asta], nmfu [asathI], ~, [asthIr] l/fR7) [asan], l;fRtf [asap], ~
[asbab], ~ [asmarath], l}fFJ)-fl?} [asman], ~ [at;>raphi], >ifW [asa], lifRlW
[asaeJ-a],})fHTLf [asadh], ~ [asar], l')ffi1 [asI], >ml=ra" [asIt], »rffiR" [asis], })fFfu.r
[asim], ~ [asH], 1)flJ [asu], »!J3"fu [at;>ueI], })flJij" [asur], ~ [asua], ~
[asut], ~ [asekh],
[asE], nrFtcx [asok], >ifRtr [asoe], ~ [as5kh], »rJfaE
[as5gat], ~ [as5bhav], >mft [assi], ~ [assu],3 ~ [at;>ru] etc.
3. Meanings ofwords have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In
this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have
resulted in lacs ofwords. On further investigation, it Seems valid to hold that betwixt
the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning.
From vr ~ is derived l')ffi1 [asI]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, l')ffi1 can
without any problem be usedfor~ [kuhara], ~ [ehavhi] or~ [toka], but
by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
4. Ifaword has several meanings, its components are given and withexamples their meanings
.are classified. See J11"a", ufo, CX'H, E, ~, (')TQ, f?>&T, l.ftd", ~, ~, QTH.•. etc.
5. If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See
~, ~, e(,HJf.h~, iffi1, t=I"i"iCif, YQ1j, ~, }-flj, Hg, lIl'dIJi'i.!McxJi ... etc.

nrn-

IOrder for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.
2[

spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

3Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like l?fFft and nfl;r follow fZlft [tIppi] (nasalization)
as a conjunct character will come after a character with an l?ffi:r<x [ddhIk] if they were written using
Sanskrit pattern: 3ffift", ~ ' conjunct characters not being there [hal] sign has occasionally been used
as i ~1.[ffiif.

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6. Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See अद्रहमन, अबुतबेला, खोज जनावर, प्राॅतिह्री सेख, शेख ब्रह्म, धोबाई, लोण अक्षर... etc.

7. Full location of gurdwaras, along with historical account, is given. See अभिभवत, अशोक, वालिशाडू, शहीद, जहां, भुज, लोहर... etc.

8. Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See दुर्गा, देघा, दौलत, दिली, देशमली, दम... etc.

9. Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See रूफ़ा, रूफ़ा, रुफ़ा, नारायण... etc.

10. Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See आचार्य, फिलिप, बुकल... etc.

11. Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of अद्रहमन [adrahman], अबुतबेला [abutbela], खोज जनावर [khoj janavar], प्राॅतिह्री सेख [tațihri śekh], शेख ब्रह्म [śekh brahām], धोबाई [dhōbāi], होज औदय [lōni akhtār]... etc.

12. Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See अभिवल दे दिव्य, दिनील, दीय, दीघ, दोल, धोल, अभिगान, अभिमन्य, भुज, भुज, भुज, भुज, भुज... etc.

13. At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See अभिभवत, अभिभवत, मानव, मानव, मित्रविय पृंढ़ी, मित्र, मित्र, मित्र, भुज, भुज, भुज... etc.

14. Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See मुंछ, मुंच, ठष, विुलिया, ढैडे, भृजमल, बन... etc.

15. Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ममिशामुक ति मुद मुदु, शृङ्खलावृत विन्ध्य, विश्व धर्म विभेद, विश्वधर्म विभेद, विश्व धर्म विभेद... etc.

16. Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See मेंह, मस्तिष्क, जनज्ञ, घोष, तत्त्व, साहित्य, धाप, अछूती, अछूत, अछूत, अछूत... etc.

17. Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.¹

¹With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography does not regard obsoleté spellings wrong as in Ramayan: प्रमुँदे for प्रमुँदे, हन्यात for हन्यात, प्राणलिङ्ग for प्राणलिङ्ग, अभिभवत for अभिभवत, अच्छा for अच्छा, अच्छा for अच्छा, अच्छा for अच्छा. Similarly, in old English words: about (about); bricke (brick); Cabill (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Naopalis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.
Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, उदरम्भ [tatsam], अल्प उदरम्भ [aradh tatsam], उदरम्भ [tadbhav], भिन्नित [miśrit], अत्वाल [anukaran], भूषणवृत् [pradīhvani], मंडेव [sāketak], and मीनित [sākṣipt].

(a) उदरम्भ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example खर्ण [uttam], हितर [udar], पार्कर [upkar], भुम्भ [upma], अंतर [anar], अनुभव [apman], अट [ät], अंथ [ân], रग्च [rccha], मह [sukh], महाय [sugādh], मेय [seva], जठ [heth], जठ [hal], जी [hâs], जग [kätha], जीज [kil], बेट [koṭ], बुध [gun], भुद [cāta], बुधम [cāca], लख [jagat], लख [jar], नेत [tej], नेत [tol], लम [das], लम [dan], लिठ [din], लग [dhâna], लाप [dhup], लम [nam], लीन [nic], लम [pal], लम [pul], लमर [prasad], लम [pran], लम [phal], लम [bal], लमफ [bâdhâna], लम [bhajan], लम [bhar], देख [bhog], लं लं [mâl], भिल [mir], लं लं [mo], भेक [mâgâl], लं [mâtr], लम [ras], लम [ran], लम [rath], लम [raja], लम [rup], लं [rom], लं [lok], लं [lobh], लम [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

खर्ण [ummät], अभूत [âmanät], अभिन [âmîr], अचूत [ârat], मल [sânâd], मल [sâbâb], मलर [sârdar], मल ल [sâlam], वहल [hâveli], भिम [hîmat], वेस [hol], वेस [kabâb], वाल [kamal], वरी [kami], विवर [kritab], बुरमी [kursi], बुरम [gunah], बाल [câman], बाल [âhan], मलम [jasla], मार [jan], बनाल [jâgar], बनाल [jâg], बी [tir], बंसर [dastar], बंसर [dârgah], बंसर [darja], बन [dârd], विर [dil], वी [din], वीक [divan], वी [deg], वी [dolat], लेख [nâhir], लम [nâî], लम [nâm], लम [nâvab], लेख [nak], लेख [nâbât], लं [bâd], भूलम [mâdrasa], भूल [mârâd], भूल [mal], भूलम [murdar], भूलक [mûâbbî], भूल [murid], भूल [morca], भूल [mo], भूल [mô], भूल [mat]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic;

and अर्जित [âpill], मारू [sâkul], मंड [soda], मलम [kâlas], वाल [kalar], वाल [kalîj], वैम [kes], वेट [koṭ], वेट [kora], वेंड [kâpâd], वेंड [gem], वैस [gol], वैस [tai], टैलिम [tenis], टैल [tremve], दसर [dâktargar], भिल [nâb], भिल [pâlidâr], येज [polo], बॉनट [prôphesûr], बू [but], बॉनट [berîstar], बॉनट [bordîg], भमी [mâstâr], भू [me], भूर [motâr]... etc. are from English.

(b) अल्प उदरम्भ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example खर्ण [ucca], हितर [ujjal], हितर [uddäm], अल्प [akas], अल्प [âgâm], अल्पर [ânît], दिवल [âkât], मर्द र [sâmârthh], मृबन [suraj], मेंस [sâjog], ब ल [kalol], ब ल [karaj], बेम [kos], बेम [gran], बेम [chitâ], बेम [chin], बेम [jam], बेम [je], बेम [jog], बेम [jodha], बेम [dâra], बुआ [duar], बिलिस [nîdâ], बैट [nên], बैट [pûn], बैट [purakh], बैट [pranmukhî], बैट [bahar], बिलिस [bîjog], बैट [brahman], बैट [bhagat], बैट [bhe], बलर [marjada], भूल [maîa], वु [rat], बेम [lacchmi], बेम [vâna], बुद [vârkha], बिलिस [viddîa]... etc. are from Sanskrit;
and माती [sahid], में [sākka], माता [saja], मात्र [sarbat], माता [sahāb], माता [sadi], मौरिया [setan], माता [hajar], माता [hajār], माकी [kasai], माक [kabja], माक [kārj], मात्र [kagaj], मात्र [khasam], भाग [gussa], भाग [carkha], तापुड़ [jārurā], तेंदु [jor], न्याय [toma], न्याय [tosa], न्याय [nagara], न्याय [baj], न्याय [mānjūr], निक [lījāh], etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and अस्मात [astam], अस्मात [ēphsar], अस्मात [sākka], अस्मात [kārj], अस्मात [kagaj], अस्मात [khasam], अस्मात [gussa], अस्मात [carkha], अस्मात [jārurā], अस्मात [jor], न्याय [toma], न्याय [tosa], न्याय [nagara], न्याय [baj], न्याय [mānjūr], निक [lījāh], etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

(c) उद्भव (evolved) are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Punjabi</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>द्विरूपि</td>
<td>द्विरूपि</td>
<td>&quot;सिर पहर उस्क-ही निक बनाई.&quot;—NP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>द्विरूपि</td>
<td>द्विरूपि</td>
<td>&quot;बिखू काढ़े मुख उगले.&quot;—m 4 var gau 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आंधुि</td>
<td>आंधुि</td>
<td>&quot;चूत जौदा जाई.&quot;—m 1 var ram 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अधिनित</td>
<td>अधिनित</td>
<td>&quot;नवर्णि पुरबू अभिचु.&quot;—tukha chāt m 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मधूि</td>
<td>मधूि</td>
<td>&quot;साकृणि गहर की कृत त्राजि.&quot;—asa m 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मधूि</td>
<td>मधूि</td>
<td>&quot;सति निरति बुझे जे को.&quot;—sukhmani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कब्रि</td>
<td>कब्रि</td>
<td>&quot;जी जर्ना कोट्हारी जर्ना, कब्रो होर प्यरो.&quot;—sar m 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विवरत</td>
<td>विवरत</td>
<td>&quot;अस्माति क्राणा चिकितुऽ.&quot;—var ram 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विवरत</td>
<td>विवरत</td>
<td>&quot;काहर्भु किरी.&quot;—BG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आकेषि</td>
<td>आकेषि</td>
<td>&quot;क्षर्मा विहुने चापिगे कुहुनी लक्ष ओकह.&quot;—oōkar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गारहि</td>
<td>गारहि</td>
<td>&quot;ना गवलिक्खिंहे.&quot;—BG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गारहि</td>
<td>गारहि</td>
<td>&quot;गुसाई पैरपु तहारो विधा.&quot;—sar a m 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;कमल आइपेत हे सहाथा विसी गुलालु.&quot;—m 4 var sri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;घासी कदानु जसु घासिया.&quot;—kāli m 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;जहारनवि तपे भागीराहि आनि.&quot;—mala m 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;जो गुर गोपे अप्ना, सु भाला नाहिय.&quot;—m 4 var gau 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;चानिचाहर वासू सासू बिरारु.&quot;—bīla m 3 var 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;कुराम सेके नाली जवाई.&quot;—asa m 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;जीू कुस्ती तारी जोक.&quot;—sar surdas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;ंहूं जीू माँचल, जीवारु त्रिस्मा कालु.&quot;—m 1 var ram 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;चीके पर तेरी बाहुतू विधि.&quot;—basāt kābir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;मोक्च तात्विद माहि जान निर्धार हें.&quot;—NP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;तापो जरह विचाई.&quot;—BG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>गालसः</td>
<td>&quot;काजल हर तमोल रास.&quot;—var maru 2 m 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Arabic-Persian** | **Punjabi** | **Example**
---|---|---
कौस | कौस | काउस सपैं रायला।–बहर नामदेव।
सूर | सूर | गेल्हु कावै कोली पॉहिनै।–बीज।
बेवपितम | बेवपितम | कुंसाकिं किन प्रबिना।–जुस।
श्रुतापाद | श्रुतापाद | ‘क्षुष्रका क्षुष्र ग्रहवसु?’–म 1 वर माजह।
श्रुती | श्रुती | ‘जिन क्षुरगिर सबीह पौवित होही।’–म 4 वर सोर।
सुफूस-रा | सुफूस-रा | ‘कुंठि वेख्रि कौठे जोमालिह।’–वर असा।
तारीहर | तारीहर | मोरहाटे दाख्नि किे टाटिह।–पप।
द्विपदन्ड | द्विपदन्ड | ‘सोटिगुरो पुराके राकेटबिश।’–बीज।
उम्महर | उम्महर | ‘तिसू माई सोगि न टाकला।’–मरू सोले म 5।
दुःसल्लम | दुःसल्लम | ‘मेँ गुर मिली उस दुमाल्रा।’–स्रि म 5 पपै।
लमसीब | लमसीब | ‘गुर के सबेदी नाजिक पॉचानहु।’–मरू सोले म 3।
लघुभु | लघुभु | ‘उस दिन दमोसी होन लाही।’–जस।
लीपु | लीपु | ‘उस दिन बड़ली वेक्कहे।’–जस।
लघुप्री | लघुप्री | ‘नुगैडी मोडक अडक ब्रिड।’–जुस।
बजाहिरती | बजाहिरती | ‘कितकै पौरा होर बोजगरी।’–बीज।
भ्यमलु | भ्यमलु | ‘बिप पूंची नो मौसलत धोरे।’–गोड म 5।
भ्यमलु | भ्यमलु | ‘क्रिया मसिती सिर मवे?’–प्रबऱ्हा काबिर।
भ्यमलु | भ्यमलु | ‘ब्रिड माजुर लागे टैब अर।’–जुस।
भ्यमलु | भ्यमलु | ‘पॉथ्यो मातबर ताके पस।’–जुस।
भ्यमलु | भ्यमलु | ‘अंक मसूदी कार्टे कार।’–जुस।
भ्यमलु | भ्यमलु | ‘ना जलू लेपह तुलाई।’–वड एलहैंड म 1।

Similar is the rule applicable to तद्भव words from English, Portuguese and French languages – अन्नटट–Adjutant; अन्स्ट्री–Orderly; अंस्ट्रूजन–Hospital; अन्स्ट्रॉयल–Command; अन्स्ट्रौल–Colonel; अंस्ट्रूजन–Cartouche; अंस्ट्रॉयल–Commandant; अंस्ट्रौल–Grenadier; अंस्ट्रौल–Gaiters; बुल्बूल–Bull’s eye; बुल्बूल–Dozen; बल्टरट–Battalion or Platoon; बाल्टाक्रे–Padre; बाल्टाक्रे–Flannel; बाल्टार्थ–Bouton; बाल्टार्थ–Madam; बाल्टार्थ–Reporter; बाल्टार्थ–Recruit; बाल्टार्थ–Lieutenant; बाल्टार्थ–Lord; बाल्टार्थ–Lantern ... etc.
(d) **Mixed** (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example * añiale tir*, *sahib sīgh*, *sudārsen prī*, *sultanpur*, *hakikotrai*, *hārī ki prī*, *huglibādar*, *kubol*, *kalsakalī*, *gurbakhās sīgh*, *gurudom*, *jārijnāgēr*, *muxīrsgēhr*, *relgāddi*, *layālpur*... etc.

(e) **Imitation** (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example *sa sa*, *su su*, *hah hah*, *thah thah*, *thah thah*, *dū dū*, *dhārām*... etc.

(f) **Resonance** (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as *katt vadhē*, *khaṇa daṇa*, *pānī dhaṇī*, *purī durgī*, *purī uri*, *mar dhar*... etc.

(g) **Allusive** (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as *ulu* (owl) for a stupid person, or *anād* for marriage.

(h) **Abbreviated** (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such as *sada from sada ba*, *sudi from sakal din*, *bodi from bahul din*.

18. Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See *drīṣṭam, abhāṣam, manāga, muktha, viṣṇug, viṣṇug, kīrtam, kīrtam, dhrāj, dhrāj*, *mar dhāra*... etc.

19. Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See *jahām, pukarī, žeere, žeere, žeere* etc.

20. Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See *āūm, bānd, dīndīndū, pūrā bānd, pūrā dīndū... etc.*

21. Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See *abhāṣam, bānd*, *āūm, bānd*, *dhrāj, dhrāj*... etc.

22. Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See *gūr, gūr, pāl 2, bājān 3, bājān 2, pāl*... etc.

23. Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance *chandī* [*cānī*] after *chandī*, *rīnī* [*rīnī*] after *rīnī* [*rīnī*] have been separately put. Similarly See *gūrī, mānī, mānī, mānī*... etc.

1Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as *kērī, bōtī*, *pūtī, bōtī*... etc.

2I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce *cānī* as *cānī*, *rīnī* as *rīnī*, *bāhī* as *bāhī*, *bāhī* as *bāhī*. Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.
24. New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation. Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.

25. At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings. A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head ‘ABBREVIATIONS’

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on ‘rags’, Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram ‘Chartik’, Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.

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1 See under ‘New Letters’.

2 Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

3 Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

4 The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.
Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha
1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,
Bikrami 1987
13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh
MAPS AND PICTURES

1. Map of Hindustan
2. Maharaja Hira Singh Ji, ruler of Nabha
3. Kapurthala Gurdwara
4. Palace of the Kapurthala ruler
5. The valiant crusader, Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
6. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Ji, ruler of Kapurthala
7. Gurdwara Thamm Sahib, Kartarpur
8. Map of Kartarpur – Dehra Baba Nanak
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16. Gurdwara Bauli Sahib, Goindwal
17. Map of Goindwal and Khadur Sahib
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19. Gurdwara Katalgarh, Chamkaur Sahib
20. Map of Chamkaur Sahib
21. Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur, ruler of Jind
22. Raja Raghubir Singh Sahib

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The fifth character of Punjabi script. Its place of articulation is larynx. In Punjabi, this character is used for various sounds. In Sindhi and Dingal, it is used for 'u'. Persian becomes the vowel 'a' in Punjabi and 'o' in Sindhi and Dingal. For example, 'u' becomes 'v' and 'o' becomes 'r'. Of Persion becomes 'a' in Punjabi and 'o' in Sindhi and Dingal.

3 This word has been used in place of 'a' or 'i'.

4 Skt part a vocative.

5 remorse. 6 disrespect. 7 water. 8 Shiv. 9 sky. 10 heaven.

[Other terms and definitions provided in the text, with context-specific explanations and examples.]

1 Those scholars who interpret 'gaur' as a synonym for 'gaur', don't understand the context.
nIkatI sada hai.”—kan m 5. 3 adj one who owns a horse. 4 n horse rider, cavalry. “rathi gajI hai pari apar sen bhaj he.”—paras.

राठी वार्त [है ताई] derogatory word used for showing disrespect. “तब सेदो है ताई करान लागा.”—JSBM.

हाईमाद्रिष्ठ [हाईमाद्रिष्ठ] Skt विशपीष्ठ n mountain of ice; Himalaya. “की हाईमाद्रिष्ठ जेन.”—दट्ट. ‘Is Parvati the daughter of Himalaya?’

हाईमाद्रीजा [हाइमाद्रीजा] See हाईमाद्रिष्ठ.

हाईमाद्रीज [हाइमाद्रीज] people living in the Himalayan range. See हाईमाद्रिष्ठ.

हाते [है] adj were struck, got killed. “रान मो जब भी माहि है.”—दिलीप. 2 See अंते.

हाथेन्द्र [हैचेद्रा] जह-इंद्र, king of horses, ucchāṣrova, an exalted person.

दम [हा] Skt हिं मर laugh, ridicule. 2 Skt वि n joy, delight “ले लाहा मानि हास जिय.”—गौ m 4.

दमत [हासान] n fenced space in which Parsees keep dead bodies for birds like kites and hawks to eat them; दाखमा. Tower of silence. See दमात. 2 Skt laughter, amusement. 3 Skt द्रासन attenuating activity, attenuation.

दमर [हासाना] See दम 2. bursting of the pouch of a gun or a cannon. 2 See दिपाित 2.


दमट [हासानु] See दम 2. “तानु मानु दीजे साज़ा esa hasanu saru.”—सवा m 1.

दम [हासत] adj laughing. “हासत केलाे तेरे देहुरे आरा.”—बहर namdev. 2 See दिफेल. 3 Skt गौ n hand. “हासत करान सोट ताहरू खामाआ.”—गौ थित m 5. 4 half a yard; a measure of length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; cubit. 5 Skt गौली (हस्ति), one who has a trunk; elephant. “पुत्र कलास्त ना सागर सोभा हासत गहरी विकारी.”—बिहा चौत m 5. 6 See गौ.

हासत-उस [हासत-उस] n a bag of the shape of a cow’s mouth. While telling beads, they are kept within it. Hindu scriptures do not allow beads to touch the ground; one should keep them close to his chest and so हासत-उस figures as a noun. “हासत उस प्रेम धारीनि.”—सहस m 5.

हासत-राल [हासत-राल] Skt हासतलरंब Skt मुराणँनः. n hand’s support. “हासत-रालन देहु प्राहु.”—गौ m 5.

हासत-दल [हासत-दल] in hand, something in hand.

हासत-पुष्कर [हासतपुष्कर] holding one’s hand. See हासत-दल.

हासत-रूप [हासत-रूप] n hand, something in hand.

हासत-कान्हा [हासत-कान्हा] palm of the hand; palm.

हासत-नापर [हासतनापर] See जीनिपुर.

हासत-गृहीति, हासत-गृहीति [हडोना], हासत-गृहीति [हडोना] n female elephant; one who has a trunk. 2 troop of elephants.—सनामा. 3 See जीनिपुर.

हासत-प्रद [हासत-प्रद] one who gives hand i.e. one who saves by giving a helping hand; a helper.

हासत-संग्रह [हासतसंग्रह] तृप्त, signature.

हासत-संध्व [हसतसंध्व] हसतसंध्व, [हसतसंध्व] has-tamal, [हसतसंध्व] has-tamalak] हस्तमलक, the fruit of the emblic myrobalan in the hand. This phrase is used for knowledge free of scepticism, just as there is no doubt about emblic myrobalan in the hand, so is the person who really knows or realises the Divine. “लक्ष्य हस्तमलक अत्मा.”—GPs.

हासत-ऊर्फ [हसत-ऊर्फ] support of the hand. See हासत-संध्व.

हासत-गृहीति [हसत-गृहीति] elephant, See गृहीति. “हासत-गृहीति हासत जोरे मानभानि.”—असेम m 5.


हासत-गृहीति [हसत-गृहीति] n hand, something in hand.

हासरी [हसरी] n Indar, who is the master of Airavat, the elephant.—सनामा. 2 Airavat, chief of all elephants.
Indar, the master of Airavat; Kashyap, his father. “laughing.”—sar kabir.

jealousy, envy, jealousy, spite.

A elder son of Caliph Ali and Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad. He was born on (1 March 625 AD) 3 Hijri and died in 49 Hijri. In 41 Hijri, Hasan became the fifth Caliph after the death of his father. After six months, he resigned from Caliphate. On 17th March, 669 AD, his wife Jaadah killed him by administering poison as instigated by emperor Yazid. Hasan had twenty children of whom fifteen were sons and five daughters. The children of Hasan and Husain were known as Sayyad and Mir, revered among Muslims for being from the prophet’s lineage. See qoT.

A town of district Campbellpore. There is a police station and also a railway station. Now this place is famous as Panja Sahib. Baba Hasan Abdal, who lived here, refused to give water from his pond to Bhai Mardana, who was feeling very thirsty. With his power, Guru Nanak Dev drew the water of that pond towards himself. That enraged Vali Kandhari and he hurled a rock on Guru Nanak. The Guru stopped that rock, leaving on it an imprint of his hand. That imprint of Guru’s hand is marked on that rock so the place has come to be known as Panja Sahib. Baba Hasan Abdal Sayyad belonged to Sabazvar (Khurasan region) and came to India with Mirza Shahrukh. He died in Kandhar. See चाँद माफ़िया.

A detective deputed by Lalabeg, the commander. He had come to collect secret information about the army of Guru Hargobind, who was then in Gurusar Mehraj in district Ferozepur. After meeting him he became a disciple of the Guru. Due to a blessing from the Guru, emperor Shahjahan gave him a high post.

It is situated in Rajpura subdivision of Patiala state. This place has a joint gurdwara named after Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. The ninth Guru stayed here from three days. Guru Gobind Singh came from Lakhnaur and stayed here for some time. The chief of this place was a great admirer of Guru Gobind Singh. He served the Guru with devotion. His descendants claim to possess the Guru’s Edict.

There is a gurdwara and its residential quarters were built by the people of village Kabulpur in Sammat 1975. The priest is a Sikh. From Shambhu railway station to the southwest, there is unmetalled road about three miles long. As village Kabulpur is situated nearby so this place is jointly known as Hasanpur-Kabulpur.

A according to; in accordance with. 2 n counting, inclusion. 3 fuel, firewood, wood suitable as fuel.

A majesty, wealth, property, prosperity. 2 glory, grandeur. 3 huge force.

adj jovial, cheerful.

A trust, dependence. 2 help. 3 A to collect. 4 rising on the day of reckoning. 5 misconduct.

A desire, longing, unfulfilled craving, unrealised thought. 2 pain of unfulfilled longing.

n small river (canal). See चाँद माफ़िया.
हस [hās] See उन भड़े हेम.
हसेब [haseb] A हात n count, estimate, number; this is transform of हसब. “हसेब थाके को हात ना आँके.”—अकल.
हस [hass] n laughter, laughing. 2 collarbone. 3 A necklace worn by women around the neck that touches the collarbone. 4 Skt उन short for ज्ञान, joy.
हसब [haseb] Skt n hand. “हसब कमल माते परी धारिया.”—सावेरे 4 के. 2 cubit. 3 elephant’s trunk. 4 thirteenth planet. 5 P ज्ञान existing. 6 P ज्ञात eight.
हस्तक [hastak] See उन देष.
हस्त-शर्व [hast-śar] sword, enemy of the elephant’s trunk. 2 marriage, in which a husband holds the hand of his wife at the time of the wedding.
हस्तन [hastan] P ज्ञात existence.
हस्तमालक [hastmālak] fruit of emblic myrobalan placed in the hand, i.e. lucid knowledge. 2 A sage, author of Hastamalak, a famous treatise on Vedant.
हस्तिनापुर [hastinapur] a city established in his father’s name by Ajmidh who was son of Hastin and grandson of Sahotar. It was the capital of Kauravas. Situated on the bank of Ganga in district Meerut, it is around fifty-seven miles from Delhi. The ancient town was washed away by river Ganga. The present city is a new establishment. 1
हस्तिनी [hastini] n female elephant with a trunk. 2 erotic type of a woman “थुल अगुलि करा थुल अगुलि नायक”
1 Geographical Dictionary mentions this city as situated 22 miles to the north-east of Meerut; it further adds that Nichakshu, grandson of Janmeja, set up his capital in Kaushambi when Hastinapur was inundated by river water.
हस्त [hast] Skt n hand. “हस्त कमल माते परी धारिया.”—सावेरे 4 के. 2 cubit. 3 elephant’s trunk. 4 thirteenth planet. 5 P ज्ञात existing. 6 P ज्ञात eight.
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to own. "hako parāja nanka us suar us gat."—var majh m l. 4 justice, fairness. "vaḍhi leke hako gavae."—var ram l m l. 5 the Creator, the exalted One. "hak sācu khāloku khāluk mīane."—tīlāg kabir. 6 This word has also been used for roaring; lion’s roar, thunder. "dēl detan modh para hokke."—jalādhar. 7 See ḍē. ḍeha [hakna] v goad, inspire, push. ḍeha[nī]rāt [haknīrā] true justice. 2 divine justice. ḍeha[pārast] [ḥakparāst] P ḍē adj the Creator’s devotee, Allah’s believer. 2 practitioner of truth. ḍeha [ḥakla] Skt ेवठल adj stammerer; one whose speech is not clear; one whose vocal cords are damaged. ḍeha[vāra] [ḥakvāra] adj driver, prompter. 2 owner of one’s own right. ḍeha [ḥaka] P ḍē vocative for god, hailing the Creator, who is truth incarnate. “haka karim kēbir tū.”—tīlāg m l. 2 part in the name of the Creator. 3 investigation, thorough confirmation. ḍeha [ḥak] n shoving and jostling, pull and push. 2 adv through harassment. “ḥakahāki maca ghāmsana.”—carrtr 405. ḍeha[nī] [ḥaknī] adj related to one’s right, divine power. “ṭke ḍehakni ṭekē ḍek.”—māgo. ḍeha[yāt] A ḍē n story, tale. ḍeha[yātā], ḍeha[yat] [ḥakyat] A ḍē plural of ḍeha[yat]; tales. 2 Eleven tales in Persian attached to Zafarnama at the end of Dasam Granth by some scribe having no relation with the Book. ḍeha[kar] n appeal call, cry. See ḍē vr. 2 ṭ character. 3 pronunciation of ṭ character. ḍeha[kar]at adv call, summoning. 2 A ḍē n regarding the other as inferior; hatred, dislike. ḍeha[kar]at [ḥakkarat], ḍeha [ḥakara] caller. See ḍeha[kar]at rah
mukam siv nabh raje ki] a written document by a Sikh of a journey to Sinhladeep (Sangladeep) made a part of the scripture of Bhai Banno. Many ignorant persons have made it a part of daily prayer like “sIahi di bIdhI.”

Bhai Santokh Singh has written that Bhai Pairha sent by Guru Arjan Dev, went to Sangladeep to bring the text of Pransangli. After coming back, he narrated the story of his journey to the Guru. Shai Sanno included it in his bir (manuscript):

“pEra kharo agr kar jor.
rah hakikat sagal sunai.
so bano sikh lIkhi gorath,
janat tako sarglo poth.”—GPS.

hakina A adj caught, stopped; its root is kha "rag tamase mal" hakina. “maru solhe m 5. ‘Enjoy life’s pleasures by controlling your senses.’

hakim A adj learned, scholarly, intelligent, clever, philosopher. 2 n physician.

hakimpur See रचनम 6.

hakiyat A n ownership, possession.

hakir A adj insulted. 2 mean, inferior, indigent.

haku See च. “marna distinguish hakho he.”—vad m 1 alahan.

hakuk A plural of चव

hakhahabit [hakahak] incessant calling, cacophony of calls.

hakk See च. 2 n stammer, indistinct articulation. See रचनम. “us nū bolde hokk pēdi he.”—prov. 3 Skt word commonly used by a keeper to call the elephant. 4 See रचनम. 5 call, cry. “hakk deva karā.”—ramav.

hakkanā v goad, drive. 2 push, move lightly.
after shaving the hair while fixing cone to purify the blood, so this word is used for shaving.

**hajar** [hajār] P मार n ten hundred, one thousand, 1000.

**hazar** [hazar dasātā] P मार n one thousand stories. 2 a bird that makes thousands of sounds. This is the special name of a certain kind of sparrow-hawk. It is of brown colour and produces many sounds. In size it is bigger than an āgan and smaller than a gutar. Poets have used this name for āgan, cādol, Indian lark, and bulbul. “tītār cākor caru dastāhajār lal, pījre majhār pāt dhāre pātā pātā ke.”—GPS. See अगान, चाढूल, भिग्र हुक़सः.

**hajara** [hajārā] adj of one thousand numbers. 2 elder. 3 precious. 4 n marigold flower of thousand petals. 5 a fountain of many currents. 6 a district of north-western frontier (NWFP) region; in Mahabharat and Markandaye Puran the name of this region is Abhisar. 7 a village in Afghanistan. 8 a village of district and subdivision Jallandhar, visited by Guru Hargobind.

**hajara sīgh** a merchant of Sirhind who became a Sikh after Guru Gobind Singh performed the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa. Then he turned a great warrior and showed great valour in the battle of Anandpur Sahib.

**hajara sañād** seven hymns of Guru Granth Sahib and ten hymns of Dasam Granth; Devout Sikhs name them ‘hajare’. This name was not given by the Guru nor was it popular then for hajar means the main or the chosen one. 2 Some devout people think that word hajare derives from hijār (separation), a hymn in Majh Rag of Guru Arjan Dev. It was written to express sense of separation from his father; the state of a separated person is there in Dasam Granth’s hymn, “ਮੀਤਰ ਪੀਨਾ ਹਾਲ muridā da kāhīna.”


**hajīrī [hajīrī] P n presence, attendance. 2 adj who is in attendance, i.e., “hajīrī sewāk, hajīrī sāgātī.”

**hajurīas** [hajurīa] adj a person who has visited Hazoor Sahib. 1 2 one who resides in Hazoor Sahib. 3 present, akin.

**hajurīs** [hajurīe] in attendance, visible, present, closely, “parbrāhām gurdev sāda hajurīe.”—var jet.

**hajo** [hajo] A n defamation, calumny. “hajo apki jaagat ālave.”—GPS.

**hajj** [hajj] A a pilgrimage to Kaaba, which as a dictum in Islam is essential for Muslims to undertake.

It comes in zulhījah, the twelfth month of Hijri calendar. The manner of performing Hajj is as under:

When Mecca is the final halt, the pilgrim should tie ehram after taking bath, i.e. he should shed old clothes, keep only two sheets, one for the lower part of the body and the other for the upper part, and should remove his shoes but there is no ban on wearing wooden sandals. He must reach Mecca while singing ṭalbiya. The meaning of this song is ‘I stand here at your service; you have no rival; certainly your praise is prayer in the real sense; on the earth only your rule prevails.’

Hajis command the same respect among Mulsims as do hajuris among the Sikhs.
He should take bath after reaching the sacred place Kaaba, and kiss sōg aśvad. He should perform seven rounds of Kaaba, three fast and four at slow speed. He must kiss the black stone during each circumambulation, then he should go to the place of Ibrahim and offer prayer. From this place, he should move to the Hill ʿafā mārūḥ (صَفَّاء مَرْح) and pray, with face turned towards Kaaba. Then he should pray at the hill of Marva. Thereafter, he should listen to the xutba (الخطبة) in Kaaba. Thereafter, he should stay for a night in mīna (منى) and move to the hill ʿarafat (عَرَافَة) to pray there and listen to xutba. From here, he should go to muzdalīfa (مُزْدَلِيفَة) and perform evening namaz there.

The entire process should be completed by the ninth day of the month and on the tenth day, which is the day of ʿādha sacrifice, he should again perform namaz at muzdalīfa. On reaching the pillar of the Devil, he must throw seven stones, thereafter on reaching mīna he should offer sacrifice of a male goat, fat-tailed ram, cow or camel. Laying them down with faces towards Kaaba, he should stand by the right side of the animal and while uttering ʿallahu ʾakbar move the knife on the neck. After this, the Haji should remove ʿahram and put on clothes of his own liking. He should get tonsured, have his nails cut and stay there for three days. Before leaving Mecca, he must make a round of Kaaba and throw seven stones at the Devil’s pillar and then he should drink water from the ʿ zamzam (ضَمْزَم) well.

Many Muslims go to Madina as pilgrims to Mohammad’s grave after their journey to Mecca. They do not consider Hajj to be complete without this but people belonging to vahabi sect hold that honouring the grave is against religion, so they do not go to Madina.

The person who performs Hajj according to the method mentioned above is called Haji “kīā hāj kābā jāe.”—prabha kābir. See mālakah.

हाजम [हाजम] A ʿfūl barber, a person who draws blood with a cone. See तामम. 2 a barber who tonsures.

हाट [हाट] imperative form of हात्; turn; come back. 2 Skt हात्, shine, glitter. 3 Skt हाट n shop, store. 4 market “dāscari हातु तुधु साजिस.”—var sri m 4. Here it means ‘the fourteen worlds.’ 5 short for हारत, See तामम.

हाटर [हाटर] n obstruction, prohibition.

हाटक [हाटक] दर्शन [हाटक] n imperative form of हात्; turn, come back. 2 Skt हात्, shine, glitter. 3 Skt हाट n shop, store. 4 market “dāscari हातु तुधु साजिस.”—var sri m 4. Here it means ‘the fourteen worlds.’ 5 short for हारत, See तामम.

हाटब व [हाटब] n prohibition, obstruction. 2 pushing back or aside, warning.

हाटद [हाटद], हाटद [हाटद] v stop. 2 come back, return. 3 deny, withdraw one’s word. 4 go away. “kīō edu bolāhu हाटी.”—var ram 3.

हाटसक [हाटसक], हाटस [हाटस] सkt हाटलासक strike, n locking the shop, closing the shop. “jamāh kīō हाटनें.”—sor m 3. ‘Yam closed his office.’ 2 sitting idle after leaving the work in protest; strike.

हाटसकला [हाटसकला], हाटसकली [हाटसकली] Skt हाटप्राप्तिका. a row of shops; a line of shops; market. “dūr dive caudah हाटनेग्या.”—var suhi m 1. ‘The sun and the moon are two lamps and the fourteen worlds are the market. “ḡhār mādār हाटनेग्यासोहे जिस विश्व नम्नवसी.”’—suhi chāt m 5. i.e. innerself and the senses.

हाटमय [हाटमय] Skt हाटमयं हाटमयं n in the well, the gear string with which metallic pots are kept tied to draw water. “kār hātma tiṣṭ pārovaḥ.”—basāt m 1.

हाटवाणी [हाटवाणी], हाटवाणी [हाटवाणी], हाटवाणी [हाटवाणी] Skt हाटवाणिक adj shopkeeper. “हाटवाणी dhan mal हाटकित.”—basāt m 5. “bīkhu sāc
hatvanja.”-gau m 4.

hatri [haṭri] n shop, store. “tānu hāṭri ōhu man vanjara.”-sidhgosati. 2 toy made of clay resembling a shop, on which the Hindus light lamps on the Diwali day. 3 i.e. body, physique “hāṭṛi chōḍi cala vaṇjara.”-prov. ‘The soul departed after leaving the body.’

hat [haṭ] at every shop. “gur bācānī bikano hāṭ ḍhat.”-mali m 4. ‘in each community of devout Sikhs.’

hatru See ḍhat. 2 See ḍhat.

hatua, ḍhat [haṭova], ḍhatpa [haṭpa] adj (a person) who runs a shop; shopkeeper. See मुु वे उदुः.

hati, ḍhati [haṭti] See उत.

hati māḡ [haṭṭi saḥṛ] See मुु नुवपुः.

hat Skt हत vr jump, kill, prove fake, oppress, repress, hold tight. 2 n insistence, stubbornness. “hāṭ kāṛi mare na leke pavē.”-gau a m 1. 3 S persistence, body, physique. “hāṭ majhahu maḍṛi.”-sri chēṭ m 5.

hat karam [haṭh kāṛam], ḍhat karam [haṭh dhāṛam] See उ।े कारे खते पक्षी.

hat dhārmī [haṭh dhāṛmi] n stubbornness, insistence. 2 adj stubborn, obstinate, tenacious, dogged.

hat nigrāḥ [haṭh nigrāḥ], ḍhat nigrāṭ [haṭh nigrāṭi] n act of controlling senses with strong will. “hāṭh nigrāḥi aṭi rāḥat.”-kan m 5.

hat yog [haṭh yog] n a type of yog involving austerities. See अमसत्व. 2 It is written in haṭh yog pradipika that द is the sun, च is the moon, and the combination of these two is haṭh yog. i.e. combining रा and प्रग्ला with sukhmana.

hatli [haṭhli] adj stubborn, headstrong. “muhkam phoj haṭhli re.”-asa m 5.

hatvar, ḍhatvar [haṭhvara] adj obstinate, stubborn.


hathi [haṭhṛi] by insisting, from insistence. “haṭhṛi na pāṭiṭe na bāḥu bheke.”-dhana a m 1.

hathī [haṭhī] See राढ़ी।

hathi, ḍhatī [haṭhia] adj stubborn, obstinate. There are two types of obstinate persons. One type is of the superstitious, who, due to ignorance do not give up wrong beliefs even after knowing the reality. They are stubborn, deserving to be condemned.

“jar ko vīcaṛ kāḥā gāṇṭika ko laj kāḥā gōd-ha ko man kāḥā ādhre ko arsi, nīgūn ko gūn kāḥā dan kāḥā dārdī ko seva kāḥā sum kī ṛṛd chāh ḍarsi, madṛap kī sūcī kāḥā sac kāḥā lāṛpī ko nic ko bācōn kāḥā syar kī pukar si, “toḍar” su kavī ese ḍhati ko na bhave sīkha bhavē kāḥā sudhi bat bhavē kāḥā pārsī.”

The other type are a superior type. Such persons, who due to greed or fear, do not forsake true thought and do not show spiritual weakness. The Sikhs recollect such a person’s name in their daily prayer. This is the example of pious insistence. “sis dia pāṛ strā na dina, rōc sāman deh kar cīṅa.”-VN.

hathi sīgh son of Ajit Singh who was brought up by Mata Sundri. His headquarters were in the Sindhi area of Burhanpur, district Nimar where he used to recite hymns by removing the appellation of Nanak and adding his own name. Mata Sundri disengaged herself from him due to this lapse. He went to central India (C.P.) after leaving Punjab and died there. His cēra is situated in Burhanpur.

hathi ḍhet [haṭhī det] Ravan, the obstinate demon, who refused to return Sita even after the advice of all relatives and friends. “tumi ram hveṅe ḍhet ghayō.”-caritr 1.

hathila [haṭhila] adj obstinate.
हठ [hathu] See घठ. “हठु निग्रहु कौर्.”
-रम एम 1. 2 See घठ 3.
हठे [hathu] adj stubborn. “हठे कौर्ण वैरि.”
-कौर्ण. ‘the obstinate residents of Kashtwar.’
See घठन्त्र.
हठे वर्भ [hathu kāram] deeds performed obstinately for their own sake, without strong will and concentration. “हठे कौर्ण कौर्ण यदैर भाेर्.”
-रम कबिर. 2 deeds such as theft and murder causing pain and harm to others etc.
See घठ वर.
हठे [hathyo] performed with persistence.
2 jumped, skipped. See घठ पर. “हठ्यो मह्रि काड्या गाग रामा.”
-पन.
हठ [hāḍ], हठ [hāḍd] Skt खड़ n bone. “जिय प्रक्
कामु तेरा हाडे.”
-वर गाव 1 m 4. 2 See घठ.
हठ डैलोडी [hāḍd भाग्निद] See घठ डैलोडी.
हठ [hāḍh] See घठ.
हठाइत [हठाइना] व wear out. “सैज काला
पातु हाठाई.”
-मारु म 1. “पात पाठवर पाठिर हठाईवू.”
-गाव ए म 1. 2 मि adopt, keep.
“गुसा मरं ना हठाई.”
-कबिर. 3 turn, rotate. “बांते बाक्षी सिख हठाईवा.”
-सोर म 4.
हठिकर्तिकर्तिकर्तिक [हठिकर्तिकर्तिक] a town in Patiala state about three kohs to the west of Barnala where the ninth Guru stayed, and cured a patient suffering from fever by bathing him in the pond, now known as Guru Sar. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala got built a beautiful gurdwara there. The state has donated 250 ghumaons of land. This place is one mile to the south-west of Hadhiaya railway station.
हठे [hāḍhaye] got carried away by a current, was washed away. 2 overflowed, jumped “मानो निधि निर हठाईवा.”
-क्रिसन.
हठ [hāṇ] See घठ.
हठन्त्र [हठवतारू], हठन्त्र [हठवतू] Skt हनुमत्त and हनुमान् adj person with an extended jaw. 2 n a brave warrior who was minister of Sugreev and a great devotee of Ram. It is written in section 4 and chapter 66 of Valmik’s Ramayan that the nymph Punjiksthala, wife of Kesari also known as Anjana, was extremely beautiful. On seeing her, the god of wind was overcome by erotic desire. He cohabited with her, who then gave birth to a brave son. On the day of birth, taking it as fruit, he jumped to swallow the sun. In order to protect the sun, Indar threw him on the ground by hitting with the thunderbolt. The jaw of the young boy became crooked as a result this. This is how Hanuman got his name.

In many books, Hanuman has been described as a monkey. So, many people believe that he was a forest dweller who became a scholar by acquiring knowledge from the sages residing in the jungles. In Valmik part 4, chapter 3, it is written that after hearing Hanuman’s speech, Ram said that none could speak this kind of pure Sanskrit without having read sublime texts. “हठवतारू अरद्धिया.”
-सोवा म 1. “हठवतू जागे धारी लकुर.”
-बसैत कबिर. See घठचत घठ.
हठ [हठ] Skt adj killed. 2 destroyed. 3 tied. See घठ वर.
हठ [हठक] Skt adj like the dead, like a corpse. 2 A क् n tearing a curtain. 3 i.e. insult, disgrace.
हठिकर्तिकर्तिक [हठ-त्राज] killed, destroyed. “हठ-त्राज हौने.”
-मारु सोले म 5.
हठेल [हठेल] Skt खठेल n killing, act of killing, murder.
हठि [हठि] Skt मुर्द n murder, killing, act of killing.
हठि [हठी] Skt मुरद n murder, assassination, killing. “सैकुघ गाल वेदिर हठी कामाई.”
-जापा. See घठ.
हठिकर्तिकर्तिक [हठिकर्तिक] Skt हठिकर्तिक adj killer, murderer, assassin. “सत का निदाक महा हठिकर्तिक.”
-सोक्वमणि.
वस [hato] See उत. 2 Skt हत्तु n hunter 3 sharp-edged weapon.
वते [hate] killed. See उत. “सौं के हाते काॅर रखे ना कोई.”—sukhmåni.
वता [hatta] A adv to such an extent.
वत्ता [hatya], वतृं [hatyा] See जिविना. “घर दुख ते हत्या.”—साहस m 5.
वत [hath] Skt तां, n hand. “हाथ देर आप रक्राॅ.”—रम वर 2 m 5. 2 Skt attack, assault, blow.
वतोंद्र [hathकोंद्रा] v donate, extend hand to give. “हाँ देते दातरो हाथ कोंद्रा मिहु वोता सेसार.”—वर कन m 4.
वताठी [hathकाठी] n handcuff, manacle.
वत धक्क कलात [hath khala कर्ता], वत धक्क कलर [hath khाॅ कर्ता], वत चंद्रा [hath cक्काॅ] v strike, assault. 2 raise one’s hand to show consent. This is a figure of speech named सुकसम, which is to give consent through indication without uttering a word.
वत चराँ [hath cराॅ] न ग्रहना v get hold of something. “हाथ चैरो हाय थोका.”—गौव m 5. 2 dance to someone’s tunes.
वतचुट [hathचुट], वतचेत [hathचोर] n free assault with the hand; unobstructed attack. “तिर पर हवे सभ्क हैथचोर.”—GPS.
वत दंडकर [hath दंडकरा] v extend hand, put forth hand for begging. See उठत.
वत डेंठा [hath डेंठा] v offer hand for help; help; cooperate.
वतकल [hathकल] n a gun that is fired by raising a hand without any other support. “जाबरजाग हाथकल.”—साहा.
वतरी [hathरी] See वीर्मी.
वत पेँठा [hath पेँठा] v get something in hand. 2 get support as does a drowning man. “सत कलि तिथे दिॅहे जिथे हाथ ना पाय.”—सेवा m 3.
वत दलखा [hath पालखा] See दलखा.
वत दलता [hath पालता] v hold hand.

वत बलम [hath पुल] n a type of firework that resembles a pomegranate. Sparkles emerges from it and the fire worker holds it in hand.
वत वंच [hath बंक्ष] adj catching the side with both arms; tight embrace. “मी हाथ बंक्षो मेहा तेज तटे.”—VN.
वत स्ताई [hath लाइ] v achieve, receive a thing. 2 be someone’s pawn. 3 gun powder to be ignited with hand.
वतवेल [hathवेला] See उत नावट.
वतवटी [hathवट] n a pouch with thick hair, put on as glove for massaging the horse. “मालश कारही पैर हाथवट.”—GPS.
वतवसा [hathवसा], वतवसा [hathवसो] n handle. 2 hilt, grip. 3 strap to hold a shield.
वतवालड [hathवालड] scarecrow put up by farmers in the fields to ward off animals. “लुंखे खेति हाथवसा केॅॅ.”—वाॅकबिर.
वतवसा [hathवसा] n support of the hand. “हारी रक्रह्दा दे आप हाथवसा.”—गौव m 4. 2 handle, grip.
वत वंड [hatha वाक्ख], वत वंड [hatha वाट] See वत वंड. “धाका धाक्क बिर हाथा वाट्ह होी.”—GPS. ‘grappled with each other.’
वहि [hathi] in the hand. “राजा नराव के हाथी हो.”—वाॅम 1. “जीसे अजाहाथी निद्धानु.”—वाँ रम m 5.
वतवसास्त्र [hathवसाॅना] v swing (used for an) elephant.
वतवसा [hathवसा] Skt वसवान, adj killer. 2 n deadly weapon. 3 instrument, tool.
वतवसा दोंठा [hathवसा दोंठा], वतवसा धूकला [hathवसा पॅक्हराॅ] v put an end to warfare; be content after removing enemy’s blood from the weapons. i.e. killing the enemy. “जित सोब्रे जाग सातहुं क्षिय हाथवसा पॅक्हराॅ.”—VN.
वतवसा [hathi] See वीर्मी. 2 troop of elephants.
–sanama.

हथि [hathī] n arm, that bears the hand. “हथि दित ग्रहु देवनरहे.”—मच म 5. 2 leather bag for keeping water. “हथि काॅद्ध न दितो भोला.”—BG. 3 pouch made of hair or cloth which is put on the hand like glove for massaging. 4 handcuff, manacles. “हथि पाँधि काहे रोवे.”—मरु म 1. ‘When the gods of death manacle you then why do you cry?’ 5 S and Po help, support. 6 handle; e.g. “सक्की दी हथि”.


हथु [hathu] See जस.

हथेली [hathelī] Skt घृं-घृं n palm of a hand.

हथोधि [hathohathī], घथोधि [hathohathī] adv from one hand to another. “हाथो हाथी नाचाई वांजरा मित्रा.”—स्र म 1 पाहिे. 2 n act of getting reward with the hand with which work is done. 3 fight with hands; hand-to-hand fight, scuffle, fistcuffs.

हथोर [hathora], घथोर [hathora] n hammer made of iron with a handle for shaping the metal.


हथ ध्वन्दे घन देख [hath utte bačan deṇa] v vow by putting a hand on some one’s hand or by drawing a line on his hand. “बांचन देहु मोरे जो हाथा.”—कारत्त 301.

हथ धंध [hath bākhh], हथ धंध [hath bāt] See जस धंध. hand-to-hand fight, duel, fistcuffs, scuffle.

हथर [hathra] n edge of an arm without a hand; amputated arm. “ज्यो कार तोरे हाथ्ठ्रा.”—BG. जस [had] See जस.

हद [hāḍ] A प्रक्ष n target, goal.

हदरत [hadrāt], हदरात [hadrāth] See जसव. Per rules of Arabic phonology its pronunciation as हदरत is also correct.

हदरथ [hadrāth] from Hazrat. “ते ता हदरथ पाऽ मन.”—सवे े 2 के. ‘Thou (Guru Nanak) hast bestowed honour.’

हदरत [hadrāt] A प्रक्ष advising; directing. 2 advice, guidance.

हद [hādi] A प्रक्ष adj guide, mentor. 2 i.e. teacher, mentor. “उह हादी वेनो विर्किणु.” —वर रम 3. ‘The exalted mentor (Guru Nanak) gave a sermon.’

हदीमा घड [hādīa bād] a town of tehsil Phagwara of Kapurthala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind almost one furlong to the eastern side. The Guru visited this place while going to Kiratpur. Some people believe that Guru Har Rai also paid a visit to this place.

The gurdwara is very simple in construction. Residential quarters are also near by. Seven ghumaons of land has been donated by the state; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. It is situated one mile away from the Phagwara railway station in to the western side. On Baisakhi day, a festival is held here.

हदम [hādis] A प्रक्ष n saying; anecdote. 2 a saying relating to prophet Mohammad. A book in which Mohammad’s teaching or conduct is described. “नापक खारी हदुरी हादिसा.”—मरु सोल्हे म 5. ‘purifying the impure mind.’

हदीमा घंटही [hādis kaॅद्धनि] v rub one’s nose, i.e., pledge not to repeat an error. “ताके आॅ खारे काॅद्ध हादिसा.”—रतन्माला बानो.

हदुर [hādur] A प्रक्ष it is also pronounced as हदुर in Arabic. “सच्चे सबहद हादुर.”—वर बिलाम 3.

हदुरत [hādurī] adv in the presence of; face to face. “तोॅँ ताऊरा वासेस्वर हादुर.” —जपु. 2 in front of the people, in the open
ground. “mahila śāri hodia, huri bāhāri na mili na hādurit.”–asa ə m l.

hadd [hadd] A ə n bank, boundary, duration. 2 quickness, fierceness.

hān plural of hē. In Gurbani its form “ti’fās used. See “ti’fā.

han See *hachā.*

hanche “prabhu hanche.”–basāt m 4.

hanan Skt n killing, murder. See vā.


hanaphi See sūntī.

hanmāt[hanmāt], hanmātār[hanmātār], hanmāt[hanmāt] See vāndh.

hanif [hanif] A ə adj firm in faith.

hanu [hanu] Skt n chin. 2 lower jaw. 3 short for hānbhāl. 4 one whose chin is long. 5 adj one with a long jaw.

hanunātak[hanunātak] See vānabhāl.

hanuman See vāndh. 2 adj one with a long jaw.

hanuman nātak[hanuman nātak] Skt hānumānātak a poetic writing in Sanskrit which enacts the history of Ram Chandar. It is worthy of being played in an open theatre. This poetic drama is Hanuman’s work. Many poets have written that Hanuman threw his work into the ocean on the insistence of Valmiki, so that the importance of Valmiki’s Ramayan did not diminish. During the reign of raja Bhoj, while searching for pearls, a navigator found a stone-inscription. The king got this stone inscription pulled out and where the context was wanting, references were provided by Damodar Misr and the book was completed. Hindi translation was done by a renowned poet Hridyram of Bhalla dynasty during the time of emperor Jahangir i.e:

“sāmat bikram nīraṯāt sahaṣ khaṭṣaṭ asih vār, cēr cāndi dui chātūr jāhāgir subhāt pār, subh lācchan dacchan soše kavi ram vicacchan, kriṣṇadas tānu kul prākas yāg dipak raccchān, raghuḥāt ārātī yathamaṭi pragat karyo subh lāgēn gōn, de bhākti dan nīrbhāy kāro, jay raghuḥātī raghuvaś maṇi.”

In this book are included some kabbīts composed by the poet Kashi Ram. 2

hanumāt [hanumāt] See vāndh.

hanu [hanu] See vā. These words hānu and hānu are of Sanskrit. 2 a Rajput warrior, “hath lāge ari hasi hānu ke.”–cānī 2.

hanud See vāndh.

hanuman See vāndh. “hanuman sāri gārūṭ samana.”–dhāṇa kābir. See nāṇ.

hanoz [hanoz] P jī adv just now, now. 2 till today, till now.

hapās This word is used for vām. “hapās vālayāt ke tān kāre.”–GPS.

hapā [hapā] v breathe heavily; be out of breath due to strenuous exertion.

hapat [hapat] bīṇī seven.

hafat āklim [hafat āklim], hafat iklim [hafat iklim], hafat kīsvar [hafat kīsvar] P jīnt ə kārīr seven āklim or kīsvar parts; hafat āklim means the whole world. Greek scholars have divided the earth into seven segments by drawing seven lines to the north of the equator, these parts being equal in size. It is to be noted that these scholars did not take account of America and Australia at that time, as these continents came to be known later.

hafat khan [hafat khan], hafat xvan [hafat xvan] P

1680 Bikrami.

2 Many poets hold that Bahadur Shah presented the manuscript written by Hridyram to Guru Gobind Singh and as transcribed by poet Kashiram the Guru got Parshuram’s dialogues incorporated.
Asfandyar and Rustam crossed seven stages after each victory. Upon crossing each stage, they thanked God and fed the people by spreading dastarxvan (table cloth), to which this word owes its origin.

In Islamic books a person knowing seven languages of Arabia is called by this name. Just as the Punjabi dialects of Doaba, Majha and Malwa, are somewhat different, in the same way due to regional differences there are seven types in Arabic. These seven types are: kures, te, hvazin, yamn, sakif, hazel, tamim.

hafta P Skt week.
haftad P seventy.
hab A n seed, grain. 2 tablet, pill.
habas A n control. 2 imprisonment, confinement. 3 A Abyssinia in Africa.
habas valayat gae dayala.”—NP.
habasdom See न 9.
habsi adj a resident of Habash. “habsi halbi dhayave.”—akal.
haba A n dust, dirt, pollen. 2 See hab.
habah A n bubble of water. 2 dew. 3 stand for placing a water pitcher; wooden-stand for a water pitcher.
habib A adj dear, beloved. 2 friend, companion. See दुख.
habub A plural of hab; seeds. 2 tax levied on the farmer at the time of harvest by a king or owner of the land for various rights. “habub lagavē, kar bigar anek bhat kī.”—PP.
habh S adj all, everyone. “sohādro habh thai.”—sri chat m 5.
habhkhu, habhku, habhiku, habhikhu everything, all objects.
habhko, habhkoi everyone, everybody.
war.
m-RfT
[hdmla]
adj
our. 2
P
fJ
";
[0x0]
of our, for every
279x77
one.
[0x0]"hdmara
ek as
vdsre."-varmajh
mI. 'All
asa.
[0x0]
smoniccy), purse.

[hdmla]
pron
our. "hämra
mänu
berag
dharmo."-asa
m 4.

[hdmla]
[0x0]
of all.
hämra
binam
suno prabhu
thakur."-gau
m
4. 'O
Lord! You hear
the supplication
of all.'

[hdmarn] 3
sen
from amongst us or
ours. "dor
satri
hämrin
te ek
sägharie."—cortt
153.

[hdmla]
A
Y
n
carrying
of burden
or
load.

[hdmla]
A
y
n
gestation,
pregnancy.
3 The word has also
been used for
hdmla
(gi)
attack,
invasion,
swoop.

[hdmla]
See
hdma
kdV
sdgdl
sIdhat."-bher
am
5.
The carefree
Creator
is a perfect
principle
for all.'
2 to
us, for
us.

[hdmla]
P
via
the
same,
that.
2 See
hdma.

[hdmla]
P
t3b
hdmaca
bh;hg
kholIa."-JSBB.
This
word
derives
from
the
Persian
hdmaca.

[hdmatuma] we
and
you;
everybody.
"dibantu
ekalam
ek
hama
tuma
melu."-var
asa.

[hdmla]
P
Jz
adv
all,
total,
entire.
2 everyone.

[hdma]
P
Ja
adv
all,
total,
entire.

[hdmcIna]
adv
like
that,
resembling
that.

[hdma]
aour. 2 like
us,
just
as
we
are.
See
hdmace.

[hdmba]
P
o
adj
talking
like;
engaged
in
mutual
talk.
2 speaking
the
same
language.

[hdma]
Mohammad's uncle
who
embraced
Islam,
displayed
great
valour
and
was
awarded
the
title
of
lion
by
Mohammad.
2 lion. 3 A Sikh of the Jajja
subcaste
who,
acting
upon
the
teachings
of
Guru
Arjan
Dev,
atained
spiritual
self-realization.
"hâmja
jaJa
jaJie."—BG.
4 in
grammar,
the
letter
alaf
which
carries
zer,
zabar
or
peš
vowel
markers.

[hdma] we
and
you,
i.e.,
all
the
people.
"un
ke
sâqrî
hâm
tum
sâqrî
mel."—asa
m
5.
2

[hdma]
adv
illness
and
thou-ness.
"kahu
nanak
hâm
tum
guri
khoi
he."—ram
m
5.

[hdma] P
Ja
n
praise,
appreciation,
acclaim.

[hdma]
P
Ja
n
alter
eo,
boim
friend,
true
friend.

[hdman] See
uldh.
2 Pu
I,
mine.
"hämän
ki
pukare
suno
rajdhani."—soloh.
3 we.

[hdman] P
Ja
adj
sitting
by
one's
side.
"sahìbe
to
hâmnsino
hâmzubà."—Jftmg.
2
n
courtier,
favourite.

[hdmya]
P
chH
n
pouch
(for
keeping
money),
purse.

[hdma]
pron
our. "hämra
mänu
berag
birkotubhio."—asa
m
4. 2 üH
to
all
or
of
all.

[hdmla]
Prabhu
thakur."—gau
m
4.
'0
Lord! You hear
the
supplication
of
all.'

[hdmarn] 3
sen
from
amongst us or
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satri
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153.

[hdmla] A
Ja
n
carrying
of
burden
or
load.
2 gestation,
pregnancy.
3 The
word
has
also
been
used
for
hdmla
(ic.
invasion)
in
GV
10.

[hdmla],
[hdmla]
A
Ja
n
attack,
invasion,
swoop.

[hdma] See
hdma.
"acít
hama
kou
sogèl
sidhât."—bher
am
5.
The
carefree
Creator
is
a
perfect
principle
for
all.'
2 to
us,
for
us.

[hdma] P
Ja
the
same,
that.
2 See
hdma.

[hdma] See
hdma.

[hdma]
[0x0]
adj
partisan,
supporter,
helper.

[hdma]
See
<hdma
nala>
adj
near
Anandpur
a
small
branch
of
river
Satluj,
which
proved
helpful
to
the
Khalsa
Dal
during
the
time
of
war.

[hdma]
aour.
2 P
Ja
of
our,
for
every
one.
"hämra
ek
as
eàse."—var
majh
m
I.
'All
have just one hope.’

have [hamā] just we, we alone. 2 we all. 3 P this very, the same.

praised [hamid] A adj praised, commended, lauded.

praised (of a woman) praised, lauded. 2 See अभव

praised, victrious, victor. “हाथ हमिर,”—काल्की. ‘tenacious and victorious.’ 2 n a Rajput king of Ranthambore who ascended the throne in 1357 AD. Mir Mohammad, an officer of Alauddin Khalji, revolted and fled to Hamir. Alauddin demanded from Hamir the custody of Mir Mohammad. Hamir replied that even if the sun changed its course, Hamir would not betray one who sought refuge. Consequently, Alauddin launched an attack and Hamir died fighting valiantly, “तिर्या तेल हमिर हाथ सादहत ना दुजी वर.”—prov. 3 a raja of Mewar. He was also a contemporary of Alauddin Khalji. He kept on invading the province of Maldev Jalor. Seeing that Hamir could not be overpowered by any other means, Maldev offered his daughter’s hand to Hamir who accepted the offer. After the marriage, the bride disclosed the fact of her having been already married but had become a widow by then. Hamir went to Maldev’s territory, during the latter’s absence, won over the army and occupied the entire province.

The first raja of Nabha who was younger son of Surtie and great grandson of Baba Tiloka Singh. After the death of his grandfather, Guruditta, Hamir Singh became master of the area comprising Dhanaula, Pakko and Kapurgarh, etc. He was very brave and shrewd. He founded the city of Nabha in 1755 AD and made it his capital. By dint of his valour, he annexed many territories into his state. At the time of the murder of Zain Khan, the governor of Sirhind, in 1763 AD, he was with his Khalsa brethren and, in this victory, Amloha area fell to his lot. Hamir Singh died in 1783 AD at Nabha. His memorial is located there at a short distance towards east of the fort.

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of uccaśrava horse, Indar; his master, Kashyap; the earth which came under Kashyap’s sway; its master, a king; and his army’s enemy, the gun.

हयत्रान [हयत्रान] n armour meant to protect a horse’s body.

हयनरी [हयनरी], हयनठ [हयनठ] enemy of horses, killer of horses; lion.-सनामा.

हयनी [हयनी] cavalry.-सनामा.


हय [हय], हयनी [हयनी] A ज़ n rain. 2 modesty, bashfulness. 3 woman’s sexual organ, vagina

4 Skt तम mare.

हय [हय] A ज़ n lifetime.

हयनर [हयनर] commander of a hundred and twenty-five cavalrymen whom Buddhu Shah got employed with Guru Gobind Singh at Paonta. He became disloyal and joined hill chieftains. In the battle of Bhangani, Baba Kirpal Das killed him with a club. See पाँच.

हयाटी [हयाटी] adj living, alive. “सेक्ह हयाटी जोर नो कोई ठीरू रोहा”—सनाद.


हर [हर] adj green. “जीसे बाढ़ हर पत.”—सरकबिर. “बान हर पते.”—घ्ना m 5. 2 Skt n Shiv. “कामलान dhyavat jahi bhaye हर.”—GPs. 3 fire. 4 Yam, the god of death. 5 remove, cure. “मेरी हरणे बिपःति.”—गोव रावदास.

6 प a part every, each. “हर्द्रहु हर सिंम्रणु मेरे बहाई.”—गोव m 5. “बॉदेह क्षोज डील हर्रो.”—तिलाग कफिर. 7 This word has also been used in place of हर. “हर बहाई इक पुराएष्ट निम्हारा.”—दत्त. 8 At various places in Gurbani हर has been used for हर which means God.

9 a Rajput clan largely inhabiting largely the Boondi region. The word हरवल्ली derives from this हर. See उपचैसी.

हराउल [हराउल] See उपाम.


हर दिव्य [हर दिव्य] adj everyone, each, every.

हरें [हरें] dative; to God, the Creator. “हरें नामास्ते.”—गोद नमदेव.

हस [हरस] Skt तम n joy. 2 comfort. See पुष्प वर 3 a raja of Thanesar who was son of Prabhakar Vardhan. His full name was Harsh Vardhan. At the age of sixteen, he ascended the throne in 606 AD and became emperor of India. Vann, the best poet of his court, authored a fascinating epic entitled Harishchandra. Harsh made Kannauj his capital. He died in 647 AD.

हसकान्तर [हसकान्तर] See जिव मल्लिनि.

हसन [हसन] Skt तम n act of getting thrilled. 2 adj giving joy, who enjoys. “दरसन परसन सरसन हसन.”—सनाद m 5. 3 Skt रमण n diminution, abolition. “दोक साग म हसन.”—कन m 5.

हसत [हसत] is thrilled or delighted. See हस.


हस्रिगार [हस्रिगार] See जन मस्राम. 2 snake, which is Shiv’s garland.

हरस [हरस] Skt अलपर्त n Persian wheel. “हरसह बी तू कराहि बोलोहि भौलं बानि.”—साव m 3.

हरसत [हरसत] n links over a Persian wheel, to which pots are attached.


हर [हर] See उल्ल.

हरकट [हरकट] A ज़ motion, movement, effort.

हरक [हरक] adj petty, shallow, hollow. “तम कान्ह हरे हरका हो.”—क्रीसान.
वह्रका [harka] adj rabid. See अतु.
“या कुकर हरकाए。”-sri m 5.
वह्रकत [harkat] plural of वह्रक.
वह्रक [harki] P  
pron whoever, whosoever.
वह्र के दरबार [हर की दर्शनी] Shiv’s consort, Parvati. “हरें रुप कि ये हर की दर्शनी हे।”
-cādī 1.
वह्रवेछ [harkar] daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Jodhpuria who was consort of raja Jaswant Singh and mother of raja Devendra Singh.
वह्र [harkh] See वह्र. See रूपम.  vr 2 happiness, joy. “हरक्ष अंत सोग नाहि बियाँ।”-gau m 5.
3 anger, rage. Sanskrit word अभयन्त has become अस्म in Punjabi.
वह्रवस [harkhsog] joy and sorrow. “हरक्ष सोग जाके साड़ी मित समां।”-s m 9.
वह्रवत [harkvat] adj happy. “हरक्षवत अंत अत साड़ीलाला।”-maru solhe m 5.
वह्रविही [harkhi] adj hot-tempered. See वह्रमस. 2 joyful, glad. See वह्रम.
वह्रवतन [harkhvan], वह्रववेछ [harkhvāt] adj happy. “हरक्षवत अंत दाराला।”
वह्रवी [harkhi] adj hot-tempered. See रूपम. 2 joyful, glad. 3 sheer happiness. “सोगु नाहि साडा हरक्षी हे रे।”-kan m 5.
वह्रवत [harkhan] v be angry, be enraged. 2 be glad. See वह्रम.
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‘They commit suicide and are thieves.’ 2 one who takes away or siezes. 3 destroyer. “dukh harta harīnam pachano.” –bīla m 9.

[hardal] Skt हर्ताल n a yellow-coloured semi-metal used in various medicines, which is also of use to painters and writers. It has a warm and dehydrating effect. Yellow orpiment.1 Physicians use it in various medicines.

[hardam] adv with each breath, each moment. 2 always.

[hardas] See जितेमाज. 2 Name of Guru Ramdas’s father.

[hardasteram] [hardestan] Skt हर्दस्तान n, [hardastane], [hardastane] [hardastane] son of Hardas, Guru Ram Das. “hardastane guru ramdas sar abhar bhare.”—sāveye m 4 ke. See जितेमाज.

[hardin] adv eachday, daily, always. “hardin harīsimranō mera bhai.”—gau m 5. 2 Skt n Shiv’s day; 14th of the dark fortnight of Phagun.

[hardi] Skt हर्दी n turmeric, L Curcuma Longa; a tuber resembling ginger having yellow colour. It is used for dyeing and for imparting yellow colour to various dishes. “kabir hardi piari.”—s kābir.


[hardēgi] [hardēgī cāmca] a ladle for use in all cooking pots, i.e. one who moves in every religious group and society to achieve his own purpose.

devi ko bhagat kabū mirā ko upasak he
das sultan ko c kabū lalbegi he,
man me he or aṛu mukh mahī duji bat
param pakhādi nākh sikh lo pharebi he,
svaratī ko manat he mukkha pāmrat thi

1In Mahābhārata and Harivansh it is mentioned that yellow orpiment originated from Vishnu’s semen.

In this world and the next world. See सृजी. 2 Name of Guru Ramdas’s father.

[hardokhi] Dg n Kam. 2 adj inimical to all; malevolent.

[haradu] See जितेमाज.


[harakasap] See जितेमाज.


[haranvari] See जितेमाज.

[harnakhas] See जितेमाज.

[hardokhi] Dg n Kam. 2 adj inimical to all; malevolent.

[harnam] See जितेमाज.


[harnach] [harnachas] See जितेमाज.

[harni] adj pilferer, bungler. “ratī ki prabhutā sāgri harni.”—GPs. ‘pilferer of all the grace of Kam’s wife.’


[harpalpur] a village in Rajpura tehsil of Patiala state. At a short distance to its north, there is a place dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. Only sanctum in the form of a platform exists. No custodian has been appointed. Towards the south of Kauli railway station, there is a four-mile long unmetalled road leading to this place.
green, verdant.

2 blossoming tree. “gurmokhi brahmao hariala.”—sri m 3.

deerskin. 2 elephant’s skin. 3 lion’s skin. “jahā be the har hari-ābhar ko ḍarke.”—cādi 1.


army having the strength of a lion. 2 army equipped with bows and spears.—sanama.

28th raja of the solar dynasty who was son of Trishanku. He was famous for compassion and justice.

It is written in Mahabharat that because of having performed the Rajsuy sacrifice and his extreme charity, he went to Indarlok (Indar’s paradise). In Markandey Puran it is mentioned that one day when Harishchandar had gone out for hunting, he heard the lamentations of Vidyaakala who, in the guise of women, were wailing in fear of Vishvamitar. When Harishchandar proceeded to save the distressed women, Vishvamitar got enraged. At this the women disappeared and the raja was taken aback. Being a Brahman, Vishvamitar asked for some donation and the raja replied that he was ready to donate whatever was asked for. Vishvamitar took all the wealth of the king and left him with only one dress of tree bark and his son and wife. Thus deprived, Harishchandar left his capital and set out for Benares. But the pitiless sage was waiting there to torture him even more and demanded from the raja a present to fulfill his vow of donation. Suppressing his feelings, Harishchandar sold his son, wife and even himself to a cādal (who, in fact, was Dharamraj). The cādal sent him to the crematory to fetch shrouds of the dead bodies. He spent twelve months there doing this menial job. One day his wife Veshya brought, for cremation, the dead body of his own son Rohit1 who had died of snakebite. Both of them recognized each other and wanted to immolate themselves on the funeral pyre of their son. But Harishchandar did not want to do so without the permission of his master, cādal, and was firm in performing his duty. Pleased at this, all the gods, accompanied by Dharamraj and Vishvamitar, appeared on the scene. Indar told Harishchandar that the latter’s wife and son had conquered heaven with their virtuous deeds. Harishchandar replied that without the permission of his master, the cādal, he could not proceed to heaven. At this Dharamraj appeared before him in the form of the cādal. Then Harishchandar said that he would not go to heaven without the company of his subjects. Indar agreed to this wish of his as well, and when Vishvamitar performed the coronation of his son Rohit, Harishchandar went to heaven, along with his friends and subjects. In order to destroy the results of Harishchandar’s meritorious deeds, Narad Muni, through deception, made him indulge in self-praise. For this Harishchandar was ousted from heaven. During the course of his fall from heaven, he begged pardon for his lapse and was pardoned. So he halted on his way to the earth.

Now, Harishchandar and his subjects live in an airy city called Harishchandarpur of which various names, such as sāhānagar, hariśādari, gadharavā nagar, cītrim, sikot, etc, have been fancied.

1In Purans his name is also mentioned as Rohtashv also.
In fact, Harchandauri is nothing; like a mirage it is an imaginary formation in the fog. Sometimes, before the winter sun rays become brighter, in the desert or near the sea coast, images of various real or imaginary objects become visible in the thick fog. In district Hissar and the sandy expanses by the sea coast, the spectacle of Harchandauri looks very exquisite. A person, not having seen it before, craves to stroll through beautiful houses, palaces, forts and gardens. But as the sunrays get brighter, the fog starts thinning out and the whole structure (of Harchandauri) disappears from the sight. Colonel Todd writes that once, during a sea journey, he felt that a ship of Hare handa uri would soon collide with their ship and reduce it to smithereens. In fright he raised an alarm as he was worried about his life. But the officers of the ship, who were aware of reality, started laughing and Todd felt humiliated.

The metaphor of Harchanduri or Gandharab Nagar has been used in Gurbani for the ephemeral and mundane objects. "pekhu haričādauri aṣṭīkh ro kichū nahi." –asa chōt m 5. "dṛīṣāṭi dekhū jēse haričādūrī." –asa m 5. "mṛīg trīsna pekhi bhulne vōthe nāgar gādāhārī." –sāveye m 5.

विष्णू [hārī sājāṇ] adj Creator’s friend. 2 friend-like Creator.

माँक [hārīsār] n Amritsar, which is the Creator’s tank. 2 holy congregation. “hārīsār nirmālī nae.” –suhi chōt m 4.

हरिकथा [hārīsār] in the Mansarovar lake. “nirmāl hāsa prem pīarī. hārīsārī vāś hāume māri.” –majh ə m 3. i.e. in the holy company. 2 in the Creator’s tank, in the holy company. 3 n river like the Creator’s discourse. “hārī sārī tirāthī jāṇī mānuṣī naaī.” –var māla m 1. 4 river Ganga.

विष्णु[hārīsār] Creator like lake. 2 Amritsar.

विष्णुसन्धाबन [hārīśghaṇṣān], विष्णुसन्ध्यान [hārīśghaṇ] the Creator’s throne. 2 the heart of the devout. 3 Indar’s throne. 4 golden throne.


विष्णु संकल्प [hārī sāgī] adj the Creator’s companion; saint, devotee.


विष्णु विक्रेता [hārī hārī chētr] the place where God effected the release of the elephant gripped by an octopus. It is situated on the bank of river Ganga, about five miles away from Patna. A large fair is held here on the fullmoon day of the month of Kattak, in which many elephants are brought for sale. 1

विष्णु विक्रेता [hārī hārī rukhul] See विष्णु 44.

विष्णु छ [hārī hā] vocative. O God! the words “hārī hā” have been used at the end of phumahe chōts in the same way as “ho!” has been used in the last line of अति. See प्रथम.

विष्णु [hārīk] adv every. 2 Skt हिर्क part without, except, sans. 3 forsaking, renouncing. 4 near. “hīraktva hārīdānī.–gyan. ‘you are near the heart.’


1 Compare it with विष्णु 3.
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harikaram adj devout actions. “kār harikāram sāvan harikathā.”-sukhmani.
harikāram srīvan harikathā.

harī ka grīh abode of the Divine, the world. 2 human body. 3 congregation. 4 pure conscience. 5 Harimandir. 6 Gurdwara.

“sābhī dēon gīvarīvar sikhār tēr nar,
pap kārēm bhāe mano,
uth bhai dhi rm sābhārm hve ṭhāmkāt
damānī so mano.” ..-kalākī.

(b) There is a second form of this metre wherein the first pause comes at the 13th matra, the second at the final 15th and a rāgan at the end of the line. This form is also known as sātpata and pēdi (peiri).

Example:
“phīr kār sāgre nāgar me,
mardana or akolāte,
bethē sī rānak johā,
thāth thākī sū bēsyō aīke,
sīmokh sū buḥhat bhāye,
tīh bādānāhī bīkal nīharke,
bīn robāb avān bhaṇyo,
nīj bīrtha bhan āhu sudharke.”-NP.

harigōna the Creator’s qualities.
“harigōna gavāhī andīnu jage.”-maru solhe m 3.

harīgīrīdh][harīgobīd] See harīgīrīdh. 2 Krishan “harīgobīd pār lāran sīdhāva. harīgobād pār tīm īh āva.”-GPS. As the god of death had assaulted Krishan similarly Abdul Khan mounted assault on Guru Hargobind.

harī guru adj Satguru like the Divine. 2 the Guru who frees his disciple from aberrations and blemishes. “harīgūrī nanāk jīnt pārsīo te ṭt ut sāda mukte.”-sāveye m 5 ke.

harīgāhal] See harīgāhal. 2 See harīgīrīdh. 3 See harīgīrīdh.

harīgobīd] See harīgobīd. 2 See harīgīrīdh.

harīgobīd sātīguru] the sixth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born of Guru...
Arjan Dev and Mata Ganga, at village Vadali on 21st Harh (6th of the dark fortnight) Sammat 1652 (14th June, 1595). He received religious teaching from Baba Buddha. He contracted three marriages with—

(a) Damodri, the daughter of Naraindas of Dalla village on 12th of Bhadon, Sammat 1661.

(b) Nanki, the daughter of Harichand of Bakala, on 8th Baisakh Sammat 1670.

(c) Mahadevi, the daughter of Daya Ram (Dvara) of Mandiali, on 11th Sawan, Sammat 1672.

Guru Hargobind, the spiritual hero and true mentor, had five sons (Baba Gurditta, Suraj Mal, Ani Rai, Atal Rai, and Guru Teg Bahadur) and one daughter named Biro. He was invested with Guruship on 29th Jeth (14th day of the dark fortnight) Sammat 1663 (25th May 1606). At the time of accession, he gave up the previous convention of wearing black woollen cap and instead wore an aigrette on his turban and carried two swords of chieftainship and religious headship. Having viewed the decline of India, he felt the need to preach valour along with spiritual awareness. He raised the Akal Bunga, facing the Harimandir, in Sammat 1665. He got Guru Arjan Dev’s shrine built at Lahore in Sammat 1669. During Sammat 1670-71, he lived at places like Daro etc. In Sammat 1684, he helped Mohan and Kala to inhabit Mehraj in Malwa and, in the same year, he got constructed Kaulsar tank. In Sammat 1685, he got Bibeksar constructed for the devout Sikhs.

As against the conciliatory policy of Akbar, Jahangir, on the instigation of some people, started doubting the Sikhs and the fifth Guru was martyred, Guru Hargobind exhorted his followers to become militant and to keep weapons for self-defence. At this, Jahangir confined the Guru in the Gwalior fort. This incident did not lower the esteem of the Guru but raised his status in the eyes of the people. Some leading Muslims persuaded the emperor to release the Guru. Consequently, the emperor not only released the Guru but also mainained friendly ties with him. But when, in Sammat 1685, Shahjahan ascended the throne, he adopted a strict policy towards the Sikhs. As a result, the sixth Guru had to fight four battles in self defence, against the army of the Mughal emperor Shahjahan.

(a) The first battle took place in Sammat 1685, against the Mughal commander Mukhlis Khan, at Amritsar.

(b) The second encounter took place against Abdulla Khan, the governor of Jalandhar, in Sammat 1687, at Sri Hargobindpur.

(c) The third battle was fought in Sammat 1688 at Gurusar, near Mehraj, against the Mughal commander Qamarbeg. After this battle, the Guru blessed Phool with the reign of a kingdom.1 See दृष्ट. 

(d) The fourth battle was fought in Sammat 1691, at Kartarpur, against the soldiers of Kale Khan and Painde Khan, etc. After this battle, the Guru moved to Kiratpur but continued the task of imparting religious teaching. He spread the doctrine of Sikhism far and wide and showed the path of salvation to lacs of people in Kashmir, Pilibhit, Bar and Malwa. He was able to bring around many Muslims to the Sikh fold. He sent Udasis far and wide to unfurl the flag of Guru Nanak.

He passed on the Guruship to his capable grandson Har Rai and breathed his last on 7th Chet (the 5th day of the bright fortnight).

1 Many historians have erroneously written that the Phool dynasty was blessed by the seventh Guru but the fact is that he only confirmed the blessings bestowed by his grandfather.
Sammat 1701 (the 3rd March 1644). The name of his memorial at Kiratpur is “Patal Puri”. See वीरचन्द्र.

His Guruship lasted for 37 years, 10 months and 7 days and his life span comprised 48 years 8 months and 15 days. “ारृजन हर्गोबंदु नू सिम्र स्रि हारिजन.” –सों 3.

विभृत्तिन्थन [हरिगोबंदु] See श्री विभृत्ति. विभृत्ति [हरिगोबंदु], विभृत्ति [हरिगोविद्] See विभृत्ति. “हरिगोबंदुरक्षो परमेश्वर्.”

विभृत्ति [हरिकाँड] See विभृत्ति. 2 See विभृत्ति.

विभृत्ति [हरिकाँडारी], विभृत्ति [हरिकाँडारी] See विभृत्ति.

विभृत्ति [हरिकांदन], विभृत्ति [हरिकांदानु] Skt n a kind of white sandal tree (santalum album), the fragrance of which turns the neighbouring trees also fragrant. “रम परस cāदन हम काणल हारी सोगी हारी सोशी हारी काखानु cāदनु kine.”–धना m 4. ‘God is the philosophers’ stone and as also the sandal tree, we are the wood and the iron.’

3 one of the trees in heaven. See सूरज. 3 moonlight. 4 lotus pollen.

विभृत्ति [हरिकांडारी] See विभृत्ति.

विभृत्ति [हरिज] See विभृत्ति. 2 n lotus springing from water. 3 tree. 4 day that emerges from हारी (the sun).–सोनामा.

विभृत्ति [हरिज] the day emerging from हारी (the sun) and its enemy, the night. –सोनामा. 2 a tree coming out of हारी (water), and its enemy, the elephant.–सोनामा.

विभृत्ति [हरिजास], विभृत्ति [हरिजासु] praise of the Creator. “हरिजासु कारत सात दिनु राति.” –सुखमान. 2 See तीर्थ भगवत.

विभृत्ति [हरिजाच] See विभृत्ति.

1 Some historians have erroneously confused the date of the demise of Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1695, with that of the sixth Guru.
pave vādbhāgi.” –asa m 3. 3 Sikh religion.

“hārīdārsān ke jān mukātī nā māgāhī.” –kalī a m 4.


hārīdārsānī through the glimpse of the Creator’s vision. “hārīdārsānī tríptāi.” –gūd m 4.

hārīdārsānulu See hārīdārsānul. hārīdārul gateway for realising the Creator; congregation of true believers, the Sikh community. “hārīdārul seve ālakh ṛhāve.” –sri chāt m 5.

hārīdās [hārīdās] a physician, resident of Talwandi, who came to cure Guru Nanak Dev from some illness and to whom the latter then recited this śālok, “ved bulaīa vedgī.”

2 See नभ सम मनि. The name of the father of Guru Ram Das is written as hāradas and hārīdas. 3 a person of the Vij lineage who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev; and the Guru instructed that he (Vij) should first serve food. 4 a jailor of the Gwalior fort who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind. 5 a yogi of Kankhal who, in February 1837, performed before Maharaja Ranjit Singh a feat of going into deep meditation for 40 days. The Maharaja got him locked up in a box, buried in the ground and an guard was posted at the spot. When on the fortieth day, the yogi was taken out of the box, he was just like a corpse. His disciples revived him with the help of massage, etc. The Maharaja gave a large sum of money to the yogi. Dr. MacGregor and some other European historians have given an eyewitness account of this episode. 6 adj God’s servant. “hārīdasān ki agīa manat te nahi phunī gārābh pārān.” –sar m 5.
name, satīnam vahguru. “hārīnām rāśna kahān.”—bīla a ṛm 5. 2 a kind of bean, digestible pulse. See जूजी.

विलिक्ष [hārinār] illusion, the phenomenal world. 2 an ardent devotee, who regards himself as the Creator’s consort. “hārinrā sahagne! sabhī rāg mane.”—bīla chāṭ ṛm 5.


2 ferry-like Creator whose name ferries one across the ocean-like world.

विलिती [hārini] See विलिक्ष. 2 army comprising elephants.—sanāma. 3 the earth.—sanāma.

विलिप [hāripād], विलिल [hāripādu] fourth state of the soul. “hāripād cinti bhae se mukte.”—bher ṛm 1.

विलिस [hāripūr] paradise, heaven. 2 world of Vishnu. “tā din so sukha jāgat me hū nahi.”—cārtīt 103. 3 celestial firmament, abode of hārī (the sun) “hāripūr pur sar.”—ram. ‘The firmament was filled with arrows.’

विलिपेति [hāripūri] See विलिष्ठि. “le hāripūr acman ae.”—GPS.

विलिपिय [hāripriya] Vishnu’s consort, Lakshmi (Lachhmi). 2 a poetic metre which has four lines, each line has 46 matras with three pauses, each after the twelfth matra; the fourth pause is at the final tenth matra, the last matra being a guru.

Example:
“dhare pāt vīvīdh rāg, hir cir vimalāg,
rotan manimal śubhā bhukhan amol hi,
damān chābi chāṭakar, dāṃkāt ur mukh-har,
maṇi gaṇ phoṛi nil kāṭi, maṇīk atol hi.”
—sāloha.

Guru Tegh Bahadur’s hymns in the jejavāti rag are also in this metre.

Example:
“ɾemān, kauṁ gātī hoṛi he teri1?...

1This first verse of that of the pause.

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manās ko jōṇām lin, simran nāḥi nīmākh kin,
dara sukh bhāīō din, pagāhu pari beri...”
3 See उवांज र रुप 2.

विलिफ [hāribāṇ] Cupid’s arrow. 2 arrow of God’s name. “hāribāne praharānāh.”—gatha. 3 See मित्र वाह 2.


विलिशेष नाम [hāribol māna] name of a poetic metre which is also known as tīlka. It has four lines and each line comprises two sōgas: līs, līs.

Example:
“kōrūnālay hē. arīghalay hē.
khālkhādōn hē. māhīmādōn hē.”—japū.

विलिव [hāribās] See विलिव. 2 a bard who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. His poetic compositions have been included in bhāṭā de sāveye. “hāribās jāgatī jasū sācaryāo.”—sāveye ṛm 5 ke. 3 an ascetic who underwent religious austerities to attain self-realization after having become a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was an ardent admirer of Bhai Gurdas and preached the message expressed in his poetic compositions.

विलिव [hāribhagat] devotee of the Creator. 2 a nīrājanī of village Jandiala. He got Sardar Mehtab Singh of Mirankot arrested at Lahore. Haribhagat also got many rewards for getting killed many other Sikhs.


विलिव [hāribha] the Creator’s luminosity.

2 spiritual light. “hārī ur dhārīō gurī
2For the sake of the metre, it is pronounced as bhāyo.
हरिबहा।” -प्रभा म 4।
हरिबन्ध [हरि बन्धु] remembrance of the Creator. See बन्धु।
हरिमारग [हरि मारग] pathway to the Creator.
2 the Sikh way. “मो काउ हरिमारगी पाई।”
-माज्ह म 5।
हरिमारगि in the pathway to the Creator. “धु हरि मारग अपि तल, हर्ना नो हरिमारगि पाई।”
-वर माज्ह म 4।
हरिमाला [हरिमाला] introspecting over the Creator. 2 mental rosary comprising involuntary repetition of the Word. “हरिमला तर शति दहार।”
-आस म 5।
हरिमला adj who has realised the Divine, who has attained self-realisation. “हम जिवाहि देखि हरिमले।”
-नाट म 4।
हरिमादेर, हरिमादूरु, हरिमाइरुर palace of the Divine, the world. “हरिमादेर रहु जगह रे।”
-प्रभा म 3।
2 human body. “हरिमादूरु रहु सरि रे।”
-प्रभा म 3।
3 holy congregation. “हरिमादेर सौ आक्षी जैतहू हरिजाज़ा।”
-वर राम 1 म 3।
4 the magnificent mansion got built by Guru Arjan Dev as Temple of the Divine in the midst of a pool of water at Amritsar. “हरि जाप हरिमादेर साज्य सौ भगत गुन गवाहि राम।”
-सुही चैत म 5।
See अनुक्रम व 5 abode of the sixth Guru in Kiratpur. 6 birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. 7 a Hindu Temple. “काहु काह्यो हरिमादेर मे हरि, काहु मासित रेन के बि प्रामान्यो।”
-सवेर 33।
हरियान [हरियान] See विकास 2-3 and 4।
हरिरास [हरिरास], हरिरो ह [हरिरासु] relish of the Creator’s name. “पी हरिरासु बहुरू नौ त्रिस्ना लागे रू।”
-अनुदू।
2 ecstasy of spiritual knowledge. “हरिरासु अपरि आँदू किया काहिए?।”
-सोर म ।
हरितै सातगुरु [हरितै सातगुरु] the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. He was born to Baba Gurditta and Mata Nihal Kaur, on 20th Magh (13th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1686 (26th February, 1630), at Kiratpur. On the 3rd day of the bright fortnight of the month of Harh, Sammat 1697, he was married to the daughters of Daya Ram, resident of Anup Shahar (district Buland Shahar, UP). Ram Rai was born to Mata Kotkalyani and Guru Harkrishan was born to Mata Krisan Kaur. He attained Guruship on 12th Chet (the 10th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1701 (8th March, 1644). He preached Guru Nanak’s religion in full nobility. He toured the Malwa, known as jungle, in Sammat 1703 to enlighten the people of the region. At Mehraj he blessed the Phool family by re-confirming the blessings bestowed by his grandfather, Guru Hargobind।
See हरियान।

Aurangzeb charged the Guru with helping Dara Shikoh and summoned him to Delhi. The Guru sent his elder son, Ram Rai. Very shrewdly Ram Rai developed closeness with Aurangzeb who felt pacified.

He passed on the Guruship to Guru Harkrishan and breathed his last on 7th Kattak (9th day of the bright fortnight), Sammat 1718 (6th October, 1661), at Kiratpur. The Guruship remained with Guru Har Rai for 17 years 5 months and 8 days and his lifetime comprised 31 years 8 months and 17 days. “सिंह रि हरिराई।”
-साड़ी 3।
हरिरासः [हरिरासः] wealth of the Divine’s name. “हरिरासः मेरू मानू वंजारा।”
-अनुदू।
हरिराता [हरिराता] adj devoted to the Divine, imbued with love of the Divine.
हरिरोख [हरिरोख] 2 the wish-granting tree of (Indar ‘s) paradise. “कम्भेन्द्रे परजत हरिरोख।”
-तोड़ म 5।
‘The Divine are the Kamdhenu (wish-granting, heavenly cow), Parjat (one of the five trees of

1See footnote to विवर्तित महिकाः।
paradise) and the Kalp Birchh (another wishgranting tree of paradise).'


[harIrIal] a Brahman of Kashi who was brother of Krishan Lal. Both of them gave up their casteist pride and became disciples of Guru Arjan Dev. They preached the life view of Sikhism in Kashi and its surrounding areas. It was for them that the Guru recited Sahaskriti Saloks.

[harIrIv məda] the state in which the mind, oblivious of all else, gets immersed in the love of the Creator. All other attachments vanish from the mind. “man harIrIv məda he.”—sohIla.

Vaikunth, Vishnu’s heaven.

2 Indar’s paradise, heaven. 3 holy congregation.

4 the Creator’s creatures. “hərI ke səg base harIlok.”—sər surdas.


[harIrIvər] the Creator as husband; husband-like Creator. “nənək harIrIvər pəra məgəl.”—vəd m 4 ghəriə. 2 the Divine as the best sword. “hərIvər dər kər.”—ramaV.

[harIrIvərəs], [harIrIvərək] SkI vərək. a region of the Jambudveep. “tho harIrIvərək khəd jhi thai.”—NP.

[harIrIvasna] eternal desire for realising the Superme Soul, self-realisation. “jini ap tajia harIrIvasna səmaṇi.”—anədu. ‘Those who have given up their ego, have their minds occupied with the desire to attain spiritual realisation.’

[harIrIvasər] the day of Vishnu, the 11th day of a lunar fortnight when the devotees of Vishnu observe fast and regard eating of cereals a sin. 2 Sunday.

[harIrIvəs] the lunar race. 2 the solar race. 3 the Vaishnava people. 4 a book, supplement to Mahabharat, which contains 16374 saloks about Vishnu’s race. It includes the genealogy of many kings.


3 n a Jatt subcaste. See ਜਾਤਾ. 4 See ਜਾਤ. 5 SkI ərI modesty, bashfulness. 6 Lakshmi. “hərI bIsənu ləkhe.”—ramaV. Vishnu’s consort. ‘Lakshmi took Ram for Vishnu.’

[harIrI] SkI ərI n a green pigeon, a pigeon-like green-coloured bird.


2 suf having, possessed of. “dukh bıdrən həria.”—məjh m 5. 3 n white water-lily said to open at the moonrise. “cədraMA corhe te jyə birajə set həria.”—kəsən. 4 adj verdant, flourishing. “manI məule tənu həria.”—səhI m 5 ərI. ‘The pool of the world is surrounded by the verdure of sensual pleasures.’

[harIrIa] vələ a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai, situated at a distance of six miles towards south of the railway station in district Hoshiarpur. It is situated intbetween the villages of Chaggran, Bohan, Chabbewal and Bajror.

1It occurs in the fourth chapter of the vriddh harit smrītī that a Brahman who eats cereals during hərIvəsər should be made to sit on a donkey and sent into exile.
There goes a story that here dried-up climbers turned green with the blessings of the Guru and hence this name was given to the gurdwara. Seventy-one ghumaons of land has been attached to this gurdwara since the time of the Sikh reign. A fair is held here on every Baisakhi and Maghi.

Baba Ajit Singh had also visited this place. The story of his visit goes as follows:

Two girls, named Harian and Bharian, residents of Bajwara, and proceeding to Jejon after marriage, were snatched by the Pathans of Bassi Kalan. At this, their relatives went to Anandpur Sahib and lodged a complaint with Guru Gobind Singh who ordered his son to get those girls released and punish the culprits. Baba Ajit Singh fought a battle, got the girls released and duly punished the culprits. Both the girls thanked Baba Ajit Singh and then breathed their last. Their memorial is situated to the north of the gurdwara. The gurdwara, in memory of the Sikhs who laid down their lives in the said battle, also stands there.

There is a barrage near village Harike. At a short distance upstream, there is the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas. This barrage is the boundary of the districts of Lahore, Ferozepur, Amritsar and the state of Kapurthala.
eliminate, remove.

Terminalia chebula. “gan jok haritki or madhum.”

It has a dry and hot effect. In books on Indian system of medicine, it is recommended as an effective remedy for constipation, cough, sprue, piles, intermittent fever and flatulence.

Haritaki [haritki] Skt n myrobalan. L Terminalia chebula. “gan jok haritki or madhum.”

See “gajok haritki.”

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is not looked down upon. The merciless people plough with four bullocks and those who use two bullocks to plough, commit cows laughter. The confirmation of this rule is available in the first chapter of the \textit{apastōbh simriti}. The same is written in the saloks numbering 8, 9 and 10 of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} in chapter of the Parashar Simriti.

3 the area of land which can be tilled and cultivated well with the help of only one plough.\textsuperscript{1} “bhumi pāc hāl ki zn dije.”—GPS. See वृक्ष. 4 In grammar, a vowelfree consonant. The name hāl is given to such a consonant because of the line drawn under it.\textsuperscript{2} 5 See वृक्ष vr A \textit{pron and adj what.}

\textbf{जलवान} [hālāra] ploughman. “jese halhar ḫra nāmi nāhī boie.”—gōd kābir. 2 bullock (that pulls the plough).

\textbf{जलक} [hālā] See जलवान.

\textbf{जलक} [hālak] A ḫa n throat. 2 Skt अजज, अजज जलक hydrophobia. This disease is caused by the bite of a rabid dog, jackal, fox, etc. It should be got treated immediately from the Pasteur\textsuperscript{3} institute, Kasauli. When it affects the brain of the patient, it becomes incurable. In some cases the virus remains latent for some time before becoming active.

Larger the amount of virus injected by the rabid animal and closer to the brain of the patient, the faster is the effect.

The patient of hydrophobia fears water and his appetite disappears. He loses consciousness and his tongue hangs loose. Saliva and froth flow from the patient’s mouth that gets dry. He finds light disagreeable and in terror pounces upon others to bite them. These are symptoms of this disease.

The wound caused by the bite of the rabid animal should be immediately cauterized with a burning coal or a red hot piece of iron, sufficient potassium permanganate should be rubbed into it. Application of the paste of nuxvomica is also beneficial.

The following medicines are beneficial for the treatment of hydrophobia.

Pills, each weighing two rattis, should be prepared from the paste of parched grams soaked in the milk of banyan tree under the shade. Depending on the age and strength of the patient, one to eight pills should be given with water. This medicine will expel the poison (the virus) through loose motions. The patient should be made to lick the paste of the powder of achyranthus aspera (phūthkāde) and honey. The root of tulsi (sacred basil plant) levigated in rice water (i.e., the water in which rice has been washed) should be given to the patient. The patient should be given black peppers levigated with the leaves of sacred basil (tulsi).

\textbf{जलकर} [hālakna] v become rabid or hydrophobic. 2 become extremely greedy; get omnivorous. \textbf{जलक} [hākka] adj not heavy, light. 2 low. 3 A ḫa n area, region. “hālke dālke halke kār dare.”—krisen. 4 Some people use this word for the rabid. See उर्वरिन्धन.

\textbf{जलकरिन्द्र} [hākara] adj rabid, extremely greedy. “ātār lobb ḫīrāhī hālkāe.”—asa m 5. See जलक.

\textbf{जलकर} [hālkara] n messenger, courier, postman. “līkh hārkāre bādsah phīr tūrāt pāṭhae.”—jāg.
halklo [halklo], halklokia [halklia] adj See halv 2 अधे एक हलकविशान्त, “halklo sābāhāri bīgāre.”
-नात ४ म. ४.
halakk [halakk] adj dreadful. Who makes others tremble with fright. “hālakk hak marhī”
-suraj. “They raise such cries in the battle as cause dread.”
halak [halak] adj See hlvan 2 ploughman.
halakhal [hālakhal] halhāl, halakal and halakal are all correct in Sanskrit. That poison
(like a plough) cuts furrows in the stomach. See P ḫuk “char bhāyo dal danav ko jīmig
ghum halakal ki makhī.”-cōdi l. ‘...as flies die hovering over poison.’
halakdhari [hālakdhari] adj venemous. 2 n snake. 3 Shiv. See लक्षवर.
-GPS.
halakdhāra [hālakdhāra] A अक्षplough-bearing or farming. 2 n elder brother of Krishan, Balram, who used
the plough as his weapon. See हलकपुष्प अदे मलाली.
halakdhāra adhi [hālakdhāra anu水利工程]-मदामा the arrow (the enemy of Krishan who was younger brother of Balbhadr). See त्रिपित.
halaph [hālaph] A अक्ष oath, swearing (by anything sacred).
halaph [hālaph] A अक्ष a famous city of Syria. 2 the area around Halab.
halbaner [hālbaner] City of Halab. See लक्ष १.
“hārhar si halbaner.”-ākal. ‘In Halab resides glory, luminous like Shiv’s necklace (i.e. the
white snake).’
halab [hālab], halabi [hālābi], halabhi [hālabhi] adj
alpine. 2 the alpine sword (regarded as of outstanding merit). “māhid phuladi tej
hālabhi.”-GPS. 3 alpine glass.
halva [hālva] A अक्ष sweetmeat. 2 pudding.
halvāi [hālvāi] adj maker of pudding or sweetmeat, confectioner. See लक्ष.
The Bhavishyat Puran says that the depth of the fire pit should be in keeping with the number of sacrifices to be performed. For fifty sacrifices, the depth of the fire pit should be fist-deep, for a thousand sacrifices cubit-deep and for a crore of sacrifices the depth should equal eight cubits.

Writing about the fire pit, Sadhu Daya Nand, in the 3rd part of his Satyarth Prakash, says, “the time for oblation by fire is between the sunrise and the sunset. A square-shaped metallic or earthen altar should be made. It should be 12 or 16 fingers wide and deep and 3 or 4 fingers wide at the bottom. The width of the bottom of the altar should be ¼ of its width at the top. Some pieces of good quality sandalwood, bastard teak or mango tree, etc., cut according to the dimension of the altar, should be put into it. After kindling fire at mid-depth of the altar, the aforesaid sacrificial fuel should be put therein. After this, oblation by fire should be performed by chanting these mantras.”...
3 n coloured matchstick, a kind of fireworks.

“prem pūlita suratī havai.”—bhār kābir. In ancient times, the fuse of a cannon was ignited with the help of havai.

हवाई भाषा [हवाई खांसा] A ऊँचा अंक five objects corresponding to the five senses organs.

हवास [हवास] A अंक plural of दिम; sense organs.

2 the power that renders a word tactile, sensuous and fragrant.

हवास [हवास खांसा] A ऊँचा अंक sense organs.


हवाला [हवाला], हवाले [हवाले] A ऊँचा अंक consignment, custody. “केहु नकाह हेम ते हवाला रक्त हेम सेन पाचे.”—sor m 5. “हरी बहांग हवाले होता.”—ram m 5. 2 reference, allusion.

हवार [हवार] n sultriness. 2 humid heat; vaporous heat (of the earth).

हवर [हवर], हवर्ग [हवर्ज्ज्ञ], हवेली [हवेली] Skt ऊँचा: n the offering to be put in an oblation. 2 clarified butter (which is the main item).

“हवरे जिम खिर मेह.”—NP 3 Skt ऊँचा adj (objects) which are regarded fit for oblation.

“लुट खत हवर्ज्ञ.”—ramav.

हवेली [हवेली] A ऊँचा अंक n a walled house, a house with a surrounding wall on all sides.

हवेली साहिब [हवेली साहिब] the haveli in which the Sikh Guru or his consort resides. 2 a house, at Delhi, inhabited by Mata Sundari. This house is outside the Turkman Gate. See मुंदी भास्कर अंडे रिंढी.

हवेली [हवेली] Skt adj fit for oblation. 2 n anything that is offered to a god during oblation. Three types of objects fit for oblation have been mentioned in the 24th chapter of Katyayan Simriti.

(a) kriś (cooked rice, parched barley meal, etc.)

(b) kritakrit (dried sesame seeds, rice, etc.)

(c) akrit (unhusked rice, barley, etc). See आक.

हव [हव] n flow. 2 floodwater, “गोबद्ध बहांग बिनु हर का जल.”—todi m 5. i.e., ephemeral objects. 3 हर—the cry of the dead warriors (who laid down his life in a battle). “हर बोलते जन ठो.”—GPS.

हर [हर] [हर हर] onom sound of loud laughter.

“दुर्गा बेन सुनोदी हासी हर-हराई.”—cādi 3.

हरान [हराना] v be washed away, drift away.

हराम [हराम] See हराज. 2 See हराक.

हराप्पा [हराप्पा] n act of gobbling. 2 a city in district Montgomery, which was visited by Guru Nanak on his way to Multan. Nanaksar is the name of the gurdwara there. See हराम. 3. Antique objects are being discovered from the digging of old ruins there. On seeing them, scholars have estimated that they are 3000 years old.

हराप्पा [हराप्पा] adj who devours. 2 omnivorous.

हरबर [हरबर] See हराज.

हरबराना [हरबराना] v be confused or flurried. 2 be in a hurry. “हरबराई पहुँचि दुःखिराई.”—GPS.

हरबरी [हरबरी] n flurry, confusion. 2 commotion, bustle. 3 haste, rashness.

हरवानि [हरवानि] flood water. 2 flowing river.

“रत्तु देहरवानि सोल बिर खेत.”—cādi 3. “न्दक ला-टबर में हरवानि.”—var mala m l. ‘Slanderers and backbiters get lost in the flow of death.’ 3 Skt हवालक वानी the cane of a cōḍal. Slanderers and backbiters are caned by the cōḍals (i.e. the lowest and most despised people) in a jail.

हर [हर] Skt vr give up, wander, go about. 2 adj killer, destroyer. “साजौं नाम सार्व तो हा.”

1People believe that the souls of the soldiers killed in the battlefield keep on crying: “Kill!” “Catch!” etc.
—part expression of grief or dejection.

3 part expression of acceptance or assent.

5 slander.

6 a suffix indicating plural in Persian like ~JT thousands (of).

7 aye, all right.

8 take care! beware!

9 also used as a reminder.

10 a major city in district Hissar of Punjab. It is situated at a distance of fifteen miles from Hissar. This is a station of the Rajputana-Malwa railway. It has been the capital of Anangpal, Prithvi Raj, Masud and George Thomas, etc. It came under the control of the English in 1803 and remained one of their cantonments for a long time. During the mutiny of 1857, the army stationed here revolted and killed many Englishmen. These days there is no cantonment, but remarkable is its agricultural farm.

11 one of the nine sentiments, of mirth or humour in poetry. See घ.

12 part expression of assent. 2 all right, correct, true. 3 oh! undoubtedly; without hesitation.

13 used at the end of words to indicate plural.

14 used for Skt स्त्री “ई दिन गुर है।” “You are my guru (teacher).”

15 used at the end of words to indicate plural.

16 sound of laughter.

17 acompaniment of a blue bottlefly that, while sitting on an open wound, multiplies germs and bacteria. 2 Skt used for Skt मनु “ई दिन गुर है।”

18 a sub-caste of Rajputas.

19 an ornament, worn by women around the neck.

20 laughter. See घ.

21 one of the two heads of Gandharavs who are musicians in the court of Indar. “ई दिन गुर है।”

22 a suffix indicating plural in Persian like ~JT thousands (of).
of their pride, they were cursed by sage Deval to be born as elephant and octopus respectively.

उत्सव [haha kar] n uproar of distress or lamentation.

उत्सव [hahuk], उत्सव [hahuka] a sad sigh. “hahuk let gai sabh hi.”—krisan.

उव [hak] n a call, shout. “jara hak di sabh met thaki.”—sahi kabin. “When old age beckoned, then all the wisdom got weary.” 2 See, उव. “soi sac hak.”—var ram 2 m 5. 3 See उव.

उव [hakn] v urge on, drive. 2 shove on.

उव [hakam] A प्र. adj ruler, governor.

उवाहलिंग [hakomrai] a favourite companion of Bahadur Shah whom he sent, along with Bhai Nand Lal, to solicit Guru Gobind Singh’s help in the battle of Jajovan.

उव [hakal], उव [hakla] a poetic metre also called sodhadhāra. It has four lines, each of which has 14 matras. The first pause is at the ninth matra, the second at the fifth thereafter, each line ending with two gurus.

Example:

“gōl mala tilāk, līlātā, dur dhoti bāstra, kapatā...”—var asa.
“ənmaṛīa maṇḍel bāje.
bin savan ghāṅhār gae.
bādāl bin vāṛkha hoi.
jaō tāṭu bīcāre koi.”—sor namdev.

2 See उव.

उवक [hakarā], उवक [hakara] adj who calls, janitor, messenger. “dārī hakarā aīra he.”—vād m 1 alaḥnī. “hakara aīra ja tiso bhaīra.”—vād m 1 alaḥnī.

उव [hāki] pron I. 2 part that I. “hāki bālī bālī bālī sād bālīhār.”—sāveye m 5 ke. 3 undoubtedly, definitely.

उव [hakini] according to Tantar Shastar, a species of female demons.

उ [haku] See उ अउ उ. “dīla ka malīk kore haku.”—ram m 5. ‘does Justice (hākk).’
उ [hāke] See उ.


उ [hajär] A जात adj present. 2 ostensible, visible. “ōh hajārī mīṭha bolde.”—var gau 1 m 4.


उ नमांल [hajarnamāh], उ नमांल [hajarnama] a hymn attributed to Guru Nanak Dev, which begins as “hajāra ko mīṭhar he.” “hajarnama kin bakhana.”—NP 2 a rāhit-nama written by Bhai Harnam Singh.

उ [hajur] A जात present and visible, transparent. “hajur hajur dar pes to mānī.”—tīlāg namdev.

उ [hajrat] A जात practice of calling the ghosts etc. “hajrat jab bēth māgave. dev bhūt jīnāt bulave.”—cārtī 135.

उ [hajri] A जात presence, availability; being at hand.

उ [haju] See उ.

उ [hајa] A pron this.

उ [hаj] a pilgrim to Mecca. See उ. “jo dīl sodhe soi hаj.”—maru solhe m 5. 2 slanderer, vilifier.


उ [hаjhi] See उ.

उ [hаt] n shop. “aju me bеsio hатī haт.”—mаla m 5. 2 See उ [hат]. “mаiа gоа haт.”—sаr m 5.

उ [hатак] Skt n thorn-apple. 2 gold. “kатī ṣаmшеr mоṣtī jīs hатеक.”—GPS.

उ [hатакпуг] n Lanka, which is said to be built of gold. 2 translated form of Kundanpur. See उ टा पुग.
[hatki] adj golden, made of gold.

[hatli] See [hatki].


[hatō] adj turned, refrained. “nīdak gur kīrpā te haṭṭo.”–todi m 5. 2 n shopkeeping. “jhuthe bānajī āṭhi hi gai haṭṭo.”–mala rāvadas. 3 shop.

[hati] n shop. 2 home. “haṭṭi baṭī rōḥaḥ rīrālē.”–sīdhgosaṭṭ. That means ‘within and without or inwardly and outwardly.’ 3 adj abandoned, moved away.

[hatibati] n shop and garden; home and garden; home and forest; family life and asceticism. “haṭṭi baṭī rōḥaḥ rīrālē.”–sīdhgosaṭṭ.

[haṭ] See [hat].

[hatoli] n shop. See [haṭ].


[hatol] plural of [hat]. See [hat].


[haṭ] plural of [hat]. See [hat].

[haṭhi] adj resolute, persistent. 2 S body-structure. 3 ashes of pyre.

[haṭha] n longing to obtain with obstinacy or persistence. “kure murākh ki haṭhīsa.”–sūhi m 5.

[haṭhila] adj resolute. 2 n persistence, obstinacy. “ṭagāhu man haṭhīla.”–guj m 5.

[haṭī] n shop. See [haṭ].


[haḍsān] W.S.R Hodson was son of clergyman George Hodson. He was born in England on 19th March 1821. He was recruited in the army and fought against Sikhs at places like Mudki and Sabraon. Charged with the stigma of dishonesty, he was discharged from the army. During the mutiny of 1857, his services were appreciated and he was appointed an officer in the cavalry. It was named Hodson Horse. Hodson was a very cruel person. He arrested Bahadur Shah, king of Delhi along with his sons, from the mausoleum of Humayun and disgraced himself by killing the princes.

Hodson was killed during an attack on Begum Kothi in Lucknow on 11th March, 1858.

[haḍphorni] body ache. Due to fatigue or a disease such as fever, ache is felt in the bones, as if they were getting broken.

[haḍ], [haď] a Rajput clan. In the 156th generation of Chauhan dynasty, there was a 1This version of Prachin Panth Prakash is true.
2 beg. 3 dare to oppress. "hath pāsārī sāke ko jān ko?"—bīla kābir.

2 beg. 3 dare to oppress. "hath pāsārī sāke ko jān ko?"—bīla kābir.

3 repent, regret. "hath pāchornā vīr dhārānī lāghāti."—bhērm 5. "hath pāchore sītī dhume."—tīlāg m 1.

2 plunder one’s wealth. 3 warn and punish. “mūḍ ko mūḍ utar dīyo, ab cāḍ ko hath lāgavāt cāḍī.”—cāḍī 3.

"hath lāgana" v show one’s physical might. 2 plunder one’s wealth. 3 warn and punish. "mūḍ ko mūḍ utar dīyo, ab cāḍ ko hath lāgavāt cāḍī.”—cāḍī 3.

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defeated, subdued. “Ikt manmok kari hari anu.”—var kan m 4.

har [hari] having been defeated, having been routed. “tin jamu neiti n a ave gursabdum kamave, kabahti na avahi hari ji."—var

harid [harro], harina [harla] adj was defeated. 2 was exhausted.

harit [harri] A  interleaved interrupter.

hari [hari] Skt n act of losing in gambling etc; defeat, reversal. 2 a group of pilgrims, horde of visitors. 3 pearl. 4 Skt adj carrier. 5 thief. 6 garlanded person. 7 charming, enchanting. “jini die bhrat put hari.”-ram m 5. Here the word hari is perhaps a transformation of hara See hr.

8 fire, which is the carrier of sacrifice to gods. 9 suf capable. “prema bhagat ke upavanhari, hari nidak bfrdan dah.”—GPS. fire to burn a vilifier. 10 S ploughman, cultivator.

haru [haru] See hr.


haru [haru] A  interleaved Aaron; elder brother of prophet Moses. He used to carry out his orders and was his deputy.

2 maternal uncle of Lord Christ, brother of Mary. He was son of Imran from Hannah. Some scholars are of the view that Harun was not a real brother of Mary, but was her pious soul brother.

3 A Harun of Abhas dynasty (हरग़ा) was the fifth Caliph. He was born on the 20th of March 763 AD. He succeeded as caliph in 786 AD at Baghdad upon the death of his father Mehdi. He was a majestic king. He died in Khurasan on the 24th March 809 AD. His mausoleum is in Tus (Mash had).

In the 16th chapter of the latter half of Nanak Prakash, Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned Harun as brother of Karun which
is incorrect. Even otherwise the story of Karun is fictitious. See Karun.

Karut [harut] See विद्वान.

Karun [harun] See वीर.


Kar [hal] A ज्व n present time. 2 love. “bhae galtan hal.”—m 4 शर्य. 3 state, situation. “harti biraat hoyat eh hal.”—gau thiti m 5. “onbolat hi janahu hal.”—bila m 5. 4 ecstasy of love, in which one loses control over his body. “khelat khelat hal kari.”—s kabir. 5 description, narration. “banave grath hal he.”—krisan. 6 short for darhal; urgently.

Kar [hala] n revenue or tax per plough. “pache sirdara pache magahari hala.”—suhi kabir. 2 Skt liquor. “piye ek hala guhe ek mala.”—rascadrika. “hala sevan jin kari kal nimastran din, sukh sampad ko khoike at bhaye ati din.” 3 A अज adv just now. “karho nahi dhil deu pate hala.”—krisan. 4 P ḍa halo, a circle of illumination around the sun and the moon.

Karhal [halhal] See विना.

Karo [hadi] ज्व n commotion. “hala do parat kuber hui ke ghair me.”—52 Poets.

Karaput [halaput] Skt adj addicted to liquor. 2 n Balram, elder brother of Krishan, who was addicted to liquor. “hali mādira pit-tho.”—krisan.

Kari [hali] P ḍa adj of or pertaining to the present. 2 n a rupee coin of Nizam Hyderabad, which is four ratties short of the English rupee and is in circulation in Nizam’s kingdom for fourteen annas. 3 a poet of Urdu, who followed the footprints of Mohammad Hussain Azad and was in favour of writing poetry in spontaneous vein. 4 Skt ploughman, cultivator. “man hali kīrsāni karni.”—sor m 1.

Kav [hav] Skt n evocation, act of evoking. 2 In poetics, longing manifest in bodyparts expressive of feelings of the heart. “hav paraspar duhum bhayo.”—cārī 367. See अन.

Kavan [havan] P अव n mortar. n a stone or wooden mortar for pounding grain.

Kavan dasta [havan dasta] pestle and mortar.

Kav [hav bhav] See विना and विना.

Kava [hava] n sigh. 2 repentance, remorse. “jītu vela visarāhi ta largel hava.”—vod m 5. 3 separation. “sa dhanu doblia jiu pīr ke have.”—gau chāt m 1.

Kabai [havai] n which flies in the air; firework. See दहाड़ी. “jese havai chin vīc asman nō cār jadi he.”—JSBB. 2 adj just as air. “akhi mit garta havai.”—BG.


Karabi [halbi] adj of or pertaining to Halab. See चन.

Kala [hala] n revenue or tax per plough. “pache sirdara pache magahari hala.”—suhi kabir. 2 Skt liquor. “piye ek hala guhe ek mala.”—rascadrika. “hala sevan jin kari kal nimastran din, sukh sampad ko khoike at bhaye ati din.” 3 A अज adv just now. “karho nahi dhil deu pate hala.”—krisan. 4 P ḍa halo, a circle of illumination around the sun and the moon.

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रेखी [हर्भी] in Harhmba, in Magahar. See रेखी शेत and भाजाल.

रेखी [हर्भ] See रेखी मज.

रेखी [हर्धु] produced in the month of Harh.

ति [ही] Skt vr go, inspire, send, feel distressed, grow. 2 part determination, faith. 3 cause. 4 ति denotes the end of a word, and indicates आत्म (existence). “कि अतापहि, कि अथापहि.”—ग्यान. 5 in old Punjabi it gives the sound of dulaia [e] as स्वर in place of ति, वे in place of वें etc. 6 at the end of the word it also gives the meaning of the second and seventh declensions, as “jisah rh jat piave hru rasu.”—sohila. after awakening whom. “manahī na kije rosu.”—ram namdev. ‘One should not feel any regret.’

विन [हिज], विन [हिजन] Skt हन्न n mind.

विन [हिज] See विन और उज़ा.


विन [हिज] [हिज] See विन और उज़ा. 2 earnestly.

“bīn jīhva jo ṭama hīr.”—māla m 1. “hīr kamaṇ dhiṣṭa.”—var maru 2 m 5.

विन [हिज] mind as temple. “bāse rēb hīlāी.”—s farid. “gḥatī gḥatī ramo hīlāी.”—maru ṭma 5 ṭāli. ‘In the mind of each and in every body puts up the Supreme.

विनाही [हिज] in the temple of the mind. See विनाही.

विन [हिज] A उ ल sense of touch; touch.

विन [हिज] Skt हिज vr kill, torment, torture.

विन [हिज] [हिज] adj violent killer who obliterates breathing from the body.

विन [हिज] [हिज] [हिज] neighing. “hīsat hē hāyaj hājare.”—okal. 2 adj killed.

विन [हिजन] horse’s neighing. 2 Skt n killing, murder.

विन [हिजन] n part, portion. See विन.

विन [हिजन] Skt n killing, murder. “hīsa tāv mān te nahi chuṭi.”—sar pormanād. 2 tormenting.

विन [हिजन] A उ n calculation, computation, addition.

विन [हिजन] Skt animal killer. 2 lion.

विन [हिजन] A उ n part, portion, share.

विन [हिजन] Skt adj tormentor, killer. 2 n animal like a lion. 3 See विन.

विन [हिजन] [हिजन] n neighing.

विन [हिजन] [हिजन] n neighing. “pun uce hīnav sunava.”—GPS.

विन [हिजन] [हिजन] [हिजन] n neighing.

विन [हिज] See विन. 2 In Sindhi and western Punjabi it is विन. In Dingal it is विन. “je ḍekh hīk var.”—var maru 2 m 1.

विन [हिज] [हिज] [हिज] one after another. “hīk du hīkī care.”—jet chaṭ m 5.

विन [हिजन] some have. “hīknī lādi hīkī lādi gae.”—maru ṭma 5.

विन [हिज] [हिज] adj wise, skilled, ingenious.

विन [हिज] [हिज] [हिज] adj wise, skilled, ingenious.

विन [हिज] [हिज] indefinite pronoun; several, so many, numerous. See विन.

विन [हिज] See विन. 2 “hīk sevi hīkī sāmla.”—var jet.

विन [हिज] the only one. “hīko mēḍa tu dhāṇi.”—as a ṭma 1.

विन [हिज] n chest. 2 Skt हिज vr torment; give out a sound resembling a hiccup.

विन [हिज] Skt हिज [हिज] L Ferula Asafoetida. Its effect is hot and moist. Asafoetida helps in digestion. It is anti phlegmatic, antiflatulent. It is also used in cooking pulses and vegetables and is put as a spice in small cakes of grounded pulse.
It is a place where the palate of the goddess had fallen. A temple of the goddess stands on the bank of Hingol river in Lasabela state on the top of Hingula mountain located on the Mekran coast. According to Todd, it takes nine days to reach Hinglaj from Thhatta which is at a distance of nine miles from the seacoast.

The usual measures adopted for its treatment are these:

To hold breath for a short while, to crush sugarcane with teeth and suck its juice, to heat sugar candy, to put five or ten drops of eucalyptus oil on it and then eat it, to drink saline water, to lick milk cream mixed with honey, to take in lemon juice mixed with black salt and honey, to grind rind of soap nut in water and use it as sniff, to lick powdered liquorice mixed with honey and to inhale smoke emanating from a mixture of asafoetida and black gram flour put on burning coals.

Wind from the gullet, mixed with breathing, puts a drag upon the liver and the intestines to produce the sound of hiccup. It is this sound that is called hick. If it affects children and persons of robust health, one need not worry, but if it affects the old and the disease-ridden persons, then it becomes a serious problem. According to Ayurved, hiccup is of five types i.e. āja, yamla, kāudra, gabhira and mahati.

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Hindu lady. "jatı sānati hori hīdvani."—trīgī m l. 2 pertaining to India. 3 pertaining to Hinduism.

Hinduism See Hindustan. 2 P ṣtṛy, n water melon. n See त्रियत्र.

"kopyo le kripān bālvan śri gobīd sīgh māre cun khan lūthī roli rav rana ki, ḍākīnī ḍākārē ṣūkārē pūj pretan ke khopri khāvis khat mūgāl pāṭhana ki, kahrī pratap sīgh mōd bādhī gājkhal ladyo sābhu bel kahū sobha vā ṭhīkana ki, nādi ke kīnara pē garib e bēcara kou, jat bānjara lie gonī hīdvana ki."

Hindu adj of India. 2 sword of India. "kātī yamani hīdvī."—sānama. 'sword of India.'

Hindustan See हिन्दुस्तान.

Hindī See हिंदी. 2 See हिंदीली. इस्लामी हिंदी See हिंदीली. हिंदी See हिंदीली.

Hindu resident of India. 2 of or relating to India. 3 Devnagari script. 4 a language used in UP. It is closely related to Sanskrit. 5 sword of India. 6 Persian writers have used the word Hindi in place of Sindhi.

Hindu See हिंदू. 2 foreign writers have mentioned river Sindh as Hind.

Hindustan See हिन्दुस्तान. इस्लामी हिन्दुस्तान हिंदुस्तानी the place where Hindus reside; a country which is especially populated by Hindus. So many names have been assigned to it, such as Aryavarat, Bharat etc. Hindustan is surrounded by Himalaya and the ocean. Lengthwise it is 1900 miles while its breadth is 1500 miles. Total area is 1,805,332 square miles. 1,094, 300 square miles of it is British territory while the remaining area is under the control of native states. The number of large and small native states put together comes to 666. Nine parts of the population of Hindustan is rural while one part is urban. There are 2,316 cities, out of which 31 are metropolitan, with population of more than one lac each. The total number of villages is 685,665. Hindustan is fifteen times larger than Great Britain. If USSR is excluded from Europe, then the rest of its area is equal to that of Hindustan.

According to the 1921 census, Hindustan’s total population is 318,475,480 (247,003,293 in British territory and 71,939,187 in the native states).

But of this population, 163,995,554 is male and 154,946,926 is female. Religion wise the number is as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>4,754,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>3,229,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>216,735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jains</td>
<td>1,178,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsees</td>
<td>102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribals</td>
<td>9,775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>68,735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of widows in Hindustan is 20,250,075. In other words there are 175 widows for 1000 women.

A total of 222 languages are spoken in India. The important languages and the number of their speakers are given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindi (western Hindi)</td>
<td>96,714,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanari (kanṛhi)</td>
<td>10,374,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>9,552,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>18,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telgu</td>
<td>23,601,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>16,234,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Punjabi</td>
<td>5,652,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>49,294,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmi</td>
<td>8,423,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marhati</td>
<td>18,798,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthani</td>
<td>12,681,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The administration is under the control of the Viceroy. There are two councils for
managing its affairs. One is the Council of State while the other is Legislative Assembly.

There are fifteen provincial governments under the central government. These are governed by their respective governors. Provincial governments are of dual nature. One is the real council, which controls some important departments, while the other consists of two or three ministers, who are answerable to the legal council.

Hindu [hīdu] ancient people residing around river Sindh were called Aryans. Foreign writers have termed them as Hindus. Now this word is used for all the inhabitants of India. 2 practitioners of Vedic religion. So far nobody has been able to provide a flawless definition of the term Hindu. Hence it is also beyond our competence to do so. However a Hindu is regarded as one who has faith in four castes of the society, takes Veds as scriptures and does not eat beef.1 “na həm hīdu nə musəlman.”—bher m 5.

Arabic and Persian poets have used this term for a thief, a slave and a black person. Numerous poets have used the word Hindu for a black mole.

Hindusāḷa [hīduana] adj in the style of a Hindu. 2 of or pertaining to a Hindu. 3 n Hindu society.

Hindukos [hīdukoș] a mountain in the northwest of Hindustan, situated on the border of Afghanistan. Its height is 20,000 feet. Once several Hindustani people died here due to snowfall, hence its name Hindukush.

Hindupati [hīdupati] a title of the Maharana of Udaypur. Being Reghuvanshi, Udaypur dynasty is respected in the entire Rajputana.

1To keep them within their fold, some writers describe Jains as those who believe in predestination and burn their dead bodies.

Poet Bhushan has also mentioned Shivaji as Hindupati.

Hindostan [hīdostan] See विद्रुमुद्रा.

Hindol [hīdol] See विद्रेष्ठ.

Hinakna [hīnakna] See विद्रकन.


Hīla [hīla] See अनुपति.

Hīphajat [hīphajat] A पहाड़ी supervision. 2 protection, safety.

Hība [hība] A फूल gift.

Hīma [hīm] Skt n snow. 2 winter season. 3 sandal. 4 camphor. 5 adj cold, cool.

Hīmkar [hīmkar] Skt n moon. 2 camphor. 3 winter season; duration of Maghar and Poh.

In a composition of Guru Arjan in rag Ramkali under the title झुडी झीरा (विकिर) is written in place of hīmkar and hīmkar is attributed to the months of Magh and Phagun as—“hīmkar roti manāt bhavī maghu phagānu guṇvāt jiū.” and “roti sīsīr sitāl hari prāge māghor pohī jiū.”—ram roti m 5.2

Hīmkut, Hīmgīrī n mountain of snow. Himalay. See हिमकुट.

Hīmat [hīmat] A निश्चय n intention, resolve, determination. 2 courage, persistence.

“vedahū char vicarāt bat
puran aṭharahī ṣāg me dhare,
rag te adī jītī caturai
“sojan” kāhē sābh yahī ke lāre,
citraḥū ap likhe samjhe kavītan
ki rītī me varta pare,
hīnta hoy jō hīmat kī tu
prabinta le kāhē kāp me ḍare.”

3 concern. 4 a Rajput warrior who finds mention in the eleventh chapter of Vichitar Natak.

2Some ignorant writers ascribe it to the error of the scribe, but this is not correct. See मित्र and दिम. Here दिम is means one that gives coolness.
son of crown prince Sardul Singh, grandson of Baba Ala Singh, raja of Patiala and elder brother of raja Amar Singh. He died in Sammat 1831 (1774 AD).

Himdar bearer of snow, Himalay.

Himritu, Himrut season of snowfall; period of Maghar Poh.

Himvat Himalay, the house of snow.

The mountain that lies between Kalkut and Gandhmadan. It is also a part of Himalay. See Himalay.

Hima Skt n snow. "Hima si Himalay."—dkal.

Hima see hima.

HimaI adv folly, foolishness.

HimaI an immovable mountain of snow. On the northern side of India and inbetween Tibet and India, a huge montainous mass of snow. It is the highest in the world. Its peak is 29,002 feet in height.

Himakat A n folly, foolishness.

HimaI an immovable mountain of snow. See Himalay.

Himabar heap of snow, an agglomerate of snow.


Himadda P n pestle and mortar.

Himalay, Himala, ImaI n rays of which are cool, the moon. 2 camphor.


Himadar n king of the deer, lion.

HiraI n sister of the moon – Chandrbhaga river.—sanaana.

Hirna See HiraI stealing. "Hirâh par darabu odar ke tai."—gau thiti m 5. 2 gold. "Kesâr kusâm mirâme himâna, sârah sârisi carnâ."—tilâg m 1. 'When touched, saffron, flower, musk and gold do not get defiled.'

Hirnyakas Skt n gold. 2 dhatura, thornapple. 3 wealth. 4 silver. 5 cowrie.

Hirnyakasim Skt See Hirnyakas.

Hirnyakes Skt adj one having golden hair. 2 n Vishnu.

Hirnyagarabh See Hirnyagarabh.

Hirnyakas Skt See Hirnyakas.

Hirat steals. See JiraI. "Jîn cor hirat nisâg."—bila â m 5. 2 Skt hât. adj stolen, robbed. "Marat hirat sâsâr."—câu m 5. 'the robbed world (the duped world) is vanishing.'

Hirate adv stealing, robbing. "Kahu bîhâve jiaâh hîrte."—ram â m 3. 2 killing, murdering.

Hirda Skt hût n
conscience, mind, heart. “hîrda sâdh brahâmô bicare.”—gûm 5. 2 one residing in conscience – the transcendent One. See ṛgveda รกษ. “hrîdyâyâ tasmât hrîdyâ.” “hrîde rîde nirâh.”—var mâyô m 1. ‘Find the Creator within your conscience.’ 3 chest. “jése adô hîrde mahi.”—mali m 5. ‘as a bird broods the eggs under its chest.’

“hrîde kâmaû prâgasia.”—sri m 3.

“hrîre kâcan” See ṛgveda and ṛgveda. Where these two words are used side by side, there the former stands for silver and the latter means gold.

“hrînâkâsâpu” Skt hrînâkâsâpu one wearing a golden dress; a demon who was son of Kashyap from Diti. He was elder brother of Harinâkhas. According to Mahâharat and Purâns, he was father of Prahlad. Narsingh Bhagwan killed him.

“hrîn kâcan” See ṛgveda and ṛgveda. According to Bhagwat, a region of Jambu island, mentioned as golden land. “pâhuçe hrînâkhâd me jai.”—NP.

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After spending a year in the egg, according to his own sweet will, he, divided it into two parts – one the heaven and other the earth. 4 the abstract and the concrete. 5 the Creator, the supreme Soul.

“hîrâna” got robbed, got depossessed. 2 astonished. “herât herât sâbhe hîrâna.”—tansukh.

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विद्वान [हिरिअ] adjone who takes away; a thief. “पर काम हिरिअ.” –सुह म 5 पैरत. ‘thief of another man’s wealth.’ “कन्ह बचे रात्रि हिरिअ.” –क्रिश्न.


विजर [हिरल] See जर. 2 commotion. 3 a mountain in the background of which the god (sun) resides. “हिमात बाध हिरोलाहर ल.” –कृति 2. 4 army squad. “जेर सेर हिरल को.” –कृति 103.

विजर [हिरड] See देशज and विजर.

विजर [हिरृ] See विजर.

विजरलमु [हिरंकासापु] See विजरलमु.

विजरलाम [हिरनाचास], विजरलज [हिरन्याच] See जलज and विजरज.

विजे [हिर्यो] stolen. 2 snatched. 3 seen. “अकांन हिर्यो.” –कृति 231.


विलम [हिलम] A चं न humbleness, humility. Words like उम्ब्र and उम्ब्रे are derived from it.

विल [हिल] उम्ब्र. 2 See विल.

विलम [हिलल] A जु न new moon; moon of the second day of the lunar month.


विचर [हिव्गहर] abode of snow, Himalay. 2 moon.

विचर [हिव्दहर] bearer of snow, Himalay. 2 adj cold stream, stream of cold water. “पौन बाहे हिव्दहर.” –सं कबिर. in peace of mind, repeating the name of the Creator with every breath is like putting a stream of cold water into the vessel to churn curd, for making butter. This way rarefied butter gets thickened and is easily collected.

विचर [हिरालय], विचर [हिराल], विचर [हिराल] See विचर. “कोशी जौ तिरथं हरि मन्तू जौ हिराल गुर.” –राम नामदेव.

विचर [हिव्हार] n moon. 2 Himalay. “गौ दता गौर निव्हार.” –वर माज म 1. 3 i.e. a peaceful soul.

विर्भा [हिर्भा] Skt विर्भा. हिर्भा is also correct. She was sister of Hidamb, a demon, whom Bhimsen had killed. In Mahabharat it is mentioned that she was very beautiful. Bhimsen’s son Ghatotkach was born from his marriage with her. Ghatotkach showed great valour during the battle of Kurukshetar.


विचर [हिलो] heart’s core. See विचर.

विजर [हिरा] heart, mind.


विज [हिज], विज [हिज] Skt विज. a thorny shrub.
Coix Barbata. Its hedge is very strong. In jungles which are very dense, animals such as lions and pigs turn these shrubs into their dense or pens.

“bīra hiṣ ko sāghāṅghāno.”—GPS. L Coix Barbata. Its hedge is very strong. In jungles which are very dense, animals such as lions and pigs turn these shrubs into their dense or pens.

See बीचः. 2 See बीचः. 2 See बीचः. “हियो लगा तहा उथ अणे.”—कार्तिक 193.


बीज [बीज] Dg n exortion, running about.

बीजः [बीजः] Dg whirling. 2 wanderer.

बीजः [बीजः] heart, conscience. 2 Skt हूम्व vr go. 3 n motion, gait. “भोलतानि भे मारि वसे हेको पद्धारु हियो.”—वर्मा० १ म० १. ‘Same is the path and same is the gait, still there is fear in one’s mind of going astray.’ See बीजः.

बीजः [बीजः] Dg runs. 2 n race, rout.

बीजः [बीजः] Dg swing.

बीजः [बीजः] See बीजः. स्वरुप बीजः. “हियो लगा तहा उथ अणे.”—लोक ० १. ‘They came riding in a palanquin.’

बीजः [बीजः] Skt बीजः adj condemned. 2 deficient, less. “द्वार रुप हियो किर्ति सक ना सिना.”—जेत वर. ३ less, imperfect. “हियो नीचे काँए बनाति.”—सुही चोट ० १.

बीजः [बीजः] Skt बीजः is low, is devoid of. “गूमद्र हियो जो प्राणि.”—सहस ० ५.

बीजः [बीजः] See बीजः. 2 adj devoid of. “भागततियो काहे जति अरि?”—स्री ० ३. 3 cowardly, timid. “ना को बिरुण न हो को सुरा.”—गौ ० ३. 5. “हियो नीचे बुरो बुरिरु.”—प्रब्हा ० १.

बीजः [बीजः] See बीजः and बीजः.

बीजः [बीजः] बीजः [बीजः] n loss, lack. 2 meanness. 3 disrespect, insult. “कालु! मे हिनत मनात हो.”—NP.


बीजः [बीजः] She was daughter of Chuchak—a Rajput of Sial caste. Her mother’s name was Malki. She lived in the town of Jhang, situated on the bank of Chenab (Jhanan) river. She was married by her parents to Saida of Rangpur (district Muzaffargarh). He was a Jatt of Khera subcaste, but she was in love with Ranjha son of Mauju, resident of Takhat Hazara. Numerous Punjabi poets have penned this love tale in high literary mode. Hir died in Sammat 1510 on hearing the news of Ranjha’s death. Her grave is situated at a distance of half a kohs from Jhang. Numerous people offer milk at her grave. “राज्या हिर बक्खानी और पिराम पिरामि.”—BG.

1 Jhang was founded by Rai Sarja in Sammat 983. Due to the huts of Sial Jatts, it was known as Jhungi Sial. Later on, it came to be known as Jhang Sial.

2 The name of Ranjha’s father was Muaazudin, also termed Mauju. During the reign of Bahlool Lodhi, Mauju was governor of Takhat Hazara. During the reign of Lodhi’s, Hazara was a well populated town.
In Dasam Granth, Hir is mentioned as Menka and Ranjha as Indar. “rājha bhāyo sores tāhī, bhai menka hir. ya jag me gavat saya sah b kāvīkul jas dhir.”—carrtr 98. See लेख. 2 a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Having listened to the following stanza, the Guru bestowed upon him so much wealth that he needed nothing else from anyone else for the rest of his life.

“pas ṭhādho jhārat jhukat darere mohi
bat na kārān pāu māhā bēli bir sō,
eso aṁ bīkaṁ niṁkaṁ base nisātin
nipāt nīsāk sēth ghere phere bhīr sō,
darīd kuput ! tero mārān bēnyo he aj
kārke salam vīda huje kābī hir sō,
natāru gobīd sīgh vīkal kāṛē gohī
tuk tuk hve ḫe gadhē danūn ke tir sō.”
3 Skt diamond. “gūrī miṁīr hir pərakha.”—jet m 4. 4 Shiv. 5 lion. 6 short for भाव. “ae saṁbh bṛj hir.” (kṛṣṇa) 7 a metre also known as hirāk characterised by 4 lines, each with 23 matras, two pauses after six matras each, the third at the eleventh thereafter; the first character of every line being guru and the end being rāgān: Sīs.

Example:
“sāṭy rāḥiṭ, pāp grāḥiṭ, kuṛḍḍh cāḥiḷ jāṇiye,
dharm hin, āg chīn, kuṛḍḍh pin maṁiye.”...
—kālki.
(b) gāṇīk metre is a typical characteristic of नीव [hir], each line being organised as Sīs, Iīs, III, IIs, III, Iīs.

Example:
“sṛi guru dhār hi cārān rīḍe nār dukh ke hāri,
hot na bhav me bhramaṇ sāda rāḥi mud ko dhāri.”... 8 P. अ. fire.

हिर [hirak] Skt n diamond. 2 See नीव 7.

हीर [hira] See नीव and हिर. “hira namu jāvēhr lalā.”—asa a m l. 2 This word is also used for the Creator; It stands for a high quality diamond not affected by any colour, with its brilliance illuminating everything. “hiri kṛvādes.”—ram kābir. 3 soul. “hiri hira bedhrī.”—asa kābir. 4 a man of sublime qualities. 5 a disciple of Guru Hargobind. He was very brave and he fought fiercely in the battle of Amritsar. 6 Skt हीरा. Lakshmi, goddess of wealth. 7 ant. 8 short for गोखल.

हिर [hira ṣīg] son of Phulvanshi Sardar Sukha Singh, rais of Badrukhon. He was born on 6th of Poh Sammat 1900 (1843 AD) to Mai Raj Kaur (daughter of Sardar Basava Singh of Borhavalie). As there was no issue of raja Bhagwan Singh of Nabha, he ascended the throne on Bhadon Sudi 10 Sammat 1928 (10th of August 1871)

Maharaja Hira Singh managed the affairs so efficiently and provided so much relief to the people that his achievement should be an example for other rulers. He was very fond of education. He established numerous schools in the state and liberally gave scholarships to students. He provided great help to Macauliffe in writing his book “Sikh Religion” and put the Khalsa College on firm footing.

He spent lacs of rupees on the construction of magnificent buildings in and around the capital and spent huge amounts of money to modernise his army. So far as his personal expenditure went, he was very austere. He regarded state exchequer as a trust. Daily he took out time for delivering justice, and everybody could go to his court without any restriction.

On 7th of Magh Sammat 1939 (18th of January 1883) a daughter — Bibi Ripudaman Kaur—was born to queen Parmeshvar Kaur

1Bibi Ripudaman Kaur was married to Maharana Ram Singh, ruler of Dhaulpur in 1905 AD. But she did not lead a happy married life for long, as the Maharana passed away in 1911 AD.
Rallewale and on 22nd of Phagun 1939 (4th March, 1883) crown prince Ripudaman Singh was born to queen Jasmer Kaur of Longowal.

He was awarded GCSI in 1889, GCIE in 1903 and was granted the title of hereditary Maharaja during Delhi Darbar in 1911.

On 11th of Poh Sammat 1968 (25th December 1911), the topmost of Vairarh dynasty, Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, breathed his last at Nabha.

A diamond is a hard substance. To penetrate and make a hole in it, a diamond is to be used as a tool. Likewise in order to liberate the distressed soul, miracle of the realisation of absolute Braham is helpful.

**Hilab** [hilab] See जील 3. हिलब also means pretence and fraud.

**Hilah** [hilra], हिल *hil* n fraud, deception. 2 distress, suffering. "मान ना सहेला पूर्वहिला."—gau m 5. "सद्हान को हार्दा जो हिला."—krison. 3 A हिलें pretence. "हिला इसी बासां।"—vad m 1 alahni. 4 effort, plan, scheme.

**Hirah** [hirah], हिरह, हिरही [hirahiru] the topmost diamond, the topmost gem. "हिरहे रावि राहिया हार्द हिरा हिरू।"—varsuhi m 3.

**Hiraghat** [hiraghat] See अविष्करण ग्राम.

In Sammat 1867 a noble soul was born to Abdullah, the cobbler. He gained a lot in the company of Sharandas Udasi and ultimately adopted the sublime religion of Guru Nanak and became Hiradas. During the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he established a big dera in village Gandi Vind and started free kitchen. He died in Sammat 1936. The followers of Hiradas came to be known as Hiradasie. Mahant Sant Singh succeeded Hiradas, who died in Sammat 1953.
Hussain marched towards Anandpur along with an army of two thousand men, but he could not reach there. He was killed on the way, while fighting against other hill chieftains. See मंगोलियान्. "कर्यो जय सेन हसिन पयानाः."—VN. 5 Muslim cultivators, who are Sayyads, are chiefly found in Montgomery district. 6 There are Hussaini Brahmans as well, who tell and sing the story of Hussain and also get alms from Muslims.

Hussaini [husnuljdmal] A खूब very beautiful.
Hussain [husnultamam] A खूब extremely beautiful.
Hussain [husnulvaju he] A खूब having a charming face. See भैरव और चतुरां.
Hussaini [husiari] P खूब P n intelligence, wisdom. 2 watchfulness. alertness.
Husain [husen] हसिन second son of Hazrat Ali from Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad. He was born in 625 AD.—(Hijri 4). Having been thirsty for three days, he was brutally killed at Karbala (which is at a distance of 60 miles from Baghdad in the southwest direction) by commander Simar of the seventh caliph Yazid on 18th October 680.

The reason was that certain persons of Kufa, having arrived at secret understanding, called him for handing over the caliphate to him. King of Damascus, Caliph Yazid, came to know of this secret and sent his army against Hussain. Hussain did not want to fight but the army of Yazid attacked him without any reason. This dispute went on from the first to the 10th of Muhamra. On the 10th day, Hussain was killed. Hence Shias mourn for these ten days. See ज्ञान and मंगर.

Hussain [husen šah] a hermit of Lahore. He is also known as Shah Hussain. See भैरव।
Husainabad [husenabad] a town in the district of Gaya (Bihar) “हिरा सिह हसुनाबद.”—अकाल।
Husseni [huseni] adj relating to Hussain. 2 pertaining to the lineage of Hussain. 3 a devotee of Hussain. 4 n the slave of Dilavar Khan, an official in charge of an army of 5000 soldiers. When Dilavar Khan’s son, fearing for his life, returned from Anandpur Sahib,
हुकम [hukma] as per command. “मे काहै साभ हुकमा जिव।” suhi m 5 guṇvōti.
हुकमे [hukme] as per command. “सातिगुरू के हुकमे।” var ram m 5. 2 command may come.
हुकमिए [hukmī] as per command. “हुकमी मिले वादलै।” jau. 2 See हुकमी.
हुकमी [hukmi] adj one who issues command. ruler. “हुकमी हुकमा रहू।” jau. 2 as per command. “हुकमी बार्सानी लागे मेहा।” majh m 5.
हुकमीबादा [hukmībada] adj one who obeys the command, slave. “हुकमीबादा हुकम कामवे।” maru solhe m 5.
हुकम [hukam] See हुकम. “हुकमा तेरा खरा भरा।” asa chōt m 5.
हुक [hūk] See हुक. गुरम [gurmat] sad hujat durī.” asa m 1.
हुज [huj] A si n a small room, closet. 2 cloister for meditation. “बड़ी अलाह आला हूजा।” maru solhe m 5. 3 a place in Madina where prophet Mohammed was buried.
हुजम [hujum] A  die n argumentation, disputation. 2 doubt.
हूज [hūj] See हूज.
हूज [huj] v keep away. “मिच हूजे जम ते चुहे।” gau thīt m 5. 2 get tired. “हार्मागु नो हूजे।” sāveye m 4 ke. 3 love strength, get weak. “नेन स्रवन सारी साभ हूजौ।” sar m 5.
हुड [hūd] n boar’s tusk. 2 Skt a leather-mounted musical instrument, which is specially sounded in the battlefield. It is also known as हुड़ुक। 3 cloud. 4 an army camp. 5 See हुड़.
हुड [hūd] Skt hūṇḍ vr collect, select.
हुड़ [hūḍ] Skt hūṇḍ vr collect, select.
हुड़ [hūḍ] vr collect, select.
हुड़ [hūḍ] n player of हुड़ or हुड़ुक। This instrument belongs to the family of tambourine and tambour.
हुड़ [hūḍ] n a small box. 2 an enamelled earthen pot or glass pot. 3 hookah, hubble-bubble. “हुक्के शरुमट गै नेम द्वारम पैयो चुर।” gīrdhar.
हुड़ [hūḍ] [huḍ] a village in police station Barki, district Lahore. Guru Hargobind had stayed at this place. There is a beautiful gurdwara. One hundred ghumaoos of land is freehold in this village. A fair is held on Magh. It is at a distance of nine miles from railway station Jallo in the south-west direction.
हुड़ [hūḍ] n bill of exchange. “हुड़ीन्द्रन
sahu ko bhar.”—GPS.

होदिया See गोदिया. See गोदि. “मौर सकाति होदिया तिन कैरयो.”—cāttr 228. ‘made a ram of him.’

होद [होद], होद [होद], हो [हो], होद [होदा] Skt हुद n ram. “पहुच हवे लर्के होदा दुहो और ते, अपस मे सीमा लेट हे.”—krīsan.

हुदुहुद [हुदुहुद] n ramfight. 2 adj stubbornly, insistently. “सिसू क्षेत्र ते हुदुहुद.”—narsīgh.

हु [हु], हुर [हुर], हु [हु] adv now, just now. “हुरी काठी मिली प्रिया तुद्वा भगवाना.”—mājh m 5. Its origin is from Sanskrit ऐलि, which means during the day.

हु [हु] n argument, unnecessary reasoning. 2 part indicative of past tense. “सेत्र चाहिये हुत गिरयो.”—PP. ‘The sky was going to fall.’ 3 present tense marker. “अध्याय अधिक शुद्ध, हुत-हेपुन होनाम.”—BGK. 4 Skt adj marked by fire ritual. 5 n offering.

हुद्दुर [हुद्दुर] Skt डेख्दुर. consumer of offerings; fire.

हुं [हुं] happens. “पार्टिपावन नाम के हुं?”—sri rāvidas.

हुदु [हुदु] Skt n fire, which consumes the offerings.

हुदुसनक्षेत्र [हुदुसनक्षेत्र] n fireworks.

हुंजी [हुंजी] was. “हुजी जु प्रिया प्रिया पिवृं किन.”—sāveye m 4 ke.

हुंचे [हुंचे] were. 2 they were.

हुंचे [हुंचे] was. “कर्णो होतो सुना किन.”—s m 9.

हुंठुर [हुंठुर] adj who attacks like a ram; who wrangles without reason.

हुं [हुं] past tense of ‘to be’ (हुं)

हुंहट्टी छुंहट्टी [हुंहट्टी सुद्राल] while having a lot of wealth; notwithstanding.

हुदु [हुदु] A सं स्ता plural of ज़ेड (boundary), boundaries.

हुडे खुडे [हुडे सूडे] See हुडी खुडी खुडी. हुड [हुडा] See हुडा.

हु [हु] now. “उष हुन कागा करे.”—gau kabir.

हुर [हुर] P औं n craftsmanship. 2 quality. “निज हुरना को रिश्चे चापावे.”—NP.

हुरिया [हुरिया] n lullaby. “पुरान सेंग़ात हुनिया हे.”—krīsan.

हुदुन [हुदुन] A सं, plural of जटाल; Hindus. 2 plural of जटालली; Indians.

हुङ्का [हुङ्का] See दुःि.

हु [हु] A सं n love, affection. 2 longing, yearning.

हुंम [हुंम] Skt हुंम n sultry. 2 Skt हुंम response.

हुंम [हुंम] [हुंम हुंम] n hue and cry, furore, hustle and bustle. “बारी विदाने हुमा होमा, कुका पोई राह.”—var guj 2 m 5. ‘Doors of the rich are ornate but hue and cry pervades them. i.e. they are haunted by lamentation.’

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3 elder son of emperor Babar and father of Akbar. He was born in Kabul on 7th March 1508. His mother’s name was Maham Begam. He ascended the throne on 26th December 1530 at Agra. Of all the Mughal rulers, he was a great scholar but lacked soldier-like qualities and was a big opium eater. In the year 1540, Sher Khan Sur Pathan (who was earlier known as Farid), son of Hassan Khan – a sief of Sahasram–defeated Humayun and pushed him out of India and himself ascended the throne of Delhi and assumed the title of emperor.

After his defeat at the hands of Shershah, when Humayun was passing through Punjab, he went to Guru Angad at Khadur. The Guru was engaged in meditation, so he did not pay him any attention. Enraged, Humayun began to draw his sword from its sheath in order to assault the Guru. At this the Guru said, “Now you are drawing the sword to kill hermits. Where was it when you were fighting? Where was it when Shershah was to be combated?” Humayun begged his pardon and was able to get blessings from Guru Angad Dev.

Humayun spent many years in asylum with the Persian emperor. With the help of his army, he once again occupied the throne of Delhi on 23rd June 1555, but could not enjoy his rule for long. Just after six months on the 24th January 1556, he fell from the stairs of his library and died on 28th January, 1556. His magnificent mausoleum is situated at a distance of four miles towards the west of Delhi on the bank of river Jamuna. It was got constructed by Begam Hamidabanu (mother of Akbar) in 1565 AD at a cost of 15 lac rupees.

### Words

- **hurak**: A ज्य n fire. 2 flame. See गङ्ग्रव.  
- **hurakna**: v frighten, threaten. 2 challenge by quivering the nose in anger.  
- **hurkant**: adj like a flame. “कावकन हुरकन रुप सरुपा.”—cārtṛ 247.  
- **hurmāt**: अ म न n pride, honour. “हुर्माति तिस नो अंगि.”—vāsa.  
- **hura**: A च्र च्र lady with fair complexion and black eyes. Its plural is ग्रु. Mohammedans have used this word for fairies.  
- **huras**: plural of गङ्ग्रव (उप); guard. 2 emperor’s bodyguards.  
- **huria**: n leap, jump. “पेघाबिन हुरिया मरता.”—bāsōt kābir. ‘The mind leaps without feet.’ See तेंदे अब्द.  
- **hurehia**: was pleased, was overjoyed. “कार कार सहु हुरेहिया.”—BG.  
- **hurehi**: adj lightweight. “काठि हुरेहिया भुस्ति.”—BG. 2 was pleased.  
- **hul**: See पृ. “हुले नारा.”—ramav. ‘People are frightened.’ 2 Skt इन्च. 3 a musical instrument.  
- **hulas**: See गङ्ग्र.  
- **hular**: n flood. 2 passion. 3 flow of passion.  
- **hularva**: गङ्ग्रलवा floodwater.  
- **hula**: short for गङ्ग्रलम (हङ्गलम). ‘राग मा लो पिररा जा जोबेन नाय हुला.”—sṛj m 1. 2 See तर्कुला.  
- **hulas**: Skt उल्लास. See गङ्ग्रलम. 2 See कभ्रम.  
- **hulara**: n swing. 2 wave of passion.  
- **huliya**: A क ख ornament. 2 appearance, features, traces.  
- **hullal**: गङ्ग्रलल sound and fury, noise produced during an attack. “रै हूलल कौली हूललला.”—ramav.  
- **hueni**: See तेंदेती.  
- **hup**: See पृ. “पिवल हु पौर्व भारा.”—sṛj m 3. just after drinking. 2 with. “बहुत बहुत वाहु लप्तेरा.”—gāva m 5. 3 See पृ. 4 A १८ pron
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he.

[hu] ego. “mujh me raha na hú.”—s kábír.
2 fifth declension: from. “uci hú uca than.”
—var gúj 2 m 5. 3 Skt part See गुज. “drugá hú
dkřyá khet dhúke nágáre.”—cádi 2. ‘Durga
responded by uttering hú.’

[hu] [hu] [hua] happened. “je kar ēpar
sudhár huá.”—VN.

[hu] [hua] happened.

[hus] [hus] [hu]a musician in Indar’s court. See Ṛṣ....

[huh] [huh] [huh] [huk] n sound of hú.
2 lamentation. 3 call, outcry.

[huk] [huk] [huk] [huk] sound of hú. 2 P ज़ army. “dīgge
vir jujháre húgá phoṭhía.”—cádi 3. 3 alterterness.
4 force. 5 nation. 6 blow, percussion, attack.

[hut] [hut] [hut] [hutan] See हूतन. “oi biśkhádi
dokhía te gúru te hué.”—asa m 5. “biśkhe
dhádi tab huót.”—dhána m 5.

[huta] adj exhausted, tired. 2 n swing, jolt.
[hut] Skt short for आहुत adj called. “bīn hut
nīkét dháre cárna.”—NP.

[hutan] n calling. “manov ek pāthyó hit
hutan.”—NP.

[hut] Skt n calling. 2 name.

[huto] happens. “bēcāna sābād ka sāphla
huto.”—ratañmála. See गुज.

[huda] P adj old. 2 correct. 3 real, actual.

—GPS.

[hubahu] A जी adj exactly identical.

[hur] A जी plural of गुज. n fairy; virgins in
heaven, who in Islam are offered to momíns.
They are also offered to crusaders who lay
down their lives fearlessly in defence of faith.
See गुज. “húra sroñat bij nū ghat gher kháloíá.”
—cádi 3.

[hus] [hul] n attack. “dekor ek bar dāl hul.”
—GPS. 2 tip of the sword. 3 A ज़ surrounding. “hul pāve kaháha.”—s forid.
‘having surrounded lamented.’ “jodhíá
dekhá añá húle hoiá.”—ramav. ‘gathered all
around.’

[hug] Skt obstinacy. 2 stupidity. “apān húr
káhá urjhayo.”—33 sāveye.

[he] is. “āge játī nā he.”—var asa. “síkh
vaḍbhagi he.”—súkhmáni. 2 Skt part o! oh!
“he prañ nath gobídáh.”—sáhás m 5.

[heh] [he] is. “cīta trís hi heí.”—var ram I m 2.
2 See घेज.

[heh] n घेज. desire (दीय) for sexual
intercourse (हं). “aheh hehe.”—rama v.
‘Those sans sexual desire were provoked erotically
by women.’

[hehar] घेहर [hehra] a village of district
and tehsil Lahore. This is situated at a distance
of eight miles from Kot Lakhpat in the south-
east direction. The inlaws of Bhai Prithi Chand,
elder brother of Guru Arjan Dev, belonged to
this village. He breathed his last here. His
memorial is located here and abundant land
and estate is attached to it. 2 a village in police
station Raikot, tehsil Jagraon, district
Ludhiana. Sant Kirpal Das Udasi belonged to
this village. On his way to Malwa, the tenth
Guru stayed here. Guru Hargobind also stayed
here for some time at the earnest request of a
disciple, Bhai Hamira. The bed upon which
the Guru sat and the hearth upon which his
food was prepared have been preserved.
Since the times of Mahant Kirpal Das, Sikh
congregations have been held here. The gurdwara of both the Gurus is located to the east of the village. During the Sikh rule, one-sixth land of the village amounting to thousands of bighas was attached to the gurdwara. This place is located at a distance of six miles from railway station Chaukiman in the south-east direction.

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In Himalayan range, there is Hemkunt mountain close to Indaryumansar pool. It finds mention in the 119th chapter of the earlier part of Mahabharat. "śākṣa rāja let he jahā"—VN. 2 Ratangiri, one of the five hills in Rajgiri in district Patna, is also called Hemkut.¹

See Geographical Dictionary.
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/hera/ n huntman, hunter. 2 meat. 3 body, physique, mortal frame. “here muti dhah.”—s farid. ‘the body wailed.’ “hera jale majith jito upari agar.”—s farid.

/herh/ n herd of animals, flock. 2 herd of animals assembled by traders.

/he/ n present form of be. “he bhi sace.”—japo. 2 Skt हव. horse. “he ga e bahen.”—skabir. 3 part a word expressing grief and pain. “he he kærke oh koren.”—sava m l.

/he/ part interrogative, sorrowful and exclamatory expression. 2 plural of he, han, hen.

/heasen/ n sitting on (horse) with a good grip. “gian heasen cæta.”—sævye m 3 ke. 2 folded cloth put under a saddle. 3 saddle.

/hesala/ n horse stable; building in which horses are kept and fed.

/hesiyat/ A इयत n condition, state. 2 way, method, manner.

/hehay/ Skt हेहय. a king of the lunar dynasty who was son of Strajit. 2 a caste; it is written in Vishnu Puran that they are from Yadavs. Present day scholars consider sidyans to be this caste. We understand from Mahabharat that they were the offspring of Manu’s son Yayati. Sahasarbahu (Kartiviray) was their famous king who was defeated by Parsuram. Colonel Todd wrote that this tribe still exists in the Baghelkhand’s Sohagpur valley.

/hehaha/ wailing, sorrowful sound, mournful cry.

/hehat/ A इहत adj distanced. 2 part, alas!

/hekal/ A इकल n appearance, figure. 2 idol house. 3 armour made from engraved metal worn like an ornament for protection by warriors. “hekal jin hœmel sœpara.”—salo.

/hekar/ Skt अकृति haughtiness, arrogance. 2 arrogance due to inflated opinion of one’s own self.

/hekrutu/ n ritualistic sacrifice of a horse; a ritual in which a horse is sacrificed. “hekrutu jagg aœbh na kije.”—ramav.

/hej/ A इज woman’s menses.

/hejam/ Dg n army, military.

/hejom/ Dg n commander of the army.

/heja/ Skt इज्या cholera; a dangerous contagious disease.

It is caused by foul smell of rotten things, by eating stale and contagious food, drinking unclean and smelly water, use of rotten fruit etc. When germs of this disease pervade polluted air and dirty water, it annihilates the entire families and villages. Only one patient may carry the germs to numerous places and contaminate the water of wells, rivers and tanks and eatables causing the death of many people.

When cholera grips a patient, his body slackens, stomach feels heavy, uneasiness is felt, head gets giddy, acute thirst is felt, urine does not flow. The stool is loose and of white brown colour. Breathing becomes difficult. The patient vomits, his body feels pain as if pricked by needles, due to which it is called sisucika.

When the patient feels weak due to loose motions and vomits, then the body has cramps, lips turn blue, head feels giddy and eyes sink.

This disease requires immediate treatment. The excreta and vomits should be buried mixing them with lime so that the germs of cholera are destroyed. Loose motions should not be stopped at once.

The following are the few effective remedies for cholera:

Keep ice in the mouth; give properly boiled water and milk, especially water boiled with cardamom, ginger and clove; suck lemon sprinkled with black pepper and salt.

Mix asafoetide, camphor, seeds of red
chillies, ginger, opium with onion juice and make tablets of half a rati and give two tablets to the patient with aniseed-essence four or five times a day.

Mix camphor, pepperment, essence of aniseed in a small bottle in liquid form. Four to thirty drops of this liquid mixed with sugar should be given every half an hour. Massage this juice on palms, soles, temples, forehead and navel.

Lick the juice of ginger mixed with salt. It is also very beneficial to drink water boiled with two tolas of bark of neem tree.

Mix piperaceous, black pepper, ginger, cloves of calatropis procera (a wild plant of sandy region) and salt in equal amount, and make tablets of one rati each and take two tablets after every 15 minutes with hot water.

Give juice of the leaves of basil (osmium sanctum) mixed with salt. Burn new coconut kernel red in fire and dip it five to six times in boiled water. Drinking this water is very beneficial.

When there is cholera epidemic, going out of home on empty stomach should be avoided. Never drink water or milk without properly boiling it. Never eat stale food or rotten fruit. Never stay at dingy or damp places. Use spicy things, onion, ginger, vinegar and lemon and not to hold back urine and stools.

When Banda Bahadur raised the banner of revolt in Punjab, the whole Majha region rose against the Mughal empire. The subedar of Lahore being weak, Muslim priests led the army to fight against the Sikhs.

Due to this, the battle came to known as battle of Haidri Jhanda. This incident took place in Sammat 1767. See देहरादून में. खेत [hen], खेल [heni] plural of third person are.

“हेखर दर्ज नहीं चाहिये.”-slok. 2 See कर।

खेत [heph] A खेत n grief, sorrow. “हे न सों हेखर जो कारी कोमाना.”—NP. 2 tyranny, cruelty. 3 दुःख, shame.

खेस [hebat] A खेस n fear, terror, dread, fright, scare. 2 दोष, dominance.


खेड़ [hemedh] n खेड़ (horse) मेघ (sacrificial offering). See अधेड़.

खेलच [hemacal] Skt विभूति. mountain of snow, Himalay.


खेजर [heyat] See जेत.

खेजरी [heyati] adj living, alive. See जेती.

खेजर [herat], खेजूर [herati] A खेजूर n astonishment, bewilderment. “तिनि देव एकर कोप तेजिसा तन की हरति काँचु ना राही.”—गुज म 5. ‘Their astonishment knew no bounds.’

खेजूरी [herati] adj astonishing, amazing.

खेजूर [heran], खेजूर [heran], खेजूर [heranu] A खेजूर n astonished, bewildered. “गुनगर राहे हरना.”—प्रभा म 4. “भागाती तेर हरन दरादु गोवायणी.”—सा स म 1.

खेजर [hevar] superior and beautiful horse. “कांटक कामिनी हेजर गेवर.”—सोर स म 5.

खेजूर [hevan] A खेजूर n living being. “हेजर हरम कस्तोनी.”—तिला म 5.

ठेह [ho] v be. 2 Skt part vocative. “ललच भोजस गठू होद्हू.”—सा स म 1. 3 indicative of future. “मोह हे कासु ना हुआ, हो ना.”—सा चोट म 5.
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---|---
**[hō]** | 2 ego, I-ness. 3 am. “me ji nama hō ji.”—dhōna namdev.
**[hou]** | future tense of be; will be.
**[hōa]** | [hō] happened, occurred. “hoa api dērālu.”—var guj 2 m 5.
**[hōt]** | [hō] be. 2 will be. “na ko hoa na ko hō.” —sodārv. 3 adv having been. “hoi amro gīth māhī bētha.”—sor m 5.
**[hojpārī]** | has happened, appeared, manifested. “esi hojpārī.”—sar m 5 partal.
**[hōibā]** | [hō] about to happen, worthy to be. 2 will be, will occur. 3 happens. “jo kīchu kārāhi soī paru hoibā.”—prabhā m 1.
**[hōi]** | [hōi māhoi] See विंग and विः.
**[hōi]** | happened. 2 goddess Ahoi. See अहिं.
**[hos]** | will be, shall be. “jō tīs bhaive so bhal hos.”—prabhā m 5. 2 P जी n life, soul. 3 intelligence, wisdom. “hos bhai phārmos sabhe.”—NP.
**[hosmād]**, **[hosvād]** | P अज adj intelligent, wise. “horī hosvād ab dham ni janiye.”—NP.
**[hosī]** | will be, will happen.
**[hosīr]** | See गुरीयाग.
**[hosī]** | will be. “nanak hosī bhi sācū.”—japu.
**[hosgā]** | P अज famous emperor of Iran.
**[hosgābād]** | a prominent city of a district at the bank of river Narmada in Central India (CP.), which is 476 miles from Bombay. 
**[hō]** | may happen. See वेद.
**[hō]** | [hōa] happens. “mānūrāhu kōcōn hōa.”—var ram 2 m 5. 2 n jolt, jerk. “bāhērī nā mātā hōa.”—sri chōt m 5. 3 swing, oscillating motion, elation. 4 wave, current. “jese maha sagār hohe.”—sar m 5 partal. 5 a metre also called sōdhi, characterised by four lines, each line comprising 151, 5.

Example:
   *tute pāre, nāvē mure, āsā dhāre, rīsē bhāre,*
   
   —ramav.

**[hōhī]** | present. 2 may be.
**[hōhō]** | [hōhō] See वेद. be, become. “hōhō sābhnā ki rēṅkūka.”—var maru 2 m 5.
**[hōka]** | [hōka] n call. 2 public proclamation.
**[hōg]**, **[hōgi]** | will be.
**[hōgī]** | [hōgī] has happened. 2 shall be, will be. “tu ape kārāhi sū hōgī.”—var kan m 4.
**[hōchā]** | adj trivial, petty, mean. “hōchā kaj alap sūkāh su bhādhan.”—sār m 5
**[hōchad]** | adj trivial, petty, mean. “hōchad itfī::ai about to happen, worthy to be. kaj alap sūkāh su bhādhan.”—sār m 5
**[hōchta]** | n pettiness, triviality, meanness. “beṭhyo nīkōṭ hōchta herī.”—GPS.
**[hōchta]** | [hōchta] See वेद.
**[hōm]** | [hōm māhōm] See विंग and विः.
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[hoq-hoqi] adv in rivalry. 2 as a wager.

[hoqi] adj stubborn, obstinate. "यह मुरक्क्ह होधि।"—प्रभा 3 1. 2 who put the condition.

3 a raja of Gakhar, clan, famous by the name of Hudi. See यमुना, "होधि ताको रुप निहयो।"—कृति 97.

[hoñhar] n which must happen, inevitable, destined to happen. See ग्रंथम.

[hoña] v be. 2 worth happening. "होना सौ सो होनी हो।"—जैन 5.


[hot] short for ग्रंथम. "होत पुनित कोर अप्राद्धु।"—हवान.

[hot] denoting continuous or habitual action. "सति होता साति कारि मनि।"—मरु 5. 2 Skt ग्रंथम who performs a fire ritual.

[hotara] has been happening. 2 who performs worship of a ritual fire. 3 n fire in which sacrificial material is poured.

[hoti] has been. 2 one who performs a fire ritual. "मला तूळ सो पूर्ण होती।"—जैन 5. 3 a town near Mardan of district Peshawar. Both are jointly called Hoti Mardan.

[hot] is present; i.e. omnipresent, the Creator. "होत सागर ना जाओ।"—मला 5.

[hot] Skt n fire sacrifice, oblation.

[hot] Skt ग्रंथम adj who performs a fire ritual; who does an oblation.

[hot] हेलिक adj who performs a fire ritual; concerning the oblationer; of the person who performs an oblation.

[hot] n existence, being i.e. potential. 2 presence.

[hot] [hoda], ग्रंथम [hōda] adj present, existing. "ग्रंथम होदा पुरुक्क्य ना पेचानी।"—स्री 3 1. 2 existed, believed in asserting. "होदा परिवार नानक जानु।"—वार मला 1.

[hot] See अट्टरेंद्र.

[hoqi] See ग्रंथम.

[hoqi] adv inspite of having, even after having. "जे ग्रंथम होधी दग्धान जाई।"—राम 3 1.

[hona] be, be present. 2 existence, being.


[hoñam] adj likely to happen; inevitable. See ग्रंथम.


[honi] are. "होनी नाजिक खुदाई दे।"—सोर 1.

[hot] See ग्रंथम. 2 adj existing, being. "सो ब्राह्मण अजो ही हो हो।"—सर 1.

[hom] Skt n clarified butter. 2 offering clarified butter etc to the sacred fire for the deity; ritual fire. "होम जग तिथि की बती हावे बढ़tabpanelार।"—जैन 5.

Burning of clarified butter and other fragrant elements in the fire have been highly praised in Rig Ved and Yajur Ved. In the Bible also, this ritual is regarded as a part of religion. See Ex chapter 29. Verse 13 and 18. 3 sacrifice, offering. "न्यूली करम जल घाव पवान होम।"—अकाल. "offering something to water and sacrificing the same to fire and air dieties.'

[homkō] n a fire pit, where after oblation with Vedic ritual, worship is done. See ग्रंथम for a comparison between ग्रंथम and ग्रंथम.

[homn], ग्रंथम [homna] v offering clarified butter and other fragrant thing to the fire; perform rituals.

[homgau] will offer clarified butter etc to the fire; will worship with Vedic rituals. 2 will offer sacrifice. "कारण बेंडी अर घानी जी होम घाव।"—ब्ला 5.

[homi] was offered to the fire. 2 who offered clarified butter etc to the fire. ग्रंथम [hoyā], ग्रंथम [hoya], ग्रंथम [hoyo] was,

वें [hor] part and, other. 2 other, another, different. “kāre duhkāraṃ dīkhave hor.”—gāu m 5. ‘does false deeds, shows himself as noble.’ 3 See वेंकर. “rāhe hor lokā.”—V.N. ‘People were warning.’

वेंकर [horā] See वें. 2 in another way, in a different style. “horāt bhagātī na pae koi.”—mājh a m 3.

वेंकर [horte] from someone else. 2 See वेंकर.

वेंकर [horthe] adv another place. “horthe sukā na bhal.”—var bhīha m 3.

वेंकर [horna] v prevent, prohibit, forbid. “tāv mithi te ṯhun mān hore.”—gāu m 5. “nīḍāk so jo nīḍa hore.”—gāu kābir. ‘Our actual slanderer is he, who forbids someone else from slandering us.’

वेंकर [horān] because of others, from others. “āpna karōju ari sāvar horānā karōju na hoi.”—asa m 1.

वें [hora] prohibited, stopped. 2 Skt वर्तक 24th part of day and night; one hour. 3 horoscope.

वें [horī] other, another; plural of वें “horī kete gavān.”—jāpu.

वें [horī] forbidden, prohibited, prevented, distracted. 2 quite different. 3 from entirely different side, from another angle. “horī gāg vahaie.”—var ram 3. i.e. ‘The tide has turned back, or the Guru has fallen at the feet of his follower.’

वेंकर [horā] forbade, stopped.

वें [horī] prohibited, forbidden, stopped. “mohni mohāt rāhe na horī.”—sar m 5. 2 someone else, with someone else. “vīnu mane ji horī nāri lujhā.”—var sāri m 3. 3 See वें. 4 vocative used to denote pleasure, surprise or disappointment etc. aho ali! “gvārēnī yō kahyo horī.”—krīsaṇ.

वें [horu] See वें. “guṇ eho, horu nahi koi.”—sodāru. ‘His biggest attribute is that there is none equal to Him.’ 2 prohibition, restriction. “tī the horu nē koi horu.”—jāpu.

वें [here], वें [here] See वेंकर. “kōṭi jore lakh kore manu na hore.”—gāu m 5. 2 something else, opposite, quite different. “sara dīn lālāti aṭita manmukh hore gāla.”—var gāu l m 4.

वें [hol] Skt वेंल n grains, rice and grams along with bran roasted in dry hay are called वेंल.

वेंकर [holgar] a fort in Anandpur Sahib, where the tenth Guru started the tradition of playing Hola Mohalla on the first of Chet Sammat 1757.

वें [hola] See वें and वें मेल.

बārcha dhal kāṭara tega kārcha dega gola he, chāka prasad saja dastara aṛu kārdaṇa tōla he, subhāṭ sucaṇa aṛu lākhbāhākārgaśīgh sucaṇa he, aṛap muchātra daṛha jese, tese bola hola he.

—kavī niḥal sīgh.

वें [holl] n attack; attack and place of attack. Guru Gobind started this tradition to train Khalsa in martial arts. Two armies used to be formed under two leading Sikhs who fought to occupy a particular place. The Guru himself used to watch the manoeuvre of these fictitious battles and give them valuable instructions. Of the two armies whichever won, was offered a robe of honour in the congregation. See वें मेल and भर्स.

वें [holī], वेंकम [holīka], वें [holī] Skt वेंल or वेंल n burning of holīka, a festival which is celebrated on Phagun 15 in the light half of a lunar month. See वें. “holī dās-hāra dārōaṇ avahā.”—GPS. “holi kini sōtēv.”—bāsā m 5.

वें [hovā] shall be, will be.

वें [hovān] See वें.

वें [hovat] v used for denoting continuous or habitual action. “hovat ae sad sadiv.”—bāvan.

वें [hovān] being, existence. 2 adj inevitable;
i.e. death. “hovan kaurə ənhovan mitha.”
–bila m 5. ‘Death is bitter and life is sweet.’


hovato [hovato] been. 2 inevitable. “hoya hE hovato.”–gatha.

surbir varIam kInE na horI.
–var guj m 5. 2 tip; roughen by cutting grooves, i.e. to tip the stone mill.

horna v forbid, prohibit, stop, distract.
–var guj m 5. 2 enclosure in which animals are kept and stopped from going out. 2 obstacle.

hokni n heavy breathing due to fast heartbeat, breathe heavily. “dore avat hokni soe uradh svas.”–carrtr 7.

hosla A m 4 n animal’s liver. 2 effort, valour. 3 Philanthropy

hosla A m 4 n pit for holding water; water tank. “bdo hoj ih huto bonayo.”–GPS.

hoda A m 4 n open or covered seat placed over a camel or an elephant; howdah. “kacan rajat ghare jin hoda.”–GPS.

hona See hokni.

hams See hokni.

hams [hams], hams [hɔs] See hokni.

hosla A m 4 n animal’s liver. 2 effort, valour. 3 Philanthropy

hams A m 4 n a bird of the duck family which has white feathers and red beak and feet. 1 It is written in ancient scriptures that its beak contains sour content, which when dipped in milk, water gets separated. On the basis of this simile, he who differentiates between truth and untruth is called a swan. Many poets have termed it as collector of pearls.

jEse mansar tyag haa, sar jat,

khat na mokatphal bhuqar ju gat ki.”

–BGK.

“pachin me haa mrigraan me sardul.”
–BGK. 2 sun. “mahima ja ki nirmal haa.”

bher a m 5. 3 soul, spirit. “kara haa kaa priti he ji peta hi chhajai?”–var guj m 3. 4 wise, discerning. “seikh haa sarvaa rka the haa.”–varram 2 m 5. “hosa vekh troli baogaa bhI aia cau.”–vara 3 m 5. 5 a raja who was a friend of Jarasandh. 6 white hair, which are

Swans have black feathers too.
swan-coloured. “हास उल्थरे अज्”—sri m 5 pāhre. 7 hās pranāyam. While inhaling one utters the sound of ‘हृ’ and while exhaling, it is the sound of ‘s’ that is uttered. See अन्धि and रूपम. 8 hās incarnation. See रूपमवत. 9 Vishnu. 10 Shiv. 11 horse. 12 adj superior. 13 a metre of which the features are: two lines, each line has 15 matras, pauses at the seventh matra and the eighth matra thereafter, with guru laghu at the end.

Example:
jahī tōhī bāḍha pap ka kār,
jag te guṭa dhārm ka bārm.—kalki.
(b) Keshav Das has prescribed a bhāgān, ṣ̡īl at the beginning of this metre:
avat jat raj ke log.
murōtdhari manāhu bhog.—ram chādrīka.
(c) See रूपम.
(d) See रूपमें च च ११.
रूपम रूप [हास हासा] swan among swans, superior swan. “हास हासा बोग बोग लाहे मान की जला.” —vṛt chōt m 1. ‘By shedding the scum of the mind, you will turn from a hypocrite into a pure person.’
रूपम [हासक] a metre. It is also called uchal and pākti. It has four lines, each structured as ṣ̡īl, ṣ̡, ṣ̡, ṣ̡.

Example:
berām khana. kīn mādana.
khec krīpana. birān hana.—GPS.
Many books of prosody term it as हास. 2 Dg a ring or ornament for ankles or toes; jingling anklet.
रूपमवत [हासगति] swan’s gait. 2 whose gait is like that of a swan. 3 a metre characterised by four lines, each line having twenty matras. The first pause is on the eleventh and the second is on the ninth thereafter, with laghu guru at the end. Numerous books on prosody have prescribed a rāgā, ṣ̡, ṣ̡, at the end.

Example:
kete kāhāhī vākhān, kāhī kāhī jāvān,
ved kāhāhī vākhān, ātūnā pavna.... —var majh.
teri pānāhī khudāi, tu bākhsādīgī,
sekhfāridē kher, dije bādīg.—asa.
(b) See प्रत्येक च च ४.
रूपमवत [हासगमिनी] adj she who walks like a swan; one having the graceful gait of a swan.
रूपम [हास] See रूपम.
रूपती [हासनी] female swan.
रूपम [होस्यन] he who rides a swan; Brahma.
2 she who rides a swan; Sarasvatī, wife of Brahma, goddess of speech and eloquence.
रूपम [होसर] See रूपम. 2 a particular kind of swan; royal swan.
रूपम [होसरम] a great poet in the court of the tenth Guru, who, besides other literary works, translated Karan Parav of Mahabharat into Hindi poetry.
“कॉं बाछा या जगत मे को दाता को सूर?
काके रान में दान में मुख पर बॉर्स नूर?
राहू ब्राह्म कारने दिने ब्रह्म को भर,
सो तो गुरु गोबिद हेनाकॉं को अंतर.
एसे काहु ने हो सर पर्पती के भान,
इस मुनिस दिली ने राव नेस के कॉं?
कर बरान करो जहा अश्राम करत अनाद,
तो को नाम नानापुर हेनाद को काद.
सोबत सत्रास सरास बावन बितनहर,
मराग वादे ठत दुज को ता दिन मोगाल्वर,
हास राम ता दिन कारन दिन पराब अराब. ...
प्रिथम ख्रिपा कर राक्ष कर गुरु गोबिद उदर,
टोक1 करे बाख्सिष टाइ मो को साथ हाजर,
तो को आयास खान्यारिक पराफ में किन,
भक्षा आरती विक्तर कर सुने सुकावी परबीं.”
ashirvad—
“कायाम कुबर सत तयार सुमेरु जलब
किरात कारन क घान अवगाहि,
जलब पान पालग प्रबल पुधमि के भार”

1 Rupees; silver coins.
parâth ko jôb purkhârâth sârahbi,
ôb śrîvaṅîta¹ su kavî hîsram kâhe
ôb ram ravan ko ramayan cahbi,
ôb dhruv dharanî tarun tej râj jag
tôlô sri gobiṅg sîgîh tere sis sahibî.

hâsli [hâsli] Skt hâsli. a bone below the neck and above the chest; collar bone. 2 See hâmî.
hâsvâhan [hâsvâhan] Brahma, who rides a swan.
hâsvâhanî [hâsvâhanî] Sarasvati.

hâsa [hâsa] who own a swan or has a swan; Brahma. “tace hâsa sâgle jõna.”—dhâna namdev. 2 human soul. “hâsa sârvor kal sârîr.”—gâo kâbir. 3 opposite of mât. त (I) म (he). “nanak sohô hâsa japu japâhu.”—var maru 1 m 1.
hêsavâtar [hêsavâtar] incarnation of Vishnu who existed in the guise of a swan. There is a story in the thirteenth chapter of eleventh Sakandh of Bhagvat that Sankadiks questioned Brahma about the enlightenment of the soul. When Brahma began to ponder for an answer then Vishnu in the guise of a swan provided them metaphysical knowledge.
hâsi [hâsi] female swan. नीती
hâsu [hâsu] See जौ. 2 See जौम. “hâsu hetu lobhukopu care nadiâ egrî.”—var majh m 1. 3 conscience. “kâra hâsu nirmoulo dârî soce jano.”—maru solhe m 3. 4 human soul.
hâsula [hâsula] swan’s son; young swan. “bêgule te phunti hâsula hove.”—bassôl m 1.
hâk [hâk] adj proud, haughty, egoist. “bhîre bhumî hâkâ.”—VN. 2 call, entreaty for help. 3 monosyllabic response, indicating a listener’s attention or concurrence. 4 pride.

¹Ganga.

hâkî [hâkî] adj proud, haughty. “môde an hâkî.”—VN.
hâg [hâg] P अ arm, military. See महास.
hâghtâ [hâghtâ] See अध्यात.
hâgam [hâgam] P अ time, occasion.
hâgama [hâgama] P अ community of people. 2 war, battle. 3 expedition. “bâtut bārakh ko hût hâgama.”—GPs. See जागम.
hâgura [hâgura] See जवच. “lêe laṣṭîka det hâgura.”—NP.
hâgh [hâgh] n capability, strength, vigour.
hâghai [hâghai] strong, capable. “kôn koi kâdî na hîghai.”—sri m 5 pepat. ‘None dares hear a calumny.’
hâghura [hâghura] See जवच and जवुर.
hâji [hâji] only if, boatman, oarsman, rower.
hâjir [hâjir] See अन्नवी. 2 See जवीन.
hâjirâ [hâjirâ] अन्नवी Skt gāndhârâla. Scrofula. The causes of this disease are:

Disturbance in the digestive system, infection of blood inherited from the semen and blood of addicted parents suffering from syphilis, living in dirty place and eating rotten and stale food etc.

Due to this disease, hard swollen glands are formed around the throat, sometimes these burst and start oozing. Sometimes these glands spread to armpits and chest. To escape this disease, digestive system should function properly. Things causing indigestion be avoided. Things prepared from the buds of bauhinia vaiegata and black grams are useful.

Eating medicinal nuts like hârâ, drinking essence of china-root and decoction of hârâ (a medicinal plant common in eastern and central Punjab) and the bark of neem tree is very useful.

Decoction of the root of barna tree mixed with honey is very effective. Following are some good ointments for scrofula:
Take saphed karsgari 6 mashas, sadhur (red oxide of lead or mercury) two tolas, ten tolas of sesame oil; cook these things on low flame in an iron pot, make an ointment and apply it on glands whether dry or oozing after washing them with decoction of leaves of nirm margosa tree azadirachta indica.

Take leaves of cotton plant, margosa tree, castor oil tree and of bhagra weighing one chatag grounded in 3 chatag mustard oil, 4 tolas of wax and cook in iron pan. When cooked properly, make the ointment and apply on the glands.

White mustard seeds, seeds of suhajna, of hemp junica, seeds of linseed barley, reddish seed be grounded in sour butter milk for applying on the glands.

"huti hajira gar mohi tahi,
det bakhad mitat so nahi." – GPS.


3 wild goose.


hādur [hādur] or hādīr [hādur] Now this is the name of the princely state of Nalagarh. Ajit Chand of Kahlur dynasty conquered Nalagarh and made it his capital. In history about Guru Gobind Singh, it is referred to as Kahlur only. See Śrībhāṣa.

hādurī [hādurī] who is related to hādur.

2 resident of hādur.


hādhāvā [hādhāvā] v to delude, rotate.

2 wield, wear.

hādhi [hādhi] hādhīya See hādhiya.


hāt [hāt] Skt हात n part joy. 2 grief, pain. 3 so far, now. 4 It is obligatory for Hindus to say ‘hāt’ while offering food to a guest for religious purposes. See लड़गाहः भंड 13 § 12. 5 See रू. “dokh sabhe hi hāt.” – majh dinēn. मल्ले रेम रेम: 6 Skt हन्त्र n killer, destroyer. “sāreb papa hāt jiu.” – ram roti m 5.


hāt [hāta], hātār [hātar], hātri [hātrī] Skt हन्त्र adj killer, assassin. “jīru hāta mirghān.” – var asa. “sāreb-hāta.” – japu. 2 hāta is also used for ahāta.


hādal [hādal] See hādalī. 2 Jāt son of emperor Babar, who was born in 1518 and died in 1551. His grave is near Babar’s tomb.

hādalī [hādalī] See hādāvalī. 2 hāna [hāna] n pommel, usually the rounded part that sticks out at the front of a saddle on which the bridle is hung.

hānī [hānī] plural of hē, are. “te guṇ me tāni hēnī.” – suhi m 1.


hānebād [hānebād], hānebād [hānebād] a division
which is done for each rider; each rider’s equal share. If hundred riders conquered an area it would be divided into hundred parts. The division of wealth and other things is done in the same manner. See वेण्दुः.

चैत्यम् [हाब्ल] See चैत्यम्.

चैत्यव [हाबिर] See चैत्यव. 2 egoistic hero; a conceited warrior. “हाळे हाबिर.”—रामनव.

चैत्यि [हाबे] bangar part yes; right; true. It is true. certainly. See चैत्यि

चैत्यब [हाह्ल] कार्य-क्रम courage. 2 impulse to exert oneself, enterprise. 3 desire; zeal.

चैत्यि [हाह्लि] कार्य अभिन me too. See चैत्यि

चैत्यि [हाह्लि] See चैत्यि

चैत्यि [हाय्य] Skt हाय्य adv here, hither. “ते हाय अः प्राभु काहिवाए.”—वन. “ते कहां साभ हाय ना तिको.”—क्रिशन

चैत्य [ह्रास] Skt ह्रास vr decrease, become less, abate, utter.

चैत्य [ह्रास्] Skt ह्रास adj short. 2 one matra character. 3 dwarf, short-statured.

चैत्य [ह्रद] Skt ह्रद n rhythm, beat. 2 sound, noise.

चैत्य [ह्रस्] Skt ह्रस n deficiency loss, subtraction.

चैत्य [ह्रत्] Skt ह्रत vr take, steal, destroy, adopt, collect.

चैत्य [ह्रस्] vr be happy, tell lie, get excited.

चैत्य [ह्रस्क] Skt ह्रस्क senses which get pleasure from indulgence.

चैत्य [ह्रस्क] Skt ह्रस्क the Creator, who is the inspirer of senses.

चैत्य [ह्रस्क] Skt ह्रस्क adj happy, glad, pleased.

चैत्य [ह्रिस्त] पुस्त Skt ह्रिस्त पुस्त. happy and fit.

चैत्य [ह्रिस्क] Skt ह्रिस्क See चैत्य

चैत्य [ह्रिस्क] Skt ह्रिस्क adj stolen. 2 snatched.

चैत्य [ह्रिद्य, चैत्य [ह्रिद्य] mind, heart. 2 chest, breast.

चैत्य [ह्रिद्य] ram] See कुभवः कुथवः.

चैत्य [ह्रिदा] See चैत्य.

चैत्य [ह्रिदे] See चैत्य. 2 in the mind, in the heart. “ह्रिदे कपाटमुखी गणी.”—सोर काबिर.

चैत्य [ह्रिदे] काथ में shock to the heart. Heart is wounded in many ways: by a stone, stick, a blow with clinched fist or due to a fall. In the same manner, separation from a relative, some sad and horrifying news can give a blow to the heart. So due to this the heart gets a shock. It should be treated accordingly.

The person whose heart suffers from excessive drinking, due to eating too much of spices or due to hard work, should take nourishing food to strengthen it and remain happy.

The damage to the heart can be cured by eating calcinatch horn of a black buck mixed with cow’s clarified butter in small quantities. “अर्धिस्रा अर ह्रिदेसाग्हाता.”—चैत्य Tr 405.

चैत्य [हार्] Skt हार vr feel shy. 2 abashment, shame. 3 carry, steal, destroy, forsake, prevent, collect, snatch.

चैत्य [ह्रेश] Skt ह्रेश vr neigh, go, slip.

चैत्य [ह्रेशा] Skt ह्रेशा n neighing of a horse, neigh, whinny.

चैत्य [हल्द] Skt हल्द vr enjoy; be happy; rejoice loudly. 2 n bliss, happiness. See आल्लह.

चैत्य [हल्दक] rejoicing. 2 who gives happiness.

चैत्य [हवल] Skt हवल vr tremble; be enchanted.

चैत्य [हवा] adv there, thither, at that place.

चैत्य [हवन] Skt हवन n invocation, call, entreaty.

चैत्य [हवेल] Skt vr call, beg, challenge.

चैत्य [हवेल] अभिन, be. 2 adv being.
व [kəkka] sixth character of Punjabi script, articulated at the velum. Skt n Brahma. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kamdev. 4 sun. 5 light. 6 fire. 7 air. 8 Yam, the god of death. 9 soul, conscience. 10 body. 11 time. 12 wealth. 13 peacock. 14 word, sound. 15 knot. 16 See देव. 17 adj who does. In this situation it comes at the end of the compound words, i.e. मान, में, etc. 18 part also used in place of व. See देव. 19 also short for देव i.e. देव-देव. See देव.

वाल [kəv] postposition for the dative case; to, for. "क्रिपा जलु देही नानाक सार्व काउ।" —सोहिला. “नाम कि बादाई दई गुर रमदस काउ।" —साव्येन म 4 के. See देव.

वालिम [kəus] Skt वालिम n pair of shoes. “जिन अकास कुलाह दिन काउँ सेतु प्रयाला।” —वर म 3. 2 pair of wooden sandals. See देव.

वालिमक [kəusak] See देविम.

वालिमक्ष [kəusakal] See देविमक्ष.

वालिमक्षिम [kəusakalas] See देविमक्षिम.

वालिर बंध [kəuk bādar] See देव बाँध.

वालिर [kəuc] See देव.

वालिर [kəuda] See देव. 2 small seashells, cowries. See देविर. “कौड़ा दारत ही कुआर।" —गोद नानदेव. ‘While throwing cowries, the gambler watches his move intently.’

वालिरि [kəudi] Skt वालिरि n cowrie (used as money). “कौड़ी कौड़ी जरत।” —गुज म 5. 2 chest-bone.

वालिर [kəun], वालिर [kəunu] pron an interrogative: who, which. “कौन कौन अप्रदेह बाक्ष्यानु प्रारे।” —सोर म 3. "कौन सु गर्व जानु सुबाक्ता।” —माज ह म 5.

वालिज [kəutak] Skt वालिज n desire. 2 spectacle. 3 action that enraptures the mind. “कौतक को तमासिया।” —वर जेट. 4 a wonder.


वालिज [kəuta] See देविज. 2 adj performer of a miracle. 3 who amuses people by doing mimicry. “कप्रिकौते जागुता।” —स्रीम 5.

वालिज [kəud] See देव.

वालिज [kəudhān] See देविज.

वालिज [kəun] वालिज [kəunu] who, which. See देविज. “कौन कौन बिदिया काहु केसी?” —सोर म 9. 2 any, some. “बन बिज़द दिन काउँ।” —क्रिष्ण. ‘...some day went to the forest.’

वालिजदिक [kəubātī] Svet वालिजदिक दिक to- now-in the mind. “माई वालिजदिक धराय।” —धना म 5. ‘nurturing the idea of wealth in the mind.’

वालिज [kəor] n morsel, mouthful. 2 prince. 3 See देव.

वालिज [kəora] See देविज. 2 See देविज.

वालिजपल [kəurpal] See देविजपल.

वालिज [kəurav] See देव.


वालिज [kəuri] See देविज. 2 adj bitter, pungent. 3 n embrace, hug.
कौल [कौल], or कौल [कौल] n lotus-shaped bowl; drinking vessel. 2 Skt कौल “कौल तु है कौविया तु है.”—sri m l. 3 heart of the size of the lotus-bud; mind. “मानमोक्म उधा कौल तु है, न त्से भागाय ना नाय.”—var guj l m 3. 4 A ज word of honour, utterance, promise. “पत्री कौल ना पाठा.”—var ram 3. 5 a bite, mouthful, morsel. 6 See देव.

कौलम [कौलम] See देवम.

कौलकालिक [कौलकालिक] See देवकालिक.

कौल [कौल] Skt कौल n Lakshmi, whose abode is in the lotus. “सेरा चरण नित कौला.”—var kan m 4. 2 See देव.

कौलम [कौलम] See देवम. 2 according to Ratanmala, the location of the ultimate stage, which is the seat of the Creator. See देवम.

कौलमात्र [कौलमात्र] (that) whose seat is lotus-shaped; ultimate spiritual realisation, in which, according to the yogic doctrine, the Supreme Being is poised. 2 the Supreme Creator, who is poised on the seat of the ultimate spiritual realisation. “पुरिया सत्तु उद्धा कौलमात्र.”—ratanmala बानो. ‘The Supreme Being transcends seven orders and stages.’

कौलम [कौलम] See देवम.

कौल लाल [कौल लाल] Skt नील n blue lotus, water-lily, red lotus. “कौलाली देखि बिसौली लाल.”—बसौल 5.

कौलली [कौलली] Skt तमलली n row of blue lotuses, “कौलली सुजमक्षी लाल कावल खित्तिया राजिये.”—BG.

कौल [कौल] See देव.

कौलरंति [कौलरंति], कौलरूट [कौलरूट] n bitterness, acidity. “बिक्षे कौलरंति सागर माहा.”—var gau 2 m 5.

कौल [कौल] adj bitter, pungent. 2 neglected, ignored. “कौला किरे ना लागा.”—var ब्रह्मा m 4. 3 n a subcaste of the Bahujai Khatris. 4 a Jatt subcaste.

कौरी [कौरी] See देवी. 2 adj bitter, pungent, acrid.

कौआ [कौआ] Skt तव n crow. “कौआ तवा कपुर कारै.”—सा काबिर. 2 creature given to sensuality. “जागु कौआ नवु मैन चित्त.”—सा काबिर. 3 See कौआवाणी. 4 See देवी. 5 a reed like the stick of a weaver’s warp. “फस्त पत्ति सो कौआ लै.”—चार्ट 93. ‘handled the warps of one hundred sticks.’

कौआवाणी [कौआवाणी] Skt काब्यादागा a crow that feeds on carrion. “कौआ काब कांतित्वस पाई.”—जुग m 4.

कौस [कौस] See देव.

कौड [कौड] See देव.

कौडवली [कौडवली] See देववली.

कौ [कौ] did. “तेसि बिह नै.”—GV 6. 2 adj many, numerous. “कौ जणम भाए कित पाता.”—जाउ m 5.

कम [कम] adv how, what for, in which way. “राम कहत जन कस ना तारे?”—जाउ नामदेव. 2 n bark of a tree like acacia, which can be separated by pulling from the trunk. “कार कारन कस पाई.”—सा m l. Its root is कमीर. 3 Skt कम whip. 4 Skt तम hone, grindstone, whetstone. 5 criterion, touchstone. 6 test, examination. 7 प pull, attraction, pull. See कम्ब. Used after a word, it means ‘a puller’, i.e. हदी 

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कसौति [कसौति] Skt कसौति n flat slate of black stone of a special kind, on which is tested the purity of gold by rubbing it; whetstone. 2 trial, examination. “राम कसौति सो साहे जो मर्जिया है.”—सा काबिर.

कम [कम] n shooting pain, pang. 2 old enmity. 3 jealousy. 4 attraction, fascination. 5 See देव.

कम्ब [कम्ब] n prick, rankle, pierce. “निस दिन कसात हे मन
mero.”--GPS.


मरु [कस्र] Skt लम n grief, pain. 2 crisis, trouble.

मरुर्विधि [कस्रकार] n which causes pain; poison.--सनामा.

मरुसुन [कस्तर] कस्तरन. a princely state to the east of Kashmir. King Dashrath’s queen Kaikai was the daughter of the king of this state. In the ancient scriptures, this place is mentioned also as Kekay.

In 1687 AD the Rajput king of this state embraced Islam after a treaty with Aurangzeb. Now it is a part of the Jammu state. See मरुसुन.


“काे खासमी हाथे कस्तरवर.”--कक्की.

मरुसुन्ता [कस्तर], मरुद्र [कस्तर] See मरुसुन.

“गौ यही भयो कस्तरवर नरपूः. जीह खेकायी दहम सुता सुप्रभा.”--रामव.

मरु [कस्ना] Skt लम v pull. 2 tie securely. 3 press; hammer. 4 dry by frying in clarified butter.

मरु [कसात] adj tight. 2 In Shastarnammala some ignorant writer has written कसात in place of हसात. “कसात कारकर प्रथम काही पूरा पूरा साबाद सामाय.” The actual text is “हसात कारकर प्रथम काही”. हसारी and कारकर-अर stand for a sword, which can chop off an elephant’s trunk.

मरुत्रुक [कस्तुर], मरुत्रिचि [कस्तुरिम] मरुत्रिविचि [कस्तुरिम] Skt कस्तुरी मूष, कस्तुर्का, कस्तुरी deer of a particular breed whose navel secretes fragrant fluid. musk-deer.

It is smaller than a deer of the red-brown species and lives in cool places, especially on high mountains. The aftereffect of deermusk is hot and wet and it is used in preparing many medicines. L Moschus Moschiferus.

Poets are of the view that this deer, fascinated by the fragrance of musk present in its own navel, nurtures an illusion that the scent comes from the jungle and gets tired of running in search of it. This illustration applies to those who, not realising that the soul is identical with eternal bliss, seek joy in worldly pleasures. “जू खासम्र नरपू ना जाने.”--वर बृह 3. “खासम्र कुभ अगरु कादन.”--स्री m l.

मरु [कसाद] A । n resolution, thought, resolve.

मरू [कस्ना] See मरु.

मरूल [कसानि] n a rope or lace with which an object is securely tied. “कसानि बहातार लगि ताहि.”--बसात कबिर. Here the reference is to the seventy-two veins.

मरूमाल [कस्निज] P ग्या or के coriander. See पलिनभ.

मरू [कसाफा] गौ़-अव how-now. “चुटे कसाफा लागन लाग गई.”--वैरित्व 289. 2 A । n profession, occupation, work. “इस ब्राह्मण वेद भगवान नाहि जो कसाफा करके बादगी करे.”--प्रेम सुमाराय. 3 condemnable deed.

मरू [कसाभा] A । n town. 2 handpump, water tap.

मरूबगिद [कसबी] adj resident of a town; of a town, related to a town. 2 professional. See मरू 2. 3 one who does condemnable work. See मरू 3.

मरूम [कसाम] A । n oath, vow. 2 resolution. 3 P ग्या I will pull.

मरूमाल [कसामका] P ग्या n struggle, tussle.

मरूम [कसम], मरूम [कसमेल] Skt मरूम n loss of consciousness; a fit. 2 sin, vice. “सिमाल सिमाल कसम रोह हरूरे.”--गौ m 9.

मरूमालिक [कसमिन] कास्त्रनन् seventh declension: in which. “कसमिन शास्र प्राप्तिं दिय?”--GPS. “हे दृष्टि, तू कसमिन शास्र प्राप्तिं दिय?” ‘O! Brahmin in which branch of knowledge are you adept?’

मरूमालिक [कस्मिर] Skt वर्मीव an enchanting region in the north-west of India, 84,258 square miles in area with a population of 32,20,518. To the north of Kashmir is the Himalayan mountain
range, to its south are Jehlum and Gujarat etc.,
to the west are Hazara and Rawalpindi and to
the east is Tibet.

King Lalitadity was a renowned ruler of
Kashmir who expanded his empire by
defeating the king of Kanauj in 740 AD.
Martand temple, which Yashovardhan got built,
is famous all over the world, but only its ruins
are to be seen now.

In the 14th century, a large number of
Kashmiri people got converted to Islam.

Emperor Akbar annexed Kashmir into the
Mughal empire in 1587 AD. Jahangir made
lots of efforts to enchance its beauty. After
Aurangzeb, there was turmoil in Kashmir for
a long time. In the middle of the 18th century,
it became independent of the Mughal rule. At
last in 1819 (5 Saun Sammat 1876) Maharaja
Ranjit Singh conquered it. After the Anglo-
Sikh War, Gulab Singh bought it in 1846 AD.¹
Now it is a part of the Jammu state, Srinagar
with as it capital. It is at a height of 5276 feet
from the sea level. Its saffron and heavily
embroidered shawls are very famous. Here
beautiful engravings are done on wood. Its fruit
are very sweet. In Raj Tarangini, Kalhan, the
poet, has penned the history of Kashmir in a
style that is so elegant.

Following are the places rendered sacred by
visits of the Gurus:

1 Guru Nanak Dev visited the city of
Srinagar, and made Shankracharya mountain
his seat, but such being the apathy of the Sikhs,
no gurdwara has been erected here.

2 There is a beautiful pool near a mount
beyond Gulmarg. The Guru visited this place
also.

3 Guru Nanak Dev also visited Harmukh
Ganga, which is between Srinagar and

4 Kaliyan Sar, where there is a spring of pure
water, was rendered sacred with a visit by
the Guru. Bhai Mohar Singh of Punsh has got
a gurdwara built over here. This place is seven
miles away from the 38th milestone on the
metalled Kashmir road.

5 Three miles from Dumel Parao, on the
confluence of Kisan Ganga and Jehlum is
Naluchhi village, which Guru Hargobind visited.
A gurdwara has been built here, where every
Sunday and on the occasion of Baisakhi a fair
is held.

6 In Baramula there is a holy place where
Guru Hargobind set his foot. See बालकसिर.

7 A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is also
situated at Kathi gate in Srinagar. He stayed
here while on a visit to bless Mai Bhagbhari.
See बालकसिर.

8 In several villages, where the Guru stayed,
there are places known as बालकसिर.

¹See Gulab Singh 5.
2 catechu-coloured, saffron-coloured. 3 n astringent substance. 4 gum. 5 kalyog, evil era.

कासी [kāsī] n act of pulling. 2 attraction, fascination. “sabāfī suhai prem kāsī.”—vād chōṭī m 3. “akhi prem kāsī.”—var kan m 4. “hare prem kāsī ae.”—var guj l m 3. 3 A قئ. ती is also correct and its root is १ (hard-heartedness) meaning a butcher.


कासब [kāsab] A ताब n slaughterer, butcher.

कासबी [kāsabī] butcher (in the nominative case). See कासब. “māha kāsabī churi sātrpai.”—ram m 5. ‘The indignant butcher threw away the knife of violence.’

कासर [kāsar] Skt कुसर n pājiri, a preparation of flour, roasted in clarified butter and made sweet with sugar. See कासम. 2 See कासी.

कासल [kāsala] n बासू trouble, botheration. “anbe het kāsala kyō tum jhala?”—GPS. 2 A क्र. laziness.

कास् [kāsi] securely. See बा. 2 See बामी. 3 adv after warning or testing. “ape kīs hi kāsi bēkhse.”—maru sohle m 4. After pulling, after rubbing. “kāsi kāsvala laic.”—asa a m l.

कासार [kāsauna] v for eatables to get astringent in a utensil of bronze. 2 get astringent.

कासिस [kāsis] P चक n attraction, pull, gravitation.


कास्पु [kāspu] Skt कस्पु n a mattress made from straw. 2 pillow, cushion. 3 cot, bedstead. 4 diet; food got from different households. 5 clothes, attire. 6 See कासथ.

कासी [kāsi] n spade; implement for digging soil. 2 subdistributary of a canal. 3 v past tense of कासत.

कासिम [kāsim] n attraction, pull, gravitation. 2 Skt चक an acrid liquid flowing from a mine, used for separating gold dissolved in acid, and helpful in testing the specific quality of steel. Sulphas ferri.

कासिद [kāsid] P चक n pulling. 2 annoyance.

कासिदन [kāsidan] P चक v embroider; draw.

कासिदा [kāsidā] P चक embroidered. 2 n embroidered (flower etc.) with a needle on cloth. “kādhi kāsida pāhirahi colī.”—bāsātm l. 3 A चक adj thick, dense. 4 n a poetic composition in which the verse is closely interwoven, which should not have fewer than 15 stanzas. “kāryo kāsida peś guru ke.”—GPS.

कासिर [kāsir] Skt चिसिर n sharp bristles growing on the ears of corn as rice, barley or wheat etc; awn. 2 A क्र. adj broken, disintegrated. 3 A क्र lots of; in excess; abundant.

कāsīra [kāsira], कासिदे [kāsiro] n one fourth of a paisa. 2 पेश [dhela] half a pice. “kamuk mātr kāsīre ke kam na.”—VN. “kādhi kāsīra sōpta rávra das gāga di bheta.”—BG.

कासु [kāsu] See वा. 2 pain, warning. “drum sāpur jītu nive khoe kāso.”—savaye m 2 ke. ‘...like a tree ladden with fruit bends and has to suffer the onslaught of stones.’

कासू [kāso] impure, adulterated. See ब्रम्ध.

कासांक [kāsān] [kāso] adj having the colour of a kūsābh flower. 2 with the colour of kūsābh,
suggestive of flamboyant and false things. See कासूपरिलस.

कमु [कसू] See कमु.

कमुदङ्क [कसूदांक] प व व न untie.

कमु [कसू] See कमु.

वेमे [कसे] प र र र pron someone.

वेमेल [कसूरा] Skt कमेल n grasscutter.

2 Skt कमेल one who makes bronze utensils.

वेमेल [कसूर] See कमेल.

वेमेली [कसूरी] See कमेली.


वेमथ [कसूप] Skt कमथ adj वेमथ (liquor) प (one who drinks); who drinks liquor. 2 n son of Brahma’s son Marichi reckoned as a Prajapati; whose son was Vaman the deity. “पुन्धरा ब्रह्म कससपृतय.”—ब्रह्म. Simritis and Purans mention that Kashyap married Daksh Prajapati’s thirteen daughters (Aditi, Diti, Danu, Vinta, Khassa, Kadru, Muni, Krodha, Arishta, Ira, Tamra, Ila and Pradha). They gave birth to all the living beings of the world. 3 adj with dark teeth.


वेमू [कसूदित] Skt कहिछत pron somebody, anybody.

वेमू [कसू] Skt n suffering, ache.

वेमृत्व [कश्त्रिपु] sword—सानामा. 2 ambrosia, nectar.

वेमृर्व [कश्त्व] See कमृर्व and कमृर्व.

वेमृच्छ [कश्त्र्] a Rajput subcaste. Its capital was Kastvar. See कस्तर्व.

वमन [कसै] Skt pron whose. 2 वमन adj drawn or sucked through a pipe. 3 n liquor, wine.

वमस (कसीए) one who drinks liquor. See वमस.

1In etymology, पूर्यक is the antonym of कसीए. पूर्यक means an observer. In several scriptures, one addicted to drinking is mentioned as कसीए. See वल्लिकांस्य and वल्लिका रीयेन.

वमसामु [कश्यापसू] See वमसामु.

वमसामु [कश्याप-पृ] a major city of Kashmir, now called Srinagar. It was founded by sage Kashyap after killing demon Jalodbhav.

वमसामुध [कश्याप-प्रिय] liquor, which is very dear to Kashyap. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 sun etc. dear to Kashyap for being his sons.

वन [कह] adv where, at what place. “मन, कह आहकार अफहा?”—देव म 5. “गाराह, जो कह अव?”—नात म 5 2 sometime, any time. “कह फुलाकु अनो फक्के सो ग कह हासो कह रॉई.”—देव म 5. 3 pron what. “कह कोई मुला कह कोई सेख?”—बहे काबिर. 4 See वज्र. 5 See व्व. 6 part of, belonging to. 7 to. “असुरेन कह इं अग्या दिनी.”—सलोह.

वन्ध [कहड़] suff for, for the sake of. 2 to, for. “गुरु मनुा कहौ कह्यो सुधार.”—PN.

वन्धु [कहाव], वन्ध [कहाव] recite, utter.

“कहाजू गुसै मजी ये?”—गौ म 5. 2 may I speak, may I recite. “कहाव कहाप अप्नी अधामा.”—टोड़ी म 9.

वनव [कहाक] n cawing of crows. 2 peel of laughter. See वनव.

वनवर [कहाको दिवर] See वनवर रीहान “जिस प्रकार कहाको दिवर.”—GPS.

वनवर [कहाको] A 23 n onom peel of laughter.


वनवर [कहकहा दिवर] P अर्थित न a wall in China, by looking at which one starts laughing loudly. This wall is 1500 miles long, 20 feet high and as many feet wide. At gaps of every 100 yards, strong minarets have been raised. King Sihvangti of China got it built in 213 BC to stop invasions by his Mangol enemies. 2 Now this term is used for very challenging and astonishing tasks. See में अनुच्छेद and वनवर रीहान.
supervision of the chief priest of Patna Sahib. Kahlur [kahlur] part of Bilaspur, a feudal state. Its feudal Rajputs originated from Chanderi (Malwa). Bhim Chand, king of Kahlur fought unwarranted battle against the tenth Guru and damaged the country a lot. See बिजंगरह and भीमसेन.

कहा [kaha] said, uttered. 2 adv where. Skt दाहः. "काहा सुखेल तेबला ग्वोरे?" -asa a m 1. 3 why, what for. "सिम्र तका नहीं।" -sar m 9. 4 pron whom. "अन काहा पाहि जाँघू?" -sar m 5.

कहाँ [kahā] See वर 2.

कहाँचुक [khaonā] v get one iterate, make one utter.

कहाँ [khai] loincloth. See कहाँ.

कहाँ [kohā] n discussion, oration. 2 saying, discourse.


कहाना [khaona] n narration, context. "सौन सूखी, प्रति कहानो।" -krisan.

कहार [khar] n व (water) ज़ (carrier), water carrier. 2 palanquin bearer. 3 A आ the Creator, inflicting his wrath upon mean and ignoble persons. "सिपक्त कहार सतार हे।" -GPS.

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said, told, uttered. "kāhi nā bujhe ādh."—prabha m.1. "kāhā nā mane sīrī khak chane."—jet chatt m.5.

कहिसागा [kahisaga] can say, can tell. "Ik gün nahi prabh kahisaga."—maru solie m.5.

कहिना [kahiga] v narrate, say. 2 n big spider that weaves a cobweb in the houses. See जलर. कहित [kahit] See व्यस्त. 2 adj said, stated. 3 n utterance. "rāhit kahit ke sath bhēdere."—GPS. 'through what one says and does.'

कहिठटह काहिती [kahit-ah kahiti] mere utterance; empty statement. "kāhī-ah kāhti suñi, rahat ko khusī na ayhu."—sāveye m.3 ke. 2 utterances of the poets.

कहिता [kahita] narrator, spokesman.


कहियात [kahiyat] See ब्रह्म्स. 2 statement, conversation, tête-à-tête. "gur ki kahiyat sakal sunai."—GPS.

काही [kahi] stated, told. "upma jat na kahi."—bīla a m.5. 2 See वाम. "kahi curai."—GPS. 3 anybody. "hīrau nō ṭhahe kāhi da."—s farid. 4 a practice common with revenue officers in the olden times. Assessors used to go to the fields and after estimating the quantum of the crops got the boundary lines raised between the fields with a spade and noted down their number. This practice was called kahī kārā. 5 also used for plunder, meaning to take stock of the fields without authorization. "nirbhe jat kahi kar avē."—GV 10. 6 a group of sappers, who used to go ahead of the army cleaning the path with spade-like implements, was also called kāhī. E Sappers and Miners. "kāhi chīrī torkan lākhī."—PPP. 7 See वाम. "kahi na upje."—asa kābir.

काही [kahi] Skt उपजी adv at some place, somewhere.

काहियत [kahiyat] (used to be) said, stated. "kāhiyat das tumara."—maru m.5.

कहु [kahu] speak, utter. 2 n speech, tale. "suk sōg raje kahu kāhi."—kṛṣṇa. See व्यस्त.

काहु [kāhu] adv somewhere, anywhere.

काहू [kāhu] adv at a particular place. 2 at a particular time.

काहू [kāhu] See व्यस्त. "kāhu nā bhīje sōjam suami."—dāna m.5.

काहुक [kahu] See व्यस्त. 2 See व्यस्त.

काहूट [kāhūt] deliver a discourse. "kāhūt beda guṇāt guṇā."—sāhas m.5.

काहुयन [kāhyon] कहिन-हुन he said. "lāukāhyon, lārūhō."—kṛṣṇa. 'He said, 'Bring' and the response was : I am bringing.'

काकाई [kakai], काकी [kak-hi] Skt कंकाली n comb.

काकण [kakon] short form for वाटर्सिड् bull, stud-bull. See व्यस्त, व्यस्तिस्त. 2 For many this word means water-fowl. "tokā kakon kok."—NP. 'rain bird, cuckoo or partridge.'

काकर [kakar] Skt वार्ग n pebbles. "kakarū cugani."—s farid. 2 See व्यस्त व्यस्त.


काकरु [kakoru] See व्यस्त 1.

काक्रेजी [kakreji] P जराजी black colour with red hue. “dastar ko subh kākreji rōg."—GPS.

काकर [kakar] n hill deer, smaller than one of the red-brown species. It barks like a dog. So in English it is called a barking deer. Beautiful objects like gloves and socks are made from its skin.

काक्री [kakri] Skt वार्गी melon; oblong fruit; cucumber.
काक्र [काक्र] Skin of a hill deer. See बल्क्र.
काक्रेल [काक्रेल] adj made of the skin of a hill deer. See बल्क्र.
काका [काका] pronunciation of character च. 2 च character. “काका करावं कार्ता सौं”–बावन.
काका विविली [काका किकी] n recitation of consonants along with vowels; recitation drill for learning by rote. “द्वारा तिया विस्रे सं काका किकी.”–BG. ‘All the tables and recitation of consonants with vowels.’ 2 S विविली-विविली young child, male or female.
काका [काका] See बल्क्र and बल्क्र.
काकुतश [काकुतश] See बल्क्र and बल्क्र. for Ram Chandar’s genealogy.
काकोड [काकोड] Skt n peak of a mountain, high mound. 2 canopy, whisk of a peacock’s tail etc as a sign of royalty. 3 hump of a bull.
काकुदश [काकुदश] See बल्क्र.
काकुदमिन [काकुदमिन] Skt काकुदमिन्य, bull with a heavy hump, male bull, stud bull, buffalo bull. 2 bullock.
काकोह [काकोह] Skt n Shiv. 2 a mountain. 3 round part of a musical string instrument like lute or lyre. 4 according to Ling Puran, a place of pilgrimage. 5 a metre, with three lines as its distinctive feature, the first having eight, second twelve and third eighteen characters, there being no लघु गुरु norm at the end.

Example:

bhaojo sada daśmes,
kare śrigalān tuṛāt mṛīga,
saṭaka baz kag hve ḍhase paṭbijna dīves.

काकोह [काकोह] a metre also called ‘काकोह’ and ‘प्रमोदक’ with four lines, each line having thirty matras, pauses being at 16-14 matras with two guru’s at the end.

Example:

śastar vidya sīkhi nahi,
na tuṛāg di avari,
sīkhi di na rāṅīt kāmai,
tānkhahī hē bhari....

काकोह [काकोह] See बल्क्र. 2 of a snow-like pebble. 3 pebble of snow; hailstone. 4 a Khatri subcaste. It is also pronounced as काकोह.
काकर [काकर] See बल्क्र and बल्क्र.
काका [काका] pronunciation of character च. 2 those signs of the Sikhs whose initial sound is ‘क’ i.e. keś (hair), kirpan (sword), kacch (breeches coming to the knees). 3 a clan, settled on the eastern bank of Jhelum. It originated from the Khatris. 4 See बल्क्र. 5 See बल्क्र. 6 adj brown.
काका [काका] Skt n armpit. 2 gateway, porch. 3 equality, uniformity. 4 a small measure of weight. 5 orbit of the revolving planets. 6 hem of a cloth; loose or hanging end of a cloth.
काख [काख] Skt ब्र n dry stalk of grass; straw.
काम [काम] काम n dry stalk of grass; straw. 2 glass.
काक [काक] hair, which shine on the head. (कच्च vr shine, articulate) “कच्च गोघरार ो हरार.”–रामव.

1yagy volk has also confirmed it.
“chatri vesan ke kac hore.”—GPS. 6 cloud; son of Vrihaspati.1 “baruni kau kavi syam bhane kac ke hitt to bhri gunud karayo.”—krisan.

In Brahamvaivart and Mahabharat etc there is the story that Shukar, mentor of the demons, acquired the knowledge of turning the dead alive. So the dead began rising and Kach, son of Vrihaspati, became his disciple, and started acquiring this knowledge from Shukar. The demons began to think that the gods would become invincible, if Kach acquired this knowledge. If any one of them died in the battle, Kach would bring him back to life. For this reason, the demons killed Kach. Shukar’s daughter Devyani, who was in love with Kach, got perturbed in his absence. She prevailed upon her father to make Kach alive again. Several times the demons killed Kach, but with Devyani’s grace, he was brought to life every time. In the end, irked by this, the demons minced Kach, dissolved him in molasses, a mixture of water, jaggery and acacia, distilled it into liquor and made Shukar drink it. On Devyani’s request, when Shukar called Kach, he responded from inside his belly. Shukar taught him how to revive the dead inside the belly. He got Kach out of his belly by tearing apart. With the help of his knowledge Kach revived Shukar.

**वर्णन [kac-ari]** n Romnashni, which is destroyer of kac (hair).2 “kac-ari lay dur kac kiyre.”—carit 119. 2 razor.

**वर्णन [kac-hari]** Skt वर्णनिच क्वी; which puts an end to a condemnable act – the court. 2 eradicator of hair. See वर्णन.

1In Sanskrit occur both the words i.e. व्रिहस्पति [vrihaspati] and व्रि हस्पति [vrihaspati].

2A mixture of manšil, hârâl, cuna (kali), loṭa sajj, dissolved in water, when applied to the body, removes the hair.
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**kacan** [kacan] n rawness, immaturity. 2 adj raw.
“rōg kāsōbh kacan.”—gōd m 4.

**kacaru** [kacaru], **kacalu** [kacalu] n a type of tuber which like potato grows under the soil. It is viscous and pungent like yam and causes cough. It is eaten boiled with sauce. As cooked vegetable, its dish tastes well. *patār* (a snack of *pakoras* prepared from its leaves mixed with gram flour, spiced and fried) is made. “śākār kacaru lyae.”—cārītr 24. *L Arum Colocasia.*

**kaci sari** [kaci sari] an unreliable pawn. See *pabas.*
“ape dhārī dekhahī kaci pāki sari.”—māh m 3.

**kacici** [kacici] n gritting of teeth or tightening of jaw in anger.

**kaci coli** adj not a lasting dress, suggestive of body being perishable. “kam krodh ki kaci coli.”—maru solhe m 1.

**kacri** [kacri] n a type of tuber which like potato grows under the soil. It is viscous and pungent like yam and causes cough. It is eaten boiled with sauce. As cooked vegetable, its dish tastes well. *patār* (a snack of *pakoras* prepared from its leaves mixed with gram flour, spiced and fried) is made. “śākār kacaru lyae.”—cārītr 24. *L Arum Colocasia.*

**kacu** [kacu] n glass. 2 adj of fading colour. “na bhagya na kacu.”—var maru l m 1.

**kacunikācu** [kacunikācu] See **kacunikācu.** “jo mārī jāme su kacunikācu.”—var asa.

**kacuparke** [kacuparke] sen by pulling out the hair.
“siro kacuparke.”—cārītr 150.

**kacua** [kacua] adj raw, unripe. “mānmukh rōg kāsōbh he kacua.”—māli m 4. 2 of fading colour. 3 See *kacu.*

**kacur** [kacur] *Skt* kācūr n wild turmeric. It is used in several medicines. *L Curcuma Zerumbet.*

**kacuri** [kacuri] n a salted delicacy, which is stuffed with ground material and then fried in clarified butter or oil. Its original name is ghṛitārī, which means absorber of oil.

**kacca** [kacca] See *kacca.*

**kacca bola** [kacca bola] xa an utterance that goes against the ethos and practice of the Khalsa like roti instead of prāsade, khāna instead of chākna, pāgri instead of dāstar etc.

**kacci sari** [kacci sari] See *kacci sari.*

**kacci rāsoi** [kacci rāsoi], **kacci roti** [kacci roti] per Hindu religion, food cooked in water i.e. *dal,* roṭi and boiled rice etc. See *pabas.*

**kach** [kach] See *kach.* 2 See *kach.* 3 tortoise, turtle. See *kachh* भक्ष.

**kachāuṭī** [kachāuṭī] n small underwear, or drawers worn by wrestlers. “kāram kārī kachāuṭī māṭhiṣṭī rī.”—dhāna trīlocaṇ.

**kachh-hīra** a special type of stitched underwear worn by the baptised Sikhs.

**kach kuram** [kach kuram] See *kach.* 3 and *bhūm.* 5.

**kachha** [kachha] v measure boundaries of the fields. 2 plan; design a loose cloth. “kura kāpāru kachi.”—var suhi m 1.

**kachhī** [kachhī] female tortoise. 2 power of reincarnated Kashap.

**kachhī** [kachhī] small underwear.

**kachh** [kachh] See *kachh.*

**kachvaha** [kachvaha] a Rajput subcaste, of which Maharaja Kashvaha of Jaipur was a descendant. Many poets have held that devotees of Kashap deity are known by the name of Kashvaha. “jāy sīgh bhup huto kachvaha.”—GPS.

**kachch** [kachch] See *kachch.* 1. “niksyo jau sīgh kachchā tē.”—GPS.

**kach** [kach] See *kach.* “kachh bīgrīo nahan ajāhu jag.”—bāsāt m 9. 2 n turtle, tortoise. 3 Kashap deity. “ape māchu kachh kāṅnīkārū.”—maru solhe m 1.

**kachuk**, **kach**, **kachh**, **kachh**, **kachhak** adj a little, bit of something. 2 a little, a bit of, a little bit. “ḥom barīk kachh na...
When kachu or kach is suffixed to another word, the word denotes a thing or an object. “sabhkachu prapat tumko.”—saloh.

When kachhu or kach is suffixed to another word, the word denotes a thing or an object. "gaya kachota laadhha."—GPs.

There is a story in Bhagvat that, when the deities and the demons began to churn the ocean of Kheer (rice cooked in sweetened milk), then a mahadal was put in place of a churning stick. But it was so heavy that it got stuck at the bottom. Vishnu transformed himself into a tortoise and put his back under it, due to which churning could easily be resumed. Vyas has written that the back of this tortoise extended over one lac yojans.

1 kachpi Skt n female tortoise.
2 kacch [kacchā] adj who wears drawers. 2 who practises celibacy. See वेंची.
3 kacchi n womb. 2 Skt armpit. 3 inner part of a shirt which is towards the armpit. 4 belonging to the Kacch area. “ucchāyē kacchi kacchale.”—ramav. 5 who wears an underwear kach.

kacchu See वेंची.

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When emperor of Iran, Ismail Safvi recruited his army, he made the soldiers wear red caps. From then on, they have come to be known by this name. The descendants of these soldiers were also given this name.

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कोतस [कोतस] a place of pilgrimage in district Jehlum, situated fifteen miles to the north of village Dadankhan, where there is a spring of natural water. While preaching his doctrine, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place on the Baisakhi fair. Hindus believe that Katas (कोतस) and Puskar (पुसकर) are two eyes of Shiv. “मध्ये कोतस कोरा अस्थाना.”—परव. Per Dasam Granth, Parasnath breathed his last at this place.

कोतह [कोतह] Skt n cauldron. 2 scalp of a tortoise. 3 a special hell. 4 male calf of a buffalo, whose horns have begun to come out.

कोतक्टत [कोतक्टत] massacre, genocide.

कोतख [कोतख], कोतख [कोतख] कोतख्य [कोतख्य] Skt कोतख n act of glancing obliquely; oblique look; graceful thinking. “क्रण प्कोतख्या अविलक्या इनस.”—धना 5. “जिन को तुम्रे वाद कोतख हे ते गुरुमखर हर्ष सिन्मे.”—नेत 4. 2 insinuation, hint. 3 taunt, gibe.

कोताण [कोताण] a village of tehsil Payal in Patiala state, situated three miles to the north-east of Doraha railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands on the bank of a canal to the east of the village. The oak-tree under which the Guru rested for a while is still there.

कोतर [कोतर] Skt adj sexy, lecherous. 2 Skt कोतर n double-edged small dagger, which is tied to the waist. See मसुद.

कोतास [कोतास] See कोतव 2. “कोतासंज कोतासंज बकुरा.”—वर रम 1 m 1. 2 कोतव pinpricks, which cut dagger like. See पुंज. 3 a Khatri subcaste. 4 a goldsmith, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

कोतारी [कोतारी] small dagger. “पण कोतारी पण कोर लै.”—सर 5.

कोतारु [कोतारु] an Arora Sikh, who was a shopkeeper in Kabul. Unknowingly his weighing stone was not a standard one. By making up the deficiency of his weighing stone in the court of the emperor of Kabul, Guru Arjan Dev upheld his honour. 2 Malik, a resident of Burhanpur, who, after becoming a disciple of the sixth Guru, turned a warrior and philanthropist.

कोटि [कोटि] after cutting away. “कोटि देवो हिरान” —का 4. 2 after being cut into pieces. “पूर्ण पूर्ण कोटि मृते.”—मरु कोरि 3 Skt n waist. “कोस्के कोटि रो.”—GPS 4 wife. 5 small red and black seed of Abrus precatorius used as fractional weight by goldsmiths (one eighth of a masa).

कोटिव्र [कोटिव्र] cut (past tense) “कोटिव्रा जम कलो.” —स्री 5. 2 (which has been) cut.

कोटिक [कोटिक] metallic bangle. See कोतव. “कोटिक कोटिक जल तरा जेसा.”—स्री रविदास.

कोटि [कोटि] adj (which has been) cut, chopped.

कोटिदीत [कोटिदीत] adj who maims those already killed. “हम बाहु पप के अप्रभद गुरु कोटि कोटि कोटि.”—का 4. ‘We, the sinners, have committed heinous sins, and the Guru has put an end to our crimes which were so outrageous.’ Immoral acts like carnal desires destroy even the dead.

कोटिदा [कोटिदा] adj who cuts.

कोटिदेस [कोटिदेस] portion of the body comprising waist. “कोटिदेस अदेस.”—रामाव. ‘whose waist is slim.’

कोटिदेसि [कोटिदेसि] pertaining to the waist, meaning ache in the waist. See कोटिव्र.

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कोटिम [कोटिम] Skt backache. Lumbago. Backache is caused by heavy work, weakness, excessive indulgence in sex, severe cold, long sittings, discharge of semen with or following urination, tying of a wet cloth around the waist, obstructing the discharge of urine and sleeping at a damp place. This disease
should be treated only after knowing its cause, but the general treatment is as under:

Sleeping on a dry (hot) bed, massaging the affected parts with turpentine or sesame oil, applying ground paste of stag’s horn and aloe, fomenting, taking decoction of ginger and bhakhra seeds (tribulus alatus) early in the morning, taking pure sīlajit (kind of mineral or rock secretion) with hot milk, taking two mashas of nāgari aśgādh (physalis hexussaitel) daily with hot milk, taking decoction of ginger mixed with castor oil, applying cupping glasses or hollow horns or cones on the body. "pāḍu rog pīnas kāṭdesi."—caītr 405. See बटिसोमी.

बटिबोध [kāṭbandah] Skt adj who has girded up his loins; ready for undertaking any task.

बटिश [kāṭia] n young female buffalo, calf.
2 minced meat, chopped fodder, anything chopped into small pieces. "ek-hē bar kārē kāṭia."—GPS. 3 adj who cuts. “so kāṭia sir durjānān.”—krīsan.

बटिच See बटिच. बटिया [kāṭila] adj prickly. 2 thorny. “kāmē kāṭilo kāhē.”—BGK. ‘There are delicate thorns on the stem of the lotus.’

बट [kāṭu], बट [kāṭuk] Skt adj bitter, sour. 2 unpleasant, unpopular.

बटुव [kāṭuvaci] adj bitter-tongued, scurrilous.


बटु [kāṭua] a biting creature. See बटमल.

बटेण [kāṭera] adj which bites.


बटेतेण [kāṭeyya] adj which cuts or bites.

बट [kāṭoc] a Rajput subcaste. The earlier capital of their rule was Jalandhar, but later they setup Kangra state. They believe that their first king Bhup Chand was born from the sweat of Durga’s eyebrows. After the downfall of Kangra state, the king of Lambagaon is their leader now. The wealthy people of Guler, Siba, Nadaun also belong to Katoch subcaste. “tābe kopiā kāgresā kāṭocā.”—PN.

बटेल [kāṭona] adj who cuts or bites or kills, or murders. “kāṭe pap kāṭona.”—vañ kan m 4.

बटेज [kāṭora], बटेजी [kāṭori] n wide-mouthed metallic bowl; a utensil, cup, small bowl.

बट [kāṭ] See बट. 2 black pigment prepared by mixing iron etc in a sour solution. It is used for dyeing clothes and is also useful if given to one suffering from jaundice.

2 ignorant, fanatic, bigoted. 3 obstinate, obdurate.

बटेटा [kāṭta] buffalo’s young male. See बटेटा 4.
2 बटेटा जल्दी.

बटू [kāṭtu] a village in Dhanaula police station of Phool administration in the princely state of Nabha. The ninth Guru visited this village. The hymn “kahe re bōn khojan jai” was recited by the Guru while addressing the audience here. The gurdwara is situated half a mile away from the village to its north-east. Land, equivalent to the area tilled by two ploughs, is exempted from revenue by the Nabha state. The village is situated about four miles to the south-west of the railway station of Sekhe.

Bhai Dhian Singh, a spiritual personage was from Kattu. He substituted ‘Sarabloh’ in place of ‘Charitars’ in Dasam Granth. 2 See बटमल.

बटु [kāṭu] a Kashmiri muslim, who acquired spiritual knowledge after becoming a follower of Guru Hargobind. He preached the Sikh doctrine in Kashmir.

बट [kāṭ] a sage. 2 an Upnishad of Yajurved, containing the discourse between Yam and
Nachiketa.

नांकिता [कङ्गर्ह] wooden fort; fort constructed by using wood. “तिन काङ्गर्ह नव्रास पर बाड़ो।” –VN. 2 See नांकिता 3.

कथ [काधा] Skt adj hard, stiff. 2 cruel, merciless. “काधा करोड़ ग्वात हि के बहितर।” –गौं m 9. 3 difficult, arduous.

कथारी [काधाही], कथना [काधाहीता], कथनाय [काधाही] n difficulty, toughness. 2 hardness, cruelty.

कथपुली [कथपुली] wooden puppet. 2 one who cannot think by himself but act like a puppet in the hands of another.

कथपरा [काधपरा] woodpecker, hoopoe – a bird that draws insects from the hollow of the wood after breaking it with its pointed beak. It is of many species. Its beak is very sharp and its head is quite powerful.

काठमाडौं [काठमाडौं] capital of Nepal situated on the bank of river Vishnumati in the Himalayas to the north-east of India. Its height above the sea level is 4784 feet. This city was founded by king Kamdev in about 723 AD.

कथा [काधा] See कथा. “काधा बाधा बर पिपर खारे।” –G.P.

कठिन [काठिन] See कण.

कठिना [काठिना] See कठठु.


कठोर [काठोर] Skt adj hard, rigid. Poets have regarded the following things as hard: mind of a miser, bones, diamond, tortoiseshell, wood, metal, stone, warrior’s chest. 2 cruel, merciless.

कठोरा [काठोरा] n hardness, stiffness. 2 cruelty.

कठोला [काठोला] adj wooden pot. 2 wooden effigy.

कठोला [काठोला] n wide wooden vessel, kneading trough or basin made of wood.

कठोति [काठोति] n a musical instrument of wood with a single string; oval shaped begging bowl. “मौन मेरा कोगा, ता काठोति विड़गा।” –prov.

कठ [काध] adj hard, stiff. See vr कड़.

कड़ [काध], कड़ [काध], कड़ [काध] S adv when. “फिरि काध अव रूति?” –var maru 2 m 5.

कड़ [काध] Skt vr harden, stiffen.

काड़ [काड़] v drag. 2 pull out. “दुसरन दुत साही मारी काड़ही।” –var bīla m 4. 3 expose, disclose. “काड़काड़ है चुति पर।” –सा m 5. 4 dig, excavate, uproot. “काड़क चुप काड़हे पानीह।” –nāṭ a m 4. 5 embroider on cloth. 6 plan a new thing, think of a new idea. “कोई काड़हान तुह विचार।” –var ram 1 m 3.

काड़हाना [काड़हाना] v get extracted. 2 get something said, or articulated. “घासी काड़हाना हरिनम काड़हान।” –gau m 4. “अपनी बिर्खा बहु बहुतो काड़हासा।” –gād m 4.


कड़ही [काड़ही] expelled, pulled out. 2 expel, pull out.

कड़ही [काड़ही] kindely save; let us pull them out.

कड़ [काध] S extract, embroider.


कठ [कण] Skt n particle, granule. 2 grain, particle, seed. “कण बिना जेसे थोठार तुक्हा।” –gau m 5. 3 broken rice. 4 Skt कण vr become small; close the eyes; meditate.

कण [काण] n बनदिग्न, mild fever, slight fever.

कंसो [कंसो], कंसो [कंसो] n overheard
A gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated about two furlongs to the north of the village.

An incomplete shrine was constructed in Sammat 1978, which is now in dilapidated state because no attendant is there.

The village is about seven miles to the west of the railway station Chhajli.
kata [kata] n a small piece of cloth left after cutting. 2 See बड़ा।
katārṇa [katārna] Skt कटार्ण n cut into pieces with an implement or scissors; cut.
katārṇi [katārṇi] Skt कटार्णी n scissors. See बैली।
katārna [katārna] See बड़ा।
katara [katara] A द्र n drop, droplet. 2 run, flee.
katol [katol] A ज n assassination, murder, violence.
katalsgrghi [katalsgrghi] a mansion (a large walled house) of Sain Budhushah in the mohalla of Saihwani Sayyeds of Sadhaura; Banda Bahadur assassinated hundreds of Muslims who had gathered there. See सुपूरुभ।
katla [katla] A ल adj murdered, assassinated; plural of जूल। 2 P ल chopped stuff, minced meat, anything chopped into small pieces. “कत्ला करो मुरो नहीं धूर लग।”-GPS.
katlam [katlam] A ल adj massacre, genocide.
katvar [katvar] n garbage; useless straw. “कत्तरा कत्तर बुहरे।”-क्रिसन।
kata [kata] A त n plan; finely cut piece, chiselled stuff. “काता कर लिना।”-कौड़। 1 See बड़ा।
katab [katab] See दुव।
katar [katar] A त n line, row, class, bevy.
katal [katal] A त n human soul. 2 power, capability, competence. 3 body, physique. 4 See बड़ा।
katia [kati] Skt adj how many.
kattik [kattik] month of Kattak. See बड़ा। “कटिक होवे साद्हु साग।”-मजह बाराहमहा। 2 adj to what extent.
katik [kakik] in the month of Kattak. “कटिक धरार वमवने।”-मजह बाराहमहा।
katia [kati] See बैंजी।
katiph [katiph] A किफ adj having rancour, malice or grudge. “राव विस शरिफ को, कों कातिफ़ कहां।”-मजो।
katipha [katipha] A किफ n velvet, satin. 2 See बैंजी।
katipha [katipha] plural of जूल। जूल n silken clothes of velvet, satin etc. “राग पराग कातिफ़ा पहारही धर्मान।”-वल सर म। ‘Worldly person wears multicoloured silken clothes.’
katu [katu] See बैंज।
katun [katun] S tape embroidered with a golden thread used to fix on clothes for glamour. See E Acton.
katura [katura] See बैंज।
katel [katel] A त adj assassin; murderer. “कों कातेल।”-ब्ग।
kateya [kateya] adj engaged in spinning. 2 performing the act of cutting.
kato [kato] Skt कुटोडित adj where, at what place. 2 from where, from what place. “कटो मात्र कटो पिता।”-सोहेस म।
katta [katta] n small sword, which is broad and straight. A र।
kattal [kattal] A ल adj who kills. “सून नानक कटाल।”-मजो। ‘Oi! Guru Nanak, you who put to end with words, listen!’
kattia [katti] Skt कटुंडा n rapier; thin straight sword. “परे कातिफ़ा गहाँ।”-वन।
kath [kath] n legend, story. 2 See बड़ा। 3 See नाव। 4 See बैंज।
kathao [kathao] tell, relate. 2 say, speak. “काथाओ नाकाथाओ हुकाम पाचाना।”-गाव च।
kathak [kathak] Skt adj expert in narrating; adept in delivering a religious discourse. 2 See बैंज।
kathakkar [kathakkar] See बैंज।
kath [kath] Skt कथयति v narrates, speaks. 2 See बैंज।
a story, of an anecdote. “kātha baktā sūnta soi.”—gau m 1.


kathana [kathana] v say, narrate. 2 n description, explanation. See kathā.

kathā [kathā] n act of talking; explanation. “kathā sunavan git nīke gavan.”—dev m 5.


kathni [kathni] n only in words; mere talk sans action. “sabdā nā cine kathni bādni kār.”—sri m 3.

kathniy [kathniy] Skt n describable, expressible.

kathak [kathak] n only in words; mere talk sans action. “sabdā nā cine kathni bādni kāre.”—sri m 3.

kathagī [kathagī] v sang the story. 2 singer of a tale in verse. “ham harīkathā kathagī.”—dhana m 4. ‘We are singers of the Creator’s praise.’

kathāk [kathāk] Skt n summary of a story. 2 legend, story, tale.

kathī [kathī] adv having described, having narrated. “kathī kathī kathī kothi kothi kothi.”—japu. ‘Millions of speakers have described it again and again giving millions of arguments.’ meaning, it has been described in many ways on innumerable occasions. “sāca sābādu kathī.”—sri m 5. See kathā 4.

kathita [kathita] Skt adj said, told, described.

kathitā [kathitā] Skt kathitā adj in the profession of story telling, expert in oratory.

kathī [kathī] described. “kathīna kathī nā ave tōtī.”—japu.


kathūrī [kathūrī] See kathūrī. “ratī kathūrī vādie.”—s farid. i.e ‘narration of God’s glory.’ 2 glory. 3 auspicious smell, fragrance.

kathācān [kathācān] Skt kathācān part how, in what way.

kathākāt [kathākāt] Skt kathākāt adv in some way, somehow. 2 perhaps.

kathā [kathā] n tale. 2 thick extract of acacia catechu, prepared by decocting its bark which is coated on betel leaves and is used for dyeing and in many medicines. Uncaria Gambier. 3 Skt kathā praise, appreciation. “dāl gahān kathē.”—cādi 3. ‘an admirable, warrior.’ 4 adj proper to narrate, describable. See kathā.

kathak [kathak] Skt adj expert in narrating, maker of a statement. 2 n singer who expresses the meaning of a song through bodily gestures.


kathā [kathā] recited, uttered. “pāre sam bedā jūjar bed kathā.”—VN.

kād [kād], kadam [kadam] adv when, at what time. “kun kēte tu kād ka.”—tukha chāt m 5. “kādāhu sāṃjhāra jai.”—var sri m 3. 2 See kadh. 3 A 3 effort, endeavour. 4 P 3 house. 5 person, someone.

kadhoda [kadhoda] P 3 owner of the house. 2 king. 3 soul, human soul. 4 married man.

kādān [kādān] Skt n anguish, trouble. “sumātī sādān bhayo kādān bīrā āhe.”—NP. 2 war, battle. 3 destruction, assassination.

kādam [kādam] See kādān. 2 A 3 feet, foot. “tere kādam salaḥ.”—bher m 5. 3 Dg stride, foot.

kādamposi [kādamposi], kādamposi [kādamposi] P 3 n act of kissing the feet. In the following utterance, the scribe has used kādamposi
instead of kadambos. “phir ke kadambos kau karte.”--GPS.

बद्र [क्द्र] Skt n saw. 2 goad. 3 white catechu tree. “कदर बात तेमल.”--GPS. See G Kadros. 4 A ज honour, glory, respect. 5 measure, standard, weight.


बद्रज [क्द्रज] [क्द्रज] Skt बात n cowardice; faint-heartedness. 2 nervousness. 3 fear, terror.

बद्री [क्द्री] Skt n banana. 2 deer of dark-brown colour found in the Kamboj region. 3 a tree that grows in Assam and Burma; boats are made from its wood.

बद्रीधरु [कदरीधरु] n heart, which is shaped like the flower of a banana. “कदरीधरुंधुप दर्गा.”--bher o kābir.

बद्रिल [क्द्रिल] See बद्रील.

बद्रीप [क्द्रीप] Skt बादल n ball; ball made of rags; material rolled into a round mass. “कहलात जानु कदर-वा.”--ramav.

बद्रम [क्द्रम] Skt adv sometime, at some moment. “जह सुख में उर्ज्जे नहीं कदरा.”--GPS. 2 A ज prohibition, taboo. “निली सहा कदरा कर्ना.”--srī m 1. ‘Blue dress is meant to dispel mind’s darkness.’ 3 A ज tear, saw. 4 set on fire. 5 taunt.

बद्र [क्द्र] [क्द्र] बे . 2 a particular tree that has yellow flowers. Krīsan loved these trees very much. Mostly he frolicked among these trees in the forest. Now the devotees of Krishan in Vrindavan garland his idol with these flowers. Nauclea Cadamba.

बद्र [क्द्र] Khatri subcaste of the Sarins. 2 A ज height, physique, sturdiness.

बद्रवर्त [कद्रवर्त] P न ज adj tall.

बद्रु [क्द्रु] See बद्रु.

बद्रुक [क्द्रुक] P न ज n toothed sieve; a
device with a rough surface against which gourd is rubbed into curled pieces. A dish is prepared by dipping these pieces in curd.

kādru [kādru], kādru[kādruka], kādru[kādru] Skt n according to Purans, daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to snakes.

“binta kādru dīti aditi erikhī bēri bānay.”

—VN.

kādhar [kādhar] See kādhar.


kānej [kānej] See kānej.

kansā [kansā] See kansā.

kān [kān] Skt n gold. “kānak kāṭik jal tārog jesa.”—sīr rāvidas. 2 thorn-apple. “kānak kānak te so guno madak me ādhikāi.”—bīhari. 3 palas tree; Butea frondosa. 4 wheat and its flour. See kānāk 2. 5 See kānāk 3.

kānāk [kānāk-kaṣṭipu] See विस्तारसिद्ध.

kānāk [kānāk kāla] Skt kānāk: one who knows the art of making gold ornaments; goldsmith. “jese kānik kāla cītu maḍiale.”—ram namdev.

kānäta [kānäta], kānäti [kānäti] a disciple of Gorak, or a woman, who has pierced ears. 2 with ears cut or shortened.

kānābja [kānābja] Some ignorant scribe has substituted this for kankūbaj. See विस्तार 217 number 3.

kānālas [kānālocan] See विस्तार (विस्तारज्जा).

kānä [kānä] See kānä. 2 virgin; unmarried girl. “ōr mili kānka tohē an.”—NP.

kānācāl [kānācāl] kānāk (gold) acāl (mountain); mountain named Sumer.

kānāmni [kānāmni] short for kānā and kānāti. See kānä.

kānā [kānā] Skt विस्तार: n water crow, water ouzel. “kāk bhek kīcāl kānāka.”—GPS.

kānкуt [kānкуt] See kānкуt.

kānkāl [kānkāl] a city on the bank of the Ganges two miles to the west of Haridwar. According to Kuram and Ling Purans, it is the place where Daksh Prajapati performed the sacrificial ritual. The famous temple relating to Daksheshvar Mahadev is situated here. Guru Amar Dev stayed here for some time and a gurdwara is situated here.

kānpati [kānpati] n area between the eye and the ear; temple. 2 See kānpati.

kānpat [kānpat], kānpati [kānpati], kānpat [kānpat], kānpat [kānpati] See kānpat-kānpati. “jogabhyaṣi aro kānpatē.”—GPS.


kānak [kānak-&t] A m 1 n content with very little; satisfaction, contentment.

kānāt [kānāt] See kānāt.


kān [kān] See kānāk. 2 T ॐ tent wall; wall of cloth around a tent. 3 A lance. 4 backbone, spine.

kānayat [kānayat] See kānāk and kānāt.

kān [kān] P ॐ bank, side. 2 margin of a book. 3 catarrh afflicting a horse.

kānara [kānara] See kānā 1 and विस्तार.

kānal [kānal] measure of land equal to one eighth of a ghumaon.

kānavez [kānavez] n a kind of silk cloth of the dārāi mould; kānavez from Bakhara used to be very popular.

kān [kān] to, towards, in the direction of. “āi na saka tujh kān piare.”—vad m 1. 2 in the ear. “kāni mōdra pai.”—var ram l m 1. 3 S adv near, in the proximity of, close to.

kānīstha [kānīstha] Skt adj tiny, very small. 2 mean,
abject.

कृष्णत्व [कौनश्ता] adj the smallest. 2 n little finger. 3 in poetics, a lady not loved enough by her husband.

कुंभाविज्ञ [कौनश्तिका] n little finger. 2 younger sister.

कुंर [कौन] n gold, wealth. See वस्त्र and धन्व. "कौन कानी है गोवरा."—सा एम 1.

कुमार [कौन-का] See कुट्टवक.

कुंया [कौन्या] P n armpit. "कौन्या बिके क्रिकन धारे."—वैत्र 184. 'Bhimsen holds Kichak and his brothers in his armpit.' 2 lap. 3 an embrace, hug. 4 See कौन.

कैन See कैन.

कुन [कौन] See कैन. 3.

कुनिया [कौनिया] n embrace, hug See कैनिया 3. "सदहर सो नी बहर कर कौनिया."—NP.

कैनिया [कौनिया], कैनियाल [कौनियाल] P n slave girl. 2 maidservant.

कैन [कौनी] See कैन.

कौन [कौन] S ear.

कौंक [कौंक] n particle, mote. "धुरि के कौंक पहर धुरि हि सेमाहिगे."—अकाल.

कौंक [कौंक] n particle, mote. "जेसे एक गटे कौंक कोटि गटे उठे."—अकाल.

कौंसेन [कौनेश्ता] See कैनिया.

कौसात [कौसी] a village in district Ludhiana, one and a half mile to the south-east of Sahnewal railway station. Guru Gobind Singh came from Machhiwara and stayed here for some time. Phatta, a landowner who, on one pretext or the other, refused to offer his pretty mare to the Guru, was a resident of this place.

कौसेन [कौसेन] See कौसेन.

कौसों [कौल] n a flower plant, flower of which is offered especially to Shiv; it bears flowers throughout the year. Snuff is also made from its leaves, and its bark and roots are used in numerous medicines. Pterospermum Acerifolium. P अन्नमय.

कौनेट [कौनेट] a tribe dwelling in mountains, which originated from Rajputs. Many writers have described its root as कौनेट, because Rajputs used to kill their daughters, while these people regarded such killing as a sin.

कौंसेन [कौन] Skt कान्तयुक्त n a city and its surrounding area in the district of Fararukhabad in U.P. In the ancient times, it used to be a famous capital of the Hindus. In 1194 Mohammad Gauri put an end to the Kanauj state along with its ruler Jai Chand. 2 a subcaste of Brahmans. See वल्लभ.

कौमी [कौन्मी] adj resident of Kanauj. 2 n a Kanyakubaj brahman.

कौसेन [कौनो], कौसेन [कौनु] See कौसेन-कौसेन.

कौहरी [कौहरी] n Krishan. 2 the Creator, the Divine.

कौंहेया [कौंहेया] n killer of Kans, Krishan. 2 the Creator, the Supreme God. 3 a devoted disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur who, while serving the tenth Guru in the battle of Anandpur, served water to the enemies as well. He is also known as Ghanaia. Many writers have mistaken Bhai Mihan as Kanhaiya. See गीयां.

कौंहेया दी मिल [कौंहेया दी मिल] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs which was established by Sardar Jai Singh, a Sandhu Jatt, son of Sardar Khushal Singh, resident of village Kanhe. The misl’s income was rupees 40 lac and its army was eight thousand strong. At the time of conquering Sirhind in Sammat 1820, Jai Singh along with his troops sided with the Panth. This heroic Sikh died in Sammat 1847 (1789 AD). Mahtab Kaur, Jai Singh’s granddaughter and daughter of Gurbax Singh, was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Sardars (chieftains) of village Rakhmaniwale in tehsil Kusur and chieftains of Fategarh in tehsil Vatala were from this misl.

कौंसेन [कौसी] Skt n unmarried girl, virgin. 2 daughter.
कण्या [कण्या] ब्राह्मण n [कण्या] दास्तरा 2 उन्मिश्रित [कण्या] गरिया।
1 of the twelve signs of Zodiac, Virgo.
4 a poetic metre.
See अवलोकनः
वथ [कप] See वथा। 2 See वध। “हाथ मारोर्ट
तानु कापे।”-माघ बारहमहा। 3 See वध।
4 Skt कप w walk, move, tremble.
वथा [कपत] Skt n देवी। “कुर्क कपति
किने ना पायो।”-sri m 4। 2 See वथा। “कहल
कपत गुरु मेलिया।”-जेठ चाट m 5। “नानक
मिलाहु कपत दर कहलाहु।”-तुक्ता
बारहमहा।
वथातिथिक (कपत-हाथिर) Skt बुटम n a weapon like बागनाक्षा (त्रितय श्रेणी
शर्भ का पाल) kept hidden underneath the dress। “कुर्
कपत हाथिरजि।”-BG।
वथा वथा [कपत कपत] deceitful doors; doors of guile। “कहले न कपत कपत।”-राहिमा।
वथातुस्त [कपतपुरकह], वथातुस्त [कपतपुरस] n scarecrow, frightener i.e. effigy as of a man
made to stand in the field to scare animals।
वथपति [कपपति] with guile, by deceit। See वथा 1
and रामभुस्त।
वथपति [कपपति] adj deceitful, beguiling। 2 hypocrical।
वथपते [कपपते] deceitful persons। “कोटी कोटि जोरत
कपपते।”-गुज m 5। 2 with guile, fraudulently।
वथक [कप] Skt बुटम n cut, chop। “घण्डा जी
दिह नला कप।”-s torid।
वथली [कपनी] adj of the monkeys। “कोल सेन कपनी
झरुड्दह।”-रामव।
वथ [कप] See वथ।
वथर (कपमा) See वथ।
वथमा [कपमा] स्वतंत्र n steep bank of a river। “बेरा
कपर वत।”-s torid। ‘Due to the strong wind,
the ship gets pushed towards the steep bank of
a river, leaving aside its ford। It is feared that it
will be smashed on striking against the bank।’

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a river, leaving aside its ford। It is feared that it
will be smashed on striking against the bank।’
वपध [कपाल] See वधान।
वधान [कपर] See वधान। 2 Skt वधान one who wears a ragged blanket। “कपर केदार जाई।” —sor kabir।
वधवालेन [कपारकोथा] n tent; dwelling; camp।
वधवा [कपरा], वधवा [कपारु] Skt कपरा n clothes, dress। “कपटू रूप सहावना।”—var asa। 2 robe of honour। “सिखाति सोलह कपरा पाई।”—var मध्य m। 3 mortal frame, human body। “कर्मी आवे कप्टा।”—jap।। “परहरि कपरू जे पिर मिले।”—var sor m। 1. Renunciation of hypocrisy is meant here।
वधवा [कपास], वधवा [कपाह] Skt वधवा L Gossypium Herbaceum। “दौरा कपास सातोख सूत।”—var asa।
वधवाह [कपाहहु] from cotton। “तागु कपाहहु काटे।”—var asa।
वधवारी [कपाही], वधवारी [कपाहिया] adj made of cotton। 2 n a Khatri subcaste। This name is derived from the dealers in कपाह (cotton), just as Ghei is derived from ग्ही (pmified butter)। “हेमा विस्त कपाहिया।”—BG।
वधान [कपात], वधान [कपाटा] Skt n that which keeps the air out as also stops it। a door। 2 ignorance। 3 final stage। palate। 4 cloth wetted with water, washed wet towel। it is a ritual to keep it on one’s shoulders during the evening prayers। “दौरा दहो वोट्रा कपाटा।”—var asa।
वधाल [कपाल] Skt n skull। 2 forehead। 3 half the portion of a pitcher or of an egg, which has the shape of a skull। 4 beggar’s bowl।
वधालक [कपालक] प्रसे।
वधालि [कपाळि] Skt कपालिन् adj bearing or carrying a skull। 2 n Shiv। 3 monk with a begging bowl। 4 Kapalini, Goddess Durga, Kali। “कारण कारण।”—cādi।
वधाल आभास [कपालिअसन] posture in Yog, with head on the earth and legs raised towards the sky।
वधालु [कपालु] See वधाल। “कारण कारण कपालु”

कपाली (कपाली) प्रसे।
गुहोलानी। कापुरे यलीना। श्रीमल।
प्राक्तौ च विदा विदानं विद्या तद्विद्या।
—gita a 2 § 22।
—garur puran a 10 § 56-57।

stick while that of a saint or a sage with a bīl fruit। This ritual transfers the dead to the transcendental world of the forefathers।

वधवामेत स्तव [कपालमोचन] a pond in Kashi।
According to Padam Puran, Mahabhairav (Shiv) beheaded arrogant Brahma with the nail of his left hand। The head of Brahma clung to the hand of Mahabhairav। It separated only when Mahabhairav visited Kapalmochan Sarovar (pond) in Kashi। 2 According to Mahabharat, a pilgrimage centre, Aushnas, situated at the bank of river Saraswati is named as Kapalmochan। The head of a demon hacked by Ram Chandar clung to the leg of sage Mahodar, which could not be separated by taking dips in many sacred ponds। It separated only when the bath was taken in this holy pond। This place is five kohs to the north of Jagadhari near Sadhaur in Ambala district। Guru Gobind Singh came here in Sammat 1742 to preach his doctrine। A gurdwara has been built here, which has 250 bighas of land attached to it। “पक्पालमोचन सुभ ताल। ताही को मेले असल।”—GPS। Kapalmochan pilgrimage is on the land of the village named Milakh। Another pond called “Rinmochan” is near this pond and is regarded sacred by the Hindus। 3 In Mahabharat, Kapalmochan is also the name of a sage।

कपाली [कपाल] Skt कपालिन् adj bearing or carrying a skull। 2 n Shiv। 3 monk with a begging bowl। 4 Kapalini, Goddess Durga, Kali। “कारण कारण।”—cādi।

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maphitasi ri.”—dhana trilocan. See वधकमेशर and वधीतमीती.

वधकल [कापलाक] See वधकलि. “होसा हाल कापला.”
—कोकी. ‘Kapali (Shiv) laughs.’

वधकवा [कापावन] See वधकवा. “कर कापली क्रिपा कपावहिदा.”—कोकी.

बिध [कपि] adv having cut off, having chopped off, “सूर कपि उतर.”—सूरिद. 2 Skt n monkey. 3 elephant. 4 sun. See वध 4. 5 adj who wanders. “भरमत प्रहर्त तेलक के कपि जिरा.”—गुज कबिर. ‘going in circles like an oilman’s ox.’

बिधिम [कपिस], बिधिम [कपिस] See बिधिम. “बन माही राहत कपिस हनुमाना.”—NP.

बिध empower [कपिकृज] supreme among monkeys, Hanuman. 2 Sugriv.

बिधाश्र [कपिकेतू] Arjun, whose standard bears the emblem of a monkey.

बिध [कपिल], बिध [कपिलच] See बिध.

बिधिस [कपिजल] Skt n kind of patridge. 2 rainbird. 3 a sage.

बिधिः [कपिठ] Skt n kind of wild pear; tree on which a monkey [कपि] sits (Monkeys enjoy its fruit). See वैष.

बिधिस [कपिठदुहू], बिधिस [कपिठदवेज] See वैषवेज “दर कपिठदवेज राथ लाई बाहु बिरान को गहाँ.”
—करत्रा 137. ‘Arjun threw it in his chariot.’

बिधिशत [कपिरीति], बिधिश [कपिरीज] lord of the monkeys, Sugriv. 2 Hanuman.

बिधिस [कपिल] Skt n fire. 2 dog. 3 Shiv. 4 brass. 5 sun. 6 a celebrated sage who wrote Sankhya Shastar; son of Devhuti and Kardam. According to Bhagwat, Kapil is regarded the fifth incarnation of Lord Vishnu. In Geeta, Krishan has talked about “सङ्केरना कपिलो मुनि.” There is a reference in Purans that he incinerated 60,000 sons of king Sagar only with one glance, when they were searching for a horse stolen by Indar. “गवा कपिल अदिगोजेरा.”—सावे मे 1 के. 7 There was another Kapil, son of sage Vittath, different from the author of Sankhya Shastar. 8 In Purans, we also find a reference to a third Kapil, son of Vasdev born from the womb of Narachi. 9 adj brown, blackish-yellow.

बिधलम [कपिलवशु] a town situated on the bank of river Rohini in Gorakhpur district in Nepal’s foothills, ruled by Shuddhodan (father of Buddha). It remained capital of the Shakya dynasty for a long time.

According to the modern scholars, Piprava of Pargana Mansur in district Basti 25 miles to the north east of Faizabad is, in fact, Kapilvastu.

बिधल [कपिला] Skt n a river of Kamrup. 2 Indian rosewood tree; बुभाय. 3 Kapil—a cow of brown and white colour, whose teats are black. In Hindu mythology, this cow is regarded very sacred. See बिधल. 4 See बीभज 2.

बिधलश [कपिलद], बिधलश [कपिलदक] sage Kapil etc. See बिधल 6.

बिध [कपि] See बिध. पणे लागुर.

बिधि [कपिस], बिधि [कपिसवर], बिधि [कपिद्र] king of monkeys, Sugriv. 2 Hanuman.

बिधी [कपिरा] n cutting tool. 2 dagger. “एक कपिरा लेहू हमारा.”—GPS. 3 Sunlucky. 4 vicious, evil.

बिध्य [कपुर] Skt बिध्य n camphor; a tree and the fragrant white material produced from its extract, which is volatile and like ghee is inflammable. It is lit during an arti (a ritual worship performed with lighted lamps or Kapur in tray moved in circular motion in front of an idol or person). It is used in many medicines. Camphora Officinarum.

Its latent effect is cold and dry. It gives
energy to the brain and the heart and relieves cough and cold. It is beneficial for curing lung diseases. It relieves irritation of the liver, quenches thirst and induces sleep. 2 a Khatri subcaste; a Hindu business class in Punjab. 3 In Dasam Granth, some scribe has wrongly written kapur instead of karpur. See karpur.

[kapursigh navab] In Sammat 1797, the governor of Lahore offered to confer the title of Nawab, a Jagir worth rupees one lac and a precious robe upon the Khalsa in Amritsar through Sabeg Singh, Vakil, so that mutual trust could be established, but no Sikh wished to accept these gifts from the tyrants. On repeated requests by Sabeg Singh, Panth agreed to confer the title of Nawab upon Kapur Singh—a Virk-Jatt of Faizalpur who was swaying a hand-fan over the assembly. This religious warrior rendered great service to the Panth and is regarded as one among the few eminent Sikhs.

Kapur Singh expired in Sammat 1811 (1753 AD) in Amritsar and was cremated in the premises of Gurdwara Baba Atal. See kapurthala. 2 grand son of Gurditta—an eminently pious person of the Phul dynasty and son of Surtia, who founded the village Kapurgarh after his name, which is now in Nabha state. He was childless, therefore Bhai Hamil' Singh, younger brother of Kapur Singh, succeeded him to the throne. 3 See kapur 1.

[kapurgarh] a village founded by Hamir Singh’s elder brother Kapur Singh, in Nabha state, subdivision Amloha, police station Bhadon. Baba Natha Singh, a highly pious Sikh, lived here during Sammat 1840. A Jagir of Rs. 1050 was donated by the state to Baba’s dera. The sacred sword of Guru Gobind Singh is preserved here.

[kapurthala] a city on the eastern bank of river Beas (Vipash), which is the capital of Kapurthala state. Hoshiarpur is situated to the north of this state, while Ferozepur and Jalandhar are to its south and east respectively. Its area is 652 square miles with a population of 284070 (as per 1921 census). Thirty villages of Kapurthala state fall in districts of Amritsar and Lahore also. The state owns 461032 acres of land in the Avadh area. The total income of the state is about rupees 40 lacs.

The forefather of Kapurthala state, Sadhu Singh (some historians refer to him as Sadda Singh and Saddo) was a magnanimous person. He founded the village Ahlu, now in district Lahore. His dynasty Ahluwalia derived its name from the village Ahlu. Badal' Singh, the grandson of Sadhu Singh, was a follower of Nawab Kapur Singh, the chief of Faizulapur misl. In 1718 AD, a son, Jassa Singh, the light and glory of the dynasty, was born in the house of Badal Singh. Badal Singh died when Jassa Singh was just five years old. Mata Sundari brought him up with great affection, keeping his mother with her. Mata Ji bestowed upon Jassa Singh a mace and entrusted him to Nawab Kapur Singh for instruction and orientation. Nawab Kapur Singh regarded him as his own son and educated him in the disciplines of religion and martial arts. While on death bed, Kapur Singh, the sublime hero, presented Kalghidhar’s sword to Jassa Singh, which was bestowed upon the former by Mata Sundari. This precious sacred weapon is now preserved in the treasure-house of the Kapurthala state.

Following the footsteps of his illustrious
mentor, Sardar Jassa Singh earned name and fame in the Panth, served the community as chief of the Ahluwalia misl. He established his authority by capturing several territories. He captured Lahore in 1758 for some time. He made Kapurthala his capital after conquering it from Rai Ibrahim Bhatti in 1774.

Illustrious families thought it an honour to be baptised by Jassa Singh. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala state was also baptised by him.

Jassa Singh expired in 1783 in Amritsar. He was childless, therefore Sardar Bhag Singh was made chief of the state. He was 38 years old then. Bhag Singh died in 1801 in Kapurthala. His son Fateh Singh, born in 1784, was made the head of the state. He was a very close friend of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab. They exchanged turbans in 1802. The far-sighted Raja Fateh Singh came under the protection of the British in 1826 and died in 1836. His son Nihal Singh succeeded him. Kapurthala army sided with Lahore during the first Anglo-Sikh war, therefore a portion of the territory Kapurthala state was seized. An annual tax of Rs. 1,31,000 was levied in lieu of the territory which remained under the control of Raja Nihal Singh who died in 1852. His elder son Randhir Singh, born in March 1831, was enthroned at the age of 22 years. He supported the British wholeheartedly during the 1857 mutiny. For this overwhelming support, he was bestowed the honour of Rs. 15,000, salute of 11 guns, sprawling land in Avadh region along with the title of "farzade dilbad rasixul itkad dolate Iglasha."

Raja Randhir Singh fell seriously ill in the ship, while sailing to England and had to return from Aden. He expired on 2nd April, 1870, on the way in the ship itself.

Kharak Singh, son of Raja Randhir Singh, who was born in 1850, was enthroned on 12th May, 1870. He got mentally retarded, and the state was first put under administrative control of the Council, then was entrusted to the superintendent. Raja Kharak Singh expired in 1877 at Dharamsala and his five years old son, Tikka Jagatjit Singh, was made the ruler.

Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, born on 24th November, 1872, ascended the throne on 16th October, 1877 and attained full power to run the state in 1890. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh was very fond of architecture. The buildings erected during his rule, the palace, courts, darbar hall, a gurdwara, a mosque etc are worth-seeing. He had good knowledge of Punjabi, English, French, Hindi, Persian and Urdu, and was an advocate of education. Above all in each department, he assigned his powers to his loyal and experienced employees.

More than any other ruler of India, he travelled widely in the world. Pleased with his good governance, the British empowered him to dispense death sentence or capital punishment. In addition, the annual tax worth Rs 1,31,000 was waived off.


The eldest son of the Maharaja is tikka Paramjit Singh, who was born on 19th May, 1892. Other sons, younger to him, are Mahijit Singh Amarjit Singh, Karamjit Singh, and Jit Singh. Under the capable supervision of their father, they got very good education.
Dynasty of Kapurthala State

Sadhu Singh (Sadda Singh)
  └ Gopal Singh
       └ Deva Singh

Gurubakhash Singh
  └ Kirpal Singh
   └ Sardar Laddha Singh
    └ Raja Bhag Singh (d 1801)
     └ Raja Fateh Singh (d 1836)
      └ Raja Nihal Singh (d 1852)

(b 1831) Raja Randhir Singh (d 1870) Prince Bikram Singh (d 1887) Prince Suchet Singh (d 1902)
  └ Raja Kharak Singh (d 1877)
     └ (b 1872) Maharaja Jagatjit Singh
         └ (b 1870) Sardar Charanjeet Singh

(b 1872) Sardar Partap Singh (d 1911) Sardar Charanjeet Singh
  └ (b 1879) Raja Sir Daljit Singh

A dedicated disciple of Guru Arjun Dev. See मकुरदेह heroin.

Kapur [कपुर] a Brar Jatt Sardar, after whose name is founded by the town of Kotkapura. When the forces of the subedar of Sirhind reached the jungle while chasing Guru Gobind Singh, Kapura was with the royal forces at Mukatsar. After the terrible battle had taken place, he told the subedar that there was no water in the vicinity and prevailed upon him not to chase the Guru. Kapura was baptised as Kapur Singh by the Guru. The Guru presented him a sword and a shield, which are preserved with reverence in the palace of Faridkot. The shield made of rhino's skin is 22 inches in diameter. The sword is 31 inches long and is made of a special kind of steel of the Sikhmani variety. Its width is 1¼ inches and the handle is golden. See बलीस्वर.

Manj Isakhan (who was the master of the neighbouring territory hanged Kapur Singh to death in 1708 AD. 2 testicle or kidney of a
male goat etc.

कपुरी (kāpuri) adj (substance) made from camphor. 2 camphor-coloured. 3 a colony, four kohs away from Sadhaura, which was the capital of Sayyed Ammanulla, subedar of Gujarat. Bandā Bahadur destroyed this town and the Khalsa army looted it before devastating Sadhaura.

कपे (kāpe) trembles. “हाथ मङळ रानू कपे.”

कपोट (kāpot) Skt n which flies in the air like an aeroplane1; – bird. 2 pigeon. Poets compare a graceful and well-built neck to that of a pigeon. “किर यह कपोट बिब कोकला कलपी बन लुते पए स्वर मन चैन हूँ नाक हिथ.”

कपौलिक (kāpotīka), कपौली (kāpotī) female pigeon (nominative case). “सागान चाव मारु बन माहि अहा। राहित कपोटिक ताहा.”

कपल (kāpol) Skt n cheek.

कपलः कापलम (kāpol kāpana) n gossip; a concocted story not based on any authentic reference.

कपपर (kāppar) cloth material. See व्याप. “कपपर राज अर्जन रत.”

कपप्रेते (kappre aone) menstruate.

कप्रदेन (kāpradēn) See व्याप.

कप (kāph) Skt n cough, phlegm. See ए कप. 2 प् पल, inner side of the hand. 3 foam, lather.

कपाश (kāpāś) P प् स्प, slippers, shoes. 2 pair of wooden sandals. 3 प् ष्म or ष्म cage.

कपगर (kāpgir) P प् कप, n implement to take foam off a cooking vessel; a small ladle, spatula.

According to this derivation, aeroplane is also a kāpot.

कपाण (kāpāṇ) A अ् म न coffin; cloth put over a dead body. “हाथ मङळ कपाण बने।”

कपाति (kāpatī) A अ् न act of being enough. 2 moderation, restraint.

कपार (kāpārah), कपारत (kāpārat) A अ् न payment of penalty to atone one’s sins; meditating, fasting escaping from evil or sins.

कपार (kāpāra) P कपारा n breaking, ripping. “कपारे दल बा-अराना.”

कब (kab) adv when, at what time. “कब लागे मानक सूरन राज.”

कबु (kabu), कबुः (kab-huk), कबुः (kab-hu), कबुः (kab-huk) adv sometimes, at a time, any time. “कबुः कुपे नाथम प्रागस कां।”

कबी (kābī) adj phlegmatic. “काबी हृकरी खा ग्राहन कर चतिबोह बने बाद मन।”

कब्र (kābra) A अ् न act of obstruction. 2 controlling. 3 catching hold of. 4 a disease. Skt कौर्यं विपली constipation. It is of two types–first is a common one that may occur any time due to a specific reason; the second is chronic from which one suffers daily. To cure constipation, strong purgatives should not be taken for they cause weakness.

The following are the reasons for constipation: excessive sitting, not answering the call of nature on time, taking unsavoury dishes, weakening of the energy to push out faeces, drinking liquor, taking opium, cannabis, hemp etc, not doing any exercise, eating tart
food in excess, doing excessive mental work, remaining in tension, not chewing meals well, not taking water when thirsty.

This disease should be treated after knowing its cause, but the general treatment to get rid of it is as under:

Taking hot milk or hot water at bed time, taking jam of myrobalan (hārār); walking on foot; eating meals by chewing; taking butter, almond oil etc; consuming pith or pulp of amaltas gulkād (a medicinal paste prepared by mixing rose-petals with sugar), bānāfṣa (viola odorata—a medicinal herbal plant); aniseed (sōph—pimpinella anisum), after boiling all these like tea.

Taking kernels of almond, seeds of cucurbit, cassia lanceolate, raisin, gulkād in equal measure, and making their paste by crushing them together and eating one or two tolas of this paste with warm milk or warm water before going to sleep.

The grave should be as deep as the chest of the dead person is wide and, on one side of it, a cave should be dug in which the dead body can be laid spaciously. The face of the dead body should be towards Kaba. While closing the grave one should be careful that the soil does not fall on the dead body. Raising a building on the grave is against the Islamic code; Abu Huraira writes that when people leave after laying the dead body, the angels, Munkar and Nakir, arrive and ask the dead person, “Do you have faith in Hazarat Mohammad?” If he says ‘yes’, the grave extends to 70 yards in length and as many yards in breadth; light glows, angels tell him (her), “Have sound sleep till the doom’s day; you will not experience any suffering.” If the dead says, “I do not know Mohammad,” his (her) grave becomes so narrow that the body feels compressed. It is written in Mishkat that an atheist is so beaten with sticks that all the animals and birds near the grave can hear his wails, only the human beings cannot hear them. This suffering in the grave is called azabul kabāf. 2 See बच्चा.
doctrine. 4 a secret group; friends' circle. 1

kabār [kəbər] n garbage, junk, rags.
2 futile acts, evil deeds. “je saṃkūra kūr kəbər.”—dhana m l. “chohaṅu prani kūr kəbər.”—maru solhe m l.

kabari, kabariya adj who deals in discarded articles or junk.

kabaru See kəbər.

kabar adj who deals in discarded articles or junk.

kabatu See kəbər.

kabatu See kəbər.

kabat adv at any time. 2 Skt विड n poet, versifier. “kəb ə jən jəgi jətədəhər.”—bəsət kəbər.

kabir See kəbər.

kabita See kəbər. 2 Skt poet, versifier. “kəbət pərə pərə kəbətə mə.”—sər kəbər.

kabir See kəbər.

kabir See kəbər.

kabir See kəbər.

kabbir n poem; poetry.

motin kəsi mənəhərə mal guhe
tuk acchə rjh rjhəhəv,
pem ko pəth kətha hərdənəm ki
uktı anəthi bonay sunəv,
‘θakur’ so kəvə bhəvə həme jət
səv sabha me bədəhəpən pəvə,
pədət log prəbənən ko jəi
crtr həə su kəbət kəhəvə.

2 poetic art, poetic quality. 3 a poetic metre; generally all the poetic metres can be said to be ‘kəbər’ but it is a special kind of a metre comprising long lines and is called mənhər or mənəhərən. It is characterized by four lines, each line containing 31 characters with three pauses—one each after every eighth character and the fourth pause is after the last seventh, ending with a guru. Use of the same characters and their alliteration in this poetic metre makes the composition very delightful.

Although the above-mentioned characteristic specifies a kəbər, some poets have also laid down the following rules to maintain its rhythmic charm:

(1) It should not begin with a jəgən that is ləghu, guru, ləghu.
(2) A single word comprising a təgən is also not permitted at the beginning.
(3) A təgən should not occur after four characters.
(4) A word of three characters in the form of məgən at the end is not appropriate.
(5) At the end of the line there should be no combination of guru, ləghu, ləghu, and guru i.e. bhəgən and a guru.
(6) All the four pauses should end at the exact number of characters; without splitting a word.
(7) Combinations should occur between similar words and not between a similar and a dissimilar word.

For example:

(a) chatr-dhəri chatrīpət chələpu chitrənəth,
chənıkər chayəbər, chatrīpət gaiə.—gyən.
(b) visvəpələdə ḍəndyəl vərisəl,
sədə prətəpəl jəmənəl te rəhət hə.—əkəl.
(c) sodə hərə devta vərodh hərə dənə bədə,
bodh hərə bodək prəbodh hərə jəpsə.

kəpən and ghənəksərə metres are also included among the category of kəbər. See kəbər.

kəbi dr [kəbədr] Skt विपर वरी पुजा poet laureate; leading poet.

kəbələ [kəbələ] Skt विपर n Kailas is white like a crystal shining in water. It is 25 miles north of Manasarover. Per Purans, this mountain of silver is to the west of Sumera. It is the dwelling place of Shiv. “kɔtī məhadevən arma kəbələ.”—bəhrə kəbər.

kəb ə Adv at any time. 2 n poet, versifier.
Kabir Chaura” with a temple built at Lahar Talao. The anthology of hymns of Kabir is named as Kabir Bijak which was compiled by Dharam Das and Surat Gopal etc., his disciples. Kabir Bijak is said to have been written by Dharam Das in Riwa state during Sammat 1521.

His hymns are also included in Guru Granth Sahib. “kabat kabir choḍi bīkharasau.”—sri. See गुरु घर भाजी. 2 A adj elderly, aged, old person. “haka kabir kārīn tū.”—tīsū m I. 3 n, the Creator who is the greatest of all.

Kabir was a renowned Indian saint, Kabir was born to a Brahmin widow on 15th Jeth, Sammat 1455. The mother abandoned the new born infant on the bank of Lahar pond in Benaras. A weaver Ali (Niru) took the infant to his house and his wife Nima brought him up like her own son.

At the proper time he was named Kabir as per Muslim faith. Islamic teaching was imparted to him but his natural inclination was towards Hinduism. On attaining the age of adolescence, he was married to Loi and a son Kamaal was born to her.

On the advice of Ramanand, who asked him to recite the name of Ram, Kabir adopted Vaishnavism. Kabir got ample opportunities to learn about doctrines of various sects and discuss them because Kashi was a centre of knowledge for scholars. His penetrating intellect made him adept in disputation. He attained knowledge of the ultimate reality. Due to his long association with highly learned persons, he became consummately erudite and many people gained from him in return.

When Sikandar Lodi visited Benaras in Sammat 1547, Kabir was brutally maltreated on the instigation of fanatic Muslims. This found expression in Kabir’s hymn: “bhūja bāḍhi bhīla kārī dario.”—gōḍ. But at last his elderliness left an indelible mark on the mind of the emperor.

To prove that one does not attain salvation by breathing his last in Kashi and damnation by dying in Mag-har, Kabir moved to that place (which is situated 15 miles to the west of Gorakhpur) a few days before his death and he left this mortal world in Sammat 1575.

Kabir’s memorial in Kashi is known as
kabādh turāk gān sāge.”1—PP. 2 cloud, rain. 3 water. 4 Rahu. 5 abdomen, stomach. 6 a sage. 7 a celestial musician. 8 a demon whose head was detached from his neck by a heavy stroke of thunderbolt from Indar and got embedded into his abdomen. After chopping his hands, Ram Chandar pitched him alive in the ground in Dandak gardens.

Kabhi [kabhi] adv at some time.
Ka [kā] adj little.
Kamāṣreṭ [kamāṣreṭ] E commissariat. n a department charged with furnishing of provisions, as for the army.
Kamāś [kamāś] P कमाश n a costly cloth, in which the warp is of silk and the woof is of golden thread. This cloth manufactured in Kashi is of fine quality. It is also known as Kīmāś [kimāś].
Kamākhyā [kamākhyā] See Kamābhā.
Kamāgar [kamāgar] P कमागर adj maker of bows.
Kamci [kamci] T कमची n fine stick.
Kamācchī [kamācchī], Kamāj [kamāj] See Kamāṣreṭ.
Kamīr [kamīr] P कमीर adj weak, feeble.
Kamāth [kamāth] n tortoise. 2 porcupine, rabbit. 3 bamboo.
Kamtha [kamtha], Kamthī [kamthī] P कमथा, कमथी n small bow.
Kamta [kamta] P कमता adj much less.
Kamtaḷīn [kamtaḷīn] P कमतलीन adj minimum, lowest, poorest, inferior most. “māṃ kāmin kamtaḷīn.”—var māla m 1.

1In numerous chronicles, there are stories of valiant persons fighting headless against their enemies.
Example:

bhajān. karaṇ. dokhān. darān
(b) a variation of chappāy metre. See ज्वूज्वृक्ष ।

5 short form of kāmaḷ; Lakṣmī. “sakal anup rup kāmaḷ birkhe sāmat.”—BGK.

कमलसुल [kamalsul] Brahma, son of lotus.

कमल [kamal] lotus flower. 2 See उपायाला.

कमलकी [kamalki], कमल उत्तर [kamal tānṇy], कमलचक [kamalat] Brahma, who is born to lotus flower; son of lotus.


कमलत [kamalat] pond, which protects lotus flowers; a lake.—sānāma.

कमलन [kamaln], कमल [kamaln] adj having eyes like lotus. “kamalnān śiṅjīn ām.”—cāu m 5.

कमलपुल [kamalput], कमलपुर [kamalputr] Brahma. See कमलमुल. 2 adj born to lotus. “brahmā kāmaḷput, mīn bājasa.”—kan a m 4. ‘Brahma is the son of lotus and Vyās of Mātyodārī.’

कमलप्रकाश [kamalpragās], कमलविलास [kamalvīlas] n act of heart’s blossoming; that which is shaped like a lotus bud; blooming of the heart. “cārti pādārāth kāmal pragās.”—sukhamāni.

“kāmaḷ pragās bhātā gurū para.”—mālī m 4.

“kāmaḷ bīgas sādā sukha para.”—mājī m 3.

कमलवधु [kamalvādh.] sun, who is a friend of lotus flowers.

कमलविलास [kamalvīlas] See कमलविलास. “kāmal vīlasā sūcū mān.”—var mālā m 3.

कमल [kamla] adj mad, insane. “bīnu nave jāgu kāmaḷ phīre.”—var sór m 3. 2 lotus. “kūṭāb dekh bīgasārī kāmaḷ jīru.”—sri kābir. 3 Skt Lakṣmī, the goddess of wealth. “kāmaḷ bhrām bhītī kāmaḷ bhrām bhītī he.”—asa chāṭ m 5. ‘Looking at the wall of illusion, the ignorant person is fearing confusion.’ 4 an ardent devotee’ of Guru Nanak. “kāmaḷ nam das ik aha.”—NP. 5 See वेल. 4.

कमलसाह [kamlasān] Brahma, who uses lotus as his seat.

कमल गर्ह [kamlah garh] a village in the princely state of Mandi. Twenty four miles to its north, there is an old fort bearing this name where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for some time. Close to this place, the king of Mandi got built a fort named Gobindgarh. In 1887 Sammat Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Kamlahgarh. See देवतिकाल.

कमलकैट [kamalkāt], कमलछ [kamalkhāt] husband [kāt] of the goddess of wealth [kamla]; Vishnu. 2 the Creator, whose maidservant is worldly power (maya) “kāmaḷkāt kāraḥ kātuḥal.”—maru solhe m 5.


कमलवली [kamlavālī] See गर्हवली (b).

कमली [kamli] adj mad, headstrong. 2 n blanket.

“le kāmaḷī caṅī poḷṭār.”—bher namdev. 3 Skt kāmaḷī, Brahma.

कमलेश [kamleś] See गर्हेश.

कमल [kamles] n Brahma 2 lord [īś] of Kamla [lakṣmi], Vishnu. 3 lord of material world, Brahma.

कमलेह [kamleha] is of the lotus. “esi hāri śū pṛiti kārī āji kāmaḷēhī.”—sri m 1.

कमलोहा [kamloha] dove-like bird found in the mountains which is pale yellow in colour and is the size of a pigeon. People kill it for food; its meat is greenish in colour.

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make money by doing work. 2 put into practice, practise. “apī kāmau avara updes.”—gau m 5. 3 rightful payment received by a village menial in return for professional service.

adj earner, breadwinner. 2 practitioner, doer.

Skt Kamrup comprises western part of Assam and eastern and northern parts of Bengal. “kasi bicjāe te kāmau jaye māre hē.”—cāttr 266. 2 See कामीं.

a fort in the capital of Kamrup. “phatak si kāmau gaqh.”—akal.

earned; made with hard work. 2 practised. “din rati kāmaīro so airo mathe.”—asa chāt m 5.

undertaken action. 2 adv as a result of hard work. “papi pācīa apī kāmaīro.”—bher m 5.

n earning. 2 intense effort, hard work. 3 practice, action. “pure guru kāmaī.”—rām ā m 5. 4 राम-आदी न काम-आई is useful. “apna kia kāmaī.”—sor m 1. 5 a small earthen bowl [ku-mēy] “pothi pūrṇa kāmaie. bhāvo naṭī rītu tan paie.”—sīr m 1. ‘Acting upon teachings contained in the holy scriptures, is like a small earthen bowl for the lamp.’

is [ku-mēy] (a small earthen bowl). 2 See कामीं.

can do. “kia īh kāma kāmaśī.”—kan m 5.

earn, earns. 2 practise, earn. “kuraṇu kāteb dīl mahī kāmaḥi.”—maru solhe m 5.

a musical measure; also called khamac. It is a complete musical measure wherein in the ascending scale, second note, rīṣabh, is forbidden. Therefore it is a complete musical measure of six notes in the ascending order. The seventh note, nṛṣad, is full tone, but in the descending order it is half tone. The third note, gādhar, is primary note and the seventh note, nṛṣad, is secondary. The home note is the third note, gādhar. The first quarter of night is the time for singing it.

ascending: śa gā ma pa dhāna śa
descending: śa na dhā pa ma gārā śa

“gujōrā ar kāmac dhanvāti.”—GPs.

See कामात.

See कामचा.

adj which has been earned or put into practice. “ete kāmaṇa su aye aīa.”—maru solhe m 3. 2 earned. 3 used. “cahu joga maś kāmaṇa.”—var mālā m 1.

put into practice. 2 earned, produced. 3 See कामीं.

from doing. “kuri kāmaṇe kuro hovē.”—var asa.

earned, done. “sābh lathe pap kāmate.”—sor m 5. 2 वर-आदा [kam-āta] is helpful. “sābh tero kia kāmaṭe he.”—maru solhe m 5.

uses. “hāri hari aukhādhu sadh kāmaṭi.”—sukhamāni.

n smell of the field – sugarcane. “torāhu ān kamad kāpaha.”—var mālā m 1.

earns.

See कामात.

P जु kn [kham-an] curved weapon, bow. 2 earned, did “dūr maś raj kāman.”—gyan. “nānak kirat kāman.”—bāvan. 3 E command, order, permission.

See कामांगार.

P जु [kamāncā] small bow. 2 soft bow, kōbada. 3 bow-like instrument which carpenters use to rotate a drill.

kāmaṇe [kamanjanau], कामनांग स [kamanjany] n an arrow, which is shot from a bow.—sānama.
A village of this name also falls in district Ludhiana, tehsil Jagraon which is at a distance of six miles and a half from the railway station Jagraon to the south east. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated at a distance of one mile from this village to the north east. The Guru came here from Hehran. About 10 bighas of land has been donated by the village to the gurdwara.

Guru [kamavāhī] make use of. “hovāhī raje ṛaś kas bahuto kamavāhī.”—var majh m 1. 2 See ṭavāhī.

Guru [kamavērā], ḍhārdē [kamavērō] v earns, does. “kuru kāpēru kamavērō jānamāhī sōsāra.”—asa chāt m 5.

Maharaja Karam Singh got a gurdwara built there. About 75 bighas of land, free of revenue and as much with revenue, were donated to the gurdwara by the Patiala state. An Udasi saint serves as the priest.

There is a metalled road from Sangrur railway station up to Sangtiwala. Next six miles are unmetalled. Again there is a metalled road from Nabha railway station to Bhawanigarh but next seven kohs are unmetalled. 2 A village of this name also falls in district Ludhiana, tehsil Jagraon which is at a distance of six miles and a half from the railway station Jagraon to the south east. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated at a distance of one
CiIl [kamad] P न n noose, snare. “ka vornad bākhanke mād bāhur pad dehu. hovāt nam kamad ke cin catur cīt lehu.”—sānama. 2 rope made by twisting cords. 3 See अट्टार.

कामदह [kamdah] See कामद “kamadh ādh utthahi.”—scmama.

कोनस [kamadh] See कामस. 3 See कर.

काम - [kam] Skt adj beautiful, pleasing. 2 See काम.

कामात [kamr] See कामाल.

बा् [kāy] A घ vomit, puke, spew. See बर्त.

बायस [kayas] A न न guess, conjecture. 2 idea, thought.

बायसर [kayasan] adv supposedly, by guessing, by estimate.

बायसाफ [kayafah], बायर [kayara] A न act of knowing someone’s qualities and feelings from his appearance; physiognomy.

बायसभ [kayam] A म stay; state. 2 to stand.

बायसर [kayamat] A त n condition, state. According to Islam, dead bodies will stand up on the doomsday. So on the last day, persistence [kayam] of souls in bodies is named as kayamat. “kayamat ke hi dryas me sabho nābera hot.”—mago. It is written in Surat 32 and Ayat 5 of Koran that the day after doomsday will equal thousand years of human life in which God Himself will judge the good or bad deeds of the human beings.

बार [kār] Skt n hand. “kār kāpāhi sīr dol.”—jet chāt m 5 “kār kari tāhal rōśna gūn gavāu.”—gaum m 5. ‘service performed with hands.’ 2 ray. “cād ke ban ki dhō kār bhanahī dekhē det gai dotī di.”—cādi l. 3 land revenue, duty, tax. See बार. 4 elephant’s trunk. “Kōcārō tādūr rēkārō cālāro kār upār kādhi nīstāre.”—nāt m 4. 5 hailstone. 6 adj who does something, as in sukhkār, duskār etc. 7 suf of. “ja kār rup rōg nāhit joniēt.”—hajare 10. 8 kār has been used for kāl (peace, quiet or relief) also. “pārāt nāchīn kār.”—cārīt 278. 9 See बार. “kār toryo jis ne nij hath.”—GPS. 10 imperative of kāra Skt चार. “kār mūtrai sadh sū.”—asa m 5.

कार [kār] Skt n pulling, ploughing. 2 measure equal to sixteen mashas.

कारस [kārā] Skt चार adj who ploughs; engaged in farming. 2 yoked to pull.

कारसाँ [kārsan], कारसह [kārsanā] will do (plural) “kārsānt takhāt salam.”—var majh m 1. 2 Skt कारस n pull, attraction.

कारसर [kārsar] See कारसर.

कारसाखा [kāraksha] n finger, which is a branch of the hand. “kārsakha tākhat salam.”—var majh m 1. 2 Skt कारसākh n pull, attraction.

कारसान चारसार [kārsākha] n finger, which is a branch of the hand. “kārsakha tākhat salam.”—var majh m 1. 2 Skt कारसाक n pull, attraction.

कर [kār] Skt n hand. “kār kāpāhi sīr dol.”—jet chāt m 5 “kār kari tāhal rōśna gūn gavāu.”—gaum m 5. ‘service performed with hands.’ 2 ray. “cād ke ban ki dhō kār bhanahī dekhē det gai dotī di.”—cādi l. 3 land revenue, duty, tax. See बार. 4 elephant’s trunk. “Kōcārō tādūr rēkārō cālāro kār upār kādhi nīstāre.”—nāt m 4. 5 hailstone. 6 adj who does something, as in sukhkār, duskār etc. 7 suf of. “ja kār rup rōg nāhit joniēt.”—hajare 10. 8 kār has been used for kāl (peace, quiet or relief) also. “pārāt nāchīn kār.”—cārīt 278. 9 See बार. “kār toryo jis ne nij hath.”—GPS. 10 imperative of kāra Skt चार. “kār mūtrai sadh sū.”—asa m 5.

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See kərəhə].

See kərhə.] See ərvənən.

See kərəhali n cry, wail. “sōb dən kərhəli səənəbij di.”–cədidi 3. 2 a village in the Patiala state, three kohs from Samana to the east under Chuharpur police station. The ninth Guru visited this place. A gurdwara is situated at a distance of three furlongs to the north east of the village. 150 bighas land has been donated by the Patiala state. Rupees fourteen are annually paid by the Jind state. This place, to south west of Patiala railway station, is connected by 11 miles long unmetalled road.


See kərək n shooting pain, pang, twinge. “kərək kərejə mahi.”–sor bhikhan. 2 lightning followed by thunder; crash. 3 Skt bojhol. 4 pomegranate. 5 məsəri tree; minusops elangi. 6 kərər, a wild caper. 7 kəcər tree. bauhinia variegata. 8 Skt kərə crab. 9 fourth sign of the Zodiac, whose stars are in the form of a crab; capricornus. 10 Skt kərə adj bitter, harsh. “kərək sabdəm vιkəh nəvιkhəm he.”–BGK. 11 hailstone.

See kərkəs. See kərək 10.

See kərkət] garbage, refuse. 2 Skt bərət crab, which lives in water and looks like a scorpion. 3 pair of circular logs. “kərkət pai jəbbie.”–BG. ‘Corn is threshed in a circle like a wooden frame for the well made of logs, due to which there is no fear of grains getting scattered.’ 4 Cancer, a sign of the Zodiac. See kərək 9.

See kərkəti Skt bərətə a kind of sparrow. 2 See kərkəti.

See kərkən See kərkək. “ətə kərkən jəh ki kərkək.”–NP.

See kərkər Skt bərəxə n salt obtained from seawater. 2 P ā a powerful emperor. 3 the Creator, God. 4 Dg a bone.

See kərkərəhə] the Creator did. See kərək 3 and kərəkən.

See kərkərə] crisp. 2 See kərəkə. 3 crisp white gourd cooked in sweetened milk, candied white gourd, sweet pudding prepared with white gourd. “bhatə pəhətə əru ləpsi kərkərə.”–asa kəbir.

See kərkə Skt n hailstone. “kərkə kə bərkərə bisəla.”–NP.

See kərkəru] Skt kərəf n white gourd.


See kərkək See kərkə and kərkə “tumər dərəsə kərəkhə mən lina.”–NP. ‘fascinated’.

See kərəkə] Skt n pull. 2 drawing furrows with a plough.

See kərkən Skt bərət n pull. 2 drawing furrows with a plough.

See kərkət] P təfək adj harsh, rugged. 2 rough. 3 See kərkət.

See kərkən See kərkən.

See kərkə] a poetic metre with four lines, each having 37 matras. The first pause is at the eighth matra, the second at the twelfth thereafter, the third at the eighth after that, and the fourth at the penultimate eighth; the end comprising a yəgən. This metre describes best the emotion of heroism. There is a reference in Dasam Granth:


The more the number of laghu characters, the more enchanting does this metre become.
This metre is also known as ṛaṇoddhīt.

Example:

| uḍaṭ nabh gārād, mukh jārād nīt bhramat ravi, udodhī ur dārād, dal dābāt lāka, acaḷ vād dāgāt, śṛv jāgat nāhī lagat śrīn, khaṇāt bhyā bhāgāt, bīḍhī dāgāt śāka, ahpī hṛī dāṛāṭ prīh kamaṇīh lūṭh karaṇ uth, khaṛak sūn bhāṛak, hār bṛi khāḥh bāka, bīkāt bhaṭ kāṭak, rīpū ṭhāṭak tan ṭajāt jāb, gajāt gurusīgh, bhal bājāt dāka. |

—sikhi prabhakār.

2 adj चार्ड fascinated, attracted.

वलथित [कृक्षित] Skt वलिन्द adj pulled, drawn.

वव्य [कराग], वव्य [कराग] See वर्ण.

ववलम [कर्गास] P वुा́ n vulture. “कर्गास मिन कृचु लुम्रि.” —sāloh. ‘The stream of blood has vultures, crocodiles, foxes and tortoises in it.’

ववलम [करगोळ] weaver’s loom; comb in which warp is inserted. 2 P ॆ x n place of work, factory. “धराणी अकास के कर्गोळ बोनराई.” —asa kābir.


वववक्ष [कर्गरी] n handicraft. “क्यों ना करो सिखान कर्गरी?” —GPS.

ववस्था [कर्गहा] See ववक्र 1. 2 strings tied to the pan of a scale. 3 string that passes through the middle of a scale’s arm and is held in hand while raising the scale.

ववदंड भाववद मेल सीति [कर वराण माषक मेलिन्]-रंम चञ्छ m 5. Khatris, Shudars and Brahmons brought to an agreement. “कर वराण इक वराण कारागा.” —BG. 2 having made Brahmons from Shudars.


वव्य [कराज] Skt n nails, which grow on the hand. “कराज अरुण जिम नाग ह्वे सुचे.” —NP. 2 A

loan, debt. “हम बारजूर गूरु माहु साधे.” —gau m 4. ‘We are highly indebted to the Guru.’ See माहु 2.


वव तेहत [करजरी] with folded hands. See सततित.

वव वाव [करजर] See वव.

ववत [करात] Skt n crow. 2 elephant’s temple.

ववटी [करटी] Skt n elephant, from whose temple an intoxicant oozes.

ववट [करान] Skt n main reason. 2 cause.

3 sense organs. 4 body, physique. 5 weapon.

6 in grammar, third declension. 7 Per astrology there are eleven cases such as द्वे खर्क्कु्े etc which figure in the solar month. 8 Skt वट्ड ear “करान देहु नाहि निवा दा ओ.” —GPS. 9 son of the sun from the womb of virgin Kunti, whose name was Vasushen. He was a great philanthropist and warrior. Weapon training was imparted to him by Dronacharya. He was also a disciple of Parshuram. Arjun killed him in the battle of Kuruṣkhetar. There is a story in Mahabharat that once Durvasa, fascinated by Kunti, daughter of Bhojraj, taught her a mantra with which she could summon any god of her choice. Kunti summoned the sun and from him a powerful armour wearing son i.e.Karan was born to her. To avoid public disgrace, she put him on a float and left it in Asht river to be swept away.

Adhirath Sut took the child out of the river and handed it over to his wife Radha for his upbringing. Karan was a friend of Duryodhan and an enemy of Pandavs. His wife was Padmavati and he lived at Malini. “भैरै करान सनपाति चात्रपाला। मैौयो जुध्जो करुध्धो माहा ब्रिकाला.” —जंगमेजय. 10 triangular plank on the back side of a boat. See भंजक. 11 A वम one, indivisible. “करान करिम ने जातो कार्ता.” —मारू शौजली m 5.
वर्तमान [कराण adhar] basis of the senses; the Creator.

वर्तमानविज अनुसार [कराणसाक्षिक] Skt वर्तमानविज अनुसार n ear lobe. 2 a dish looking like an ear; samosa.


वर्तमानवेद [कराणkareṇ] adj (one) who himself does and can get things done from others. 2 who gets things done by organs of perception. “कराण kareṇhar prabhuh data.” –sor m 5.

वर्तमान [कराण kāraṇvahar] adj the Creator of causation; of all the elements, which caused the creation of the world, the Supreme. “hor nahi kareṇkareṇ.”–majh dīnen

वर्तमान [कराण ka theh] three quarters of a mile from Thanesar to the north-west, on the north-western corner of the Kurukshetar tank is situated a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. This gurdwara is half a mile away from Karan’s mound.1 See वचन ह: 5.

वर्तमान [कराणkareṇ], वर्तमान [कराणkareṇ]. See वर्तमानवेद. “कराणkareṇ samrāthu he.”–var majh m 2. 2 apparently and conventionally. 3 cause of the medium.


वर्तमान [कराणdhar] n sailor, boatman; one who controls a boat, by rotating the oars. See वचन.

वर्तमानव [कराण palpah], वर्तमानव [कराणpahav] Skt वर्तमानव पृलूप n wail of sorrow that generates compassion. “kareṇpalah kare bāhutere.”–tīlāg m 1. “kareṇpalah kare bīl-lake.”–maru solhe

1It is so known because it was at here that Karan and Arjun combated with each other.

वर्तमान [कराणpur n sārīh tree (allizzail bebbebek) 2 blue lotus. 3 an ornament which women wear in their ears.

वर्तमान [कराणvedh] Skt n In Hinduism, the ceremony of piercing the ears. It has to be performed from the sixth to the sixteenth month after birth. The ear of Brahman and Vaish should be pierced with the badkin of silver, that of Kshatri with the needle of gold and that of Shudar with a packing needle made of iron. In Sikhism piercing of nose and ears is forbidden.

वर्तमान [कराण] v do; perform. 2 adj worthdoing.

“jo kīchū karaṇa so kā rāhīa.”–var asa. 3 n effect, work. “tūdhe ape karaṇ ape kāraṇa.”–vaḍ m 5. 4 cause. “ape hi kāraṇa kio.”–var asa. 5 compassion. “kātāc kāraṇa na upārjate.”–sāhas m 5.

वर्तमान [कराण], वर्तमान [कराणā] n territory near Mysore. 2 language of Karnatak state.

वर्तमान [कराणā] n Arjun, who killed Karan. –sānama.

वर्तमान [कराणmāy], वर्तमान [कराणme] adj compassionate, merciful. “kartār kāɾame din bānti kare.”–sukhmanī.


वर्तमान [कराण] n deed, action. “jīh kāraṇi hovāḥi sāmīda.”–dhāna m 5. 2 toil, labour, work. “jāh kāraṇi tāhrī purī maṭī.”–sīrī m 1. 3 mason’s implement, which looks like a hand [kār]. 4 adj worthdoing. “kāraṇi kē dhurāhu phurmai.”–dhāna chāṭ m 1. 5 See वचन.

6 See वचन 3.

वर्तमान [कराणiy] adj worthdoing.

वर्तमान [कराण] See वर्तमान. 2 duty.

वर्तमान [कराण] of the Creator. “karte ke kāraṇe
nahi sumaru.”—jvpu. ‘There is no end to the feats of the Creator.’

There is no end to the feats of the Creator.’

Divided the beard into two equal parts and wrapped one part around each ear.

Within the body. 2 See kdrdt. 3 duty, action. “nana kdrat nā chuṭie.”—ōkar. 3 the Creator. ‘he gobīd kdrat mātā.’—sahas m 5. ‘O merciful God!’ 4 Skt kṛt difference, division. 5 pit, depression. 6 A turn, time, opportunity.

See kdrdt.

Does. 2 duty, action. “nana kdrat nā chuṭie.”—ōkar. 3 the Creator. ‘he gobīd kdrat mātā.’—sahas m 5. ‘O merciful God!’

Divided the beard into two equal parts and wrapped one part around each ear.

[cartar] a town founded by Guru Nanak Dev in Sammat 1561. It is situated in tehsil Shakargarh of district Gurdaspur. It is the same place where the universal Guru settled in Sammat 1579 after travelling far and wide to preach his doctrine.1 Bhai Gurdas writes:

“baba aīa kartarpur
bhekh udasi sāgal utara.
pōhir sāsāri kappre
mōji bēth kia avtara.”—var 1.

Bhai Doda and Duni Chand (Karōrimall) put in strenuous efforts for the establishment of this town. They set up the village for the Guru and raised an inn (dharamsala).

Guru Nanak Dev breathed his last in this town in Sammat 1596. Kartarpur has since long been submerged by river Ravi. The existing Dehra Baba Nanak or (Dera Nanak) was set up by Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Dass. The memorial of the Guru has also been reconstructed. The gurdwara has an annual donation of rupees 375 from village Kohlian and a jagir of 70 ghumaons of land from various villages.

1From here also, the Guru travelled to other places for the reformation of the people i.e. Travel to Achalvatala etc.
This place is situated at a distance of twenty-one miles to the northwest of Batala. It is also a railway station of the North-Western Railway on Amritsar Verka Dera Baba Nanak line and its distance from Amritsar is 34 miles. Guru Hargobind also visited this place, where he met Baba Sri Chand. The following gurdwaras are located in this town:

1. Chola Sahib;
2. Rose-wood trees where Baba Sri Chand used to sit;
3. Dehra Sahib, where the memorial is situated;
4. Dharamsala of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru initially stayed at this place and preached sermons from there.

(B) a town raised by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1651 (1593 AD), which falls in Jalandhar district. It is to the east at a distance of half a mile from Kartarpur railway station. During Akbar’s reign, prince Salim (Jahangir) granted a freehold lease to the dharamsala in Sammat 1655, measuring 8946 ghumaons, 7 kanals and 15 marlas. This town belongs to Sodhi Sahib rais of Kartarpur, who is a descendant of Baba Dhirmall.

In Kartarpur the following places are worth visiting:

1. Shishmahal, got constructed by Guru Arjan Dev and beautified by Guru Hargobind. The following articles belonging to the Gurus are kept here:
   a. Guru Granth Sahib, which was dictated by Guru Arjan Dev to Bhai Gurdas. See सुंग समितः.
   b. Guru Hargobind’s sword, which weighs standard six seers. Painda Khan was killed with this sword.
   c. A Khanda, khāḍa, (a broad double-edged sword) of Guru Har Rai. It has the following inscription on it: गुरु तर्कल सी समजिये गुरु तर्कल सी २५२१.
   e. मेली [seli] and ठोप - a garment and cap of Baba Sri Chand which he gifted to Baba Guruditta.
   f. न्यासन - a standard of Guru Hargobind.
   g. dastar - a small turban of Baba Guruditta.
   h. मैली [sozni] (a quilted cloth used as carpet) by Baba Guruditta.
   i. ओढ़ड़ा दिसल - a woolen wrap of Baba Guruditta.
   j. godṛi (a patched cloth) of Baba Ji.
2. Mallian Well where Bhai Gurdas used to sit and compose poetry in seclusion.
3. Guru ke Mahal and Tham Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev got constructed an audience hall. In the middle of it was a pillar of Tahli (Indian rose wood). Hence its name Tham Sahib. Now stands here a multi-storyed building which is visible from afar.
5. Tahli Sahib - a place one and a half miles to the south-west of the town. This place is associated with Guru Har Rai.
6. Tham Sahib. See 3 above.
7. Damdama Sahib - a raised platform where Guru Hargobind would sit. Here he used to hear heroic ballads and inspect military exercises. He also rested here after killing Painda Khan.
8. Damdama Sahib 2. Guru Hargobind Sahib rested here several times.
9. Nankiana - Mataji’s residence to the south of the town at a distance of half a mile on one side of the G.T. road. People say it is her memorial, but she breathed her last at Kiratpur. No wonder, Sodhis might have brought the ashes from Kiratpur and erected
a memorial over here.

(10) Ber Sahib— to the south-east of the town at a distance of one mile stands a beri, under which Baba Guruditta often rested and once Baba Sri Chand also came to see him.

(11) Memorial of Mata Kaulan— It is located in Pacca Bagh near Ramgarhian da Mohalla.

(12) Vivah-Asthan — where Guru Tegh Bahadur was married to Mata Gujri. This gurdwara is located in mohalla Rababian.

In Sammat 1814 (1756 AD) Ahmed Shah set Kartarpur on fire and thus inflicted heavy loss on this town.

(C) congregation, holy assembly. See

वक्तृपथिक [kārtarpūri] in holy assembly. "kārtarpūri karta vāse."—bīla m 5.

वक्तृत [kārtarī] the Creator did. "āgikaru kio kārtarī."—bīla m 5. 2 to the Creator. "jo bhaṇi kārtarī."—aṣa m 5.

वक्तृती [kārtarī] Guru Nanak Dev’s disciple, who is a devotee of the Creator. 2 clapping of hands. "bīkhe bīhōgan ko kārtarī."—GPS. ‘clapping of hands particularly to shoo the birds away.’

वक्तृते [kārtare] Skt कर्ता the Creator did. "ṭhāḍhī pai kārtare."—soṛ m 5.

वक्तृत [kārtal] n castanet. "kār kārtal pākhavaj nenaḥu."—ram m 5. ‘castanet for the hands and timbrel for the eyes (a kind of drum).’ 2 clapping of both the hands.

वक्तृति [kārtalī] See वक्तृती 2.

वक्तुरत [kārti] adj got done. “kita kārti os da saḥhu gata."—var gau 1 m 4. ‘Everything done and got done proved futile.’


वक्तुरताल [kārtut], वक्तुरतिकृत [kārtutī] n deed. “kārtutī pāsū ki maṇās jatī."—sukhmāni. 2 satirical naming of a misdeed. “cāgi kārtut kiti he!”—prov.

वक्तुरत [kārtōya] n a rivulet of east Bengal and Assam which flows by Rangpur. There is a legend that at the time of his marriage with Parvati when Shiv held water of promise in his hand, this rivulet came into being. It is believed that crossing over this rivulet leads to the destruction of righteousness. See वक्तुरतम.

वक्तुरती [kārtri] Skt कर्त्री actor; doer. 2 nominative case in grammar. 3 Brahma. 4 कल्ले female doer.

वक्तुरत [kārad] adj who is a taxpayer or octroi payer. 2 supporter. 3 Skt कर्द mud, filth. 4 P कर्द done. 5 P कर्द knife, sword. 6 Bhai Santokh Singh has written: "nz karte sātguru ko da, yāte kārd nam vīḍta."—GPS. But this etymology seems without any basis.

वक्तुरत [kāradh] P कर्द done.


वक्तुरतेह [kārdbhēṭ] offering of a sword. See वक्तृते वक्तृत.

वक्तुरत [kārdān] Skt कर्द n mud, filth. “kārdāmā tāṁ pāpikāḥ.”—sahas m 5. 2 sin. 3 a sage, who was born from the shadow of Brahma. His wife was Devhuti, who gave birth to Kapilmuni. See विधि 4 P कर्द I did.

वक्तुरत [kārdal] crying, shouting, screaming. 2 crushed. 3 Skt कुर house, home. 4 abdomen, womb. 5 See रह 4.

वक्तुरत [kārdi] P कर्द you did. Its root is वक्तुर.

वक्तुरत [kārdem] P कर्दे we did. “kārdem bādi khaṇāl.”—tālāṅ m 1.

वक्तुरत [kādā] See वक्तुरत.

वक्तुरत [kāran] See वक्तुरत. “kundāl kāran vari, sumāṭi kāran vari, kāmal kāran vari gāṭi he kārīn ki."—GPS. ‘with rings in her ears, provider of good sense, bearer of lotus in her hand, with gait like that of an elephant’. 2 sense organs such as eyes, nose, ears etc.
“karan suv-icha carah.”—sāvye m 2 ke. ‘use senses in accordance with their will’ i.e. ‘...have control over organs of perception’. 3 See वर्ध 11.

करणकरण [करानकरान] See वर्ध अन्तः.

करणधार [करानधार] See वर्धां.

करणपाल [करानपाल], करणपाल [करानपाल] See वर्धपाल.

करणपुर [करानपुर] See वर्धपुर. “करणपुर बर बेसर काने.”—NP?

करणपुल [करानपुल] n ornament for the ears, which is flower-shaped.

करन [करन] v do, put something into action. 2 citrus plant. 3 citrus flower. “कहिना कहिना फुल हन सुगादी गुरु कर्ना कर्ना.”—GPS. ‘The saying of an ordinary person is odourless like grass but the action of the Guru is fragrant like a flower of citron.’ 4 See वर्ध and वर्धु. 5 See वर्धमान.

कर्निन [कर्निन] Skt कृषि n compassion, pity. ‘chordeyo muhi ke कर्निन.”—krisan. 2 A तथाक्षर cornet. “daph सो मुरली कर्निन.”—NP. “साख धोल कर्नाइ गाजी.”—cārīt 97. See E cornet.

कर्नबाज [कर्नबाज] See वर्धबाज. 2 swindling, cheating.

कर्नल [कर्नल] a district of Punjab, part of the commissioneriy of Ambala. It is said that this was founded by Karan. [करनलाय]

Banda Bahadur took over Karnal in 1709 AD. Guru Nanak stayed in this town on his way to Delhi. There is a gurdwara in mohalla Thatheran. 2 a gun, fired with hand without any support.

कर्नित [कर्नित] in the ear. “कडे ना कर्नित दधारा.”—sūry m 5. 2 (they) do. “माने का बाहू कर्नित विकारु.”—jāru. 3 have been done.

कर्नी [कर्नी] See वर्धी. “कहाँ कहाँ मे आपनी करनई?”—sār m 9. 2 See वर्धी. 3 with ears. “करनी सुधे जसु गोपाल.”—gau thītī m 5.
suggest letters and their snap the vowels. To explain the word गुरु [guru], moulding the hands into the shape of a lotus, means र [काॅक] row of which र [गग्गा] is the third character. Raising the third finger, to depict र, that carries the fifth vowel, which shows snapping the index finger five times. The second character is र [राॅर]; for it at first touch the moustaches, and it will indicate the र [यय्या] row. र is the second character, so raise the second finger. It has the sixth vowel, hence snap the thumb and the index finger six times. Thus becomes the word गुरु. In this may be grasped the formation of all words and vowels.

लम | [कर्प] n a double-edged broad sword, with a wooden handle. It is used like a lance. 2 protector of the hand, tongs. 3 glove.

लम म | [करपति] Skt करपत्रिन् adj who uses his hands as a vessel; who discards other vessels except his hands. “मन्द्वान्ति करपति राहौ नागन प्रिति बन महिः”--सूर ५ ५.

लम | [करपन] See लम पन. 2 drinking with hand or one who drinks with hand.

लम म | [करपली] See लम पली.

लम न | [कर्पर] Skt elephant, who fills his belly with the help of his trunk. “करपरगति बिन अकल दुषों कावन?”--ग्यान. Some ignorant scribes have written this term as “करपुरगति”. “काबुग्रिव करपुरगति.”--सलोह. 2 Skt the tree and the fragrant substance made from its sap; camphor. “करपुर पुष्पः सुगाद्धा.”--गाथा. See लम न.

लम | [करब] doing. “बाहुर जाग्ग को करब मित्यो.”--अर्हत्. 2 A मृ न sorrow, grief, woe. 3 distress. 4 anxiety.

लम ल | [कर्लवा] A मृ a place in Iraq (Mesopotamia) situated on the western bank of river Euphrates, where Hussain, son of the fourth caliph Hazrat Ali, was mercilessly killed by the army of Yazid on 10th October, 680.

See टमात.

At present there is a big town at this place. According to the preceding census, its population was 60,000. Located there is a gold tombed mausoleum of Imam Hussain. Many Muslims consider it their sacred duty to bury their dead at this place and, therefore, bring dead bodies from far-off places. Rich people from India as Mirs of Khairpur also take their dead bodies there. 2 a compound where models of the martyr’s tomb are buried.

लम ल | [करबल] See लम ल.

लम न | [करबुं] Skt बुं gold. 2 jimpson weed, datura stramonium. 3 water. 4 sin. 5 demon. “करबुंनिसा.”--हवंसातित.

लम | [करब्ध] Skt n young one of a camel. 2 young one of an elephant. “करब्ध बिसल कर.”--न्प. ‘arms as long as the trunk of an elephant’s young one.’ See रंजक १३.

लम ल | [कर्लख] Skt नेलकुन्ड son of king Dhrtrashtar.

लम ल | [कर्लही] feminine of लम ल.

लम | [करम] Skt बुं a long stride, pace, step; one and a half yard in length; a three cubit measure.¹ prem प्रीम के गोला एक कर्म करम.”--सूर ५ ५. 2 Skt बुं action. “करम करत हो निहोकरम.”--सुक्षमनी.

Scholars have divided actions into three categories:
(a) kriyaman, which are underway.²
(b) prarbadh, which have brought forth the existing body.

¹In Delhi, Hisar, Ambala etc, the measure of a karam is 57 inches, and in Simla it is 54 inches. Such variations exist elsewhere also.
²kryman karam is of two types: one performed as a matter of routine like having a bath, doing meditation, performing prayer etc; while the other is performed on some special occasions such as Gurbanhs or prayers, charitable deeds and oblations performed on the occasions of death and marriage etc.
(c) sacIt, those actions from previous births whose consequences have not yet been experienced. 3 adj कर्मम् (one) who performs. “कौन करणं कौन निर्कर्मं?”—माहं m 5.

4 At one place in Guru Granth Sahib करमं is used in place of कर्म. See अनुसूची. 5 practice. “मांसा करी सिर्मृतु तुखे... बाचा करी सिम्रुतु तुखे... करमं कारी तु दारास परास.”—सेरवं m 4 ke. 6 A generosity. 7 kindness, benevolence. “नानर राहिरे अपन करी करमं.”—सुकहमं. “अवं जात रक्षे कारी करम।”—गाँ m 5. “नानर नम मुले वातङेक उपर करमं नाही.”—राम एम l.

वलमित्र [करम-द्रय], वलमित्री [करम-द्री] See वलमेंद्र.

वलम सिस्त [करम सिस्त] son of raja Sahib Singh of Patiala from rani Aas Kaur. He was born on Assu Sudi 5, Sammat 1855 (16th Oct, 1798). He ascended the throne at the age of 15 on Harh Sudi 2, Sammat 1870 (30th June, 1813). He was a perfect Gursikh, brave fighter, man of good deeds, great administrator and very shrewd person. During his reign he got constructed numerous pacca gurdwaras within and beyond the state and granted jagirs to such holy places.

Maharaja Karam Singh breathed his last on 23rd December, 1845 at Patiala.


वलम [करम] See वलम्भु.

वलमवंद्र [करमवंद्र] Skt कर्मवंद्र n part of a shastar dealing with करम (actions). It includes actions which are permitted or forbidden. Apart from this, it also mentions who has to perform which actions and at a what time. “करमवंद्र बहु करार्थ एकर्.”—गाँ m 3.

वलमवंद्री [करमवंद्री] performer of an action.

वलमवंद्रविषय [करमवंद्रविषय] actions performed. “करमवंद्रविषय कि रेखा.”—बावन.

वलमधून [करमधून] n country of grace; situation or role in which God bestows His mercy and forgiveness. 2 philanthropic role or detached action. “करमधून किन्तु बानी जुरो.”—जपु.

वलमच [करमच] based on actions. “धुरकरमच.”—वर मारू 2, m 5.

वलमची [करमची] worker, employee, official.

वलमची [करमची] son of Chandu, who fought against Guru Hargobind and was killed by him in the battle of Hargobindpur. 2 See उद्देश्य. 3 a devotee of Guru Hargobind from Hafizabad who attained ultimate realisation after listening to the meanings of Japu Ji from Guru Hargobind, when on his way back from Kashmir, the Guru stayed at Hafizabad.


वलमजंग [करमजंग] Skt कर्मजंग n practise altruism, for the purification of mind without expectation of any reward. 2 always remaining ready to perform actions as part of one’s duty.

वलम [करम], वलमी [करमी] Skt कर्म n performer of actions, doer of good deeds. “महाकरमीत महासुजनयु.”—दिलीप.

वलम [करम] Skt कर्म third declension: due to action. “रूद करमा बाचा.”—गुजजेडेव. ‘due to mind, action and utterance.’

वलम [करम] adj विषय who is a doer, worker. 2 विषय capable of performing action, capable of doing a deed. 3 n विषय action.

वलम [करम] adj adept in performing action.

वलम [करम दहरम] adj mundane action and spiritual activity. “करम दहरम किन्तु जाने, सुरतिमुकति कितु पाई.”—मारू m 1.

Karamnasa [kārāmnāsa] Skt कर्मनासा a rivulet which has its origin in the Kaimore mountain of Shahabad district. It traverses a distance of 146 miles in the districts of Mirzapur and Gazipur before joining Ganga near Chausa. There is a myth that this river originated from the saliva of Trishanku. Others hold that it came into being from the urine of Ravan. The orthodox Hindus believe that taking a bath in this rivulet results in the ruin of virtue.\(^1\) “cālat cālat kramnasa sālta. tāhā az heryo jāl calta.”—GPS. In order to remove this misconception Guru Teg Bahadur took a bath in it.

Karamnam [kārānmāna] name assigned to someone according to his deeds. “kārām nam bānāt sumāti.”—japu.

Karampeda [kārāmped] virtue in the form of a tree.

Karamphal [kārāmphal] outcome of one’s action.


Karamchidha [kārāmbidhāta] Skt कर्मचिद्धातु adj maker of rules for action; God, the Creator. “sabhna ka data kārāmbidhata.”—asa chāṭ m 1.


Karamphānā [kārāmphānā] n feeling for actions, desire for doing. 2 destiny determined by action.

Karamvir [kārāmvrī] adj who has gone astray from good action.

Karammaṇi [kārā-mmāṇi] gem of virtue. 2 arrogance born of action.

Karamyog [kārā-myog] See Karammaṇi.


Karamrekha [kārāmrēkha] n line drawn by destiny; its writing; destiny itself.

Karamvīpak [kārāmvīpak] n outcome of action. 2 a book containing the sermon taught by the sun to its charioteer Arun describing the outcome of actions. “kārāmvīpak su grāth vīcārē.”—GPS.

Karamvir [kārāmvīr] adj a brave, unrelenting man of action whom trials and tribulations cannot force away from his path. 2 n Guru Gobind Singh.

Kāma [kāma] adj who acts; a man of action. 2 fortunate. “kāhu nanak kāun uh kāma. jake mani vāstā hārinama.”—asa m 5.

Karmā [kārma] action. 2 effort, performance, achievement. “jīsu guru saca bhetē bhai, pura tīs kārma.”—sor a m 5.

Karmakari [kārmakari] adj who is a performer of good actions. “sūnī pādīt kārmakari.”—sor a m 1.


Karmadh [karmād] adj the end of an action; its completion.
destroyer of destiny i.e. knowledge. “गिनो भावा तह कर्माहिः नस्.” –बहर रविदास.

[कर्माट] [कर्माता] adj engaged in action. “पुराक कोभक रचक कर्माता.” –बवन. 2 Skt कर्माता destiny’s vessel.


[कर्मन] Skt कर्मण adj capable of performing; adept in working. 2 n salary, wages. 3 action, activity. “निह्पावं साध्न कर्मन.” –सर म 5.

[कर्माबाई] daughter of Pandit Parshuram, a resident of village Khajal in southern India. She remained engrossed in meditating upon Vishnu. She deserted her husband only because he was not Vishnu’s worshipper. Karmabai devoted her whole life to the spread of devotional knowledge. Her memorial is still there in Vrindaban. Her temple is also located near Jagannath. There is a story in Bhagatmal that Jagannath himself went to her to taste the dish of khīchri she had prepared. “कर्माबाई करी क्षिरी जिम अवि तुम रुप मुरारि.” –GPS.


[कर्मल] Dg n sun. 2 See [कर्मल].

[कर्माल] n hand used as a rosary, counting on fingers rather than on rosary.


[कर्मिङ] Skt कर्मिङ adj some form successfully achieved. “करते रेख करि कर्मिङा.” –बसोत म 5. 2 performer of actions. 3 believer in destiny.

[कर्मिक] Skt कर्मिक adj ready and eager to perform actions.

[कर्मी] due to actions. “कर्मी साहोज ना उपी.” –अनादु. 2 performer of action. 3 believer in destiny. 4 merciful; forgiver of sins.

[कर्म] See [कर्म]. “जिस नो कर्मों कारे कार्ति.” –बहर म 5. ‘May God be merciful.’


[कर्मचन्द्र] Skt कर्मचन्द्र n organs of action: hands, feet, mouth, anus and penis.

[कर्म] wife of Baba Prithi Chand and mother of Meharban. She persuaded her husband to ask the babysitter, a Brahmin by caste, to mix poison in the curd to be served to Guru Hargobind. “धीक धीक कर्मों तिक कूकर्मो, हात बल कर मो आ?” –GPS.

[कर्मप] This word has been used in place of [कर्मप]; sword. “अन पर्यो कर्मप निकारे.” –सैदी 5।. See [कर्मप].

[कर्मा] [कर-रा], कवच [कर-रो] adj strong, hard. 2 rude, unaccommodating. “कर-रो धर्माराना.” –सैदी म 5 वृत्त.

[कर्ल] [करल], कवल [करला] s sound, voice. “कहाण कहावन ठूं करति करला.” –सैर म 5. 2 path, way. “साहिब का फरमान हो उत्थि करले पाहि.” –वर सार म 2. 3 Pa entertainment, show. 4 dance.


[कर्लप] Skt कर्लपमुद्रम n moaning, groaning; lamentation that pleads for mercy.

[कर्ल] This word has been used to mean Dg कालम. i.e. pace “दूि कर्लवाकर्लिन लो.” –BG. 2 E curve.

[कर्ल], [कर्ल] Skt कर्ल n (in
lying position) act of turning with the support of a hand. “कार्वात्रो भाला न कार्वात्रेती.”–साॅ कबिर. ‘It is better to die than to be shunned by you.’ 2 Skt कार्वट पङ्क, bazaar.

कार्वट [कारवात्र], कार्वट [कारवात्रु], कार्वट [कारवात्र] Skt कार्वट saw; an implement for sawing wood. “मैं रुक्ख काऱ्पे कार्वात्रेत ने.”–क्रिश्व. 2 In ancient times there was a saw in Kashi and Prayag, under which innumerable persons cut themselves to pieces to achieve salvation. “नाथ मारित तैत्री द्वारा दहारा.”–सृणा १.

कार्वर [कारवर] paces, steps. “दौि कार्वर कि तीन लोिा.”–BG. ‘Vaman covered all the three worlds in two steps.’ 2 adj bitter, acrid, astringent. 3 n लोिा – a small earthen pot (used for holding water). Skt कार्वर pitcher. “कार्वर रेह ना पानी.”–सूहि कबिर. “कार्वर ही तोिे रेक्ते.”–BG. ‘Whatever is in the लोिा, will come out of its spout.’

कार्वाटि [कारवाई], कार्वाटि [कारवाई] n bitterness, acridity, astringency. 2 act of getting things done by others.

कार्वर [कारवर], कार्वर [कारवर] Skt कार्वर n nail, which is hand’s son. 2 sword, which is curved like a nail. “कार्वर उभारत वर कार्यो.”–GPS “कलयोद्ध कार्वर.”–सनाॅमा।

कार्वर [कार-रा], कार्जी [कार-री] adj cruel, unkind. “कार-रा मानमुख गावरु.”–स्थित्सैगोधि। 2 difficult, arduous. “गुरु पिराके छक्री माहाके कार-री सफ़ासरा.”–सवा ७.

कार [कारा] See वन. “सौंभ तैजी माने कि कमकारा.”–साॅ म ५. ‘ग्यरां तीिे कारा सी.” –क्रिश्व। ‘Gopi like a phase of the moon.’

कार्वाहिंदि [काराहिंदि] adj over the hand, clear, undoubted, above suspicion. This term is a synonym of हास्तामलक वोट “गर्मकहा कार्वाहिंदि हारि चेत्रा, से पालि मोक्त्हदूरा.”–सवा ७। ‘There is no doubt about the existence of God.’

कारिह [कारिह], कारिह [कारिह] gets done. “जहा कारिह तेिा हाउ नारिव वाख्तान.”–सूहि म ४. 2 (You) get it done. 3 (I) get it done.

कारिम [कारिम], कारिम [कारिम] will get it done. 2 gets it done.

कार [कारा] See वन. “कारहे के तेिे उदार में गुरु के लाई कारहु.”–GPS. 2 See वन्यजन। 3 n levelling plank that brings earth from the higher to the lower side. 4 A लौं field in which sowing has been completed. 5 field ready for sowing. 6 clean water. 7 पूं edge. 8 limit.

कार्वार [कारवार] moans, laments. “कारवार हे गिरि से गाज लाइिे.”–भैदी १. २ levels the field. 3 A लौं/२ process of levelling soil with the help of a levelling plank.

कारर [कारर] See कार्वर।

कार [कार्वह] See वन। “दिराइगे कारहे लिंग.”–GPS.

कारहि [कारहि] See कारह्व। “कारहि चार्के लाई बारे पाकि।”–नैत्तर 3२। २ consecrated food done by others. offered to Durga and other gods.

कार्वाहियत [कारवाहियत] A लौं/२ causing aversion; state of disgust.

कारकुस [कारकुस] See बुंध।

कारगौ [कारगौ] will do, will earn. “सिया मिले पीरा अपा ते बोल कारगौ।”–बिला म ५।

कारगूर [कारगूर] finger of the hand. “गाहु तात कारगूर.”–NP. ‘holding father’s finger.’

कारकी [कारकी] कन्त मदर] in the territory of Bombay, the wharf near Karachi, the main city of Sindh where ships are anchored. It was founded in 1725 AD.

कारकूर [कारकूर] [कारकूर] in the territory of Bombay, the wharf near Karachi, the main city of Sindh where ships are anchored. It was founded in 1725 AD.
feeling of being near; state of being a close relative.

[karabin] T long pistol having a broad muzzle, which can have many bullets in its magazine. 2 See carbine.


[karamat] A n venerability. 2 grace. 3 miracle.

[karamlak nyay] See karalak.

[karam] plural of karin; imprints, signs, facets. 1 creevice, creek, hole. “mano pahar kara m ccc pasar raehe jsu sarak jese.”—cidi 1. 4 A stability. 5 courage. “kichu pachh kara.”—nasihat. 6 promise, commitment. 7 satisfaction, contentment.

[karalkadni] n rivulet that erodes its banks.—sanama.

[karan] adj performer of miracles; person having supernatural powers.

[karal] adj horrible, dreadful. 2 n a minister of Ravan.

[karala] Pa n dance. 2 pageant, play. 3 Skt herb having unending roots. 4 goddess Kali. 5 feminine of karal.

[karar] feminine of karara. See karar.

[karar] adj spicy; in which salt, chillies and spices are opulently put. 2 patient. “gavori vir kara.”—japu. 3 satisfying. “bri gursabad kara.”—gau chot m 3. 4 difficult, full of dangers and obstacles. “age path kara.”—sri m 5 pahire. 5 fast, sharp. “khore g kara.”—var maru m 3. 6 determined, enthusiastic. “sikkha di seva kara hoike kama kda he.”—bhagvatli. 7 bank of a river, shore.


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[karavani] for getting done. “hari kam kara h aia.”—suri chat m 5.

[karavan] v get done. 2 destroy, take away. See fir vr. “api upavan api sadharna. api kara dos na lena.”—bila m 5. ‘to create, sustain, destroy and still remain blameless, detached.’

[kara] See karar.

[kari] in hand, within reach. “ridhi sidhi nav nidhi beshi jsu sada kari.”—phunhe m 5. 2 adv having done. “kari onorat dargabu sachi.”—varjet. Skt kiran; elephant; which has got a trunk. “ekahi kara khe kari, kari sahas kara nahai.”—vrid. ‘An elephant having one trunk is said to be one-armed but one who possesses thousands of arms is not an elephant.’

[karisma] See karan.


[karikara] the Creator has. “sagel bhati kari karahe upai.”—bavan. See karar.

A small plant, also called Kalinga. It grows numerous ears, which emit abundant fragrance from dusk to dawn. During the day time, the flowers do not emit odour. Cestrum Nocturnum.

"kaQh karījava apan lala ko dijīye." - Cdrītr 2.

Please do.

While holding water in the palm, he indulges in idle talk, i.e. even at dusk while offering water to the deities and forefathers, his mind is not at peace.

Having created living creatures according to their actions, the Creator has done His duty, i.e. has determined their fate.

2 short for ली. 4 you should do, I should do. “kācān ke koṭ datu kāri.” – sri am l. 5 did; past tense of karin. “jakau kripa kari prabhī mere.” – sor m 5.

let us do. “harī! sakat seti sāgu na kāriahu.” – var gau l m 4. 2 Please do.


adj the Creator. “hāriā kāriā.” - japu. ‘destroyer and creator.’

"keharI jyo karIgbh vrdare." - sdloh.

It grows numerous ears, which emit abundant fragrance from dusk to dawn. During the day time, the flowers do not emit odour. Cestrum Nocturnum.

Pu n liver. “kaQh karījava apan lala ko dijīye.” - Cdrītr 2.

adj king of elephants, Gajraj.

See wm!'.

See otfuit.

2 army of elephants.

-hari kari ha. Also called Kalinga. It grows numerous ears, which emit abundant fragrance from dusk to dawn. During the day time, the flowers do not emit odour. Cestrum Nocturnum.

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"Ahikaru kare su ahikaru pae."—var maru 2 m 5. "As you sow, so shall you reap." 2 Skt. See var 3. "gau birehman kau kuru lavahu."—var asa.

*Karujra* See *Karuna*.

*Karun* adj full of grief, troubled. 2 merciful.

*Karunikrpalu* compassionate to the miserable. "karunikrpal gopal dinbādu."—kan m 5.

*Karuna* n compassion, mercy. 2 in poetics one of the nine aesthetic tastes. See Skt.

*Karunanidhan*, *Karunanidhi* treasure house of mercy. 2 mainstay of compassion.

*Karunapati* lord of compassion.

*Karunabudhi* ocean of kindness.

*Karunamay*, *Karuname*, *Karunaloy* abode of kindness, abode of compassion. "karunaloy he."—japu.

*Karuna* See *Karur*.

*Karur* See *Karuna*.

*Karurach* Skt Skt n one having dreadful eyes; Saturn. 2 a demon in Ravan’s army. 3 a demon who was killed by the goddess. "karurach ghaya."—cādi 2. 4 per Sarvloh, son of Brijnad, the demon. "karurach bhat."—sołoh.

*Karehu* do. "kari ehu karehu."—var biha m 3.

*Kareke* having done. "nādhī kareke apni."—sri m 1 jogi ādar.

*Kareja* Skt Skt n liver. "kārak kareje maḥi."—sor bhikhan. 2 This word also stands for mind (heart).

*Karūṭ* Skt n aquatic bird which belongs to the family of Sarus crane.

*Karēḍā* adj who is a doer. "pap kārēḍā sarpār muṭhe."—maru m 5 ājuli.

*Karēḍa* adj who does. 2 while working.

*Karēr*, *Karera* adj hard, severe. "mano lohar liye ghan hathan loh kārer ko kam sāvare."—krisan. 2 See *Karur*.

*Karēr* does. "dhuri pāṭī kārer."—kan m. ‘purifies.’

*Karēla* Skt Karēla n bitter gourd creeper bearing fruit, which looks like a corncob. 2 bitter gourd vegetable. 3 collryium container
shaped like a bitter gourd.

वेंश [करेव] कारे-िव. 2 does. “ ape करेन कारेव.”—स्री म 5.

वेंश [करेवा] socially approved widow-remarriage.

वेंश [करेह] See वेंशवत.


वेंश [करौष] शield to protect the hand. 2 trench. “ोठन कुद करोतन फ़ाढ़.”—राम.

3 Skt skull.

वेंश [करोष्ट] See वेंश 3. करोष्ट and करोष्ट are both Sanskrit words.

वेंश रेख [करोष्ट उ] n protective head covering made of iron; helmet. “चेद करोष्ट ओठ कोष्ट.”—राम.

वेंश [करोष] n goddess Kali who holds a skull in her hand. “कामाच्या करोष.”—काती 2.

वेंश [करोध] See वेंश and वेंश. 2 according to Guru Pratap Suraj, during his sojourn in Malwa Guru Teg Bahadur reached village Karod after having visited Barhe and Gurne. “कोल करोध ग्राम मही आ.”—GPS. ‘From Karod, the Guru reached Dhamdhan.’

वेंश [करोष्ट] does. “जे वपाक कसत भास्माक करोष्ट.”—सहास म 5.

वेंश [करोध] See वेंश.

वेंश [क्रोधि] due to anger, angrily. “काम करोधि नागरु बाहु भारी.”—सोहिला 2 See वेंशी.

वेंश [क्रोधु] Skt व्रय anger, wrath. “कामु करोधु कारोधु बृक्ष ताजी.”—सा म 1.

वेंश [करोप] Skt वेंश n wrath.

वेंश [करोर] Skt वेंश n ten million, one crore.

See मध्य.

वेंश [करोर] See वेंशी.

वेंशी [करोरी] n mischief, taunt. “करोरी करोरी निर्म.”—PPP. See वेंशी.

वेंश [करोष] See वेंश.

वेंश [करोष्ट] n supervisor. See अवज्ञ. 2 revenue officer of a territory submitting one crore coins as land revenue. See वेंशी 2.

वेंश [करोष] ten million i.e., unlimited. “करोष हसोत ते तही कामवाही.”—सुही चांत म 5.

वेंशी [करोर], वेंशीकर [करोरिया] adj millionaire. 2 Emperor Akbar in 1575-76 divided the whole of his kingdom (except Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat) into 182 territories, each with income of one crore coins. Officers of these territories were known as अमल or करोषी. During those days a दम [dam] was equivalent to 1/40 of a rupee. According to this scale one crore dam were equal to rupees 2,50,000. 3 treasurer. 4 Dunichand, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev who abandoned superstition and false belief and turned benevolent. He is also mentioned as Karori Mal in Janamsakhi. During the inhabitation of Kartarpur, it was he who spent all the money and got erected a residence for the Guru and a dharma for the devotees. See वेंशी 1.

वेंशीकर मी मीरार [करोरिया di मीसाल] one of the twelve Sikh misls. Its leader was a Jatt Karora Singh Barkiwal. Hence it came to be known as मीसाल करोरिया. Sardar Baghel Singh belonged to this misl. Its capital was Chhalandi on the bank of Jamuna. The dynasty of Gurbax Singh Kalsia state was from this misl. To the same belonged the chiefs of Dhanaur of Karnal district and jagirdars of Lede in Ambala district.

वेंशीमेल [करोरिमेल] See वेंशी 4.

वेंश [करा] pace, step. See वेंशह. “कारा आधाई धरति माग.”—BG. ‘Vaman having demanded two and a half steps of land.’

वेंशेक [करा] See वेंशेक. “बद्री क्षदार कारोजे जल.”—GPS. 2 thorny bitter plant.

वेंशेकी [करोष्ट] n serrated sword. “करोष्ट कारोज.”—काती 2. See सामु.

वेंशेक [करोष्ट] Skt कारम्बेड़ n thorny plant with leaves like those of a lemon tree, the fruit of
which is used for making pickle. L Carissa carandas.

कर्णल [कर्णल] नाम हनी. “धार कर होना कल को गाई तावन के दर्शन.”—कारिंत्र 298. 2 adj horrible, terrible.

कर्सली [कर्सली] ट्यूः

बलम [कला] pen. “कला मसाजी त्रिवेदी?”—var sri m 3. ‘Where is the need to ask for a pen and ink pot?’

बलम [कला] Skt बलम n crest dome on the top of a temple, which is gold-plated. “te jān kau kālās diṇaṇau.”—sāvēye m 5 ke. ‘You have made your servant shine like a dome.’ 2 pitcher. “kāṇāk kālās bhar āne.”—sāloḥ. 3 a measure, which at present is equivalent to eight seers. 4 a metre, also known as hollās, 1 which is a combination of two metres. The last line of the preceding stanza should initiate the first line of the following stanza as a requirement of स्वभवलोकन (back reference). In Dasam Granth, this metre has been created by combining cōpē and ट्रिबाह, as:

adī ābhē angadh sārupā,  
rāg rāg jīr rekā na rupā,  
rāk bhāyo rāvāt kāhū bhupā,  
kaḥū samudra sārītā kāhū kupā,  
saṅtā kāhū kupā, sāmudra sārupā,  
alakhī bhūtā amītgotā,  
ādvī abhināsī pareṇ prakāsī,  
tēj sūrai, akṛtīkṛtī,  
jīr rup na rekhā, alakh abhekhā  
amit ādvekhā, sārābmatī,  
saḥ kīrvīkā hārāṇā patīt udhārāṇā,  
āsorōṇ sārōṇ ek dār.”—gyān.

(b) In Guru Granth Sahib कला metres have been created by combining numerous metres. A few of those are given below.

कला from the combination of cōpē and sāvēye.

sātīguru sevī pārahpaṭo payāu,  
abhināśī abīgāṭu dhīayāu,  
tīs bhetē deṛārā nā cāpe,  
kālyāṇ-haru tasu gūn jōpe.  
jōpe gūn bīmaḷ sujan jan kere,  
āmīnām uṣakā phurīa,  
ini sātīgur sevī sābād rāso paya,  
namū niṭrāṇī urī dhīra,  
hōṅiṇam rāsīk gobīḍ gungahaku  
caḥaku tatt sāmāṭsare,  
kāvī kāl yāḥur hārīdāstāne,  
gur ramdas sār ābhar bhāre.  
—sāvēye m 4 ke.

(c) कला from the combination of नृता and सा: Characteristics of nūtā are four lines, each having twelve matras, the last two being guru.

Example:

ham ghar sajan aṅe, sace melī mīlae,...  
saṅī mīlae hārī mān bhae,  
pōc mīle sukh pārā.  
sai vēsāṭu pēraṭō hoi,  
jīs setī māṇu laṅa.  
—sūhī cāṭ m 1.


“kāhu kīrāṭ kālās-har.”—sāvēye m 2 ke. 2 Skt water pitcher carrier, water man.

1 Poet Saināpātī in his Gursobha Granth mentions it as loṭān cāṇād. 2 for the purpose of matras rhyme is paya and laya.
Kalsa [kalsa] See Kalsi. 2. "phile pag kalsa gire."—GPS. 2 a village in Bangar where the tenth Guru stayed for a night. "utre kalse gram sujae."—GPS.

Kalsi [kalsi] small pitcher.

Kalsi [kalsi] Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh Sandhu, landlord of village Kalsia, tehsil Kasur, district Lahore, was baptised as a Sikh in Sammat 1782. Thereafter he joined Karorian di misl and rendered great service to the community. His descendants live in Chhachhrauli, capital of the state in Ambala district, but the state is known as Kalsia. Their genealogy is as below:

Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh

Sardar Jodh Singh   d. 1817 AD

Sardar Sobha Singh   d. 1858 AD

Sardar Lahina Singh   d. 1869 AD

Sardar Bishan Singh   d. 1883 AD

Sardar Jagjit Singh     Sardar Ranjit Singh
    d.1886 AD               d. 1908 AD

Sardar Jagjit Singh     Sardar Ranjit Singh
    d.1886 AD               d. 1908 AD

Raja Ravishvar Singh b. 1902 AD

Kalwa [kalasu] See Kalwa.

Kalwa [kola] n clash, quarrel. 2 war, battle. 3 sheath of a sword.

Kalwani [kolwani] termagant, quarrelsome woman.

Kalwa [kolwa] See Kalwa. 2 female ascetic. "kalha nam sam tan dhara."—GPS. 3 goddess of war.

Kalwata [kowlativa], Kalvatana [kowlativa] in poetics, the heroine who repents after insulting her husband.

Kalwar [kolor], Kalvar [kolvara], Kalwarwali [kalhar], Kalvara [kolvara], Kalwarwali [kalhari], Kalwarwali [kolhari], Kalwarwali [kolhari] adj quarrelsome, termagant, troublesome. 2 heroine who repents after insulting her husband.

Kalhari [kohhari] adj quarrelsome, termagant, troublesome. 2 heroine who repents after insulting her husband.

Kalwaz [kalhaz] Skt n swan. 2 supreme god, the Creator. 3 kash tree, Nauclea Cadamba.

Kalak [kalak] Skt kash n powder. 2 crushed cannabis. 3 excreta. 4 sin. 5 wax of the ear. 6 hypocrisy. 7 A uneasiness, restless. 8 grief.

Kalkatta [kalkitta] Set up at Kalighat on the bank of river Ganga, 86 miles away from the sea, a major city of Bengal, and population wise, the largest in India, it has been the capital of India for a long time. In Sammat 1968 (1911 AD) Emperor George V, made Delhi the capital of India.

In Calcutta there are numerous gurdwaras as Vadi Sangat, where recitation of the Gurbani goes on to the accompaniment of kirtan.

Calcutta is 1176 miles away from Lahore.

Kalva [kolkal], Kalwala [kolkala] n sound of water flowing from a spring etc. 2 noise, clamour.


Kalvari [kolkari], Kalvar [kolkari] Skt Kalvari n Kalki’s incarnation. "cādayāvi kalki avtara."—Kalvari.

There is a reference in Vishnupuran that in the horrible age of vice [ghor kalyug], Kalki Avtar will appear in the house of a Brahman named Vishnuyash at Sambhal, a town in Muradabad district. Mounted on a white horse, he will conquer the land around and destroy the evil doers. See Madvani.

Kalwath [kalkathi] n peacock and the Indian cuckoo, which have melodious voice. 2 adj one
-var maru l m 3.
वल्लल [कल्गा] a flowering plant, which has a red-coloured, crest-shaped flower at its top; coxcomb. 2 xa bald man.
वल्लल [कलिक] xa bald man.
वल्लल [कलिक] T ज़ंक n gem-studded feathered ornament worn on their heads by kings and maharajas of India. 2 comb on the head of a bird.
वल्ललवाल [कलिगिर] Guru Gobind Singh, who used to wear a marvellous crest on his head. “अब उँक से मारकदेव महान माही.”–GPS. Lady Login writes that when the English conquered Lahore, her husband Dr Login took charge of the store-room where precious articles were kept after preparing their list. In those articles was the Kalghi of the tenth Guru. None knows how Maharaja Ranjit Singh had acquired it and where it is at the moment.1
वल्लल [कलग्र] adv on one side, at one end.
वल्लल [कलघ] adj Time, the killer. “पेकरि खरे साप्ति कलघा.”–सुि इ 4.
वल्लल [कलह] See वलिमिंझ and दुग.
वल्लल [कलट], वल्लल [कलतु], वल्लल [कलत्र] Skt कत्र n wife: “तानु धोनु कलतु साप्ति देखक देखक अभिमाना.”–बिला ए एम 1. “पुर्त कलट महा बिखिया माही गुरसास लई तेतर.”–रम ए एम 5. 2 buttocks. 3 vagina. 4 See वलिल. “सीप हेतु कलट धोनु तेतर.”–ब्हर कबिर. ‘accumulated wealth.’
वल्ललव [कलदर रुपया] See देओ रुपया.
वल्ललव [कलदहूट] See वल्ललव.
वल्ललव [कलधारी] See वल्ललव.
वल्ललव [कलधात] Skt न gold. “कलधात के भुक्तन अँग सोज जिथं चाहिर सोविता दीभ-हिई.”–क्रिसन.
1See Lady Login’s recollections, page 80.

2 silver. 3 adj whose dirt has been washed away; spotless.
वल्लल [कलन] Skt n counting. 2 making, creating. 3 morsel. 4 adorning, embellishing.
वल्लल [कलनमा] a chapter in Sausakhi and Gurpratap Suray, wherein is a description of actions marking the age of vice. “कलनमा गुरबक्सन सिख तको दिनो एह.”–GPS. रुट 5, ch 24.
वल्लल [कलप] Skत न process, method; action worth performing. 2 part of a Ved, in which are described the actions to be performed during oblations as also the recitation of Ved-mantras on different occasions and advantages to be gained therefrom. 3 According to Purans Brahma’s day is equivalent to 4,320,000,000 years. In the disputation at Mecca there is a strange assumption about कलप i.e when a leaf of the Kalap tree falls a kalap has elapsed and when all the leaves fall, holocaust takes place. 4 Kalap tree. 5 short for वल्लल. “सौरा कलप भवाव जोनी.”–प्रभा ए म 5. “रूके पूरा कोलप नाय.”–आसा इ 1. 6 S doubt, suspicion.
वल्ललपुडु [कलपसुत्र] scriptures composed by saints like Ashvlayan and Apstamb detailing methods for performing oblation etc. 2 a book written by Jain Saint Bhadarvahu.
वल्लल [कलपना] See वल्लल. “मानू द्रिय दी आसं बेसु जोगी, तातेर कलपना जाई.”–रम ए म 3.
वल्ललपुडु अंजु [कलपद्रुम अंजु] Lakshmi, the youngest sister of Kalap tree. According to Purans, both of them emerged from the churning of the ocean. “कलपद्रुम कि अंजु कम्य बिन.”–सारर 109. ‘Lakshmi lost her grace.’
वल्ललपुडु [कलपद्रुम] Kamdhenu, which fulfils the wish that comes to mind.
वल्लल [कलपना] Skt कलपना n creation. 2 remedy,
effort. 3 scheme, plan. 4 pretext, logic. 5 feeling.

कलपित [kālapārāch] कलपित [kālapārīkṣa]
See ग्रन्थ.

कल्प [kālp] bedding sheet. See ग्रन्थ. “ता पर कल्प रचिरं बिरचा.”—NP. An ignorant scribe has written कल्प in place of ताल्प.

कल्पा [kālpa] n cause worry, upset, render fanciful.

कल्पे [kālpe] See कल्प 5.

कलात [kālāph] A कलात n lunar spot that looks black. 2 scar on the face. 3 dye that is used to colour grey hair; hair-dye. See कलाख.

कल्प [kālāb] A कल्प n heart.

कल्पात [kālābāla] n furore, hue and cry, din in which nothing is audible. “कल्पात हेम ने सुनपावा.”—GPS. 2 cry in distress.

कलारिन [kālābik] See कलारिन.

कलार [kālbut] See कलार.

कलाक [kālāb] Skt n young one of an elephant. 2 young one of a camel. 3 thorn-apple.

कलाहन [kālāh] feminine of कलाब.

कलम [kālam] A कलम pen. “कलम जलाय सानु मस्वानी.”—var srī m 3. 2 branch of a tree, cut for grafting. 3 anything looking like a pen. 4 short for कलम. “कलम खुदाई पाकु खारा.”—maru solhe m 5. ‘To remain absolutely pious is a divine order.’ 5 Skt a variety of rice.

कलमाख [kālmākah] Skt कलमāख n spot, blemish. 2 sin, defect.

कलमझ [kālmāzan] P कलमझ n writer. 2 painter, artist. 3 adj struck off what was already written; material stricken off.

कलमद [kālmādān] P कलमद n penstand, a small box for keeping pen, inkpot and other writing material.

कलमित [kālāmitu] n penknife.—संनामा.

कल्प [kālma] See कल्प.

कल्पक [kālmalana] v writhe. 2 fidget and make noise. “कल्पकला तकाथि भात भिरा.”—GPS.

कल्पविक [kālampāt] rendered impious in the era of vice. “कल्पविक होइ मद्दि.”—var māla m 3.

कल्प [kālama] A कल्प n Muslim confession of faith. “ला ताह तील-लाहु मुहम्मदुर्रसुलल्लाह.” i.e. None but Allah is worthy of worship and Mohammad is His prophet. “ता तैअज ज्योत कल्पा उदार.”—GPS. 2 meaningful sentence. 3 talk, matter, discourse.

कल्पास्पद [kālmaspad] Skt कल्पास्पद adj (one) having black feet. 2 n a Surajvanshi king named Saudas who ruled over Ayodhya. Once his cook (who was a demon in disguise) cooked human flesh and served it to Vashisht. Getting enraged, the sage cursed the king to turn into a demon. The king also took palmful of water to curse the sage in return because he thought himself to be innocent. His queen, Madyanti, forbade him from doing so. The king spilt the water on his feet that he had taken in his hand. As a result, his own feet turned black.

कल्प [kālam] कल्प n spot, blemish. 2 Tartar country. 2 adj Tartar. “रुमी ज़ैंग तिरमान हबसी ते कल्पमा.”—मोगो.

कल्म [kālmi] adj written with a pen. 2 grafting of a branch.

कल्मुद्र [kālmurāg] प कल्मुद्र ghogār. In Punjabi, this bird is also known as बाग्घी—वी त ी a white kite. The female is black in colour. It lays eggs in nests made upon trees during the summer months. This bird lives on the rural filth. Only when it is in heat, does it cry, otherwise it always keeps mum. “मर्यो कल्मुद्र कालो जिरे मे बहाए.”—52 poets.

कल्मेट [kālmot] also known as Khera-Kalmot. This village is situated in police station Nurpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. Its residents had
looted a Sikh congregation that was on its way to Anandpur. The tenth Guru raided the village and punished the offenders. Now a gurdwara stands at this place. The peepal tree under which the Guru sat is still in existence. Gurpalah is three or four miles to the north of this place. Khera Kalmot is 13 miles to the east of Garh Shankar railway station.

बलक [कलर] n alkaline soil. Skt बलकर्तुर्. 2 hard and dry land that cannot be cultivated. 3 alkaline. “कलर केरा कध्द .trigger हिन्दी केरा धः पार्.” –sri m 1. 4 nitre, saltpetre. “कलर सरी, कुकर्त भवाल्लु लाहास्?” –maru solhe m 1. ‘Nitre dissolves in water.’ Here it stands for hyprocritical actions.

बलकवर [कलरकवल] See बलकवल.

बलम [कल्र] See बलम. “क़ल्र केरा सिखाहु?” –basāt m 1.


बलवाद [कलवत], बलवात [कलवत], बलवट [कलवट], बलवत [कलवत] Skt saw. See बलवस. 2 with a saw. “कोसाव वाँसे पासे कलवति चिरा.” –asa fašid.

बलवन [कलवर], बलवाद [कलवाद], बलवत [कलवत], बलवट [कलवट] Skt saw. बलवन न distiller of liquor. “रिकलवति गवारि मुघमाति.” –keda kābir. “कलवि केलवली कम मोद.” –var prha s mardana. “कलवि केलवली माई मोद मिर्धा.” –asa m 1. 2 adj noisy. “कलवि केलवली सार निर्बे.” –ram m 1. ‘In the era of vice [कलयगु], cases are decided through noisy religious quarrels.’


बल [कला] n strife; goddess of war. “ताबे कला गुरू के निकता.” –GV 6. 2 quarrel, riot. 3 Skt part, portion. 4 sixteenth part. 5 60th part of the 30th portion [श] of a sign of the Zodiac. 6 power, authority. “धारंत अकस् जाके कला माहि.” –basāt ι m 5. 7 feat, game. “एसी कला ने केदिये jītो दर्गाही गराह हरी.” –var asa. 8 basis, support. “बजहु कला धार गाएन धारिया.” –basāt ι m 1. 9 contraption, machine. 10 learning. 11 skill. “सरब कला समरथ.” –bavan. Ancient poets have divided learning and skills into 64 categories, but a difference of opinion exists. Sixteen are mentioned in Brahamaivarat. Poet Ban mentions 48; Kalavilash and Mahabharat talk of 64; and 84 are mentioned in Lalit Vistar. If we enumerate them, then they may perhaps go to several hundred. कला should mean learning and skill. See मेलबन, छेंबल बन and छिंडा.

बलार [कलार P अक adj large, big. 2 some ignorant people write कला as plural of कला.

बलाच [कलाच] Skt माच n joint of the hand and the arm; wrist.

बलाचन [कलाचन] n a sweet made of sugar candy; a special sweetmeat in which sugar is added to condensed milk by heating.

बलार [कलार], बलाच [कलाच] Skt मार n happiness, well being. 2 benediction, blessing. 3 glory; praise sung in the morning by Bhats etc. “तोधु दसे सुब-हान सोदा कलारा.” –var majh m 1. “बागाबुर्गु सत्याय नाले मिली कलारा.” –var suhi m 1. See बलार. 2 adv through praise, by eulogising. “साक्ष खण्डमु कलारं कमालु विग्सा.” –var majh m 1.

बलधर [कलाबन] Skt the moon, which has sixteen phases. 2 the Creator, the Omnipotent. “अकल कलाबहर सोई.” –śidhgosati. ‘He is immortal and omnipotent.’ 3 See मेलबन (b).

बलधर [कलधार] adj powerful. 2 See एवंदिक.

बलक [कलन] See बलक. 2 See बलम. 3 P अक n crown. “काम खे कलन बिधि किने हे बिसर्के.” –aj.

बलतिय [कलन्दिय] Skt n moon. 2 adj adept in learning and in craft.

बलरूप [कलनार] main town of a tehsil in district Gurdaspur. Akbar was enthroned here and this
town was very dear to him. In Sammat 1772, Banda Bahadur, with help from Khalsa Dal, conquered Kalanaur and Singhys were appointed faujdars in place of Suhrab Khan.

Kalap [kalap] Skt n sect, community. “pap kalap ap chāpkeh.”—GPS. 2 tail of a peacock. “pākh dhārya bhāgyan kālapī.”—krīsan. 3 quiver. 4 belt, girdle. 5 trade, commerce.

Kalapī [kalapī] Skt kālapī, n peacock. See Kalap. 2 adj wearer of a quiver belt.

Kalabattu [kalabattu] P n interwined wire of gold and silver.

Kalabanī [kalabanī] (the art of) acrobatic feat. 2 a jump in which the body spins with head down and feet above.

Kalam [kālam], Kalam [kālamu] A n dialogue comprising many utterances; conversation, talk. 2 utterance, maxim. 3 See Kalam. “sābhna līkhia vuri kālam.”—jāpu. “kārmi vāhe kālam.”—var sar m 1.

Kalamullah, Kalamulla [kalamulla] A per Muslim faith, the utterance of God, Koran. “kālamullāh ki an tīhare.”—cāxṭr 38.

Kalār [kalar], Kalārī [kālari], Kalān [kālal], Kalāna [kālalan], Kalānī [kālalān], Kalānī [kālalani], Kalānī [kālali] Skt liquor distiller. “ek būd bhar tānu mānu devau jo mādu deś kālalī re.”—ram kābir. ‘kalāli’ means the disposition to be self-sufficient. 2 earthen vessel in which liquor-distiller carries out fermentation. “kātā kālalānī lāhānī mēlau.”—ram kābir.

Kalavat [kalavat] artist, singer, musician. 2 scholar. 3 moon. 4 powerful, mighty.

Kalavatni [kalavatni] female musician. 2 prostitute. 3 female scholar.

Kalava [kālava] P n embrace, hug. 2 skein, a ball of thread.

Kalavan, Kalavat [kalavat] See Kalavat.

Kalī [kālī] Skt n sin. 2 strife, dispute. “he kālīmul krodha.”—sāhas m 5. 3 the fourth era.

“hove pārvana kārīhī dhīrāna kāli lākhān vicari... je ko sāt kare so chīje tāp ghāri tāpo na hoi. je ko nau lae bādnavi kāli ke lākhān ei.”—ram a m 1. See Kutil. 4 warrior, hero. 5 This word has also been used for the people of kalīyug, the era of evil. “kāli hoi kūtemahi.”—var sar m 1. 6 This word has also been used for Kalki Avtar. “pān saman bāh kālīban.”—kalī. 7 Skt kūnīl part in the day to dawn, tomorrow. “khaļāṇu aju ki kālī.”—sri a m 1.

Kaliura [kaliura] See Kalajit.

Kaliavtar [kāli-avtar] Kalki Avtar, who will end the era of vice [kalīyug]. See Māṇḍ 2.

Kaliāspat [kaliān] See Kaliavtar 2. 2 See Kaliāspat.

Kaliānme [kaliānme], Kaliānā [kaliānām], Kaliānmā [kaliānmā], Kalanālle [kaliānme] blissful, beneficial. “kāliānme pārgrat bhāe.”—bīha chāt m 5.

Kaliyan [kaliyan] See Kaliāspat. kōyan ṭhat (scale) has five notes. It has many variants; its pure form is give here. In arohi maddhān (4th note) and niṣad (7th note) are forbidden. gādhār (3rd note) is primary and dhevāt (6th note) is secondary. maddhān (4th note) is sharp and the rest are all pure notes. Its time of singing is the first quarter of night.

arohi- ṣa, ra, ga, pa, dha, ṣa.

avoρhi- ṣa, na, dha, pa, mi, ga, ra, ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Kalian is at the twenty-ninth place. 2 a town in Bombay presidency, which was once the capital of Chalukya Rajputs.

Kalāri [kāḷāriti] Skt kīlaṭ adj grieved, distressed. 2 difficult, hard, tough.

Kalārihari adj termagant, quarrelsome (woman). 2 Skt n a herb also known as kālīkāri. Aconitum Napellum. Its effect is hot and dry. It cures diseases of blood, piles, phlegm, cough and colic pain. It heals wounds, aborts pregnancy and kills fleas.
बविलोन [काॅलीकल] strifes of the era of evil.
“mirtane sabhā kaॅलीkales.”—ram m 5.
बलिव [काॅलीका] Skt n sixteenth phase of the moon. 2 pod; flower bud, lily. “doti काॅलीka radan mānīdu.”—GPS. ‘Like White lily is the glamour of teeth.’
बलिवक [काॅलीकाल] era of vice [काॅलीयुग].
(a) surtai ādhre me drīhtai pahan me nasīka cānān madhy mān rahi ḫat me, dharm rāhō pothīn vadh bāhār vṛīkṣān me bādh prāpa pātan me pānī rāhō ḫaṭ me, yahī kaॅलीkal nē bhīhā kī sāb jāg, “nayak” sukovi kēsī bānī he kūṭaṭā me, rāj rāhī pōthān rōjāi rāhī sīṭkal raja bhāyo nāi aru rāhī bhāṭ me.
(b) mirzade pīrzade āsāl amīrzade sahīb fakirzade gāge tan gō rāhe, rayzade rauzade ṭahzade sahuzade kōl ke oṛīzade taipān kho rāhe, “ṭhakur” kōlīkāl ke kōhīr bīc pāṁrīr pāṁrīr pīche bhare bhīm bho rāhe, dan kūṛpān sāmē sīyan gūrūgīyan sāmē sahē zade mēṭke haramzade ho rāhe.
(c) kur bhāye kūvar mājur bhāye māldar sur bhāye gūpāt aśuṁr bhāye ḫaβre, data bhāye kūṛpān ādaata kāhē data ḫaṁ dhānī bhāye nṛdhān nṛdhān bhāye gābrē saćēn ki bātān pātyāt kōu jāg mājē rāj darbānān bulēyē log labre, bhānāt “prābīn” ab chīn bhai hīmāt, so kālīyug ādāl bādāl ḫaṛē sağaṛē.
2 evil time; painful period. See बल 3.1
बलियालती [काॅलीकाली] See बली.
बलिर [काॅलीग] Skt कृतिंग n a dust-coloured bird, whose neck is long and head is red. “bolāt kapot bhṛīg khājan kaॅलीg kāl.”—NP. 2 water melon. 3 the territory which lies between the western Ghats and Godavari. To its north is Orissa. 4 ōdrī (Holarrhena antidy-senterica).
बलिवज [काॅलीगा] See बली.
बलिहार [काॅलीज] See बलीवर and ṭrī. “kālījag udhartā gūrūdev.”—āsa m 5. 2 See बलिहारु. 2.
बलित [काल] Skt adj accumulated, gathered. 2 afflicted with. “kālīt kroḍh.”—paras. 3 decorated, embellished. “astārān bāĪṁtīd cognition kālīt kār.”—GPS. 4 well-known. 5 fascinating, captivating. 6 See बल.
बलित [कालित] [बलिताॅर], बलितु [कालित] See बली.
बलित [कालिद], बलितवलित [कालिकंया], बलिच [कालिदि], बलिछ [कालिड्रा], बलिच [कालिद्रि] Skt कृतिंद n bāhērē tree (beleric myrobalan). 2 sun.
3 a mountain that is the source of river Yamuna (Jamna). That is why Yamuna is also known as Kalindi and Kalind Kanya. “kālīdīrā kē sṛīg-hō te nīkṣēyō aṣī ko phān kōp bhāyṛō hē.”—kṛīṣān.
बलितव [कालिपतर], बलितव [कालिपतारु] See बली.
बलितव [कालिपतर] [कालिपतारु] Skt बलितवाहव, a heretic of the era of vice [काॅलीयुग]; hypocritical worshipper. “kālībhāgavat bād cīramā.”—prābha benī. ‘pretends to worship for a long time.’
बलितव [काॅलिम] Skt n sin, fault. “kālīmāl dāran mānāhī sādhārān.”—dev m 5.
बलिन्ध [काॅलिन्ध] basis of the era of evil.
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kalīyug [kalīyug] the fourth era/aeon. See बगलनग, who was a
great hypocrite and evil doer. Under the
influence of Guru Nanak Dev, he turned into a
noble and philanthropic person.

kalīyugī [kalīyugi] adj pertaining to the era of
evil. 2 riotous.

kali [kali] kalīyug – the era of vices. See बगल.

nāhi dokh bīkapā kāli.”—keda m 5. 2 quicklime. 3 earthen top of a hubble··bubble.

2 and 5.

2 a priest of Jagannath, who was a
great hypocrite and evil doer. Under the
influence of Guru Nanak Dev, he
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noble and philanthropic person.

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“nāhi dokh bīkapā kāli.”—keda m 5. 2 quicklime. 3 earthen top of a hubble··bubble.
रियो [kaledan] Skt रियो n wetness, dampness.
2 sweat.

रियो [kalevar] Skt n body, physique. 2 frame.

रियो [kaleva] breakfast, light meal.

रियो [kale] See रियो. 2 Skt destroyer. 3 epoch, time. “नरि ना अवै जामकारार जामकारे.”—वर मरु I m 3. ‘Messenger of the god of death and the time of dying will not get close.’

रियो [kaler] n peacock’s tail, tuft of feathers.

रियो [kaleri] adj plumed. 2 n peacock.

रियो [kalo] a village in tehsil Hamirpur, district Kangra, where the tenth Guru stayed.

रियो [kalota] See रियो.

रियो [kaloh] Skt रियो n wave, ripple. “माहा कलो बुधहर मारा के.”—धोरण m 5. 2 state of bliss, mind’s longing.

रियो [kaloji] n black cumin; nigella indica. Its effect is hot and dry. It is used as condiment in the preparation of mango pickle and several other medicines.

रियो [kalak] Skt कलंक n fault, shortcoming.
2 ignominy, defamation. 3 blemish, stain.
4 black spot on the moon’s surface. 5 material such as calcined tin, used in the preparation of medicines etc. “धातु मे तनूक हि कलंक दरे अनि करन में कुंक प्रकाश हे.”—BGK.

रियो [kalaskar] adj who brings into being power, knowledge and craft. “कलासकर रुपे.”—japo. 2 enemy of evil.

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to keep it with reverence. Kalhe obeyed him to the full but his grandson donned the sword during hunting. After getting injured with it, he died the same day by falling from a horse. People of Kalha's community now live in Raikot. Two articles of the Guru are with them: one is a jug for containing sacred water and the other is a rehal, a folding book-stand. See तालिका and लिपिदेश.

दनप्रत [kaly] Skt n early morning, dawn. 2 tomorrow. 3 yesterday. 4 liquor. 5 tavern. 6 a Bhatt singer of the Guru's glory. “कबी दनप्रत दुल सजा गावू गुरु नानक。”—सबैये m 1 ke.

दनप्रत्व [kalyas-haru] a Bhatt singing the Guru's glory. “कल्यास-हरू तसू गुरू करे हे।”—ब्रह्मा. ‘as if cupid has assumed innumerable forms.’

कल्लू [kollor] See वल्लू.

कल्लुवेल [kallorkaol] lotus in barren land, that is, getting best from the worst. 2 a noble fellow taking birth in an ignoble family. “कल्लूक भागत प्रहिलद।”—BG.

कल्लू [kollo] adj alone, all alone. 2 P ज part of the face that lies between the cheek and the neck; jaw.

कवि [kav] Skt कवि vr compose verse, narrate, draw pictures. 2 See वर्गः.

कविक [kavka] See वर्षिकः.

कविक [kavac] Skt n that which obstructs air; armour, coat of mail. 2 protective mantra. “रम कविक दसं काप नाहो।”—गृदं m 5. 3 kettledrum.

कविक साख [kavac sānah] wearing an armour or coat of mail.

कविक [kavach] adj wearer of armour.

कविकन [kavacin] army wearing armour. —सनामा.

कविकातक [kavcātak], कविकातक [kavcātkar] destroyer of armour; sword, arrow, spear and gun.—सनामा.
A rural sport. The players are divided into two groups, with a line drawn on the ground. A player from one side goes to the other side of the line continuously uttering, "Kavadi, Kavadi." He touches someone on the rival side and comes back to his side without taking a breath and getting caught. If he is caught then he loses. The only tactic required is to touch an opponent without taking a breath and not be caught on that side.

See also:
- "Kavadi, Kavadi" - a rural sport.
- "Kavadi, Kavadi" - Brahma. See Kavaspati.
- "Kavadi, Kavadi" - Lord of Kailash mountain. See Kavaspati.
- "Kavadi, Kavadi" - Vishnu, the protector of lotus. See Kavaspati.
- "Kavadi" - A morsel. See Var. "Kale kavalo nirajan jan." - Mar. solhe m 1. 'One who knows Him, devours death,' i.e. a spiritual person conquers death.
- "Kavadar" - A plural of Kavat. rule. 2 drill. "Kare kavadar vrdya sago." - GPS.
कवि [कवि] See वक्ता.

कवि [कवि] See वक्ता.

कव [कव] See वक्ता. "ek kavave te sabh hoa."—maru m 5. See वक्ता वर.

कव [कव] See वक्ता. 2 door. See वक्ता.

कव [कव] See वक्ता वर one who composes, creates or narrates is a poet. Scholars have described four types of poets:

"path curav bharya, arth curav put, bhav curav mit so, sute kahE avdhut.
arth hE mul bhali tuk qar su achar patr hE dekhkE jijE,
ch;:}d hE phul navo ras so phal dan ke
"dan" kahE y3 prabinan s6 suthri kavita sunke ras pije,
kirati ke bhirva kavi hE in ko kah-hu komlan no diye.
kahā guru karan dadhici boli benu kahā sake salīvahan ke aj-hu lo gae hē,
kahā prithu parath pururava puhampati
haricīd puran o bhoj vīdtae hē,
kahē "matiram" kou kavin ko nǐdo maat
kavin pratap sab desan me chae hē,
ḍhūḍi dekho tin lok omi he kavin mukhe kete mue mue raja kavin jīvafe hē.
2 n Valmiki. 3 Shukracharya. 4 Brahma. 5 Pandit.
6 in Bengal a physician is also called a kavi.

कवित [कवित] Skt. See वक्ता वर. "pragat pācī ko bhāyo kavipriya avtar,
sore se aśthanve phagun sōḍī budhvar."

कविराज [कविराज] supreme poet. 2 Valmiki. 3 Shukracharya. 4 Vyasa. 5 Bhai Gurdas. 6 Bhai Nandlal. 7 Bhai Santokh Singh. 8 Vedraj, a supreme physician. See वक्ता वर.

"kālu tu he kavia tu he."—sri m 1. 3 A jō strong, mighty, powerful.

कविक [कविक] Skt poets have. "sujaś kāly kavīan bākhānu."—sāvēya m 5 ke.

कविसर [कविसर], कविस्वर [कविस्वर] master poet. See वक्ता वर.

कव [कव] Skt कवे: of the poet. “git nad kavīt kave soni.”—tukhā barāhmā. ‘having heard music and poetry.’

कविध [कविध] See वक्ता वर.

कवी [कवी] Skt वक्ता. food given or oblation performed after the invocation of ancestors. 2 food from which balls or cakes are prepared for the ancestors. 3 world of ancestors. 4 admirer.

कवाल [कवाल] A सलू singer; one who sings in the congregation of sufis. Its root is सलू.

कव [कव] n layer of gravel. 2 attraction. “kārī bādhan bādhīo sis mar.”—basāt o m 3. 3 restraint. “maāa moh nīt kāru.”—var ram l m 3. 4 sound produced by gunfire. 5 See वक्ता वर.

कवाल [कवाल] be boiled; be cooked; be pained or troubled “ta mere manu, kaitu kārāie?”—gōd m 4.

कव [कव] n sound produced by lightning or gun fire.

कवाल [कवाल] v crackle, give out a loud sound. 2 thunder. “sirī kārīko kal.”—bher m 5.

बक्र [karkha] See बक्र.
“कर्च्छिया प्रियां, सत्ता ना जानत सुनिया.”—var guj 2 m 5.
बक्र [karan], बक्र [karna] v fasten tightly, shackles. 2 See बक्र. “ति कातू कारी?”—var gau 1 m 4. 3 Skt कर vr become unconscious in grief or due to ecstasy. “सतिगुरु जिन धरता से कार्न सवाही.”—var sri m 4. ‘They are always engrossed in ecstasy.’ 4 M कर adv far away, on the other bank.
बक्रनु [karnur] onom crackling sound. “कोल्दर कर्नुः.”—paras. ‘The tusk of the boar that carries the earth crackles.’
बक्र [kara] adj bitter.
बक्र [kara] n bangle, bracelet. 2 hard layer of gravel. 3 bangle-type hook. 4 adj hard, stiff.
बक्रमु [karamu], बक्रम [karam] M बक्रम n seat made of deerskin. 2 Skt बक्रम न seat made of grass. “कारा कर्मात्र मानु जागोति.”—sidhgossoti. See सकोटी.
बक्र [kara] Skt बक्र n cauldron. 2 dish prepared in a cauldron; pudding of flour, sugar and clarified butter; halva.
बक्रप्रासाद [karaprasad] n the supreme Sikh offering made to the Almighty and then distributed among the congregation. It is also known as pācamrit and mohaprāsad. The method of preparation and distribution of karaprasad mentioned in rāhitnāmas is as below:
“कराह करान किबीधि सुन लीज—
tin bhag ko samaas kije,
lepan age bahu kore dije,
majān kār bhājan dhovijē,
kār sānan pāvitr hve bahe,
vahtiguru bin eva n kāhe.
kār tirar coki pār dhare,
“के ना सवाही.” ‘Passion does not turn them into ashes.’
कप्र [kar] tightly. 2 after being rocked, with anxiety. “माता मोहि कारे कारे पर्वा.”—bher m 5.
किरिया [karia] adj shackled, fettered. “लिखि लिखि पार्वा तेका कारी.”—var asa. ‘Deep study leads to the unfettering of shackles, but the more they read without pondering, the more do they get egotistic.’ 2 distressed, aggrieved.
any gesture to shoo it away; if the crow flies away, it is presumed that the relative will return soon. On the contrary, if it does not fly away, it is evident that his return may be delayed. See चाल चूकेलिंग.

[कौ]ेके] a village in police station and tehsil Jagraon, district Ludhiana. It is situated four miles away to the west of Jagraon railway station. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated half a mile way from the village. The Guru came here from Sidhvan.

The main hall of this gurdwara is elegantly built. Thirteen ghumaons of land was donated by the village to this gurdwara. A fair is held on every Baisakhi day.

See चाल, कौ. See चाल, कौ. “जिय सुने गवरे गाओ.”—वाद m 4 अलभि.

काबा] See चाल. कार [कार], कार [कार] adv why. “कार पप रोमाई?”—सा सात म 5. “कार पोला पार्टी?”—स हरिद. “तु कार गरबंधि बालली?”—बसौट ब्रावदास. 2 for whom, why. “किस मुड़ वार?”—स कार. 3 pron to whom. “जगज्वानु मजाति न मी कार.”—बसौट म 1. 4 Skt म नू बड़ि, physique.

कारुआ] See चाल. कारुआ [कारुआ] adj cooked boiled. 2 n salted gramflour dish, or a sweet dish, prepared from fine wheat-flour [मेडा].

का] part of. “नानक क प्रभु सौ जस का संभकार.”—सा म 5. 2 pron what. “कार हौँ, का नाही गार ताखू?”—गौ कारिर. 3 someone. “का विरि जाय वुटी.”—गौ म 5. 4 which. “दसार नाही भाऊ का पाहि जाई?”—जेट चौट म 5. 5 adj a little, in some measure. “तिना भुख ना का रहै”—गौ वार 2 म 5. “लोबी का वेसाहू ना किये जा का परवास.”—साव म 3.

कौ [कौ], कौ [कौ] n crow. “जिय सुने गवरे काउ.”—स्री म 3.

कौ चूकेलिंग [कौ चूकेलिंग] v make the crow fly away; an omen solemnly professed by women; keeping in mind the relative gone abroad, to beckon the crow perched on the house to fly simply by a word of mouth, without any gesture to shoo it away; if the crow flies away, it is presumed that the relative will return soon. On the contrary, if it does not fly away, it is evident that his return may be delayed. See चाल चूकेलिंग.

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कार [कार] n heat of the body, physique. “कार जगाओ””—बसौट म 1. 2 pron any.

कार [कार] n heat of the body, physique. "प्रिय सुने गौरेगाओ।"—वाद m 1 अलभि.
body that keeps life going. It is generated by the flow of blood in the veins. 2 egotism. “kaia 
ki aqarant bradam purjar.”—bher kabir. ‘Bodily 
vanity should burn in the intense fire of spiritual 
knowledge.’

वर्तिश्चेछक [kaśabhogī] adj given to enjoying 
bodily pleasures. 2 he who leads a full life. “jā 
jotu jogi tā kaśabhogī.”—asa m 1.

वर्तिकार [kaśara] adj vain (one who loves his 
body.) “kaśara bahurup rācahi.”—gau kābira.

वर्ति [kaś] n dispute, riot. “raň jadi 1£ ka:IS 
mol.”—PPP.

वर्ती [kaś] See यास.

वर्तिछे [kaśce] adv why, for what purpose. 
“kaśce bhrām bhola?”—maru m 1.

वर्तित [kaś], वर्तित [kaśtu] Skt वर्तित adv why, 
for what purpose. “agode je cete tā kaśtu mle 
sojair?”—asa ə m 1.

वर्तिध [kaśth], वर्तिध [kaśthu] Skt वर्तिध adj 
situated in the body. 2 n soul. 3 conscience. See वर्तिधेच्छ. 4 a caste. See चिन्हुहुप. 5 one 
born from a low caste mother and a Kṣṇa 
father. It is mentioned in 35th slok of Aushnas 
Simriti that a Kayastha (वर्तिध) gets his 
restlessness from the crow (क्र), cruelty from 
Yamraj (यमर) and sawing from the carpenter 
(वर्तिध) to form an acronym: वर्तिध.

वर्तिधेच्छ [kaśthucetu] conscience; a quality in 
the human body to be conscientious and 
dexterous. “ghari gharī ka lekha mage 
kaśthucetu nau.”—maru kābira. It is this which 
is also known as Chittaruar.

वर्तित [kaśda] A वर्तित rule, principle. 
2 convention, practice.

वर्तितन [kaśat] See वर्तित.

वर्तित [kaśnu] A जू n plural of kaśnut slave 
girls, female servants. “bibi kōla stō kaśin 
tera.”—bher namdev. ‘Your relationship with 
Lakshmi is that of maidservants.’

वर्तिम [kaśm], वर्तिम [kaśmu] A जू adv 
established, fixed. “kaśmu daimau sada 
pattisahi.”—gau rāvidas.

वर्तिव [kaśtr] वर्तिव [kaśtu] Skt वर्तिव adv cowardly, 
timid, unenterprising. “mānmukhū kaśtr 
karupū he.”—var vəd m 3.

वर्तिवन [kaśtaka] cowardice, timidity, lack of 
enterprising spirit.

वर्तिव [kaśt] See वर्तित.

वर्तिव [kaś] See वर्ती.

वर्ती [kaś] pron any. “un nā kai bata.”—ram m 5. 
“va kāv biadhi nā kai.”—jet m 5. 2 adj 
some, a little. “bīna kāv biādhi nā kai.”—proba 
ə m 1. 3 n algae. “miṭe nā bhrām ki kai.” 
—dhaṇa m 9. ‘ignorance as a form of algae.’ 
flaw.

वर्ती [kae], वर्ती [kāeā] adv why, for what 
purpose. “kāe an an ruciec.”—sar m 5 pārtal.

वर्त [kas] pron to whom. 2 n short for भाज. 
“āṣat kas khaṭ dhorānt kry.”—kalki. ‘During 
the war, the surface of the earth flew to the 
sky. As a result, six worlds remained below 
and eight worlds appeared above.’ 3 काश vr 
shine, manifest. 4 n glitter, light. 5 moss, grass. 
6 Skt वर्त bhastha. “mādagōrī kas.”—sōloha.
7 Skt काश whetstone, grindstone. 8 T पक 
respect, refrain. 9 fragment. 10 slice. 
11 P पक part Had it been so! 12 God willing. 
13 grief, distress.

वर्ती [kasau] to whom. “ihu dukhu kasau 
kahau re.”—asa kābira.

वर्त [kaska] See वर्ती.

वर्तवर [kaskar], वर्तवरी [kaskari], वर्तवर 
[kashōr], वर्तवरी [kashōri] P पक a town in 
the east of Turkistan. “kaskar ko sahik ḫrīyānt.” 
—coritr 5. 2 resident of Kasgar. “kaboj kaskari 
ke.”—kalki.

वर्त [kasat] Skt वर्त n wood. “suke kasat 
harīa.”—sodaru. 2 See वर्त. “pret-pījar māhī 
kasat bhāra.”—ram ə m 1.

वर्तवर [kasatkődni], वर्तवरिमटि [kasatpris-
gun, which has a wooden butt.  

**kasatbestā** [kasatbesta] See कसत्भेष।

**kaśṭa** [kaṣṭa] See कसू।

**kaśṭu** [kaṣṭu] See कसत।

**kaṣat** [kaṣat] P खास agriculture.

**kaṣṭakar** [kaṣṭakar] P खास n agriculturist.

**kaṣṭaṇ** [kaṣṭaṇ] P खास v sow.

**kaste** adv why, for what purpose. “esi budhī kaste hoi?”—NP.

**kasad** See कसिद।

**kasam** See कसम।

**kasambeg** Kasimbeg, son of Lallabeg, a commander of Shah Jahan, who was killed with a spear by Bhai Lakkhu, a soldier of Guru Hargobind in the battle of Gurusar.

**kasari** Skt n pond.

2 pojīri', a preparation comprising flour, fried in clarified butter, mixed with sugar. “bhatu pojhīr oru lapsi karkara kasaru.”—asa kābir.

3 Skt खास food prepared by mixing broken rice and sesame seeds.

**kasi** [kasī] See कसी।

**kasiru** [kasīru] from whom.

**kasīkā** [kasīkā] See कसीका।

**kasīka** Skt खास n Kashipurī. 2 a commentary by Vaman and Jayaditt on Panini’s grammar; an annotation for the clarification of meanings. “kāhū prakrīya kāsīka sūrāb maṭṭē.”—gyan. 3 adj which gives light.

**kasīka** [kasīkā] Skt खास n Kashipurī. 2 See कसीका।

**kasīkīśā** Shiv, lord of the residents of Kashi and the ruler of Kashi. “jīn yo kasīkīśā.”—gyan.

**kasīr** [kasīr] A खास adj who intends. 2 n messenger. 3 envoy.

**kasīpī** [kasīpī] Skt खास n the earth, which is owned by Kashyap. “je kārē pār kāsīpī sūrāb.”—datt. ‘if the whole earth is put forth as paper.’ 2 Dg gūrū, a bird, the offspring of Kashyap.

**kasīm** [kasīm] A खास adj he who divides or distributes. 2 It happens to be the name of numerous Muslims. See भूमिभाषण न वृष्टि चिव जन।

**kasīmbeg** [kasīmbeg] See कसीमबेज।

**kasi** [kasi] Varanasi, Benaras, principal centre of education and pilgrimage of Hindus in U.P. Shivpuri. Kasi is situated on the left bank of Ganga. According to the census of 1921 AD, its population was 1,98,447. “na kasi mātv upje na kasi mātv jāt.”
For long Kashi has been famous in India. Hindus of all sects have tried to enhance its reputation. Aurangzeb renamed it as Mohammadabad. He got demolished the famous Vishveshvar Nath temple and built a large mosque in its place, which stands there even today.

This city has the following gurdwaras in it:

(a) Vadi Sangat in Mohalla Asbhairo. It is at this place that Guru Teg Bahadur stayed for seven months and thirteen days in Sammat 1722. The cave in which the Guru practised solitary meditation is still there. On his way back from Patna to Punjab, Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here. A robe of Guru Teg Bahadur and his shoes, along with those of Guru Gobind Singh, are kept with great reverence and are shown to the public on the Sankranti day. Fairs are held on Poh Sudi 7, Assu Vadi 10 and on Baisakhi.

Maharaja Narender Singh of Patiala got constructed a Shishmahal in Sammat 1911 with considerable amount and also started a daily community kitchen costing rupees two per day. The gurdwara has some income from the rent of houses and some from Ledhupura village. The priest of the gurdwara is Bhai Ishar Singh Nihang. Due to his efforts, the gurdwara-property the people had grabbed was restored by the court orders.

(b) There is a gurdwara named Guru ka Bagh in Laksa Mahal. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here and gave a sermon to Gopal Pande.

(c) In Jagat Ganj, there is Choti Sangat gurdwara. Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed here for some time. It is in a dilapidated state.

(d) Across Ganga, at a distance of three kohs from Kashi, there is Guru ka Bagh on 16 bighas of land in Chhota Mirzapur. While he was staying at Vadi Sangat, Guru Gobind Singh once visited this place. This place is to the north of Ahrora railway station at a distance of three miles.

In Kashi there are about forty such places belonging to Udasi and Nirmala saints where Guru Granth Sahib is kept and recited.

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See footnote to UQ1-fl7i i'i'CCf.
The immanent creature (aradh) is one with the transcendent Creator (uradh), in the sky.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kasu</td>
<td>from whom, to whom. “tā kahie kasu?”—prābha a m l. 2 short for भक्ति. “राध राध मुखि लागू कासु.”—bher a kābir. The immanent creature (राध) is one with the transcendent Creator (राध), in the sky.</td>
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<td>kasera</td>
<td>See कसेरा.</td>
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<td>kaśṭa</td>
<td>Skt कस्त n wood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kaśṭha</td>
<td>Skt कस्तha n limit, boundary.</td>
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<td>kāsṛ</td>
<td>See कसर.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kāṭa</td>
<td>Skt काठ Wood.</td>
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<td>kāph</td>
<td>See काफ़.</td>
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<td>kāran</td>
<td>See कारन.</td>
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<td>kārti</td>
<td>See कर्ति and कारती.</td>
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<td>kāri</td>
<td>See कारी and कारिक.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kālu</td>
<td>pron why, for what purpose. “kālo kahire kahia” —s kālu.</td>
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<td>kāhuri</td>
<td>See काहरु.</td>
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<td>kāsth</td>
<td>See कास्थ.</td>
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<td>kah</td>
<td>what. “kah bhayo dou locan mudke beth rahyo?” —akal. 2 to whom. 3 P ख स grass. 4 A स obedience. 5 elderliness. 6 strength, power.</td>
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<td>kahā</td>
<td>See काहाँ.</td>
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<td>n Brahma’s day. 2 Krishan.</td>
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In Hindu faith, food offered to a crow, during rituals such as shradhs, etc.

Bhushundi, a Brahman, who turned into a crow due to a curse from saint Lomash. He led a long life and used to tell narratives to the sages. “kakbhasuq. father’s younger brother; paternal uncle. 5 kakoli medicine. 6 shrub, berry. 7 Cape gooseberry; physalis peruviana.

The fact is very well supported in an article by Niyarkhus, a commander of Alexander. Before its invention, birch bark, filigree, tarpatars, wood, stone, metal sheets, fragments of teeth and skin etc
were used as writing material.

English scholars are of the view that around 95 BC, the Chinese invented the art of paper-making from cotton and wool. When in 704 AD, the Arabs conquered Samarkand, they learnt the art of paper making from the Chinese prisoners. From Arabia to Greece, from Greece to Italy, from Italy to Spain, from Spain to Germany, from Germany to France and from France, it reached England in the early fourteenth century.

Initially, paper was manually prepared. First paper-making machine was made by Louis Robert in France. Such machines were made in England and America in 1804 and 1820 AD respectively. Now in India good quality paper is also made with machines.

कागज [कागज] adj made of paper. 2 thin as a sheet of paper. “कागज नेबु” and “कागज एक्सरोट”, etc. 3 See कागजी.

कागजी [कागज] adj who makes and sells paper. 2 n clerk, petition writer. “कागजी रस कार्ति हि सु मनो गांटिकार जोर्डॉयो हे.”–क्रिसान.

कागड़ [कागड़], कागढ़ [कागढ़] See कागज. “बासोध कागड बाँराज कल्मा.”–आसा चाट म 5.

कागड़कुठ्ठ [कागड़कुठ्ठ] one who pounds jute etc and makes paper from it. One who pounds small bits of junk and makes paper from the same.

कागड़ी [कागड़ी] due to papers. “तिन हरिसेद प्रिथमपोटि राज कागड़ी किम ना पै.”–प्राधा अ म 1. “whose glory is not confined to paper”, i.e. his full praise cannot be recorded. 2 on paper. “कागड़ी कलंम ना लिखभांतरु.” –जापु.

कागड़ु [कागड़ु] See कागज and कागड़. “कागडु लुंगु राहे ग्रहित साजे.”–राम म 1.

कागडाडस [कागडाडस], कागडाडसी [कागडाडसी] See कागडाडस.

कागड़ [कागड़], कागड़ [कागड़], कागड़ [कागड़], कागड़ [कागड़] [कागड़] n paper. “कागड़ नव लघुहार कत सागरु?”–मला म 5. “दुया कागड़ू रिउ ना जाँदा.”–स्री म 5 रेपाई। In Gurbani these words mean paper, but in varying contexts they carry other meanings as well: “जानान जानान के काते कागड़.”–आसा राविदास। Here it means account books, while it stands for an almanac in “कागड़ी कागडू दोे राह.”–वर आसा।

नाजम [नाजम] a village in police station Dialpura, nazamat Phul of Nabha state. It is situated to the west of Dina at a distance of one and a half kos. Years back, it was the capital of Raijodh. Guru Hargobind came here because of the affection showered by his devotee, Raijodh. Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place. He wrote Zafarnama at this place. “कितासिफ दोर कोसबह कागडर कुनाद.”–जोगू। A dagger given by Guru Hargobind to Raijodh is now with the family of Baghel Singh.

कंगर is to the north of Rampura Phul railway station at a distance of 16 miles. See

काग़ड़ [काग़ड़] a hill district of Punjab and its principal town. Once it used to be the capital of Katoch Rajputs. Now the main town of the district is Dharamsala.

कंगरेस [कंगरेस] king of Kangra. “तबे कपियां कंगरेस कागड़ा।”–VN.

कंगरेम [कंगरेम] See कंगरे.

कंगरे [कंगरे] See कंगरे.

कंगर [कंगर] See कंगर.

कंगर [कंगर] See कंगर.
waist-cloth that is first passed between the legs and then hooked. Skt कोट्रा.

कोट्रा [कक्षरम] adj cheat, hyprocrile. “कक्षरम ने जात सोही.”—सर म 5 पार्त. ‘A cheat cannot withstand the lure of wealth.’

कल्पना [कृक्षन] Skt कल्पना n gold. 2 adj golden.

कर्मसर [कार्मर] solanum rubrum, cape goose berry.

केश [केश] adj unripe or unbaked. “केश कर्म रोहे न पानि.”—सुही कबिर. Here earthen pitcher is the body and water is the breath of life.

2 faithless. “मुकति भेद जिं मणि केश?”—गौर म 1. “काठ लि केश सुन्दे केश.”—नायदु. 3 an ignorant person, not steadfast in knowledge and action. “केश गुरु ते मुकत ना हुआ.”—वस्कार. 4 hypocrite, untrustworthy. “जिं मानि हरु मुक्ति हरु सी काठे केषा.”—सा फरिद. 5 mortal; not everlasting. “केश धारु सोचित मुराक्ष गवर.”—धान म 5. 6 Dg cowardly, chicken-hearted, timid.

कचि [कचि] unripe, unbaked. See वचा.

कचि [कचि] Skt काची Skt ना waist-string, girdle; especially a girdle made of metal, with small bells attached, popular with women. 2 one of the sacred seven puris (cities) of the Hindus, situated in Chengalpat district of Madras. In ancient times, it was the capital of Cholas and Palhavs. Now it is known as Kanjivaram (Conjeeveram) Bhai Gurdas has mentioned this place as Kanti. See कची.

कचितताली [कचिताली] temporary town, i.e. mortal body.

कचिरखर [कचिरखर] adj having immature body; who has not matured his body through celibacy. “कचि रखर सोबदु ने सिने उदारु भारे जसे धोरे.”—मरु म 1.

कचू [कचू] See कचा glass. “अकुस्कुच धारिपाहि.”—मोला म 1. ‘Glass melts in the flame of fire.’

कचुरी [कचुरी] Skt काचुरङ्का n slough; snake’s cast-off skin. “टोळा जहुगे जरु काचुरि भूखिया.”—सर म 5. ‘with modesty
covered the face.’ 4 Dg śradh; offering of food to Brahmins in remembrance of the dead ancestors. “jājī kajī vīahī suhāve.”—var māla m 1. ‘Meat is befitting for such occasions as oblation, śradh and marriage.’ 5 S feast. 6 T śṛ wild goose. 7 button hole of a shirt or a coat.

वाॆस्त्र [κाजन] wife of a Muslim qazi. “kajī arū kajen mān jāne.”—GPS.

वालु [काजर], वाल [काजल], वाल [काजल] Skt वालेन n collyrium, antimony, ink. “काजरसोही भावो न कारी.”—asa m 5. “काजल हरो तोखो सेीहकोचु साजी.”—phunhe m 5. “काजल हरु तमोल राशु.”—var maru 2 m 5.

वाँ [काज] A 7. After putting the bridle into the mouth of a horse, tying it tightly with the saddle so that the horse cannot eat grain and graze grass. “जोबाही सोबके सोमजहयो. काज कोरं बाजी सम भायो.”—NP. After feeding spices to the horse, it is subjected to currying to improve its digestion.

वास [काज] See वास. 2 in between work. 3 during śradh. 4 useful. “ते दे काजी न ग्रीह राज मल.”—ram m 5.

वास [काज] A 7. a judge (in Muslim law) “काजी होर्के बाहन पात.”—var ram 1 m 1. “काजी मोला कार्ती होलम.”—bher namdev. 2 of work. “किमैती अपने काजी.”—gāv m 1.

वास [काज] Skt काजोलिक n sort of sour beverage prepared by mixing काजी [raie]. It is digestive and is useful in removing liver’s heat.

वात [काज] work. See वात. “ती काजी बिगरासि काजो.”—bher m 5.

वात [काज] See वात. 2 See वात. “पादे सोब राज काजी.”—ram m 5. ‘covered.’

वात [काज] for some work. 2 useful. “जो जनोही तु अपुने काजी.”—gāv m 5.

वातह [काजह] See वातह.

वात [काठ] n act of cutting. 2 cutting, as of a garment etc. 3 wound, hurt. 4 Skt depth. 5 deduction as “तांकहां विको पृज़ुरपूये माहिना कात”.

वाटहुट [काठुट] planned cutting. 2 act of harvesting and threshing.

वाट त [काठन], काट [काठन] Skt कातन n cut. “ती तिकहाँ मोह की फस, कातनहारजागत्तुरा.”—gāv m 5.

वाट [काठा] Skt वाट n thorn.

वाट [काठ] having cut. “काठी जेव्री जन ली चादात.”—prabh m 5.

वाट बुट [काठी कुटी] having harvested. “काठी कुटी के चारी.”—asa kabīr.

वाटी [काठी], काटे [काठे], काटे [काटे] has cut, may cut, have cut, cuts. See वाटर. “नाकाहू काठी कनाकु काठी.”—asa kabīr. “काठु नानक गुर बोधना काठे.”—sar m 5. “सौगर सिख बोधना काठे.”—sukhmani.

वाटे [काठो] See लिलाती.

वाट [काठ] Skt काठमू “काठ ही पुत्री लोहा कारे बोपुरी?”—gāv m 5.

वाट वी वटे [काठ की रोटी] See वटी वटे वटी.

वाट्रक [काठगर्ह] See वट्रक. 2 There are so many villages with this name. 3 xa pyre.

वाटरकल [काठमर्गना] trap someone in a clamp, used as an instrument of torture; wooden trap. In olden times, this harsh punishment was meted out by revenue officials to peasants for collecting land revenue.

वाटरकल [काठमडप], वाटरकड [काठमोदु] See वटरकड.

वाट [काठ] adj as hard as wood. 2 made of wood. 3 not grafted. “काठा अब, काठा बरे.” See लमू.

वाट [काठ] n bank, coast, shore. 2 See वटटा.

वाटहुट [काठहुट] Skt काठहुट See वटहुट.

वाट [काठ] n saddle, which is made of wood and mounted with skin or silk. 2 wood, fuel, firewood. “काठी दोह जोलावाह.”—asa kabīr. “तानु बहि काठि.”—gāv kabīr. ‘Bodily vanity has taken the place of fuel.’ 3 skeleton. 4 Skt
position, place. "kāṭhī bhīṅ bhīṅ bhīṅ tāṅīe."—ram m 5. 'Beads are positioned differently in a rosary.'

kāṭhi [kathia] a Rajput subcaste. See kāthiākāṭhī. kāthiākāṭhī [kathiavar] territory of Rajputs of Kathia subcaste; Surashatar. This area lies in western part of Gujarat from the Bay of Kachh to the Bay of Khabh in the Bombay presidency. It is 220 miles long and 165 miles wide. Its total area is 20,882 square miles and according to the census of 1921, its population is 2,542,535.

kāṭhī dārvāza [kathi dargva] a gate in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. In olden times, it was made of fine wood. Guru Hargobind entered the city through this gate. "jahā huto kathī dārvāja, kīyo praves gārīb nivāja."—GPS.

kāthiā [kathia] a division prevalent in the olden times. It was the same for every horse. If one hundred horse riders conquered a territory, then without any regard for the rank, it was equally divided according to the number of saddles (horses).

kāṭhī [kathu] See kath.

kāṭhe [kathē], kāṭhe [kathē] adv on the bank, on the shore. 2 aside, to one side. "kāṭhe rāṅgītāto raṃ."—s kabir.

kāḍā [kād] Skt kāḍ n bough. 2 trunk of a tree. 3 bamboo or sugarcane, between two joints. 4 reed. 5 section of a book. 6 chapter of a book as "rāmāṇḍ de sāṭ kāḍ". 7 group, cluster. 8 water. 9 column. 10 occasion, chance. 11 stone. 12 cluster of nerves. 13 adj bad, dull.

kāḍī [kāḍi] n horoscope, which has twelve parts. "gāṇi gāṇi jōṭīku kāḍī kīni."—ram ṣm l. 2 branch of Ved. Skt kāḍākā "vedā ki kāḍīa me kāṭha thā."—JSBM.

kadh [kadh] new proposal; deep-seated utterance. See kadh. 2 See kadhī.

kadhok [kadhoko] adj who proposes; who invents. "māṭi kadhakā aḥī pav dhovāde pīvsā."—var maru 2 m 5. 'who with marvellous dexterity ponders over the eternal truth.'

kadh [kadhna] v take out, pull out. 2 embroider. 3 propose something new. 4 separate, reserve.

kadh [kadh] n insect with a big head called dhākkamokṣa, because it is found in the dhak (forest). 2 one, who by diving, takes out sunken article from a well. 3 amount borrowed from another.


kāḍhī [kadhia], kāḍh [kadh], kāḍhī [kadhia], kāḍhī [kadhie] specially told. See kadh. 2 mentioned. "sesāṇa kāḍhā."—vaḍ chtō ṣm 5. 3 stated. "cāṅu jāṅ kāṅkāli kāḍhī."—var sōr ṣm 3. 'The era of vice is regarded as the most blemished one.' 4 is mentioned, is stated. "sāb kī chū āṅkā kāḍhī."—asa ṣm 5. "nāṅk asāṅ kāḍhī sād-hi rāṅgā sāmāṅ."—var asa ṣm 2.

kāḍhe [kadhē] See kāḍ. 2 were mentioned. "ram, hāṃ sāṭgūrā laḷe kāḍhe."—gāṇ ṣm 4.

kānt [kaṇ] n shortage, deficiency. 2 curve, slant. 3 reign. 4 obligation. 5 Skt one-eyed; blind of one eye.

kānta [kaṇa] See kānt 5. 2 crow. Crows came to be known as kānta [kaṇa], because Indar’s son Jayant made the shape of a crow and with its beak pecked at Sita’s foot which made her bleed. As a result, Ram Chandar pricked one of his eyes with an arrow. In Sanskrit books, it is also mentioned that a crow has one eye-
ball, which rotates in both the eyes. But having caught a crow, we have actually ascertained the truth and found this concept as totally baseless. 3 Accepting righteousness and good behaviour as two eyes, Namdev holds that a person who lacks one of the two is one-eyed. “धूमार्णतु तर्को खाना.”—गङ्गा namdev. The Hindus having abandoned both righteousness and good behaviour, are rendered blind, while the Muslims, having got worldlywise, have renounced righteousness and become one-eyed. Namdev said so, keeping in view the situation prevalent then. This context may also be confirmed from makke di gosat: “धूमार्ण आदि दोजो दोजो पारि, काने दा चाहा साग तु धूमार्ण नाल न पारि, नानक काल विचारि मोरिथकी परवान, अगानि लगहे उमनहि साँक नाम पार्थि.”

It is mentioned in slok 348 of Atri Simriti that a person having knowledge of Ved and Simriti has sight in both the eyes. Anyone, who lacks knowledge of one is one-eyed, and one deprived of both is blind.

**बर्दा** [kaṇṭ] n See वर्ग and ग्रंथ. “कानि कैथान टे कुकिरारि.”—ASA m 5. “सिरु दिजे कानि ना किजे.”—वावा m 1.

**बट्टा** [kaṇu] See वर्ण.

**बट्टा** [kat] A गुर्ज adj which cuts. 2 See बट्टा. knife. “कट निकार हवे बीदाराद कान्य लगयो.” —GV 10. 3 See बट्टा.

**बट्टा** [kāt] Skt n husband. 2 moon. 3 saffron. 4 spring season. 5 adj beautiful, fascinating. 6 end of comfort.

**बट्टे** [karaṇ] See बट्टा. 2 n cuttings of cloth, resulting from the planning of a garment. “कान्य कार्ते कार्तमि.”—BG.

**बट्टे** [katna] Skt बट्टे n spinning. “बीर्दा वार्त बट्टे जो काटे.”—GPs.

**बट्टी** [katni] n small basket used for keeping the spinning material and the spun yarn; one who assists in spinning. “काटि तुलारू सूत जी पाहि.”—GPS. ‘small basket, cotton and spun yarn.’
explicated Panini’s aphorisms and wrote essays
to make up for their shortage. He lived in 4th
century BC.

कात्यायनी [katyayani] wife of Yagyavalkya, who
belonged to Kat subcaste. 2 The terrible form
Durga adopted in order to kill Mahikhasur, was
for the first time worshipped by Katayanan,
therefore Durga came to be known as Katayani.
3 adj (female) belonging to Kat subcaste.

कथ [kath] See कथ. 2 See कथित. 3 See कथि. 4 mention,

“सुनि ना जात सृष्टि कथाएँ.”-asa m 5.

कथित [kathiti] narration. “गुरुमोक्षिः अकथो
कथित्.”-स्री m 1. 2 adj worth narrating,
worth mentioning. 3 having narrated, having
said.

कथु [kathuri] See कथु and कथु. “कथु रोग गह अरो.”-सर m 5.

कादर [kadar] A ṣीर omnipotent, all powerful.
“सो कर्ता कादर कारिम.”-वर asa. 2 Numerous
poets have used कादर in place of कादर to mean
a coward.

काड्रा [kadora] A ṣीव n tight dress, stringed
dress, long coat for men.

काड्रो [kadro] P ṣीव v short for दिशा-पांच-षी, within him.

कादरितक [kadairtak] Skt adv rarely happening,
seldom.

कादिर [kadir] See कादिर.

कादिर भृगुक [kadir mutlik] P ṣीव adj
omnipotent, all powerful.

कादि [kadi] A श्री In Arabic ज़ [z] is also
pronounced as ، [d] “कादि कुरु बोला मला
khait.”-धृष्ट m 1. “वैक्यातो ना पाते कादिया.”
-jāpyu.

कादीरिदि [kadivird] See विहितज विद्य.

कादीब [kadāb] Skt adj of Kadamb tree. 2 n young
one of a swan. 3 sugarcane.
subcaste and the territory the name Kanya-kubaj.

**कन्याकुबाज** [kan dharna] v listen attentively; lend a rapt ear. “कहो ना कनु दहरे.”—dev m 9.

**कन्याकुबाज** [kanan] through ears. “गुर उपदेस सुनो नोहि कनौन.”—sar m 9. 2 Skt n jungle, forest.

**कन्याकुबाज** [kanan] king of the forest. 2 deity of the jungle. 3 forest official. 4 dense forest, head of all forests. “बसे कनानेशा.”—datt.

**कन्याकुबाज** [kandna] drawing the bow so far that the right hand touches the ear i.e. ‘fully-stretched’ bow.

**कन्या** [kanra], **कन्या** [kaṇḍa] a rag, which according to singers has 18 variants—dhrbāri, nayki, mudra, kaśiki, vagueśi (vagāśi), nāt, kaphi, kolahāl, mōgāl, sāyam, tāk, nagdhvān, aḍāna, sahāna, suha, sughār, huscēni and jayjayēṭi.

For information of the readers the form of dhrbāri kanra is being put forth. It is śardav sampurd: it, rag of that asavādri i.e. there are six notes in arohi and seven notes in avrohi. In arohi, gadhar is weak, riśabh is the primary note and pācām is secondary. riśab claims proximity with pācām and riśabh; gadhar, dhevāt and riśad are flat, the remaining ones are pure notes. It is sung during the second quarter of the night.

ارोहि - نا ہے را مہ پڑھا نا ہے.

اَروہی - ہونا پڑھا گا مہ را ہے.

In Guru Granth Sahib kanāra is twenty eighth in order.

**कन्या** [kana] See बच्चा. 2 Skt काण्ड reed. Gk Kanna and Kanni. 3 one who avoids others due to some weakness of his own. “अवरान हसत अप होहि कने.”—gau kābir. 4 A प० patient, contented.

**कनापहुँसि** [kanaphusi] See नापहुँसि.

**कनी** [kani] See बच्चा and बच्चा. “जिन सिरानि नahi tohī kani.”—ram o kābir.

**कनी** [kani] one-eyed female. 2 arrow. “जे कर द हो कनी काबिर चोरे.”—GPS. See बच्चा 2. 3 caustic remark, which pricks like an arrow. 4 through the ears. “हारे के छोटे सुनाहु जसूं कनी.”—dhana m 4. 5 in the ears. “कनी कुंडेल गौरी मोटिन रिमा.”—gau m 1.

**कनु** [kanu] reed. “जित दव दवहा कनु.”—sri m 1 l. 2 ear. See बच्चा युजन.

**कनुगो** [kanugo] पूर्णपत्र—petty revenue officer; one who verifies the work done by a paṭvāri, his junior. 2 See कनुगो देने देने.

**कनुन** [kanun] A नृत्य n law. 2 rules and regulations governing the affairs of a state. 3 a stringed instrument, invented by Pyarsena—a singer descended from Tansen.

**कनुनी** [kanuni] adj who knows law. 2 legally.

**कनुन्वैठ द ईंट** [kanuvan da chābh] a large pond situated near Kanuvan village (district Gurdaspur). Numerous springs of water originate from this pond. Due to vegetation and dense forest, Sikhs in times of crisis used to assemble here and it used to serve as a wild fortress for the Khalsa. This extensive pond is closely related to the Sikh history.

**कने** [kane] See बच्चा. 2 pron to whom. “कोहो या कने?”—ramav.

**कन्ह** [kanh] Krishan. See विस्राम 11.

**कन्ह सिंध** [kanh sīgh] son of Bawa Binod Singh Tehan. See व्हें बनो हु। 2 disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Once while he was plastering, due to his negligence a splash of plaster fell on the dress of the Guru. The Guru ordered the Sikhs to slap him. Accordingly a number of Sikhs gave him slaps. The Guru asked them why so many people slapped him when he had asked them to slap him only once? The Sikhs replied that the Guru’s orders should be obeyed by every one. The Guru then asked each of them
to offer his daughter to him. Now all of them kept mum. Ajab Singh of Kandhar offered his daughter. The Guru married her to Kanh Singh. His son Vasakha Singh was a man of great faith and valour.

**Kanhtrīya** [kanhtrīya] wife of Krishan, Yamuna. “nir bāhe nāhi kanhtrīya.”—**krisān.** 2 women like Rukmani. 3 Radhika, Radha.

**Kānha** [kanhā] Krishan, Kanh. **Kantra** [kanhra] kantra rag. See **Kanhtr.** 2 a musical instrument – kanun; “nad nāphīri kanhre ḍōdābhi boje anek.”—**caritr 108.**

**Kanha** [kanha] पूजा Kanh. 2 a well known devotee from Lahore. When Guru Arjan Dev was getting Guru Granth compiled, Kanha, Shah Hussain, Chhajju and Pilu, all the four holy men reached Amritsar and requested for the inclusion of their hymns. The Guru asked them to recite their hymns, Kanha recited, thus:

“ohi re mē ohi re,
jākāo bed purana gavē
dhojāt khoj nā koi re,
jāko narad sarad sevē
dsē devi deva re,
brāhma vīsnu māhes āradhē
darde jāki sevā re,
kahi kanha mam ās sārup
āprāpar ālakh ābheva re.”

Pilu said:

“ōsā nalō se bhāle jo jōmdīā hi mue,
cīkkār pāv nā ḍōbīa na alud bhōe.”

Chhajju recited:

“kagōd sādi puttāli tēū nā triya nīhar,
yōhi mar lījāsvi jathā balōcān dhar.”

Shah Hussain said:

“sajjnāl bolān dī jaz nāhī.
ōdār bahor īkka sāi, kis nū akh soṇāi,
īkko dīlār sābẖ ghāṯī ṛvīa duja nāhi kādāi
kāhe ḍhuse phākī rīmānā sōtīgūrū ṭōbālī jāī”

Finding their hymns not in consonance with his doctrine of Gurmat, the Guru did not include them in Guru Granth. Enraged Kanha cursed the Guru saying that he would die after lots of sufferings at the hands of his enemies. Disappointed all the four returned to Lahore. On his way back home, Kanha died due to a fall from his horse-driven carriage.

**Kanyākūpā** [kanyakūpā] Kanh (Krishan). 2 the Creator, the Supreme One. “kanyakūpā nīkhālāk.”—**soveye m 4 ke.**

**Kanyākūrab** [kanyakobaj] See **Kantrab.**

**Kap** [kap] n a cutting, carving. 2 gum-like adhesive with which birds like nightingales are ensnared.

**Kapar** [kaphār] with whom. 2 cuts.

**Kapāt** [kapāt] Skt adj fraudulent, deceitful.

**Kapānī** [kāpānī] Skt ān trembling, shivering, vibrating.

**Kapāndī** [kāpāndī] n trembling, shivering, vibration. “ketāk an kāpīnī cāṭhi.”—**caritr 405.**

**Kapar** [kaphēr] See **Kapār.** “bāhu bhōjan kapar sōgīt.”—**sukhrānī.**

**Kapardī** [kaphardī] See **Kapar.** “kaparī ke kāṭh cārhe hē.”—**caritr 213.** ‘will mount on Shiv’s head.’

**Kaparu** [kaparu], **Kapar** [kapēr] See **Kapar.** “kaparū tāṇi na suhāve.”—**gau chāṭ m 3.** “kapar chode cāmar lie.”—**asa m 1.**

**Kapri** [kapri], **Kapriā** [kapria] Skt वर्त्तविर adj (one) wearing tatters. “jogi bhogi kapri kā bhōvāhī disāṭērī?”—**asa m 1.** “kāi kāmāḍālu kapri re, oṭshōṭhī kāi phirhārī.”—**guj trīlocon.** 2 In Rajputana and Bangar, Hindu bards are known by this name. 3 In Punjab, a caste of degenerate Brahmins, who improvise cups and plates from leaves and sweep temples for their living.

**Kapru** [kaprū] See **Kapar.** “dhṛigu dhṛigu kaprū ēgī cāṇā.”—**bila m 3.**

**Kap** [kapa] See **Kapār.** cut. 2 n a type of adhesive
with which birds like nightingale are ensnared. kapal[ṛk], kapal[ī] Skt adj who holds a skull. 2 n Shaiv sect which bear skull for begging and consume liquor and meat. 3 Shiv, Mahadev.

kap[ī] adv having cut. “bādhan sāgol kapi.”—var guj 2, m 5. 2 Skt some woman. 3 Skt at some place.

kaparuśa, kapuruṣa Skt kapuruṣa n a low person. 2 useless, good for nothing. 3 cowardly, timid. 4 impotent. “jīro kapuruṣa pucare nari.”—gau m 5.

kaf A ḍī n a mountain situated between the Black and the Caspian seas. In English it is known as Caucasus. 2 an imaginary mountain which in Sanskrit is known as Lokalok. According to Purans it encircles the whole world like a rampart. 3 a letter of the Arabic script.

kaf A ḍī adj infidel, atheist. 2 thankless; ungrateful. 3 a race which originated from Kaferiya in Africa.

kafristan See کفرستان.

kaḷā A ḍī n caravan.

kafr See کفر.

kaphirla] Skt kaphrā[ṛ] Chitrāla, a territory lying between Afghanistan and Hindukush. It is sixty miles away from Kabul. Its population is 6,00,000. When Pathans embraced Islam, its inhabitants were opposed to it. Even now most of its inhabitants are idol worshippers. 2 a territory inhabited by the people of the Kafir race that originated from Kaferiya in Africa.

kaphra] See کافر.

kafi A ḍī adj frugal, thrifty. 2 n the Creator. 3 a ragini, which is heptatonic. It uses gāḍhar (full tone and flat) and niṣad is flat and all the remaining notes are full tone.

1It is also known as ojanak.
These fruits are roasted and pulverised. This pulverised powder is boiled and used as tea; coffee.

कपिया [kaphia], कपिया [kafiyah] n endalliteration.

कप्स [kaphur] See कप्स.

कब [kab] See कब्जा. 2 T बक्स n flat plate of brass, platter.

कब [kab] crow. “जि पहुँचा हि कहा हि जू हि बिन ना खानी कब.”—कबीर. The crow, here, stands for bad company. 2 कबखान also means interruption.

कबर्नदि [kabarndi] बक्स-अति.“कबर्नदि बक्नाने माद बादन पा देहु.”—सनामा. ‘At first say ब and then ब and followed by ई to make कबेर.’

कबरी [kabri], कबरी [kabri] Skt बक्स n “कबरी पात्थर के बदल उद्दहाई.”—BGK. “सक्षे कारी कब्री.”—कबीर.

कबल [kabal] See कबल and कबल.

कबली [kabli] See कबली.

कब्ल [kabli] n blanket. “क्रिस्बन ओधे कब्ली.”—माला नमदेव.

कबलीयत [kabliyat] A कब्लीय n ability, capability.

कब [kaba] A कब the most sacred place of the Muslims in Mecca city of Arabia, which was first of all built by Adam. During the deluge of Noah, it crumbled and thereafter Ibrahim built it. Even after that, it crumbled and came up several times. Once Mohammad also laid its foundation. See मुहम्मद.

Many idols were worshipped in it but Mohammad removed them.

As it stands now, it was built by the emperor of Rome, Sultan Murad IV in 1040 AD.

Its entrance is on the eastern side. This side is 33 yards in length. The western side is 31 yards, the northern 22 yards and the southern side 20 yards in length. Its height is 35 feet. Its masonry work is of brown stone with lime, its plinth is two feet high and ceiling is flat. Its door is thrown open during special festivals only when pilgrims arrive, otherwise it remains closed. To the south-west corner of the building, a black stone [साय ओवा] is inlaid at a height of 5 feet. Pilgrims kiss this stone. In the southern corner is another stone known as “अठायूलमन”. Pilgrims touch this stone with their right hand. Close to the door near the wall, there is deep place with a border of marble, where three persons can stand. The story goes that it is the same place where Ibrahim, along with Ismail, prayed to God. Around Kaba, there is an open space for circumambulation bordered by a beautiful boundry wall. Kaba remains covered with a black silken cover. Verses from Koran are written on it.1 “ग़े बंरास हिदुआ मुसलमाना मोक्का काबा.”—BG. “काबा ग्वात हि भिहतार.”—सकी कबीर. See आला, दिवानी ओन्न, खेन and सुमेख.

कब [kabi] See तम्बा. “कोि कोि काबि काबि बिकारी.”—सुकामनी. 2 in Kaba, towards Kaba. See कबा. “निवाज हिंके हि मानो काबि काजि.”—सरिर 405. ‘as if kazis are bowing to Kaba.’

कबिज [kabij] A कबिज adj who is the possessor. 2 n the material that impairs the movement of excreta in the intestines.

कबिज [kabij] A कबिज adj able, capable, competent.

कबल [kabul] Skt बक्स a rivulet mentioned in Rig Ved. After traversing Afghanistan, it joins river Sind near Atak. In the Persian language this rivulet is known as Kabul. Between this rivulet and Logar is situated Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. It is at a distance of 181 miles from Peshawar. It is located 5780 feet above

1As a practice, this covering used to be imported from Egypt but the king of Hajjaz has got it made from India.
the sea-level. The king of Kabul is known as Amir.¹

While preaching his sermon, Guru Nanak Dev reached this city in Sammat 1576 and brought many people to the righteous path. “jahf kabul ko nagar suhava. tIs mAhî pravîse dukhIen dava.”—NP.

During the times of Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai, Sikhism flourished in Kabul. At present there are numerous gurdwaras.

The present Amir (Amanullah) has assumed the title of king. ¹

Yamuna, grass is its produce, its grazer is the deer, its king being the lion, its enemy is the gun. 6 semen. “tA us nû dekhke us ka kam gîra.”—JSBB. 7 adj attractive, heart-stealing. “kamnen Sûdar badan.”—soloh. 8 usefull. “æværí kaj tere kîte nã kam.”—asa m 5. 9 P n purpose, motive. 10 palate.


{kamgaheli} adj engrossed in sex. “sunī sunī kamgahelī!”—sri m 3.

{kamgami} adj man of graceful gait. 2 self-willed. 3 woman of graceful gait. “gōra kamgami.”—cādi 2.

{kamgar} adj successful, intent on realising his purpose.

{kamgrīth} vagina, vulva.

{kamgari} adj self-willed; he who is intent on realising his wish. 2 n gārū, a bird: vehicle of Vishnu.

{kamcolna} lust-enhancing dress. 2 erotic dress. “kamcolna bhāta he purana.”—asa kābir.

{kamachi} See ~.

{kamjham} See ~.

{kama!} n singing praise of some deity for the fulfilment of desire; recitation of mantars. “kamā ṭune osia.”—BG. 2 charm, spell. “gūn kamān kamānī karē tāu πiare kau pave.”—trilāg m 1. ‘if a desirous woman recites a mantar of virtues.’ 3 Skt kāramāṇ according to Tantar Shastar adoption of magic spells for thrashing, wooing and taming etc.

{kama} Sktī n beautiful woman. “kamānī kāmī na avai khoṭī avguṅīṭār.”—sri a m 1.

{kamānī} [kamānī] adj(a female) who performs magic spells. See kāmāś. “bhuḍī kamānī kamānī.”—bīla m 1. “kamānī kāmānī pae bahūrāgī gālī taga.”—vād m 1 ōlāṇhī.

{kamānī} See kāmāś. “sunī sunī merī kāmānī pari-utara hor.”—dhāṇa m 1.

{kamānū} See kāmāś.

{kamāt} n physique, height.

{kamātaru} See गुरुवार.

{kamād} adj who creates desire. 2 n the Creator.

{kamād} adj who arouses desire. 2 n a goddess who was Ahiravan’s favoured deity in the underworld. “dārṣyā dhiyan ur kamād devi.”—tulsī.

{kamdar} an official. “kāhū kamdar hor baḍo bhīvhar hor.”—GPS.

{kamdari} n an official.

{kamdut} stimulus that arouses emotion. 2 spring season.

{kamdev} Rati’s husband; God of love. See L. Cupid.

{kamdhenu} per Purans a heavenly cow, that rose from the sea-churning. She is so known because she fulfils all desires. “āntk bāsodha āntk kamdhenu.”—sar a m 5. “kamdhenu sohi dārbare.”—maru solhe m 5. “kamdhenu bāsi jake.”—maru ravidas.

In Kalika Puran there is a story that the daughter of Surbhi gave birth to Rohini, a daughter by Kashyap. In turn, Rohini gave birth to Kamdhenu from the semen of Sursen Vasu. Excited by her beauty a sensual demon adopted the form of a bull and had intercourse with her with the result that a large sized bull was born who became Shiv’s vehicle. 2 a cow named Kapila which provided the desired objects. It was handed over by Vishnu to Brahma who gave it to Bhrigu and he in turn entrusted it to the sage Jamdagni. When Kartiviry killed Jamdagni, it went back to Brahmlok. See शुँग तैहङ तैहङ.

{kamna} Skt n wish, desire. 2 effort to change a wish into action.

{kamnarthi} Skt kāmanārthī adj lustful; desirous. 2 n Kamdev, incarnation of the god of sexual desire.

{kamni} See kāmāś and बलभदर. “kamānī cahe sōḍar bhog.”—basāt a m 1.

{kampal} Balbhadar. Balram who
brought up Pardyuman in his lap. Pardyuman is described as the god of sexual desire.

Pardyuman [kampal anujanni jaco na hok satru]–sanama. Balram the rearer of Kam (Pardyuman); his younger brother, Krishan; his wife, Yamuna; grass grown by her; the stag grazing the grass; its lord, the lion; and the lion’s enemy, the gun.

Kam [kambexa] adj granter of wishes. 2 younger son of Aurangzeb, who was born in 1667 AD and died in 1708 AD.

Kam [kamata] See. 2 symbol indicative of number five, because Kam has five arrows.

Kam [kamipu] enemy of Kam–Shiv.

Kam [kamri] blanket. “pisā pisi odhi kamri.”–sukhi m 5.

Kam [kamru] short for Kam.

Kamrup [kamrup] a district in Assam on the border of eastern Bangal and Bhutan, and its adjoining areas. The seat of goddess Kamakhya is at this place. In ancient times, this place was famous for magical practices and rituals etc. Its chief town is Gauhati. 2 a place of pilgrimage in the land of Kamrup, the importance of which has been described in Kalika Puran.

Kamrupi [kamrupi] adj who looks like Kam; very handsome. 2 one who can change his form according to his wish.

Kam [kamal] A adj complete, faultless, excellent. 2 capable, worthy.

Kam [kamla] See छुट्य.

Kamli [kamli] blanket, shawl.

Kamiri [kamri] worker, servant. 2 a tribe of cobbler in Rajputana who in the garb of Sadhus make their living by singing hymns, also named Kamri.

Kama [kama] adj worker. 2 breadwinner.


Kamakosh [kamākoś] Skt n Kam’s goad, penis.

Kamakshi [kamakshi], Kamakhyā [kamakhya] having beautiful eyes. 2 a temple for the worship of Sati’s vagina, two miles west of Gauhati at Nilachal in Kamrup on the bank of Brahmputar river. See मती.

Kamatur [kamatur] adj afflicted with erotic desire. 2 unhappy (sad) because of sexual desire.

Kamani [kamani] earned; put into practice. “tē kamani rītī.”–dhōna m 5.

Kamam [kamam] v earn, practise, follow. “kamamān ka maṭha.”–maru m 5. ‘is slow to follow (practice).’

Kamarat [kamarat] adj afflicted by sexual desire.

Kamarthi [kamarthi] adj afflicted by sexual desire. 2 troubled by sexual urge.

Kamarthi [kamarthi] Skt कामार्थिणि, adj having sexual desire. “kamarthi, suarthi vaki pēj savari.”–bīla sadhna. 2 who wishes the fulfilment of his desires.

Kamari [kamari] enemy of Kam–Shiv.

Kamraj [kamraj] enemy of Kam–Shiv; his sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.


Kaminimohna [kamīnimohna] See अच्छन्न.

Kamī [kamī] See बही.

Kamī [kamī] deficiency, shortage. “kāhu nanak nahi tīnī kamī.”–asa m 5. 2 in work, on duty. “hāri tis ki kami.”–var maru 2 m 5. ‘The
Creator helps in his works.' 3 desire. "tṛ̣gīt sapgāl kamī."—sar m 5 pārta. 4 Skt kāminī, having desire. 5 affected by sexual longing. "kocē kaṭ̄hor kāpātī kamī."—kam m 5. 6 A āk armed warrior; warrior with armour on. "kamī adi ucarke atri pād āt su dēhu."—sanāma. enemy of the armoured warrior, the gun. 7 S employee, official.

वभ [kamu] See वभ. “utam kamu jāpie harinamu.”—asa chāṭ m 4. 2 sex, lust. “kamu krodhū ahākaru tajae.”—maru sāla m 5. 6 having many forms through Yogic power.

वर्ग [kay] Skt n body, physique. 2 principal amount, capital. 3 group, gathering. 5 line. “deke cāuka kaḍhi kar.”—var asa. 6 part of earnings used for religious purposes; 1/10th of income kept for noble deeds. “kar bhet gur ki stkh lāvēh.”—GPs. 7 soot. “tIn t̄arī kar karītha.”—gau m 4. See वर वसी. 8 short for अत्नवक. “no kam he no krodh he no labh he no kar he.”—skal. 9 A k depth of a river or a well; silt in a well or a tank. “khānte kar su vāhīr nikārēh.”—GPs. 10 P k war. “kāsom ra co koro kūnād vākāt kar.”—jafer. 11 T k ice. 12 A black colour.


वर्जनप्रत [karsapān] See वर्जनप्रत.

वर्जन [karak] Skt adj doer. This word is particularly used as a suffix to other words, such as sukhhkarak, dukkhkarak. 2 n in grammar, declensions of a noun or a pronoun which denote (express) its relationship with the

1Sage Atri writes that if the line is not drawn, the demons take away the essence of grains.
verb. They (cases) are of six types: nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative and locative. Except the 6th, all others are in order.¹

Example:
(a) karta: gurmukh sikh paath karda he. guru de sikh ne aardas kiti.
(b) karam: sikhk nu prasad chakai'a.
(c) kara: kalam naa likho.
(d) sampordan: mere lo ghora laao.
(e) apadan: grthi to pothi le ao.
(f) sadbh: babe kalu da putr jagat de udhar hit aia.

(g) locative: gurdvare vic'e kirtan hE.

¹In the sixth declension, the inflection is relational, so it is not a case. See घृणात्मक (f).
‘Hearing is a cause for agreeing, agreeing for engagement into thinking, thinking is a reason for assertion.’

“seva te man nāmr hū, nāmr rite vās nam. nam simār kār gyan hve, gyan mokṣ kō dham.”

[karṇī] due to, because of. See karṇ.

[karāṇtāre] adj warrior-like. See karṇ.

“ōttē the karāṇtāre rakhās ḥāṛhārāt.”–cādi 3.

2 those causing disturbance.

[karṇo] See karṇ.

[karne] adv due to.

[karṇey] adj worthy of getting done.

[karak] See karṇ.

[karatkiṇi] See karṇi.

[karatkey] See karṇa.

[karatvīra] See sāmugā.

[karāti] Skt karādī n month of Kattak; full moon in the month of Kattak.

[karābī] woman of Kartikay; power of lord Kartrik.

[karān] hi. 4

[karān] See kara.

[karānkar] See karṇ.

[karakar] hi. 4

[karān] See kara.

[karā] karyo ḥamhu sag bhara.”–GPS. 2 adj black. “tās
हलति पालति मुक्त करा।”-सुहीं म ४। ३ स्त्री n bondage, imprisonment. ४ पैल, मिश्र। “करा तुझे ना विशापै।”-बवान। ५ महिला messenger or go-between.

वचन [करार] स्त्री n prison.

वचनम [करावस] स्त्री n imprisonment, living in confinement. २ गौल, prison.

वर्धन [कर्क] See वर्धन.

वर्धन [कराण्ड] स्त्री n couplet with a few words but suggesting profound meanings. २ explanation of a mantram in verse. ३ जीते of an actor in a play.

वर्धन [करिद्र] See वर्धन.

वर्धन [करिद्व] पुरुष n servant, official, employee.

वर्धन [करी] जीते n an act. “स्त्रीगुरु घुराया करी खुरेहु।”-वारिहा म ३। २ उपाधि treatment. “वेद जने करी?”-मरु म १। “स्त्रीघु रा गतवाहु करी?”-सोर म ५। ३ गुरुण kali. “सोहर दाँग रान करी।”-कोठी २। ४ काली Nag which was taken out of river Jamuna by Krishan. “प्राण दास है करी।”-क्रिस्तन। ५ लाइन. “करी कोडिया की थी?“-वार स्री म १। ६ अधि black, pitch-dark. “काकोंथो महिल बाई ना करी।”-आसा म ५। ७ स्त्री कारन adj doer. “कुकुरिणि प्रणसंकर।”-हाजरे १०। “अति सौंदर्यांगि गुरुकी।”-राम म १। ८ दोर of a deed; chief, head. “सातु सोंतकु हागर महिल करी।”-मरु सोलौ म १। ९ पुणे effective, efficacious. १० दबूं, प्रभुणि. “तान झंझी जहा नाती जबुत्राह करी।”-सोलौ। ११ A पुणे reader. १२ Koran’s meticulous reader.

वचन [करिगर] पुणे n artisan; craftsman.

वचन [करिगरी] पुणे n artsanship craftsmanship.

वचन [करु] स्त्री n craftsman; manual worker.

२ See वर्धन.

करुण [करुण] स्त्री n gratefulness.

कर [करू], करू [करू] A सृजन Korah, son of Izhar of Israel who was a wealthy man in Egypt but was the head of misers. This has been described in Koran also. See वर्धन मूलक २९, यात्रा ७ में ३८ और सुरा २८ यात्रा ७६-८२। He was cousin of Moses. It is written in Talmud, the holy book of Jews, that the keys of Karu’s treasure weighed 300 mule loads. Intoxicated by his wealth, he did not carry out the orders of Moses nor paid any religious offering. Due to a curse from Moses, Karu got buried under the earth, along with his treasures.¹

Bhai Santokh Singh and many other historians have wrongly described Karun as king of Rome.

“रुम वादि जाहा माहाना। पात्सह कारु थौं थाना।
तिन को सुख देने के हेता। पुर प्रविशेव वेदिकुलेता।
कारु जे दुराग जाही भारी।
तिस के बेठे जाइ अगारी।”

--NP uttararadhा ए १६।

Nasihatnama (word of advice) has been written in the context of Karun.

“सुन स्री नानाक गिरा उचारी।
देन नसिहात सभ सुख कारी।”

¹Croesus, the king of Lidia (Asia minor), who ruled between 560-546 BC is also known as Karu. He was a very rich man, and due to his influence many wise persons came to him, one of them being Solon, who was a great sage. Croesus asked him, “Who is happy in the world?” Solon replied, “He who spends his last days in happiness”. When the emperor of Persia conquered and captured Croesus and he was going to be killed, he remembered the advice of Solon and thrice uttered his name. On being asked the reason, he narrated the whole story and the emperor of Persia set him free.
When Guru Nanak was travelling abroad, king Salim Khan I was on the throne.

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kicē neknami jo deve khudā.  
jo dīse zīmī par so hosi fānāt.  
cali gōj jōre nārakhio iman.  
dekho re karū! ju hote pāreśan.”
—NP uttararādh ə 16.

When Guru Nanak was travelling abroad, king Salim Khan I was on the throne.

kāllā ḍi See kāllā ḍi.

kāllā [kālā] n black colour, smut. 2 dirt; impurity. 3 blemish.

kāllā ḍi [kālā] See kāllā ḍi.

kālā [kāḷā] n black soot, smut. “nēn ki kāḷā bical dekh.”—cāitr 94. 2 blemish, sin. 3 black spot; stain. 4 adj lord of time (death).

kālā ḍi [kāḷā] Universal Time that subsumes all micro times. See kālā ḍi.

kālā [kāḷā] See kāḷā.

kāḷa [kal] n time. “hūrī simrt kāṭe so kal.”—bīla m 5. See kāḷa mātt. 2 death. “kal ke phasi sakāt saru sādhīra.”—asa m 5. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 starvation, famine. “kal gāvāra kāṭe aṭi.”—māla m 5. 5 Shiv, the universal destroyer; he, who destroys the world. “kal kriṇalū hiye nā cītaryo.”—sāveye 33. 6 short for kāḷas; ink. “kal matī lagi.”—sīr benī. 7 adj black, pitch-dark. “nīḍak ke mukh hoe kal.”—bīla m 5. 8 n time of birth; birth. “kal bīkal sābāṭi bhē nās.”—bīla ə m 1. ‘The cycle of birth and death became irrelevant due to the Guru’s teachings. 9 tomorrow. “jo upjīo so bīnās he pāro aṭu ke kal.”—s m 9. day before or yesterday or after tomorrow, today or tomorrow or yesterday; sooner or later. 10 iron. 11 planet Saturn. 12 Shiv. 13 cuckoo.

14 grammatical tense: present—I study; past—I studied, future—I will study.

movement. "kalkriya esi tab bhai."—VN.

कलक्रे [कलक्रेप] Skt n passing time, spending time; letting moments trickle.


कलास [कलास] n astrologer, who knows about time. 2 wise man who grasps the challenge posed by time. 3 cock, rooster.

कलास [कलास] adj in the grip of time/death. 2 swallowed by time. (death) "kalgras sasar."—sar m 5. "kalgrasat sabh lok siane uhei padit pe cele ntrasa."—sor kobir. 3 entangled in the confusion of good and bad times.

कला [कला] n Yudhishtar—the eldest among the Pandav brothers. Being the son of the god of death, he gets this name. "kalaj dharmaj salyaripu."—sanama. See कलित. Pa black wild cock.

कलामत [कलामत] son of the sage Gargay, from the womb of Gopali, the fairy. He was a dark-coloured Greek king and was fast friend of Jarasandh. To help Jarasandh, Kalyaman invaded Mathura to kill Krishan, but the latter fled before him. Kalyaman chased him for a long distance. Krishan got into a cave in which the royal sage Muchkund was asleep. Krishan put his cloak on him and hid himself. Thinking him to be Krishan, Kalyaman kicked Muchkund. On this, Muchkund’s eyes opened and Kalyaman was reduced to ashes. See कलित. "jag darayad kaljamun."—sanama.

कलाप [कलाप] with the passage of time. 2 by the divine dictum; per the Creator’s order. "kal pa bhrama bapu dhara."—copai.

कल्पित [कल्पित] the sun, father of the god of death.—sanama.

कल्प [कल्प] a major town of a tehsil of district Jalaun in U.P. Its crystallised sugar has been rated very high by the ancient poets. "sahir kalpi mahi basat te."—cattir 3. "maya yahi kalpi ki misri ko kuja."—devidas.

कल्परक्ष [कल्परक्ष] n messenger of the god of death. "kalpurakh ka mard day man."—bher kabir. 2 short for akalpurakh; god. "kalpurakh ki kari badai."—paras.

कल्पुस्थ [कल्पुस्थ] measure of time, thus described in Vishnupuran.

The time taken to utter a monosyllable is nimesh; it is one wink of the eye.
15 निमेशेः make one kaśṭha.
30 kaśṭhas make one kāla.
20 kālas make one muhurat.
60 muhurats make one day and night.
15 days and nights make one pākṣ or moon's phase.
2 pākṣes make one month.
2 months make one rītu.
6 months make one aśān.
2 aśāns make one year.

Amarkosh writes:
18 निमेशेः make one kaśṭha.
30 kaśṭhas make one kāla.
30 kālas make one aśā.
12 aśāns make one muhurat.
30 muhurats make one day and night (ahoratr)\(^1\).
15 ahoratlrs make one pākṣ.
2 pākṣes make one month.
2 months make one rītu (season).
3 rītu make one aśān.
2 aśāns make one year.

According to Jyotish Prabhakar:
15 निमेशेः make one vīsa.
15 vīsas make one casa.
3 casaṣ make one pāl.
60 pāls make one ghāri.
8 ghāris make one pehār.
8 pehārs or 60 ghāri make one day and night.

Now a days, time is divided like this:
60 seconds make one minute.
60 minutes make one hour.
3 hours make one pēhar (watch).
8 pehārs (24 hours) make one day and night.\(^2\)

Hindus and Sikhs consider day and night as time between one sunrise and the next. Muslims take them as extending from one evening to the next evening, whereas the Christians imagine them from one mid night to the next mid night.

\(^1\) See वस्त्र and चानु.


वर्ण [kalb] A n mould. 2 body, physique, mortal frame.

वर्णविवर्त [kalbīkal] birth and death. See वर्ण 8 and विवर्त.

वर्ण [kalboud], वर्ण [kalbut] P n mould, frame, figure. “kalbut ki hāstāni man būra re.” - gū kābir. For trapping an elephant the figure of a female elephant is made and installed in a deep pit covered with grass. On seeing it, the male elephant is attracted towards it and falls into the pit. 2 body.

वर्णक [kalbhas] Skt वर्णक n light before sunrise. “कि खो kalbhasā.” - datt. ‘Datt is resplendent like the morning light.’

वर्णभवि [kalmaki], वर्णभवि [kalmakhī], वर्णभवच [kalmachā], वर्णभवि [kalmachi] adj resident of Kalmas. “kalmaki chubhe chātrādhari.”

The present day scholars thus formulate day, night and year. The earth rotates round its axis and also revolves round the sun. The time taken by it to complete one rotation about its axis is called day and night. Thus time is divided into 24 hours and each hour into sixty minutes and each minute is further divided into as many seconds.

Earth completes one revolution around the sun exactly in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. So the full year should be of this much duration. But this being an incomplete number, a year is taken to be of 365 days and every 4\(^{th}\) year is thought to have 366 days. The excess in minutes and seconds can thus be accounted for.

At no place is there the same time all over the world. When there is day in countries of the east, there is night in those of the west. Similarly, when there is day in the western countries, it is night in their eastern counterparts.

In the polar regions of north and south, day and night last for many months, the reason being that at these places, the sun shines for a longer period and at other times it remains set for as much duration.
kalī. See वर्णभ्रम.
वर्णभ्रम [kalmukha] adj whose face has been blackened with soot. “तौ kalmukha उँची jahi.”—sar m 5.
वर्णभ्रम [kalyāman], वर्णक [kalyavān] See वर्णभ्रम.
वर्ण [kalār] See वर्ण. “kalār bhit gīrie.”—bīla m 5. 2 nitre, which is drawn from the saline land.
“kalār ladēśī sar lāghnaō, labh nā pūjī sat.”—var maru 1 m 1. ‘Nitre dissolves in water.’
वर्णमाति [kalraī] See वर्णमाति.
वर्णमातु [kalratru] Skt n night of death. 2 dark night. 3 calamitous night. 4 night of lighted lamps (Diwali) Kattak Badi 30. 5 Kali goddess; Kalika.
वर्ण [kalra], वर्णी [kalri] adj black, dark, pitch-dark.
वर्ण [kala] adj dark, black. 2 blemished, accused. 3 n thief, who puts on black clothes at night. “kalātā kale vān.”—var suhi m 1.
4 See हिंदूसम. 5 a person from the hills who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, and turned very pious. 6 Dg lunar, obstinate.
वर्ण चूर्ण [kala xan] ruler of Peshawar who, on the orders of emperor Shah Jahan, went to capture the sixth Guru and met with his death at the hands of the latter. See जन्मदिनिः महातप. 2 a Pathan, heading one hundred and twenty five soldiers who, during the battle of Bhangani, did not want to desert the tenth Guru as did his disloyal companions. See हिंदूसम.
वर्णबाग [kalagar] Dg n opium, black poison.
वर्णस्तु [kalātā] Skt n some other time. 2 time preceding after birth. 3 adj which happens at other time.
वर्णनृपासाम अनुद [kalanujais ast] Yamuna, the younger sister of Kal (god of death), her master Varun, and his weapon, the noose.
वर्णपाणी [kalapanī] the sea whose water looks black. The sea near Andaman and Nicobar islands looks very dark, hence the name. 2 Indian criminals, who, when sentenced to exile from their native country, were sent to these islands. For this reason, exile is also called Kalapani.
वर्णमय [kalabag] n a small cantonment in district Hazara, situated on the road between Etabbad and Murri. 2 a town in Isakhel tehsil of district Mianvali, situated on the right bank of river Sindh. Large quantity of yellow alum is extracted at this place, for use in many medicines.
वर्णमय [kalayudh] sword, the weapon of the god of death (double edged sword) “करिकराताक कातिर्पू कलयुध कर्वर; करकोल किरपण के लिजहु नाम सुधार.”—sanama. 2 weapon of Yak (death), noose.—sanama.
वर्णलेख [kalalekh] vilifying writing; a writing in which the blame is put on others. “जे तु अकलोपियं काल लिख के लेख.”—s farid. ‘Don’t write against others, when you, yourself overflow with vices.’
2 evil deeds which may bring bad luck.
वर्णक [kali] n dark colour, soot, black ink. 2 Skt adj temporal, related to time. See वर्णी 2.
वर्णक [kali] n black colour, soot. 2 dark-coloured goddess; goddess Kali. 3 dark clouds full of rain. 4 a small song bird. 5 power of the god of death to destroy the whole world; power to destroy.
वर्णिक [kalkh] n soot, black ink. 2 black spot, blemish.
Kalidasa [kalidas] the great Sanskrit poet who was born at Singigoda Panchthupi in district Murshidabad in Bengal region. It is difficult to ascertain his time; many scholars have described him as having been born in the 5th century AD or as some believe his birth, even before that. Poetry of Kalidas is very captivating. It is not wrong to call him the greatest poet of India. Shakuntla, Kumarsambhav, Naloday, Malvikaganimitar, Raghuvansh, Meghdut, Vikramovarshiya are his celebrated compositions. Those who have read these can appreciate the exceptional brilliance of his mind. In Dasam Granth, Kalidas has been described as the incarnation of Brahma. “In brahm vednidan das-aat sastra praman. kar kalidasavit. raghukavy kin sudhar.”—braham. 2 There have been several other Sanskrit poets too with this name.

Kalidri [kalidri] river Yamuna (Jamma) starting from the Kalind mountain. 2 daughter of Kalind (the sun). In ancient writings (Purans) Jamuna has been shown as the sun’s daughter. “kalidri taat kare vilasa.”—VN. “kalidri taat satriguru bethe sreb sunar.”—NP.


Kalib [kalib] See कलिब.

Kalima [kalima] कलिम, n darkness, black ink dark colour, soot. 2 hair dye.

“gai ve tarun ab taruni na neh kare
  tarni betarni starni agar gon,
  rahi he na baki ab najar jubaki baki.
the black serpent; a huge serpent residing in Yamuna whom Krishan chained by the nose. See बली- 4.

वल्लिम [kalippos] adj wearer of black robes.
2 n an order of ascetics who wear black robes (as a sign of eternal mourning). “kalipos कोलोड्रा.”—BG.

वल्लु [kalu] See वल्लु. “कलु ना कापे हरिगुण गई.”—oêkar. 2 See वल्लु. 3 yesterday; the day that has passed. “चिनु चिनु कारी गाई कलु तेजेज जाते जू।”—jeja m 9.

वल्लु [kalukhi] See वल्लु, वल्लु and परि.

वल्लु [kalu] See वल्लु वश. 2 a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev who served him at Kartarpur. 3 a resident of Sultanpur of Farni subcaste who was a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 a load carrier (bearer) who was a पीर [pir] of water carriers (हितूर). His headquarters is at Pachnangal (district Hoshiarpur) where water carriers come to worship him from far off places. The congregation is held on the Baisakhi day. 5 See वल्लु-रथ।

वल्लुध [kalukhat], वल्लुधी [kalukhi] adj with a black spot; culprit, marked by a blemish. “कलुधत मोह आदिहार.”—asaa chāt m 4. “जू काजर भारी मोखि राक्हियो, जो पे मेलु बलकही रे.”—dev m 5.

वल्लुचूर [kalucēd] This is another name of Baba Kalu. See वल्लु वश.

वल्लुचूर वे दुलारे [kalucēd ke dolare] the darling son of Kalu—Guru Nanak.

“गोरीये आह राइ गुजार लोहर नाउ 
कुज्रे काहर जाह फुटे एक बलके, 
बाने लबाने धबीधवर कासे काची 
धनाक ठोबोली कोली मादकल के, 
बाझी बहाथ तरे बने धुनी मालह मली 
कोति जोद धिहर कुलाल ओ बलके, 
केसरी तिरह कलुचोड़ के दुलारे बिरना 
तरे कन सारे निम्ब कलुकल के, 
कायथ सुनार सुजी कहते बरीयते ब्रिद”

चिपे राग्रे जे नाहेवा पपत रके, 
पौंवे पोतोली कोरं कुंबि मेदारी ब्रिद 
मरताक मेलेच पौर्किते जिव पालके, 
चुहरे कमर कुरहरे को हाफहिं दुम 
धुंमे हालखोर बिलु बुद्धे बलके, 
केसरी तिरह कलुचोड़ के दुलारे बिरना 
तरे कन सारे निम्बंब कलुकल के।

वल्लुध [kalunath] an ascetic of village Nathana in Ferozepur, who on becoming a disciple of Guru Hargobind, got worthy of salvation. This place is popular in the Malwa region. See रिजफ।
2 See वल्लु 4.

वल्लुध [kalub] P कोलब n body. 2 A पुलिस plural is कोलब (heart). 3 A पुलिस turncoat; he who is not firm on what he says. “कलुबा आल मान है गर ने मानी.”—var mala m 1. ‘A person does not bother to remember the cremation ground’, e.g. has forgotten his death.

वल्लु वश [kalu baba]1 born in year 1497 Sammat from the womb of mother Banarasi in the family of Bedi (Vedi) Shivnarayan (alias Shiviram) and died in Sammat 1579. He was father of Guru Nanak, the universal teacher. Bhai Santokh Singh has described Talwandi as the place of his death. See रिजफ।
3 page 57.

वल्लुधि आकल [kalūबा आकल] who has frivolous mind; having perverse mind. See वल्लुध 3.

वालेर्गा [kalesāga] Bhai Santokh Singh has written that Nand Chand, a resident of Daroli, who managed Guru Gobind Singh’s finances, sneaked away from Anandpur after stealing the sacred book of the Udasi saints. Then he came and stayed with Dhirmal, who took him for a spy of the Guru. He got him killed and his dead body was cremated at Kale Sanga. “कले सागा फुहक्या जाए। मरताक बहायो रू मधरम गावाई।”—GPS. See रिजफ।

1 In history he has been variously described as Kalyan Rai, Kalu Chand and Kalu Rai as well.
Puran, she was the daughter of sage Kaver, which flows as a river. It is called Ardhganga.

2 prostitute. 3 turmeric.

kavya [kavya] n a poetic composition. 2 aesthetically— pleasing sentence. 1 Scholars have divided poetry into two types: gady (prose) and phody (verse), holding that if this prose or verse is not aesthetic and does not cast a spell, it is not kavya. Those proficient in prose and verse have described its two more types e.g. śravy and dhīsy. e.g. one pleasing to the ear is śravy and the one pleasing to the eye is dhīsy i.e. stage play. 3 Shukar, who is proficient in poetry. 4 See रेठ.

kavyangrau [kavyangrau] madhury (sweetness or charm), oj (brilliance) and prasad (offering). For generating these three qualities in poetry, there are three techniques, namely, sweetness, manliness and maturity.

kavyadīva [kavyadīva] Poets should always avoid faults described in literary treatises so that their poetry does not get spoilt or corrupted. Though there is a need for a separate book to interpret this subject yet for the benefit of the readers, we illustrate in brief a few faults:

1 śabd-hin is to distort the true form of the verse in order to maintain the flow of its rhyme.

“kanak c maṇak pun loṣṭo janiye...
kai jugg jane kaloppa vītaye.”

—GV 10.

“śrī maṇak śgad amār, ramdas arāṁ.”

—GPS.

“sur sāt kupe nahi pes jae... 
nakhett guru ṛavī lakkh lāte...
tā madh ek sudhar sarψ, 
lehērdar apaṁ hāmesē.”—PP.

śabd arōth śubh vyāg var sālēkti gūrṇup, 
bhavādik rās rītī yut ‘kavya’ ukat kavībhup.”

—bava ramdas.
Likewise many poets have written sūder as sōdr, sārv as sra, topkhana as topkhana, dhobi as dhobi, bāber as bābbar, prātap as portap, nāgār as nagr etc so as to render the verse defective. Words in a couplet should be arranged in a manner as if a narrative poem were being written. Excellent poets are those who without deforming the words maintain the flow of the rhyme in a couplet.

2 karōṅkātu is to use words and sentences which sound discordant to the ears e.g. “bhar ke dhiṅdha ḍakaraṅ lehi”.

3 aṃśāroṣ is to use words which may suggest derogatory or impolite meaning. “rāṣ māddh mohān jū tīān sō khelē” It can be read like this also: “rāṣ māddh mohān jutān sō khelē”.

4 nīrārthak are meaningless words used only to complete a metre. “pūrī uri rās bharī kārī kārwāī sāg.”

5 aśili is the use of obscene words: “āp sā mīlāp kāhō kēse hoy māhāraj, cobdar cutīa na jandet bhīrē.” —bhagvant kavi.

6 kāлы, or difficult couplets are like a puzzle and not easy to understand. “nīsārī nīrākh ghānajīt hārkhyō.”

7 pāgu or yatrbhōg is to use more or fewer characters or matras before a pause in the metre, or to distort harmony by employing forbidden gāṇ (foot) like jāgon in a couplet. “purī urī rās bhāri kārī kārwāī sāg.”

8 punārūktī is the repetition of the same word in the same sense. “jā nār ko nāhī gayān he, so nār pāsū sāmān.”

9 ādh is to use words against norms or conventions e.g. “nasāṅka kāmāl jēsī nē hē nāgarē se.”

10 badhir is to join antonyms e.g. “jāya sō mīl tāt bākhānī.”

11 mṛtrāk is to use such words as carry no significance other than of rhyme and alliteration. “aṅān māṅān sohton tānān bhanān jān.”

12 apanth is to create a composition that does not carry any marvellous meaning. “jāl bārē gān gānān te sur hārē dāhar... netrān se jān pekhte sunāt kan se bāt.”

13 nāgān is poetry without metaphorical brilliance.

14 rasvīruddh is to write by joining opposed sentiments e.g. to combine the gorgeous and the heroic with the ludicrous and the terrible.

15 desvīruddh is a description going against the land to which it pertains. “gītīrīgu pār kāmān śobha, mārūthāl rajhōs mūn lōbha.”

16 kalvīruddh is an anachronism. “hīmītīmu mē phule kāmāl kohīdhūnī cāhōor”.

Bhai Santokh Singh has, in all humility, in the third chapter of Nanak Prakash, thus described poetic defects. “ādh jū bādhīr pāgu nāgān mṛtrāk, punāruktī aparāth ki sāmāh na āvāi, ven des kal gān āgān nāvō hi rās vīvidhālākār hū ko bhed nāhī pavāi, kou guṇ he nā mo bhanāt māddh jano man guṇān hasyog ētpāti jāvāi, ek guṇ yame so vīdīt śrut sāt sunō! sātīgūr kīṛāī so nirmāl bhavāī.”

कवचनिदिग [kavayīlg] This is to underline the meaning with a logical example or application. “arath sāmāth yuktī kār hoy, kavayīlg ko lacchan soy.”—gārabgājani.

Example:

“thapīa nō jaat kīta nā hīr
ape āpī nīrōjōn sōt.”—jāpu.

कवच [jaya] means mother or consort and तत [tat] stands for father or son.
To underline the truth that the divine cannot be created nor changed, there is in the second line the contention that He Himself is everything.

“śri guru pāg surāru saras
he sāb māgal khanī,
darid vighan na vyapai
basēhī ride gātīdan.”—NP.

“sēti guru parā paras ke
kācē kae manur māliṇā.”—BG.
guru mīl pālīyo jānām mām
śakēti kī jīm bhrīg.”

—ālakār sagar sodha.

[kavyarthapāṭṭi] type of poetic expression in which appear non-stated meanings, e.g. if so and so happens then this is in no way impossible, or whosoever has done that, for him how can this be impossible?

Example:

“kāvla cārān sārān he jāke,
kāhu jān, ka nahi ghārī tāke?—gōu kābīr.
ajamālu pīgla lobhātu
kōcāru gē hārī ke pas
ese dūrmatī niśṭāre
tu kītvā nē tērāhī rāvidās?”—kēda.

“mṛtīg mīn bhrīg pātōg kūcār ek dōkh bīnas.
pāc dōkh āsadh ja mārhī tāki ketak as.”

—asā rāvidās.

“bōpurē kāhā pāhāriye ayās nāhī mane?
tīn lok pār hukām tēv nāhī pherān thāne.”

—GPS.

“ācār care cār ācār bhae jāb
kya gāntī nār bāpurān kī tāb.”—GPS.

“jo pahān le Ēr dūbātē,
tumre vācēn te su tārātē,
īh sāgār kaya tārān duhēla?
tarāhō bhavjal bhūrī suhēla.”—NP.

“kārēv pādēv hāthī kēr niṣṭhūr
sāghēr kēr vinēse balas,
īm bēṭān kī dāsā bhai jāb
alpēn kī gīntī kāhu kās?”—GPS.

[kārā, kārha] n decoction; extract prepared after boiling. 1 2 worry; anxiety. “tā bhāo kehā kārā?”—mājh m 5. “kāra choḍī acīt hām sote?”—bher m 1. “tīsū kī kārīa?”—var ram 2 m 5.

[kī] adj how much, how. 2 part a word meant to link parts of a sentence so as to make the context clear. “us ne akhiā kī mē ēh kām ap hi kār lāvāga.” 3 or. “sādhu mīlē sidhī pāie kī īhū jōg kī bhog;”—gōu kābīr. “ghāt māhī jiū kī pīū;”—s kābīr. 4 question marker; what. “jīsu ētārī lobhū kī kārōm kōmāvē?”—sōr ēm 1. “surū kī sānmukh rān te dārpe?”—gōu kābīr. 5 pron whom. “bīnī gūrśabdē jānām kī lekhāhī?”—āsa m 1. ‘is in no reckoning?’


[kītrē] See [kītrē].

[kīo] See [kīo].

[kī] did.


[kī] did (favour) “mānṁukh lūn hārm kī na jāntā;”—var mājh m 1. 2 of. “tīsī kī gūnā ka ēt na pānā;”—ram ēm 3. 3 adv somehow. “ātul na jē kīkā mīnā;”—maru solhe

1 According to Ayurveda (Indian system of medicine) four tolas of medicine should be boiled in 64 tolas of water. After evaporation, when water is reduced to 16 tolas, it should be taken off the fire. Likewise, the quantity can be increased or decreased.
m 5. 'The immeasurable Creator cannot be measured by any means.' 4 pron what. 'kia sev kamavou kia kahi rihsaniou?'—suhì m 5. 5 part interrogative.

विश्व [kias] See विश्व.

विश्वभवि [kiavar] adv because, how. "kia var kahi bajari?"—asa a m 3.

विश्व [kari] P जुज adj who is related to the Kay [kay] dynasty of Iran as "कमाने कयाणी".

विश्व [kiam] See विश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kiamat], विश्वविश्व दिन [kiamat da din] See विश्व.

विश्व [kIr] विश्व [kIr] Skt बाग n garden, field, raised boundary of a field to store water, cut with a spade to allow the flow of water while irrigating. "मानु सना निर्मल किरार, हरि सी सुधा सौजनी।"—jet m 5. 2 See विश्व 3.

विश्वविश्व [kIara] in Nankiana (Nankana) Sahib, the place where Guru Nanak revived the field laid waste by the cattle. See तत्त्विश्व.

विश्व [kIr], विश्व [kIr] Skt कुंकात n cervical joint, neck, nape of the neck. 2 Skt a type of tent or umbrella. "लहिंे धारितो चतुर्व सिं मनि किरा चिंकितो।"—var ram 3. ‘A majestic canopy was set.’ 3 P जुज pain, misery. 4 sadness, grief.

विश्व [kis] pron who, whom. 2 push and pull, struggle. "us di mere nal kis he." 3 also used for kis (monkey). "c precaution kisā. and "जिन्यो kisā."—ramav.

विश्व [kisak] See विश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kiskādh] Skt किष्किंद्ध n territory adjoining Mysore 2 a mountain in the territory of Kishkindh. See विश्वविश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kiskādha] ancient capital of Kishkindh, where Bali and Sugriv, the monkey kings, ruled. It is a small town on the bank of river Tungbhadra, sixty miles north of Balari; about two miles to the south west of this is Pampa tank; and to the south west of Pampasar (Pampa tank) is Anjana mountain, where Hanuman is said to have been born. This is the place where Ramchandar killed Bali.

विश्वविश्व [kisēvar] See विश्वविश्व.

विश्व [kisat] A जुज n part, instalment. 2 justice, equity. 3 part of debt which is paid in (instalments). 4 P जुज crop, cultivation, farming.

विश्व [kistān] P जुज v sow. Its other form is kāstān.

विश्व [kistā] P जुज n boat. 2 boat-shaped begging bowl kept by mendicants. 3 boat-shaped tray or plate used for offering presents to the bridegroom.

विश्व [kisthe] adv where, at which place. "kisthe rovāhī roj।"—majh barāhmaha.

विश्व [kisān] See विश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kisāncīd] See विश्वविश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kisāndas] a trader of Malerkotla who made offerings to Banda Bahadur and saved his town from plunder.

विश्वविश्व [kisāmballābha] See विश्वविश्व.

विश्व [kisā] See विश्व. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered great service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a Brahmin of Jhingan subcaste who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru appointed him a preacher. 4 a devotee of Jhanjhu subcaste who, on becoming a disciple of Guru Hargobind, turned a warrior and an enlightened being.

विश्वविश्व [kisānarjun] See विश्वविश्व.

विश्व [kisānu] See विश्व. 2 This word has been used for Vishnu also. "kisānu sāda avtari rudha।"—vaq m 3.

विश्वविश्व [kisāv] A जुज earn; make profit.

विश्व [kisām] A जुज n type. 2 variety, method.
A story; tale, legend.

Dried fruit of zardalu, used for cleaning silver or for removing sour taste in spices.

Some, very little. “kIhu calE na caIlIa naII?”-sor m 3. “sabh kIhu tere hE.”-var brha m 4.

Some ignorant writer has erroneously used this word in Shastarnammala for kakyanarI.

Horse’s enemy— the tiger.

Slave, servant; one who can do menial jobs. A tribe of demons. Army of slaves; employing many menials.

Skt n a boy of 11 to 15 years of age (teenager). 2 son, male child. 3 colt. 4 sun.

A n story; tale, legend.

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Dried fruit of zardalu, used for cleaning silver or for removing sour taste in spices.
विचार: [kīka kīki] S लाई लामी। देखि विचार।
विचार [kīkan], विचार [kīkan] horse. देखि विचार।
विचार [kīkan] cavalry. -sanama.
विचार [kīkan], विचार [kīkan] horse. देखि विचार।
“मोदाहि तोधाहि, तोधाहि तीरिणि kīkan धासि
वासुधा माहि.”-cādi 1.
विचारी [kīkan] See विचारी। 2 horse rider.
विचित्र [kīkī] सनकका kīkī आ सनकका।
विचित्र [kīkī] has done what. 2 विचित्र की की kīkī आ की आ।
विचित्री [kīkī] See विचित्री।
विचित्र [kīkī] Skt n horse. 2 moth. 3 cuckoo.
विचित्र [kīkī] adv how, because.
विचित्री [kīkī] Skt n a stringed instrument.
“कीकी kīkī आ वाजि.”-ram 5.
विचित्र [kīkī], विचित्र [kīkī] adv how. “तिस दिकमति
कीकी होि?”-bila 1.
विचित्र [kīkī], विचित्र [kīkī] adv how. “दुनिया अंिे kīkī आ।
आ की kīkī आ।”-var ram 3.
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आ की kīkī आ।”-var ram 3.
"ताहिन नाहि, गाहु किनो!"—गाव म 5. 'मन हस्ति जीवन (कर्म), लेकिन कितनी चाल है?

कितां [किताँ] Skt adj evil, bad. 2 mad. 3 cheat.
4 n thorn-apple. 5 gambler. It is written in Nirukt that a gambler asks another gambler, "What do you have?" or "What is your stake?" For this reason he is called कितां.

कित्र [कित्र], कित्र्र [कित्र्र], कित्र्व [कित्र्व], कित्र्व्र [कित्र्व्र] adj how much, to what extent, how many.

किता [किता] did, performed. "यद्रं कर यात्रा किता।"—वार सुह म 3. "साह सुन तण्न किता।"—गाव वार म 2 म 5. 2 n work, task, profession. 3 adj how much. 4 A न piece, part, division. 5 component of a metre, part of a verse.

किताब [किताब] A न manuscript, book, scripture. 2 letter, epistle.

किताबत [किताबत] A न written document.

किताब मुक्कडास [किताब मुक्कडास] A न holy book; religious book regarded as ordained by the creator like Guru Granth Sahib, Ved, Bible, Koran etc.

किताबी [किताबी] adj related to a book. 2 chapter from a book. 3 book-like. 4 written as in "किताबी बोली।" (bookish language).

कितिः [कितिः] n deed, fame. "नम कितिः सोसार कितिः राव।"—सजये म 3 के।

किती [किती] See कितिः. 2 adj how many. "किती योण प्रति धनु।"—स फरिद. 3 pron any. "उपार न किती पाण्याज।"—मजह ए म 3।

कितिः [कितिः] adj how many. "कितिः दाराण वापणी वधिणा।"—आस म 5।

कितिमायु [कितिमायु] adj how, how much, how many. "कितिमायु धाहु गुहा थिए नाही।"—वार गुज 2 म 5. 'Try any means, love cannot be concealed.'

किता [किता] adv where. "जाहि निरास किता?"—वार असा। 2 why; for what. "सत्िगुरु जिनी ना सेविं से किता आ सोसार?"—स्री ए म 5। 3 pron which. "किताबितिः पुर्क्षल जानुमा गावां?"—सिद्ध गोसाई। "पते किता भारी?"—स्री म 4 वाणी। 'how to get it?'

कितु [कितु] Skt कितु n part but. 2 but also.

कित्ते [कित्ते] adv somewhere. 2 adj how many. 3 pron some, any.

किते [किते] adv somewhere, anywhere. "किते देसी न आई सुनी।"—स्री ए म 1। 2 somehow; in some way. "हरु किते भागते ना होवा बिनु सातृगुर के उपदेस।"—स्री म 1।

किते [किते] how much. 2 part or. "किते सिद थिएरे भरोह भराहर।"—ग्व 10। See किते। 3 did, performed. "नानाक सङ्खा जिं सोगी किते।"—गाथा।

कित्र [कित्र], किती [किती], कित्री [कित्री], कित्रीम [कित्रीम] Skt कित्रीम n fame, reputation. "देव देत देव भूज्ञ है।"—पारास। "जीन कित्रीम जीत्रीम फे तमो।"—वैन। 'who won fame in fierce battle.'

किताहु [किताहु] adv from where, from which place. "किताहु उपे कहाँ रहे।"—वार बसा०।

किता [किता], किताहु [किताहु], किते [किते], किते [किते] adv from where, from which place. 2 at some place. "राहुं किताहु नाह।"—स फरिद। "किते तेज़ मापिता?"—स फरिद।

किदेबग [किदेबग] The original word is कीदेबग. See द्वृत 7 and 8; an employee of emperor Jahangir who along with Vazir Khan many times came to see Guru Hargobind. Bhai Santokh Singh has given his name as Kinchbeg.

किदा [किदा], किदा [किदा] adv how, in what way.

किदा [किदा] See किदा and व्रेचक. "हरे किदा सो भायो हराणा।"—न्प। 'was astonished to see the field.'

किदारा[किदारा] according to Bhai Santokh Singh, a Sikh, resident of village Madar, who
had swollen lymph glands, which got cured with a touch from Guru Arjan Dev.

“माद्री उत्तर गुरू प्रभु। दास लै सरोग।
“सर आर्जन जी इस ठाल आए,
संक्षेप कीदार मिलया सुभाई,
हृत हृदिया गर माही ताही,
देत भिद्ध भिद्ध तोहान।”

—GPS ras 5 a 52.

See मृदु 4 for reference 2 Guru Arjan Dev’s disciple of Jhanjhi subcaste who rendered service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a devotional singer in the court of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 See रस।।

विदारी [किदारी] a famous generous disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a resident of Dalla who was disciple of Guru Amardev. 3 See बेस्टी।।

विदाल [कीदाल] when, which day.

विदीव [कीदीव] distant, how far.

विद्य [कीद्य] adv in which direction, in which side.

विदेह [कीदेह], विदेह [किदेह] part or. “किदेह देवकृष्ण किदेह बस्वी हें।”-समाव 2 for example, as a matter of fact. 3 In Dasam Granth at countless places किदेह means that time. “होर किदेह किदेह ब्रज मलोक।”-क्रिसन।

विद्वन [कीद्रन] pron plural of विद्वन. “किद्रन्यं मिले किद्रन्यं बिबिधुर।”-माज 3 म 3. 2 adv why not. “उठ किद्रन जापेह मूरारी।”-सबिर 3 or. “सरूक वेकों तिम कोरेब ली।”-गौव 10. ‘Heaven, paradise, acquisition of wealth.’ 4 See विद।।

विनाक [किना] See विनाक n a minute particle i.e., for a moment. “हरिनामु मिरवाहु र किना।”-वरस सोर म 4.

विनेष [किनेष] See विनेष।।

विना [किना] Skt किना n a male of abominable shape, with the body of a man and head of a horse. He is the offspring of sage Pulstay. Such beings dance when Gandharavs sing in the court of Kuber. They dance in heaven as well. They are also called किदु-पुरुष। “किदु गोदहँस गान करते गान।”–कोड 1।।

विनी [किनी] n wife of Kinner; horse-faced dancing woman. 2 Veena, a double-stringed musical instrument. “कहुँ किनी किनी ले बोजावे।”-रामकोटीका। 3 विविष्टी a single-stringed musical instrument of the ascetics. See विविष्टी।।

विरल [किनल] whom. 2 whose.

विनाल [किनाल], विनाल [किनाल] See विनाल।

“हरिशु उर्का कारंशु किनाल।”–नृप।

विनाल [किनाल] See विनाल।

विनाल [किनाल] n, s किना bank, shore. 2 side. 3 border.

विना [किना] who. 2 how, why. “किना कही किना देक्नी हाई, कार्ता किना काठु।”–सघर आ 3।।

विना [किना] See विना। 2 adv how many, to what extent. “क्वेव किना गै।”–सरस 3।। ‘How many rulers have come and gone!”

विना विनाह [किनाह] by which method, how, which way. “किना बिद्मा आवान जावा तुः।”

–माज 3 म 5।।

विन्द्र [किन्द्र] adj how many. 2 pron who.

विन्द्र [किन्द्र], विन्दु [किन्दु] See विन्दु।

“हेनमु दिस दिसु किन्दु किन्दु हिमु हिमु किन्दु।”–सरह 4।।

विन्द्र [किन्द्र] Skt किन्द्र n a part of Jambu island, believed to be between the Himalayas and Hemkunt. “किपुराक्ष क्षोण भारव दर्वेस जाई।”–नृप 3।। Nepal has also been mentioned as Kinpurush in ancient texts.
4 animals like apes, monkeys etc. born from placenta who bear a lot of resemblance with human beings.

किपुरुष [kipurūṣa] lord of Kinpurush gods; Kuber.

किज्यात [kifyāt] A ฤุ n sufficiency.
2 frugality, closeness.

किबोदत [kibōdāti] See किबोदति.

किबला [kibal] A ฤุ adv in front of; facing.
2 n a place of worship to face for prayer—Kaaba, the famous place of worship of Muslims in Mecca. “मन करे मा, किबला कारे देहि. bolanharu paramgur ehí.”–bher kābir. ‘Make up your mind and face God.’ Mecca is within the self and God, the lord of all beings, is there for worship. It is the supreme Lord who is muezzin as also an imam, who leads the prayer assembly.

किबलातम [kibla-alām] A ฤุ icon that is the focus of worship by all, the Creator. See किबला. 2 This epithet is also used for kings by the needy ones who look up to them with expectation.

किबलास [kiblas] See किबला.

किब [kība] part or. “एक जो एक मिली, किबा हौ? महोि.”–gau kābir. ‘When the human soul merges with the Divine, can there be any alternative? No, not at all.’

किबलविति [kibalabi] through foul words, through depraved utterance. “तुते नेहु किबलाहि सहि.”–ośkar. 2 says what?

किभ [kīm] adv how, in what way.

किमत [kīmat] See किमत. 2 the name of a hill chief who is mentioned in Vichitar Natak eg. “हिमत किमत सहितिनसु.”

किमेय [kīmēy] See किमेय.

किमान [kīmān] See किमान.

किमाए [kīmāy] A ฤุ n gamble.

किमब बज [kimbārbaz] P ฤุ adj gambler.

किम [kīm] See किभ.

the sun. 2 moon. “dutiy divakar kidh kiraṇḍhār.”—caritr 266.

विश्वकर्मा पत्र पत्र [kiraṇḍhār dhār dhār] bearer of rays, the sun or the moon; their bearer, the sky; and the arrow flying through the sky. —sānam.

विश्व [kīrṇa] Skt vr Ś means pierce, destroy, throw, separate etc; and kīrṇa is its derivative verb. “kār keri kādhu āthi nīṣī kīrṇi dhāhīpa.”—vāc 266–67

विष्वविश्व [kīrṇi] adj which has rays of light. 2 n moon. “sāhari bhai sācī kīrṇi āmīt kāl bānī.”—sāveye m 2 ke. ‘From the divine verses of moon-like Guru Nanak, you have attained peace of mind.’ 3 sun. “sāvar kama kīrṇi akasi.”—mala a m 1. 4 with rays. 5 in rays. “kīrṇi rāvī kīrṇi prāgāt sāsara.”—sāveye m 3 ke. ‘Your greatness is shining in the rays of the sun.’ 6 river, because its water drips down from the mountains. “sat sāmōd jākī he kīrṇi.”—bāno.

विश्व [kīrō] Skt कुं प n profession, work, job. “dhārmakīrō kār sātān seve.”—GPS. 2 deed, misdeed. “sīrī sīrī kīrō vihanā.”—maru m 5 ājūli. 3 adj done, performed. 4 See विश्वविश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kīrṇsājogi] as a result of previous deeds; moved by the inevitable alone. “kīrṇ sājogi detraju caalā.”—bher a m 3.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkārāma] Skt कृतकर्म adj who has performed deeds. “tū sūnī kīrtnkārāma.”—tukha bārahmāha.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtn kīrtn] See विश्वविश्व विश्वविश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkārā] Skt कृतकर्म adj artificial. 2 imaginary. “kīrtnam namu kāthe tere jīhva.”—maru solhe m 5. 3 composed, created. “bin kārtar na kīrtnam mano.”—hajre 10.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkārth] n written according to the deeds done. “kīrtnkārth kārī kārmā.”—bāsōt a m 5.

विश्व [kīrta], विश्वविश्व [kīrta] n deeds. “sadh sevo sādā kāro kīrtae.”—bīla m 5.

विश्वविश्व [kīrta] A ज्ञ paper. “kūṭ kūṭ sān kīrtae bāna.”—bG.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkārth], विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkārth] Skt कृत adj whose purpose has been fulfilled; successful in mission. “jap hari kīrtnkāra.”—ram a m 1. ‘hīrde namu sādā kīrtnkārthu.”—bīla a m 1.

विश्वविश्व [kīrta] Skt विष n deed, misdeed. “kīrta kāram ke bichure.”—bārahmāha majh. 2 labour, hard work. “jīu godahutū tom sokh pavāhu kīrta nā mētājai.”—bāsōt a m 1. ‘Fruit of this labour will not go in vain.’ 3 fame, glory. “kīrta sājogi sūtī vāhi.”—gāo m 5. ‘burnt herself in her husband’s pyre just for the sake of glory.’

विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkīrtn] Skt विष विश्व. See विश्वविश्व. “prābhō kīrta kīrta kāri.”—sarm 5 partal.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtn] adj hardworking, industrious.

विश्व [kīrtn] See विश्वविश्व. “nāki nath khasam hath kīrtna dhake de.”—var sōr m 2. 2 See विश्व. 3 good deed, practice. 4 performed i.e. having done a good deed; having done a favour. “mau piu kīrtna gōvaīnī.”—var majh m 1.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkārth] P ज्ञ the Creator, the Transcendental One.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtnkārth] P ज्ञ n deed. 2 practice, exercise. “kāra kīrtnkārth.”—maru solhe m 5. ‘Put body to good deeds.’ 3 See विश्व.

विश्व [kīrtn] See विश्वविश्व.

विश्व [kīrtn] See विश्वविश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtna] Skt कृत adj. 2 See विश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtna] See विश्व.

विश्वविश्व [kīrtn] adj hardworking, industrious.

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विश्वविश्व [kīrtn] See विश्व.

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तौं मान कीलख्क भारे।—तोदि म ५। See विलुष्य.

विलुष्य [किरप] Skt कीपः n kindness, compassion.

"किरिक्के सा मति दीजे।—सुहि चोट म ५।"

विलुष्यी [किरपाई] adj kind; compassionate.

"महन दिन किरपा।—मारू म ५। "तौं मिलो जू किर्पा।"—कान म ५। "भगत वचालू खरपे।"—बिला म ५।

विलुष्य [किरपास] Skt कीपाश्य adj seat of kindness; where kindness resides; "प्रभु खर्पा को किर्पा।"—कान म ५ ।

विलुष्य [किरपाध] विलुष्यिति [किरपाधिति] Skt विलुष्यितिः, विलुष्यिति treasury of kindness; last word in kindness; ocean of kindness. “हो हो गुरू किरपादिति।”—कान म ५।

विलुष्य [किरपास] See विलुष्य । २ adj abode of kindness. ३ kind. “हरि हो हो किरपास।” –कान म ५ मर्तल।


विलुष्यिति [किरपानी] See विलुष्य । २ with a sword. ३ from kindness with mercy. “मिली गुर किरपानी।”—नास म ५।

विलुष्यिति [किरपान्द] विलुष्यिति [किरपान्दि] Skt विलुष्यितिः, विलुष्यिति treasure of kindness, ocean of compassion. "किरपान्दि प्रभु दिन दालाल।"—बिला म ५।

विलुष्यिति [किरपानी] See विलुष्य । २ adj kind and compassionate (female). “जन पराप किरपानी।” —सोलह।

विलुष्य [किरपाः] See विलुष्य।

विलुष्यिति [किरपारिया] adj kind, generous, compassionate. “से हो भगत जिनी किरपारिया।”—गाउ म ५।

विलुष्य [किरपाल], विलुष्य [किरपालु] adj kind, generous. “किरपालू दालाल।”—बिला चोट म १।

विलुष्य [किरपावत] adj kind, benign. “पुरी रोहे किरपावत।”—सर म ५।

विलुष्यी [किरपिस] adj किरपा-िस lord of kindness.

“हरि हो हो किरपिस।”—कान म ५ मर्तल।

२ Creator’s kindness.

विलुष्य [किरपन], विलुष्य [किरपन] adj house (source) of kindness. २ kind. “प्रभु खर्पे हे किरपन।”—कान म ५। "तिनी पारी जिस किरपन।"—धाना म ५।

विलुष्य [किर्पाग] adj whose kindness prevails, lord of compassion. २ image of kindness; embodiment of compassion; kindness-incarnate. ३ kind. ४ n compassion, kindness. “सो बुध जिस किर्पाग।”—मारू सोल्हे म ५।

विलुष्य [किरपे] Skt खुँड़े with kindness. “किरपे हारी माति ताग्गियाः।”—सहस म ५।

विलुष्य [किरपति] adj with worry, worried. २ sad, melancholy. See विलुष्य २, ३, and ४। “मुख तिना दे किरपति बतन पुचे को।”—मागो।

विलुष्य [किरम] पम् Skt कुणि n insect, worm. २ germ, microbe which, unlike bacteria, cannot be seen. ३ microscopic cells or seedlings in blood or semen, which are a source of procreation.१ “राकात किरम मोहि ना हारी साग्गारिया।”—मारू सोल्हे म ५। ४ low, inane mean.

विलुष्य [किरमे] A ज़्ज़ था red dye made from microbes.

विलुष्यिति [किर्माया] adj house of insects; who has maggots in his body; gangrenous; suffering from leprosy. २ on small insects. “कारात दारा किर्माया।”—मारू सोल्हे म ५।

विलुष्य [किर्माला] See विलुष्य २।

विलुष्य [किरला] Skt कृंकलास n lizard, chameleon.

विलुष्य [किरली] house lizard. See विलुष्य।

विलुष्य [किर्वा] n insect, microbe.

विलुष्य [किरा] पम् pron to whom, for whom.

विलुष्य [किरा] A ज़्ज़ था be near, be close. २ conglomeration of many planets in a zodiac. ३ See मारियाकीलाइंस।

विलुष्यिति [किराइ] See विलुष्य।

विलुष्य [किरक्षी] See विलुष्य।

1See विलुष्य।
erased. “jīsu surajī reṇi kírakhi.”—varṣi m 4.

किरात [किरात] Skt n a tribe of uncivilised men—bhil, níṣad. 2 territory of Bhutan, Sikkim; Kiratdesch. 3 concoction of four drugs (charaita). 4 A अंग english, reading, studying.

किरतरजुनी [किरतरजुनिय] Bharvi’s composition that narrates the story of war between Arjun and Shiv. This story is described in detail in the 3rd chapter of Mahabharat. See धारनक.

किरान [किरान] See विषय.

किरान साह [किरान साह] son of Zaman Shah, chief of Kabul, who was made ruler of Lahore for some time. He was severely defeated by the Sikhs on the bank of Ravi.

किरानी [किरानी] See विष्णुलक.

किराम [किराम] A plural of केक्रम.

किराया [किराया] A n fare.

किराज [किराज], किर्ज [किराज] Skt किरकट and वुजाव n shopkeeper, businessman. 2 slave of wealth. “nal kíraṇa dosti kārē kuri pai.”—sava 1. 3 timid, cowardly.

किरि [किरि] adv See किराज。“ोहिनी किरि ढाहपाई.”—sri m 1.

किरिया [किरिया] Skt डू म n deed, function. 2 conduct. 3 ritual or performance like श्रद्ध. “प्रिद पाताली मेरी केशू किरिया.”—asa m 1. 4 See विषय.


किरिस्मा [किरिस्मा] See विष्णुम.

किरिया [किरिया] See किरिया.

किरियाबाज [किरियाबाज] silken thread used for stitching wounds. “तहाँ ताहि kिरिया के घाव सिना.”—gurusobha.

किरिकाक [किरिकाक] See विषय.

किरिकक्षाभ [किरिकक्षाभ] n destructive attack; 1 assault like the one Bhimsen launched on

1The saying is “nadīrsahi kātālam.” (massacre by Nadar Shah).
**kila** $A$ | $n$ fort, castle.

**kila** $kila$ $n$ water. See वील. "किन झाँस में किला है।"—GPS.

**kilalaj** $kilalaj$ $n$ grown from ललाज (water); lotus. "किलालज़ फूल दिखाता है।"—NP.

**kili** $kili$ $n$ small nail.

**kila** $kila$ $n$ stake, nail, peg. 2 measure of land equivalent to one acre.

**killokhri** $killokhri$ See ललोख्ली.

**kila** $kila$ $n$ small peg, spike.

**kiva** $kiva$ $adv$ how, in which way, by what means. "кिवा कष्ट तेज साही!"—japu.

**kivati** $kivati$ $Sk$ विवती $n$ hearsay; rumour.

**kivriya** $kivriya$ $Pu$ $n$ doorflap, door.

2 window; opening. 3 See विक्विश.

**kivra** $kivra$ $See$ विक्विश. 2 doorkeeper, guard, sentinel.

**kiva** $kiva$ $See$ विव्र.

**ktvar** $ktvar$ $See$ वर्त. "दर्शनु दीजे कहौ किता।"—बिला कबिर.

**kivari** $kivari$ $n$ small window, an opening.

2 small flaps of the door. 3 $adj$ watchman at the door; officer on duty at the entrance of a palace. "कम किवारी दुक्ह सोक दरवानी।"—bher kabir. ‘Passion is the officer in charge of the fort and pain and pleasure are two watchmen at the entrance.’ 4 $n$ kind of tax prevalent in Rajputana, collected from each house.

**kivar** $kivar$, **kivara** $kivara$ $See$ वर्त and वर्त.

**kivari** $kivari$ $See$ विविश. 2 did, began (journey) "pun kasi ko kis pIana।"—GV 10. 3 $Sk$ विवार $n$ monkey. "महाबली रावण दास सिस प्रकरम गराब हंसी मिल किस।"—GPS. 4 $ka$ (sky) $is$ (lord), the sun. 5 $bird$.

**kis** $pron$ who, to whom. "तब चाल चिद्र लगा कहौ किस।"—सोक्मान। 2 did, began (journey) "pun kasi ko kis pIana।"—GV 10. 3 $Sk$ विवार $n$ monkey. "महाबली रावण दास सिस प्रकरम गराब हंसी मिल किस।"—GPS. 4 $ka$ (sky) $is$ (lord), the sun. 5 $bird$.

**kisara** $kisara$ $Sk$ विलंभ $n$ needle-like thorns on the ears of barley, paddy and wheat. "संग्र kisara cithia kaukalaia tanu jhari।"—varmajh $m$ 1. It means organs like fingers etc.
किस्त [kisť] *P* न ग्रहण क्यों किस्त? शौच के लिए संस्कृत।

किह [kih] क्या?

किहाड़ [kihā] *Adv* कहाँ या कहाँ। *हुलबें किहाड़ करे ग्लाई जिहा?*—राम। (हें) कहा, ‘कहाँ है वह जो कितने रोम किया है।’ 2 इन हिंदु में नृत्य, तो यह महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

किक [kik] किया, किया। “नाम बिना नक्ते नक्ते”—*प्राब्हा* 4। 2 देख* किलोविड़।

किस्ट [kisť] *Skt* न सदस्य एक बहुत नाम के अन्तर्गत।

किव [kik] में, किव।

किवल [kikā] *Skt* न बिहार क्षेत्र; जहाँ एक स्तर पर जीता रहा था जो इस हिंदु के नाम का मूल क्षेत्र था। 2 स्तर। 3 मुक्ति, गरीबी। 4 एक पुरातन नाम शाहसखासा क्षेत्र। 5 स्तरमुक्त, मुक्तिकर।

किकर [kikar] *Skt* न इमला। 2 गोत्र के रूप में।

किकर [kikar] *Skt* न मूढ़, गला। “किकर हाथ नहीं बुझे।”—सवा 1। यहां यह यथायथ होता है।

कित [kit] *Skt* न शरी। 2 एक गरीब। 3 अलग, अलग। 4 वह अलग नाम जो किताबी कर्म नाम था। 5 स्तरमुक्त, मुक्तिकर।

कित [kit] किया, किया। “कित में साहित्य पुराण।”—*गौ* 3। 2 असहस्त, छोटा। 3 स्तरमुक्त, मुक्तिकर।

कित [kit] किया, किया। “कित से कृष्ण हमें किया।”—*मारु* 5। 3 किया, किया।

कित [kit] किया, किया। “कित नीजो के बारे में कहा।”—सर 5। 3 किया, किया।

कित [kit] किया, किया। “कित के हृदय में रह गया।”—*सैंजी* 5। 3 किया, किया।

कितना [kitanā] *Skt* कार्य प्रबंधित। 2 इस्तोप्रवेश; उत्पत्ति, जन्म। 4 उत्पत्ति, जन्म। 2 इस्तोप्रवेश; उत्पत्ति, जन्म।
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kitianu.”—var ram 2 m 5. ‘from adversity changed to prosperity.’

किती [kitu] See की. “तेक ननेक साकु कितू.” —sri m 5.

किती [ktot], कितें [ktosu], कितें [kitosu] has made. “मेनो कितौ.”—मुदवैनी m 5.

कितें [kiton], कितें [kiton] has made. “कितन अपना पाठ निराला.”—BG “जेहा नितलो तेहा होा.” —sri m 3.

कितें [ktom], कितें [kitom] has done, has performed. “जो किचु किताल प्रभुरैता.”—बसात a m 1. 2 why not. “प्रभु सरनागत किताल होग?”—बसात a m 1.

कित [kina] has done, had done. “मुतुक्षो जलन लिन सिम्रॉन नाहि निमाख्क किन.” —जेजा m 9. 2 why, for what. “मुतुक्षो गराभ गाई किन बांछा?”—गौ कबिर। ‘There were so many miscarriages; why has this escaped?’ 3 why not. “किन सुनेहि गोरी!—sri m 1. 4 P किन n enmity. 5 battle, war. 6 guile. 7 See की.

कितकर्मिन [किताल] has done. “किंचु किताल प्रभुरैता”—बसात a m 1. 2 why not. “प्रभु सरनागत किताल होग?”—बसात a m 1.

कित [kina] See की. 2

कितकलेख [कितकोश] P किताल adj one who tries to take revenge.

कितलघु [कितकहल], कितलघु [कितकहल] See कितकहल.

कित [kina] did, performed. “सो पैं जो किचु किन हैं.”—मरु सोल्हे m 1. 2 P किन n enmity, rivalry. See की. 4 The word कित also carries the same meaning.

कितलघु [किताल], कितलघु [किताल] See कितलघु.

कित [kina] has done, has performed. “हरि गोत्र्किन.”—गौ m 3. 2 See गोत्रकिन.

कित [kim] A कित n plural of कित, value. “तिस दी किन नै पाई.”—sri m 3. “किन नासौ कृ पै सृख मतिक हु बहारे.”—जेज var.

कित [kimat] A कित n price. 2 value. 3 estimate, guess.

कित [kimat] [किताल] See की. “किताल को ना जने दुआ.”—मरु सोल्हे m 5. 2 See की. 3. “अन्य कोक अठौ बाहौ लो। ताके किताल काहौ नाजै।”—मरु m 5. 3 adj who knows the worth; who judges the value. “सब्ब किताल मी किताल पै।”—सोदवू.

कित [kim] P कित n valuable, precious. See की.

किम [kima] A कित n minced meat.

किम [kim] [किपेल] kime [मिल] adm appreciator, one who values merit. “नाहि किताल किमेई।”—भरा m 5.

किम [kima] [किमाल] kima [मिल] from the price. See की. “सोक किमाल बहारे。”—var maru m 2 m 5.

किम [kima] [किमा] P कित n alchemy; chemia.1 Earlier people engaged themselves in converting copper into gold and lime into silver. Though they did not succeed, yet due to their research, there originated the science of chemistry. This has enabled many countries to accumulate large quantities of gold and silver.

किम [kima] [किमाल] kima [मिल] P कित n granular leather made from the skin of a donkey or a horse and dyed in green, mounted especially on the sheaths of the swords.

किम [kima] [किमा] kima [मिल] P कित n alchemist; person engaged in practising alchemy.

किम [kima] kina [मिल] P कित n granular leather made from the skin of a donkey or a horse and dyed in green, mounted especially on the sheaths of the swords.

किम [kima] Pr कित n adj indigent, penniless. 2 parsimonious, miserly. 3 greedy. 4 Skt n parrot. “किम सो प्रतित कृ पै गानिका।”—गौसोभा.

किम [kima] Pr कित n Kashmir. 6 adj of Kashmir. Dg n oarsman, fisherman.

किम [kima] Pr कित n adj scattered, dispersed. 2 extended.

किम [kima] Pr कित n wail; cry at a high pitch; lamentation.

किम [kima] Pr कित a poet of Bhatt lineage who sang

1 An ancient name of Egypt. The Egyptians were the first to enter the field of chemistry. Thus was named this science.
MAP OF KIRATPUR

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वीरचिता [kirtan] Skt वीरचिता n discourse, speech. 2 In Sikh religion, singing the praise of the Creator in musical measures is termed as kirtan “kirtan namu simrat rahau.” – bila m 5.

वीरचितामैलिक [kirtansohila] See मैलिक and वीरचितामैलिक. 2 ending; completion.


वीरचितानी [kirtania] adj who sings the praise of the Creator. “bhalo bhalo re kirtania.” – rama m 5.


वीरचितपुर [kirtapur] This town is situated in the hilly area on the bank of Sutlej river in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una, police station Anandpur. It was founded by Guru Hargobind through Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1683. The land for this was purchased from Raja Tara Chand of Kehlur. Guru Nanak Dev had blessed the foundation of this town, when the Guru visited this place and stayed at Charan Kamal, and met Baba Buddhan Shah in the forest.

Kiratpur is at a distance of 14 miles from Ropar1 and 31 miles from Garh Shankar railway station.

The following gurdwaras are in this holy town:

1. Shish Mahal dwelling places for the Gurus situated in the middle of the residential area. Guru Hargobind came here in Sammat 1691 and lived here till the end of his life. Guru Har Rai and Guru Harkrishan were born here. To the north of these palaces, are baths used by the Gurus then. The gurdwara is dilapidated due to lack of permanent income.

2. Harimandir Sahib. Related to Guru Hargobind, this gurdwara is also a dwelling house situated in the residential area of Kiratpur. It has five ghumaons of land attached to it.

3. Khuh Guru ka. This well was got dug by Guru Hargobind.

4. Charan Kamal. Related to Guru Nanak Dev, this gurdwara is situated near Kiratpur to the north-west. The Guru came here during his travels to the hills. He obliged Sain Buddhan Shah with a sermon. See वीरचितमैलिक. An elegant gurdwara is raised there. It has annual income of rupees six hundred from the attached estate. The priest is an Udasi Sikh.

5. Chubacha Sahib. A gurdwara related to Guru Har Rai, situated within the city. At this place, crushed grain was soaked in a large spacious brick trough for the horses and the Guru himself served it with his own hands and this gurdwara is a memorial to that event. Its building is ordinary and it does not have any income.

6. Takhat Sahib, situated in the residential area, is built in memory of the anointing of Har Rai and Harkrishan as Gurus. The gurdwara is in dilapidated condition. There is no priest.

7. Tir Manji Sahib, related to Guru Hargobind, is to the south of Kiratpur and at a distance of about half a mile. The Guru used to shoot arrows from this place. A small structure exists; it has neither a priest nor any income.

8. Damdama Sahib. A gurdwara related to Guru Har Rai is in the centre of Kiratpur near Harimandir. The Guru used to hold congregation at this place.

Two shops adjoining the gurdwara are rented at Rs 25 a year.

9. Dehra Baba Gurditta is a magnificent

1 Now there is a railway station at Ropar also.
building, half a mile away from Kiratpur to the south. Baba Gurditta was cremated at this place. Dehra owns five hundred ghumaons of land. A fair is held at the time of Hola.

(10) Patlapuri, related to Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai, is situated on the bank of Sutlej at a distance of two furlongs to the south-west. The ashes of Guru Harkrishan were brought from Delhi and installed at this place. Only small structures remain there to commemorate Guru Hargobind and Guru Harkrishan, but the shrine, with a golden dome relating to Guru Har Rai, is very large and high.

Sixty rupees a year are paid by the Patiala state; there is enough income from the offerings.

(11) Buddhan Shah Ji da Takia, a hermitage related to Baba Buddhan Shah, is close to the shrine of Baba Gurditta, at a distance of half a mile from Kiratpur to the south. This place was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Gurditta. The hermitage has been built of baked bricks, within which lies the grave of Baba Buddhan Shah. To the north, away from it is the cremation ground of the hermit's, goats, dogs and the lion. The priest, Sain Alla Ditta belonging to “Charanauli”, looks after it with devotion.

(12) Viman Garh is situated in Kiratpur where the severed head of Guru Teg Bahadur was kept for some time and from here it was taken to Anandpur in a bier by Guru Gobind Singh with the congregation reciting hymns in praise of the Almighty.
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
3 Kushu, son of Ram. See Kushu. 4 according to Purans one of the seven islands. “paheque dip huto kus namu.”—NP. 5 a demon killed by Krishan in Dwarika. 6 ploughshare. 7 P कु म kill, put to death; its origin is from कुमा, and used as suffix, it denotes a killer as in मर्दांकुम (killer of human beings). 8 P कु म female genital organ, vagina.

कुमत्र [कुमात्र] leprosy. See कुम.

कुमत [कुमात] See कुमत.

कुमत [कुमात] n killed, murdered. 2 Skt कुमत n deceit, treachery, guile. 3 See कुमत.

कुमता [कुमाता] n falsehood. “कुमता ko bhale sut bhedyo.”—paras. 2 See कुमत.

कुमत [कुमात] n kill, put to death.

कुमत [कुमात] n deserving to be killed.

“geban hevan haram kustani.”—tīlāg m 5.

कुमत [कुमात] n killed. See कुमत. 2 n oxide of metals for medical use; calcined metal.

कुमि [कुमी] Skt कुमि n illusion. 2 state of being unreal; falsehood. 3 adv damned with deceit, guile etc. “Ihu sarir kuri kusati bharia gol tai.”—gau chāt m 3.

कुमिव [कुमिव] adj false. 2 evil doing; immoral act. “bhaṭh kusti gau.”—s kōbīr. 3 P कु म n fight between wrestlers; wrestling bout.

कुमि [कुमी] Skt कुम n evil. “mūhau kūr kusatu tīni dhahia.”—var sri m 4. 2 mean nature. “kūr kusatu trīsna aṃgī bujhae.”—dhana m 3. 3 sloth, absence of zeal. 4 wealth accumulated through sinful means.

कुम पाठक [कुमाठ] P कु म adj who kills.

कुमपुर [कुमधव] See भीत.

कुमश [कुमाण] See कुमश. “kusa kāṭia var var.”—sri m 1.

कुमाश [कुमाभ] See वरदुङ्क.

कुमाश [कुमाश] n ring of grass worn on the finger next to the little one. Among Hindus, it is regarded auspicious during rites for gods and forefathers. “gīān jāneu dhīn kuspati.”—asa m 1.

कुमसुर [कुमसुर] a town founded by Kush, son of Ram Chandar. See कुमव. 2 old name of Sultanpur in Avadh (Audh).

कुम [कुम] Skt कुम n flower. “pūḍar kes kusom te dhāvele.”—sri beni. Here it means white flower. 2 It has also been used for kusābh: “kusom rāg sāg rāhia.”—dev m 5. “dunia rāg na ave nere jīu kusom pāṭu gīu pak hara.”—maru solhe m 5. ‘Worldly attachment and pleasure have no effect as flower, silk, ghee (fat), piece of leather made from white deer skin, never get defiled.’

कुमविविविल [कुमविविल] a metre, also called kusomvīvita, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as Ⅲ, ⅠⅡ, Ⅲ, ⅠⅡ.

Example:

 Tina bānbasi rāghubār jane,
 dukh sukh sāgī sukh dukh mane,
 bālkē leke əb bān jehē,
 rāghupatī sāge bānphal kherē.

—ramav.

कुमब [कुमब], कुम [कुम] n bad time, evil age. 2 time of adversity.

कुमब [कुमब] in bloom. “urajh parīo kusma.”—sri m 5. ‘like a black bee got entangled in the world.’

कुमबन्ध [कुमबन्ध] See कुमबन्ध.

कुमब [कुमब] See कुमब.

कुमब [कुमब] See कुमब.

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कुमब [कुमब] See कुमब.

उज्रन [उज्रन] See उज्रन.

कुमब [कुमब] See कुमब. “kusmit bōn ki prabhā viṇokē.”—GPS. ‘are witnessing the splendour of the garden in blossom.’

कुमब [कुमब], कुमब [कुमब] See कुमब.

उज्रन [उज्रन] See उज्रन.

”tumre tan he kusrai.”—kātēn.

कुम [कुम] Skt कुम n welfare, happiness. “in bīdhi kusal hot mere bhai.”—gau m 5. “mit ke kāṭia kusal sāmana.”—gau m 5. 2 blessing.
“kusāl kusāl karte jāg bīnē.”—gau kābir. 3 adj wise, clever. 4 erudite.

kusāl khem [kusāl khem] n welfare and ease, pleasure and happiness. “kusāl khem sābh bhātā.”—sor m 5. “kusāl khem prabhū apī bēsāe.”—gau m 5.

kusāl [kusālta], kusāl [kusāl] n state of well-being; feeling of being content; happiness. 2 wisdom, cleverness. “kahe ki kusālt hath dip kue pērē?”—sīrab.

kusari [kusari] See kusāl.

kusasān [kusasaṅ] Skt कुसासान्, asān (seat) made of a kind of koṣ (spear grass). Spreading of it is regarded as sacred in the Hindu religious scriptures. 2 maladministration.

kusagrabuddhi [kusagrābuddhi] adj having sharp intellect like the tip of spear grass, i.e. very intelligent, perspicacious.

kusad [kusad] P opened. 2 ṭāṭ open. “dono caṃ koṃ kusad niṣṣasaṭāḥi samuhe.”—NP. ‘with both eyes open.’

kusadah [kusadah] See kusad 2.

kusadgi [kusadgī] P खुसद्गि n freedom, opposite of openness. 2 absence of restriction.

kusadan [kusadān] P खुसदान v open. 2 set free.

kusada [kusada] See kusad 2.

kusamat [kusamat] See kusāl. “kahō kusamat kār khuslet.”—GPS.

kusayodahkar [kusayōdahkar] P खुसयोदहकर adj helpful in starting work or in managing it;

who generously removes hurdles hindering work.

kusali [kusali] See kusāl. 2 kusali adj ill-natured, mean-minded. “go gārib ko hāte kusali.”—NP.

kusīk [kusīk] Skt कुसिक n a king who was father of Gadhī and grandfather of Vishvamitra; Kausik subcaste has originated from him.

kusid [kusid] Skt n interest; its pronunciation as kusid is also correct.


kusudha [kusudha] adj impure, contaminated. 2 bent, curved. “sis niṣāre kīa thīe ja rīde kusudhe jahī?”—var asa.

kusudhu [kusudhu] See kusudh.

kusupur Kusupur. See kusāl.

kusabhā Skt n ṛgini (flame of fire); a plant bearing golden safflowers. 2 its flower. 3 long-necked earthen pitcher. 4 Skt खुसद्र प्रात्र small bag in a poisonous creature wherein poison remains stored; venom bag.

kusubhā, kusubha, kusuhā See kusāl and kusad. 2 having the colour of a safflower. 3 Dg opium juice got through dripping which trickles like the colour of safflower. See kusad 2.
water (kusū), lotus. “sāg pārag kusesay hera.” –NP. 2 blue lotus. 3 crane.

kusel adj evil mountain; mountain without water and trees. “cēṭak se cīr caru cōpēkha kusel si.” –cīr 12.

kusohna, kusohi adj unshapely, ugly. 2 graceless, disgraceful. “kupī kusohni pērhorī choṭi bhotar.” –var sri m 3.

kusā, kusātī n association with immoral persons; deceitful company. “kusātī bahārī sada dukh pavāhī.” –maru solhe m 3.

kusagi adj who has got into bad company; associated with ignoble persons. “sāgī kusagi bestē.” –s kabir. 2 bad companion.

kusabhāle in the colour of safflower. “tu urajh pārō kusabhāle.” –gōḍ m 5.

kusā See kusātā.

kusat, kusadā See kusadhā.

kusur n entangled cotton yarn. 2 mal-administration; mismanagement.

kusahil adj dyed in the colour of safflower. 2 colourful like a safflower.

kusumājālī n palmful flowers. “dev kusumājālī ṛarpē.” –sālo. 2 a Maithil Brahman named Udyan (Udyanacharya) who in his times was an unparalleled scholar of logic. A treatise entitled ‘Kusumanjāl’ was written by him in which he refuted Buddhism and proved the existence of God by citing forceful evidences. This book is rated very high among the community of scholars.

kusumāyudhī n one who has flowers as his weapons; Kamdev who wears arrows made of flowers.

kusumavāli n row of flowers; bunch of flowers; string of flowers.

kusumī adj in bloom, blossoming.

kusū See kusu 3 and kūr 6.

kusūt n entangled cotton yarn. 2 mal-administration; mismanagement.

kusudha See kusūdha.

kusur Kushpur, a town in Lahore district, which is a tehsil headquarters and is a junction on N.W.R. It is mentioned in Vichitar Natak that this town was founded by Kush, son of Ram: “tahi triṇe bādhe dūr purva, ek kusur dutiṭī laḥurva.” Khalsa Dal captured this town in Sammat 1817 (1760 AD) and killed its ruler Asman Khan. In 1807 AD Maharaja Ranjit Singh, with Akali Phula Singh’s help, killed its ruler Kutabuddin and annexed the territory of Kasur into the Sikh kingdom. 2 A ṛāś fault, guilt, crime.

kusēsay n one which sleeps (say) on water (kusū), lotus. “sāg pārag kusesay hera.” –NP. 2 blue lotus. 3 crane.

kusil adj evil mountain; mountain without water and trees. “cēṭak se cīr caru cōpēkha kusel si.” –cīr 12.

kusohna, kusohi adj unshapely, ugly. 2 graceless, disgraceful. “kupī kusohni pērhorī choṭi bhotar.” –var sri m 3.

kusā, kusātī n association with immoral persons; deceitful company. “kusātī bahārī sada dukh pavāhī.” –maru solhe m 3.

kusagi adj who has got into bad company; associated with ignoble persons. “sāgī kusagi bestē.” –s kabir. 2 bad companion.

kusabhāle in the colour of safflower. “tu urajh pārō kusabhāle.” –gōḍ m 5.

kusā See kusātā.

kusat, kusadā See kusadhā.

kusur n entangled cotton yarn. 2 mal-administration; mismanagement.

kusahil adj dyed in the colour of safflower. 2 colourful like a safflower.

kusumājālī n palmful flowers. “dev kusumājālī ṛarpē.” –sālo. 2 a Maithil Brahman named Udyan (Udyanacharya) who in his times was an unparalleled scholar of logic. A treatise entitled ‘Kusumanjāl’ was written by him in which he refuted Buddhism and proved the existence of God by citing forceful evidences. This book is rated very high among the community of scholars.

kusumāyudhī n one who has flowers as his weapons; Kamdev who wears arrows made of flowers.

kusumavāli n row of flowers; bunch of flowers; string of flowers.

kusumī adj in bloom, blossoming.

kusū See kusu 3 and kūr 6.

kusūt n entangled cotton yarn. 2 mal-administration; mismanagement.

kusūdha See kusūdha.

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[kuhakbaD] See [kuhat] adj
damned place. 2 a spot which when touched by hand, causes disgust; a filthy part of the body. “vāsādo kuhathre than.”—jet var. “kuhathi jai sitā.”—var asa. ‘in a filthy place.’

[kuhara] See [kuhI] n
bird of prey. See [kohila].

[kuhar] A
n black sulphite of antimony, collyrium. 2 adj skillful in gesturing with the eyes. 3 See [kohil].

[kuhram] a town in the Kaushal region, where Kaushalya was born. Some people think that Ghuram in Patiala state is the same Kuhram, but it is not so. See [kohil]. “kohram jahā suṇīye sahrā; tahī kosal raj nīrpes bārā; upī tīh dham suta koslā; jīh jīt laī sāsīsau kalā.”—ramav.

[kuhar] n pit for drawing water; a well without brick-lining.

[kohara], [kohar], [kohra], [kohari] n axe, small axe. See [kohar].

[kuhI] adv after killing, after butchering.

“kohI bakra rīṇī khatā.”—var asa.

[kuhI] Skt kūhI adj having betel-leaf in the mouth; having lips reddened with betel. 2 See [koh].

[kuhilan] adj (woman) wearing collyrium on eyelids and gesturing with her eyes. “lāgi kuhilan avai pārvelī pīrī.”—BG. ‘A fickle but lame woman with collyrium in her eyes belonging to someone else is always attractive and appealing to a licentious person.’

[kuhI] Skt n black-eyed bird of prey of the hawk species, called şahin kohi. Its height is equal to that of a hyena. It has all the qualities found in a falcon; it is a female; its male is called [kohila]; its colour is reddish black, but occasionally black as well. It is not native to Punjab, but migrates from other countries at the beginning of winter. A trained kohi hunts well; it renders great help in the hunting of water fowls particularly. It starts hovering over the lake on which the water fowls are floating. Fearing it, they do not fly and the hunter shoots them with his gun. It goes on hovering over them. The frightened ducks return to sit again on the lake water where the hunter gets a big game. If its offspring is reared, it accompanies the hunter for many years like the hawk. Falco Peregrinator. “sihā bajā cārgā kohiā inā khāvalie ghahe.”—var majh m I. See [kohil].

2 xa sport of hunting with a kohi (falcon). 2 xa act of cutting grass with a sickle.

[kuhil] Skt kūhIla n mist, fog. “jese kohir nirvar kare hui sur ude mukh tyō prāgtai.”—NP.

[kohil] See [kuli] and [kohila].
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[kuhir] See [khiro]. 2 log of wood on which a pulley is placed for drawing water from a deep well with a leather bag.

[kuhuk] See [khotita].

[kuhukban] a kind of arrow with a hole in the tip. As the arrow goes with speed, it produces a whistling sound. "teg tir tufhag tabararu kuhukaban anśāt." cādi 2. Many people believe that this arrow is made of bamboo pieces and it produces sound while in flight.

[kuhukara] See [khu].

[khuh] Skt n new moon night. 2 sound of a peacock or cuckoo. 3 In Purans, river Kubul is named as Kuhu.

[kuhuk] See [khu].

[kuhukth] n cuckoo that coos from the throat. 2 adj having a melodious throat like that of a cuckoo.

[kuhet] n ill-will, want of affection. 2 hypocritical love; love with a painful ending.

[kuhela] n See [khe].

[kuheti] See [khe].

[kukah] n elephant grass; tall grass that grows by the bank of a river, and is used for making baskets. "kukah kāhāsi phule." tokha barahmahā. 'Elephant grass and seed grass have grown,' i.e. the hair has turned grey.

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[kukot] Skt kukut n cock.

[kukti] Skt kuktī hen.

[kuknas], kuknos], kuknus] G φεωνίς phoenix. Greek poets have held that a phoenix sings a lot and by singing dipak ragn the melody of fire — it burns itself to ashes. During the rainy season, from its ash is produced an egg from which a phoenix is hatched; it is genderless but it reproduces itself only in the above-mentioned way.

[kokabhi] See [khab].

[kokam] Skt kūkaśā n saffron; a dye from Kashmir. "kūkaṁ tīlaṁ bhal me kina."—GPS. 2 short for kumkuma. "ban cale tei kūkaṁ manāhu."—krīsan. See [bhāma].

[kokar] Skt n deceitful action, act of meanness, evil deed. See [kher].

[kokarmi] adj who does evil deeds; vicious.

[kokra] Skt n swollen hair, root-cell in the eye lids; granulated cell. See [kher].

[kokri] hen. 2 curved dagger shaped like the nail of a lion kept by the Nepalese; it is kept tied to the waist. 3 roll of cotton yarn. "bīkherat hē kokri bīstare."—GPS. See [kokra].

[kukre] trachoma. Skt नेत्रवृक्ष granular lid. On the inner side of eye lids, small hair root cells get swollen and cause irritation like particles of sand resulting in severe pain. Eyes get red, water keeps flowing. Expert doctors should be consulted for the treatment of this ailment. The common remedy is that forty tolas of krṣta (a kind of peach), bark of chebulic myrobolan (hārār) three tolas, essence of Indian barbery (rāsīt) five tolas, and turmeric three tolas should each be soaked, in half a seer of water separately for twelve hours. After mixing all these, the liquid should be filtered and the residue discarded and boiled in a utensil. One tola of opium may be put in it. When the syrup becomes dense, it should be kept in a phial with its lid closed. Putting this medicine into the eyes with a needle cures trachoma.

Ash of zinc and copper mixed with antimony can be usefully put in the eyes. Before sleep, they should be washed with rose water and
kept protected from dust and sunlight.

kukur [kukar], kukri [kukri] cock, hen. “hāsa seti cītulāsahī kukar di oḍari.–var gau 2 m 5.

2 cob of maize. 3 fruit of akk (calotropis procera).

kukijē [kukije] call, cry. 2 calls, cries. “gurōkāḍhi bāh kukijē.”–koli a m 4. ‘cries with arm raised upward.’

kukur [kukubh] See kukur. 2 a mountain in Orissa.

kukum [kukum] See kukum.

cfr [kukkar], cfr [kukkri] See cfr– cfr.

cfr [kukka] belonging to Kuk subcaste. See cfr.

cfr [kukut] See cfr.

cfr [kukna] See cfr.


kuk [kukṣi], kūk [kukh] n abdomen. 2 womb. 3 cavern, cave.

kūk ḍhāṛi [kukkh ḍhāṛi] be pregnant.

kukhi [kukhi] See kukhri.

kukhär [kukhyat] n disrepute, notoriety.

kukāṭi [kukāṭi] n bad condition, sad plight. 2 evil conduct.

kugāṇī [kugāṇi] adj having perverted knowledge; who has negative thinking; one without true awareness of reality, but claiming to be omniscient. “sāth kāṭhūr kucīl kugāṇī.”–sāveye sri mukhvāk 5.

kūği [kūgi] n saffron coloured ant which is very small. It destroys fields of wheat and barley. Ustilago Tritici.

kūgu [kūgu] safflower, See kūgu. “kāṛīnī kūgu je rāle ghaṭ ātārī puja ho.”– guj m 1. 2 a red coloured powder prepared by mixing turmeric and amla (phyllauntus emblica), with which the Vaishnav males decorate their foreheads, and the ladies put its line in the parting of their hair.

kugadh [kugōdh], kūgīpī [kugōdhi] n foul smell, stink, unpleasant odour. “āḍhī kūgādh nṛtṛatī jōb ayo.”–cvītr 236.

kugyani [kugyani] See kugyani.

kuc [kuc] Skt n breast, teat. 2 See kuc. 2 evil conduct.


kucāj [kucāj] Skt kucājī n immoral act, bad deed. 2 improper way of doing work.

kucāj [kucāj] Skt kucājī adj immoral, vile. 2 not knowing the proper method of doing work.

kucājī [kucājī], kucājī [kucājī] Skt kucājī adj a loose woman. Guru Nanak Dev has taught virtue to loose women in his hymn entitled ‘kucājī’ written in suhi rag. “māṇu kucājī āmavaṇ dosre.”

godhan ke graṁ pāṇi phēkat.

kābi uṭhāi nā gobra phos,
lon phuravat thariya me dhor
sūḥan sekat nāh aphansos,
nice bēthi laghi kār uce
“das” khari phīr lāre pares,
havaṇ bēthi cheṛ dōḍe ya
ap kucājī berhe dos.

–bava ramdas ji.
after a bath, likewise, is, a preacher's going against his own advice. “nanak nīhpīl jat tī jī kūcār ḫsinīnu.”—s m 9. 2 fruitless actions.


kūcārja [kucarj] Skt kūcārja n immorality, loose conduct.


kūcārī [kocri] elephant. See kūcār. “tāle kūcārī sir kānīk chāṭhā.”—asā m 5. 2 snake's slough. 3 adj who keeps an elephant.

kūcāl [kocal] Skt kūcāl adj speaking ill of others. “ik kūcāl kūcil brīkhūpte.”—asā m 3. 2 See kūcārī. 3 See kūcāl and kūcāre.

kūcāla [kocala] n maligned and dirty. See kūcāl and kūcāle. “ham kūcāl kūcil atā bāhīmanī mīlī sēbdē mel utarī.”—ram m 3.

kūcālna [kocalna] v crush, trample, grind, tread, stamp.

kūcāl [kucl] Skt kūcāl and kārakār n a tree found at many places in India especially in Bengal and Madras. Its poisonous fruit is so named and is used in medicines. L Strychnos Nuxvomica. The latent effect of it is warm and dry; it purifies blood and cures piles. Its fruit is used for killing dogs and rats.

kūcāl [kucal], kūcāli [kucari], kūcāl [kucl], kūcālī [kucali] n reprehensible conduct, licentiousness, depravity. “kāṛhē kūcāl.”—kākī. 2 adj immoral, depraved. “gāhī māryō pīṭsāṭu kūcārī.”—gūp.


kūcālī [kocl] See kūcāl 2. 2 armour. 3 See kūcālī.

kūcālī [kucil] Skt kūcālī adj wearing dirty clothes; putting on soiled dress. See kūcāl kūcālī.

kūcālī [kucilta] n impurity, lack of cleanliness of clothes. See kūcāl and kūcālī.

kūcēl [kocel], kūcēl [kucel], kūcēl [kucela] adj (female) wearing condemned clothes; who wears dirty dress.

kūcēl [kocel] Skt kūcēl n weaver's brush.

kūch [kuch] some. See kūch.

kūchār [kuchār] Skt kūchārī m lap. “kā rī prā rū kūchārī līta.”—BG.

kūchārī [kuchari] in the lap.


kūchāte [kuchote] adj untouchable, whose contact is believed to defile. See kūchātī.

kūch [kucch] some. See kūch.

kūchār [kuchār], kūchāt [kuchāt] See kūchāl and kūchātī.

kūchātī [kuchāti], kūchālī [kucchi] See kūch.

kūj [kuj] Skt n born [ja] from the earth [ku]; Mars, a planet. “sāmā sānī mukh sāsī ku j sānyo.”—gūp. ‘Beard is black like the colour of Saturn, face is like the moon but is one with Mars,’ i.e. the face is luminous like the moon but not white; it is reddish like Mars. 2 Tuesday. “kūj dīn me śrī sātīgyō jōti jōti mīlās.”—gūp. 3 tree, that grows from the earth. 4 Narkasur; Bhaumasur: According to a legend in Purans, the earth, having mated with Varah the god, gave birth to Narkasur, from which emerged the name Kuj. See bāmūṣ. kūj [kōj] Skt n a place in the forest, which is covered by shrubs and creepers on all the four sides but is cleared within; glade; arbour. 2 path forged by elephants etc through a dense forest. 3 See kūj 2. “kōjāṭī tyag bhūjāg sīdharhāyō.”—kṛṣṇa. 4 P ęż corner, bank. 5 narrow street.
kújá) [kújá] See kújá.

kújí [kújí] adj some; any, something, a little.

kút [kút] Skt कुट vr bend, cheat, clip, heat up, rub, slander. 2 n mountain, direction. 3 hammer, sledge. 4 house. 5 fort, castle. 6 tree. 7 pinnacle-shaped pitcher, earthen pitcher. 8 a plant named kuṣṭh (kuṣṭh), found in Kashmir. See kút 2.


kúṭa [kúṭa] n an ascetic named Agast who was born from a pitcher. 2 Dronacharya was also born from a pitcher. 3 a tree also called kuṭa whose seeds are īrāja. A decoction of kútā bark cures dysentery. I Holarrhena Antidysenterica.

kúṭaṇ [kuṭaṇ] n a procurress, female panderer who acts as a go-between. “corā jērā rádiā kuṭniā di bānu.”—vaś suhi m 1.

kúṭbāḍha [kuṭbāḍha] adj engaged in the work of cutting and skinning. “meri jātI kūṭbāḍha.”—maṇī kṣatriya. ‘The job of my ‘cāmar’ caste is cutting and skinning of animals.’

kúṭal [kúṭal] See kúṭal. 2 guard of a police post.

kúṭvari [kúṭvari] n duty of police officer of a station house. See kúṭvari. “duta ṣaṇhā ṛt kúṭvari meri.”—ram kābir. 2 job of a fort’s guard.

kúṭa [kúṭa] See kúṭa. 2 pond. See kúṭa 2. “sāhēj katha ke āmrīt kōṭa.”—gau m 5. 3 See kúṭa.

kūṭi [kūṭi] adv by crushing. 2 Skt n twist, arrogance, curve. 3 cottage, hut.

kúṭil [kúṭil] Skt adj bent, curved. 2 deceitful, treacherous. 3 tangled. “kūṭil gāth jāb khal dev.”—bhāla kābir. ‘knot of illiteracy.’

Poets have described the following things as crooked: lock of hair, snake, lion’s nail,
boar’s tusk, parrot’s beak, moon in the second phase of the bright half of a month, and a bow.


kūṭi [kūṭi] thatched hut of leaves and grass. In Sanskrit kūṭi and kuṭī both are correct.

kūṭicāk [kūṭicāk] Skt n an ascetic who is revered in his own hut; a sanyasi who does not forsake the sacred thread and tuft of hair and does religious service like offering evening prayer etc and for begging does not go to other’s door except of his own relatives. Kutichak is cremated and his last rites are performed as usual.

kūṭikāya [kūṭikāya] See guṇika. flare; fire.

kūṭita [kūṭita] n thatched hut of leaves and grass. In Sanskrit kūṭi and kuṭī both are correct.

kūṭi [kūṭi] n cuttings, fragments of paper etc.

kūṭa [kūṭa] See kūṭa. 2 procurer, pandher.

kūṭa [kūṭa] n officer, guard. 2 guile, deceit. See kūṭa vr.

kūṭī [kūṭī] n a procuress female pandher.

kūṭābhār [kūṭābhār] n in poetics, a female desire to express feelings of the mind, through a gesture of anger when actually she is happy.

kūṭī [kūṭi] n beat, thrash. See kūṭa vr.

kūṭā [kūṭa] vr surround, blunt. 2 adj blunt; without a sharp edge. 3 dull-minded, obtuse.

kūṭhā [kūṭhā] n kill, butcher.


kūṭhā [kūṭhā] n evil place, ill-reputed place. 2 discomforting place.

kūṭar [kūṭar] Skt n axe. “kaḍhī kūṭar khasāmi sir kāṭā.”—bīla m 5. 2 tree. 3 boatman, sailor. 4 water carrier.

kūṭa [kūṭa] Skt n offspring, children. 2 family, household. “kūṭa jatān kārnā.”—var jēt.

kūṭa [kūṭa] adj having a family. 2 belonging to a family, of the family.

kūṭa [kūṭa] n beating, thrashing. See kūṭa. 2 a metal, which is very brittle, prepared by beating several metals. “bhāṅga bhāḍa kūṭ da.”—māgā.
bhujāgma (serpent power) 2 jalebi, a kind of sweet meat. 3 according to the tenets of Sikhism, Kundalini is the name for the knot of ignorance; confused state of mind. “kūḍānī surjhi sat sāgārī.”—sāvēye m 4.

bhujā [kūḍ] Skt कुड़, vr protect, preserve. 2 n that which protects water; pit. 3 reservoir. “jese ābh kōḍ kari rakhīo pārāt sādhu gāt jaha.”—asa m 5. 4 pit for keeping fire, pit dug as described in the Shastras (holy manuscripts) for oblation to the god of fire. See खल्बुर्ज. 5 eighty-six deep pits of hell made especially to punish evil-doers. See लोलियोजन गद्य 9 ch 37. 6 (according to Hindu Shastras) son1 born to a woman from her paramour while her husband is alive. See फलजन्यमिनित्रित्र ए 4 § 23. 7 also used for kuṭ (direction). “tē hu cōtur kōḍ jītyo dobar.”—gyan. “so cōhu kōḍi jānī.”—var majh m 2. 8 in Punjabi also used for Persian kōd.

ci~ [kōḍ] n according to Hindu Shastras) son1 born to a woman from her paramour while her husband is alive. See फलजन्यमिनित्रित्र ए 4 § 23. 7 also used for kuṭ (direction). “tē hu cōtur kōḍ jītyo dobar.”—gyan. “so cōhu kōḍi jānī.”—var majh m 2. 8 in Punjabi also used for Persian kōd.

kūḍānī [kōḍānī] Skt कुडानी. 3 reservoir. “jese ābh kōḍ kari rakhīo pārāt sādhu gāt jaha.”—asa m 5. 4 pit for keeping fire, pit dug as described in the Shastras (holy manuscripts) for oblation to the god of fire. See लोलियोजन गद्य 9 ch 37. 6 (according to Hindu Shastras) son1 born to a woman from her paramour while her husband is alive. See फलजन्यमिनित्रित्र ए 4 § 23. 7 also used for kuṭ (direction). “tē hu cōtur kōḍ jītyo dobar.”—gyan. “so cōhu kōḍi jānī.”—var majh m 2. 8 in Punjabi also used for Persian kōd.

ci~ [kōḍ] n according to Tantar Shastar and Yog, a nerve so named because it is at the root of Sukhmana nerve serving as entrance making a spiral of three and a half rounds and lying quietly like a snake. It can be activated by practising Yog and it begins to rise towards the ultimate stage of realisation through Sukhmana (the spinal chord). As it moves upward, the Yogi feels bliss; the highest spiritual stage for a Yogi is to stay the Kundalini in Dasamdwara and not let it come down. It has also been named as bhuja (serpent power).
param purakh pavān sada, ap praṃgāt hē ay, ap praṃgāt hē ay, din rāccha ke karṇā āvārī āvārī, dhara ke bhar utaran.”—kālki.

(c) In sīghavālokan nayay, if phrases occurring in the kādvalia are in yamak format, the metre gets more fascinating. In yamak the words remain the same but the meaning differs as:

“hala1 seven jīn kāri kalānmātrān din, sukh sāpāt ko khoy ke, bhej āt āt din, din duni ko man, tan njā tan ko khyo, bīkā belō ko bij, āpē ḍhānān boyo, hārē vrījē kulkān tāy korte mokh kala, sāhē nīrādar nīty, phīrē ārī dar bād-hala”.


वर्ष [kōḍa] direction, side. See वि. “care kōḍa ċhūḍhia.”—asa ṁ 1. 2 See वि. 3 chain for fastening the door. 4 goad. “nānāk hastē kōḍe bahra.”—var guj ṁ 3. 5 ring in which some thing can be fastened.

वर्णी [kōḍi] fishhook. 2 small chain to fasten the flaps of a door. 3 in the direction. “cāhū kōḍi cāhu jog jate.”—bīha chōt ṁ 4. 4 Dg horse; the name derives from curving the front feet like a coil while trotting gracefully.

वर्ण [kūḍl] adj not having a proportionate shape; misshaped, clumsy. 2 n bad plan, wrong method.

वर्ण [kūḍhāb], वर्ण [kūḍhāg] n improper method, bad behaviour. 2 adj ill-managed, clumsy, ill-mannered.

वर्ण [kūnka] See वर्ण. 2 equal to a mote; a very small quantity of sweet pudding distributed in the Sikh shrines. 3 kārāh prasad is also called kūnka. “khāve kūnka vāḍke.”—māgo.

वर्णश [kūṇakkha] adj looking sideways through the corner of the eye, looking in a slanting way. 2 squint-eyed.

वर्ण [kūṇap] Skt n corpse, dead body.

वर्ण [kūṇia] n with which water (kā) is brought (ānja); cupped hands. 2 pitcher-like vessel with a handle. “nādibāri kyō pivie kūṇia na let?”—GPS.

वर्ण [kot] Skt n which digs the earth (ko); spade. 2 cock. “bhūnsar bhai dhunī kōt kāi.”—NP. 3 lance, spear. 4 louse. 5 water. 6 lotus. 7 adj horrible, frightening.

वर्ण [kōtsā] See वर्ण.

वर्ण [kutsa] Skt kūtsa n slander. 2 insult, disrespect.

वर्णम [kutsāt] adj damned, condemned.“kāhu kutsāt kāram.”—akal. 2 insulted, dishonoured.

वर्ण [kutka] T ḍ ∆ n thick but short stick; club. See विधितम.

वर्ण [kutap] Skt n sun. 2 fire. 3 Brahman. 4 guest. 5 cow. 6 nephew; sister’s son. 7 grandson; daughter’s son. 8 musical instrument. 9 speargrass. 10 afternoon.

वर्ण [kutōb] A ḍ ∆ n pole; north and south poles. 2 small peg around which the millstone revolves. 3 chief, head, president. 4 A plural of कित।

वर्णयक [kutbāxan] subedar of Jallandhar during the reign of Shah Jahan, who was a cousin of Painde Khan. He presented Painde Khan before the emperor and with his army attacked Guru Hargobind Sahib. The sword of the Guru redeemed him in the battle of Kartapur.

वर्णयक [kutbāxana] library.

वर्णविल [kutabdin] See वर्णविल.

वर्णविल [kutādbin] P kāb rī compass, the needle of which points to the north because of magnetic force. It is very helpful to the sailors. mariner’s compass.

वर्णविल [kutabminar] See वर्णविल।


वर्ण [kutbi] A d ∆ a sect of the Muslims.
2 adj related to Kutab.

Thus goes the life history of this glorious person. Some wealthy person bought him in childhood and taught him Arabic and Persian. After the death of this wealthy man, he was sold to a tradesman. The tradesman offered him to Shahabuddin Mohammad Gauri. Shahabuddin was so kind to him that after the conquest of India, he appointed him as his governor in 1192 (1250 Sammat). In 1206 he occupied the throne and became emperor and laid the foundation of the Slave dynasty. He died at Lahore in 1210, after he fell from a horse while playing polo.

The construction of Kutubminar, which is 240 feet high, and an incomplete mosque named as Kavvatulislam\(^1\) near Delhi, was initiated by Kutubuddin. Material from twenty-seven Hindu temples was used to build the mosque in 1196. A slave of Kutubuddin and his son-in-law, emperor Shamasuddin Altimish, completed Kutubminar but the mosque is still incomplete.

2 adj the Pole Star of religion; what sustains religion.

A cruel subedar of Jalandhar, who perpetrated unbearable atrocities upon the Sikhs at one time. While he was hunting on the banks of Beas river, Bagh Singh captured him all of a sudden and burnt him alive. 3 ruler of Kusur. See गौर 1. 4 See बुधगळ.

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\(^1\)Several writers have written its name as “कटबल इल्सलम”. 
kutemuha, kutemuha adj who has the mouth of a dog; dog-mouthed i.e. who eats what cannot be eaten; who eats dirt and carrion. “kali hoi kutemuha khaju hoa murdar.”
—var sar m 1. ‘The people of kaliyug are dog-mouthed, and eat corpses.’ Corpse means other person’s right; bribe etc.
kuto adv where, from where, for what reason. “tan nij rup kuto tum lahe.”—GPS.
kutta, kutti See kutla, kuti.
kutra, kutra adv where, at what place.
kutha ku (damned) thira (earth); dirty place. 2 adj muddy, dirty.
kuthal, kuthal [kuthal], kuthal [kuthan] ku (damned) thara (place). 2 adv untimely; improper place. “ek dan tudh kuthar lara.”
—asa pati m 3. “thau kuthar ne jaani seda citavah vikar.”—var sar m 3. 3 base heart.
kudar A n dwarf. 2 fat donkey. 3 old fort.
kudrat A n power, strength. “kudrat kaun hamari?”—basat o m 1. 2 illusion; the Almighty’s creative power. “duyi kudrat sajje kari asaou ditho cau.”—var asa. “kudrat patali akasi.”—var asa.
kudrat adj all powerful, almighty. 2 naturally; by nature, “sainakhato kudrat.”
—var majh m 1. 3 concerned with nature, natural. “varhie dargah guru ki kudrat nuru.”
—var ram 3.
kudrat adj, kudrat adj kudrat A n power, strength.
kudra n thatched hut. 2 heap of grass. 3 stack of wheat chaff. 4 butt of a rifle.
koda pommel, the protuberant part at the front of a saddle. “carkhe ghor-ke kude pakehre.”—var gav 2 m 5. An inexperienced rider clutch at the pommel for fear of falling down but a horseman rides with free hands. Grasping a pommel while playing polo, is no good horsemanship. 2 T adj P back part of a rifle which is made of wood. E Stock.
3 stock for holding the feet of criminals. See ब्राह्मण.

बुद्धी [kudai], बुद्धिनि [kudain] n improper method; ruse.

बुद्ध [kudan] false grant; charity which is not beneficial to the world.

बुध [kudam] प जै pron which, who. 2 what thing.

बुधग [kudami] प जै who are you?

बुधि [kudir] adv having jumped. “कुदिकुदिकोकरेसातालपार.”—गोव काबिर.

बुधी [kodi] n ironing of washed clothes. 2 sarcastically: an act of straightening by beating and threshing.

बुधु [kudum] A जै arrival.

बुधें [koodad] bow. See वेंड़ा. “नजर कुदादभोजड़केसादधर.”—GPS.

बुढळ [kudristi] n vile look, evil eye. 2 look filled with anger. 3 adj habit of looking at the ground with downcast eyes.

बुधार [kudhaka] blow on the neck; giving an insulting push. 2 horrible stumble. “नातारकुढाकाद्रिवअहे.”—ब्टलाकाबिर.

बुधव [kudhatu] Skt न iron; in Sikhism iron is called sudhatu.

बुधत [kudhatu] impure food stuff; food stuff procured by deceitful earning.

बुधराठ [kudhitt] n bad habit, addiction, condemned practice. “चोधा कुपहकारकुफकुडिविता.”—BG.

बुधी [kudhi] adj having an evil (ku) mind (dhi) “दिसकुढिसुमात्रकाबोधाक.”—GPS.


तिलाग m l. “दिलमेजाराकुनवहाम.”—क्रिसन. ‘Do not be deluded.’ 3 A जै be;

Arabic and Persian scholars have written that Allah said ‘कुन’ and the world came into being. See तेंडेव त्रायमं.

बुध [kunas], बुधें [konas] result. See बुधग. “कोसा किनैतिंत्रोभिन.”—GPS.

बुधान [kunka] See बुधग.

बुधान [kunakkha], बुधानी [kunakkhii] See बुधग.

बुधगपुर [kunapur] Skt न golden city, town of gold; Lanka. 2 See बुधगपुर.

बुध [kunda] प जै does. See बुधग.

बुधगपुर [kunapana] A जै begin to be; something that comes into being on such order, i.e., world is created by the order of God.

बुध [kunam] प जै I do, May I do, I will do. Its root is kordan.

बुध [kona] मल earthen pitcher, pitcher of medium size, earthen pot. “कोनहेथि जलाईबालनसाडेथाई.”—सफरिद. “कोनकोरिताह.”—सफरिद. ‘condition or state of coals tightly contained in a pitcher.’

बुधगपुर [kunakun] A जै begin to be; something that comes into being on such order, i.e., world is created by the order of God.

बुधगपुर [kunali] बुधगपुरी n earthen platter for kneading flour.

बुध [kun] प जै you do. 2 may you do. 3 you will do.


बुधग [kunir] impure water, dirty water, water harmful for health.

बुध [kup] Skt कुप vr be angry, burst out; shine.
2 lord of the earth [ku], raja. 3 See लुङ्च.
लुङ्च [कुपत] लेे बुढ. लुङ्च [कुपठा] without honour. “ज्ञान कर्माणि
दुसात कुपाते राम.”—(हा चौ म 4.
लुङ्च [कुपात्र] n insult, dishonour. 2 damned husband, adulterer; one who loves some woman
other than his wife. 3 husband of the earth [कु], raja.
लुङ्च [कुपाठ] n path of evil, damned way, wrong
path. 2 See लुङ्च.
लुङ्च [कुपाथ] Skt लुङ्च n lack of self-control,
lack of precautionary measure. 2 unfit.
लुङ्च [कुपरवा] n something unacceptable;
an inappropriate example, which refutes rather
than proves a statement. 2 adj which is not
worth accepting; unacceptable. “जा पात लेकह ना पावे ता सभे कुपरवा.”—(स म 1.
लुङ्च [कुपाठ] n ill-gotten wealth; wealth
obtained through dishonest means. “कांडी गोणि कुपा.”—(सरित 149.
लुङ्च [कुपाठ] bad recital. 2 incorrect recital.
लुङ्च [कुपानि] having unworthy hands; who
has neither done service nor given charity with
his hands.
लुङ्च [कुपत्र] n dirty vessel, unclean vessel.
2 unworthy, undeserving. 3 earthen [कु] vessel.
लुङ्च [कुपद] having impious feet, who has
never used his feet for going to a religious
congregation.
लुङ्च [कुपन] bad [कु] drinking [पान]; taking
liquor etc.
लुङ्च [कुपार] See लुङ्च.
लुङ्च [कुपल] who nourishes the earth [कु], a
raja.
लुङ्च [कुपि] Skt adj wrathful, angry, enraged.
2 condemned father.
लुङ्च [कुप्या], लुङ्च [कुपा] Skt लुङ्च. n an
oil can; funnel mouthed can made by burning
leather etc. “एक बास के कुप्या को सुधार
के.”—(सरित 133. 2 adj who tends to fly into a
rage; irascible.
लुङ्च [कुपित] Skt adj wrathful, angry, enraged.
लुङ्च [कुपित] Skt cloth lengthy enough for
lowering into a well to draw water. It is also
used as a loincloth and waistband. “सौभूद्हिर
कुपित.”—(राम भ म 1.
लुङ्च [कुपत्र], लुङ्च [कुपत] n worthless son,
dishonourable son. 2 son of the earth [कु], the
planet Mars.
लुङ्च [कुपाठ] Skt लुङ्च n damned bird, crow.
2 raven, vulture.
लुङ्च [कुप] n which shines from a distance. See लुङ्च. लुङ्च.
लुङ्च [कुप] Skt लुङ्च n worthy of self-control;
dome-shaped heap of hay etc which is
covered with thatch, making sharp point at the
top. “रक्षे वैह्यं कुप बैह्याय.”—(सस. 2 Skt
cs. शंकल which protects hay. Hay is protected in a
कुप (stack).
लुङ्च [कुप] big oilcan. See लुङ्च.
लुङ्च लुङ्च [कुपरुर्ना], लुङ्च लुङ्च [कुप] lorn
death of a renowned person or
emperor. In olden times, it was considered
improper to say, “The king is dead”. In stead it
was said that an oil can had got overturned.
“कुपरुर्नो सभ्य सुचयो.”—(सस. 144.
‘Everybody heard that emperor Jahangir had
died.’
लुङ्च [कुपि] See लुङ्च.
लुङ्च लुङ्च [कुपयो] enraged. “कुपयो जेम पनां.”
—(ग्याण. ‘like boiling water.’
लुङ्च [कुप्योग], लुङ्च [कुप्योग] misuse; use
of something at the wrong time. 2 grammati-
cally incorrect joining of phrases. “कुप्योग सी
प्राक्ति.”—(सरित 180. ‘The diction of the play
is jarring to the ears.’
लुङ्च [कुपरवा] See लुङ्च.
लुङ्च [कुपहकर], लुङ्च [कुपहकर], लुङ्च [कुपहकर]
damned ascetic; hypocritical
soil; pretended austerity; hypocrisy. 2 evil
deeds, vile actions. “लागा कुप हो कुपहकरे.”—(स्री
m 5.
लुङ्च [कुपह] A n concealing of truth.
2 atheism. “mulla bhakhe, kophra! kyō kophar ałavāl.”—NPr.

kupharg [kuphargo], kuphargā [kuphargoa], kuphargoī [kuphargoi] adj speaking in terms of atheism. See kubār and kubār.

kuphagar [kuphargar], kuphargā [kuphargā] A n pr. in gratitude, disloyalty, ungratefulness. “kuphargoī kupharaṇe pāta dājhsī.”—var majh m l.

kuphal [kuphal] n condemned fruit, harmful result.
2 A  a lock.

kuphar [kuphar], kuphari [kuphari] A A plural of kuphargā. “kehra suta kuphar kuphari.”—BG. ‘Who is the infidel and ungrateful person sleeping there?’

kuphargā n inauspicious planetary movement, adverse time, misfortune.

kubaja Skt kubāja adj hunchback. “nam bīna jese kubaj kūrap.”—gū ṛkār.

kubāja Skt kubāja adj female hunchback.
2 n a maidservant of Kans who was expert in preparing oily paste and applying it as massage. When Krishan went to Mathura, he demanded a fragrant paste from her. She lovingly massaged Krishan with the paste made for Kans. Krishan was pleased and putting his thumb on her foot and keeping his hand beneath her chin, gave such a jerk that her hunch was gone. She is known as Anekvakra as also Trivakra. See kubaj. 3 Manthara, maidservant of Kaikeyi, on whose instigation Kaikeyi demanded from king Dashrath the throne for Bharat and exile for Ram.

kubliya See kubjadi.

kubdi See kubda.

kubri adj whose character is to blame; licentious. “kubriṇa kṛṣṇapāṇi.”—paras. ‘With a sword, he chops the licentious.’ 2 vṛt (circumference) of ku the earth.

kubrijā n abominable livelihood. 2 bad condition, miserable plight.

kōbh Skt n pitcher. “kōbh bādha jālā rāhe jāl bīn kōbh nā hoi.”—var asa. 2 pitcher-like part risen on the forehead of an elephant. “kaṭ kaṭ gīrā gajan kōbhaśatāl.”—paras. 3 weight equal to sixty-four seers. 4 eleventh sign of the Zodiac, with stars shaped like a pitcher; Aquarius. 5 according to Yoga, a style of breathing exercise in which breath is held. “reco kūrah kōbh kāre.”—prabhā a m l. See kōbh. 6 according to Bhavishyat Puran, a demon who was 1His body is despised due to leprosy as well.
killed by Durga. “kōbha kōbh se jīt sābhe jag,”—YN. 7 son of Kumbhkaran. 8 harlot’s husband. 9 a kind of gum used as incense. 10 a religious festival. There is a legend in Sakandpuran that when gods and demons jointly churned the ocean of Khir (rice pudding), fourteen valuable jewels emerged among which are counted Dhanantar and a pitcher of nectar. Dhanantar gave the pitcher of nectar to Indar who entrusted it to the custody of Jayant and told him to take it to the paradise. When Jayant set out carrying Kumbh with him, the guide of the demons Shukar ordered that the pitcher be snatched. So bitter fighting ensued for twelve days between the gods and the demons. In the tussle to possess the pitcher, its nectar fell at four places (Haridwar, Prayag, Nasik, Ujain) Thus the festival of Kumbh is held at these four places. Twelve days of gods are equal to twelve years of human beings. For this reason Kumbh festival is celebrated at all places after twelve years.

(a) If Jupiter is in the sign of Aquarius and the sun in that of Aries, Kumbh is celebrated at Haridwar on the bank of Ganga.

(b) On the day of the new moon when Jupiter is in the sign of Aries, and the moon and the sun in that of Capricorn, Kumbh is celebrated at Prayag.

(c) On the day of the new moon with the entrance of Jupiter, the moon and the sun into the sign of Cancer, Kumbh festival is held on the bank of Godavari (Nasik).

(d) When the sun, moon and Jupiter enter into the sign of Aquarius on the day of the new moon, Kumbh is celebrated at Ujain. See दृश्य. “kōbha jō kedaṛ nhae.”—ram namdev.

कृष्णमित्र [kōbh-arī] that which breaks the forehead of the elephant, a spear.—sānana. 2 lion, which tears apart the head of the elephant. 3 brick or stone, that breaks the pitcher.

कृष्णमित्र [kōbhsut] born from the pitcher, Agast Muni. 2 Vashishth. 3 Dronacharya.

कृष्ण [kōbh-ha] that which tears the head of the elephant, a small spear.—sānana. 2 See कृष्णमित्र.

कृष्ण [kōbhak] or कृष्ण [kōbhaku] Skt कुम्भक n like the pitcher is filled with water, filling the lungs with air by inhaling is called kōbhak in Yoga; stopping of the vital air by catching the nose with the finger next to the little one and the thumb; staying the vital air. “jāb kōbhak bhārīpurī liṇā, tāh baje aṁhād bīna.”—ram kābir. 2 potter who makes pitchers.

कृष्णमित्र [kōbhkamol] pitcher shaped like heart; heart shaped like pitcher; pitcher-shaped lotus of the heart. “kōbh kāmol jāl bhāṛta.”—sūr kābir. ‘filled with (the water of) sensuality.’

कृष्णमित्र [kōbhkārṇ], कृष्णमित्र [kōbhkan], कृष्णमित्र [kōbhkan] a demon with ears like a pitcher, who was younger brother of Ravan. He was son of Visrva born to Keksi, daughter of Sumali the demon. He pleased Brahma enormously by practising austerity. When the time for getting blessings arrived, the gods made Sarasvati (goddess of learning) sit on his tongue and made him beg that he remain in sleep for most of the time and wake up to eat only for one day after six months. Ram Chandar killed him in a battle. “bāli kōbh kanā tāu nāhi jagyā.”—ramav. “hāne bān taṁā, jhīnīyo kōbhatō.”—ramav.

कृष्णमित्र [kōbhkan-ārdan], कृष्णमित्र [kōbhkan-arī] who crushed Kumbhkaran; enemy of Kumbhkaran; Ram. 2 the arrow, which killed Kumbhkaran.—sānana.
People of this caste claim to have descended from Brahma, and are called Prajapati. It has been mentioned in the 32nd chapter of Aushnasi Simriti that Kumbhkar is the son of a Brahman born to a Vaishya girl.

कोभकारी [kōbhkāri] wife of a potter. 2 red arsenic.

कोभ [kōbha] n born from a pitcher; Agast Muni. 2 See दुःखत.

कोभतन्ति [kōbhnasni] that pierces the heads of elephants, a small spear.—sānama.

कोभकेमति [kōbhnesni] the earth, its lord, a king; his army; the king’s army.—sānama. 2 army of a king, the owner of elephants.—sānama.

कोभकर [kōbhkar] father of a pitcher; potter’s wheel on which a pitcher is formed. “कोभकर सम धार तबे.”—GV 6. ‘The earth started rotating like a potter’s wheel.’

कोभल [kōbhal] n pit of a weaver in which he suspends his legs while weaving on his warp. “सिर बों कोभल तिस पाहे.”—GPS.


कुंबड [kubāḍ] See स्रापः.

कुबे [kubeti], कुब्री [kubhari] adj of a bad type, ill-shaped. “मेरा करम कोभीता जनाम कुबहति.”—गौरवदास 2 adv in a bad way, badly.

कुब [kubh], कुब्र [kobhar] See स्रुतः. “कुबर के गहर हादी अचे.”—जोड़ि नामदेव.

कुवि [kubh] See दुःख and दुःखी. 2 on the occasion of the Kumbh festival. “कुवि जो केदार नाई.”—राम नामदेव. ‘...have a dip during the Kumbh festivals and at Kedarnath.’ See दुःख 10.

कुबिति [kubhati] an army of elephants. “सेना सती रागमति राज पार्क राठ जे कुबिह.”—कादि 1.

कुबि [kubhik] See दुःखि 2.

कुबि [kubhika] Skt n prostitute, dancing girl. 2 a small prickly tree. L Pistia Striatotes. It grows close to water; bugs run away from its smell; drinking decoction of its leaves mixed with coconut water, cures dysentery; given with rose water and candy, it removes cough. Taking its ash cures the disease caused by guinea worms. “अर्जुन कोभिका राह्वा.”—GPS.

कुब्हीद [kōbhīd] n pearl [dār] which comes out from the head of the elephant [kōbhī]. “मन्त्र मल मुक्ता कुब्हीदुर.”—सेलोह.

कुबिति [kōbhit] an army of elephants. —सानामा.

कुबिह [kōbih] Skt n elephant. 2 crocodile. 3 water melon. 4 hell, which is also called कुब्हिपक. 5 small pitcher. 6 a festival which is called Aradhkumbhi; union of planets occurs every twelve years; a festival that happens after six years, is called “अरधीकुबिह”. This is also called आति कुबिह. See दुःख 10.

कुबितसी [kōbihnāsi] daughter of demon Sumali who was the real sister of Keksi, mother of Ravan. Kumbhinasi gave birth to Lavnasur, son of demon Madha, whose capital was Mathura. He was killed by Shatrughan.

कुबिपक [kubhipak] See कुबि 4. According to Purans, in this hell meat eaters are thrown into the boiling oil.

कुबित [kubh] Skt n crocodile.

कुबेह [kōbhē] in the pitcher. “कुबे बाल्धा जलु राहे.”—वर असा.

कुबे [kubhe] ku-bhav. produced from the earth; an earthen pitcher. “जी पौर्कळ्टा माजी कुबहे.”—प्राभा नामदेव.

कुबेम [कुबेस] कोभ-ि, elephant; who has a pitcher on its head. See दुःख. See ममत.

कुमाल [kumāl], कुमाड [kumālā] n inappropriate place; untimely situation. “मालका कुमालाना जानी मुरक्क अपने सुआ.”—वर सोर 3. See ममत.

कुमाभ [कुमाक] T म न help. 2 partisanship,
favour. “jab hi kumak apnī gāyo.”—cārtīt 297.
“ayo kumak surpātī bises.”—saloḥ.

कुमार [kumāra] See कुमार 11.
कुमारी [kumāri] feminine of कुमार; unmarried

girl. See कुमार 1. 2 Parvati, Durga. 3 virgin.
4 daughter.

कुमार [kumār] See कुंभकोट.
कुमारिणि [kumārīṇi] woman.

5 parrot. 6 Sindhu river. 7 twelfth incarnation of
Jainism. 8 Mars planet. 9 fire. 10 horsekeeper.
11 adj unmarried. 12 See कुरु.

कुमसाभ्र [kumgarsabh] composition written
by Kalidas, in which the birth of Kartikey, Shiv’s
son, is narrated. See कुटबचन.

कुमक [kumak] wicked path, perverse way.
2 earth’s [ku] path; orbit upon which the earth
revolves.

कुमकलिट [kumarlāṭi], कुमकलिटा [kumarlāṭita]
a metre, characterised by four lines, each line
arranged as 13, 13, 13, 13.

Example:

kīṣu na dan dehīge. su sadhu lut lehīge.

—kalki.

2 In its second form, every line is arranged as
13, 13, 13.

Example:
vīrōci gōṇ dekhe, gīra gōṇ na lekhe.

—ram cōdrika.

कुम्भक [kumāra] See कुम्भ 8.

कुमकर [kumakar] a Khatri subcaste.

कुमार [kumār] adj mentally retarded.
3 wicked, depraved.

कुमार [kumār] See कुमार 1.
कुमारी [kumārī] feminine of कुमार; unmarried

girl. See कुमार 1. 2 Parvati, Durga. 3 virgin.
4 daughter.

कुमारि [kumāri] feminine of कुमार; unmarried

girl. See कुमार 1.

कुमारित [kumārit] See कुंभकोट.
कुमारिणि [kumārīṇi] woman.
blooms at night. 3 moon. 4 king.

[kumudni] n water lily. See kumud 2. “cát kumudni durāhu niv sāsā.”—maru m 1. 2 pond full of water lilies.

[kumudbōdu] friend of water lilies, the moon; lotuses bloom on seeing the moon.

[kumudvāti] daughter of serpent Kumud who was married to Kush, son of Ram Chandar. 2 pond full of water lilies.

[kumudni] See kumudni.

[kumut] adj bastard; illegitimate child born from illegal union. “kumut ő kujatā bāre jag me.”—krīṣa

[kumur] adj one who has a base origin. “nahi sukh mur kumur kubhāgā.”—NP. 2 completely stupid, idiotic.

[kumut] See kumut.

[kumur] See kumur.

[kumuru] See kumuru.

[kumad] adj very dull; very mean.


[kuy] any. “dhārem kārem pār cāle na kuyhe.”—kolki. 2 adv when, where.

[kumad] adj very dull; very mean.


[kuy] any. “dhārem kārem pār cāle na kuyhe.”—kolki. 2 adv when, where.
is sacrificed.

**कुरबनी** [कुर्बानी] *P नुज़ी* sacrifice; what is sacrificed. See अदात.

**कुर्बा** [कुर्बान] See अदात.

**कुरबानी** [कुर्बानी] I sacrifice myself. “तिसू जन के हौ कुर्बानी।” —नक m 4 qortal.

**कनव** [करब] adj who is near or close. 2 near and dear ones, relatives. “ले कुर्बे अप्ने सब्भ सोग।” —क्रिसन.

**करबेनी** [करबेनी] I sacrifice myself. “तिन हाऊ कुरबेनी।” —वर मव m 4.

**कराम** [कुराम] See अदात. 2 *Skt* कुर्मम् a western river, which starts from Safedkoh, crosses the border of Afghanistan and flows in the area of Bannu to merge with the Sindh ocean. In Rigved it has been called Kramu. 3 a city on the bank Kurum, which is named as Khurma in Janamsakhi. 4 See अदात and अदात.


**कुरमज़द** [कूरमज़द] न family in which one’s son or daughter is married; matrimonial relationship. 2 community of such kin. “बाहु होरानी ते अर बयाहन ते कुरमज़दन ते अति सौ खारे।” —क्रिसन. ‘There was more fun and frolic than on festivals like Holi and matrimonial gatherings.’

**कुर्रा** [कुर्रा] n whip, lash. “कुर्रा मर एडिक तिह मरिय।” —कॉर्ट 95. 2 अर्ज् garden covered with white flowers. “कुर्रे बिखे के मुगल की बाल।” —कॉर्ट 287. 3 garden, orchard.

**कुर्रा** [कुर्रा] न मुर्मुर, mumble with anger. 2 be irritated. “कानक देख कुर्रा।” —परास. “लेट देट अपन कुर्रा।” —*VN.*

**कुर्री** [कुर्री] *Skt* न bird of prey. 2 female of sheep. 3 crane.

**कुरल** [कुरल] a dark-eyed hunting bird, which feeds mostly on fish. It can carry a fish weighing 4 to 5 seers to its nest. It is slightly smaller in size than a crane. It has very sharp and heavy claws. Its tail has whitish feathers. It lays eggs in Punjab also but lives mostly in Turkistan. It hunts water fowl and hare. In Turkistan Kural is trained to hunt fox and deer. It sits on the head of a deer and pulls out its eyes. It is also called Karkoosh, *करूश,*

**कुर्ला** [कुर्ला] *xa* n rinsing of the mouth. It is an act of taking water in the mouth, shaking it with in the cheeks, stirring it in the mouth and then throwing it out. Because of the sound thus produced, arises the onomatopoeic noun. The Khalsa normally utters feminine words as masculine.

**कुर्लाँध** [कुर्लाँध] व groan, moan like a crane. “बाज़ू प्रारे कोर ना सारे एक्लारी कुर्लाँध।” —*गौ* चातः 1. “अंबर कुज़ डाली।” —*सुही* मव 1 कुफाजः. ‘Humming sound went on in the brain because of senility.’

**कुरली** [कुरली] See अदात.

**कुरलाउना** [कुरलाउना] ज़ groan, moan like a crane.

**कुराग** [कुराग] *न evil path; immoral course, misdirected way.

**कुराही** [कुराही] *adj* who has gone astray, who goes on the wrong path.

**कुरान** [कुरान] *A* अर अर scripture, book. 2 Mohammedans holy scripture in Arabic, which according to the text of Koran, was received by Hazrat Mohammad from God. To be respectful to Koran, reverential and noble words like *माजिद* and *शरीफ* are used. Jalalludin Sayati mentions 55 such appellations.

Koran has 3,23,741 characters, 79,436 verses, 6,666 stanzas and 114 sections. Seven stages of these sections have been prescribed for reading in a month. They begin with letters such as ओङङङ, लम, मिम etc which are defined
by scholars according to their own understanding, but some say that only God knows the meaning of these letters. It is also written in Koran that the meaning of many verses is not known to anybody except God, See मुक्तजा अर्थे दिखान”, verse 6.

Koran continued to reveal itself to Mohammad Sahib for twenty-three years, either through angel Gabriel, or in dream, or through a voice from heaven. It is also written in Koran that the verses are entered in the daily diary of God called लोह माहिफुज. See “मुक्तजा” verse 4.

“The यो माहिफुज राय जी लिखनी लेखन कृषण.”—पार्व, “पार्वती केतेल कृषण.”—स्रीम 1.

“बद पुरान कुरून में भाग अनेक विकार विकार.”—33 सवेरे.

कुरू [कुराल] a town in tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Two gurdwaras are situated here:

1) gurdwara of Guru Hargobind Sahib
2) gurdwara of Guru Tegh Bahadur

कुर्हिक [कुराल] Dg n poverty, bankruptcy.

कुरिया [कुरिया] See कुरिया.

2) m footpath, trail. “चोड़ दुबीढ़ा के कुरिया.”—सुही 5 पातल. 3 river bank, shore. “कुरिये कुरिये विदेश!”—वार मरु 2 म 5. ‘hey, you who are going on the bank!’

कुरिलिक [कुरिलिक] न् evil practice, bad custom.

कुरू [कुरू] son of Chandravanshi raja Sanwaran in the lineage of Bharat, who took birth from the womb of queen Tapti. He was said to be a pious man. His name lends fame to Kuru’s lineage (Kaurav) and Kurukshetra. See कुरुक्षेत्र and कुरुम. 2 a person of the lineage of Kuru. 3 order to do; do. “पाठ्यक गुरू”. 4 cooked rice.

कुरुक्षेत्र [कुरुक्षेत्र] a territory known after the name of Kuru king, which falls to the north of Ghaggar river and the south of Sarasvati. Its area is twelve yojans, and 365 pilgrimage-centres are mentioned as existing within this area.

The mention of Kurukshetra is also to be found in Rigved. It is written in the Shaly part of Mahabharat in the 53rd chapter that royal sage Kuru was engaged in ploughing at this place, because of which it has come to be named Kurukshetra. The kings themselves used to plough the land to smooth it for oblations.

The battle between the Kauravas and Pandavs was fought at this very place. Many other battles of the subcontinent have been fought here. Now Kurukshetra is a station of E.I. Railways and its area falls in the districts of Ambala and Karnal.

The residents of Kurukshetra also hold that when Vishnu killed demons, Madhu and Kaitabah, their marrow got scattered all over the water. Vishnu was sitting in a cross-legged posture covering an area of 48 kohs due to which this marrow could not fall at this place. That is why it is regarded as a very sacred land. See कुरूम for gurdwaras of Kurukshetra.

कुरुक्षे [कुरुक्षे] n a worthless tree, castor. 2 calotropis procera. 3 ominous face.

कुरुपाश [कुरुपाश], कुरुपत्र [कुरुपत्र] See कुरुपाश.[

कुरुक्षेत्र [कुरुक्षेत्र] “गे कुरुक्षेत्र हुतो जी हथौरा.”—NP. Scholars have accepted northern part of Himalayas as Uttarkuru and southern part as Dakshinkuru.

कुरुक्षे [कुरुक्षे] See कुरुक्षे.

कुरुक्षे [कुरुक्षे] adj unseasonal. “कुरुता बिज नाहिण जोम्मे.”—मरु सोल म 5. 2 See कुरुता.

कुरुम [कुरुम] See कुरुम and कुरुम. 2 verb phrase. 3 verb phrase.

कुरुराज [कुरुराज], कुरुवन [कुरुवन], कुरुम [कुरुम] King of Kauravs, Duryodhan. “ताहा भिम कुरुवन सधौ मीमो.”—जन्मदेव.

कुरुवास [कुरुवास] lineage of king Kuru. According to Purans, the genealogical tree of Kuruvansh
From the two widow-queens of Vichitarviraya, Ambika and Ambalika, Vyas Rishi procreated two sons.

From Ambika

| Durayodhan etc | 100 sons | five brothers.
|----------------|---------|------------------|

From Ambalika

| Sharv | Pālā | Arjun | Abhirāmaṇu
|-------|-------|--------|------------------|

From this came the name of the dynasty: “yadav”.

From this came the name of the dynasty: “karov”.

From this came the name of the dynasty: “pādav-vās”.

Pandu had five sons: Yudhishtar, Bhimsain and Arjun were born to Rani Kunti; Nakul and Sehdev were born to Rani Madri, but only the lineage of Arjun continued further.

Arjun

Abhirāmaṇu

1From this came the name of the dynasty: “yadav”.

2From this came the name of the dynasty: “karov”.

3From this came the name of the dynasty: “pādav-vās”.

Grandfather of Mohammad was the headman of this family.

A famous Arabic lineage; grandfather of Mohammad was the headman of this family.

From this came the name of the dynasty: “yadov”.

From tnis came the name of the dynasty: “br.w”.

JFrom this came thc name of the dynasty: “pacjov-v5s”, Janmejay.

Janmejay

~

[kurup] deformed, ugly.

[kurupi] female with an ugly face.

“pahili kurupi kujati kulakhni.”–asa kibir.

Kuresi a type of stone, which, after mixing its powder and shellac in oil, is used to remove rust from weapons. It is used as grindstone to sharpen weapons.

2 Pradhyuman etc

Vāsodeva

Bali ram

Bhirām

Vicitr Viry

Pradhyuman etc

Visham

Vicitr Viry

Is as under:
of the family. “kai ban kulhātrāta kou cālāe.” —paras.

बुलबुल [kulha] adj family-killing. 2 See बुलबुल. 3 See बुलबुल.

बुलबुल [kulak] Skt n a tree, also called mākārteṇdua. L. strychnos Nuxvomica. 2 snakewood tree. 3 green coloured snake. 4 earthen lamp. 5 a metre; In Dasam Granth there is a form of this metre, which is four-lined, each line being organised as III, ISS.

Example:

dhādhkaṭ ṛd, cākchaṭ chād. thāṭhaṭ pakon, bhābhkaṭ pon.—datt.

(b) Its second form is where every line has eight matras, the last two being guru; this form is also called chākāt.

Example:
dōdābhi bajē, sābh sūrgaye sis nīvaye. sābh sūkhe pae.—cādi 2.

(c) Its third form is where every line has eight matras. The end is not restricted to laghu guru. This form is called praṣiddh.

Example:

gāhī bāhuṃ bāriyaṭ. nāraṃkaḥi ḍāriyaṭ. as dūrkramā. chut jāg dharmā.—kalīki. pāpān bhārjan. punyān bhar ājan. mōrjan kār ājan. kārāt āmar ājan.1

—cakradhārcaitr carucādrika.

6 When there is one verb in three couplets, that is, the description, already begun, is completed in three couplets, the metre is called kulāk.

बुलबुल [kolka] a metre in Dasam Granth; it being a form of sāśiṇāda; each line is organised as III, ISS.

Example:
sāśiṇāripā, sābh bhāt bhupā. ātī chābī sobhaṃ, munīgāṇ lobha.—kalīki.

बुलबुल [kulkul] P ॐ onom sound of water or liquor coming out of a flask or a bottle.


बुलबुल [kulghati], बुलबुल [kulghna] adj killer of the family; family-killer.

बुलबुल [kola] P ॐ fermented and swollen bread.


बुलबुल [kulṭa] Skt n promiscuous woman, operating from generation to generation. “jo bāhu logaṃ sūtīya rakhaṭ ṛtī kāc. kulṭa tāhī bākhānī je kavin ke nah.”—padmakār.

बुलबुल [koldip], बुलबुल [koldipak] adj light of the family that brightens its prospects; worthy son. Per astrology the name of a conjunction of stars in the horoscope; a person having Shukar or Budh at the moment of his birth and having Brahma in one of the fourth or seventh or tenth and having Mangal in the tenth, is regarded as the light begotten in a family.2

बुलबुल [kuldev] the family god.

बुलबुल [kuldrohi] adj family-destroyer; enemy of the family.

बुलबुल [kuldhārman] n family-religion; faith adopted by the family.

बुलबुल [kulpatr] n headman of a lineage.

2 The hermit who provides food and education to ten thousand disciples.

बुलबुल [kulparbāt] n famous mountains of the

1They burn evils and fill the followers with virtues, purify them and make them immortal.
earth, which are prominent in their own range. Their number is described as seven in the Purans: Mahendar, Malay, Sahay, Shuktiman, Riksh, Vindhya and Paripatar. Many people include Gandhmadan in stead of Riksh in this number.

**कल्पलक्ष** [kulpalak] adj one who feeds his family. 2 n crow. 3 cock. 4 pigeon. 5 Kaisth.

**कल्पुन** [kulpuj], **कल्पुनज** [kulpujay] family-god. 2 god of the family.

**कुल** [kulaph] A फ़्रे n lock. “कौं फ़्रे प्रा न करि रखेके”—गाय कबिर.

**कुल** [kulp] P जा n vegetable of green leaves, which is slightly sour. Its grows in Chet and Vaisakh. Potulaca oleracea. It is cool wet in effect. Kulfa tranquillisizes heat of the blood, removes inflammation of the liver, ends burning sensation in the urine and quenches thirst.

**कुलफ़्र** [kulpla] A स्लै n small smoking pipe of a hubble-bubble. 2 mould for making ice. 3 iced jelly mould, prepared from milk and sugar; ice cream.

**कुलबा** [kulbah] A ज न plough, implement for tillling land. 2 land for which one plough is enough.

**कुलबौधु** [kulbodhu] Skt फ़्रा n well-bred wife; bride from a good family.

**कुलबौहु** [kulbahu] adj whose family is his arm; family members are whose arms.

**कुलमूर्ख** [kulumurg] See कुलमार्ख.

**कुलाह** [kula] See कुला. 2 बुद्ध िIll-begotten profit, bad gain. “धाश्रे कुलाह चिति ना उच लहरा”—गाय var 2 m 5.

**कुलहल** [kulahal] Skt वेछल न noise heard from afar; uproar.

**कुलच** [kulac], **कुलंच** [kulāc] T जी n jump, hop. “मार कुलच तजी तब स्यादेन”—GPS. “कुलञच देत कर्ण युध्य करे”—क्रिसन.

**कुलचल** [kulacal] See कुलथल्पक.

**कुलचल** [kulacar] family-practice, family-conduct, behaviour.

**कुलत** [kolut] A प्लन n enmity, hostility. “तसुवृहु वत कुलत मूल आदर गांटी तत पराती”—BG. 2 S indecent behaviour.

**क़ुल प्रहं** [kula dharam] See कुलप्रहं.

**क़ुलबा** [kolaba] A ज्वल iron bangle; bangle made by bending some material; from this is derived the name of a hand pump on a canal. 2 a rail terminus at Bombay.

**क़ुलह्ल** [kulahl] See दुःख 2.

**क़ुलपत** [kolapta] a town between Ghamrauda and Baghaur. While going to Nander the tenth Guru stayed here for twelve days. “नगर क़ुलपत सोड़ा तर द्वादीय दिनयो तहँ देता”—GPS.

**क़ुला** [kolal] Skt n potter. See P ज्वल.

**क़ुला** [kulali] potter’s wife.

**क़ुलभ** [kulab] in the family. “ज़ह क़ुलभ पुत्रनागित बिचारी”—गाय कबिर. See दुःख.

**क़ुलस्त** [kulish] Skt n Indar’s thunderbolt which razes hills. 2 electric shock. 3 axe. 4 jewel, gem.

**कुलिस्वर** [kulishdar], **कुलिस्वर** [kulishpani] n Indar, the holder of the thunderbolt.

**कुलियस** [kulig] Skt कुलियस a type of mouse. 2 male sparrow. 3 in कर्त्तर 52, some scribe has written कुलियस in place of कुलिग. See कुलिण.

4 See दुःख. 5 fake श्व sign. 6 adj having a false identity mark.

**कुली** [kuli] See दुःख. “केटे नग्कुली मही आते”—गाय m 1. 2 T ज्वल labourer. 3 slave. 4 See दुःखी.

**कुली** [kulin] adj blue-blooded; of noble descent.

**कुलिव** [kulir] Skt कुलिव a type of mouse. 2 male sparrow. 3 in कर्त्तर 52, some scribe has written कुलिव in place of कुलिग. See दुःखा. 4 See दुःख. 5 fake श्व sign. 6 adj having a false identity mark.

**कुलि** [kuli] See दुःख. “केटे नग्कुलि मही आते”—काव्य m 1. 2 T ज्वल labourer. 3 slave. 4 See दुःखी.

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its Arabic root is koliah. The kidney is close to this place, therefore, in common parlance it has, acquired this name.

**kul** [koll] thatched hut; hut made of straw. 2 *adj* entire, all.

**kul** [koll] *Skt* a town, which is in district Kangra at the bank of Vipasha (Vias). It is 75 miles from Pathankot. The fruits of Kullu are considered very delicious.

**kulli** thatched hut; hut made of straw. 2 *adj* entire, all.

**kullu** *Skt* a town, which is in district Kangra at the bank of Vipasha (Vias). It is 75 miles from Pathankot. The truits of Kullu are considered very delicious.

**kuvak** a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. See **kuva**.

**kuva** See **kuva**.

**kuvar** a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who, apart from his other compositions, translated Daronparav of Mahabharat into Hindi. Kuvresh writes:

sambat satrah se adhik bavan bite or, tāmē kāvī kuvraś yēh kīyo grāth ko dūr. vhuoj bedikul bhaye nanak guru anup, jīn me puro pariye parbrāhm ko rup. nanak sikkh kīya tīhu kūl āgād ṣubhnam, bhakat sārōrūh ko bhaye je rāvi aṭhōn jam. āgād nīj gurūta dāi bhaḷe bhaḷe vicar, amardas ko nīj sākal dīno jagat uḍhār. amardas āpne sākal gurūta prābhuta gyan, ramdas ko sāb dīyo jo sūṁdhīsultān. ārjōn bīkram nam hū ārjōn jag purhūt, jīn jās ārjōn kṛyō ramdas ke put. ārjōn suṇo udāṃti hārgobīd nārīd, jīn hārd lō mare nīkhīl berī prābhā kārīd. chhūdo jāb gurdāṭṭ ju jagmaya vīstar, tīn ke sōt ṭhūraī ko dīno gurūta bhar. bhaye suṇo hūrina ke gurūta rīsān hēṅkīrīn, tājyo jābe tīnhū jagat tābe kāvī yēh prāṣ- gurūta prābhōta ko ucī tēgbahadūr ek, nārayan ja pār kīyo bhaktī sudha ko sek. nīj jān kēṛav sūkẖ kōrān tēgbahadūr cōd, jīn bhav paravār ke dur kīye dōkh dvād.
wicked course, evil path. "dubūḥa chōdi kuvaṭī."—asa m l. “duji chōdi kuvaṭī ikās sīru cita lai.”—sava m 5.

[kuvadā] See )`).

[kuvād] See )`).

[kuver] See )`).

[kuvad] See )`).


[kuvaret],  kuvare adj who earns through evil means; crooked earner, scoundrel.

[kuvaret] n sinful earning; vile way to make a living, venality. “as kUVrItI bir durdharmākhāt.”—paras.

[kuvat] See )`).

[kurakki] n trap.

[kurna] v droop by withering. 2 crumble by drying. 3 See )`).

[kuram] short for, and a transform of, kutōmbānī; fathers of son-in-law and daughter-in-law respectively, who are looked upon with reverence in both the families. “kis hi dhāra kia kuram sāke nali jāvai.”—asa m 4. 2 S kūrām family.

[kuramni] mothers of son-in-law and of daughter-in-law respectively, who are gems for both the families.


[kuṇa] v droop by withering. 2 crumble by drying. 3 See )`).

[kuṇa] n wooden lid put on a churning pot with a hole to insert a churning stick. 2 See )`).

[kur] 2 trap.

[kurita] adj who earns through evil means; crooked earner, scoundrel.


[kuru] n small well.


[kuṭi] due to daughters. “kuṭi rōni dhāmi.”—sava m 1. ‘because of daughters, wives and homes’.

[kuri] girl, virgin. See G )`) and )`).

[kuri] 2 daughter. 3 in Jhang, a wife is called kuri.

[kurmar] adj daughter-killer. In olden times some people used to kill daughters so that they might save themselves wedding expenses and hence avoid having a son-in-law. In Sikhism, a daughter-killer is an outcaste. As a result of this, the practice has decreased a lot in the country. “miṇa or māsōdia mona kuri ji mar. hoi sīkhw vartan kare at kāroga khvar.”—tanama.

[kuru] v writhe in anger.


[ku] n well. “kuṭa eku pāc ṭanīhari.”—gau ṭābir. ‘The body is a well, five senses are water drawers’.

[ku] adj well.

[kuśāmbī] a well, which the Guru got dug. See )`) and )`).

[kuk] n shout. “je darīmāgaat kuk kare mahli khasam suñe.”—asa m 1. 2 announcement, proclamation with the beat of a drum. “sastra bed ki phirī kuk na hoi.”—mala m 3.

[kuk] wife of a )`), follower of the Namdhari sect. 2 See )`).

[kuk] v call. “kīthē
kukān jaw?”—majh m 5 dinren. “keso keso kukiye.”—s kabir.

Kuśa [kuša] Skt Kuśa n dog. “kuša sukār kahi kūtrāra.”—maru solhe m 5. 2 See फँटूँ.

Kuṣṭhāṭi [kuṣṭhāṭi] See फँटूँ. “kuṣṭhāṭi na kāb man dhārni.”—NP.

Kubār [kukār], Kubalī [kukri] bitch. “besānāu ki kukār bhali.”—s kabir. ‘Better is the bitch of the Creator’s devotee.’


Kūkā [kukā] after screaming, crying. “kukā moe gavara.”—vad chāt m 3. 2 announcing loudly with the beat of a drum. “ved kuki sunavalā.”—var maru l m 3.

Kūkā [kuka] P ॐ onom dove’s cooing.

Kūkēdīra [kukedīra] crying, screaming. See घाटनीय.


Kūcu [kucā] v Kucu cleanse by scrubbing; rub.

Kucūṭhā [kucūṭhā] a Hindu state, which is to the north of Bengal; and the main city or its capital, situated at the bank of Tousa river.

Kuca [kuca] n brush. “apān hāthī apī hi de kuca ape lā.”—var majh m 2. 2 a scrubber to cleanse the utensils. 3 P ल lane, street. 4 alley, path.

Kucūṭhā [kucūṭhā] a street of Ajmeri gate Delhi, where Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundri stayed for some time. There is no gurdwara there. Arora Hindus live in the house. See रंग.

Kucī [kucī] small brush. 2 brush of the artist. 3 mason’s small brush to paint walls. 4 broom, broomstick.

Kuj [kuj] Skt n sound, word. “sūdār mīl kuj karōta.”—NP.

Kuj [kuj] Skt कुैृ crane; a violet-coloured bird with a long neck, which causes heavy loss to the fields. It flies to hot countries at the beginning of winter and moves back to the cold ones in summer. “apni khetī rākhī kuj pāregi khetī.”—stī m 3. Here kuj means death.

Kujan [kujan] Skt n producing a sound, uttering a word. 2 song of birds.

Kujra [kujra] See जहरा. “rājak kujre panihār.”—NP.

Kujra [kujra] Skt कुैृ vegetable and fruit seller; one who brings fruit from the jungle.

Kujri [kujri] wife of a vegetable seller. 2 crane. “aj mālavā sekhphārid, takīm kujri.”—asa. Here kōjā stands for the senses.


Kujigār [kujigār] See उड़वक.

Kunt [kunt] n direction, side. 2 Skt peak of a hill, hillock. “gīryo janu kuṭṭhāli vīṛch mūla.”—rodr. 3 hill. “jāmna tēt kūṭ paryō kīth bhāt?”—NP. 4 heap of corn. 5 hammer. 6 dagger kept hidden in a walking stick; hidden weapon.

Keel, deception. 8 secret. 9 puzzle, riddle. 10 adj false. 11 intriguier. 12 artificial, fake. 13 sinner.

Kuṭṭh [kuṭṭh] adj fixed like a mountain, motionless, static 2 secretly concealed, hidden.
3 n the Timeless One, the Creator. “kīm kūtaśth lahe nirādhare?”—GPS. 4 soul.

कुटास्थ [kutaśth] See वह.

कुटन [kutan] v beat, thrash, warn. 2 n pimp. “कुटन सो। जो मन कूटे।”—gad kābir. People used to condemn Kabir. He used this term in the opposite sense to emphasise that he who bashés his own mind is a kūta.

कुट [kut] See तुर तुर. 2 a herb. See तुम 2.

कुट [kūṭa] See तुर. 2 mortar made of stone or clay to grind spices in etc. 3 vat of a dyer. 4 weaver’s shallow earthen vessel. “चुटे कूटे भिगे पुरिया।”—gau kābir. ‘renounced were mortar, pleasing objects, smoking and sexual pleasure.’ See जनन.

कुट [kun], कुट [kuṇa] n angle, edge. 2 corner.

3 See लक्ष्य.

कुट [kut] A occupation, provisions. 2 See बुट. 3 See तुर. 4 See तुर.

कुट [kutna], कुट [kutna] v assess, evaluate, appraise. 2 assess the quantum of a field’s produce.

कुट [kutu] See तुर. “केति दाति जाने कृषिकुटु।”—जपा. 2 Skt short for अनुपु.

कुटर [kudna] See तुर.

कुट [kun], कुट [kuṇa] n leather-bag for carrying water.

कुट [kup] Skt n that which has less water as compared to ponds and rivers; well. “कुप भारो जे सदिरचा।”—gau ṛavīdas. “कुप ते मरव जाव।”—sar kābir. ‘turns a pit into the peak of a hill,’ i.e. turns the low into the high. 2 See जाटा 6.

कुम्भ [kupmāduk] frog of a well, meaning a person who has never left his place; who knows nothing about the outside world; shallow, illiterate.

कुम्भ [kupmāduk nyay] See ताजा.

कुम्भ [kupāral] is like a well. “ग्रज्ञ अधि कृपिकाचारलीति कृपिकास्ते कृपात्म सति कृपाय। (तत्क्रोधित तत्क्रोधयेति) सतिशालिका।—सुही म 5 partal.

कुम्भ [kupar] n well; fissure made in the earth. “मुहि काठो भुजा पसारि अध कुपारिया।”—gau अ म 5. ‘Extend your helping hand and pull out of the dark well.’ 2 short for अकुपर. See अलूह.

कुबरी [kubri] See तुरन.

कुम [kum] short for कुमल. “धरमाकुर, साकूल कुम दाल, ज़ह शाखा बाँधि सूमी सुक्ख भारी।”—NP.

कुमाल [kumal] n delicate shoot; bud. “कारा कुमाल फुल गुण।”—वर सुही म 1.

कुम [kuya] P lane, street.

कुर [kur] n falsehood, untruth, lie. “सुक्ख सोपार ब्होग ई सी जा के बर्न हरी नानक जाने कुर।”—टोदी म 5. 2 adj coward, timid. “सुर जु थां थां पारके ही।”—सालो. 3 worthless, mean. “कहां किरनावी कुर?”— correctamente 212. 4 horrible, frightening. 5 pitiless, cruel. 6 n garbage, tatters, soiled clothes. “कब-हु कुरान जन्मक बजनेव।”—ब्हर नामदे. ‘sometimes He makes one search grams from the garbage.’ 7 ब्रेख (blind) is also pronounced कुर. See ब्रेख.

कुरम [kurām] Skt ब्रह्म n tortoise. 2 second incarnation of Vishnu. See विक्रम. 3 one of the ten breaths by which the eyelids open. 4 a Puran in which the story of Kaçcu Avtar, figures in the main. 5 Devrikhi, a publisher of the hymns of Rigved. “मचु कच्चु कुराम गतिकारता आत्रासी।”—मरु सोलह म 5.

कुर्मपुरण [kurmāpuran] See तुर 4 and तुर.

कुर्मपल [kurmapal], कुर्मपल [kurmapalu] Skt ब्रह्मकुर्मलिंग bed of a tortoise; bed in the form of a tortoise. “कुर्मपलु सासरप्राणी बसाकु सेजवालू।”—मा नामदे. ‘tortoise and the mythological bed like the thousand-headed snake.’

कुर [kurāmu] See तुर.

कुर [kura] adj false, untrue. “बिने भ्रम कुरा।”—आसा म 1. “सोगल बिनय रोग कुरा.”
—ram m 5. “kure gādhan gādhe.”—gōu m 4. 2 rubbish, garbage. “ketā kura kārāḥ sakelān.”—GPS. 3 microbe.

īrī [kuri] falsely, untruly. “nāhi mīlie pir kuri.”—sri m 1. 2 n falsehood, untruth, lie. “āṭā rāmme kuri.”—sri m 5. 3 See त्रूँ।

īrī [kuri] adj false, untrue.

kū [kula] Skt n bank, shore, coast. 2 rear of the army. 3 Pa water channel, rivulet. Skt तुल्लज channel. “jae rājī dhālī kuli.”—s kābir. ‘mingled in the channel of water.’


kū [kula] adj soft, tender. “sāghān bās kule.”—basāt m 5. ‘Redolence has erupted from the tender plants.’

ीरी in the channel of water. See तुरु 3.

कुल [kuli] See तुरु 3.


कुर्म [kurma] n rubbish, sweepings, waste, garbage. 2 untruth and evil thoughts. “choḍāhu praṇi kūrkaṇa.”—maru solhe m 1.

कुर [kura] n rubbish, sweepings. 2 adj false, fraudulent. “kura lālcu choḍe.”—asa a m 1.

कुर्विर [kurāva], कुर्विर [kuravi] adj false, unreal, untrue. “hābhē sak kūrāvā cīthe.”—var ram 2 m 5.

कुर [kū] due to falsehood, with untruth. “kūr vēgūti ta pīrī motī.”—gōu chāt m 3. See बच्चन. 2 of the liar. “kūr kūre nehu laga.”—var asa. ‘The liar has lust for the unreal, for the false.’


कुर्विर [kurār] (woman) who is false, untrue. “vēnu nāve kurār.”—sor a m 3.


कुर [kū] adj dishonest. “kūr rasi kura vapar.”—var asa. 2 cheat, dishonest, intriguer. “kūrī pure thau.”—var mōla m 2. ‘A hypocrite fills the place of good persons or usurps that of the honest ones.’

कुर [kuru] See तुरु. “kuru raja kuru pārsa.”—var asa.

कुरे [kure] false, untrue. 2 in falsehood. “āṣākha kūrī kure phirāhī.”—jāpu.

कुरे [kure] with falsehood. See तुरु 2.

कुर [kuro] kuro kūr adj falsehood beyond measure, nothing but untruth. “kuro kūr kare vapara.”—maru solhe m 3.

के [ke] pron what. 2 any. “je āchū nadārī nā avai ṭa vāt nā puchē ke.”—jāpu. 3 suf of. “tīn ke nam ānekk anāt”—jāpu. 4 adj many. “tīthe bhagat vāsāhī ke lō.”—jāpu. 5 part or. “jo upji so binas he pārō aj ke kal.”—s m 9. day before yesterday or day after tomorrow, today or tomorrow.

के [ke] adv why, how. “keu nīrasa hoī?”—var ram 1 m 3.


के [keu] pron some.

के [ke], के [kei] pron some. “akhāhī si bhrī kei kei.”—jāpu. “kei lāha lecole.”—var sar m 2. 2 very few; hardly any.

कद [kēs] Skt वेद n hair. “kes sāgī das pāg jharau.”—guj m 5. ‘The hair is the first outward symbol of a baptised Sikh.’ See शुक्र. 2 god of water, Varun. 3 P जी mode, custom, fashion. 4 habit, nature. 5 religion, faith. 6 an island in the Persian Gulf.

केस [kesa] See वेदस. “pād pātālī meri kesā kūrtī.”—asa m 1. ‘Coarse barley on platter sustains me.’

केस [kesari] n enemy of hair, razor. 2 hair-remover.

केस [kesi] n small turban, worn for the safety of the hair.
Anandpur. See

2 brother-in-law of raja Bhim Chand Kehluri who along with Vazir Parmanand (Pamma) acted as an emissary in the court of the tenth Guru.

kesriabali [kesribahni] See kesriabali.

kesav [kesav] Skt kesava n one whose hair is praiseworthy; one having beautiful hair; Vishnu. 2 the Creator, who is kind to Brahma and Shiv. "kesav kalesnas aghkhōdān."—bīla m 5. 3 one who slew Keshi, the demon; Krishan. 4 manifest God.

kesavdas [kesavdas] adj a worshipper of the Creator. 2 n renowned poet of Varijbhasha and authority on Hindu poetry, a known Pandit, who was a resident of Bundelkhand. He was a rich Brahman. In Shivsinghsaroj, the year of his birth has been shown as Sammat 1624. He wrote Kavipriya, Rasikpriya, Ramchandrika etc., books of verse very much adored by the poets. Indarjit raja of Oreha, gave twenty-one villages to Keshavdas as estate. See...

kesar [kesar] Skt n the act of washing hair;-----

kesara [kesara] adj who grows long hair; who does not shave. 2 n devout Sikh. 3 Guru Gobind Singh.

baca granuđev ke gyan eso kio
mokatā ki yukatā ese bīcāri,
race karta rōc akr akr te
jepegi jap subh srīsti sari,
tatv ko dharke jīt boli phate
mar duteño kīyo bhasam chari,
bhayo jekar trelk cālē bhavan
acal portap guru keshdhari.

—guru sobha.

kesaph [kesap] Skt n knot of braided hair.

kesar [kesar] Skt n saffron. "kesar kusām mirgāme hāraṇa."—tīlāg m 1. 2 long hair on the neck of a horse and a lion; mane. 3 pistil of a flower. For this kesar is also correct.

kesri [kesri] adj dyed in saffron colour. 2 of saffron colour. 3 n father of Hanuman. 4 horse. 5 lion; for having mane, the horse and the lion are known by this name. kesri is also correct.

kesria [kesria] adj saffron coloured.


kesricōd [kesricōd] a hill raja of Jaswal who was killed by Bhai Uday Singh in the battle of Anandpur. See...

2 brother-in-law of raja Bhim Chand Kehluri who along with Vazir Parmanand (Pamma) acted as an emissary in the court of the tenth Guru.
bath including hair-wash.


केश [kesu] See विश्वास.

केशी [keso] See केशी 2. “केशी कृपा मित्र”—स कबिर.

केशोगोपाल [kesogopal] protector of the earth, the Creator, who keeps a benign eye on Brahma and Shiv. See केशोगोपाल 2. “केशोगोपाल पद्म सदिशू”—सदू.

केशोगोपाल [kesot;:Jmma] adj having beautiful hair.

केशोदस [kesodas] See केशोदस 2. a tantric who, with the help of magical hymns, boasted of incarnating Durga in the presence of Guru Gobind Singh, but ultimately left Anandpur Sahib in utter shame. Kesodas also refused to teach Sanskrit to the Sikhs.

केश [keh] adv how, why. “सुवान मिले केह?”—गोद म 2 somehow, “यकु बुद नापावै केह.”—स्री ए म 1. See पक्षी. 3 adj some. “नानक रोगु नात्रे बिंगा नालेकेह.”—वर सर म 3. 4 pron to whom.

केह [kēh] adv somehow. 2 adj some. “तिसु बिन अन नाकेह.”—जेत म 5.

केहरा [kehra] pron which, who.

केहरव [kehari], केहरी [kehri] Skt lion with the mane. “अष्टादश सुरु निको केहरव.”—सर म 5. “Now humility-cum-selfishness is arrogance.”

केहरोबार [kehribar] n a forest infested with lions. “के पदरे वह गैयो सिकारा, जा दिस हूति केहरबारा.”—चौर 297.

केहरी [kehrol], केहर [kehra], केहरी [kehro] S pron which one, who. “प्रभु थानु तरो केहरो?”—कन म 5.

केह [keh] adv of what kind. 2 how. “बुरा कारे सो केह सिजी?”—सवा म 3.

केहि [kehī] pron to whom, towards whom. 2 adv how. “गुंधिनी सुख केहि?”—स्री ए म 1.


केह [keh] of what type.

केक [kek] n crab, red-coloured fish of scorpion’s shape.

केकी [kekāi] Skt केकी daughter of raja Ashvpati of Kekaya, who was wife of Dashrath and mother of Bharat.

केकीनान्द [kekinādan] Bharat, son of Kekai.

केका [kekaya] a territory in Kashmir region, now called Kakka. 2 something from the land of Kekay. 3 inhabitant of Kekay, of Kakka. “सिद्ध हर्षत्वहरसत केकय.”—राम. ‘Kekay horses, having black ears, look very glorious.’ 4 land between Beas and Satluj.

केकी [kekyi] See केकी.

केका [kekā] Skt n sound of a peacock.

केकी [kekī] n peacock.

केकित [kekit] pron any one, someone.

केजाम [kejām] A केजाम n act of snapping. 2 sword. “जे पप्पर चाचे बाँटिया केजामां.”—कादी 3. ‘Swords drawn (by both sides) seemed as if the battlefield was covered with a thatched roof.’

केजाम [kejām] swords, See केजाम 2.

केक [keda], केकी [keki] how big, how large.

केत [ket] pron how many. “उस हि सिखरे केत.”—बवन. 2 how much, to what extent. “मानुक है केत है कलता?”—सर म 5. “गून नाकियाँ गून काहि रे केत.”—बिला म 3. 3 any. “करार नाही केत.”—माज बराहमाहा. 4 why. “ता दरी केत?”—वर स्री म 4. 5 Skt abode. 6 place. 7 sense. 8 concept. 9 grain. 10 flag; ब्रेंड and बेंड, both are correct. 11 See ब्रेंड.

केतक [ketak] adj how many. 2 how much. “में मुराख केतक बे कोट पारद्वा, 1 तरारे.”—सर म 5. “मानुक है काखू केतक बात.”—बेंड म 5.

केतक [ketak], केतकी [ketki] Skt n screwpine tree L Pandanus Odoratissimus. 2 screwpine

1 accused.
“keval nam dio gurmātu.”—gau m 5. 4 n a village seven Kohs south of Damdama. While moving from Damdama to the south, the tenth Guru first stayed here. It is four miles to the north east of Kalanwali railway station in tehsil and police station Rouri in district Hisar. Outside the village to the south, there is a gurdwara of the tenth Guru. A legally constituted committee manages the gurdwara. With this gurdwara, forty bighas of land is attached.

वेकरा [kevra] Skt वेकरा n It is from the pandanus family. It has white colour and its flower is bigger than screw pine. Its essence or scent is widely used. Many scholars regard pandanus and screw pine as of one and the same thing and not from different families. See वेकरी.

बेकरी [kevari] See बेकरी.

बेब्र [kerja] n twist, crease. 2 See बेब्र.

बेब्र [kerha] pron who, which one.

बे [ke] pron how many, many. “को लो कहाँ यात्रिया.”—var mola m 1. 2 from whom. “हां ते के दूर पुराण जाय?”—sri m 3. “के सित के पोर.”—dhana m 3. 3 part or. “काटे की मिट्टी काटे जाने, के जाने गुरु सिरा.”—ośār. “केसागरी करे हारद के हारद के गुन गाई.”—s kābir. 4 of. “पौलि पौलिरहे के यात्रिया मिटा.”—srim l pāhre. 5 having done. “के प्राणकृत्त हारद प्राणाम.”—GPS. “प्राहु हादभ ते नक्से के हिस्सार.”—bāsāt kābir. 6 from. “मद माता के शह.”—sri m 9. “गुरीत हारद के जोनी के आजनी बलाया.”—BGK. 7 See जान.

बे [kē] pron where. “तोहु no चोहु जाइ प्राहू ये धारी?”—asa m 5. ‘where should we go?’


बे [kēs] n brawl, conflict.

बेगार [kesar] A जे n emperor, Caesar. 2 emperor of Rome. Many scholars hold that in the Roman language kēsar is the name of one who takes birth after his mother’s death. Augustus the emperor of Rome, had such a birth. Hence his name became kēsar; since then this word came to be used for a king or an emperor.

बेगार [kesa], बेगिर [kesik], बेगी [kesi], बे [kēs] बेगी [kēs] adv what sort of, of what kind. “के सेहर गाय?”—vad a m 3. ‘what type.’ 2 kēs has also been used to mean jēs. “चापा कार के सिटी जाती के कुल के.”—akal.

बेकाब [kehbat] See बिबाब.

बेकार [kehā] See बेकार.

बेग [kehā], बेक [kēhā] n bronze. “उजलो के हारद चारक्षा.”—suhi m 1. “केह खाइ तृते सार.”—var majh m l.

बेकी [kehī] pron of anybody, of somebody. “हां ने के हारद तहाँ.”—s farid. ‘Do not break anybody’s heart.’

बेक [kek] pron several. “दिन के हारद.”—prathu.

बेकी [kekayi], बेकेस [kekei], बेकेसी [kekeyi] See बेकेसी.

बेक [kēk] because of. 2 This word has also been used for बेकी. “जिट जुध दे बार ले के.”—caritr 102. ‘Kaikayi got two boons from Dashrath.’

बेकघर [kekhosro] , 2 emperor of Iran, who was the third ruler from the Kiani family. He was son of Sayabash and grandson of Kaikaus. He is counted among religious kings. His name has occurred in the eighth hakayat.

बेकी [kēci] T जे Skt बेकबी n scissors.

बेकट [kēṭabh] Skt n glowworm. 2 brother of Madhubait. There is a story in Mahabharat and Ramayan that when Vishnu was sleeping in water, two demons took birth from his ears (from the dirt of the ear); one was Kaitabh, and the other was Madhu. They saw Brahma on the lotus flower and got ready to kill him. Brahma worshipped Vishnu, so Vishnu killed
both in the battle. In the first Chandicharitar of Dasam Granth, there is a translation of this very story.

“shrutmel te det race jag ta ... madhu keṭabh nam bhāe tin ke ...

juddh kāryo tin sō bhāgvāt, na mar sāke atī det bali he, sal bhāe tin pāc hējar,
dohū lāte nāhi bāh tāli he, detōn rīj kōhyo—“vārmāg”
kōhyo hārī—“siśān dehō”, bhāli he, dhar uru pār cākr sō kāṭke,
joti le apne sāg moli he.”

It is written in the 52th chapter of Harivansh that Brahma made two toys of mud, and when he put life into them, they became Madhy and Kaitabh demons. See kēṭhāṭa

Kayonthal.

Kaitabh [kēṭhāṭa] Vishnu, who was the enemy of Kaitabh demon. See kīṭrā.


Keth [kēḍa] n measure. 3 mould, structure.

Keda [kēḍa] pron whose.

Keda [kēḍ] pron. Skt n imprisonment, confinement.

Kīṭrā [kēṭhāṭa] See bharī. 2 pron of somebody. “nāhi mē tras dhārō rtīpu kēḍa.”—GPS.

Kīṭrā [kēḍa] would say. 2 See kīṭrā 2 of somebody.

Kīṭrā [kēḍā] adv how.

Kīṭha [kēṭhā] A ṛṇ adj who is a prisoner.

Kīṭvar [kēṭhāṛ], Kīṭrā [kēṭhāṭ] where, in which direction. “tudhu no chōḍi jaie prābhu kēḍhāṛ?”—asa m 5.

Kīṭrā [kēṭhō], Kīṭrā [kēṭhō] part as if.

Kīṭpēṭ [kēpōṭ] to whom. “dusār kepōṭ jauṭo?”—asa m 5. 2 from whom. “kepōṭ dikhi leva?”—suhi m 1.


The territory occupied by Bhai Sukha Singh, the younger brother of Bhai Desu Singh, was not confiscated. Successors of Sukha Singh have two chiefships of Arnoli and Sudhuval in district Karnal.
matt hve caroi kepšan sō sot īdr ke sıō im ben ucxyo.”–krısan. 3 adv how.

वैँधन [केप्हिया], वैद्वी [केप्ही] adj drunk. “raj kepšíye kāmaevे.”–cāritr 245. “ikk paṭhaṇ kepí ne menu dhakka deke sutghaṭṭa”.–JSBM.

वैधिक [केप्हियात] A n description, detail.
बैल [केबैर] n an arrow. “tṛppak tṛṇak. kebṛ kāṇak.”–VN.

बेंध [केम्री] wild fig. L Ficus Venosa: Skt पक्ती
बेंधव रमण [केमुट्टक नयाय] See रमण.
बैत [केर] n wild caper.
बैठति [केतौ] n Kaurav. from the Kuru dynasty.
“meri meri kḗra kārte duryodhan se bhai.”–dhana namdev.

बैठे [केर], बैठें [केरो] Kaurav; from the Kuru lineage. “kēraṇ kuruṇhētr mare prachād.”–gyn.
बेल [केल] See बेल 4. 2 See लक्ष. 3 new sprout, tender shoot.
बेल [केला] Skt विलच n horse with deep red colour.

बेलम [केलस] Skt n Shining like a crystal on water is a beautiful mountain to the west of Tibet and north of Mansarovar, which the Chinese call kīryunān. Per Purans, this mountain is the abode of Shiv and Kuber. Thousands of visitors from Tibet, China and India come here and go around it. 2 prince. See युक्त (h).


बेली [केली] Skt बलला a cow with black teats. In Simriti, the best Kapila is described as one whose hair is brown and teats are black. “brahmaṇ kēli ghatu kāṇka ounari ka dhanu, pahi ete jahi visīrī nanka ṭku namu.”–sāva m 3. ‘The murder of some one spiritually enlightened, a cow, and a maiden, and seizure of a cheat’s food (for retaining or eating) are sins. Such sins befall a person who forgets the name of the Creator. To forget the Creator’s name is most sinful.’

बेले [केल] a village in police station Raikot, district and tehsil Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated here. Only the mājī is there; no other structure exists. It is about 10 miles away from the railway station Mullanpur.

बेलल [केवाल], बेललन [केवाल्य] Skt केवाल n oneness, meaning unity with the Creator; supreme spiritual state. “kevala ucre subh bēna.”–NP. 2 purity, pristine state.

–gaṇ m 5. 4 P ʃ short for विदे, that he.

बेल्ड [कोउ], बेल्ड [कोउ] pron any. “kou sughār nē kou mura.”–bāvān.

बेल [को] n eye’s edge, corner of the eye. 2 sugarcane’s eye, from where it sprouts.


बेलखण्ड [को-osi] Skt कोष्ठक: arrow, which flies from the bow.–sanama.

बेलखण्ड सपटी [को-osi daini] arrow shot with a bow; the army showering arrows–sanama.


बेलं [को] n Indian cuckoo. “kali koiti tu kīrtu gōnti kali.”–sūhi farid. 2 In Gurbani, this word is used for a devotee seeking spiritual realisation. 3 a city in U.P. which is now known by the name of Aligarh. “koiti ko ut gōrha
bath including hair-wash.

केशु [kesu] See वेलम 2. “कास केशु मारहा.”—सोर m 4. “कास केशु दातर्या ना कोि.”—गौ m 1.

केश [kesu] See वेलम 1.

केश [keso] See केशम. “केश किया ना मित.”—कबिर.

केसोगोपल [kesogopal] protector of the earth, the Creator, who keeps a benign eye on Brahma and Shiv. See वेलम 2. “केसोगोपल पादित सदाहु.”—सादु.

केशोदस [kesodas] See केशम. 2 a tantanic who, with the help of magical hymns, boasted of incarnating Durga in the presence of Guru Gobind Singh, but ultimately left Anandpur Sahib in utter shame. Kesodas also refused to teach Sanskrit to the Sikhs.

केह [keh] adv how, why. “स्वामी मेलिंग केह?”—गौ m 5. 2 somehow. “तक बूढ़ का पावी केह.”—स्री एम 1. See बल. 3 adv some. “नामक रागु ना उत्तर बिना ना लोगी केह.”—वर सोर m 3. 4 pron to whom.

केह [kēh] adv somehow. 2 adv some. “तिसु बत ना ना केह.”—जेट m 5.

केला [ke] pron which, who.

केहरि [kehari], केहरी [kehri] Skt lion with the mane. “अज केवसी गुरु किया केहरि.”—सा m 5. “Now humility-cum-selfishness is arrogance.”

केहरीलिङ्ग [keheribar] n a forest infested with lions. “एक दिवस वह गायो शिकरा. जात दहि केहरिबारा.”—वर सोर 297.

केहरे [kehro], केहरा [kehra], केह्रेड [kehro] S pron which one, who. “प्रभु थांग तेरो केह्रो?”—कान m 5.

केहर [keha] adv of what kind. 2 how. “बुरा कारे सो केहर सिंहे?”—सौवा m 3.

केह [kehi] pron to whom, towards whom. 2 adv how. “गुण्हिणी सुख केहत?”—स्री एम 1.

केहिए [kehia] of what kind, of what sort.

केह [keh] pron any. “उन थाओ ना केह.”—सर m 5.

केह [keh] of what type.

केक [kek] n crab, red-coloured fish of scorpion’s shape.

केकडी [kekari] Skt वेलम नाती daughter of raja Ashvpati of Kekaya, who was wife of Dshrath and mother of Bharat.

केकैनादन [kekaināda] Bharat, son of Kekai.

केकाय [kekay] a territory in Kashmir region, now called Kakka. 2 something from the land of Kekay. 3 inhabitant of Kekay, of Kakka. “वस्त्र कारान प्रांभसात केकाय.”—रामाव. ‘Kekay horses, having black ears, look very glorious.’ 4 land between Beas and Satluj.

केकयी [kekyi] See बेलम. 2 केकाय Skt n sound of a peacock.

केकी [keki] n peacock.

केकित [kecit] pron any one, someone.

केम [kejam] A जें n act of snapping. 2 sword.

केको [keko] n sound of a peacock.

केकी [keki] n peacock.

केलू [keko] Skt n sound of a peacock.

केकई [keki] n peacock.

केकित [kecit] pron any one, someone.

केकित [keci] swords, See वेलम 2.

केडा [keda], केडी [kedī] how big, how large.

केट [ket] pron how many. “उल्लॊ लिहार केत.”—वल. 2 how much, to what extent. “मनुक्त किया केत तालई?”—सा m 5. “गुण तालई! गुण कायिया केत.”—बिला m 5. 3 any. “कराज नाही केत.”—मह बालभामा. 4 why. “ता थार केत?”—वर स्री m 4. 5 Skt abode. 6 place. 7 sense. 8 concept. 9 grain. 10 flag; वेड और वें, both are correct. 11 See बिंदु 3.

केकृक [ketak] adj how many. 2 how much. “मेह मुराख किया केत ते कोि पोरादि.”—तरीा रे.”—सोर m 5. “मनुक्त किया केत केत बत.”—बेठे m 5.

केकित [ketaki], केकित [ketki] Skt n screwpine tree J. Pandanus Odoratissimus. 2 screwpine
flower. Many people use its essence and scent. It gives energy to the heart and the brain. See वेंट्रोल and वेंटरा.

वेंट्रोल [केटार] adj a cannon with a cavity. “गोला पड़ प्रथम उसेर केटार पड़ कानू आता.” –संनामा, abode of the cannon ball; the gun; big cannon.


वेंट्र [केटु] which. “कर अनराथ दारा साच्छू सो करार केटु?” –वर जेट. 2 n flag. “जिनी दुख का कात्रा केटु.” –धाना म 5. ‘The rule of torture was put to end.’ 3 according to Purans a planet, the son of demon Viprachiti from the womb of Sinhika, which is counted among the nine planets. 4 disease. 5 comet. 6 chieftain, headman. 7 pigmy. 8 See वेंट्र.

वेंटुमाची [केटुमाची] n who has an emblem of fish on his flag; Kam. मल्लयाकेतु “साजी सेन आचि, मानो केटुमाची.” –GV 10.

वेंटुमाल [केटुमाल] according to Bhagvat, one of the nine regions of Jambudveep. “केटुमाल जाहि कहाद सुहाया.” –NP.

वेंटे [केटे], वेंटेवर [केटेरिय], वेंटे वर [केटेरेक] adj how much, how many. “केटे र्द कादू सुर केटे.” –जपु.

“जिवन विचार देखि केटेके दिना?” –धाना म 1.

वेंटे [केटे] so many, countless. “काहान काहवान कौ कौ केटे.” –कन म 5.

वेंटूयुध [केटूयुध] ketu (flag) ayudh (arms) “सखाल मिन नाम काहि केतूयुध काहि आता.” –सेनामा. ‘Attach ketu and ayudh to words meaning fish’; as for example jhakhketu, makarketu, maccchetu, matsayketu, minketuyudh. All these mean arrow, the weapon of Kam.

वेंटर [केदर] Skt n field. 2 a small field in which व (water) is fed by making रेक (a cut) in the channel. 3 a pilgrimage, which is situated in the icy current of Rudarhimala in Garhwal state. (U.P) at a hill under the mountain of Mahapanth. The peak is 11,753 feet high. A Sadashiv Mandir is situated there in which Mahadev in the form of a male buffalo is said to be placed. It is told that, after being defeated by Pandavs, Shiv came here in the form of a male buffalo. The priests of the temple are Hindu ascetics who wear matted hair and ringing bells. “कोभी जो केदार नहाई.” –राम नवदेव. “कार्नेत के दारे जाइ.” –सो कोबी.

वेंटरनाथ [केदारनाथ] Shiv. See वेंटर 3.

वेंटर [केदार] See वेंटर 3. “गागा जम्मा केल केदारा.” –मरु सोल म 1. 2 a complete rag of Kalyan that in which maddham pure and sharp are used. Both the नाद्यां are also used. Pure maddham is primary note, and सरार is secondary. maddham is sharp and gandhar is weak. The time of singing is the second quarter of the night.

गमुत: नौ आ माई, गो पा, मी पो धौ ना धौ पा, शो ना धौ पा, मी पो धौ पौ माई, नौ आ।

In Guru Granth Sahib, it is at number twenty-three. 3 See वेंटर.

वेंटरी [केदारी] Lumba Khatri, a resident of Vatala, who became a disciple of Guru Amardas and was famous as a person of great achievement. The Guru made him a preacher and bestowed him with a Manji (Seat). See वेंटरी मंतीयाँ.

वेंट्र [केद्र] Skt n a core of the shaft, the centre 2

1After getting defeated by Arjun, Shiv took refuge here in the form of a male buffalo. He thrust his torso into the hill, only his back being visible which the people worship. The worship of the remaining parts is done at four other places: worship of limbs at Tungnath, of mouth at Rudarnath, of navel at Madhyamesvar, head and matted hair at Kalpesvar. These five places are called five kedars.

2In English this word has come from Greek Kentron and it is a transform of Sanskrit kēdr.
of a circle.

केन [ken] has done, does. “उतः हरि हरि केन.” –केन 4. 2 pron who, why; third declension, singular. “जन केन प्रकारे हरि सुनोहु.” –सुनोहु 5. ‘somehow hear the praise of Hariyash.’ 3 n an upnishad, which starts with Ken; that is why this name, as sodaru, sopurakhu etc. The name of Ken Upnishad is also talavkar.

केरु [keyur] Skt n armlet.

केर [ker] part of. “गुरु केर होकौं सिर दहरलिन.” –नारद. 2 n a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev about five kohs east of Mangat. See वेलामिल्ल. 3 P penis.

केरामिल्ल [kersahib] About two furlongs east of Pindibahaudin police station, tehsil Falian, district Gujarat, is village Jaisukh, where a gurdwara of Guru Nanak is situated. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated 40 squares of land and five thousand rupees a year to this gurdwara. He got constructed the darbar and the pond.

Fairs are held here on the fourteenth of full moon in Vaisakh and Chet and new moon night of Bhadon. The priests are Udasis. The railway station is about six miles south of Chilianwala.

केरन [kerna] v pour, spread, scatter. 2 drop seeds of grain through a bamboo pipe.

केरल [keral] Skt n a southern state, that is spread from Kanyakumari to Gokaran along the sea coast, comprising Malabar Travancore and Kanara. It is now called Kanara, and its language is called Kanari. See वेल. 2 inhabitant of the Kerala. 3 a branch of Phalit astrology, which first began from Kerala.


केरिया [keria] poured, scattered. 2 part of.

केरी [keri] n small unripe mango. 2 feminine of केरी; of “कालर गरी कालर जरु.” –स्ट्र म 1.

केरे [kere] plural of केरा; of “जोब कौं कार्ते हरि केरे.” –माज म 3. 2 pron plural of केरु (केरु); who.


केलालिल [kelkalali] adj who controls the playing of Kilali (by gods); because of whose power gods aspire and endeavour to play the game. “हरि मिला केललिल.” –धना म 4.

केला [kela] adj short for केरा; uninvolved, disinterested. “माहा ओण कृषि सोद केला.” –सानेदेव. 2 banana tree. L Musa Sapientum. Banana tree and its fruit are famous in all the countries. “केला पका जहर.” –राम कबिर. ‘In the barbed fencing, banana is believed to be ripe.’ 3 See वेल.

केललिल [kelalil] adj having nectar. 2 n God. See वेलकेललिल. 3 one having water; cloud.

केल [kel] Skt n fun, play. 2 coitus, sexual intercourse with a woman. 3 earth, ground, land.

केलो [kelo] Skt वेलिम n hilly wood having quality falling in-between pine and cedar wood, used in buildings.


केवल [keval] Skt n cave. 2 Skt वेलिक्राइ boatman.


केवल [keval] Skt adj only. “केवल कलाई कृतता.” –हजरे 10. 2 decided, ascertained. 3 pure.
“keval nam dio gurmātu.”—gau m 5. 4 n a village seven kohs south of Damdama. While moving from Damdama to the south, the tenth Guru first stayed here. It is four miles to the north east of Kalanwali railway station in tehsil and police station Rouri in district Hisar. Outside the village to the south, there is a gurdwara of the tenth Guru. A legally constituted committee manages the gurdwara. With this gurdwara, forty bighas of land is attached.

It is from the pandanus family. It has white colour and its flower is bigger than screw pine. Its essence or scent is widely used. Many scholars regard pandanus and screw pine as of one and the same thing and not from different families.


“tudhu no choṭi jaic prabhū ke dhārī?”—asa m 5. “where should we go?”

“kēlo khāpā marijai.”—var mala 1. 2 from whom. “hau kō ṣe hangūl gav?”—vaQ a m 3. ‘what type.’ 2 kēsi has also been used to mean āṣpa kāt kēsi chāhī kalīdi ke kul ke.”—ōkal.

“mad maIa kē adh.”—sri m 9. “gurmatI satI kār jōni ke ajōni bhāe.”—BGK. 7 See ब्रज.

“tudhu no choṭi jaic prabhū ke dhārī?”—asa m 5. “where should we go?”


“tudhu no choṭi jaic prabhū ke dhārī?”—asa m 5. “where should we go?"
both in the battle. In the first Chandicharitar of Dasam Granth, there is a translation of this very story.

“shrutmal te det ræce jug ta... 
madhu keæabh nan bhae têx ke... 
juddh kæryo têx sô bhavgât, 
no mar sare têx det bâli he, 
sal bhae têx pæc højar, 
dhû lûrte noæê bâh tali he, 
detân rîj kæhyo–“værmâg” 
kæhyo hêrî–“sisan dehû”, bhaî he, 
dhar uru pær çakr sô kætkê, 
joæ las apne søg mali he.”

It is written in the 52th chapter of Harivansh that Brahma made two toys of mud, and when he put life into them, they became Madhy and Kaitabh demons. See मू.

वेठिणि [केठिणि] Vishnu, who was the enemy of Kaitabh demon. See बेठक 2.


वेठे [केठे'], वेठे [केठे] Bg adv where. “bahari keæhe jai?”—gæu m 5. “deh no hoti tao mønu keæhe rehíta?”—sídhgosati. 2 pron who. “bîn lôhine keæhe pairo re.”—fódi m 5.

वेठा [केठा] n measure. 2 mould, structure. 3 Po pron whose.

वेठू [केठू] Skt n deceit. 2 gamble. 3 thorn- apple. 4 greenery. 5 adj gambler. 6 cheat.

वेठुवपृण [केठवपृण] See अमृण (b).

वेठ [केठ] Skt ब्रिंघ n wild pear. See ब्रिंघः. 2 See ब्रिंघः.

वेठिल [केठिल] main city of a tehsil of district Karnal, situated in Kurukshetar area, 19 kohs west of Karnal. This city was founded by Yudhishtir. Because of the temple of Hanuman’s mother Anjina, here, it was named Kapisthal. Bhai Gurubaksh Singh’s son Bhai Desu Singh of Bhagtu dynasty occupied the area in 1767 and made Kaithal his capital. His son Lal Singh and grandson Bhai Uday Singh ruled over it well. The poet laureate of the court, Bhai Santokh Singh, while living in this city, wrote Guru Pratapsuray etc. Bhai Uday Singh had no child, so after his death on 15th March, 1843, this state was annexed into the English dominion.¹

There are two gurdwaras of the ninth Guru in Kaithal—one in Thandhar Tirathpur and the other in the city itself. Ten bighas of land is attached to the outer gurdwara. A mangosa tree, since the time of the Guru, stands at this place, the leaves of which were given by the Guru to a sick man who recovered from his illness.

The outer gurdwara gets rupees one hundred from the Patiala state and forty seven rupees from the Jind state annually. One hundred bighas of land was donated by Bhai Uday Singh. See वेठां दै. वेठ [केठ] A जू n imprisonment, confinement. वेठ [केठा] See केठ्ठिणि. 2 pron of somebody. “næi me tras dhârâ rîpu keda.”—GPS.

वेठ [केठ] would say. 2 See वेठ 2 of somebody.

वेठा [केठा] adv how.

वेठी [केठी] A ते adj who is a prisoner.

वेठ [केठ], वेठ [केठ] where, in which direction. “tudhu no choæi jaie prabhu këdhari?”—asa m 5.

वेठे [केठेह], वेठे [केठ] part as if.

वेठवि [केठवि] to whom. “dusar keæhî javeo?”—asa m 5. 2 from whom. “keæhî dikhi leva?”—suhi m 1.

वेठ [केठ] A जू n strong liquor. “keæh kæcni me dhan khovt.”—GPS. 2 intoxication. “posat bhaæ aæhim mægây pryo sabh sok vidâ kârdâryo. ¹The territory occupied by Bhai Sukha Singh, the younger brother of Bhai Desu Singh, was not confiscated. Successors of Sukha Singh have two chiefships of Arnoli and Sudhuval in district Karnal.
matt hve caroi kephān sō sut īdr ke sīō īm ben ucaryo.”—krisan. 3 adv how.

वेलाज [kephāy], वेल [kephi] adj drunk. “raj kephīye kāmavē.”—cāitr 245. “īkk pāṭhān kephi ne menu dhākka deke sutghattā”.—JSBM.


वेल [ker] n wild caper.


वेल [kel] See वेल 4. 2 See वेल. 3 new sprout, tender shoot.

वेल [kela] Skt वेल n horse with deep red colour.

वेलाम [kelas] Skt n Shining like a crystal on water is a beautiful mountain to the west of Tibet and north of Mansarover, which the Chinese call kīyunlan. Per Purans, this mountain is the abode of Shiv and Kuber. Thousands of visitors from Tibet, China and India come here and go around it. 2 prince. See वेली (h).


वेली [keli] Skt वेल n a cow with black teats. In Simritis, the best Kapila is described as one whose hair is brown and teats are black. “brahmān keli ghato kāŋka ancari ka dhano,

पाहि ete jahi visarī nanka īku namu.”—sava m 3. ‘The murder of some one spiritually enlightened, a cow, and a maiden, and seizure of a cheat’s food (for retaining or eating) are sins. Such sins befall a person who forgets the name of the Creator. To forget the Creator’s name is most sinful.’

वेले [kele] a village in police station Raikot, district and tehsil Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated here. Only the mājī is there; no other structure exists. It is about 10 miles away from the railway station Mullanpur.

वेल [kēval], वेल [kēvaly] Skt केवल n oneness, meaning unity with the Creator; supreme spiritual state. “kēvalda ucre sōbh bēna.”—NP. 2 purity, pristine state.


—gōv m 5. 4 P f short for वि-व, that he.

वेल [kou], वेल [kou] pron any. “kou sughor nā kou mura.”—bōvon.

वेल [koa] n eye’s edge, corner of the eye. 2 sugarcane’s eye, from where it sprouts.

वेल [kō-ād] n bow. See वेल [hāth hāṣe kāṣe ko-ādā].—ramav.


वेल [kō-ādī] [kō-ādaj dāni] arrow shot with a bow; the army showering arrows—sanama.


वेल [kōl] n Indian cuckoo. “kāli koīl tu kītu gūnm kali.”—suhī farid. 2 In Gurbani, this word is used for a devotee seeking spiritual realisation. 3 a city in U.P. which is now known by the name of Aligarh. “koīl ko uh gārha
kahaive.”—PPP. 4 See वेष्टिला. 5 See E Coal. “कोइला पाई तस उपरि मान जाता.”—मृ ड 1. 2 pron anybody, somebody. “मूकति ना जाने कोइला.”—माला नामदेव. 3 See वेष्टिला.

केली [कोई] pron someone, one. “कोई बोले राम राम कोई खुदाई.”—राम 5.

केलीबेदिट [कौकौ] pron few, some, rare. “कोटि मध्ये जाने पाई हईला कोइला.”—सोर 5.

केले [कोई] plural of केला. 2 pron anyone, anybody. “गुर भिनु अंवर ना जाने कोई.”—वनादु.

केष्त [कोस] Skt वेष्टिला n कोस, a measure of distance. Initially distance (length) of a कोस was determined by the bellowing of a cow meaning the distance where the bellowing of the cow could be heard. People in their own lands determined this distance of कोस in their own way. The कोस of the southern people is much longer than that of the Punjabis. As per old measurement, a कोस consisted of 4000 yards or 8000 cubits. The present कोस is different for different areas. 2 “जिथ मराग के गाई जाहि ना कोसा.”—सुखमणि. See भिङ्डी. 2 Skt वेष्टिला covering, cover. 3 box. 4 sheath, scabbard. 5 treasure. 6 dictionary. 7 egg. 8 vulva, vagina. 9 flower’s soft bud having sweet sprouts. “कमल विकहेरी को विराजे.”—NP. 10 Vedant recognises five Cocoon, which like a quilt cover the soul.

(a) a body born from grain and living on 1. "Heavier the coal more the heat it has. The heat of hard coke is many times more than that of soft coke made from wood. Expert geologists say that in olden times vast forests got buried under the earth and by taking several elements from the earth this wood has hardened like stone. Now the world is drawing huge benefit from coal mines.

2 In ancient books a कोस is also shown of 4045 and 4558 yards respectively.

(b) intelligence supported by five organs is called प्राणमय कोस.

(c) five sense organs and mind comprise मनोमय कोस.

(d) wisdom including five sense organs is विग्राहमय कोस.

(e) a pure distinctive soul has a covering named अनंतमय कोस. कोस can be pronounced केष्त [कोस] too. 11 P जी a large kettledrum. 12 P जी adj attempting. See वेष्टिला.

केष्त [कोसात], केष्ठ [कोसाठ] chamber. See केष्ठ.  “भोजन कोफत बघयो बहत बहत कर.”—GPS.

केष्ठ [कोसा] v Skt कुशन curse, reprimand.

केष्ठब [कोसाठ] See वेष्टिला.

केष्ठ [कोसा] See वेष्टिला.


केलेत [कोसो] just a कोस; only a कोस. “एक कोसो सिद्धि कारत लालु तब रातर पत्रो अठो.”—सोर 5. ‘When just a कोस of distance was covered towards the dearest, then the messenger came and met i.e. the Guru appeared on the scene.’

केष्ठ [कोसल] Skt केष्ठ n land between Ghagra and Saryu rivers, the main city of that region being Ayodhya; a subcaste of Kshatris.

केष्ठ [कोसा] Skt कोस adj luke warm. 2 P जी he who attempts.

केष्ठपञ्चक [कोसद्धयक्ष] treasurer. See केष्ठ.

केष्ठ [कोसाल] Skt कोसल n attempted, endeavour.

केष्ठ [कोसाम] Skt कोसाम n attempt, endeavour. See केष्ठ.

केष्ठ [कोसद] adj lethargy, laziness. See केष्ठ.

केष्ठ पद्धति [कोसपद्धति] v attempt.

केष्ठ [कोस] n room. 2 stomach, abdomen.

केष्ठ [कोह] See वेष्टिला 1. "कोह कारो कील ना आते.”—वर असां. 2 anger, indignation, resentment.

3 P जी hill, mountain.

केष्ठ [कोहक] P जी an imaginary mountain that surrounds the entire world. See वेष्टिला 1 and 2.
A mountain named Tur. See तर. A famous jewel, regarded as the mountain of light. It is said that it was first with Karan and Arjun and then remained with Vikramaditya, but of this there is no historical proof. One legend is that this jewel was first presented to Shahjahan in 1628 by Mirjumla, (a minister of Abdulla Kutubshah king of Golkanda). In January of 1739 AD during the plunder of Delhi it was seized by Nadirshah who gave it the name of Kohnoor. On 8th June 1747 AD this jewel passed into the hands of Ahmadshah Durani from Shahrubkh Muza, the grandson of Nadirshah. On 1st June 1813 AD it was acquired by Maharaja Ranjit Singh from Shahrukh, king of Kabul. On 30th March 1849 AD after the annexation of Punjab, Lord Dalhousie took possession of this jewel from the treasury of the minor Duleep Singh on 7th December and on 6th April 1850, it was sent to Queen Victoria of England through Colonel Mackson on a ship named Medea, to reach the Queen on 3rd July. Its previous weight was 319 rattis, after cutting, it has come now down to 102 rattis. The British jewelers have estimated its worth at thirty lac pounds.

A farming subcaste of Shahpur district. A Khatri subcaste that relates to Khukhrains. See खुखर.

A hillman, he, who lives on hills. Plural of गिला. hill folk.

Babar writes that this jewel was acquired by Hamayun in Agra in 1526 AD. from the family of a Hindu king of Gawalior who was assisting Ibrahim Lodhi.

Masculine of गिला. See गिला.

Skt n red-legged partridge. See गौड़ा.

2 wolf. 3 date tree. 4 frog. 5 Vishnu. 6 A Pandit who composed Kamshastar; the famous book “Kok”, a sexual treatise is a part of this Shastar. “कहुँ कक कक गौड़ा पुराण को पर्पत मत.”—akal. See वाष्णमु

Wild jujube fruit. See जूजबूफ्.
1. 'measureless gold to be given in charity.'
   5 endless, countless, infinite. “koṭan me nanak kou.”—ś m 9. 6 an English dress; coat.

वेंटमूर [koṭsəmhir] a village in Patiala state, district Barnala tehsil and police station Bhatinda, adjoining which is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. There is another small gurdwara, with a cluster of trees in 63 ghumaons of land attached, donated by Patiala state. A three mile unpaved road goes in the south-west to Katarsinghwala railway station.

वेंटपुर [koṭkpura] a town inhabited by Kapoor Singh Brar in Faridkot state, which is now a railway station. The tenth Guru stayed here for some time and then went to Muktsar. There are two gurdwaras at this place: one is in the middle of an unbricked pond. 126 ghumaons of land donated by the state is attached to it. The second is situated to the south of the town, and is known as “guruḍhab” Here Guru Gobind Singh tied his turban after ablution.

वेंटकलानी [koṭkalyani] See कलनी.
वेंटपाल [koṭkagār] paper fort, castle built by using paper as in Ramlila etc. “koṭkagār bīnas bar na ḥuṭhī.”—jet chōt m 5. ‘It does not take long to demolish a paper fort.’

वेंट कंग्रा [koṭ kāgra] fort of Kangra. 2 Kangra town, also known as Nagarkot.
वेंटवेळ [koṭkoṭār] in millions; innumerable, in crores. 2 वेंट-वेळ-आउव. “koṭkoṭār ke pap bīnasan.”—sar ā m 3. ‘which absolves sins of innumerable births.’

वेंटगुरु [koṭguru] See गुरु 2.
वेंटद्वार [koṭdvar] entrance of a castle. 2 entrance through the citywall. 3 a town in district Pauri of Garhwal. Here is a place related to Guru Nanak, known as Charanpaduka.
वेंटदर्भ [koṭdharmu] See मूर्तकर.
वेंटपाल [koṭpacasa] See वेंटपाल.
वेंटपल [koṭpal] Skt n guard at the fort; protector of the castle. 2 guard of the citywall. 3 incharge of a police station.

वेंटपाल [koṭpāca] Scholars of Sanskrit have estimated that the measure of the circumference of the earth is 500 million yojans. “prīthvi jojan koṭpāca, lok coterdās pur prākasa.”—sāloḥ. “te tāskār jo nam na levahī vasahī koṭpāca.”—prabhā m l.

वेंटखाली [koṭbhai] a wellknown village in tehsil Muktsar, district Ferozepur. Bhai Bhagtu lived here. There are two gurdwaras of the tenth Guru in this village:

(1) The Guru came to the house of Bania devotees in order to have meals. After getting baptised, the Banias turned Singh, and the Guru named them Rangi Singh and Ghumi Singh. They served the Guru lavishly. There is a gurdwara with which 50 ghumaons of land has been attached since the Sikh Raj. The priest is a baptised Singh.

(2) At a short distance the second gurdwara is to the south of the village. When the Guru came from Guptsar, he stayed here. This gurdwara was constructed in Sammat 1978. Here also, the priest is a baptised Singh.

It is five miles to the north from Giddarbaha railway station. The approach-road is unmetalled.

वेंटमिर्जा जन [koṭmīra jan] a village situated between Vatala and Kalanaur. At this place Banda Bahadur began constructing a fortress of unbaked bricks, but before it could be completed, the Mughal army launched an attack. Banda Bahadur left it and occupied a fortress at Gurdaspur. See दीवासी.

वेंट [koṭ] Skt n cavity in a tree. 2 jungle surrounding a fort, which served as a defence for the fort. 3 Dg small underground receptacle for holding grains.

वेंटल [koṭla] a village situated at a distance of
two kohs to the east of Ropar. Here two Pathans served the tenth Guru with full devotion. The Guru bestowed upon them a dagger and a shield. There are two sacred places relating to the Guru here. One is inside while the other is outside the town.

See kothi.

Kothi koutar, kothakoutar
See kothakoutar.

Kothi koutar ke pap hari khove.

- bera m 4.

Kothi tirath crores of places of pilgrimage. 2 a pond of Gokaran. 3 a pilgrimage centre in Mathura. 4 a pilgrimage centre in Kurukshetar. 5 a tank near the temple of Mahakal in Ujjain. kothi tirath majjan 2

Kotha

Kotha sahr b

A memorial of Guru Nanak Dev in village Uddeke situated 5 kohs to the south of Batala in district Gurdaspur. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place on his way to
Batala. A fair is held here on the 10th of Šrāndhs. 2 See बोल। 3 See बोल सूदू का। 4 See बोल सूदू का।
वेंद्र गृहु का [koṭhā guru ka] a village of Malwa, situated in tehsil and police station Bhatinda of nazamat Barnala in Patiala state. It is situated at a distance of 14 miles from Jaito railway station and is 15 miles away from Bhuccho. This village was founded by Prithi Chand in Sammat 1653. Sodhi Kaul Sahib provided great prosperity and hustle and bustle to this village.

It is said that Sulhi died in the same village when he fell into a burning brickkiln. This brickkiln was located at a distance of one mile to the east of this village. Guru ka Koṭhā is a possession and Jagir of the Sodhis, who are descendants of Prithi Chand. 2 a gurdwara of the sixth Guru at Wazirabad. See गृहु का बेंड़र।
वेंद्र भलुका [koṭhā malukā] a village in Malwa situated at a distance of five kohs to the east of Jaito. It is at this place that a guard of the tenth Guru forbade an insane person from entering the Guru’s camp. The guard beat him up so severely when he insisted on entering that he died at the spot.

वेंद्रवी [koṭhari] See बुद्डवी। “जो कंको कोठरी कार्तो।”—राह 5। 2 See बुद्ववी।
वेंद्र [koṭhi] small room. 2 bungalow of the British style. 3 trading house, where bills of exchange are traded. 4 part of a gun, close to the match of the gun, which is filled with gunpowder. It was part of old guns which were filled through the muzzles. “जो निकल दालेत बिर कोठी। कोठी कितक बनी लाख तोबे।”—GSPs। 5 physique. “ओधी कोठी तेरा नामु नाही।”—साज 1।
वेंद्र [koḍ] n inclination, bend, curve. 2 one crore. “कोड औंडु।”—जपु। “कोठक कोड तामासा।”—वर जेट। 3 See बेंद्र।
वेंद्र [koḍa] adj bent forward.
वेंद्र [kodr] S adv joyfully; with pleasure.
वेंद्र [kon] Skt n edge, corner. 2 angle. See फ्रीम।
3 stringed bow of a sarāgi. 4 sharpness of a weapon such as a sword etc. 5 drumstick.
वेंद्र [koṭar] short for rkoṭar; one more than any number i.e., koṭar so।
वेंद्रवी [kotri] See बेंद्रवी।
वेंद्र [kotar] T ज् horse for the rich to ride. 2 decorated but riderless horse, that leads the retinue of rich persons. 3 Skt fast, clever horse.
वेंद्रवाल [koṭval] Skt वेंद्रवाल। 2 an official, incharge of the city’s defence. 3 during the Mughal regime, a kotwal also used to be a judicial magistrate.
वेंद्र [kota], बंद्व [koṭah] P or adj, inferior. 2 less, deficient.
वेंद्रवी [koṭhā] P ज् n shortage, deficiency.
वेंद्रवी [kothri], बेंद्रवी [kothli] S बेंद्रवी। M बेंद्रवी n sac, pouch, purse. “रमातानु मुखु कोठ्री पराक्रु आगेन्हौ रौल।”—स कबिर। 2 small pouch in which the Hindus tell their beads.
वेंद्र [kod] Pkt n direction. “जे शोबल बोदा तही कोहु कोड।”—NP।
वेंद्र [kodā] Skt तेंद्र or तेंदर n paspalum scrobiculatum; a kind of small millet, whose grains are pulverised and the flour so produced is used for making chapattis by the poor. “कोडाको भुस्करही।”—गुफ़ कबिर।
वेंद्र [kodā] Skt तेंद्र or तेंदर n child fond of playing. P ज्, “जोबही बिलक्यो तार कोडाक।”—NP।
वेंद्र [kodra], बेंद्र [koda], बेंद्र [kodo] See बेंद्र।
वेंद्र [kodād] Skt कोदाद n that which produces squeaking sound, while an arrow is shot. i.e. string of a bow. 2 especially a string bow made of bamboo having nine nodes.
वेंद्र [kodāv], वेंद्र [kodha], बेंद्र [kodhra] See बेंद्र।
“होस उदार कोडहे पारा।”—स फरीद।
वेंद्र [kodhr] in the millet field, to the millet field. See बेंद्र and बंद्र।
वेंद्र [kon], बेंद्र [kona] See बेंद्र। “कोने बेठे खाई पारगे हो निदन।”—स कबिर। 2 none, nobody.
वेंद्रे [kone] plural of बेंद्र [kona], 2 in the corner. See बेंद्र।
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**वेंप [kopi]** Skt n wrath, anger. “kop jaria.”—kan m 5.

**वेंध [kopar]** Pkt a large platter with a handle attached. “kopar kanak kalas bohu thara.”—GV 6. 2 bud, sprout. 3 Skt वृल्क skull, cranium. “kopar cur cavaDi latthI kdr;'iglE.”—c~Qi 3.

‘After crushing the skull and the face, the sword reached the skeleton.’

**वेंसी [kopri]** skull. See वेंप 3.

**वेंधल [kopal]** See वेंध 2.

**वेंधि [kopi]** pron anyone. 2 See वेंपी.

**वेंधीर [kopia]** adj enraged, angered.

**वेंधित्र [kopit]** adj enraged, furious.

**वेंधिन [kopila]** enraged. “mujh upan sabh kopila.”—mdla namdev. 2 angered.

**वेंहल [kopI]** adj choleric, wrathful.

**वेंहला [kopIt]** adj enraged, furious.

**वेंहला [kopIla]** enraged. “mujh upan sabh kopIla.”—mdla namdev. 2 angered.

**वेंहला [kopIla]** See -a-fu. 2 adj choleric, wrathful.

**वेंहल [kopI]** pron anyone. 2 See वेंहली.

**वेंहली [kopri]** See वेंपी. 2 adj choleric, wrathful.

**वेंहली [kopin]** See वेंपी and वेंहली.

**वेंहू [kopi]** See वेंप. See वेंण.

**वेंबत [kofat]** P कोंत n percussion, stroke; injury.

2 fatigue. 3 inlaying of silver or gold on iron.

**वेंबत्वत [kofatgär]** P कोंत one who inlays silver or gold on baser metals.

**वेंबत्तम [koftan]** P कोंत beat, strike.

**वेंबत्तम [kofta]** P कोंत adj beaten. 2 n round ball of mincemeat.

**वेंबत्तम [kob]** P कोंत beat; infinitive of kofta.

2 When suffixed to another word, it means one who beats: sarkob i.e. one who hits on the head.

**वेंबत्तम [kobad]** P कोंत may beat, beats, will beat.

**वेंबत्तम [kobād]** See वेंबत्तम.

**वेंबत्तम [kom]** A कोंत n people of the same nationality; nation. “komān sīrī koma.”—guj m 5.

**वेंबत्तम [komdi]** See वेंबत्तम.

**वेंबत्तम [komā]** See वेंबत्तम and वेंबत्तम.

**वेंबत्तम [komāl]** Skt adj tender, delicate. sans hardness. “komāl bāni sōbh kā sātokhe.”—gau thiti m 5. Poets consider the following as tender:

- the mind of the ascetic, love, flower, butter, silk.
- 2 beautiful, fascinating.
- 3 water. 4 according to music a flat note. riśabh, gādhār, dhevāt and niśad are all flat notes.

**वेंबत्तम [komlta]** n tenderness, delicacy. 2 beauty.

**वेंबत्तम [komlē]** Skt n sensuous bonds.

“komāl bēdhān bādhā.”—ram m 5 rutī. 2 bond of attachment.

**वेंबत्तम [koy]** See वेंपी.

**वेंबत्तम [koyal]** See वेंपी.

**वेंबत्तम [koya]** See वेंपी.

**वेंबत्तम [kor]** n edge, border, hem. 2 corner of the eye. 3 crore. “nāhi rāhit bidhī kor.”—GV 10.

“lakh lakh koi kor.”—kan m 5. 4 M persistence, obstinacy. 5 defect. “tāu tān kai kor.”—s farid.

6 enmity. 7 row, line. 8 P ḥ blind, sightless.

9 unproductive or barren land. 10 in the irrigational parlance, the field not irrigated after sowing. 11 short for अलेख “sāstrō chor, de de kor.”—ramav. 12 adj without water. “ayo kor mu<;lI.”—CdrItr 376. ‘got his hair cut (without the application of water).’ 13 new, unused. “ek ḍhol trīy kor māgava.”—cārtīr 355. 14 S stone of a fruit, especially of a mango.

**वेंबत्तम [korak]** Skt n bud. 2 See वेंबत्तम.

**वेंबत्तम [koric]** T कोरित manufacturer of arms.

2 armed; equipped with arms. 3 one who manages the court of a king; chamberlain.

**वेंबत्तम [kort]** General Court. He accompanied Avitable to Lahore and served under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His cantonment was at Begampura. He was a well read man. In 1841 AD, during the struggle for power at the court, he left his job at Lahore. 2 E court. 3 court of a king. 4 court room, court of law.

**वेंबत्तम [kornīs]** See वेंबत्तम.

**वेंबत्तम [korma]** See वेंबत्तम. 2 T जोर n meat cooked in ghee (butter).

**वेंबत्तम [kora]** n hard grain, grain difficult to render soft by boiling. “koraṃ moṭh jīneha.”—varram 2 m 5. “koraṃ moṭh na rūjhai kar āgni jos.”—BG. 2 S natural grown plants from seeds.
fallen from a tree.

कोरा [kora] lash, whip. 2 a metre, also known as “anōd” characterised by four lines, each having thirteen characters, first pause at the sixth, the second at the next seventh, the last two characters being lgh gūrū. With rōgū, lśl, in the final position, its rhythm becomes very charming.

Example:

सतिगुरु कहयो, सुनो विर हखला,
त्यागदेहु मानो, वाद्याइ लाला;
होइ नीश्कम, कारो सेवा देख कि,
काहट हो क्रिपा, यदै जाग्टे द कि.

Its variant is pyar chād. See फ़ानक.

कोरू [korū] See फ़ानक.

कोर [kora] adj unwashed cloth, of which the starch has not been removed. “नानाक पाहे बाह्रा कोर रागू ना सोइ।”-var asa. 2 a person unaffected by education or preaching. “मानमुख मुगाधु नारू कोर होइ।”-सुही m 4. 3 unused or new vessel in which water etc. has not been put. See नेलो. 4 unaccommodating; rude. 5 n frost, hoar.

कोरि [kori] n crore. “सित्थ साधक तेतिस कोरी।”

कोरख [korik] one crore. See फ़ानक.

कोरी [kori] feminine of कोर [kora]. “नित उठही कोरी गागार आने।”-ब्ला कबिर. 2 n Hindu weaver. “कोरी को काहु मारामु ना जाना।”-आसा कबिर.

कोरू [kol] adv near, close by. 2 Skt n pig. “मसाल बोली कोर दिखह्रे।”-GPS. 3 a savage tribe which is especially found in Bhagalpur district. 4 Dg a boat made by tying pitchers under a cot.

कोलक [kolak] Skt n pepper. 2 See थिंगस्व.

कोला [kola] See थिंगस्व.

कोलाम [kolam] See बुधगुल.

कोलिङ्ग [koli] See बेल
d of pigs. 3 n an agricultural tribe that lives in the mountains. Many people consider them as untouchables. This is one of the oldest communities of India. 4 The weavers in north-eastern Punjab are also called बेली [koli]. 5 certain Gujjars of Amritsar. 6 See बेली. 7 an ancient territory which is now in Bastar district of Avadh in U.P. Its king, Suparabbuddu, was maternal grandfather of Lord Buddh. Two daughters of Suparabbuddu, Mayadevi and Prajapati, were married to Shuddhadan.


कोलुङ [kole] a Rajput subcaste. The rich from Kullu are of this subcaste.

कोलू [kolhu] See कोला.

कोवेस [kovi] Skt n one who knows how to speak; learned scholar.

कोवि-म [kovi-m], कोवितोम [kovidis], कोविदेष [kovidases] chief of great scholars. 2 chief speaker.

कोविड [kovid] See जोड़.

कोविडान [kovidan] an arrow shot from a bow.

कोविडान [kovidan] army equipped with arrows.

कोविडानती [kovidatini] army equipped with bows.

कोविदी [kovidi] adj living close by, living side by side. “हारी निक्कात वाजे हारी कोरी।”-गाउ m 4. 2 breeder of pigs. 3 n an agricultural tribe that lives in the mountains. Many people consider them as untouchables. This is one of the oldest communities of India. 4 The weavers in north-eastern Punjab are also called बेली [koli]. 5 certain Gujjars of Amritsar. 6 See बेली. 7 an ancient territory which is now in Bastar district of Avadh in U.P. Its king, Suparabbuddu, was maternal grandfather of Lord Buddh. Two daughters of Suparabbuddu, Mayadevi and Prajapati, were married to Shuddhadan.

कोला [kola] See बुधगुल.

कोलाहल [kolahal] See बुधगुल.

कोलिङ्ग [koli] See बेल
d of pigs. 3 n an agricultural tribe that lives in the mountains. Many people consider them as untouchables. This is one of the oldest communities of India. 4 The weavers in north-eastern Punjab are also called बेली [koli]. 5 certain Gujjars of Amritsar. See बेली. 7 an ancient territory which is now in Bastar district of Avadh in U.P. Its king, Suparabbuddu, was maternal grandfather of Lord Buddh. Two daughters of Suparabbuddu, Mayadevi and Prajapati, were married to Shuddhadan.
i.e. innumerable. “nanak kori narak bārābāre ujārō soi thau.”—var jet.

कोश [koṣbhi] pigs too. See वें 2.

कर [kora] n See करन्दनम्.

कोर [kore], कोरी [kori] adj leper.

को [ko] part of. See वें. “pēdarāth hit kō duren.”—sar m π. “bhāgāti jog kō jētvar.”—sāveya m 5 ke. 2 adv when. See वें.

कस [koś] See वें. “ik pōg pānhi nok bād, ik pāg kōs ti kai.”—NP. ‘a shoe in one foot and a wooden sandal in the other.’ “dhōri nīsani kōs di, mākke ādārī puj kārī.”—BG. 2 Skt silken garment produced from the cocoons of silk worms. 3 one from progeny of Kush. 4 P ॐ kettledrum made of brass. “dēre dere dih

Bhai Vir Singh has written the following footnote on the 36th stanza of chapter 59 of the first half of his commentary in Guru Nanak Prakash:

The following fact has been verified by Sant Sangat Singh (Kamalie wale) after his visit to ‘Ucch’:

There is a place in Bahawalpur state known as ‘Ucch Sharif; Sayyad Jalal Sani Makhdum Ruknuddin Abul Fateh belonged to this place. He descended from the family of Hazrat Ali Naqi. Even though he had migrated from Arabia to India, yet he was regarded equal to Mecca’s Sharif, whenever he visited the shrine. At the time of Guru Nanak’s visit to Mecca Sharif, Makhdum Ruknuddin was also present there. Many Indian hermits such as Laljati etc. were also around. When Mecca moved along with the feet of Guru Nanak, all the Muslims asked Makhdum Ruknuddin to lead them in religious discourse with Guru Nanak. It is he who is mentioned as Ruknal in Janamsakhis. Fully content with Guru Nanak’s replies to his questions, he on his return to India brought Kaus (wooden sandals) along with him. These wooden sandals are still preserved in the toshakhana (storeroom where precious articles are kept) of Ucch Sharif. Many a time, several rich Sikhs have tried to procure them in exchange for a large amount of money and land but Pir Sahib has declined to part with these sacred objects.

dhōṣra, kōs jujhā de re.”—sāloha. 5 A ॐ bow.

कोस [koś] See वें.

कोसक [koṣak] Some ignorant scribe has written kostak instead of kōstubh. “hiye kōstak mān dhare.”—cāitr 24 and 123. See वें.

कोसत्व [kōstubh] Skt n a gem retrieved from the sea, which Vishnu, the god, wears around his neck.

कोसल [kośal] Skt n well-being, cleverness, wisdom.

2 adj relating to Kaushal land. 3 n queen of Kaushal, Kaushalya. “kahī ko kōsāl kukkhi jāyo ju.”—sāveya 33. 4 of Koshal subcaste.

कोसम [kośal] E council n advice. 2 council.

कोसलिण [kośalīn] See वें.


कोसलिङ्ग [kośalya] daughter of Kaushal land and its King; mother of Ram Chandar, the chief queen of king Dashrath. 2 wife of Chandarvanshi king Puru.

कोशिक [koṣīk] Gadhi – son of raja Kaushak, who was Vishvamitar’s father. 2 Kaushak dynasty’s Vishvamitar. 3 Indar. 4 owl. 5 silken garment. 6 mongoose. 7 treasurer, who guards the treasure. 8 recitation of a mantar of Atharved. 9 per Mahabharat a Brahman leper who had a pious wife named Narmada. 2 See वें.

कोशो [kośo] See वें।

कोशिण [koṣīk] See वें।

कोशिल [koṣīla] See वें।

कोशिलम [kośilema] See वें।

कोशिलम [kośilema] See वें।

कोशिलम [kośilema] See वें।

कोशिलम [kośilema] See वें।

Once Narmada was carrying her husband on her head. On the way, her foot struck saint Mandavya, who was then hanging on a stake for being a thief. At this, saint Mandavya cursed the person who had troubled him to die at daybreak. By virtue of her chastity, Narmada stopped the sun from rising. On request from the gods and on persuasion from Ansuya, Narmada let the sun rise. Kaushik, who was dead because of a curse, was blessed with life by Ansuya.

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**armour, coat of mail.** See [कैंड] वस्त्र. "कैंड को जाना कर्दे रात्रे।"—GPS. 2 according to Tantarshastar, a song of protection. "तुम्हीं कों वातक्रिया ते 'त्यायो।"—सर्द 1.

**कौशिकीय [कौशिकी]** See [कौशिकी] निष्क्रिय.

**कौशिकीयन् [कौशिकीय]** ने knowledge of wearing armour. 2 knowledge regarding the manufacture of armour. 3 knowledge of defending one's body with the power of mantars. "कौशिकीयन्त्र गोष्टि"—ग्यान.

**कैराड़** [कैराड़] adj armoured. "सर गदी कैराड़ बाल गदी।"—सर्द 405. swordsman, maceholder and wearers of armour.

**कोत्रा** [कोत्रा] large cowrie. 2 See [कोत्रा] औरव. 3 a carnivorous Bhil chief of Nishads who used to plunder jungles in the south of Vindh. He wanted to catch hold of Bhai Mardana and eat him. With his spiritual strength, Guru Nanak Dev transformed Koda's life in such a way that he bade goodbye to his barbarity, became a saint and spent his remaining life in meditating upon the Creator.

**कोडी [कोडी]** See [कोडी] धारी.

**कोडीमार [कोडीमार]**, **कोडीलाल [कोडीलाल]**, **कोडीमण्ड [कोडीमण्ड]** a species of speckled snakes. They are very poisonous. "जोन्य देशगतयो नाग कोडीमण्ड।"—सर्द 297. 2 a gambler who keeps cowries with him for gambling.

**कोन [कोन]** See [कोन] युद्ध.

**कोड़क [कोड़क]** See [कोड़क] चोट.

**कोड्यारा [कोड्यारा]**, **कोड्याला [कोड्याला]**, **कोड्यारा [कोड्यारा]** a species of speckled snakes. They are very poisonous. "जोन्य देशगतयो नाग कोड्यारा।"—सर्द 297. 2 a gambler who keeps cowries with him for gambling.

**कों [कों]** See [कों] लोग.

**कॉनेट [कॉनेट]** See [कॉनेट] लेनी.

**काॅटक [काॅटक]** See [काॅटक] लेनी.

**काॅटक [काॅटक]** See [काॅटक] लेनी.

**कोट्याळ [कोट्याळ]** See [कोट्याळ] लेनी.

**कटीय [कटीय]** Skt of or pertaining to Kunti. 2 n Yudhishitar, Bhim and Arjun. 3 Arjun in particular, is famous by this name, although all the three were sons of Kunti. 2 See [कटीय].

**कोठ [कोठ]** which date?

**कोठा [कोठा]** Skt विन्यास: and विन्यास what number?

1 from his mouth.

2 In Gita, Krishan has frequently addressed Arjun as कोठय. Hence this became a proper name for Arjun.
Sikh female. In fact, this word is कूर्ती (kort)\(^1\) 7 Skt बल joint of an organ. “कौटे कौरु कर्तव संग्रामा.”—gyan.

वैर (कोरव) [कोरव], वैर (कोरव) [कोरव] See वैर, “चाठ के तेंदू जैसे”—काठि 1. “भूल तात जै कोरव पाठैस्या.”—जोनमेजय.


वैर [कोरव] adj pertaining to Kuru dynasty.
2 n sons of king Dhritrashtra as Duryodhan etc. “काले कौरव दुर सिंह केसै.”—ग्यान. See जुरुस्म.

वैर [कोर] adj bitter. 2 See वैर.

वैर [कोर], वैरी [कोरी] n hug, embrace. “भूर कोर महं लिं.”—GPS. 2 an object that may be within the grasp of both the arms. 3 bricked superstructure of a well, which is of the shape of a tower before it is lowered into the ground. “जैसे कुएं क्षोदं रूप रूप हैसर कोर।”
—BGK. 4 cowrie. 5 bitter. 6 See वैर 6.

वैर [कोर] See वैर 1. 2 Sodhi Kaul Sahib from the progeny of Prithi Chand, who belonged to village Dhilvan. When the tenth Guru attired in a blue robe arrived at Dhilvan from Machhiwara, Prithi Chand offered two horses and a white dress to the Guru, who put on the white dress, tore the blue robe, and reciting—“निन बोस्ट्रे कार्पे फारे तोराक पाठोर अमल ग्रा,” burnt them. The Sodhis of Butter village of district Ferozepur also belong to the Kaul dynasty. 3 blue-blooded. 4 according to Tantar Shastar, an adherent of tantric mode of worship.

वैरमत [कोरमत] See अभिमत.

वैर [कोर] See वैर.

वैरलिंध [कोरलिंध] See वैरमत.

वैरस्थिति [कोर्स्थिति] Vishnu, who has a lotus in his navel. 2 a tank where lotuses bloom.

1 A woman’s name should be written with a szhari (Ś) [Ś] as मात्रा भास्कर वैरि नी (mata sahib कोर्ज ji). But at present वैर has come into vogue. Anyhow wrong words which get prevalent have to be accepted as right.

“कौलनाथ कङ्क तल में रहत हें.”—काॅल. ‘If Vishnu is known as Kaulnab, then is that tank not Kaulnab in which lotuses grow?’

वैल [कोला] n a type of reddish orange. 2 pillar of a door from which an arch is raised. 3 Kamla, Lakshmi. See वैल. 4 a Hindu girl Kamla, who was purchased and reared as a maid by Kaji Rustam Khan Mujang (Lahore). He taught her Islam and she became a scholar, but she had special inclination towards Hinduism. Having heard the praise of the Guru and hymns of Guru Nanak from various hermits, she got attracted towards Gurmat and took shelter under the sixth Guru and led a pious life. Kamla died in Sammat 1686 at Kartarpur. Her memorial is situated there. See वैलमत under अभिमत. Bhai Santokh Singh has termed the burial of Kamla as contrary to historical practice.


वैल [कोर] See वैर.

वैल [कोरक] Skt adj conventional religion of a family, that tradition has sanctified. 2 follower of the Tantric path. 3 n Shiv—who initiated the family religions of Tantrshastris. 4 cult of the worshippers of Shakti. 5 weaver.

वैल [कोला] till when, till that time.

वैल [कोर], वैल [कोरा] adj bitter. 2 choleric, wrathful. 3 n a Khatri subcaste of Bahujais.
4 a Jatt subcaste which was very dominant in Malwa before the advent of Brars as a great force.

वैललाल [कोरलाल] He was a minister of subedar Mir Mannu of Lahore. Disciple of the Gurus and supporter of the Sikhs as he was, he came to be known among Sikhs as Mathamal. He died at Lahore fighting against Durrani army in 1752 AD (Sammat 1810) See वैललाल.

वैल [काल] Skt कंत water. “पढ़ा का पक्ष है।”—NP.
2 forehead. 3 comfort, bliss. “कौरु का वितला.”
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—VN. 4 fire. 5 god of love, Kam. 6 gold.


वन [काण] Skt n bronze. 2 goblet; a metal bowl. 3 king of Mathura, who was born from the semen of demon Drumil and the womb of the wife of king Ugarsen. He was Krishan’s maternal uncle and his great enemy. Kans was son-in-law of Jarasandh, king of Magadh. With the help of his father-in-law, he dethroned Ugarsen and himself ascended the throne. Kans had married his sister Devki to Vasudev Yadav. At the time of the marriage, there was a revelation from an oracle that the son born from the eighth pregnancy of Devki would destroy Kans. Hence Kans imprisoned Devki and Vasudev and all the sons born to them were killed. From the eighth pregnancy Krishan was born, who was immediately sent by Vasudev to Gopraj Nand at Gokul, and the girl born to Yashoda the same day, was handed over to Kans. Kans killed her by smashing her against a stone. Kans tried to kill Krishan in every possible way, but all in vain. Ultimately Krishan reached Dhanukhyag and caught hold of his maternal uncle by his hair, knocked him down and enthroned his maternal grandfather. “दूरपरि किरण मुरलि कांस किरतारथु कियो, उग्रासेन के राजू अभे भगवात्हजन दियो.” —सोवे मे 1 के.

वनमाणि [काणरी], वनमाद [काण शात्रु] enemy of Kans, Krishan.

वनमाणि [काणर] brazier, tinker, maker of bronze vessels.

वनमाणिकृत [काणसुदान], वनमाणि [काणर] killer of Kans, Krishan.

वनक्र [कासु] See वन.

वन [काक] Skt कं क्र a carnivorous bird from the family of vultures. Its feathers are attached to arrows. Some scholars take krśch to be kāk.

“काकाप पाख बिलद लाज जिन्.” —GPS. “बहु गिध काक बयाॅ पुकर.” —GPS. 2 umbrella. 3 heron. 4 Dharamraj. 5 a Brahman who is described in 27th Charitar. 6 nickname of king Yudhishtir when he lived in disguise with king Virat.

वज्ञ [कों], वज्ञ [कों] Skt कं क्र n bangle, bracelet. “हर दोर काक गहोॅ.” —साक 2 crown. 3 ornament. 4 काग, which is tied to the hand of the groom at the time of wedding. 5 a poet whose literary composition figures in Hanunatak of Hridayaram :

tब जानकी को हरी कानें तेरी

gैॅ से ते तर्कहा जर कि,

काहि काको नेकु बहै धीर शित ति

सापति देखी रातोपल कि

अलि कोश गैॅ आहै दिनथ कि

नई चैॅवि तो नालिनिदल कि,

मादु मित्र वियों पोर मुरहाई

दल मुखरी मेला हलहाल कि.

वज्ञायस [काकप्रति] an arrow to which are attached feathers of the kāk bird. “चुहे काकप्रति.” —सोह.

वज्ञ [काकर] See वन. “जमकाकर वस पर्निया.” —स्री ए म 5. 2 gravel. 3 small piece of stone. 4 Skt कंकर maligne, depraved. 5 n semichurned curd. 6 one hundred million, ten crores.

वज्ञी [काक्री] n pebble. 2 gravel.

वज्ञ [काकर] See वज्ञ.

वज्ञीया [काक्री] adj in skeletal form; who is attired as Bhairav. 2 attired nastily, who is wearing a garland of skulls and having blood-dripping skin. “काक्री रुपा राक्तालि.” —परस.

वज्ञ [कों] Skt कं क्र अल Bhairav, Bhairon. 2 skeleton.

वज्ञ [कों] Bhairvi. See वज्ञ. 2 who wears a skeleton of bones—Kali. 3 a temple of the goddess in Birbhum district of Bengal, which is amongst fifty-two seats of the deity.
the firewood he was carrying for the community kitchen, fell into a well of Sultanwind. Driven by his affection, Guru Arjan Dev himself reached there, took Bhai Manj out of the well, embraced him and thus spoke:

"मैं पिता गुरु नू, गुरु मैं पिता
गुरु का बौद्वा, जैग दीघान हरा।" 1

After testing him thoroughly, the Guru appointed him a preacher in Doaba. This sage obliged the people of the territory by not only organising free kitchen but also by propelling them towards meditation.

In Sammat 1651 Guru Arjan Dev graced Kangmai. Bhai Manj took it as a fulfilment of his service. A memorial of Bhai Manj as we as a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev are situated here.

Earlier, the entire land of Machhian, Granthpur and Kang villages was in the name of the gurdwara but now there is no free land any more. The community kitchen is run only with offerings from the followers. People come to visit this place with great devotion. A big fair is held on the 1st of Chet. Routine fairs are held on the first day of all the months of Bikrami Sammat.

Bhai Manj was from the family of Manj Rajputs of the area and he was a renowned devotee of Sakhisarvar. His name was Tiratha.

In Sammat 1642, Manj became a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev and presented such an ideal specimen of the faith as seems marvellous to all.

Once, during a dust storm, he along with
v interlock fingers of both hands. 2 interlock fingers of both hands over the joined knees.
3 grasp something so as not to let it go.
4 separate virtue from vice by discretion or logic.

कैण [kāṇa] See वैण. “हर कौण ध्रुगु बोना.”—ram m 5 roti.
कै[कै] Skt वै class. 2 short for कैन i.e. gold.
कैचन [कैचन] Skt काजचन n gold. “कैचन सीठ पाई नहीं टोल.”—gau kóbir. 2 thorn-apple. 3 a deciduous tree, Nauhinia variegate. 4 gold coin, mohar. “तृत कैचन ऐरू पेसा.”—gau m 9.
5 brilliance, lustre. 6 a tribe that regards gold as its favourite god and is the custodian of adultery. 7 adj of gold, golden. See वैचने.
कैचन लिंग [कैचन कार्या] body glowing like gold; robust body attained through celibacy. “कैचन कार्या गुर्मुखि बुझे.”—maru solhe m 3. 2 i.e. priceless body. 3 healthy body.
कैचन वेंट [कैचन कोट] mountain of gold; Sumeru. “कैचनकोट गिर्यो काहु काहु नात्?”—datt.
कैचनंदेहि [कैचनंदेहि] See कैचन विशिष्ट. “जिन प्रसादि ऐरू कैचनंदेहि.”—sukhmani.
कैचनपुसप [कैचनपुसप] सुंदर [कैचनपुल] flowers made of gold; flowers for showering on the bier of elderly and respectable persons. “दहन गैन कैचन पुल बोनाे.”—GPS. 2 a golden coloured fragrant flower; magnolia.
कैचनबेलि [कैचनबेलि] Skt वैचनबेलि n beautiful climber bearing golden flowers. “कैचनबेलि गिरि इंकबारा.”—GPS. ‘yellow jasmine.’ 2 gold-leaf body.
कैचनपुव [कैचनपुव] See वैचनपुविन. 2 Hiranya-kashipu, younger brother of Harnakhas, who had a glowing body. It is translation of जितजनानिहि “कैचनपुव पहा हरैक्ष अपार.”—NP.
कैचनलेंट [कैचनलेंट] adj having a glowing body; having a golden body. “कैचनाने पास कवलत चिरा.”—asa farid.
कैचनी [कैचनी] n a woman of the Kanchan caste; female worshipper of gold; prostitute; harlot.
कैचनु [कैचनु] See वैचन. “कैचनु तनु होर परास काउ.”—sáveye m 4 ke.
कैचूकी [कैचूकी] Skt काजचूकी n bodice, blouse, brassiere. 2 Skt काजचूकी in-charge of women’s apartment, usually a eunuch.
कैचूआ [कैचूआ] Skt काजचूआ n blackbird. “लागे कैचूआ पहल मोति.”—gau kóbir. ‘vices and virtues.’
2 कैचूआ; मीचू [micka]; a thorny plant with bitter leaves. Its leaves are ground and swallowed to get rid of fever. See वैचूआ.
कौज [kāj] n which is produced by water [kā]; lotus. 2 elixir. 3 hair; which grow on the head.
कौज अवल [कौज अवल] See वैंतवाटन्त 2.
कौजपाल [कौज-जसु] Brahma, born from the lotus [kāj], his son Narad. “मुनो कौज-जसु त्रिया सौग लीन.”—GV 10. ‘Narad along with the yoginis.’
कौज [kāj] See वैचन 6. 2 a community which makes both ends meet by making brooms and mats of seed grass. 3 कौज्जर drawer of water—the sun. 4 elephant. 5 belly. 6 peacock. 7 sage Agast.
कौलब [कौलब] lotus. कौलब stands for stamens which are present on the pod; bearer of stamens. “कौलब नेन कोबुग्रिव.”—gyan.
कौलम [kājus] n miser.
कौली [kājka] virgin, girl. “ब्रह्मान वेलिहट कौली अंकरी का दहन.”—sáva m 3.
कौल [kā], वैल [kāl] thorn. “श्री गुरु पाग केलके पुसप प्रेम काट जीह सौग, मन मलिद खो वेध कर कहो काथा सामस.”—NP. See वैलवट and वैलवट. 2 adj painful, irksome, prickly like a thorn. “नको कालक वराई.”—var vadh m 3.
3 enemy.
कौल अलप [कौल अलप] adj who uses harsh or
unpleasant language.

कृष्ण [कृष्ण] Skt कृष्ण n throat. 2 neck. “कृष्ण रामनीय राम राम माला.”—सहस m 5. 3 bank, coast. 

कथिन [कथिन] adj committed to memory. “कथिन भेंथी गुरुसंबोधि पचाने.”—मला a m 1. 4 voice. “कोकि न जाती.”—क्रिसन. 5 adj committed to memory. “गुरुबणी को कथ कोरिजे.”—GPS.

कथालुक [कथालुक] See कथालुक.

कथवी [कथवी], कथवी [कथवी] n necklace. 2 bejewelled ornament like a garland.

कथा [कथा] beautifully beautiful necklace. कथविश [कथविश] death by hanging; noose. सन्मान

कथ [कथ] Skt कथ n throat. 2 neck. “कथ रामनीय राम राम माला.”—सहस m 5. 3 bank, coast. 


कथितलुक [कथितलुक] n necklace. 2 a bejewelled gold necklace, with a flower-shaped pendant in it that hangs upon the chest. “सागल अभारान सोहथा कथितलुक.”—सास m 5.

कथी [कथी] necklace made of metal or wooden beads worn around the neck. “कथी कथ खाल की बिन。”—भनी.

कथबल [कथबल] v remove thorns from plants by threshing. 2 prick the ego of an arrogant person by admonishing him.

कथ [कथ] n back. “गुर्म थपिति दिति काध जी.”—स्री m 5 पेपर. 2 very fine alkaline dust that is present on such plants as grams etc., whose touch is irritating to the body.

कथालुक [कथालुक] नेकल, ने कल्लो लोवर, त्रायोदश बर्क बाधें बंधणी.” —रामव.


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husband. “avignani kät visari.”—dhona chät m l. 2 adj beautiful, attractive.

क्षेत्र [kātmāg] See खेत्र. “ja uthi caisi kättra.”—sri m 5. i.e. soul.

कक्सी [kīti] Skt kānṭa n wife, consort. 2 adj graceful, elegant. “nanak sa sohagāṅī kāti.”—tukha barahmaha. 3 of the husband.


काठ [kāth] See ठाँ. 2 See ठाक. 3 n tale, talk. “sunlehu mītrsāchep kāth.”—aj.

काठा [kātha] Skt kānṭhā n patched quilt worn by an ascetic. 2 mud wall. 3 human body.

कद [kād] or कदु [kādu] Skt kānd n root of a crop. 2 carrots, onions etc which grow under the ground. “cūri khaie kāda.”—bīla kābir. “īki kādu mul cūri khavāhī.”—var majh m 1. 3 cloud that gives water. 4 short for kādān (kādān). 5 P श crystalized lump sugar.

कदाह [kādāh] P कदाह engraved.

कदाह [kādāh] See ठात. 2 one who brings tubers or vegetables grown underground etc. 3 air, which drives away clouds.


कदबिडारी [kādbidāri] See ठिकबिडारी.

कद्मुख [kādmul] Skt n a plant that is about three cubits tall. Its leaves are like those of silk cotton tree. It has a thick root, which is used as vegetable. See ठंड and भृत. “kād mul aharo khaiye.”—śidhgosāti.

कदद [kādar] Skt kand n what pierces the head of an elephant; a goad. 2 See ठंड. “rukha bīraḥ kare kādar vasu.”—ratanmāla bōno.

कदर [kādṛ] Skt kānd n which causes vanity i.e. lust; Kam, god of love.

कदल [kādal] n gilt. 2 according to Vishnu Puran, a mountain upon which seers and deities reside.

कद्ली [kādli] Skt n lotus-seed. 2 a flowering shrub which grows near water.

कदु [kādu] Skt ball. 2 onion. “jatha su kāduk me ab phore.”—GPS.

कदोई [kādoi] Dg n maker of sweets.

कदु [kādu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from the Sanghar subcaste, who became a spiritually awakened and altruistic.

कद्र [kādr] god of love, Kam. See ठंड. “kādr kōṭi jake lave na dharai.”—bher a kābir. ‘Millions of Kams cannot compete with Him, i.e. they cannot compete in beauty.’

कंध [kādh] n wall. 2 human body, which, without the soul is just like an inanimate wall. “ude na hāsa pere na kādh.”—śidhgosāti. 3 idiotic; unintelligent. “pahan ki prītma ko śdh kādh he pujari.”—BGK. 4 S neck. Skt ठंड बेन bearer of the head. “nace kādh-hiṁā kābdhā.”—cādi 2. 5 Skt संध shoulder. “kādhē kūhāra sīr ghāra.”—s farīd. See ठंड. 6 See ठंड.
bearer of water; cloud. 8 barbaric community of Orissa.

**brah** [kādhār] Skt n bearer of water; cloud. 2 bearer of head; neck. 3 according to Markandey Puran, a great warrior.

**brah** [kādha] See ब्रह्म 5.

**brah** [kādhar] a subcaste of Rajputs, the progeny of Val. 2 Skt स्थनाचार n regular deployment of army during the war. “dohā kādhara mubahre  dhūl sākh nāgare bājie.”—cādi 3. 3 P Kādhar a territory of Afghanistan and its principal town. It is sixty-two miles from Chaman and 313 miles from Kabul. It is situated at 3,462 feet above the sea level. Kandhar is renowned for its fruit.

**brah** [kādhar] adj resident of Kandhar. 2 of or relating to Kandhar.

**brah** [kādha] upon the shoulder. See ब्रह्म 5.


**brah** [kādhu] See ब्रह्म. 2 aspect, cause. “tin ka kādhu na kāb-hu chīje.”—gau var 1 m 1. 3 body.

**brah** [kān] or ब्रह्म [kānu] Skt ब्रह्म ear. “de kānu sunahu ārdasi jiu.”—sri m 5 pepar. 2 shoulder. 3 Skt कन a sage whose numerous mantars are included in Rig Ved. He lived on the bank of river Malini. It was he who nurtured Shaktunala. It was in the hermitage of Kanv that king Dushyant had sexual liaison with Shakuntla. “sesnag əru kān rīkhi.”—JSBM. 4 See ब्रह्म.

**brah** [kān] or ब्रह्म [kānu] See ब्रह्म 7.

**brah** [kān] Skt ब्रह्म ear. See ब्रह्म. 10 Pr kābhū adj close, near. 2 n direction. 3 adv upon the bank. “dārīve kāne bāgula.”—s farid.

**brah** [kāno] adv from. “lāhāni se sāi kāno
datz.”—s farid. 2 from the ear.


kānha [kānha] n shoulder.

kānhi upon the shoulders. 2 with the shoulder.

kānya [kānya], kān [kāna] See kānja and kān. 2 See kānja.

kānyadan [kānyadan] n gift of a girl without any pecuniary gain; marrying a girl to a suitable groom.

kānyadhan [kānyadan] n dowry; girl's wealth; the wealth which a girl receives from her father etc. at the time of marriage. It includes garments, ornaments, cattle, cash.

kānra [kānara] See kānara. 2 a man, shy and timid as a girl, is called by this name.


kāpni E Company, association. 2 companionship. 3 companion. 4 society. 5 a troop of soldiers.

kāpni sarkar, kāpni bāhadur See kāpni sarkar, kāpni bāhadur. 2 See kāpni sarkar, kāpni bāhadur.

kāpayman Skt adj trembling, vibrating.

kāpay [kāpavān] v shake, give a jolt.

kāp [kāp] See kāp.

kāptila adj shaken, jolted.

kāpu [kāpu] E camp.

kāb [kāb], kābab [kābā] See kāb—kābab. “tis kābahī pape.”—var maru 2 m 5.

kābar See kābar. “kābar ek dhāre tan chadan.”—GPS. 2 Skt adj dappled, spotted. 3 A pār a slave of Hazrat Ali.

kābarbeg [kābarbēg] commander of Shah Jahan's army, who was speared to death by Raijodh in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj.

kābal Skt n blanket. 2 shawl. “kābal bādh

adābārke.”—cārtī 161. 3 jowl hanging under the neck of a cow or an ox. 4 a king of snakes.

kābārī [kābārī], kāblī See kālbī. “pāri pātola dhāj kari kābārī pāhīre.”—s farid. “cāla tā bhīje kāblī.”—s farid.


kābu Skt n conch. “kābugriv trē rekh visala.”—NP. 2 elephant.

kābugriv Skt adj with conch-like neck.

kābo n a community engaged in agriculture. Its members, originated from Kambi town of Gujarat, hence their name, Kambo. Some scholars are of the view that this community belongs to Kamboj territory.

kāboj Skt n the territory surrounding Hindukush mountain range in Afghanistan. It is known for owning horses of good quality.

kām Skt n work. “hārī kām kāravān aža.”—suhi chūt m 5.

kāmla, kāmlī adj crazy. “sāhu neṛē dhan kāmliē!”—tīlāg m 1. 2 See kāmli.

kāmrā work. “jitī kāmī nahi guṇ te kāmre visari.”—s farid.

kāmauna [kāmauna], kāma [kāmavān] v earn. 2 put into practice. “sāra sāriētī le kāmavāhū.”—maru soliē m 5.

kāmī in action, put to use. “ōmā jī kīte dūrī vičī dāṛḡār ac kāmī.”—s farid.

kāmī adj doer. 2 worker. 3 due to deeds, in deeds. See kāmān.

kya See kya. kāmān [kāmān] See kāmān.

kyār [kyār], kāra [kyāra] See kāra—kāra.

kryhu [kryhu] from. “dām kryhu hōtī sāt.”—cāu m 5. ‘if it could be exchanged with money.’

kyō adv why. 2 how.
kratārṇi [n] river, the destroyer of various territorial boundaries of regions and villages. “krat-ārṇi pad adī kahī jācarnath ucār. sātrū ucār kār tūpāk ke lījo nam sudhar.” —sānāma. ‘First of all it is river, then grass produced by it, then its grazer, the deer, then deer’s lord the lion and finally lion’s enemy—the gun.’

kratagy See. “karat rahe kratagy karul).amE ṭarjami gyan.”-kanm 5. ‘Keeping in mind the benevolent and the omniscient. One, they kept performing their actions gratefully.’ 2 It means when a person is aware that God knows about his actions, then he is not inclined towards evil deeds.


kriṣ [Skt] kramālaṃ adj black, dark. “kriṣan rīdujul karī.”—GPS. “kriṣan visv tārbe nīmit.”—kriṣan. ‘in order to salvage this world become dark with sins’. 2 n Ved Vyāsa. 3 Arjun. 4 cuckoo. 5 crow. 6 dark half of the lunar month. 7 Kaliyug—an era of vices. 8 indigo. 9 iron. 10 collyrium, antimony. 11 eighth incarnation of Vishnu i.e. Krishan, who was the son of Yaduvanshi Vasudev from Bhojvanshi Devak’s daughter Devki. He was born in prison at Mathura and nurtured in village Gokul at the house of Nand Gop, under the supervision of Yashodha.

Krishan was a great statesman and warrior.

 adopted daughter of Ugarsen. See ḍrugmā and ḍreṣṭa.
It was due to his valour that Yadavs became very powerful. He killed Kans and made his maternal grandfather Ugarsen king of Mathura. In Mahabharat, he played a pivotal role in the war that ensued between Kauravs and Pandavs. As a charioteer of Arjun, he made victory possible for Pandavs. His precept in Gita prevented Arjun from timidly laying down his arms in the battlefield. Fed up with battles of Jarasandh, he established the capital of Yadavs at Dwarka in place of Mathura.

Krishan had eight queens (Rukmini, Kalindi, Mitarvinda, Satya, Nagnijiti, Jambvati, Sushila, Satyabhama, Lakshmana) Apart from these, there were said to be other 16,100 wives as well. Krishan was killed at Som Tirath (Prabhas) at the age of 125 years by Jar the hunter (supposed to be an incarnation of Bali).

Shevya, Sugriv, Meghpushap and Velahak were four horses of his chariot. His charioteer was Darak.

There is a narrative in Vishnu Puran part 5 that in order to save the world, God had sent two hair—one black and the other grey. From the black hair Krishan and from the grey hair Balram were born. In part 7, sukt 96 of Rig Ved, it is mentioned that on the bank of Anshumati river, there was a dacoit named Krishan who lived along with ten thousand robbers. People were fed up with him. At last Indar killed him. 13 the Supreme Being, the Creator who is the source of birth and death to all. "ek krisna sarav deva."—var asa. "sovan dhala krisna mala japahu tusi saheleho"—vaq chhat m l. 14 Skt kusaṁ pearl. 15 heartbeat. 16 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used krisna in place of krisak (cultivator) "krisna bhagat ko meghad jisantu."—GPS. "To the cultivator who is a devotee, Indar provides rain in equal measure.'

Krisna's wife Yamuna, her father, the sun.—sanama. 2 Jamvant.

Krisna's friend, Arjun. See krisankor. See krisankaar. 3 father of queen Rukmani etc.

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कृपा [कृपा] \( n \) miserliness, parsimony, stinginess.

कृपा [कृपा] kindly. “हरि देवाहु कृपा कृपाने.” \(-त 4 \).

कृपा [कृपा] See कृपा. “धार धार कृपा स्रम किनो इकृर कृपा हे माझा.” \(- तौ 5 \).

कृपा [कृपा-फा] \( n \) kindness. “धारी हृदि प्रभु कृपा-फा.” \(-प्रभा 4 \). See कृपा।

कृपा [कृपा] See कृपा।

कृपा [कृपा] \( n \) kindness. “धारी हृदि कृपाले.” \(-त 4 \).

कृपा [कृपा] \( k\) See कृपा। “कृपा काराहु गोरो मेलाहु हारि जिं.” \(-मा 3 2 \). See कृपा।

3 कृपाचारय। See कृपा। “हारि बिखाम ड्रोण कृपा और ड्रोणा.” \(-कृ 1 \).

कृपालिपु [कृपालिपु] \( k\) ocean of kindness. “कृपालिपु कल्यान दर्शी.” \(-हाज 10 \). 2 ocean of skulls; battlefield. “कृपालिपु काली गराजिजी काराला.” \(-V\)। ‘Goddess Kali thundered during the fierce fighting.’

कृपाकाटक [कृपाकाटक], कृपाकाटक [कृपाकाटक], कृपाकाटक [कृपाकाटक] \( n \) favour, kindness. “कृपाकाटक अविलकन किनाक.” \(-द्वाप 5 \).

कृपाले [कृपाले] कृपा-अविलकन treasurehouse of kindness.

कृपालिपु [कृपालिपु] See कृपा।

कृपा [कृपा] or कृपाले [कृपा] \( k\) which abnegates mercy; wielding of which does not call for mercy; sword. Second of the k’s of the baptised Singhs. It is binding on them to wear it. See कृपा। “जे जे होटे अक्षे विक्षे सो काते कल कृपा कार के मारे.” \(-V\)।

कृपान तन्मुनि पांडे त्रिहरे श्री गोपद सिंह !

teri jo kripa parg jae par kripa na he.

\(-gval kavi. ग्वाल कवि।

कृपा [कृपा] \( n \) which abnegates mercy; wielding of which does not call for mercy; sword. Second of the k’s of the baptised Singhs. It is binding on them to wear it. See कृपा। “जे जे होटे अक्षे विक्षे सो काते कल कृपा कार के मारे.” \(-V\)।

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कृपालिपु [कृपालिपु] See कृपा।
pauses each after every eight characters with alliteration. Seventh, fifteenth, twenty-third and thirty-first characters are guru and eighth, sixteenth, twenty-fourth and thirty-second characters are laghu. This metre is specially used in heroic poetry.

Example:

senapati kalaxan, jor ke samu mohan,
      dhar bal abhiman, dato ke median an,
      riskar pedaxan, bhayo guru sambhan,
      sikhad ucc than, bojyo nahin pedo jan,
      gohike rakab pan, rokin he kikan,
      het bhumi pe giran, lavat sirirtan,
      satriobon ko krishan, vir sodhhve bhan,
      kaljh ke saman, jhari sir pe kripa.

[kripapani] adj armed with a sword. 2 n Macrotome.

[kripa] n small sword. 2 adj armed with a sword.

[kripa] See [kripa].

[kripankrti] a metre, having 4 lines, each line structured as II, III, I

Example:

jahir tir chiyat. raadhir jutat
     bar bir uchhat. tanutra tusat-kalki

(b) In Dattavtar, Madhubhar is also named as Kripankrit as—

munir eti apar. gun goh udar.
      vidya vicar.init karo et car.

[kripanad] See [krupanad]. 2 bestower of the sword.

[kripandhari] bearer of the sword. 2 baptised Sikh; Khalsa.

[kripan] army, armed with swords.
     sanama.

[kripan] See [krupan]. 2 n Durga, Bhavani. "dini rajdhani vaiprpani ko kripapani."—NP.

[kripabe] See [krupabe].

[kripah] [kripah] See [krupah], [kripah], [kripah], [kripah].

[kripah] adj merciful, kind, benevolent.

"prabhdi datar kripa."—kan m 5. "hohu din kripa."—gauchhat m 5.

[kripal] See [krupal]. 2 n Kripal of Jallu, who was a disciple of Guru Hargobind and a great warrior. 3 king of Katoch, who went to fight a battle at Nadaun against Bhimchand Kahluria. Guru Gobind Singh defeated him severely. 4 See [krupal].

[kripal] brother of Mata Gujri and maternal uncle of Guru Gobind Singh. He was Guru's devout disciple and great warrior. In the battle of Bhangani he displayed remarkable valour. Guru Gobind Singh has described it in the eighth chapter of Vachitar Natak: "taM matuley;'i krip;'i karuddh;'i." 2 a king of Kangra. His subcaste being Katoch, he is at places referred to as Katochia. See chapter 9 of Vachitar Natak. At one place he has also been mentioned as Kripparam. He died in the battle of Husseni. See chapter 11.

[kripaldas] votary of Nam (secret word to meditate on, bestowed by the Guru) and great warrior. He was the chief of the Udasi sect, who killed commander Hyat Khan with a cudgel. Pleased with it, Guru Gobind Singh bestowed upon him a robe of honour,
and mentioned thus in Vichitar Natak.

"kripalā kupo ho kuttak sābhari, hāṭhi xan hāyyat ke sis jhari, utthi cīchc cīch cārdhā mīj jorā mano makhnā māṭhī kānā phorā."

His seat is located at village Hehar (district Ludhiana). When the Guru dressed as Uch Pir arrived at Hehar from Machhiwara, Kripaldas served him with full devotion and at the time of the Guru’s departure put his shoulder under Guru’s bedstead for many kos from this place.

kripā [kripal] adj kind, merciful.

kripāvat, kripān, kripāt adj kind, merciful. See kripā.

krip [krip] Skt कृपा (or ब्रुढ) She was Dronacharya’s wife and Ashvthama’s mother. There is a story in Mahabharat that in order to disrupt the meditation of Gautam’s son, Bhardwaj (Sharadvan), Indar sent Gyanpadi, a fairy. At the sight of her, the sage’s semen ejaculated, and it fell in reeds from which at a boy and a girl were born. When king Shantanu noticed them, he felt pity and took them to his house and affectionately nourished them. Hence the boy came to be known as Kripa and the girl as Kripi. Upon coming of age, Kripi became Dron’s wife and all his life Kripachary served the progeny of Shantanu as a great teacher and supporter.

kripāvat [kripavat] son of Kripi; Ashvthama “bhrīkām dṛṇ kripāv kripāvat.”-kṛṣṇa. ‘Bhishampitama. Dronachary, Kripachary and Ashvthama. ’


kriyan [kriyan] adj which is being done.

2 n work in hand.

kriya [kriya] See kriya. 2 part of speech which asserts or predicates something as auma, Jain, likhṇa. Verb.

kriyācētor [kriyacētor] in poetics, a hero, who by his actions, depicts shrewdness i.e. without speaking but through his gestures.

kriyāsāga [kriyavacā sāga] gerund, verbal noun as dukh-harta, mukatīdata.

kriyāsāga [kriyavīsāna] adverb; word added to a verb, adjective or another adverb to express some modification of manner or time as abhr, hune, dīhe [othē], ese.

kriyāsāga [kriyavīsēkh] See kriyāsāga.

kriyāsāga [kriyavīdgoḍha] Skt क्रियाविद्गोधा in poetics, a heroine who is adept in depicting her feelings through her gestures.

kriyāsāga [kriyak] See kriyāsāga. “ih bīdhi son kriyak harkhana.”-NP.

kriyāsāga [kriyāchār] See kriyāsāga.

kriyāsāga [kriyāgadha] Skt क्रियागदाधा in poetics, a heroine who is adept in depicting her feelings through her gestures.

kriyāsāga [kriyak] See kriyāsāga. “ih bīdhi son kriyak harkhana.”-NP.

kriyāsāga [kriyāgadha] See kriyāsāga.

kriyāsāga [kriyak] See kriyāsāga. “ih bīdhi son kriyak harkhana.”-NP.

kriyāsāga [kriyī] See kriyāsāga.

kriyāsāga [kriyā] See kriyāsāga. 2 See kriyāsāga. and kriyāsāga (c).

kriyā [kriy] Skt क्रिया adj purchased.

kriyā [kriyā] Skt n play. 2 merriment, joviality.

kriyā [kriy] See kriyā. 2 See kriyāsāga and kriyāsāga. 1.

kriyāsāga [kriyācētor] See kriyāsāga.

kriyā [kriy] Skt क्रिया vr shout, weep, abuse, accuse.

kriyā [kriy] Skt क्रिया vr go near, rotate aslant, bend, be insignificant, be rude. 2 a type of Indian pond heron. 3 grey-coloured water fowl. 4 Kronch mountain. 5 rudeness. “dhanu bhnkuti su kroc bIn bara.”-NP. ‘without ruffled hair i.e. gentle, soft.’

kroc [kroc] Skt vr be angry.

kroc [kroc] adj angry, enraged, furious.

kroc viṣay viṣay [kroc bīkhē jīn ghor] sen ‘In fury, don’t poison the atmosphere.’-ramav.

kroc [kroc] Skt क्रोच cruel. 2 hot. 3 sharp.

kroc kārma [krukārma] adj pitiless; cruel. “sāg krukārma ab āna.”-GPS. 2 n a Surayvanshi king.

kroc kārma [krukārma], kroc [krukārma] a
Surayvanshi king. See खसमैत।

व्रेम [kres] dispute, problem. “कौसूल के चोर क्रेस।”-रामव, ‘लेखक यदि के चोर क्रेस।’-नाम.

व्रेम [kretu] dark young lady. “करक्त व्रेम कङ।” -NP.

व्रेमन [kroṣan] Skt n calling, crying, wailing, lamenting. See ब्रम्म व्रेम.

व्रेम [kroh] See व्रेम. “ना मोहा ना क्रोहा।”-आल।

व्रेम [krōc] See व्रेम।

व्रेम [krodh] anger. See व्रेम। “क्रोध बिनास सगोल बिकार।”-गप्रम अम।

व्रेम [krodhi] adj angry. 2 See व्रेम।

व्रेम [krop] See व्रेम। “जे अति क्रोप करेकारी धारा।”-आसा कबिर।

व्रेम [kropti] due to anger. “हास्ति क्रोप मुद माहि मारियो।”-गौ म।

व्रेम [kror] n one hundred lakhs, one crore. “जोर लक्ष क्रोप मन ना होरे।”-गप्रम म।

व्रेम [kro] Skt क्रोड n pig, swine. 2 lap. 3 cavity in a tree. 4 See व्रेम।

व्रेम [krōc] Skt क्रोड n stork. “क्रोड सु अरुण कुर्यात।”-GPप्र। 2 a mountain in the Himalayan range. According to Harivansh, he is the son of Menak and grandson of Himalayas. There is a story in Mahabharat that once Kronch mountain became so intoxicated that it started crushing its residents. Aggrieved, the people went to Kartikey for help. He shot an arrow or a spear in such a way, that it immobilised the mountain, and he cut its (Kronch’s) horn with a sword. “क्रोड से के मन की श्रवणोधन बर्चि मार धासाई।”-GPप्र। 2 any where.

व्रेम [kvar] Skt n decoction. Four tolas of drug put in sixty four tolas of water, is boiled till the same is reduced to one fourth. This mode of preparation is mentioned in various Ayurvedic books.

व्रेम [kvāṛ] adv anywhere.

व्रेम [kvar] See ब्रम्म 3. See ब्रम्म। “जान नात हो ग्यान कवर को गरज, बरसना नात।”-क्रस्म। आ, ‘एक क्वार मुंटने में आलुक्त थिये भरसना।’

व्रेम [kvāṛ] See ब्रम्म।

व्रेम [kve] See ब्रम्म। 2 pron any. “ना भुदाह थाड ब्रके रहो।”-क्रस्म।

ब [kṣa] Skt ब। This letter is a combination of ब and म। Per Punjabi usage, it should have been written as the first compound consonant i.e. its place should have been after त्रिप्पि (“”), but
as is prevalent in dictionaries we have placed it at the end.

बट [क्षो] See धर.

बटरवन [क्षोभाग] See धरवन.

बटर [क्षोक] adj momentary.

बट [क्षात] See धर. “जिन के जाग अक्ष हो, तिन को ठीक सकेत कों करो.”-रामचरिका.

‘Who can injure those whose heads are worshipped by the offerings of rice?’

बट [क्षात] n loss, damage. 2 destruction, annihilation.

बटर [क्षात] n that which saves from getting wounded; armour. 2 one who saves someone from annihilation; Kshatri. 3 kingdom. 4 power, force.

बटर [क्षात], बटर [क्षात्य], बटर [क्षात्र] Skt क्षात्रिय n a powerful man. According to the Hindus, the second caste of the society, who defend their subjects through the use of physical force. In Veds, Purans and Simritis, the origin of Khatris is described as from the Creator’s arm. See धर.

बटर [क्षपा] See धर.

बटर [क्षांत] n capacity, ability. 2 power, strength.

बटर [क्षांत] See धर and धरी. 2 earth.

बटर [क्षां] See धरी.

बटर [क्षर] See धर. 2 tuberculosis. See धरी. 3 doomsday. 4 annihilation, destruction. 5 disease. 6 house, abode. 7 violence.

बटर [क्षय] See धर.

बटर [क्षय] See धरी. 2 adj destructible. 3 n asthma. 4 moon. There is a mythical story that as a result of the curse from Daksh, the moon had contracted tuberculosis.

बटर [क्षर] See धर.

बटर [क्षर] Adj forgiving, indulgent. 2 v tolerate.

बटर [क्षर] See धर.

बटर [क्षरन] n washing, rinsing.

बटर [क्षर] See धर.

बटर [क्षर] Adj destructible. 2 n per Hindu faith, a son who is the offspring of one’s wife by some other man, as Pandav. See सरण.

बटर [क्षर] Adj farm-produced. 2 n per Hindu faith, a son who is the offspring of one’s wife by some other man, as Pandav. See सरण.

बटर [क्षर] Adj who throws. 2 n one who
adds a spurious passage of his own or of another in some writing; an interpolator.

बेयपट [ksepọ] n act of throwing. 2 felling, throwing. 3 sending, directing. 4 laying a blame, reviling.

बेम [ksem] See बेम.

बेमवलजात [ksemkolyan] ecstasy and liberation.

2 a variety of Kalyan musical measure evolved by blending together the notes of two musical measures namely Hamir and Kalyan. It is counted among the hybrid musical measures.

बेटी [ksoni] See बेटी.

बेझ [ksobh] See बेझ.
[khakhha] seventh character of Punjabi script. It is uttered from the throat. *Skt* "sun. 2 sky, ether. 3 an organ or organs of sense or action. 4 body. 5 cypher, dot, point. 6 paradise. 7 comfort. 8 hole, aperture, cavity. 9 action. 10 town, city. 11 field. 12 knowledge, discernment. 13 Brahma. 14 also used in Punjabi as a substitute for the Sanskrit ~ for instance, [sakhi], [mokh], [birakh], [vikh], [khat] etc.


[khaup] See वन and व.  

[khauphu] *A* जनु ṇ *n* fear, dread. "khuphu na kha na tarasu jvalavu."—gauravidas.  

[khaun] वो वस व तेह डूम. The word kholn derives from it. 2 massage, anoint, smear. "gadahu cādani khulir, bhi sahu sru panu."—*var suhi* *m* 1.  

[khau] adj destructible. 2 See व.  

[khao] *Skt* व न annihilation, destruction. See वन.  

[khai] See व.  

[kha] destruction. See व. "dut dusat sabhī hoe kha."—*bīla* *m* 5. 2 annihilated, destroyed. "āhārog sāɡal hi kha."—*sarm* 5. 3 destructive; violent. "mue dusat jo kha."—*dev* *m* 5. 'Murderous aberrations were destroyed.' 4 collided. See व.  

[khalk] See चल्न।  

[khai] See वन. "kāmal tisu khai."—*varram* 2 *m* 5. 2 eats, does the eating. "ikthal bhōjan sabhko khai."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* व न and उन्नव.  

न उन्नव consumption. At first there is catarrh with cough and fever, and then inflammation of lesions gradually develops in the lungs. Blood is emitted with phlegm. Pain is felt in the chest. There is constant fever. The body becomes sluggish. Hunger vanishes and thirst increases. The redness of the blood lessens. The colour of the face fades. Sleep decreases. There is constant dejection, anxiety and fear in the mind. The upper half of the body perspires during the night. Continued mild headache, bad dreams, swelling of the feet, occasional constipation and diarrhoea etc are symptoms of this disease.

Tuberculosis is caused by excessive coition, marriage at young age, excessive exertion in studies, lack of good diet, living in polluted air, suffering from anxiety and sorrow, prevention of hunger, thirst and excretory functions, long sittings and lack of air circulation in the residence.

Sometimes, this disease is inherited from one's parents. It can be contracted by contact with a patient of tuberculosis. It is difficult to extirpate it once it enters the house. A patient of this disease hardly survives for 1000 days. As soon as symptoms of this disease appear,
Treatment should be started in consultation with a competent doctor or physician. The patient should leave his home and start living near a river, sea or in a jungle of pine trees. The patient should abstain from sexual intercourse and protect himself from the cold. Such things as are pleasing to the eyes and the mind, should be used. Easily digestible and nourishing diet (milk, meat curry etc) should be taken; and all the time the patient should have the urge soon to get well.

The treatment for consumption must never be got from the quacks. One should undergo treatment by expert doctors.

Here are general instructions for treating consumption:

Use anti-tussive and anti-pyretic medicines and avoid diaphorics and purgatives. Take codliver oil. Take triturations of bamboo-manas, cardamoms, extract of menispernum glabrum, real pearls and silver leaves with cow milk. Prepare tablets of two masha of each of the following ingredients: black pepper (dried berries of piper nigrum) one tola, piper longum two tolas, pomegranate peel four tolas, alkali of barley six masha and jaggery eight tolas. Take two tablets daily with warm water. "khai su badi bhai mavesi." -SVT

See "cret." khae got annihilated or destroyed. "sunat jaso koti agh khae." -GAO m 5.

khas [khas] Skt प thugs v rub, graze. "sīla sāg khaś calat nir." -GPS. ‘The water flows grazing past the stone slab.’ 2 See भाष. 3 P च थे root of a plant which is very fragrant. Otto is prepared from it. During the summer season the rich people use its screens and hand fans. “khaś taṭi kine chīrkav.” -GPS. It has a cooling effect and cures headache, burning sensation and vomiting. L Andropogon Muricatus. 4 Skt Garhwal and the territory lying to its north, the territory lying to the south of Kashmir which is inhabited by the Khas people. 5 a tribe inhabiting the Khas territory which is now also called Khasia. “किराता दरदा: खसा:” -manu. 6 a foot disease.

khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa], khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa] व slip, slide. khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa] Skt लतल n poppy-seed. P E poppy-seed. It is used in numerous medicines and is somewhat intoxicating.

khāṣṭ [khaṣṭ] Skt मू र adj sixth. 2 In Punjabi, it indicates six also. “दास आत खाःतस स्रवेन सुनें.” -sar m 5 पार्वत इ ‘heard eighteen Purans and six Shastars.’

khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa], khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa] र Trishiradait, a six-eyed demon. See दिविज्ञ. खंयो खाःतनसा.” -ramav. 2 tertian fever.

khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa] Skt मू ad र adj sixth.

khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa], khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa], khāṣṭa [khaṣṭa] Skt मू र n sixth day of a lunar fortnight. “क्षात्मि क्षासात्र कहाहि.” -GOO thiti m 5. “क्षाति क्षात्दरङ्ग प्राबोसाजे.” -bila thiti m 1. 2 a goddess who is regarded the wife of Kartikey. According to the Hindu custom, she is worshipped on the sixth day after the birth of a child. 3 sixth day after the birth of a child. “khaśaṭi kina bhale kulcali.” -NP. 4 Skt sixty. “khaśaṭi kul jadāv jujhe.” -paras. ‘Sixty clans of Yadavs died fighting.’ 5 a kind of rice (ripening in about sixty days after sowing.)


khaśa [khaśa] P च थे v be injured. 2 fall ill. 3 become a pauper.

khaṣṭ [khaṣṭ] P च थे adj brittle. 2 ill. 3 injured,
hurt, wounded. 4 a fruit's stone.

Khasna [khasna] See धम.

Khas [khasam] or khasmu [khasamu] A lord, master, owner. “नानेक हुकमो ने चलाई नली कहस चले आरदसी।” –var.asa. 2 Godhead, the Creator. “कहसम विसारी कीर रस भोग।” –mala m l. 3 husband, consort. “पर्पिर रति कहसमु विसारा।” –maru solhe m l. 4 enemy, foe. “कहा कबिर अंखर दुई भक्ति। होगा कहसमु तौ लेिगर रक्ति।” –gau kabilir. ‘If for no reason you have an enemy, God will protect you.’ 5 T friend. 6 relative, relation. 7 P indignation, anger, rage.

Khasmahu [khasmahu] by or from the Lord. “सब हुकमी कहसमहु।” –tīlōg m 4. ‘All came by the Lord’s command.’


Khasami [khasami] Master, Lord (nominative case) “कध्ही कुघार कहसमी सिर कातिया।” –bīla m 5. 2 to the Master, of the Lord. “कहसमी मिलिय सिक्हु पाई।” –maru m l. ‘because of meeting the Lord.’

Khasmu [khasamu] See धम. “कहसमु विसारी कहारी किनी।” –mala m l.

Khasra [khasra] a disease like smallpox. Skt भीषणपृथ्वी, भीषणवृत्ति, भीषण. A measles. The patient of this disease suffers from fever and burning sensation in his body. His face becomes red; he feels thirsty and suffers from dryness of the tongue and the palate. After some days, small pimples appear on the neck and the chest. Its treatment is:

(1) Take cyperus-pertenuis, fumitory, licorice (glycyrrhiza and glabra) raisins in equal quantity by weight and decoct them in water. Sieve it when water in this decoction is reduced to one eighth of its original quantity. Small dozes of this decoction, mixed with honey, should be given to the patient.

(2) Take sandal, andriopogon muricatus, coriander, spikenard, fumitory, cyperus pertenuis and dry ginger in equal measure, prepare a decoction and give it to the patient in small dozes.

(3) Take eleven basil leaves, half a tola of glycyrrhiza glabra, one tola of sisyphrum lro, half tola of aniseed, one clove and one fourth of a fig. Boil all these ingredients in half a seer of water. When the water is reduced to one fourth, sieve it through a piece of cloth. Give this decoction to the patient in small dozes. 2 A record keeper’s list of village land, its numbers and measurements. 3 rough draft of an account.


Khasiya [khasiya], Khasia [khasia] See धम 5. 2 adj castrated. 3 n billy goat. The reason for this name is that billy goats reared for the table are castrated while young. “क्षास्या ऐंंइक सौग ले आ।” –caṇṭī 52. 3 scrotum.

Khasu [khasu] See धम.

Khusan [khusaṇ] A adv especially, particularly.

Khasotna [khasotna] v snatch, wrest.

Khasam [khasam] See धम.

Khasna [khasna] v snatch, wrest.

Khasi [khasi] A castrated, gelded. 2 billy goat. See Khasiya 3.

Khaṭ [khaṭ] See धम.


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See 2m 7.

[khahl] adj

1 rub, scrape. 2 jostle, pull and push. 3 quarrel, wrangle.

[khahdi] ate up. “api khahdi kheri doborie.”—var rnu 3. ‘He himself ate as also distributed (it) among others as charity.’

[khahra] See 2m 7.

[khahra] Raja of Maru m 5.

[khahro] having grazed or brushed past. See 2m 7.

[khalura] Rajput descendants of Jahir Chand, son of raja Tara Chand of the Kheorra state. 2 a Jatt subcaste, one of whom namely Mehma, was a famous disciple of Guru Angad Dev. 3 a village established by the Khehra Jatts. See 2m 7.

[khaluru] plural of khahna. See 2m 7.

[khahu] See 2m 7.

[khakhar] house of irascible or malevolent creatures; hornet’s nest; wasp’s nest.

[khakhar] See 2m 7.

[khakher] See 2m 7.

[khakhor] n house of irascible or malevolent creatures; hornet’s nest; wasp’s nest.

[khakhor] See 2m 7.

[khah] See 2m 7.

[khak] adj

[khak] Skt n that which moves in the sky, a bird. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 star. 5 god. 6 air. 7 locust. 8 cloud. 9 arrow. 10 short for kharag. “khag khoj bhidhao khal dal khadā.”—VN. “chatri ketik khag dhari.”—GPS. See bhag.

[khag] Skt n that which moves in the sky, a bird. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 star. 5 god. 6 air. 7 locust. 8 cloud. 9 arrow. 10 short for kharag. “khag mrtg jech bhujog gan e pad prthwam ucar. phun ari sodbod ucaric jan tise tvar.”—sanama. ‘Incarnations such as those of the swan, male milter, sage Srangi and Varah were liberated through association with the saints.’ 3 See ura.

[khagni] that which possesses swords and arrows, an army.—sanama.

[khagpati] master of birds, gaur. 2 mind. See 2m 7.

[khag] king of birds, gaur. 2 See 2m 7.

[khag] killer of birds, garur. 2 See 2m 7.

[khag] with the sword. See 2m 7.

[khag] with the sword. See 2m 7.

[khag] master of birds, gaur. 2 See 2m 7.

[khag] with the sword. See 2m 7.

[khag] with the sword. See 2m 7.

According to Gurupratap Suray, a Kashmiri Khatri who got converted to Islam during the reign of Aurangzeb. “tis din turak bhāe tāhī sare. hīdun hakahar ucare. khakkhe nam bhaye khatrin. bhābhe nam drījān ko cin.”—GPS.
master or king of the birds, 

master or king of the birds,

fastened, joined. 2 inlaid.

garur·

drawn. 4 engrossed.

grase

khluk h ahesa. jahi sharan so nam khagesa.”--NP. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 Indar, the king of gods.

master or king of the birds;

that branch of knowledge which tells about the motion and movement of the planets and their effect; astronomy.

short for kharag; sword. See kharag.

khagesa.”-NP. 2 sun. 3 moon. 4 Indar, the king of gods.

trees, the fruit of

deceived. 2 vicious, base. 3 anything comprising six units as,

khat :;;astra

prankish.

khat karam

etc. "khat bhi eka bat bakhan;;hI.”

v become one; join. (See khar v.) “priti prem tao khaee rathia.”--sar m 5. “satsagati seti man khacana.”--saveye m 4 ke. “harsiagi sagi khacie.”--sar m 5 patal.

moving [car] in the sky [kha].

n bird. See khat. 3 See khaex. 4 wickedness, williness.

wickedness, williness, guile, fraud.

deceitful. 2 vicious, base. 3 prankish.

See khat vr. n wealth, pelf. “adaraahu thotha kurtaru kuri sabh khaca.”--var maru 2 m 5.

having been absorbed. See khat.
bedstead.

six facets of existence: hunger, thirst, grief, infatuation, old age and death. 2 he who has six superhuman powers; God. See

six parts; six principal parts of human body are – head, two arms, chest and two legs. 2 human body, which has six parts. “khaṭ-āṅga paṇḍuv uchaliā.”—cāḍī 2. ‘With her hand, Durga tossed up the body of Shumbh’.

3 Six branches of policy [nitī]:
   a. sādhī: alliance or treaty.
   b. vīgrīḥ: war.
   c. jānt [yān]: invading the enemy.
   d. āsāṇ: picketing, maintaining a post against the enemy.
   e. sāṣṭāy: seeking protection or refuge of the more powerful.
   f. dvēdhibhav: exciting dissension (in the enemy’s camp).

4 Six parts of the Veds are:
   a. sīkṣā: the knowledge of proper articulation and pronunciation of words.
   b. kalpa: from which knowledge of the kinds of mantars and procedures of their repetition is acquired.
   c. vyakārāṇ: grammar.
   d. jyotiṣ: astronomy.
   e. chād: science of prosody.
   f. nīrukt: etymological explanation of difficult words.

six principal systems of Hindu philosophy. “khaṭu sasāt vīgrāṭ mukhi gīana.”—mahā in 5. “khaṭ sastra sīṃṣṛṭī vākhīān.”—sukhmani. A book that provides beneficent precept or knowledge is called a śāstā but this word is used specifically for six principal systems of the Hindu philosophy. The six Shastars are:

(1) vēṣṭāk: Kanad Muni is the author of this system which recognizes only six categories:
   a. dravy: matter. (earth, fire or light, air, sky or ether, time, space, soul and mind or the internal organ).
   b. goṇ: quality. (colour or form, taste, smell, touch, number, distinctness, conjunction, dijuncture, remoteness, nearness, affection, word, intellect, pleasure, pain, desire, aversion, effort, merit, demerit, tendency).
   c. kāraṇ: action. (throwing upward, throwing downward, contraction, expansion, locomotion).
   d. samany: generality or jāti speciality. pār: remote and āpār: proximate. It is a common trait of the facets of a collectivity; that is, the general characteristics as existing between the genus and the individual.
   e. vīṣṭā: particularity or distinct nature. Each of the eternal substances has uniqueness of its own so as to keep itself distinct from others.
   f. sāmavay: inherence; the intimate connection between cause and effect.

These six substances are eternal as well as non-eternal. The earth, water, fire or light and air are eternal in their micro form and are non-eternal in their macro form. The qualities inherent in the eternal substances are everlasting and those residing in transient substances are transitory. All actions are non-
eternal. Generalities, particularities and inherences are all eternal. Souls in all the different bodies are separate. God is separate from the souls. The universe has been created from the atoms through the will of God. Through a complete knowledge of these six substances, emancipation is attained. The neo-Vaisheshiks consider negation or non-existence \[\text{abhav}\] as one of the categories. The Vaisheshik philosophy thus has seven categories in number.

(2) न्याय [nyay]: Gotam is the author of this system of philosophy. The Nyay system admits of sixteen categories:

a. \text{pramāṇa}: acquisition of knowledge (sensuous perception, inference, analogy or comparison, verbal authority or revelation).

b. \text{pramey}: objects of knowledge (soul, body, senses, cognition, mind, activity, defects, transmigration, rewards of deeds, pain or suffering, liberation).

c. \text{sāsāya}: doubt (the cognition of two attributes, i.e. in which one of the attributes is not clear).

d. \text{prāyaścita}: motive or purpose. (for which one makes an endeavour).

e. \text{drīśṭāta}: example, instance.

f. \text{siddha}: conclusion, doctrine (accepted as true).

g. \text{avyaśa}: promise, a compotent of syllogism (proposition, reason, example, application, conclusion).

h. \text{tārā}: reasoning (logic).

i. \text{nirṇaya}: decision.

j. \text{vād}: discussion (for the sake of knowledge, without thinking of winning or losing).

k. \text{jalap}: sophistry (sophistical wrangling with the motive to win).

l. \text{vītādā}: cavilling (the argument mixed with deception, fraud, jealousy and obstinacy and meant only for refuting the other person's view).

m. \text{hetva}: fallacy of inference. \text{sāvyabhicar}: argument to prove too much, \text{viruddha}: to prove the reverse. \text{prakārānandam}: to tell of equality on both sides. \text{sadhya}: an assertion identical with the point to be proved, petitio principal. \text{kalatī}: mistimed.

n. \text{chal}: quibbling, refuting the argument of the opponent by putting forth a different meaning.

o. \text{jātī}: evasive or shifting answer to an argument.

p. \text{nirgraha}: ground of defeat in a debate. (In other words, not to be able to adduce apt argument or aducing an incongruent argument that may lead to one's defeat).

The knowledge of these sixteen categories leads to liberation which is the absolute cessation of suffering. The individual soul is different from the Creator and, therefore, cannot become identical with Him. The physical objects are made of atoms.

(3) \text{sākhy}: Sage Kapal is the author of this system of philosophy. According to the Sankhya, there are twenty five elements:

a. \text{prakṛti}: nature, from which all things have been made and which itself has not been made from anything and which is the state of equilibrium of the three qualities called \text{sāt}: goodness or virtue, \text{raj}: passion and \text{tam}: darkness or foulness.

b. \text{mahat}: the great principle, intellect.

\text{It is also called satpraptāś.}
\text{It is also called asiddh.}
\text{It is also named as badhit.}
\text{They are of twenty-two types. See रामप्रथमः.}
(which came into being due to animation of nature and has established itself as intellect in the human body.

c. āhākar: self-consciousness (of which ego is the manifestation).

d. pāj tanmatr: The five subtle elements (colour, savour, odour, touch and sound.)

e. gyārā śāriá: The eleven organs (five perceptive organs, five active organs and one mind).

f. pāj mahabhut: the five great or gross elements (earth, water, fire, air, ether).

g. puruś: soul or spirit. According to the Sankhya, the universe is eternal and is the result of continuous evolution; it always goes on changing.

Nature needs the help of the soul and vice versa, and by themselves both are unproductive. The soul is different in every body.

Intelect, self-consciousness, eleven organs, five elements together constitute the subtle body sūkhāryā śāriá which is the mainstay of action and knowledge. It does not perish with the material body. Prompted by passion for action and knowledge, the subtle body leaves one material body and enters another. The subtle body does not perish till the dissolution and at that time it merges with Nature. At the time of the new creation of the universe, the subtle body springs up anew.

Through its discriminating faculty, the soul regards itself different from Nature and its activities, and it does not suffer from grief which is registered through the intellect. This sense of being different is known as liberation.

(4) patājal or yogdārśan: Sage Patanjali is the advocate of this system of philosophy. The doctrine of this system holds that the observer and the observed are two different entities.

The spirit (purākh) is the observer and the rest, that is, Nature (prakṛti) in the form of the universe is the observed.

Nature (prakṛti) is the material cause of the universe and God (iṣvār) is its efficient cause. When the oscillations (or the modifications) of the mind come to a standstill then, there being nothing else to be seen, the observer’s identity is confirmed. Detachment and constant practice are the means of stopping the oscillations of the mind which then result in total concentration and this state is known as Yog.

By following yām (abstention), niyām (observance), āṣāṇ (posture), praṇāyām (breath control), prātyahār (sense withdrawal), dhārṇa (concentration of mind), ātmā [dhyan] (steadfast contemplation) and sāmādhi (absorption the mind in the object of contemplation) mind’s pollution gets removed. By knowing puruś and prakṛti as two separate entities, realization of true knowledge takes place and the soul is freed from the bonds of prakṛti. It comes to know that it is separate from prakṛti and thus gets emancipated.

(5) mimāsa: Sage Jaimini is the advocate of this system. He considers complete knowledge of dhāraṇa as means of emancipation. According to him, the performance of the Vedic sacrifices etc is dhāraṇa. Through the performance of such religious activities, the living being attains the status of a god, incarnation etc and enjoys the pleasure of the region regarded as heaven etc.

(6) vedāṭ: Vyās is the propounder of this system of philosophy. According to the Vedant everything has sprung up from Brahm (the soul of the universe) with the help of His illusory power and shall merge into Him. The reflection of Brahm in pure Maya is called iṣvār and
reflection of Brahm in impure Maya is called \textit{aam}\footnote{See \textit{manu} a 10, \S\ 75.} (being). \textit{aam}\footnote{See \textit{manu} a 12, \S\ 83.} is one and immortal but due to different superimpositions, it appears to be manifold. By obliterating the superimposition, the identification of \textit{aam}\footnote{See \textit{manu} a 10, \S\ 75.} with pure Brahm takes place. Through the knowledge of Brahm sense of separation ends and union with Brahm takes place within one’s own self. This union is known as emancipation (the absolute oneness with God).

\textit{khat\textit{sastrai}} [\textit{kha\textit{ta}\textit{sastrai}] \textit{Skt} चट-शास्त्र, \textit{adj} he who knows or has studied the six systems of Hindu philosophy.

\textit{kha\textit{ta}\textit{pati}} [\textit{kha\textit{ta}\textit{sa}\textit{pata}] \textit{Skt} चट-सम्पति: religious accomplishments of six types:

1. शार्म: control of the mind.
2. दाम: control of the sense organs and the motor organs.
3. उपरात्त: cessation of material things.
4. तृत्तिक्षा: endurance of pleasure and pain.
5. श्राद्धा: faith.
6. सामन्धाण्डा: concentration of mind.

\textit{KAT} [\textit{kha\textit{ta}] अग्र: aggregate of six things, a hexad.

See य. 2 See धन्तब्रह्म.

\textit{KAT} [\textit{kha\textit{ta}\textit{k}] अप्रभ: apprehension, anxiety. 2 worry, care. 3 \textit{Skt} अत्: hexad. 4 See धन्तब्रह्म 3.

\textit{KAT} [\textit{kha\textit{ta}\textit{k}a] अङ्कलके: apprehend worry or misgiving in the mind.

\textit{KAT} [\textit{kha\textit{ta}\textit{k}a\textit{m}] \textit{Skt} अत्कर्मणः \textit{n} the six activities or functions. \textit{कर्त् किर्ति कहातकर्म करता।}—so \textit{purakha}. According to Manusimriti, the six duties enjoined on a Brahman are:

studying, teaching, offering sacrifices, conducting sacrifices for others, giving and accepting gifts. \textit{अध्यापन, अध्यापन, जज्ञ, यज्ञ, वान, प्रतिभाह।}

Manu has also shown the following as the six duties. constant repetition of the \textit{Veds}, religious austerity, knowledge, control of the sense organs, non violence, service of the mentor.

2 According to Yoga, the following are the six activities:

(a) \textit{dāti}: the practice of swallowing everyday one cubit of piece of cloth in fifteen days. The outer end of this cloth—approximately four fingers wide and fifteen cubits long, soaked in warm water, is held tight inbetween the teeth so that one is able to swallow fifteen cubits of strip and draw it out slowly. This exercise cleanses the intestines.

(b) \textit{netri}: Approximately one span (nine inches) long piece of thick and soft thread is pushed into the nostrils. One end of it is brought out through the mouth, catching both the ends of this thread in separate hands, to clean nostril-passage and throat.

(c) \textit{nōli (नौली): sitting straight with both the shoulders somewhat pushed down and with the help of the vital air (\textit{pra\textit{n}}) moving the abdomen upward and downward right and left in such a way as curd revolves in a pitcher when it is churned.

(d) \textit{vāṣṭi}: sitting in navel-deep water and cleansing the intestines by sucking water through an approximately finger thick hollow piece of bamboo inserted about three inches into the rectum.

(e) \textit{trātā}: looking steadily at some special symbol until tears flow till the eyes get tired.

(f) \textit{bhāsta (कपालभात्ती): breathing repeatedly in and out like the bellows of an ironsmith.

3 The following are the six acts according to Tantarsharastar: \textit{sātā}: peace, absence of passion, \textit{vāṣ̐ikāra}: the act of
subjugating (by means of spells, charms etc), stōbhān: paralysing, vīdesaṇ: exciting hatred or enmity, ōccaṭaṇ: discontent, and māraṇ: killing.

4 Sage Atri has denoted the following as the six acts: jap: constant repetition of spiritual hymns; ṭap: practice of austerities; tirathyaṭra: visit to the holy places of pilgrimage; devpūjaṇ: worship of the gods; māṭrasadhaṇa: performance of an incantation; sāṇyas: renunciation of the world.

5 In the Parashar Simriti the following are shown as the six acts:

sādhyā: performance of the morning, noon and evening prayers, sānan: religious bathing, jap: constant repetition of spiritual hymns, ṭap: oblation to the sacrificial fire, ved path: recitation of Veds, and devpūjā: worship of the gods.

2 a mountain range between Kohat and Peshawar. The Afghan race that inhabits the Khatkar range, is also called khāṭakā.

Barsola railway station. 250 bighas of land and rupees 85 cash figure as grant in the name of the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

Khatkar is situated in tehsil and police station Narwana in Sunam sub-division of Patiala state. It is one mile to the east of Barsola railway station. 250 bighas of land and rupees 85 cash figure as grant in the name of the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

The water in this village was brackish. The Guru ordered a new well to be dug at a particular spot. The water of this well was very sweet and this pleased all.

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1fGCffiHT 3'

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petalled white lotus and which they call the throne or seat of Divine Light. 2 that which has six mystical circles; human body. “chāṭhi khaṭ cooker chahu disi dhai.”—gaū kabir bavan.

khaṭjyoti [six sources of light – moon, sun, stars, lightning, fire and intellect.

khaṭna [earn, acquire, gain. “ja tāu khaṭā vel tā tu rata duni stu.”—s fārid. “sati ke khaṭie dukh nahi paia.”—asa m 5.

khaṭtal [a measure or rhythm comprising eighteen beats. It reads: “dha trīk dhī dhī, dha dha dhī dhī, dha dha dhi, dha dhag, na dha trīk.”

khaṭturas six flavours with sour taste, such as sour-sweet, sour-saltish, etc.

khaṭtursi state of six flavours or tastes mixed with sourness. See khaṭtura. “khaṭtursi mukh bolna.”—sri m 1.

khaṭdars six systems of Hindu philosophy. See khaṭdar.

khaṭdarsan [six systems of Hindu philosophy. See khaṭdara. “car bed khaṭdarsān samasi.”—var maru 2 m 5. ‘Four Vedas and six philosophical systems will vanish.’—khaṭdarsān varte vartara. gur ka darsān aγām aparā.”—asa m 3. 2 According to some, the six systems are: ṇeṣījī (jogī), jāgām (moving Shaivite ascetic), jēni, sōnyasi, Hindu monks, vērāgī renunciants and mādāri conjurers. But this is not the right view. In a way, any six philosophical systems or their followers can be termed as khaṭdarsān.

khaṭ devta See ṇeṣījī khaṭ.

khaṭ See ṇeṣījī khaṭ.

khaṭnem a circle which has six fixed rules; six circles. See ṇeṣījī. “khaṭnem kār kothī bādhī bāsatā anupu bīc pai.”—gaū kabir. ‘a cubicle having six circles, that is, the human body.’ See khaṭtwā. 2 a system for following the six rules. See khaṭdara.

khaṭpāṭi [n want of agreement or harmony; disunity. 2 breakdown of the six principles of statesmanship.

khaṭpāḍī [Skī] khaṭpad n a six-footed black bee; bumblebee. 2 See ṇuṇālikī and ṇuṇālik. khaṭpadī [six-footed louse. 2 lizard. 3 See ṇuṇālik. 4 bumblebee.

khaṭpraman six proofs. See ṇuṇālik.

khaṭbeta [adj who knows the six systems of Hindu philosophy. “munijan khaṭbete.”—asa m 5.

khaṭmatu a hut having six circles, human body. 2 one who has six limbs. See khaṭmatu and khaṭpat. “khaṭmatu dehi manu beragi.”—ram a m 1.

khaṭmal n insect born of filth in a cot; bedbug.

khaṭmikha sour and sweet.

khaṭmukh Skī son of Shiv, Kartikey having six faces. There is a story in Ramayan that Shiv’s semen fell on a reed scrub and caused the birth of a son having six faces. See khaṭmukh vahan.

khaṭmukh vahan [peacock, the vehicle of Kartikey.

khaṭras six tastes savoured by the tongue: sweet, saltish, pungent, tart, astringent, sour and bitter. “bahuras salāe savardi khaṭras mitha paia.”—sava m 3.

khaṭrag [conflict, discord; singing of six tunes together so that one enjoys none of them; chatter, nonsense. 2 six major musical measures. See khaṭrag.

khaṭrag n conflict, discord; singing of six tunes together so that one enjoys none of them; chatter, nonsense. 2 six major musical measures. See khaṭrag.

khaṭrītu, khaṭrītu six seasons of the year, each comprising two months. cet-vesakh: spring; jēṭh-hārha: summer; saun-bhadr: rainy season; assu-kattak: autumn; magh-poh: extreme winter; magh-phaggu: cold season.

“roti sarās bāsat mah cetu vesakh sūkhs jiu,

hāṛtjū nahu mīla maulia

1�सत, ग्रीष्म, कर्त (अग्नित), वर्ष, हेमन, चिंतर.
manu tanu sas jiu, 
ghar nahu nihealu anadu sakhie 
carankamal praphulya, 
sudaru sughru sujanu beta 
gungovid amulia, 
vaqibhagi para dukhu gavai 
bhai puran as jiu, 
binvati nanak saraqi teri 
miti jam ki tras jiu.

srisiavrut amanibhavti 
maghu phagaru gunvat jiu, 
sakhi saheli gau maglo 
grihi ae haritkat jiu, 
grihi lat ae mani dhiae 
sej sudari sohia, 
vagru trinu tribhavagru bhae haria 
dehki darsan mohia, 
mile suami ich puni 
mani jepia nirmalmat jiu, 
binvati nanak tit karahu ralia 
hari mile sridhari kat jiu. 

-rutiruti m 5.

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omnipresent Creator and repeating His Name.

(2) living an honest life; not making any enemy, and keeping one’s poise during the time of pleasure as well as pain.

(3) resisting the impulse to rely on the five sense organs and showing kindness towards all living creatures.

(4) relying on the Creator’s glory as one’s nourishment and like a lotus leading a detached life in the world.

(5) counselling friend and foe alike to cultivate devotion for and faith in God.

(6) humbly becoming the dust of everybody’s feet and not listening to libel against anybody.

-six marks or components; six parts of a book:

(a) upkramupsahar: Prologue of a book and its epilogue on the same theme or note.
(b) abhyas: reiteration of the context.
(c) apuravta: uniqueness of the context.
(d) phal: conclusion.
(e) arthvad: sentences creating interest in the book.
(f) up-pattī: logic.

2 In grammar, the three ājāt (vowel-endings) and three hālāt (consonant-endings) masculine, feminine and neuter genders. For example vowel-ending masculine is राम (ram), feminine is राम (roma) and neuter is धार (dhan) and the consonant-ending masculine is राज (rajan), feminine राज (sraj) and neuter राज (sreyas).

-six states of the body: conception, birth, growth, decay, change and destruction. “जन्म अस्ति आरु विद्धि प्रानं जन्म हृण यो मनो दुःख धमा. कठविकर अस्ति आरु मर्ने यथा वर्णे. चोध त्रिक हृं प्रानं कर्ति. हरह कृष हृं मने के यह है।” —GPS.

-six other associated changes: birth, death, hunger, thirst, happiness and sorrow. “कठविकर जन्म अस्ति आरु मर्ने. यथा वर्णे. चोध त्रिक हृं प्रानं कर्ति. हरह कृष हृं मने के यह है।” —BG.

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-six perversions are:— राम [kam]: lust, रो (krodh): anger, लो (lobh): avarice, मो (moh): infatuation or attachment, मान (mār): arrogance, मातः (matsāry): malice (jealousy).
There is a monument of Guru Angad Dev in this town. It is here that Guru Amar Dev used to serve Guru Angad Dev. Guru Nanak Dev had also sanctified this town with his visit. In the residential area, there is a beautiful gurdwara of Guru Angad Dev. In the circumambulatory path of this gurdwara, there is a remnant of a peg which Guru Amar Dev stumbled against and fell while he was fetching water for Guru Angad’s bath. This gurdwara has an annual grant of rupees two thousand six hundred. The following gurdwaras are also there in this town:

(1) Tapiana Sahib, situated at a distance of about one furlong to north-east of the habitation, is the place where Guru Angad used to perform religious austerities. Nearby, there is a tank on the bank of which stands the tomb of Bhai Bala.

(2) Thara Sahib is that platform where Guru Amar Dev used to recite Gurbani whenever he got time to spare from his daily routine.

(3) Dehra of Guru Angad Sahib.

(4) Mall Akhara. Near the habitation, towards the west, is the place where Guru Angad Dev used to sit while instructing children in the art of wrestling. See तायार तायार.

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क्ष [khaṭ] n ditch, pit. “पायरिन मर क्ष दार।”

कर्ति 194. ‘after a thorough shoe-beating, threw him into a pit.’ 2 enmity, opposition. 3 jealousy. 4 ए बला written piece or document. 5 ए line. 6 letter. 7 अिद impediment, check, restriction, interdiction. “सरिया नतृत्तं नर क्षतु प्रहृत्र।”

ए.2

क्रूद [क्षत्र] Skt क्रूदर that which wounds limbs of the body, an arrow. “बचार खत्री सुरी विद्मक हत्रेता।”

क्री 3. 2 injured, wounded. 3 स brave, courageous. 4 प ए a tree, of whose wood bows and arrows are made. 5 bow or arrow made of एड ए ट्री। “ले कर तक्र ए दो एडाग निर्म।”

क्षद्वी [क्षत्री] adj who carries a bow. See क्रूद 4 and 5.

क्रूदी [क्षत्री] See क्रूदी।

क्ष [क्षत्र] Skt क्ष n that which protects from injury or violence, king or the administration. 2 warrior. “तान जार पार जाने क्षत्र बाला।”

ग्यान।

क्षद्वी [क्षत्रि] adj destroyer of a dominion. 2 destroyer of men of the warrior class. 3 n Parshuram.

क्षद्वेग [क्षत्रक्ष] adj/born in the military class; real warrior. “दू क्षत्रीता।”

ग्यान।

क्षद्वार [क्षत्रधार] adj progeny of Khatri caste; of a military family.

क्षद्विन [क्षत्रि] adj forgiving, indulgent.

क्षद्विन [क्षत्रि] adj progeny of Khatri caste; of a military family.

क्षद्विन [क्षत्रिया] अक्षद्विन [क्षत्रिया] adj born in or belonging to the martial caste of Hindus. 2 conveyance of a warrior, the horse.

क्षद्विन [क्षत्रिया] adj forgiving, indulgent.

क्षद्विन [क्षत्रिया] adj enemy of a warrior, a sword.

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meanings. But it is not so; for the source of both these words is ksatra. In Purans two major dynasties of Khatris are mentioned, one being the solar dynasty in which Ram Chandar was born and the other being the lunar one to which Krishan belonged.

At present the Khatris are divided into four main groups: Barhi, Khukhran, Bunjahi and Sarin.

Barhis stand further divided into twelve subcastes; Khukhran into eight; Bunjahis into fifty-two and Sarins into twenty subcastes. Inferior Khatris are further divided into four main castes: Behal, Dhaun, Chopra, Sehgal, Talwar and Puri and under five castes come Behal, Beri, Sahgal, Vahi and Vij.

Vedi, Trehan (or Tehan) and Bhalla (of Sodhi subcaste) which have gained respect due to the birth of Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev and Guru Ram Das respectively, are counted among Sarins.

There is a story current among Khatris that during the reign of Alauddin Khalji, when a large number of Khatri soldiers were killed, the king tried to arrange the marriage of their widows. Those Khatris who accepted the royal order were termed as Sarins (i.e. who accepted sarah-ain). Dhanna and Mehr, the two residents of Kajnand village went to lodge an appeal with the king against the orders for the said marriages. Those Khatris who joined them, two and a half kohs away from their villages were termed as Dhai Ghar; those who met them at twelve kohs came to be called Barhi. After this those who met them at various other places were termed as Bahujai or Bunjai.

Khatres [khatre] king or master of the warriors.

“kine su je khuni khates.”—manvaraj.

Khat [khad] Skt vr eat, strike, cause trouble to somebody; remain steady; cover.

Khatila [khatil] Skt n act of scratching.

2 heart-lacerating anxiety. 3 apprehension, doubt.

Khatara [khadara] See विचर.

Khatlan [khadlan] excavation, pit.

Khat [khad] Skt n plant; L Acacia Catechu.

2 Indar. 3 moon.

Khatelana [khaderana], Khatel [khaderna] v drive away.

2 chase, pursue. “bhot kos tih mrigah khader.”—caritr 344.

Khadar [khadg] See Khatra 4 and 5.

Khadagni [khadagni] that which carries bows and arrows.

Khad [khaddar] n a kind of rough cotton cloth woven by the native weavers.

Khadayot [khadyot], Khadeyotan [khadyotan] Skt n that which shines (क्षे) in the sky (kh); the sun. 2 fire-fly or glow-worm; an insect that glows like a spark. It is found especially in damp places. Some poets regard khadyot and the rfganjot as identical. But they are different. The latter does not fly, it shines while crawling on the ground.

Khan [khan] Skt व द vr dig up, turn up the soil, uproot, excavate. 2 n a piece, fragment. “हौ tisv vitavu khan khani.”—maru m 4. ‘I cut myself into pieces (i.e. I sacrifice myself) over him.’ 3 P khat short form of xanah; house, dwelling place. 4 storey or floor (of a house).

The Punjabi word, [khan], is derived from it.

Khanak [khanak] Skt adj digger, excavator. 2 n rat. 3 housebreaker, thief.

Khanakhani [khankhani] See khat.

Khan [khanan] Skt vr dig, turn up the soil,
excavate. 2 split, tear. See ठठ vr.

क्षत्री [khan-ni] n spade, shovel. “विद्ध वृकः ते
क्षत्री लागे चतुर् गुरुनाथ.”—GPS.

क्षत्री [khanli] See ठठी.

क्षत्रि [khanvad] n refutation; refuting another’s
argument. “क्षत्रिया क्षत्रिया हुये”—BG.
‘refutaiton of fourteen branches of knowledge.’

क्षत्रिणि [khanvara], क्षत्रिणी [khanvari] adj who
digs. 2 n miner. “क्षत्रिणि क्षत्रिणि
क्षत्रिणि गन्त हुये.”—BG. “ज्यो क्षत्रिणि
पवास हुिा.”—NP.

क्षत्रित [khanrer] in a moment or jiffy. 2 having
scraped or scratched. “कलङ्क क्षत्रित उतार.”
—सवेिे m 2 ke. 3 Skt n mine; a place from
which metals and diamonds are extracted.

क्षत्रित [khanr] substance obtained from a mine;
semi-metal or precious stone.

क्षत्रि [khanr] dug, excavated. 2 See क्षत्रि.

क्षम [khaps] Skt धोप vr throw, cast, send, despatch.
2 Skt धोप vr throw, destroy, ruin, strike or hit
(with a weapon) lay the blame on, pull, tie.
From here is formed the Punjabi word khapsa
or khapp.

क्षम [khaps] adj consuming, destroying.
“क्षम होल गर्जात.”—kan m 5. 2 ugly, hideous.
3 emaciated, weak. 4 who has the sky itself
for his clothes; naked. 5 See क्षम.

क्षम [khaps] adj consuming. 2 n breach; split
wood.

क्षम [khaps] See क्षम. 2 expert in knowing
the state of the sky; astronomer.

क्षम [khaps] n be destroyed. See धोप, “क्षित
विहुेले क्षितगावे.”—ोकर. “क्षित महि उपे
क्षित कहावे.”—स्रि a m 1. 2 be spent. 3 be
absorbed. 4 be caught or ensnared. “किखु
माई माहि ना त्र कहावे.”—वावण.

क्षम [khaps], क्षमित [khaps] n destruction,
annihilation. “क्षमि क्षमि ना आव जानी.”

1contemplating Guru Nanak Dev.

-maru solhe m l. 2 expenditure, outlay. 3 See
भाष and भाषि. 4 master of the sky, the sun.

क्षम [khaps] Skt धक्षण n skull; skullbone which
is like a bowl. 2 Skt धक्षण begging bowl. 3 thief.

क्षम [khaps] n insect that eats into grains and
makes them hollow; weevil. 2 Skt धक्षण wide-
pointed arrow. “तिक्षजंह कप्रेव.”—GPS.

क्षमहाली [khapsal] skull-carrying woman;
sorceress attendant on Durga; Durga. “हेली
khapsal.”—VN.

क्षम [khaps] carrying a skull. 2 someone
holding a begging bowl. See क्षम. “क्षम ही
khapsal लक्रिम शमि.”—asa m 1. ‘skin-clad, skull-carrier
(Shaiv ascetic) stick-carrier (ascetic of the
order founded by Shankracharya), deerskin-
clad and celibate.’

क्षम [khaps] adj carrier of a wide-pointed
arrow. See क्षम 2. 2 n flat oval-shaped tiles of
clay used for roofing.

क्षम [khaps] n nail of a lion. 2 See क्षम.

क्षम [khaps] See धोप.

क्षम [khaps] noisy.

क्षम [xafkan], क्षमत [khaps] See धोप.

क्षम [xaf] P क्षम n displeasure, vexation, anger.

क्षम [xaf] T क्षम n a sort of vest worn
under the armour.

क्षम [khaps] See धोप.

क्षम [khaps] See धोप.

क्षम [xabat] A क्षम n fumbling, fidgeting. 2 frenzy,
madness.

अब्यत्रि [वातिः] A उव adj insane, crazy.
अब्यत्र [वातव्र] A उव n tiding, news. 2 knowledge, understanding, comprehension. 3 information, notice. “मत गहलो तम की बातिँ” —बिला कबिर. 4 watch, supervision. “सीचनहरे एक मली। कबिर करातू हे पत पत दालि” —सा म 5.
अवयश्चक [वातव्यंद] पर उव adj careful, alert, active.
अवयश्चक [वातव्यंद] पर उव n alertness, carefulness. 2 act or process of getting information.
अवति [कहार्व] See अवश.
अवति [कहरी] n emissary, messenger. 2 letter, newsletter. 3 See अवश.
अवतु [कहार्वु] See अवश.
अवतम [कहबिस] A ग्यप्य adj impure, polluted. 2 depraved, wicked. 3 ghost, fiend.
अवतिय [कहारि] See अवत.
अवतंतु [क्षांबि] adj who can lift an object with the left hand; left-hander.
अवतन [क्षांबि] a kind of grass. It has long stalks, remains green throughout the year and is relished by horses. It is grown for its greenery in gardens and playgrounds. L Cynodon Dactylon. The juice of its roots cures wounds, piles and also dropsy.
अवत [क्षांबा] Skt मह ए्य adj left.
अवत दामा [क्षांबि साजए] adj left right. 2 good and bad. 3 here and there.
अवत [क्षांबार] धान्य [क्षांबार] n perturbation, distress. “पार्यो सराब परीवर क्षांबारु।” —GPS. 2 large scale affliction, scourge.
अव [वाम] पर n curve, crook, bend. 2 upper arm. 3 Skt that which measures the sky, an arrow. See बिज.
अव [वामस] A उव adj five.
अवतार [कुमाण] Pkt n affinity, relation.
अवत [वामर] A उव n wine prepared from ferment.
अवत [कहारि] with an arrow. 2 of an arrow. See अव 3. “बाह्रकौदहारो क्षार प्राह।” —बासों 
अवत [वामिः] A उव n surge, swelling. 2 fermentation of kneaded dough. 3 a persons's inherent nature, disposition. 4 jealousy, spite.
अवत [वामस] P उव a transform of वाम.
अवत [क्रोम] See अवत.
अवत [वामसा] P उव plural of वाम; the silent ones. For example, सहरे वामसा. See अवत-मव.
अव [खय] See अव.
अव [खाय] A उव n he who works with the thread, a tailor. 2 See अव.
अवत [वायना] A उव n evil intention, theft. 2 embezzlement.
अवत [खयाल] See पियास.
अवत [खयाल] आ उव See पियास.
अव [खयो] was wasted or destroyed. 2 confronted, resisted. “बान का मे गहे हरि 
अवत [क्षर] Skt n that which has a large cavity (क्षर); donkey. See 11 below. “नानक दे नार 
अवत [खार] A उव adj left. 2 confronted, resisted. “बान का मे गहे हरि 
अवत [क्षार] धान्य [क्षार] n perturbation, distress. “पार्यो सराब परीवर क्षार्वरु।” —GPS. 2 large scale affliction, sourge.
अव [वाम] पर n curve, crook, bend. 2 upper arm. 3 Skt that which measures the sky, an arrow. See बिज.
अव [वामस] A उव adj five.
अवतार [कुमाण] Pkt n affinity, relation.
अवत [वामर] A उव n wine prepared from ferment.
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13 a bow for playing upon a violin. etc.
14 adj large, big. 15 rough, uneven.

कहारम [कहारम] See झांसी.
कहार [कहार] See झांसी 2. a village under police station Barki in district Lahore. See झेडी मतिश 2. 3 See झांसी झुला.

कहार झुला [कहार स्थान] See कहार झुला and कहार मिठाया.
कहार झुला [कहार झुला] a village under Sunam subdivision, in tehsil and police station Narwana in Patiala state. It is near the railway station Uchana and Ghasso. Towards the east of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. On his way to Delhi, the Guru paid a visit to this place. This gurdwara has got a donation of 150 bighas and rupees twenty-five per annum from the Patiala state. The priest is a Sikh.


कहार [कहार] पु. [कहार] न dispute, quarrel, wrangling. 2 fear, dread.

कहार [कहार] पु. “kharo kharāra kharo karāta.” –GPS. ‘He is currying the horse nicely, while standing.


कहारालु [कहारालु] a great warrior and a friend of Jarasandh. In Krishanavtar its meaning is thus explained: “kharag ramaṇān gārmaṇī sāghnād gāmān. pāc bārān ko gün liyo ih bhupati balvan.” See kharāla and kharāla kāvah.

कहार [कहार] पु. [कहार] पु. one with ears of an ass; rabbit, hare.


कहार झुला [कहारम] leather stick, leather drumstick.
“coṭ pāi khārcam.”–cādi 3. ‘Kettledrums were struck (beaten) with drumsticks.’ See झांसी 12. 2 In old times, instead of a wooden stick, a woven leather thong of one and a half feet was used to beat a kettledrum. The stick of leather struck the kettledrum. 3 It appears that it is also a name of another musical instrument different from a kettledrum. “de cob damamān usāt khari, khārcam oṅe bājē jhānkara.”–sālo. “khārcam ọṣpī kūcī ọṣṣī.”–sālo. This proves that the musical instrument of hard leaťi: , which looked like a kettledrum, was beaten while mounted on the back of a horse, donkey, camel or elephant. 4 According to some scholars, it is a kettledrum having parchment of donkey skin.

कहारमी [कहारमी] with the leather drumstick.
2 on a drumstick. 3 on a large kettledrum.
4 See झांसी.

कहार [कहार] पु. [कहार] पु. “khat khārac kāchu toṭi no ave.”–ram m 5. 2 having spent.

कहार [कहार] पु. [कहार] पु. young one of an ass. 2 mule 3 See झांसी.

कहार [कहार] पु. “kharaj sound” (first of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut). 5 See झांसी. 6 Skt झांसी vr worship; give a knock; cause pain.

कहारालु [कहारालु] hard-hearted executioner.
“turak kahē kharjādal pāth he.”–PPP

कहारना [कहारना] Skt झांसी. n dripping, oozing.
2 flowing, seeping. 3 See झांसी.

कहारना [कहारना] rough, bristling, prickly.

कहारना [कहारना] Skt झांसी. n thron-apple, by eating which a donkey dies. 2 See झांसी and झांसी.

khare kābir.” — bher a kābir.

धस [khaṛa] Skt धस् n one of the treasures of Kuber. According to Lilawati, ten times a crore is an ārbud, ten times an ārbud is an ēṣāj and ten times an ēṣāj is a khaṛa. In Ramayan it is stated that a thousand mahapadams equal one khaṛa. See मिअण. “lakh āṛab khaṛa dino dat.” — gau m 5. 2 dwarf. 3 adj small, short.

धस्स [khaṛa] M adj uneven, unequal. 2 high and low. “khaṛa ho kudi khuara.” — BG.

धस्सन [khaṛahan], धस्सलित [khaṛhān], धस्सलिली [khaṛhāni] one who rides a donkey; goddess Sitla, the donkey-rider, “khaṛahan charcha dev.” — gāḍ namdev. 2 goddess Sitla who rides a donkey.

धस्सय [khaṛbar] See धस्सन. 2 Skt द्वीरय marsh-melon. “khaṛbaru khira.” — BG.

धस्सयत [khaṛbuja] P स्त्रृ Its pronunciation as xurpuzah is also correct. Skt द्वीरय, द्वीरय and द्वीरय marsh-melon. It is an autumn crop and grows on a creeper. Its effect is hot and moist. Marshmelons from Balochistan and Egypt are very sweet. सर्दा from Kabul also belongs to this genus.


धस्सवली [xarmostī] P स्त्रृ n unrestrained joy like that of a donkey; horseplay. 2 overt lewdness, lasciviousness.

धस्सवल्ल [khaṛmohra] P स्त्रृ n cowrie, cyproea moneta.

धस्स [khaṛa] a caste of Muslims inhabiting chiefly the district of Jhang. 2 a subcaste of Rajputs. 3 Skt धस् boat-shaped stone vessel in which antimony and drugs are powdered; mortar. Mortars manufactured in Gaya are of excellent quality and are priced from eight annas to two thousand rupees.

धस्सन [khaṛvahan], धस्सलिली [khaṛvahāni] See धस्सन.


धस्सन [khaṛvara] See धस्सन.

धस्स [khaṛa] n rattling or clattering sound. 2 rough hemp cloth used for loading grain on the bullock cart etc. 3 a major city of a tehsil of Ambala district.

धस्स [khaṛa] adj very much, excessive. “tu mē khaṛa pīra.” — dhana m 1. “ae khare kāṭhīn jām kākār.” — bha chāt m 5. very stern. 2 unadulterated, pure, absolutely pure. “khoṭe kau khaṛa kohe, khaṛre sar na jane.” — gau m 1. 3 genuine. 4 honest, sincere. 5 standing, steady. “stī ki bar ko khaṛa nā hosī.” — sūr m 5.

धस्सन [khaṛas] n rough mill; large flour mill which is worked by a bull or some other source of energy. 2 P श्रेण bruise, scraping.

धस्सवीरत [xarāsidān] P स्त्रृ v scrape, lacerate.

धस्सव [khaṛasdo] See धस्सव.

धस्सव [khaṛahat] a village under police station Tibbi in tehsil Pakpattan district Montgomery. It is twelve miles to the south-east of Pakpattan railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. The priest is an Udasi Sikh.

धस्सन [khaṛa] A जाज n act of pressing or taking out; tax, tribute, impost, revenue. See धस्सन.

धस्स [xarat], धस्स [xarad] A जाज n act of peeling or scraping. 2 turner’s lathe, that turns objects of metal and wood into round pieces.

धस्स [xarabi] A जाज adj barren, desolate. 2 bad, worthless.

धस्स [xarabi] P जाज destruction, desolation. 2 evil.
phākīr kharayat.”—NP.

bhavī [kharārī], bhavī [kharārī] Ram, the enemy of demon Khar. See भव. 2 thorn-apple, eating of which causes a donkey to die.


bhū [kharāl] with the mortar. 2 in the mortar. See भू.

bhūnd [kharāv] n wooden sandal. “deī kharāv sadān ko mora.”—NP.

bhūnī [kharān] See भूनी and भूल. 2 See भूनी.

bhū [kharā] feminine of khaṇa. “rasna hārtjas gave khārī sohavāni.”—varsor m 4. “vic sahurē khārī sohādi.”—sri chōṭ m 4. 2 Skt feminine of khar, she-ass. 3 adj relating to or concerning an ass. “āspi ṣutri bojāt asekha. pil khārī naboṭ nāṭi lekha.”—saloh. ‘The kettledrums laden on horses, camels, elephants and asses are being sounded.’

bhūnī [kharān] See भूनी.

bhūnd [kharāv] n wooden sandal. “deī kharāv sadān ko mora.”—NP.

bhūnī [kharān] See भूनी.

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bhūnī [kharān] See भूनी.

bhūnd [kharāv] n wooden sandal. “deī kharāv sadān ko mora.”—NP.

bhūnī [kharān] See भूनी.
जनित | Adj one who follows; a follower. 2 successor, heir. 3 n progeny, posterity. 4 son; male offspring.

कलमरक [kholmarak] Adj killer of the wicked. 2 n sword. सनामा.

कलमुक [kalmurak] Vile and foolish. See धर. कलात [khalra], कलू [khalri] See कलात-कलू. 2 leather strap worn round the neck by the devotees of Sakhi Sarvar from which a walking stick keeps hanging. “कुदी कलारा गल माही दरो.”—GPS.

कलस [kalas] A लि n interruption, restriction. 2 impediment. 3 defect, drawback. “कहला नहीं पर्यो सवामिन.”—सोध.

कलिवा [kalivara], कलिव [kalivra] Enclosure for stacking unthreshed corn; threshing floor. See धर 2. mound of grains. “केती जिन को जीर कलवरे किस ठाउँ?”—सर m 1. लङ्कुर कलवरे केले.”—नाम 5.

कळी [khalri] N skin, hide. See कि. 2 leather bag. “बढ़ा तेरा भाग कलरी में रारा.”—तिलाग m 1. 3 Adj See नाम. “कहल्री कहर प्रिम लक्री गैलम.”—आसा m 1.

कळी [khalra] Adj standing. “सजनू सब्हके निकात कहला.”—राम मोट m 5. 2 Plural of khal. “से अपविद्यरे मेव कहला.”—वर गोल m 4. See धर 8. 3 See कहल.


कलती [khalas] P लि n release, liberation, deliverance. “तिसू बहारी खलासी हों साग सिरह.”—गव मोट m 5. 2 Employee on a ship who unites the ship from the anchor. 3 Tent pitcher.

कळा [khalasu] See कळी, “जिन को साधु हेतिय सो दरगाह होर खलासो.”—माज बराहमाहा.

कळाथर [khalaphat] Rank of a caliph; caliphate. 2 Duty of a caliph. See धर.


कळात [khalat] Skt n residue of sesame and mustard seeds etc after the oil has been extracted; oil cake. “ना कहला बहार ना तेल.”—सा. कहला and कहला are both genuine Sanskrit words. 2 See कहल.

कलिग [khaliga] Standing, erect. 2 Adv while standing. “सोवत बसत कलिगा.”—सुही चोट m 5.

कलिगार [khaligara] See धर 2 and धर.

कळिल [khalili] V after standing up. “कहली-ि कित्ते आरद्ध.”—वर मरु m 2.

कलिगार [khaligan] See धर 2. 2 Skt जसली multitude of threshing floors.

कळिगार [khaligan] On the threshing floor. “कोई वाहे को जीर कहालिगार.”—वर बिला m 1.

कळेश [khalite] See सवसिड.

कली [kali] See धर 2 and कली. 2 Adj stood up. “हाथ जोरि कहली भोजी होि.”—वर बिहा m 4. 3 Skt n that which is hidden in the buccal cavity; curved bit of a bridle.

कळिस [xalik] A लि adj good-natured.

कळिस [xalij] A लि n part of the land that has indented into the sea. It has land on three sides and sea on one; bay. 2 Small ship.

कळीत [khalita] See धर.

कळीत [khalit] Small bag. “तिरि रम ते रहिज जी बिन कम, ते ये खरज खराब हल कहल क्हर्श.”—गवा. See धर.

कळिफ [khalifa] A लि This word is derived from xalaf, which means to leave behind. i.e. to appoint someone as a representative for the period of one’s absence. The heads of Islam and the successors who reigned and preached their religion after the demise of Mohammad, were called xalifa; caliph. To begin with, the

‘Caliph’ also means a leader. In the Koran, the word ‘Caliph’ has been used for Adam and David. See Koran. surat 2 ayat 28 and surat 38, ayat 25.
caliphs belonged to Mecca of whom four were prominent:

1. Abu Bakar. He became caliph Rasul Allah (that is, the vice regent of Mohammad, the apostle of God) in Hijri 11 at the age of 60. He was father of Mohammad’s wife Aysha. He remained caliph for two and a quarter years and died in Madina on 23rd August 634 AD.

2. Umar, son of Khattab, was installed as caliph in Hijri 13. He was father of Hafsa, third wife of Mohammad. His title was Amirul Mominin. He conquered Persia and Egypt. He razed the world-famous library of Alexandria thinking that if the said library contained some books against the Koran then there was no use to keep them and if they were in accordance with the Koran then their content was already there and therefore, there was no use keeping them intact. He captured Jerusalem and constructed a mosque there which is, till date, named after him. He made laws according to the Islamic principles. He was fatally injured with a dagger by Firoz, a Persian slave, on November 3, 644 AD while reciting his morning prayer (namaz) in the mosque only to die three days after.

3. Usman, son of Affan. He was appointed the caliph in Hijri 24. He was husband of two of Mohammad daughters, namely Rukiah and Ummulhusna. He was assassinated by Abu Bakar’s son Mohammad, at Madina on 30th June 665 AD.

4. Ali was son of Abutalib and husband of Mohammad’s daughter Fatima. He was born in 599 AD. He was installed the fourth caliph but was forced to give up his caliphate after five years. He was injured with a poisoned sword by Abdur Rahman, at Kufa and died four days later in 661 AD. His tomb in the city of Najaf is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Muslims. Imam Ali had 18 sons and 18 daughters in all. Among them were three sons Hasan, Hussain and Muhsin from Mohammad's daughter Fatima.

All of these four caliphs are famous as Charyar, that is four comrades or friends. The fifth caliph, Hasan, son of Ali, reigned for six months only. After him there were 14 caliphs who ruled over Damascus from 661 AD to 749 AD. Then, the caliphate passed on to the rulers of Baghdad and it remained with them from 750 AD to 1258 AD. After that the caliphate came under the control of the Turkish kings.

On November 12, 1922, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey deposed Sultan Wahiddudin from the caliphate and installed Abdul Majid as the new caliph but deprived him of the all authority. He was reduced to a mere religious figure head. In March 1924, the office of the caliph was totally abolished.

Besides the above-mentioned caliphs, many Arabic, Egyptian, Persian and Turkish kings have, in the past, been posing themselves as independent caliphs and some are so called even now.

The ruler of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji and the Mughal emperor Akbar used to term themselves as Khalifa (caliph). That is why the capital city was known as Dar-ul-Khilafat.

The Sunni Muslims believe that a caliph can be from no other caste except that of the Quraish family. According to the Shiah Muslims, it is proper for a caliph to be only from the family of Ali.
पूजाबाबा.”—GPS.

पाणिमं [xalil xā] name of a military officer in Shah Jahan’s army, who commanded five thousand soldiers. See म. 5.

खल [khalo] Skt part question. 2 negation, refutation. 3 reason, cause. 4 certainly, doubtlessly. “in dutan khalo badhukarti mario.”—jetavādā.

खलशे [kholoa], भल्लिकार [kholīkāra], कलात [kholōha], कलोत [kholota] stood up, halted. “níkaṭi kholīkāra mera sajanra.”—ram chāt m 5. “vici kartapuruṣakh khalo.”—sor m 5. “age ai khalo.”—var ram 2 m 5. 2 on the threshing floor. “khati sariri jo bijie so ṭi khaloa ai.”—sāva m 3. ‘Whatever is sown in the field comes to the threshing floor.’

खलोवन [kholovna] See खलोवन. 1:1 varad m 5.

खल [khal] Skt वल n pit. 2 rain bird, pied cuckoo. 3 leather water bag, bellows. “bhau khala aganī top ṭau.”—japu. 4 leather, hide. 5 Skt वल stone or metal vessel for grinding drugs; mortar.

खलक [xallak] A जेठ adj the Creator. See खलक. 1:1 varad m 5.

खल [khal] Skt वल n pit. 2 rain bird, pied cuckoo. 3 leather water bag, bellows. “bhau khala aganī top ṭau.”—japu. 4 leather, hide. 5 Skt वल stone or metal vessel for grinding drugs; mortar.

खव [khav] See खव. 1:1 varad m 5.

खव [khav] See खव. 2 one who skins an animal; skinner. 3 of the skin. “meri khāllu mojre gursikkh hādhādē.”—BG.

खव [khav] See खव.


खवस [khvas] A जेठ n plural of घम [xas]; ministers, grandies etc, royal servants. 2 special qualities. 3 A जेठ, lion. 4 slave. 5 dacoit, plunderer. “kine khārab khane khavas.”—aj 6 P जेठ adj petitioner, supplicator.

खवाल [khvala] P जेठ duty of an attendant. “nārad sarād karaṭi khavasi.”—asa kābir. 2 backseat of a buggy, chariot or howdah of an elephant etc for the servant to sit in attendance, behind the noble man. 3 grandies, distinguished or favourite attendants. “kīa lāṣkār kra neb khavasi?”—var majh m 1.

खवल [khvala] n feed, provide food. “es no kur bolī kī khavali?”—var guj 1 m 3.

खव [khav] See खव. 2 having tolerated.

खव [khv] n tall and rough grass which, like reed stalk, has a small ear at its top.

खव [khv] See खव. 2 having tolerated. 3 of the skin. “meri khāllu mojre gursikkh hādhādē.”—BG.

खव [khav] See खव.

खव [khav] See खव.

खव [khar] or खव [kharu] See खव. 2 Skt खव paddy straw, “kharu khavairi ṭomīṭ dehā.” —guj m 1. 5 खव residue of pressed mustard seed etc; oil cake. 3 crop. “kharu paki kūr bhaṅe binā.”—sīm 1 pāhire 4. 5 Skt खव six. “dharāni savāmi khar rātan jārāvī.”—gau var 2 m 5. Here khar has a pun: ‘The earth decorated with different kinds of gem-like grass,
becomes comely after having been equipped with spiritual glory.'

1 nyagrodh, bohār, vaṭ.

Sammat 1860 and ascended the throne of Lahore in Sammat 1896; but wily Dhyan Singh Dogra dethroned him and put Naunihal Singh, Kharag Singh’s son, on the throne. Having remained grief-stricken for one year, Kharag Singh died at the age of 38 years, on 21st of Kattak Sammat 1897.

2 See vīra, sword-bearer. 3 the Timeless One.

Kharag Singh’s son, on the throne. Having remained grief-stricken for one year, Kharag Singh died at the age of 38 years, on 21st of Kattak Sammat 1897.

2 eldest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, from Maharani Datar Kaur. He was born in 1850 and ascended the throne of Lahore in Sammat 1896; but wily Dhyan Singh Dogra dethroned him and put Naunihal Singh, Kharag Singh’s son, on the throne. Having remained grief-stricken for one year, Kharag Singh died at the age of 38 years, on 21st of Kattak Sammat 1897.

2 eldest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, from Maharani Datar Kaur. He was born in
excitement or fury. 2 uproar, furore. 3 take away.

�नर [khара n] v take away. “वगा भार वना बना.”–sri m 1 páhre. 2 stand. “गरा आगरे भार ताका.”–suhi chät m 1. 3 steal, abduct.

भवयेत [kharpéc] sixth among five village headmen i.e. self-styled chief; presumptuous person; one who pokes his nose.


भरतर [khātratán] See भरतः.


भर० [khara] n wooden sandal. According to an article in Aangiras Simriti, “A king would get the feet of a person other than Agnihotri and Tapasvi chopped off, if he dared to walk beyond five houses from his home with wooden sandals on his feet.” See मैलः 51.

भारभारी [khāras-hari] Skt भरभारिन्, n the ruler, who collects one sixth of the produce from his subjects. In ancient times, the king used to get one sixth share of all kinds of produce from his people.

भरतर [khārānā] See भरतः.

भरषु [khāraru] adj who takes away. “कल भरशु आ.”–vad m 1 alaḥnī. ‘The messengers of death came down to take him along.’ Chanting of this line as “कल भरा रुआ” is incorrect.

भरि [khāri] adv by carrying away, by taking along with. “भरि दर्गाह पेनाइ.”–sri m 1. See भरतः.

भरिअथ [khāriāth] will carry away. “बीन बुझे सोब्ब हरिअथि बाधि.”–basāt m 1. See भरतः.

भरिा [khāria] n a kind of white soil; chalk. 2 adj who takes away.

भर [khāru] See भर.

भारोसी [khāresī] n an ascetic or hermit, who remains standing day and night, never to sit or sleep.

भर [khāra] short for khaṇḍnakuru. v eat.


भर [khau] adj gluttonous. 2 one who swallows another’s wealth. 3 corrupt.

भार [khai] eats. “भोगी होवे भार.”–suhi m 1. 2 tolerates, endures. “मुहे मुहे पा भार.”–vara asa. 3 adv by eating, by making one eat. “माता प्रिति कारे पतू भार.”–guv m 4. 4 after eating. “कारे कारे बाध्यलय.”–mahī m 5.

भार [khai] ate. “भोरी गहरी कहारा पिदू वदहारा.”–guj trilocan. 2 decayed. 3 finished. “सो छा ना कहारा.”–sor kābīr. 4 प से ovary, scrotum. “तेरे पट्री के दश कहा.”–cāt 43. 5 egg.

भारिमहा [khaia māna] v feel obliged, feel indebted. “कहारा सोढी ना कहारा मानौही.”–basāt m 1.

भारिव [khai], भारियु [khaiku] P प से n grasshopper, winged insect. 2 Skt अभारविल garrulous “जो को कहाइकु अकहानि पल.”–jāpu. “तहौ ना हिका.”–sar suri m 1. 3 glutton, voracious eater.


भार [khai] ate, consumed. “बिहे ठाणोरी जिन्हि जानि कहार.”–guv m 5. 2 n trench dug around a
fort containing water so that the enemy might not get across it. “lōka sa koś samōd si khāi.”
‘asa kābir. 3 one that consumes — desire. “lāhār bhujhi khāi.” ‘asa m 5. See साहित्य.
क्ष [khas] A अधि adj chief, principal, the elected one. 2 P भाव n desire, need. “kīsī vāstō ki khas nā rōhī.” —GPS.
क्ष [khasa] will eat. “jesa bijāhī tesa khasa.”
‘gau m 5. 2 n a special sedan chair for the rich; palanquin; kiosk-like seat for a holy scripture. “khase ko ucvaī cəlehē.” —GPS. 3 P अचर a kind of fine muslin. 4 adj superior, excellent, of good quality. “jisīrpaupāra gārī khasa he.” —maru solhe m 5. 5 free from disease, healthy. 6 A n nature, temperament.
क्ष [khāsa] See क्षत.
क्षीयत [kshiyat] A अधिक quality, important matter. 2 habit, nature. 3 special effect, after effect.
क्ष [khāsi] a disease. Skt काश and कास, जल cough. This ailment is caused by taking sour or acerbic food in excess, drinking cold water immediately after consuming hot substances, inhaling dust and smoke through nostrils, eating dry, unseasoned and stale food and dwelling in filthy and damp places.
A patient, disabled by a chronic disease suffers from cough due to sudden exposure to the cold. There is a Punjabi proverb. “Root cause of all diseases is khāsi (cough); bone of contention of all quarrels is Hansi (a place).”

The sound released from the throat of a cough patient is just like that caused by a broken bronze utensil; the chest gets strained, respiratory pipes are choked with phlegm, there is a thorny feeling in the throat and on the tongue; the patient has headache, feels no hunger. There are many causes and types of cough. It must be got treated from a properly experienced and well-qualified physician. However the common treatment is as follows:
(1) licking the extract of green leaves of bamboo soaked in honey.
(2) swallowing the berry-sized ball of a mixture by equal weight of roots of liquorice (glycyrrhiza glabra), bark of myrobalan (terminalia bellerica), starch, tragacauth gum and lump sugar.
(3) licking the extract of fresh ginger mixed with honey.
(4) making small balls (weighing about a ratti each) of the crushed mixture of black pepper, opium, lump sugar, catechu, arabic gum (one masha each) and taking one such ball with warm water in the morning as well as at the time of going to sleep.¹

¹This medication should not be administered to the children.

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खटे [khaṭē] adv by earning. “अपने गहरी ले ता कहटे.”—dhōma m 5.
खटेल [khaṭēl] Skt खटेल See खटें. “तीले से कहटेल.”—kan म 5. consecration mark on six parts of the body i.e. forehead, both ears, both arms and chest. In some scriptures consecration mark is applied on twelve parts of the body. See खटें दिलेल.
खड़ [khaḍ], खड़ [khaḍ] Skt खड़ n sweet material made from sugarcane juice; sugar; white sugar. “किर्का क्व ग्रो न बहवे.”—bher namdev. “हर्र हे क्वृ रे माही बिख्री.”—s kabir. 2 ditch, trench.
खड़ादेव [khaḍādev], खड़देव [khaḍādevvān] Skt खड़देव n per Kalika Puran and Padam Puran, a forest redeveloped by the ruler of Kashi (Kashiraj) after the destruction of Khandvi town. He did this as desired by the deities. The forest was situated near Indarprasth (old Delhi) on the bank of river Yamuna.1 This was a favourite forest of Indar. There is a tale in Mahabharat that once the sun god was down with indigestion. As a treatment it was suggested that if he gulped the herbs of Khandavvan, he would be relieved of indigestion. So he started eating the forest, then Indar extinguished the flames by pouring torrential rains. Ultimately Arjun came to rescue the sun. The god of fire was pleased with Arjun and presented him a bow named Gandeev with the help of which he made a shelter of arrows that protected the sun from the effect of heavy rains. Arjun blew off the clouds with the arrows.2 “खड़देव जराज ओ गनी हित पराथ ने जैन मेहिन विधारे.”—krīsēn. 2 substance made of sugar.
1 In Mahabharat, Khandav Van was situated on the bank of the river Ashwarth, which means that this forest was a few miles away from Meerut in District Mujaffarnagar.
2 See महाभारत उपनिषद भाग प: 225.
खड़ा [khaḍa] See खड़.
खड़ी [khaḍī] n gulf, bay; portion of the sea surrounded by land on three sides.
खड़ु [khaḍu] Skt खड़ु See खड़. “फेरी वासाई पहुँच सेतु ग्राह मकडू.”—varam m 3.
खड़यो [khaḍyo] broke to pieces, broke into fragments. “भागवा खड़यो क्वड़यो.”—krīsēn.
खान [khaṇ], or खान [khaṇu] See खान. “दिता पेंसो क्वाणु.”—sor m 5. 2 See खानित.
खान [khaṇa] v take meals, eat. “क्वाणा पिना पोवन हे.”—varasa. 2 n food, meals, edibles.
खाट [khaṇī], खाट [khaṇī] n mine, mineral deposits. 2 macroscopic classification of biological evolution. “तेरिया क्वाणी तेरिया बानी.”—majh 2 m 3. “आदे जेराज मृत्तु हैत तेरु किते जाता.”—sor 2 m 1.
खाटु [khaṇu] See खान.
खाट [khat] eating, taking meals. “हरिरस ब्होजन क्वाटे.”—bīla m 5. 2 Skt n pit, ditch. “दुनिया लबो पेता क्वाटे अदारी.”—maru m 5 ājūliā. 3 manure, fertilizer.
खाटम [khatm] A खाटम n end.
खाट [khatar] See खाटित.
खाटर [khatarjama] See खाटितम.
खाट [khat] eating, taking meals. “हरिरस ब्होजन क्वाट.”—dev m 5. “साह्वौ दक्हात हैता क्वाटा.”—gau var 2 m 5. 2 n pit, ditch. “मानमक्ह्र दुक्हात क्वाटा.”—var guj 1 m 3. 3 trader’s ledger; diary. 4 ledger folio.
खाटम [khatim] A खाटम adj who finishes, who puts an end to.
खाटम [khatim] See खाटम. 2 a book written by Bhai Nand Lal. See खाटम राम करी.
खाटित [xatir] A खाटित n respect, honour. 2 intention, resolve. 3 attention, attentiveness. “निज खाटित मे किते ने लयवे.”—GPS. 4 satisfaction. “उत्तर देहु पि तम दिराघ जिस ते मौ मौ खाटित हवेजार.”—GPS. 5 heart. 6 aspect,
partisanship.

अर्द्धक्षण [xatīrāma], अर्द्धनिर्म [khatīrāma],
अर्द्धक्षण [xatīrāsa] A n satisfaction,
contentment, patience. “khatīrāma hoī utṛt-
hi.”—NP. “jhūth mutḥ kābē sōbh khatīr ko jama
raikh, jōma hoī ghār me to khatīrāma rāhe.”
—nīpτoκ:vr. “khane ko hāma rāhe na kahū ki
tama rāhe. jo gāth me jama rāhe to khatīrāma
rāhe.”—gval.

कही [khati]. Skt n carpenter, cutter, outcaste.

“na ṛhu brāhmaṇa na ṛhu khati.”—gūd kōb:ir.
2 Skt sādū adj who digs; who hoes. 3 in a muddy
pit. “śe pāvṇa khati ṭove.”—sva m 1.

कहु [khatun] T sūlī respectable woman, lady,
wife, begām.

—sar m 5. 2 edible substance, meals. 3 manure,
fertilizer. See कह 3.

कहध [khadam] See कहध.

कहध [khadār] Skt niṣṭhād n mud, slush. 2 mire,
land near a river bank, that always remains
slushy. 3 land adjoining the foot hills.

कहध [khadār] a village in tehsil Nankana Sahib
of district Shekhupura. There is a gurdwara in
memory of Guru Arjan Dev in this village. 2 a
resident of village Khadar. See कहध 2 and 3.

कहध [khadī] See कह�.

कहध [khadim] A n adoring servant, humble
well-wisher, servant. “khadim kije bāra
khudār.”—GPS. 2 servant.

कहध [khadima] feminine of khadim.

कहध [khadī] n coarse cloth of homespun cotton,
perforated coarse cotton cloth. 2 adj eatable.

कहध [khadāy] Skt n kāhā food, meals, eatables.
2 adj eatable, edible. “akānā kāroti akhady
khadyā.”—sahās m 5.

कहध [khadha] eaten. “khadha hoī suah.”—var
mājh m 1.

कहधात [khadhata] See कहध.

कहध [khadhe] on eating. “kṛa kahdhē kṛa
pedhe hoī?”—var mājh m 1.

कहध [khan] P m n wealthy person, noble man.
“sultān khan maluk umre.”—sri a m 1.
2 home, dwelling place. “kahū gāri godri nahi
kahū khan parara.”—asa kābir. ‘Some do not
have even tatters or rags, while others have
majestic and elegant palaces to live in.’ See
कहध. 3 family, household, kith and kin. “jēse
ghar lage agī bhag nıkṣat khan.”—BGK.
4 beehive, honey beehive, honeycomb. 5 title
of the Pathans, appellation of the Pathans.
6 Skt kāh “sābhī khusia sābhī khan.”—var
sar m 1. 7 See कहध.

कहध [kansah] a disciple of Bhai Pheru (sācī
dari) who was a sage professing deep faith.

कहध [kansama] P m n attendant of a rich
man. 2 one who cooks food for a rich man;
b Butler.

कहध [kansah] See कहध.

कहध [kankah] P m n dwelling place,
home. 2 residence, particularly of a Muslim
monk.

कहध [kankhana] P m n supervisor of a
princely palace. 2 chief of chiefs. 3 a high rank
which was conferred on army commanders
by Mughal emperors. 4 a famous nobleman.
who was one of the chiefs of Akbar. See
कहधार. 5 a rich man, and devotee of the
tenth Guru, who usually stayed in Agra. His
real name was Munaim Khan. He attained the
rank of a minister during the regime of emperor
Bahadurshah. He died in Sammat 1768.

कहध [xangi] P m adj domestic, household,
pertaining to the house. 2 used for a harlot
satirically.

कहध [khanjrad] n armoury, arsenal,
arms-store. See कहध.

1 Bahadur Shah got annoyed with him because knowingly
he let Banda Bahadur escape from the blockade. His
book Ilhamat Munimi is very popular.
कन्हारादी [khanjāradi] adj pertaining to the armoury. See भक्तमार. “करन गमन कमांगर कन्हारादी बहुत बढ़को।”—BG. ‘The bowmakers boast that the bows made in their armoury are special.’

कन्हाल [xandā] P वर n dynasty, lineage.

कन्हेस [khandes] Skt territory towards the south of Satpura mountain range in the Bombay presidency, which is divided into two regions. Dhulia is the capital of western Khandesh while Jalgaon is that of eastern Khandesh.

कन्हाला [khanprara] See कन्हा and कन्हाजँ.

कन्हाप [khanpan] v relish eating. 2 n foodstuff.

कन्हापुर [khanpur] a village near Gurdwara Toka in tehsil and police station Naraingarh of Ambala district. When Guru Gobind Singh arrived in Toka, his camels were stolen away. The Guru came to this village to warn the thieves. There was a Manji Sahib here, which has since been washed away by floods. Land measuring about 100 bighas is allocated to the gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh.

कन्हाबहादुर [khanbahadur] His real name was Zakriakhan. He was son of Abdul Samad Khan and the father of Shahnawaz. He is referred to as Khanoo among the Khalsa Panth. His role in Sikh history is duly mentioned. See तेजपुर्सः etc. Khanbahadur became governor of Lahore in 1739 AD and died in 1745.

कन्हाम [xanam] P ग्लिए n wife of a khan; queen; begum. “मिर ना कन्हाम साग्ना का दर्शाई निर्माण。”—स्वयं स्री मूकहवक m 5.

कन्हामन [khanman] P आधुः short for xanah v saman. house and luggage.

कन्हामप [khanrajada] a village about one and a half koss away to the west of Khadoor Sahib. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Angad Dev is situated there. The Guru came here after being harassed by the rich people of Khadoor village. He was persuaded to come here by Tapa.

Now this place is named as Chhapri or Khan Chhapri. See खबर्दी.

कन्हाल [khanval] an ancient village; Guru Arjan Dev founded Tarn Taran on a part of the land of this village after purchasing it. See दुहालवाल.

कन्हा [khana] n food, meals. 2 v take meals, eat. 3 P वं० n house, home. 4 wife, woman, lady. 5 a Brar Sikh who on the order of Kapoor went to the tenth Guru to guide him to the path leading to Khidrana (Mukatsar) pool. 6 a devotee belonging to Chhura sub-caste of village Dalla, who attained self-realisation on becoming a disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

कन्हामित्र [khanasn] housing complex, houses. “मलक खानायी”—तिलाग m 5. 2 Afghans; Muslim nobility.


कन्हु [khanu] See भक्तमार. 2 a devotee of Guru Amar Dev.

कन्हानेवल [khanenwal] See कन्हाल.

कन्ह [khap] n consumption, destruction. “मद मात्सर वादु के सोर खप।”—सर m 5. See बिय वर.

कन्हाप [khapak] adj who propels; who projects. “कहपकः हे सभ तप।”—NP. 2 destroyer.

कन्हाप [khapat] adj destroying, devastating. “हन्यो कप्तो कहपतो।”—परसा.

कन्हाप [kapan] v destroy, devastate. “टिकल सोि कहपानहारा।”—कबिस। 2 projecting, throwing.

कन्हाप [kharap], सप्त [kharap] See भक्तमार. 2 “फुफे खपारू भीर्त सोि भाई।”—राम ए m 1. 2 See भक्त 1. “क्षित्ता जली कोिला भाई खपारू फुफे अफ्हुफुहु।”—स काबिर. ‘The corpse got burnt to coal and the headskull smashed to pieces.’
क्षे [khape] were destroyed, were devastated. “मायामोहि क्षे.”—भर कबीर.

कावय [xafixa] a historian and writer of Muntikhbaul Lubab. (History of Khafi Khan). His real name was Mohammad Hashim. He described historical events of the period from 1519 to 1718 AD i.e. from the time of emperor Babar to that of Mohammad Shah. Nobody was allowed to write history without the permission of Aurangzeb, but he wrote the book secretly and published it in 1732 during the regime of Mohammad Shah. The emperor honoured him with the title of Khafi Khan, in addition to giving a reward and handsome money in cash. According to V.A. Smith, he was named Khafi Khan because he belonged to the village Khwaf of Khurasan.

Khafi Khan was not a dispassionate writer. He described Banda Bahadur through the prism of his prejudice.

क्ष [xab] प खब n sleep. 2 dream.

कभ [kham] प कभ adj raw, unripe, half-baked, fragile. “पुराब क्षम कुजे.”—वर  म ।. “पुराब अब अच्छा कुजाह.” ‘Half-baked pitcher is just like the mortal body, while water is its conscious energy.’ 2 non-durable, non-lasting, perishable, mortal. “सिङ तबोल रस सेह देहि सभ क्षम.”—माज्ह बारोमहा. 3 closed. “कागज्कर्के क्षम को दिनो स्यक्ख पाथार.”—GPS. 4 inexperienced. “तोज गोपाल अन जो कर्षन सोि सोि सिनसौत क्षम.”—जेत  म ।.

कभ [khamr] प कभ S sorrow, grief. 2 jealousy, heart-burning.

कभ [xami] प कभ n weakness. 2 lack of experience. 3 deficiency. “भयो हुकम सेह मोहि क्षम.”—GPS. 4 immaturity.

भभेज [xamos] प भभेज adj silent, mute.

भभेज सह [xamos सह] n city of silence; silence-city; cremation-ground, grave-yard.

भभेज [xamos] प भभेज n silence.
the regime of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and an estate with annual revenue income of Rs five hundred was allotted to it. Land measuring 40 bighas is also attached with this gurdwara.

**Gurdwara** [kharab] A gurdwara exists in memory of Guru Hargobind about two furlongs to the south-west of village Bhai ke Mattu in Nushahira Verka police station of district and tehsil Gujranwala. When the Guru came to this village, someone paid obeisance and sat close to him. His moustaches had turned yellowish because of excessive smoking. The Guru asked him his name who replied that it was Hargobind. The Guru asked him why with such a name, he was committing a misdeed like smoking. The man felt ashamed and gave up smoking and became the Guru’s disciple.

A small gurdwara stands here. A fair is held there on Savan 7 every year. The railway station is situated 15 miles to the south-west of Gujranwala.

**Kharab** See भक्त. “kharaba vekar.”—var asa.

**Khari** [kharis] 1 itch, scabies. See भक्त. 2 adj what oozes out, what flows out. 3 discharged, expelled. 4 rejected, repealed.

**Khali** [khar] 1 basket or box made of bamboo or cane. “पैठ कूटि को दहर विर खारी.”—GPS. 2 sea, which has saline water. “खारी लग लच्चि माॅग्री.”—GPS. 3 small pitcher, earthen vessel. “दार दास दासही की सभी कार.”—krišnak. 4 adj alkaline, saline, brackish. “अर्थ बाॅट हो त खारी.”—sāveye sri mukhvak m 5. 5 Skt खारी n weight equal to one maund and twenty-eight seers. 6 stain, spot, blot, blemish.

**Khali sahib** [khar bir] Guru Arjan Dev ordered Bhai Banno resident of Mangat, district Gujarat, in Sammat 1661 to get Guru Granth Sahib bound from Lahore. Bhai Banno made another copy of Guru Granth Sahib while tarrying on his to and fro journey to Lahore and added some extra compositions to the original text. When the manuscript was presented to the Guru, he named it as khari bir due to interpolations. This holy manuscript is intact with the descendants of Bhai Banno in Mangat. Copies of this holy manuscript are mostly available in the south-western region of undivided Punjab. See नूंद्र माध्व, बंजरी and भागत.

**Kharu** [kharu] n salinity, brackishness. “करार कार खारु माफितारा री.”—dhana trilocan. 2 See भक्त.

**Khal** See भक्त. 2 पल mole, mole-sized black spot on the skin. 3 line, streak. 4 water-channel, drain. 5 fountain. 6 flag, standard, colour. 7 arrow. 9 messenger, advocate. 10 A pride, arrogance, vanity. 11 cloud. 12 lightning. 13 bridle. 14 big horse or camel. “माल लाल सार माल काल वा काल सिद्ध गुरु का ए सिंध ती सिक्का का सवाल.”—GPS. ‘माल (wealth), लाल (son), सार (house), खाल (horse, camel etc) to move on or barefoot, the disciple longs for the sustenance of faith in him through all these activities.’

**Khalas** [khals] A स्क्ष adj pure, genuine; unadulterated. 2 n the Creator, God. “खलस की तरी किश्म लगो.”—GV 10. 3 See भक्त.

**Khalsa** [khalsa] A स्क्ष adj pure. 2 unadulterated, clear, unmixed. “खालू काबिर जान भावे क्षलस प्रेमहसारा जित हानि.”—sor. 3 n territory or region that belongs to the emperor, with a

1 According to some books, one khari is equivalent to two maunds and sixteen seers.

2 Some ignorant authors mention that Guru Gobind Singh substituted खलस्क्ष for khalsa at Damdama Sahib, but it is incorrect. In the Kartarpur version of Guru Granth Sahib the original handwritten word is भक्तिस्क्ष [khalse].
landlord having no right on it. 4 Sikh religion, Khalsa of the Creator. 5 a Sikh; a devotee of Guru Nanak.

“jagājotī japenīs basār
  ek bīna mān nek na anē,
purān prem prati siye
  brāt gur māt bhul na manē,
tīrath dan dāya tōp sōjem,
  ek bīna nāhi nek pachane,
purānjotī jage ghat me
  tēb khalsa tāhī nākhalsā jāne.

—33 sauveye.

vak kio kārtar sōtan lio bīcār
  supne sāsār tāhī kāhī laptāiē
bīkhiṅ ko tājō neh šrīguru ki sīkkh leh
  nase cīn māhī deh yampuri jaie,
sis nā mōḍao mit! hukka tāj bhāli rītī
  prem priti mān kār ṣabād kamaie
jīvān he dzān car dekh būj ke bīcār
  vahguru guru ji ka khalsa kāhuāie.

—gurusobha.

khalsa hāmāri sōj khalsa hāmāri mōj
  khalsa hāmāri phoj jit ki nīśanī he,
khalsa hāmāri cal khalsa hāmāri dhal
  khalsa hāmāri ghal bhog mokh dānī he,
khalsa hāmāri jān khalsa hāmāri an
  khalsa hāmāri khan mod ki suhāni he,
khalsa hāmāri jātī khalsa hāmāri pātī
  sri guru gobād sīgh bānī yō bākhāni he.

—sāt nīhal sīgh.

puja ek ādevy ākal ki he ḍīṣ johā
  sātynam vahguru jap muktāl sa,
bāniguru gaybe ko sudhi gurugrāth ju ki
  khaybe ko bhōjan kārāh nāk mal sa,
kāhe “tokh hārī” bhāe carō hi bārōn ek
  dārān mālechān ko dhāryo vāpū kal sa,
dvēmat ko saī sa nirālsa dhōrōm nītī
  lalsaī bharān dhāny bhāyō pōth khalsa.

1 hurt.
2 desire, longing.


[Khalsa divān] See nīshām mānā.

[khalse de bol] symbolic vocabulary used by the Khalsa (Sikhs) in the early period, also called gārgāj bolī. People now do not remember the vocabulary used by the early Sikhs. Most of these terms have been forgotten with the passage of time. Terms which we could collect are being alphabetically reproduced below:

- ugrahī[ugrahi] begging, collecting of offerings.
- ujāgār lamp, oil lamp.
- ujāgrī[ujagri] lantern.
- āsvara holy scripture of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 march, departure. 3 death.
- āsvara prākāśa instal with reverence Guru Granth Sahib in the open position.
- āsvara kārṇa attack, march, invade. 2 die, expire.
- ākāldan stick, staff.
- ākasāpāri nanny goat.
- ākasī diva sun and moon.
- ākasīdāna[akasif] band of martyrs; invisible force.
- ākal bāgā ovation of Sat Sri Akal, raised in unison.
- ākāli[akali] worshipper of the Timeless One.

2 a Sikh in blue robe, Nihang Singh.

[ākāhād path] continuous and uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib. The holy scripture is not to be covered with sacred cloth until the recitation is complete. The duration of this recitation varies from 13 pāhīrs (one pāhīr equals three hours) to 16 pāhīrs.

[āti ākāhād path] continuous and uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib performed by a single Sikh reciter in
one sitting. This recitation may be completed within 8 to 9 pahīrs, (i.e. 24 to 27 hours).

अधी अर्थवर्ध धरणी [ati akhāḍ paṭhi] single reciter, who can complete the whole recitation of Guru Granth Sahib in a single sitting.

अरोवन [āthakk] feeble horse, infirm horse.

अरोवन सरणी [āthakk sāvari] pair of shoes.

अरोवन सब [anhat sābad] snoring.

अरोवन सुर [āflatun] quilt.

अरोवन सुरी [āflatuni] flamboyant.

अरोवन [āradsa] prayer.

अरोवन सरणी [āradsia] a Sikh who offers prayer.

अरोवन [ārakān], अरोवन [āraki] horse, mare.

2 pony, female pony.

आरा [ārakān] वेद [ārakān vārāh hona] sleep, go to bed.

आरा [ śrōṇ] [āhū lāhuṇe] massacre, butcher.

आरा [aκrāhōn] disease, ailment.

आरा [ākī hona] be in the lock-up, be in prison.

आरो [ānād] fully satisfied, fully satiated; marriage ceremony according to Sikh rites.

आरा [ēkapāt] young adult he-buffalo; stud buffalo also named māhrkhasūr.

आरा [āg sāg] companion, helping hand.

2 the Creator, God.

आरा [āgaṇthā] funeral pyre.

आरा [ājīnī] night. 2 Kali, the goddess.

आरा [śnmatia] person belonging to a religion other than Sikhism.

आरा [ānha] idol worshipping Hindu.

आरा [āmrīt vela] early morning.

आरा [āmrīt] saltish curry.

आरा [āmrītia] one who has been duly baptised.

आरा [ıktāgi bētera] brinjal.

आरा [ıdr] cloud.

आरा [ıdr-jal] rain-water.

आरा [ıdrani] wind, air, breeze.

आरा [ıdrani jāpēhi paōdi he] pleasant wind strikes the body.

आरा [ılacī] a type of tree, acacia modesta.

2 twig or bark of the above tree, used as tooth brush.

आरा [śahid] martyr.

आरा [śahid gā] battlefield and cremation ground of martyrs.

आरा [śahidi] martyrdom, sacrifice made in war.

आरा [śahidi sōdh] natural suffering, suffering as willed by the Timeless.

2 punishment given by martyrs to persons who do not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code.

आरा [śahidi śaj] sacred sweetened drink of hemp. 2 kitchen conducted to serve food to people on behalf of the martyrs.

आरा [śahidi prasād] sacred sweet pudding of wheat flour. 2 meals prepared with devotion for five Sikhs.

आरा [śahidi biJ] army of martyrs. 2 secret army of the Timeless One.

आरा [śahidi mar] punishment given by martyrs; torture inflicted upon vicious people by martyrs.

आरा [śačkhaḍ] abode of the Guru, the true One. 2 religious congregation of Sikhs.

3 Gurdwara Abchal Nagar, Hazoor Sahib.

आरा [śačkhaḍ vasa] abode in heaven; death; departure.

आरा [śača paṭṣa] the true Master.

आरा [śaj] get ready, be dressed. 2 sit in assembly. 3 be accoutred.

आरा [satt sīr akal] Sikh slogan of victory. 2 ovation shouted after goat slaughter; a march and conclusion of Sikh congregation.

आरा [sādagula] acacia.

आरा [sādagula da mukhāṣ Ja] twig of acacia for cleansing teeth.
[satha jõg] small axe, battleaxe, axe.
{sabj pulao} green leafy vegetable; dish prepared from green leafy vegetable.
{sabj mõdar} tree; shelter under a tree.
{sabdh} hymn of Gurbani; verse uttered by the True Master.
{sabdh kirtan} chanting of Gurbani.
{sabdhbhet} offerings made to a person who recites and chants Gurbani.
{samõdar} milk.
{samõdradhari} one who takes only milk.
{sardai} drink made with crushed hemp.
{samudráhari} one who takes only milk.
{sardai} drink made with crushed hemp.
{sard:ma} cold, coldness, chill.
{sard:ma mutthia} feeling cold; shiver.
{sarbaloh} the Timeless One. 2 iron, arms.
{sarbalohia} a Sikh, who takes his meals only in iron utensils.
{salotar} heavy club. 2 wooden pestle for pounding cannabis or hemp.
{sava} a little; in small quantity.
{savara} See सावरा.
{savara kõrna} See सावरा कुर्ना.
{sava lakkh} one, single.
{sava lakkh foj} a single Sikh.
{saugi} green gram.
{sahjõhã} poppy plant.
{sakat} disobedient to the Guru; one attached to worldly possessions. 2 apostate, immoral.
{sakhat} See सकाट.
{sid} iron, steel, arms, weapons.
{savi} a kind of kidney bean; mügi.
{sikri} pincers, tweezers, nippers.
{sikari} lecher, adulterer, womaniser.
[sigh] baptised Sikh.
[sighn] baptised Sikh woman.
[sirkhi] raw sugar, brown sugar.
[sirgõm] one who has got his hair trimmed after being duly baptised.
[sirghõsa] clean-shaven. 2 Jain monk. 3 ascetic.
[sirjor] jaggery.
[si|mõhâl] thatched hut in dilapidated state, through which one can see the sky.
[sukmõj] hungry.
[sukhõi sígh] he who crushes hemp and offers it as a drink.
[sukhdei] mattress padded with cotton wool.
[sukhõjõhan], [sukkha] hemp.
[sucala] lame, club-footed.
[suceta] defecation behind the bushes. 2 having a brief wash; ablution.
[suceta tarnal] have a brief body wash; be ready by washing feet, hands and face.
[sucete jãna] go out for defecation.
[sujakha] mesh, sieve. 2 learned person.
{sôdri} broom.
[sunõhã] iron utensil for preparing nectar. 2 stone mortar.
[sunõhria] a Sikh who, on being baptised, has taken nectar from the same utensil.
[surãg] distress, calamity. 2 sleep, sound sleep.
[surãgduela] one with clipped nose.
[surãgbas] have sound sleep.
[sormõi] light-blue, grey, black.
[sormõi dala] pulse cooked in iron vessel. 2 (a variety of) cooked pulse, lentil; mõh di dal.
sweeping.

blind.

grafted berry (fruit of jujube).

corners of cloth used to sieve hemp.

scrub, cleanse. 2 punish a person who does not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code. 3 reform a criminal by punishing.

purity, sacredness. 2 purification (by punishing) of a person not observing the traditional Sikh code. 2 conquer a territory. 3 collect subscription.

a bone in a meat dish.

close and wrap Guru Granth Sahib. 2 finish a piece of work.

sword, sabre.

beggar's blanket; ragged or patched blanket.

Takht Sri Abchal Nagar.

one who has visited Hazoor Sahib (Sri Abchal Nagar) 2 one who serves in Hazoor Sahib gurdwara.

towel used for cleansing hands and face.

wash hands. 2 run away, flee.

fly, housefly. 2 louse, head louse.

dry, dehydrated.

dry, dehydrate. 2 wash, clean.

attend the Sikh congregation in the morning as well as in the evening.

digested, digested food.

woman's genital organ, vagina.
cock; rooster.

funeral pyre.

Turk, Muslim.

bamboo club with crooked root-end; stick with crooked grip.

Ahmad Shah Durrani.

spade-like wooden scraper.

voluntary donation collected in the Guru’s name.

chanting of Gurbani.

sickle.

cut grass or crop with a sickle.

meat got through the Muslim mode of animal slaughter.

a bit of the sacred pudding.

sacred pudding.

dog, hound.

conduct in violation of the Sikh traditional code.

gargle, mouthwash.

killer of a female child; one who receives money in lieu of his daughter’s marriage.

turner.

cot, bedstead.

knife, penknife.

rice;

forest, deep forest. 2 enclosure.

achieve one’s object; tackle a difficult problem. 2 enter after breaking the fence.

coward.

one who shirks work and lives by begging.

one who wears saffron clothes.

winnowing tray.

skim of milk.

dumb.

hen’s eggs.

carrots.

musk melons.

Sikh
religious place, Sikh shrine.

[Sanskrit: gurmat] Sikh religion. 2 Sikh ideology.

[Sanskrit: gurmat] resolution passed in a Sikh congregation.

[Sanskrit: gurmarjada] a rite according to Sikh doctrine; code set by the Guru.


[Sanskrit: gurumukhi] the script created by the Guru, in which Punjabi language is meticulously written.

[Sanskrit: gurumukhi dastara] turban worn in the traditional Sikh way.


[Sanskrit: gurumukhi prasad] thick loaf; thick loaf of Indian bread.


[Sanskrit: gopi foja] secret martyr forces.

[Sanskrit: gopal coda] ointment to be applied on the wound; ointment.

[Sanskrit: golak] offerings to the Guru stored in a metallic pitcher.

[Sanskrit: gojral] wine.

[Sanskrit: gozhel] one who has been rebaptised after violating the Sikh code; a hypocrite.

[Sanskrit: gyani singh] a Sikh who recites and explains or elucidates Guru Granth Sahib.

[Sanskrit: ghamsan] war, battle. 2 dispute.

[Sanskrit: ghallughara] fierce battle. 2 annihilation, total destruction.

[Sanskrit: ghan] war, battle.

[Sanskrit: ghalamala] disposing of a matter without any decision. 2 including a non-observer of the traditional Sikh code into the main stream without punishing him.

[Sanskrit: ghosmosa] whispering, not exposing oneself publicly.

[Sanskrit: ghora] penis. See गोरा. 2 pair of shoes.

[Sanskrit: ghora kaje korna] maintain celibacy.

[Sanskrit: ghora darun] copulate.

[Sanskrit: cakri] small ring to be worn on the head.

[Sanskrit: cakri] circular weapon to be worn on the neck or the head. It was used in warfare in ancient times.

[Sanskrit: cata pulau] sauce.

[Sanskrit: cadhai] See गधाही.


[Sanskrit: canda] shoes, pair of shoes. 2 wooden sandals.

[Sanskrit: calakon] small short hoe with a handle.

[Sanskrit: calaka] large needle.

[Sanskrit: cala] die, breathe one’s last.

[Sanskrit: cahdi kal] courage, high spirit. 2 promotion, progress.

[Sanskrit: cahra] march, departure. 2 attack, assault, charge. 3 death.

[Sanskrit: cahni pulau] roasted sorghum; jowar.

[Sanskrit: cito] wine.

[Sanskrit: cito] poppy pod.

[Sanskrit: cogal] crush poppy pod by rubbing.

[Sanskrit: cota] salt and ground chillies taken along with unbuttered bread.

[Sanskrit: cup] sugar.

[Sanskrit: cubare] living beings other than the Sikhs.

[Sanskrit: curasi] washing the mouth on taking meals and prayer to the Almighty.

[Sanskrit: cuna] flour, atta.


[Sanskrit: cobcini] red chilly.

[Sanskrit: cok] group of four Gurbani chanters. 2 group of devotional singers who chant
Gurbani. 3 Gurbani-chanting at the fixed period. 4 four-legged stool for placing kārah pūrṇād.

[coṭha] salt.
[coṭhāra] mōjhbi sīgh, Ranghreta and Ravidasia Sikhs.
[coho] [cobāre cārhia] deaf.
[coṭi] fire. 2 sword. 3 war, battle.
[chāk] dress up. 2 take meals.
[chōp] [chātrchar] opium.
[chā repeats] [char-ra chāḍṇa] urinate while standing.
[chād] distribution, division, share, part.
[chāl] [chāl marni] fall down.
[chāvi] halting of the Sikhs.
[chill] [chīlar] rupee coin.
[chēvā] oil.
[jhaj] bullock cart. 2 Sikh religion.
[jhaj carhna] adopt Sikhism after being duly baptised.
[jakka] curd.
[jagaṭjuth] smoking pipe, hookah.
[jagānathi] earthen pot for cooking.
[jatha] band, group, cluster of Sikhs.
[jathedar] leader of a group.
[jamdād] punishment awarded by the leader.
[jamrai di jhi] See jhākrān di jhi. 2 water carrier.
[jalhr] water carrier.
[jalori] fish.
[jalebi] bean of a desert tree jōd.
[jarpūṭṭ] pincers.
[janbhāi] riding horse.
[jekara] the Sikh slogan.
[jot] [jotī jotī samaṇa] Guru’s mingling with the Eternal, after leaving the mortal frame.
[jormel] gathering of the Sikhs. 2 Sikh congregation on Gurpurb.
[jormelī] [jormelī] needle. 2 sweet tongue, soft speech.
[jāgāl jāna] answer the call of nature.
[jval] fire.
[jvalavmngi] gun. 2 cannon.
[jhāuka] act of beheading an animal with one stroke, accompanied by a shout of ‘sīt sri akal’. 2 meat of such a slaughtered animal.
[jhola] big bag.
[jotia] service.
[jotlu] duster for cleansing the feet, cleansing towel.
[jāgu] person sitting on a tree (observation post) to keep watch on the enemy’s movement.
[jukkar] estate and sustenance awarded by the king.
[teṛhgaṇ] lie down.
[thak] ovary, testicles.
[thaṇa] monastery.
[thik] body, physique.
[thikri] rupee coin.
[dāḍḍu] small earthen pot used to take water from a bigger earthen vessel.
[dāl] a piece of pig’s meat.
[dāin] illusion. 2 lecherous woman, adulteress.
[dokal] a type of loose undergarment worn by traditional Sikhs.
[ḍhāḥdi kala] frustrated, disheartened, depressed.
[ḍhāi] [dhi] two Singh.
[dhal] shield.
[dhalē hēṭ] under protection, shielded.
[in the asylum.
[tahōr] paraṇtha; Indian fried cake with ghee in its layers, the layers getting separated on being cooked.
[takhat] the holy seat of the Guru i.e. Akal Bunga, Patna Sahib, Kesgarh and
Abchal Nagar.

[Abchal Nagar] Sikhs who observe the code set by Guru Gobind Singh.

[religion] religious punishment. 2 act of violation of the traditional Sikh code.

[one who has violated the Sikh religious code.]

[one who has violated the Sikh religious code.]

[too much, more than sufficient.]

[cooking tools used for decoration on the turban of a Nihang Singh. 2 gun's belt.]

[one who shifts from one faith to another.]

[gun's belt.]

[the required material.]

[one to be punished for not observing the traditional Sikh code.]

[non-availability of meals for want of the required material.]

[kitchen. 2 cooked food for devotees.]

[non-availability of food-stuff; non-availability of meals for want of the required material.]

[one who is to be punished for not observing the traditional Sikh code.]

[donals] pitch fork; an implement to lift thorny bushes etc.

[one who shifts from one faith to another.]

[pillow; a type of loose trousers usually worn by females.]

[high turban worn by a Nihang Singh.]

[kitchen. 2 cooked food for devotees.]

[prepare food for devotees.]

[non-availability of food-stuff; non-availability of meals for want of the required material.]

[one to be punished for not observing the traditional Sikh code.]

[margosa tree; neem tree.]

[fever.]

[fever.]

[fever.]

[maxi skirt, petticoat.]

[one who smokes a pipe.]

[flag, standard.]

[pitcher, reservoir.]

[a Singh wearing blue dress and high turban.]

[a Singh worshipper of the Formless One. 2 a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev.]

[female ass.]

[ball made from the residue left after filtering hemp through a cloth.]
नुग्दा मर्ना [nugda marna] strike a ball of residual hemp against a wall or a tree, considering the latter a symbol of the enemy; strike a nugda with force uttering. “आ नुग्दा तेरे बौछे नु मुग्दा” etc.

नेट्र ठोका [netr thoka] antimony or collyrium powder. 2 thin metal or glass bodkin used to apply collyrium to the eyes.

पाँका [paṭka] animal not slaughtered with a single stroke. 2 meat of thus slaughtered animal.

पतलमोचनी [patalmocni] hoe, spade.

पारस्रम [pārasram] large heavy axe.

पार्स दा [pārsa] water.

पारसादा [pārśada] bread, loaf of Indian bread.

पारसादा बखरा [pārśada phāṭṭar karna] break a loaf of bread into pieces.

पौरी [pōri] sheep.

पाल्टा [pāḷṭṭa] scrubber, scrapper.

पाहुल [pāhul] nectar, consecrated sweetened drink prepared for baptising a Sikh; अमृत.

पाजर [pājar] See दीप.

पाल्का [pālka] saddle.

पाल्का साजुना [pālka sajaṇa] saddle a horse.

पुरी [puri] leaves of a slow growing wild tree; Salvadora indica; especially the leaves of a creeper of Menispermum glabrum.

पोतराग [pōṭurāg] feeble pony, infirm pony.

पोप्रकाश [pōpṛkaś] fan.

पचाभुर [pācābhūṛ] kāraḥ pāṛṣad.

पचपरमाल [pāj-īsnana] washing of hands, feet and face; brief ablution.

पचकाकरी [pājkākari] one who wears five symbols of the Sikh faith viz untrimmed (unshorn) hair, sword, drawers, comb and steel bangle.

पांख्क्क्हा [pāṅkkhā] blind of one eye.


पंजपीती [pājpīṭa] one who worships Vishnu, Sun, Shiv, Ganesh and Durga. 2 one who has faith in many gurus and Muslim saints.


पाज मेल [pāj mel] descendants of Prithi Chand [mīn] Dhir Mal [dhir māllī], Ram Rai [ram raie]; preachers and collectors of tithes and offerings for the Guru [māsād]; and the clean shaved ones [sīrgōm].

पाजप्रतना [pājpratnā] saltish dish prepared from carrot, radish, turnip, brinjal and pumpkin.

पाज लाख [pāj lākha] five Sikhs.

पाजव [pājva] ghee.

पाज [pāja] hand-shaped weapon worn by Nihang Sikhs on their turbans.

पाठ [pāṭh] the Khalsa.

पामा [pāma] Brahmīn.

प्रकाश सिंह [prakāsā sīṅh] day. 2 tower, minaret.

फाटेबुर [fatekūṛ] black-coloured staff or club.

फात गाजोग [fate goja gra] left. 2 died. 3 got torn. 4 collapsed.

फाइरनी [fāirmī] grinding mill.

फाइरनी दी सवारी [fāirmī di sāvarī] grind grains in the grinding mill.

फोज [phōj] roving Sikh.

फोज [phōj] many roving Sikhs; a band of roving Sikhs.

फासवा [fāsava] iron plate for baking chapatis.

फासेत [fāset] maize.

फासेर [fāset] fire.

फासर [fāsār] brinjal.

फाडना [fādāna] See फाडना.

फाद [fāda] gram.

फाब्रू [fābbru] fermented bread.

फाब [fāb] hoe with a short crooked handle.
I cut grass with a hoe; scrape grass with a hoe.

Iro bowl used for preparing nectar.

I companion, those baptised with nectar from the same bowl.

I sacred fig tree, peepul.

I sweetened rice pudding cooked in milk.

Ir roving Singh, who does not stay permanently at one place.

I tobacco.

I concept of Sikh traditions; observance of Sikh tradition. 2 purification in accordance with the Sikh code.

I considerate Sikh, thoughtful Sikh. 2 one who observes purity in all respects.

I dress, robe. 2 religious symbol.

I traditional robe in the Sikh faith.

I be seated in a gathering. 2 lie down.

I dwelling place of the Sikhs. 2 high turban of a Nihang Singh.

I crippled; maimed particularly in arms or legs; one with an amputated arm.

I boiled food grains.

I bowl made of the wild caper; flowers of wild caper.

I wooden piece with forked branches with cloth tied within these branches, used for filtering hemp.

I language. 2 speech, utterance.

I loose traditional drawers up to the knees worn by Sikhs.

bhagmukhi wheat.

bhagāta, bhagāti sword.

bhārthāri bull, stud bull.

bhāounī faith, reverence.

bhā co-followers of a faith, Sikh-brothers. 2 Sikh priest. 3 title given to every Sikh as per Sikh religion.

bhaja vegetable dish.

bhāna Will of the timeless One; His Will.

bhāna vratāna occurrence of an event according to the Almighty’s Will. 2 die, pass away.

bhūr turnip.

bhūgarī daughter, son. 2 duly baptised Sikh woman or man.

bhūtera ball of flour baked in hot ash; ball of flour baked in fire without an iron plate.

bhūtnī storm, dust cloud. 2 train.

bhūsūr See bhūgarī.

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bhūsūr See bhūgarī.
a baptised Sikh originally belonging to the cuhra community.

willful act against the teachings of the Master.

self-oriented person opposed to the Guru's dictum.

guided by one's own whim rather than by the Guru's advice, self-willed.

black pepper.

act of cleaning the mouth by simply touching with hand for want of water.

cat.

body, physique.

act of frightening the enemy by roaring like a lion in unison.

weep, wail, lament.

chant verses of Maru rag on the occasion of someone's death.

sweet potato.

fruit of the jujube tree.

non-baptised Sodhi descendant of Baba Prithi Chand.

collect cereals, food, milk, cash etc. from different households in a village.

tie beard.

he who keeps a Muslim woman as his wife.

take a nude bath; take a bath without undergarments.

camel.

razor.

twig for brushing teeth.

moustaches.

club; pestle used for preparing a nourishing cold drink by crushing poppy seeds, almonds, sugar etc.

bulbs of a vegetable plant grown on water.
fort at Amritsar for the Khalsa.

वर्षालू [ramāḷādu] watermelon.

रूप [ruppa] onion.

रूपकौर [rupkōr] vessel, usually earthen, for boiling milk on low heat.

रूपतम [ruprats] salt.

रेषम [reṣum] jute.

रेषमी नाला [reṣmi nala] cord of jute.

रोर [ror] a kind of pulse; moth.

रोगर [rōghar] mulberry. 2 arrogant, conceited.

रोगरी [rōghri] corncob of maize. 2 shrew, ill-reputed woman.

लाखनेत्रा [lākhnetra] blind in one eye.

लाखबाह [lākhbahā] with one hand maimed.

लाडू [laḍḍu] squash gourd, टीठो.

लावेरा [lāvera] one without a beard.

लाग्रा सिख [lägra sīgh] cook, butler.

लाच [laca] wooden seat.

लाचिदाना [lācidāna] millet, Panicum spicatum.

लेखे लूह [lekhe lauña] utilise, consume material by distributing. 2 spend in the name of God.

लोह [loh] large oblong iron hotplate.

लोह लोगर [loh lōgar] large oblong iron hotplate, cauldron; provisions for food.

लोह मासता [loh māṣeta], लोह मासताना [loh māṣatāna] meals not being cooked for want of provisions.

लौंगी बूची [lōngī buči] miscreants, mischief-mongers. 2 vicious persons not observing the traditional Sikh code.

वैहिर [vāhir] large body of Sikhs on the move; body of Sikhs observing the traditional code, which visits gurdwaras and exercises control over the attendants; group of Sikh preachers who preach Sikhism in various regions.

वैहिर पाँच [vāhir pāča] march. 2 pass away.

वैहिरिया [vāhiria] member of the body of Sikhs on the move.

वैहिरु [vātau] traveller. 2 destructible.

वॉतवा [vōtava] large ladle, scoop. 2 distributor.

वेले निव वस्ता [vehle sīr vala] one who has no hair on his head; bald.


कलक [kalaka] Oh God! “सुंसि बेनोंति कलक!”—मूर्ता सोल्म 5.

कलक [kalku] See अवतर.

कलक [khalra] a police station of district Lahore situated at a distance of 13 miles south west of Jallo railway station. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. A holy shrine has been constructed here. Land measuring 40 bighas has been allotted to this holy place.

काला [xala] A जाने aunt, mother’s sister. 2 uncle, husband of mother’s sister.

कालिस [khalis] See अवतर.

काली [khalik], कालिक [khalīko] A जाने the Creator, God. “कालिकु कहाल, कहाल माहित कहालकु.”—प्राभा कोबिर.

काली [xali] A जाने adj empty. 2 hollow. 3 without any achievement. “काली जाण दहनी सु.”—स फरीद. 4 a small channel for flow of water. 5 a beat in musical rhythm, not to be disturbed.

काल [khalu] See काल.

कालेड [khavāṇ] v eat, consume.

कालेड मिनेट [khavāṇ sāḍe sul] See मिनेट.


कालेड [khavat] eats. 2 adv by eating. “भुके कहाण लाज ना आवे.”—सोर म 5.


कालेड [khavne] eat (v-plural) “जितु पेनानि कहाणे.”—वार राम म 5.

काला [khava] n dug-out pit, cavern, cave. 2 mine, mineral deposits e.g. salt mine.

Nor [khavī] See नॉर.

कहाँ [khavin] P ना plural of श्रेण [xan].

“khavinā khet mare.”—V/N.

कहै [khave] eats. 2 destroys, eliminates. 3 one having fame; famous. “je ko bāḍa kahan, bāḍai khaye.”—maru solhe m I.


कहरव [kharēv] Skt माढ n a measure of six musical notes. See त्रात.

कहीर [khīra] See कहर. 2 See कहीर.

कहीर [kharē] See कहर.

कहीर [khīr] Skt कन्ध adj famous. “nāgrī nāgrī khit āpar.”—bher ā kābir. 2 explained, described.

कहार [khīra], कहारी [khīhari] Skt बनज n the death day, the day of dying. 2 a Hindu rite of feasting the Brahmins for the good of an ancestor’s soul on the latter’s death anniversary.

कहार [khīra] See बनज.

कहार [khīra] Skt अवधि n tale, history, anecdote. “nārā khatān puran bed bādhi.”—sorā and maru, rāvidas.

कहार [khīra] See बनज.


कहाल [khīla] three villages named Khiala under police station Mansa in Barnala district of Patiala state. Guru Teg Bahadur visited these villages. The Guru ordered the digging of a well and planting of a banyan tree, which still exists there. Patiala state has allotted land measuring 150 ghumaons to the gurdwara. A bowl presented by Guru Teg Bahadur to a Brahmin is preserved in village Khiala Kalan.

This gurdwara is situated at a distance of about four miles to the north of Mansa railway station.

कहाल [khīla] See कहार. “vīnu nave alūdīa biti horu khīla.”—maru 2 m I.

कहाल ताल [khisakna], कहाल [khisīna], छहाल [khisānu], कहाल [khisīna], छहाल [khisāna], छहाल [khisāna] v move from one place, deviate from one’s stand, fall, slip, move aside, skip away. “bacānu kare te khisāktaī bole sābhū kacā.”—var maru 2 m 5. “kālījūg hari kia pāṛk te khisīkā.”—asa chāt m 4. “parbhate tare khisāhī.”—s kābir. “pāṛg cāutha khisīa.”—asa chāt m 4. “khisārīgār bhāmī pēr dārā.”—asa m 5. “pāṛg khisī ṛāni nāhī.”—sri m 3. “khisī jobānu bādhe jariā.”—asa chāt m 5. “sābh tap tān te khisīā.”—phunhe m 5. “cōrān kār khisī tuča deh kumānā.”—bher m 5. “kārāhū upai. dārāb khisīa.”—NP.


कहा [khis] P लेख Skt धारित brick.

किक [kikkhri] Skt धिक्किं न vixin. 2 n goddess Kali, surrounded by vixens.

किक [kik] P kī n white-skinned horse; a horse whose mouth and all the four hooves are of white colour with rosy tinge. “tād kīg nisōbh nacārā.”—cādi 3. 2 horse. “dūhō or te
khīḍ g khatri nācavē.”—cātrī 120. 3 Skt निः ग निः प्रभाप निः प्रभाप.  
विषय [khīgar], विश्व [khīghar] n over-burnt brick; hard brittle stone.  
मिसती [khīctani] n pull and push, stress and strain. 2 strong affinity. “esi madho khīctani.”—bīla m 5.  
विश्र [khīcī], विश्री [khīcī] Skt कृत्र a dish prepared by mixing rice and sesame. 2 meals prepared from rice and māh lentil (horse beans)  
Skt सिंचा 3 Now a days, this term is also used for a mixture of two or three dishes together. It also denotes a mixture of several things.  
विच [khīc] See विच. 2 by stretching.  
विचन्वत [khīctan] n pull and push, struggle, persistence.  
विचन्वत [khīctan] under dilemma, double-mindedness. “khīctani vagnicī.”—suhi o m 1.  
विच [khīj] n tightness, stretch. 2 cord or rope used for pulling. 3 pull of stubbornness.  
विचन [khījna] v touch, fondle. “gōri bā upārī ji khīje dari.”—gau m 5. ‘who moves his hand over his beard to show his virility to the poor.’  
विचाई [khījam] or विचाई [khījam] A नें में n in attendance. 2 service. “khījam kari jan bōda tera.”—maru m 1.  
विचाई [khījamgar], विचाई [khījamdar] P ८ प्रयोग servant, waiter, attendant. “hau bādi priy khījamdar.”—asa m 5.  
विचाई [khīmat] See विचाई.  
विचाई [khīmat] See विचाई.  
विचन [khījar] A जर्द adj greenish, green. 2 n Varun, god of vegetables. 3 a prophet, in the Muslim scriptures, who is supposed to be a descendant of Noah and contemporary of Moses.  
विचन्वत [khījarthān] See विचन्वत.  
विचन्वत [khījarabad] See चौंउ.  
विचन [khīj] P जर्द n autumn. See विचन.  
विचन [khījab] A विचन See विचन and विचन.  
विचनम [khījalat] A जर्द n shame. “dōvidā pur khījalat.”—sāloh. ‘fled away feeling ashamed.’  
विचनम [khījotan], विचनम [khījotan], विचनम [khījotar] See विचनम and विचनम. “khījotaṇ kāvī betale.”—BG. “nāhī khījotaṇ.”—var maru 2 m 5.  
विच [khījh] n vexation, annoyance. Its root is विच vr.  
विच [khījhaṇ] v get irritated, be annoyed.  
विचर [khīdar], विचरी [khīdari] adj player. “jyō patāg he dūr adhina. cāhe khīdar kārakh tab līna.”—NP.  
विचर [khīt] Skt विचर n moment, instant.  
विचर [khīnbhāgar] See विचर.  
विचर [khīne] in a moment, in an instant. “dā ṭva bhare bhādar rīte ik khīne.”—m 1 var majh.  
विचर [khīt] See विचर.  
विचर [khītastva] See विचर.  
विचर [khītab] See विचर.  
विचर [khīt] Skt विचर n earth, on which all dwell.  
2 dwelling, abode, residence.  
विचर [khītpāt], विचर [khītpal], विचर [khītrai] lord of the earth, ruler of the earth, emperor. 2 landowner.  
विचर [khīth], विचर [khīthar] Skt कन्ध n tattered quilt with patch work. 2 robe of rags. 3 mud wall, wall made of mud bricks. 4 body, physique.  
विचर [khīth] to the tattered quilt of patch-work cloth. “khīthārī mekha āglā jīdu na kai mekh.”—s farid. ‘The mortal frame has stitches of many veins, but there is no stitch to bind the soul.’  
विचर [khītha] tattered quilt of patch-work cloth.
“jogu na khētha jogu na dāde.”—suhi m 1.
2 body, physique. “khētha jālī kūla bhai.”—s kābir.
धिट [khid] Skt लित vr cause distress, terrorise, make nervous.
धिस्म [khidmat], धिस्मवल [khidmatgar] See धिस्मद and धिस्मवल.
धिस्मत [xidmat] P द्व n present, gift, offering.
2 an open-mouth vessel used for washing hands and face; bowl; wash bowl. It is also called cīlāmci by pipe-smokers, because it picks up ash from the bowl of the bubble-bubble.
धिस्त [khidār] Skt धिस्त n poor, indigent, penniless. 2 ascetic. 3 n moon. 4 A дож rain. 5 laziness, dullness. 6 sleep, slumber.
धिस्न [khidrāna], धिस्न [khidrana] dwelling place of ascetics. See धिस्न.
धिस्राबद [khidrabad] Guru Gobind Singh had a stopover here while going to Anandpur from Raipur Rani. This town is situated in Kharar tehsil of district Ambala. A gurdwara has been constructed at this holy place and is looked after by a Sikh priest. According to Bhai Santokh Singh, the Guru fought a battle near this town.

“ropar nīkāt ahe pur or.
khidrabad vāse trī thar.
tīs hi dīsi dāl gōyo pālai.
jāhī khalsa pīth ḍēbai.”

—GPS.
धित्स [khidhra], धित्स [khidhra], धित्स [khidholra], धित्स [khidhola], धित्स [khidholi] See धिस्थ and धिस्त. “son donahū khīdhre tōn dhare.”—GPS. “mālo jui bharīa nila kāla khīdholra tīnī vemukhī vemukhī no pāīa.”—var gau 1 m 4.

The learned people of yore tell that long black robes were kept in the assembly halls of the village; anyone who wished to present himself before the ruler, would put on this black robe. The ruler could guess the purpose of the person from his dress. These robes were generally very dirty and infested with lice because of their repeated use by various complainants.

This verse refers to the context that the opposing Marwah Khatris persuaded an ascetic to put on this black-coloured robe and present himself before the emperor to complain against Guru Amar Dass.
धित [khīn] Skt धित n adj in grief, grief-stricken, unhappy. “bādan khīn doti nāhi udote.”—GPS. 2 sad, frustrated. 3 poor, indigent.
धितिवल [khīnhagn], धितिवल [khīnhagn], धितिवल [khīnhagur] destructible in a moment. See धितिवल. “khīnhagn dehadī.”—bīla m 5. “khīnhagn ke manī mate.”—asa m 5.
धिटु [khīnahul] within the twinkling of an eye. “dukh dārād tīḥ mīṭhī khīnahu.”—bāvā.
धिट [khīni] in a moment.
धिट [khīni] a moment. “rāhānū nā jai khīni.”—bīla m 5.
धिटु [khinua] moment. “apōn ram nō cino khīnu.”—tōdi m 5.
धिट [khīp] See धिट. 2 adj धिट thrown, projected. “ripukhīp bōhur ucar.”—sēnāma. ‘noose thrown upon an enemy.’ 3 See धिट. 4 See धिट.
धिट [khīp] See धिट.
धिट [khīp] adj which throws a projectile. “ripni adī ucarke khirnī bōhur bakhān. nam tūpēk ke hot ē lijāhu sōmaīj sujan.”—sēnāma. ‘the gun, meant to kill the enemy.’
 inglés [khirp] n a kind of grass. This grass is spread over the wooden rafters and a layer of soil is laid on it while making roofs of mud houses in villages.

िद्ध [khirpr] See द्ध and द्ध.

ढिंड [xiffat] A न n hollowness, flippancy.
2 shame.


धिग [khima] Skt ब्रम n forgiveness, accommodation, courage. “धिमा विहुने द्धपिगे.”–ोकार. 2 the earth.

धिमी [khim] See धिमकर. 2 Skt मो adj tolerant, (one) having a forgiving nature, accommodating.

धियाय [khyal] See धियाय. 2 A जै जै horserider, horseman. “हायो एक धियाय धियायला कहागा.”–VN.

धिर [khir] Skt ब्रच adj destructible. “ए एक हिरिज़हीगे.”–दाउ दाबन कृबी. 2 See धिर.
3 P जह n happiness, bliss.

धिच्च [khirka] See धिच्च. 2 See धिच्च.

धिच्चकी [khrkrl] See धिच्चकी.

धिच्चकक [khrkrk] onom act or sound of loud laughter; guffow, immense pleasure. “बदने सिन धिर किर हासा.”–बसोत कृबी. ‘Mind, sans mouth, laughs loudly on feeling pleasure.’
See सीव धिर.

धिरट [khrn], धिरट [khrna] See धिरट.

धिरटी [khrtn] Skt ब्रचीटी n a softwood milky tree which is very old in age and large in size. Its fruit is like that of margo sa tree and is very sweet. The after-effect of this fruit is to keep the body warm and hydrated. L Mimusops Elengi (Kauki).

धिरट [khrnt] Skt ब्रचीट adj dripped down, fallen down. 2 destroyed. 3 dropped down. 4 fallen, degraded. “क्हाक्हा, क्हिरट क्हपट गाये केटे.” –दाउ दाबन कृबी.

विध्व [xirod] P जज n wisdom, intelligence.

विध्वन [khrna] v bloom, blossom, flourish.
2 drip, leak. 3 slide, escape. 4 crumble bit by bit.

विध्वनी [khirni] See तिध्वन।

विध्वनट [khrnt] A जढ़ interesting story; amusing tale.

विध्वनट [xirn] P जड़ n threshing floor. 2 heap of food grains.

विध्वन [khrn] See धि. “क्हिरन ना मल.”–दाउ रावदास. “गाणिमोल क्हिरन हे.”–जबूप।

विध्वनर [xirnnd] P जड़ जड़ walks charmingly, should walk charmingly, will walk charmingly. See तिध्वन।

विध्वनर [xirntrr] See दिध्वन।

विध्वनट [xirnt] n a kind of grass. This grass is spread over the wooden rafters and a layer of soil is laid on it while making roofs of mud houses in villages.

विध्वनट [xirnt] See तिध्वन।
m 5. 2 See ते 2, 3, 4 and तहतात.

विलक्षण [कहल] See ते.

विलक्षण [कहल] playing. “कहल तथा तथा तथा तथा।”–वर्त्र 103. 2 A अनुभव n act of putting off clothes. In olden times, the emperor used to put off his clothes and give them away in charity; hence कहल is considered a robe of honour. 3 dress, robe. 4 clothings received from an emperor, considered as symbol of honour. 5 A अनुभव gifted object, object received as gift. 6 elements of the body: Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis. Practitioners of Greek system of medicine believe in four elements i.e. रक्त Blood, मांस Meat, Syphilis and ज्वाला Sycosis. Psora is black residue obtained on burning of blood, Syphilis and Sycosis. It is contagious.

विलक्षण [कहल] A तथा n loose gown worn by a faqir. 2 See ते.

विलक्षण [कहल] v blossom, flourish. 2 n sharp tipped agricultural implement used for hoeing. It is specially used in the hills. 3 See ते.

विलक्षण [कहल] A तथा n loneliness, solitude, seclusion.

विलक्षण [कहल] adj who plays. “खेल सबै बदेक हल.”–वर्त्र 52.

विलक्षण [कहल] adj in full bloom, developed, flourished. 2 played. “हरि खेल सबै हला।”–वर 5. 2 Skt ब्रह्म destruction. “सहिजे बिखरा हली हली।”–सभा 5.

विलक्षण [कहल] n unhappiness, displeasure. 2 space, gap, distinction. “बीज नह हली हली।”–बिला 5.

विलक्षण [कहल] n fully parched and burst grain etc. 2 See ते.

विलक्षण [कहल] n humour, mockery, jest. 2 an act which amuses and makes people act imparting a feeling of fulfilment.


विलक्षण [कहल] n window, opening, slit. “खिल कैपै दूसरी।”–भेंड कबिर. 2 door with wooden rods.

विलक्षण [कहल] adj See ते.

विलक्षण [कहल] v flourish. 2 be happy. 3 laugh.


विलक्षण [कहल] n pocket of a shirt or a coat.

विलक्षण [कहल] n subjection, submission. 2 persistence, obstinacy, stubbornness. 

विलक्षण [कहल] n title of a caliph; spiritual and temporal headship of the Muslims. 2 authority of a caliph. See ते.

विलक्षण [कहल] n scatter, spread. 2 expand.

विलक्षण [कहल] adj the Almighty: who impels us to act according to His Will.
annoyance. See विश्र [khijh].

विश्र [khijh] विश्र [khijna] See विश्र, वीथ and वीथता.

* ‘जिन के रूप में विश्र बिन मोहगु।’—GPS. ‘Pleasure and annoyance are definitely effective.’

वीथ [khih], वीथ [khihna] Skt वीथ adj lean, slim.

2 reduced, weak. “बिरधु भाषा तानू वीथ.”—sri m 1 pahiire. 3 destroyed. “वीथ पदराथ ग्हार के हो।”—GPS. “कहि कबिर क्रिकर केले।”—prabha.

वीथ [khih], वीथ [khihna] n tattered quilt.

2 old coarse and tattered quilt. “पुरे वीथ बिन मोहगु।”—सकिंच. “कहि कबिर क्रिकर केले।”—cariir 383.


2 Skt विन distressed, perturbed. “कहि पवात सवात सुखिय, नम सिम्रत वीथ।”—sri m 5. “मिना जलिन हे, उह बिचुरात मनुष्यनु वीथ हे।”—cariir 383.

वीथुक [khinsua] adj got reduced, weakened.

“तानू वीथुक।”—गाँव कबिर.

वीथभाष [khinkhaph], वीथभाष [khinkhab] See आचार्या. “खिंखिन्कापह लाज सोड़त दूरिवोटी।”—GPS. “फिंखिन्कापह के तनन ग्थने।”—GPS.

वीथ [khih] See वीथ. “मासोहु निर बाहे तानू वीथ।”—सर बिंकहन. 2 disturbed, sad, annoyed. “काहु ना कर्ते काचु वीथ।”—bila m 5.

वीथ [khih] feminine of वीथ [khih]. 2 See वीथी भाग.

वीथना [khiva] Skt वीथ adj intoxicated, exhilarated, ecstatic.

वीथना [khiva] भाष [khivna], भीति [khivati] v be intoxicated, be extremely happy. See वीथ.

“राम नाम राम किवात।”—sri m 5.

वीथना [khiva] Skt वीथ intoxicated, highly excited. See वीथ.

“किवात उम्रतुदःत्वते।”—asa m 1. “ता मानु किवा जानी।”—sri m 1.

वीथा बिल [khiva kalâ] a village under police station Mansa of district Barnala in Patiala state. It is seven miles to the north-west of Mansa railway station. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. Freehold land measuring about 150 ghumaons is allotted by the state to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.


वीथी [khivi] See वीथी भाग.

वीथी [khivishau], वीथी [khivipatir] Guru Angad Dev. See वीथी भाग.

वीथी भाग [khivi mata] wife of Lehna (Guru Angad Dev), daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of Khadoor Sahib. She was married to Lehna in Sammat 1576. She expired in Sammat 1639. The shrine in her memory is located in Khadoor Sahib. “माता किवा साहु सोइ, जिनी गोइ उथालि।”—var ram 3.
क्हुआल [khuail] v cause one to lose. 2 make one go astray, cause one to forget. "जिसाहि खुआल तैसू कृपु कहे?"—वर राम 1 म 1। "दुर्भारी क्हुआल।"—सूर 3। "दुर्भारी क्हुआल राम।"—विदा चौटं म 3। "जिस नो अपि क्हुआल कार्ता।"—असा अ म 1। 3 miss a chance, miss an opportunity.

क्हुआलतान [khuailatun] he misled. "तकी दुर्भारी क्हुआलतान।"—वर सुही म 3।

क्हुआलतानत [khuailata] causes to go astray. 2 is made bereft. 3 is caused to miss the opportunity. "तकै वखालत क्हुआल।"—असा म 1। ‘The time of Muslim prayer is missed.’

क्हुआ [khuja] See क्सना।

क्हुआ [khuab] See क्स।

क्हुआ [khuab] adj sleepy.

क्हुआ [khuar] P डू डू adj unappreciated. "माति क्हुरार साक्तनार थीव।"—बिला म 5। 2 distrustful, unreliable. 3 one who suffers; in such a situation this term is used as a suffix. e.g. ज्ञापुत्र।

क्हुआ [khuari] P डूहों n humiliation, disrespect, insult. “हरि बिस्राट सरा क्हुआर।”—टोडी म 5। 2 weakness.

क्हुआ [khuare] feeds. “कौं पान क्हुआरे।”—रामव।

क्हुरि [khuir] n error, omission, fault. “रोवे जानमेजा क्खुई गोरा।”—वर राम 1 म 1। 2 adv mistakenly. “अना बोला क्खुई उजहरी पाई।”—गाउ वर 1 म 4।

क्हुरिट [khirid] See अन्नत।

क्हुरिट [khir] misguided, gone astray. “दुर्र बहाल क्खुई।”—तोडी बाराहमाहा।

क्स [khus] n act of snatching. “क्सुति क्सुति लेदा वासंत पराई।”—मरु म 5 शौली। 2 P डूण adj happy, joyous. 3 favourite, liked. 4 good, nice.

क्सस्तियर [kssstitar] P डूण adj good-natured, good-tempered.

क्सहल [kss-hal] P डूण adj prosperous. 2 happy, blessed. “बेठीक में बेठ्यो क्सह-हल।”—GPS।

क्सहल [kss-hal] P डूण n prosperity, happy state.

क्सव [kssv] P डूण adj dry, parched. 2 indifferent.

क्सवाहरी [kss-xavari] P डूण adj auspicious news, joyful tiding. “हले यार, हले यार क्सवाहरी।”—तिलोग नामदेव।

क्सव [kssv] प्लण adj good-natured.

क्सवस्त्र [क्सववत्र] P डूण adj sweet-tongued; pleasant to talk to.

क्सववर [क्सववर] P डूण adj excellent, superb. 2 exultant.

क्सववट [क्सववट] P डूण adj glad, joyful.

क्सववट [क्सववटी] P डूण n joy.

क्सvu [kusbu], क्सव [kusbo], क्सववित [kusvot] P डूण n fragrance, pleasant smell.

क्सव [kusar] P डूण Skt father-in-law; foster-father.

क्सवर [kusvar] P डूण superintendant of the harem (women’s apartment). In olden times, during the Muslim rule, congenitally impotent or castrated males were appointed superintendents of the harems. The word खसरा has, thus, become equivalent of ‘impotent males.’ “बिदु रक्ति जाउ तौरे बहाँ क्सवर क्सव न परामगती पाई?”—गाउ कबीर।

क्सवर [kusvar] P डूण king, emperor. Scholars consider that it is derived from खसरु।

2 Khusro Sultan was emperor Jahangir’s eldest son born to his wife Shah Begum, daughter of raja Bhagwan Das at Lahore in the year 1587. He rebelled against his father and came to Lahore with the intention of capturing it. However, the subedar did not let him enter the city. Khusro was arrested from Chenab. Jahangir awarded death sentence to his associates and got Khusro’s eyes stitched. He died in 1622 after long imprisonment. By
submitting a false report that Guru Arjan had helped Khusro, Chandu incited Jahangir against the latter.

**submitting** [kus laka] P उस adj good-looking.

**part** [xuṣa] P भूष part good!excellent! commendable!

**nice that you have** [xuṣa] P उस adj good-looking. 2 See भूष.

**flattery.** 2 the act of making someone happy.


**good-looking.**

**Khushala** at once turned Khushal Singh. He also got his son Ramlal, and his brother’s son Teju baptized as Singhs. Eventually, he was promoted to the post of a supervisor of Maharaja’s antechamber. Khushal Singh died in 1844. His descendants’ seat of administration is Sheikhupura to which are attached 180 villages of several districts (Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Lahore and Amritsar) with Rs 1,20,000 as income.

**n prosperity, opulence.** 2 happiness.

**by snatching, by usurping.** See भूष 1.


**v get entangled.** 2 scatter. 3 get duped.

**residue, remnant.** See भूषजीवी.
A simple structure has been improvised there. Residential quarters are close by. Patiala state has granted 50 ghumaons of land as well.

Two miles long unmetalled path links it with Bareta railway station.

**khud** [hole, ditch. See खुद।
**khudd** [trunk of a felled tree.
**khudā** [n trunk of a felled tree.

"susā khōd sō lāgkar ṭhaḍho."—GPS. 2 broken tree trunk, sleeper. 3 cylindrical roller to extract juice by crushing sugarcane.

"khōdā ḍaṅgī ṭāṅkī ke denti so mal sajat."—var majh m 1.

**khudha** [trunk of a felled tree.

**khunā** [n mind’s dispersion, spleen, anger.

"khadhi khunās jogisā."—BG. "vekh cālī trī jōgi khunṣār."—BG.

**khunāsa** क्षुणासा च be disconnected, fret, get enraged. See खुनास।

**khunna** [digging, hoeing. 2 engraving name etc. on the skin with a needle; tattoo.

**xuta** [a region of Chinese Turkistan, where musk deer are found in abundance.

**khutba** [speech, discourse. 2 address delivered by an imam at the prayers before Friday or after Eid. It is recorded in Mishkat that Prophet Mohammad used to deliver khutba with great fervour. According to the custom prevailing in Islam, the person (preacher) delivering khutba should stand on a high pedestal and offer prayers for Prophet Mohammad and the Caliph (the Prophet’s successor). On assuming the right of succession, the kings of Baghdad and Rome started khutbas to be read in their names. As is written by Bhai Gurdas: “xutba jāī paraḍa.”—var 26.

**khutth** [ruffled. 2 twitched, reduced to a nonentity. See निलुक्ष्य।

**khutthi** [bewildered, perplexed. 2 n purse for holding money, wallet. 3 pile of rolls, heap of clothes. “je khutṭhi bīḍa bāhe, kīō hoī bojaj.”—BG.

**xud** [part self. “khud khasām baḍa atol.”—tīlāg m 5.

**khudkara** [vocative “he khudkar! he khūdgar!”

**xudkuśi** [n suicide.

**xudkās** [king. 2 lord, master. “khāke khudkār sah ālam.”—asa paṭī m l. “mē ādhule ki ṭek tera nam khōdkāra.”—tīlāg namdev. 3 ॐ is also a transform of xudavōdgar.

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**xudgārd** [adj blunt, not sharp.

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**xudgārd** [adj self-centered, selfish.

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**xudkās** [self-exhibitionist i.e. proud, arrogant, self-centred. 2 vainglorious.

**xudkās** [exhibitionism, boastfulness. 2 self-praise.

**xudpāśā** [adj self-admirer.

**xudpāśā** [adj self-admirer.

**xudpāśā** [adv self-admirer; proud.

**xudpāśā** [adv without anybody’s help; on one’s own.

**xudpāśā** [adj independent, one who is not dominated by anyone else.

**xudrāvi** [acting according to one’s own will.

**xuda** [n one who is
self-existent, self-born, the Creator. “koi bole ram ram koi khudai.”—ram m 5.

नाम [xudatā] of God. “khunak nam khudaiya.”—var m 1. 2 P खुब O God! “sācu khudaiya.”—maru solhe m 5.


नाचनिन [khudatīgh] son born to Sukhdei, wife of Bhai Nattha Singh of village Shyamgarh (district Kamal) in Bhadon Sammat 1843, and named Jaswant Singh at the time of his baptism as a Sikh. He grew up as very robust, handsome, refined and sagacious, and was married to Chand Kaur.

On the advice of those who counted, Jaswant Singh was appointed a station house officer at Kurri1. During the tenure of his office, he dealt sternly with thieves and dacoits and peace prevailed all around.

Baba Jaswant Singh’s association with Baba Bhag Singh of Kuri, Baba Bir Singh of Naurangabad and Baba Sahib Singh of Una resulted in his turning into a saintly person. His voice was melodious. He recited Gurbani so melodious that all would be moved to the core of their hearts.

Baba Jaswant Singh preached Gurmat in Majha and turned many persons belonging to Multan, Panja Sahib, Hajro, Kharābad, Naushehra, Peshawar, Jalalabad, Kabul, Bukhara etc into believers.

1Kurri is near Shyamgarh in district Karnal.

Tehal Singh, a disciple of Baba Jaswant Singh, used to call himself ‘Ali’, named Gulab Singh (his brother by faith) as ‘Mohammad’ and Baba Jaswant Singh ‘Khuda’ i.e. God. The Baba, therefore, came to known as ‘Khuda Singh’.

After the battle of Chillianwala, the British government took Khuda Singh into custody for a few days upon suspicion, but set him free, thinking that he was a saint.

Khuda Singh spent last years of his life at a place between the birth place of Guru Ram Das and Divan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev, where a good number of devout Sikhs used to visit him. The Baba breathed his last on the waning moon’s tenth day in the month of Asu vadi, 1918.

नाचनाल [xudatala] नाचल the Creator who is the greatest of all.

नाच [xudatā] roznamā [khud da roznamca] See हेन. नाचनाल [xudatā] P नाच part May God not do so! May the Creator not like it!

नाचन [khudayi] See नाचनी.

नाचनी [xudarin] P नाचn Master, Lord. 2 the Creator.

नाचनराज [xudarāggar] P Master, Lord.


नाच [khud] n खुद vr feel hungry, be voracious.

नाच [khudha], नाच [khudhī], नाचन [khudha] Skt खुद n hunger, desire for eating. “khudhā nīdra kālā.”—māla m 1. “khan pān an nāhi khudhā.”—dhōna m 5. 2 greed, yearning. “jīhu hārin mītī khudhī tāsu.”—gau m 5.

नाचित्र [khud(hdr̥t), नाचित्र ति [khud hdr̥thi], नाचित्र [khudhdr̥th] Skt खुदारथ-खुदारथा, adj tormented by hunger, hungry. “jiu māhā khudhdr̥th bhog.”—bīla m 5. “khudhdr̥th na jānai laj kulaj.”—var gau l m 5.

Khum [xunak] P adj cool, chilled. “atas dunia khunak nam khudaila.” –var mala m 1. 2 happy, elated.

Khumni [xunki] n chill, coolness.

Khum [khumak] n a disease. Skt श्लूष्प, श्लूष्प एवं मयेविदी croup. khunak means choking of the breath. This disease makes breathing difficult hence the name. The palate gets inflamed. Inhaling and exhaling of the breath become difficult. The disease starts from influenza. One is slightly feverish, voice gets hoarse, food doesn’t go down the throat, which turns red due to inflammation. With rise in the intensity of the disease, the body-temperature increases. It is a source of unbearable pain at night. Some expert should be immediately contacted for treatment. The following are the common remedies:

Taking a mild laxative, having a decoction of syrup of black berries or decoction of husks of myrobalan and crucifer, mixed with honey, steaming of the larynx with vapours of boiling margo leaves by means of a tube, administering the decoction of violets and cathario fistula.


Khumna [xufon] P n sleep, slumber.

Khumj [xufonya], khumnā [khuphia] adj secret, concealed.

Khub [khub] Skt शुधुरा n saline water, alkaline water. 2 washerman’s basin in which clothes immersed in water and mixed with washing soda are steamed in order to remove dirt. “bhe vic khūbā cārāie.” –var asa. 3 Skt शुधु स्तर mushroom, terrigenous substance of white colour and round head/domed cap which grows during the rainy season. It is used as vegetable. Mushrooms of Afghanistan and Kashmir last long and are very delicious. L Agaricus Campestris.


Khub [xum] P n barrel for storing liquor. 2 kettledrum for use in a battle.


Khub [khum] Skt n part of the animal’s foot, which touches the earth, and is very hard; hoof; small iron heel for a hoof; horse shoe. 2 claw talon, nail. “ikna perān sīr khur pate.” –asa a m 1. ‘Garments of some have been torn from head to foot, i.e. they have been disgraced by soldiers.’ 3 razor, See Khub. “bacan kio kartar khur nāhī laie.” –gurusobha. 4 See khush.Time.
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कुर्दं [xurāṇā] P ज़र्ज़। n viectuals, food.
कुर्दत &[xurāṇa], कुर्दन[ xurāṇa] P ज़र ज़। n xur (sun) सेड (illuminating) – the illuminating sun.
2 See पत्र. 3 Skt a kind of dance.
कुर्दी [khrurī], कुर्दित [khrurī] P ज़र ज़। n xu (perspiration) gir (catcher) saddle blanket, thick cotton or woollen blanket spread under a saddle. “तिन के तुएं जिं कुर्रगर साह्व पृवितु हाते।” – var sor m 4. “लागौ जिं बिच कुर्दिते पूवितो।” – GPS.
कुर्ज़ [khrucan] See कुर्ज़. 2 n waste obtained by scraping residue sticking to the bottom of a pot of boiled milk, specifically the thickened khoa (paste of condensed milk) in the cauldron. See भेंगारा.
कुर्ज़ [khrucan], कुर्ज़ [khrucan] Skt कुर्ज़, v collect a substance by scratching with a sharp implement; scratch, peel, scrape. 2 n scraper.
कुर्ज़ [khrurji], कुर्ज़ [khrurji] P ज़र ज़। n bag placed over the thick woollen cloth in which the rider keeps things required for daily needs. 2 travelling expenses. 3 rug on a donkey’s back.
कुर्ज़ [khrurad] P ज़र ज़। adj small. 2 segmented, fragmented. 3 P ज़र ज़। eats. 4 eaten.
कुर्ज़ [xuradast] has eaten. “कुर्ज़ जात जिंगर रा।” – ranav. See कुर्ज़.
कुर्ज़ [xurad-hai] P ज़र ज़। thou hath eaten. See कुर्ज़.
कुर्ज़ [xurdan] P ज़र ज़। v eat, consume, take. 2 n consuming; eating and drinking.
कुर्ज़ [xurdani] P ज़र ज़। edible thing, food. “दुनिया मुर्दार कुर्ज़ जान।” – tilag m 5.
कुर्ज़ [khrurdaṇā], कुर्ज़ [khrurdaṇā] See कुर्ज़.
कुर्ज़ [khrurpa] Skt कुर्ज़ n that which cuts like a razor; tool for cutting grass and for weeding.
कुर्ज़ [xurpuza] P ज़र ज़। See कुर्ज़.
कुर्ज़ [xurfa] See कुर्ज़.

भूगर्भ [kharbar] thud of a hoof, sound of a hoof. Skt भूगर्भ “घोरान की कुर्ज़ बोजे भृजा।” – krisan.
कुर्म [xurma] P ज़र ज़। n dried date. “कहूज़ ते तृं पृवितु कुर्मा।” – cādi l. 2 sweetmeat resembling a dried date. “मोड भूर्मे भावह मिस्तानाः।” – NP. 3 This word has also been used in Sikh literature for Kurum, a town and a river in Afghanistan. “अब कल भूर्मे नगर माजहारा।” – NP. See कुर्म.
कुर्ल [khrurli] n trough for cattle’s fodder; manger. 2 custom of serving meals during a marriage in Khatri families wherein sweetmeats were heaped before all. Now, people hesitate to eat in this way. 3 Skt site of military parade. 4 practice of arms training.
कुर्श [kura] n impression of a hoof; footprint. “कुरा क्षों जायो नहि जाई।” – GPS.
कुर्रसर [khorasan] Skt and P ज़र ज़। territory extending to the east of Iran and the west of Afghanistan; Herat and Mashhad are its important towns. Babar writes that for the Indians the western area beyond Sind was all Khurasan. “कुर्रसर क्रास्माना की हूदस्तान झराइ।” – asa m 1.
कुर्श [xurak] P ज़र ज़। n food, meals, viectuals. 2 hoofed animal.
कुर्श पेन भित्रित्र [kura kohj mītāṇa] v efface footprint on the earth. 2 annihilate, making one incapable of leaving a footprint on the earth again. Associated meaning: removal from the terrestrial sphere.
कुरत् [kharat] adj clever, willy; its root is khran.
See कुरत 1.
कुर्षर [khrurana] a village in tehsil and police station Sangrur, situated to its north-east at a distance of four miles from railway station Sangrur. From village Ako, Guru Hargobind Sahib proceeded to grace this place. The Sikh temple has three bighas of land attached to it.
It also gets eighteen rupees annually from Jind state.


2 See खुरान.

**xuranidān** [xuranidān] P खुरानिदान v feed; make one take meals.

**xurafat** [xurafat] A खुरफत plural of xurafat (chatter); futile talk.

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**xulasa** A उलसा import, summary, essence. 2 See उलसा. 3 free of religious bonds. ‘raḥit tyag tīn ne kāri bhāe khulase soe.”--gurusobha.

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2 hoofprint, mark of a foot. 3 heel of a shoe. 4 iron mounting on a shoe’s heel. 5 brisk gait; race; dash. 6 swift flow of a stream. 7 Skt hoofed animal.

**xurram** P खुर्रम adj happy, glad.

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**khuta** n peg, hook.

**khudi** n mini-peg, hook.

**khudan** n refutation. 2 plucking, pecking.

"taliā khudāhī kag."—s farid.

**khuda** adj warped, bent, curved. 2 n club with a curved head; having warped head.

**khud** feminine of khuda. "khudi dī kheḍārī."—var gau 2 m 5. 2 the hook of Sakhi Sarvar (Sultan) which his followers wear round their neck. “khuḍī khaḷra gāl māhī dhāro.”—GPS.

**khud** P, 金属 belt. 2 steel belt. "pakhar cīlātoh khud."—saloḥ. 3 See khule.

**khudha** adj famished, hungry. “avatpāhīa khudhe jāhī.”—gūḍ kēbir.

**kun** P, n blood, gore. 2 killing, murder. "khun ke sohle gaviāhī nānak."—tīlōg m l.

**khuna** Skt n diminution, shortage, deficiency. “khaḵha! khuna kacho nāhī tsū sāmrath ke pāhe.”—bavān.

**khuni** adj killer, murderer. 2 cruel. 3 blood-red.

**khub** P, adj supreme, excellent, pre-eminent. "khub tero nam."—bher m 5. 2 gentle, good.


**khubsaṛat** P, adj good-looking; having a beautiful face.

**kubkalā** P, It has warm-cum-moist effect. Physicians prescribe it to cure indigo fora linifalia, a disease, which causes eruption on the body. Sisymbrium Irio.

**khubca** See ḫeṭ.

**khubra** P, 1 n canopied fungus produced by the union of the earth and the cloud. Ethereal spores, appearing during the rainy season. “jese bhadau khūbraju.”

**khub** P, adj supreme, excellent, pre-eminent. “khu b tero nam.”—bher m 5. 2 gentle, good.

**khub** See ḫub.

**khuba** n dust, powder, filth, dirt. “jṭro dharnī māhī kheh.”—s
kabir. 2 earth. “khehu seti rālīgāra.”—vargūr
1 m 4. 3 faeces, sewage. “kheh tobra bādan cādlāhā.”—GPS.

केच [kheč] Skt adj wanderer in the sky; celestial rambler. 2 n sun. 3 moon. 4 planet. 5 air, wind. 6 god. 7 aeroplane. 8 bird. 9 cloud. 10 ghost. 11 arrow, dart. 12 See इत्र.

केचार [khečār] भुछे [khečār] Skt adj wanderer in the sky. 2 n sun. 3 moon. 4 planet. 5 air, wind. 6 god. 7 aeroplane. 8 bird. 9 cloud. 10 ghost. 11 arrow, dart. 12 See इत्र.

केच री [khečār] adj wanderer in the sky. 2 n female ascetic. “bharat paṭr khečār.”—ramāv.

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केचारन्नु [khečārīṇu] [khečārīṇu] practice of ‘hath yog’, that operates thus: by massaging and pulling the tongue to the extent that it can be rolled back to entwine in the palate. Yogis believe that stoppage of breath by sticking the tongue in the gullet results in the nectar dripping on the tongue from its location in the brain. 2 According to Tantar Shēṣṭar, the practice of mystic approach khečārīṇu comprises assumption of a yogic posture with the right hand gripping the left.

केच [kheč] n hard work. 2 trouble. 3 fatigue. केच [kheč] adj which rambles in the sky. See इत्र. “khečārīṇu paṭhā khečār.”—GPS.

केच [kheč] Skt imperative of इत्रिदं; arise. 2 adj arouser, producer. In such cases, it follows another word as in इत्रिदं.

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केच [kheč] इत्रिदं P े v arise.

केच [kheč] Skt इत्रिदं; v eat, consume. 2 n wanderer in the sky; planet, star, sun etc. 3 hamlet, village. 4 quarry, prey. 5 dry grass. 6 club, stick. 7 horse. 8 shield, escutcheon. 9 leather, skin. केच [kheč] n shield; skin.

केच [kheč] n game. 2 wager. केच [kheč] n arena, amphitheatre. 2 a resident of Khemkaran (district Lahore) and a Durga devotee who after turning a Sikh of Guru Amardas, became devout worshipper of the Almighty and was granted a place of honour as a preacher. 3 a subcaste of bahujai Khatri.

केच [kheč] [kheč] adj participant in a game; player, sportsman.

केच [kheč] [kheč] n earth, land. 2 place where food is grown. “khet khasam ka rakha uthājai.”—gām 5. 3 body, physique. “khet hi karāho nībera.”—maru kabir. 4 place of production. 5 woman, wife. “rācēk ret khet tān nīrmit.”—sareye śri mokhvāk m 5. 6 conscience. 7 sense organ. 8 meritorious person, officer. “khet pachane bije danu.”—sareye śri mokhvāk m 5. 9 battlefield, battleground. “purja purja katā marā kabhī na chače khetu.”—maru kabir. 10 place of pilgrimage.

केच [kheč] [kheč] adj participant in a game; player, sportsman.

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तार [khetā] [khetā] adj which rambles in the sky. 2 n sun. 3 moon. 4 planet. 5 air, wind. 6 god. 7 aeroplane. 8 bird. 9 cloud. 10 ghost. 11 arrow, dart. 12 See इत्र.

तार [khetā] n field. “loṇi mīnā khetāru.”—śri m 5. Here this word stands for the human body.

तार [khetā] n the thing grown in a field; the produce of a field; crop. “kheti jīn ki vyre khālvara kī thau.”—varsar m 1. 2 agriculture, cultivation, farming.

तार [khetā] n field owner. 2 Skt इत्रिदं; v arise. 3 soul.

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sadhu mīlāt.”—bavān. 3 sorrow. 4 nervousness.

5 See वेल्ल.

वेष्ट [khedāt] Skt वेष्ट. adj one made to suffer, afflicted. 2 वेष्ट: amenable to suffering. “khedāt ḍāntī pukare.”—akal.

वेष्ट [khedān] Skt amenability to suffering. 2 fatigue; weariness.

वेष्ट [kedāna] See वेष्ट. 2 disperse, push. “ūn khedke bar te bic ḍārā.”—VN, ‘pushed into the enclosure.’

वेष्ट [khedīa] tormented. 2 pushed, overthrew, defeated. “khaṭdāreṇ kāv khedīa.”—BG.

वेष्ट [khenā] See वेष्ट.

वेष्ट [khep] S n stuffing with goods, articles of commerce. “lādī khep sātāvī sāg cal.”—sukhmāni. “nīb-hi nam ki sācū khep.”—sar m 5. 2 See बेन.

वेष्ट [khepāṇa] See वेष्ट.

वेष्ट [kham] Skt वेष्ट n efficiency, happiness. 2 salvation, emancipation. “khem sātī rīdhi na v nīdhi.”—sukhmāni.

वेष्टनिन्त बाबा [khemsīgh bāba] See रेसीवास.

वेष्ट [khemkāran] a town in tehsil and police station Kasur, district Lahore. Inside its Yakkianwala gate, there is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind. The Guru stayed there for some time. A modest gurdwara has been built in memory of the event. A column of the Guru's time called ‘Thamm Sahib’ is also there. The gurdwara has no regular income.

2 There is Gurusar gurdwara of Guru Tegh Bahadur to the south of Khemkaran. Previously this was just an ordinary hall. In Sammat 1960, Lala Kashiram, an aristocrat of Ferozepur, got built a hall and residential quarters.

Nirmal Singh is the chief priest. A fair is held on the full moon day in the month of Harh. The site is about two furlongs from Khemkaran railway station to the south-east.

वेष्टलाग [khemkālayan] See वेष्टलग.

वेष्टल [khemkāl] n salvation and happiness. “khemkāl bhāia ṯsna.”—sor m 5.

वेष्ट [khemā] A ṯ ke n tent, temporary quarters. “sātīgūri khema ṯaṇī.”—sāveye m 4 ke. Here, Sikh religion is signified as a tent.

चेर [khera] See चेर. 2 Heer’s husband, Saida. “āb-hi yāh khera ko dīj.”—carītr 98. See ची.

3 This word has been substituted for khuni in “tut nim am khera jani.”—GV 10.

चेर [khel] Skt बेल and वेष्ट n game, sport. “khel sōkoce tāv nānak ēke.”—sukhmāni. 2 P ṯ crowd; gathering. 3 dynasty, subcaste. “bavān khel pāṭhan tāhī sōbe pāre ṭr-ṛāt.”—carītr 97. See चेर बेल. 4 slave, follower, servant.


चेर [khelkha] P ṯ k k chief ancestry, superb dynasty. 2 the multitude leading home life, i.e. the householders. “tētī kāroṇi he khelkha, cāurasī lālik phīrē ḍīvāna.”—bher kābir. ‘Thirty-three crore gods are having family life and eighty-four lakh species are wandering as homeless.’ See चेर and चर.

चेर [khelāṇ], चेर [khelā] v play, sport. “jau tāv prem khelān ka cau.”—sava m 1. See चेर.


चेर [khelāṇ] Skt बेल n game, play, sport. 2 See चेर 1.

चेल [khelēṇ] v play, sport. 2 n toy, plaything, thing to amuse. “khelēn kāran sōdār khelēn.”—GPS.

चेल [khelē] n sword, that ends the game of warriors. —sōnāma.

चेल [khelari] adj one who plays; player.

चेर [khel] adv playing, gambling. Skt n game, play.
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पेल [khełu] See पेल.
पेल [khev] See पेल. “onī bēra hau khevī nā sakau.”–bāsūt namdev. ‘I cannot row a boat against the strong wind’ meaning, ‘I cannot swim across the world due to the intensity of desire.’
पेलट [khevat], पेलट [khevtu] Skt केवट n boatman; person who rows a boat. “gur khevat sabadī toraī.”–biha chātm 4. “vōjhi hathī na khevī tu jolā saγrū āγrālu.”–maru a m 1. 2 adj बेल्ट flinger, thrower. “ākṣus gyan rātōnu he khevātu virā āṣa.”–s kābir. ‘It is some rare saint who can goad an elephant.’
पेव [khevān], पेव [khevna] Skt बेव put oar into water to row a boat; scull. See पेव. 2 while away time; spend time. “kīnī tōtū mātu bāhu kheva.”–ram a m 5. ‘spent (whiled away) time in mystical and occult exercises.’ “jḥūṭē rōgī kharū kahā lāgu khevie?”–phunhe m 5.
पेढ [kheva] See पेढ. 2 See पेढ.
पेढट [khevat], पेढट [khevtu] See पेढट. “ape saγr bohītha, ape hi kheva.”–varguj 2 m 5.
पेळ [khera] Skt बे व n village, large hamlet. “prīthme bāsān sāt ka khera.”–ram m 5. “bhaṭṭh kherīnā da rehṇā.”–hajare 10. 2 body, physique.
पेहा बलमेट [khera kālmot] See बलमेट.
पेही [kheri] Skt बलक्षण. n steel, which is used for making implements such as sickles, axes, etc. 2 small village, hamlet. 3 a village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Gangu Brahman, a resident of the village, stole Mata Gujri’s valuables and got her captured along with the Sahibzadas by the Turks. Banda Bahadur demolished the village in Sammat 1767 and paid Gangu in his own coin. Now, the new hamlet is known as Saheri See मोजी.
पेहरा [kehṛa] See भर.
पेहर [khekar] S mutual (reciprocal) courtesy at the time of a meeting; happy interaction. 2 See पेहर.
पेहर [khekal], पेहर [khekalu] adj agent of kṣay (destruction); destroyer, demolisher. “jḥūṭh būra khekalu.”–oṅkār. 2 n moment of death; the last hour. “khekal sīr doni aie.”–var majh m 1. 3 doomsday, the day of judgement. “dōjōk bhīsāt nāhī khekaḷa.”–maru solhe m 1.
पेढ [khec] n pull, attraction. 2 insistence.
पेढना [kheca], पेढन [khecob] v pull, attract.
पेठ [khebar] Skt a site in Arabia, situated at a distance of eight days’ journey from Medina. Prophet Mohammad put an end to the custom of temporary marriage here. 2 a mountain pass between district Peshawar and Afghanistan which starts from a distance of ten miles and a half from the West. Most of the invasions into India took place through this pass.
पेठ [kher] Skt n welfare, goodness. 2 peace, tranquility. “uḥā kherō sāda mere bhai.”–gau ravīdas. 3 charity, benefaction. “tijā kher khudaī.”–var majh m 1. ‘The third Muslim prayer is for benefaction.’
    “tāsāk moṣāk khāṣi āru khorak bākhani; khun kher mādpan ū bāhūr prāmānī; kās kō kārī sat chupae chāpat nāhī; ho! hovat prāgat ū sari sārīṣī māhī.”
    –cātīr 154.

4 Skt बलिस विलिस. Mimosa Catechu.
पेठवार [kherkahā], पेठवार [xerxvah] P aṣa adj well-wisher; who seeks well-being of others. “kherkahā hum donaū ker.”–GPS.
पेठ [xerat] Skt plural of xer. alms, virtuous
action, beneficence.

क्षेत्रफल [kherabad] a village in police station, tehsil and district Amritsar, at a distance of four miles to the north-west from the railway station. There are two gurdwaras about half a mile to the south-east by straight path from the village.

(1) Gurpalah: a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, who used to rest near a palas (buteafrondosia) tree. The gurdwara stands in a secluded place, surrounded by a thick cluster of trees. A modest structure has been erected. Six bighas of land is attached.

(2) Kalapbircch: This too is in memory of Guru Hargobind. Here a group of devotees from Kabul were robbed. The Guru reached there and punished the guilty ones and after baptizing them as Sikhs, set them on the right path.

A modest platform, made of pucca bricks, exists there. About six bighas of land are attached to the gurdwara. No priest is there.

A town near Attak.

चैत[क्षरी], चैत्र[रिण] n charity. See चण्डी. “चैत्रके वरी.”—मरु सोले m 5. ‘The fourth Muslim prayer stands for charity.’

पैंस [क्षेि] See पेंस. 2 See पारी.

पैंसेल [क्षेल्व] fearful disturbance, terrible interference. 2 turmoil, shaky situation. “क्षेल्व परत क्षेत्र क्षेल्व हाेम.”—हास्रम.

ये [क्ष] See यें. 2 P रे n disposition, nature.

येंहू [क्षू] adj loser.

येंग्र [क्षा] n Skt भुर-भाज n milk condensed through scraping and evaporation; utensil for decoction; milk thickened by the heat of fire and shaped into a mass. From it are formed several sweets, such as pere, gulabjaman, kalaköd etc. Dense milk begets more of khoa, and thin milk less in comparison. For example, one maund of buffalo milk produces nine seers, goat’s eight seers and a quarter, and cow’s eight seers of khoa. If khoa is fried in clarified butter, it does not putrefy for a long time. It is nutritious and increases sperm count. Being greasy, it is difficult to digest for a weak person, in particular. “क्षो वे तष्टर वनवाहिण्य”—GPS.

येंट [क्षो] P रे n temperament, habit, addiction, nature. “अभिमान क्षो क्षो.”—बिला m 5. “तम क्षो तुर िण की जाऊ.”—NP.

2 See पेंस. “क्षो खाँहा भराम मा खा.”—मरु m 5. 3 snatched, lost.

येंदिव [क्षी] lost. “क्षी मूल, लाभ को भवसित?”—बहर m 5.

येंत्र [क्षी] See येंचिव. 2 See येंत्र.

येंदिव [क्षी] See येंचिव.

येंठी [क्षी] lost. “क्षी हौ.”—बिला m 5. 2 finished, ended. “मिथिंदिया मिथिंदिया कागद मा मूल क्षी.”—मह सा म 3.

येंसा [क्षोस्ना], येंसर [क्षोसना] v extort, snatch.

येंसर [क्षोस्ना] v thrust, hang. “मूर्ति कैंत खोस्नाई.”—क्रिसन.

येंसल [क्षोस्ला] a Khatri subcaste.

येंसल [क्षोस्ला] See येंसल.

येंसर [क्षोस्ना] See येंसर.

येंसर [क्षोसा] P रे n ear of corn. 2 रे part good! well done! hurrah!

येंसर [क्षोस्ला] a village in police station Dharamkot, tehsil Zira, district Ferozepur, situated at a distance of about six miles to the north-east from Dagru railway station. To the north just near this village, there is Guru Hargobind’s gurdwara. The Guru had halted by a big pond.

A hall was constructed in Sammat 1965. Previously there existed only a structure. The priest is an Akali Singh. The villagers have donated 28 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the first of Magh and Basant Panchmi.
cavern. “gīrī ki khoṣhān me vicrāte.”—GPS. 3 See चेत्तमे. “Ikās u hari ke namu bīnu age laihi khoht.”—majh barahmaha. 4 See चेत्तमे. “socsābādi malu khoho.”—asa chōt m 3.

चेर्क [khoṇa], चेर्ग [khoṇa] v wrest, snatch. See चेत 2. pull out, pluck, uproot. “gālāhi pītānī sīri khohehi.”—sōva m 1.

चेरी [khoṭi] n a kind of grass; saccharum spintansum; weed. 2 restlessness, uneasiness. 3 intense itch.

चेर [khoṭu] See चेत 4.

चेर्चेर [khohehu] pull off (uproot). See चेत 2. snatch.

चेर्ची [khoṭhni] kukri; Gurkha’s knife. See चेरी 2. “churi khoṭhni sef lābi.”—GPS.

चेर्च [khoṭhā] adj hollow, empty. “khoṭhā lakra pār mahana.”—GPS. 2 n hole, burrow. “khoṭhā sōhit bicch ik jova.”—GPS. 3 Khukhran, a Khatri subcaste. See चेरी and चेरकर्न. 4 a Rajput subcaste; wife of Rai Bular, chief of Talwandi, was of this subcaste. “jāhī rani khoṭhā mōdī sala.”—NP. 5 a Jatt subcaste. 6 a village set up by Khokhar Jatts.

चेर्चर्क [khoṭhra] adj hollow, empty. 2 moth-eaten, decadent.

चेर्चर्कर्न [khoṭhrain] n a community comprising people of Khokhar subcaste. See चेरी.

चेर्ची [khoṭhī] feminine of khoṭhā. 2 n curved Nepalese weapon also called koki. See मन्द. चेर [khoṭ], चेर्च [khoṭu] n search, investigation. “bāde khoṭu dīl hari roj.”—trāāg kābīr. 2 footprint. “gurmat khoṭ pare tab pakre.”—basāt m 4. ‘per Gurmat the pursuit of the five thieves whose footprints led to their arrest.’ See चेर 3.

चेर [khoṭ] n drawback, defect. 2 adulteration. “khoṭu na kicai prābhu parānhara.”—asa chōt m 5. 3 Skt adj lame; one-legged; club-footed. 4 Skt चेत vr limp, throw, eat.

चेर्चर्चर्चर्चर्च [khoṭṣari] adj who adulterates; who mints base coins. “khoṭṣario nīkaryo cahiē nagar hī tē.”—BGK.

चेर्चर्चर्चर्चर्च [khoṭṣala] n illegal mint; place where base coins are minted. 2 bad company.

चेर्चर्चर्चर्चर्च [khoṭṣali] adj of an illegal mint. “khoṭṣali sīkke.”—BG.

चेर्च [khoṭra] a branch of the Kharal subcaste who are tillers in Montgomery district. “bāremdas he khoṭra.”—BG. 2 adj adulterated, alloyed.

चेर [khoṭa] adj accused, degenerate. “khoṭe sīci dārgāhi suṭiāhi.”—var majh m 1. 2 adulterated, impure. “khoṭe ka mol eko
dugana.”—dhana m 1. See दुगा.

duganī [khoṭai] n baseness.

dug [khoṭu] See दुग.

dug [khoḍ] n hole, burrow.

dug [khoṇa] v lob, throw. 2 lose.


dug [khot] n donkey, ass. 2 fool, dunce.

dug [khoti] adv having scraped, or dug or mined. “koi gurmukhi sevakā kačhe khoti.”—var guj 1 m 4. ‘digs out gems.’

dug [khod] See धुड़. 2 See धर. 3 See धर. 4 P"

iST n steel helmet.

dug [khōd] Skt शिश ग्रापी grape juice. 2 wine fermented from grapes. “ubāt cālāte īhu mādu para jēse khōd khumāri.”—keda kābir. 3 honey, sweetness.

dug [khodna], dug [khodna] v scrape, dig, uproot.

dug [khoda] n digging up e.g. “us de ghar khoda dīta he.” 2 a person on whose face beard doesn’t grow.


dug [khona] See धोना. 2 See धम. 3 See धम. 4 P"

iST n narrow lane.

dug [khori] n evil, badness. “moṭī lagi khorī.”—s kōbir. 2 narrow lane.

dug [khoṛ] adv having rancour. 2 consumer. “kārāhi hāramkhorī.”—maru m 5. See ढेंग 5. 3 n narrow lane. 4 intoxication. “mēn bidho prem ki khorī.”—nāṭ m 5. “mēn khacit premras khorī.”—sar m 5. 5 crushed residue of sugarcane; crushings of rind. “jēse ukh deī kār khorī.”—NP.

dug [khoru] See धुर. 2 S sweets made from milk and dry fruit like almonds.

dug [khola] Skt शिश ग्लेट n quilt cover. 3 peel, skin of fruit. 4 protective gear; armour. “khol khaḍe apane.”—VN. 5 steel helmet.

dug [khola] n roofless house with dilapidated walls. 2 squint-eyed, one-eyed. 3 skeleton.

dug [kholi], dug [kholi] by opening, by throwing wide. “kholī kapaṭ gurī melia.”—var jet. ‘united by throwing the door open.’ “dārsēn dije kholī kīvar.”—bīla kābir.

dug [khov] धोव n lose, mislay. 2 remove, wipe out. “bhāram bhāu khovā.”—var guj 2 m 5.

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“manas janam akarath khovat.”—asa m 9.

कपाल [khoar] n ditch, hole. See कपाल. 2 sheath, repository. 3 M game, sport. 4 fault, defect. 5 short for khoaras (sixteen). “khoar sigar kane atr prari.”—gau m 1. “jese kulvadhu agh racat sigar khoar.”—BGK. See मेठ भिंत्र.

क्षोभ [khoars] Skt पोषण adj sixteenth. 2 पोषणन् n sixteen.

क्षोभस्थ [khoarspuj], क्षोभस्थपक [khoarsopacar] Skt पोषणोपचार sixteen requirements of worship: invocation, yogic posture, washing of feet, water for washing the face, ceremonial drinking of water, ablution, clothing, ornaments, perfume (sandal), flowers, incense, lamp, food consecrated to the deity, salutation, offering to the priest and a parting gift. “khoarsopacar karpuja kulpuj hũ ki.”—hanu.

कप [khoar] Skt पोषण part six kinds, in six ways. 2 M n restriction, obligation, principle. “tin khoar nōt kal sare.”—sri m 1. ‘spends time regularly under three obligations;’ that is, prayers done three times, i.e., doing good turns through word and deed. See श्री मन्दनचे.

कप [khoar] in the hole, in the cave. See कप. “kharga the khoar man ava.”—gau bavēn kābir. ‘Rapt mind does not go astray.’

कप [khoar] layer of a turban’s fold.

कप [khoar] Skt पोषण n heap, accumulation.

कप [khoar] See मद.

कप [khoar] shoes. See कप. “kārē khoarēmar.”—GPS.

कप [khoar] a type of fungus. See कप. “khoar khari prabhu! it ore.”—GPS.

कप [khoar] n multiplication table of six and a half. 2 P kārē small platter or basket for keeping food items.

कप [khoar] A नृत्रीक्रमन्न n act of intrusion. 2 contemplation.

कप [khoar] Skt लाल n a cripple; handicapped person.

कप [khoar] Skt लाल n wagtail, spotted forktail; Montacilla alba; a bird of the size of a sparrow, which is very agile. Poets compare it with human eye and mind. “min marjhane kōj

3 n See महोज ल गुथ 22.

भंज[क्षोर] P Ṣkt न स र n small dagger. 2 per Bhai Santokh Singh’s essay, a village in Assam near Dhubri, where Guru Tegh Bahadur thrust his dagger into the earth. From this, the village got the name Khanjar. “khajār tāko nācāri.”—GPS.

भजनी [क्षोरी] Ṣkt n small tambourine. In music, it is also called kācākr.

भजनीत [क्षोरित] n wagtail. See भजन.


भंज [क्षोद] destroys. 2 will demolish. “kahe na khādēsī ovgonu mera?”—asa kābir.


भंज [क्षोद] n demolished house, dilapidated home.

भंज [क्षोद] adj who destroys.


भंज [क्षोद] See भंज.


भंज [क्षोद] Sknt n demolishing, cutting into pieces. “tum pākhādān.”—sor m 5. 2 reject. 3 Khadyakhandan; a treatise on jurisprudence by Sri Harsh, the author of Naishidhy Kavy.

भंज [क्षोद] n armed forces which wear double-edged swords.—sānāma. 2 adj which destroys, which demolishes the enemy.

भंजपत्र [क्षोद-पत्र] chief of a territory; supreme head of a region.

भंज [क्षोद] Sknt n half the universe; geography or astronomy. “tī the khād-mādāl varbhad.”—japū. ‘Many universes along with regions are there.’

भंज [क्षोद] n place. See साप-भंज. 2 comprising many regions of different countries. “sāglo bhumādāl khādāl prabhu tumhi ache.”—maru m 5. 3 piece, part.

भंज भंज [क्षोद] Sknt [क्षोद] mādāl mādāl mādā]—bher a kābir, who has adorned the universe comprising many regions.


भंज [क्षोद] double-edged sword; weapon which has both edges sharp. “tē se hāthō utāgī khādā dhuhtiā.”—kalkī. See सप्तं. 2 illusion, which creates fragments (dual entities). “khādā prīthme sajkē jīnī sēhē sāsār upāya.”—cādi 3.

भंज [क्षोद] Sknt [क्षोद] pākhāna] v put the sword back into the sheath after wiping it off, there being no enemy in the battle field. See उनिमन मध्यवर.

भंज [क्षोद] in the region (country). 2 in the body. “jo brāhmādī kāhī so jaṇāhu.”—maru solhe m 1. 3 by demolishing. “bhavāru vār
bhē khaḍī.”—*var maru* 1 m 3. black bee, which embodies a seeker that lives after obliterating fear.

*phāma* [khaḍts] khaḍ-is. See विद्वति. “khaḍiṣon khaḍkār.”—*cūrīt 200.*

*phād [khaḍīta]* Skt adj broken, split into pieces. 2 rejected. 3 incorrect recitation, involving omission of several matras and characters.

*phālālāvṛtā* [khaḍtnādra] adj whose sleep has got reduced; whose sleep is of a short duration. “khaḍtnādra aalāp aharā.”—*śīdhgosātī.* 2 n disturbed sleep, pollutiō nocturna.

*phāḥ [khaḍita] in poetics, the heroine who gets annoyed on finding that the body of her husband has signs of sexual union with some other woman.

*phāḍ mād*g [khaḍi māḍal] parts of a region; territories in a region (country).

*phāḍ [khaḍu] See भाड. 2 with split lip.

*phāḍur [khaḍur] a village in police station Dakha, tehsil Jagraon, district Ludhiana at a distance of four miles to the east of Mullanpur railway station. To the south, in the vicinity of this village, is situated a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind, that has recently been built. The priest is an Udasi Sadhu. 10-15 bighas of land are attached to the shrine; which is also known as Gurusar. 2 See भाड़ुँ.


*phē ḍe [khaḍela] adj who possesses a double-edged sword; a swordsman. 2 n a subcaste of Chauhan Rajputs.

*phē [khaḍhi] See फे. *

*phēḍḍa [xāḍaḥ ra] P खाड़ा jolly, cheerful. *

*phēḍḍ [xāḍak] A खाड़ि n ditch, moat. *

*phē [xāḍa] P खो n smile, laughter. 2 Pkt adj who digs; this word is derived from kāḍan (to dig). See वृक्ष and वृक्ष. 3 dog that digs after sniffing. 4 milk-yielding animal, milch cattle. *phē [xāḍā] P खो adj laughing. 2 jolly. *

*phēḍḍē [xāḍidōn] P खो v laugh. *

*phē ḍ [khaḍna] See भेण 4. *

*phē ḍ [khaṇ] Skt भेण n fragment, piece. *

*phē ḍaśi [khaṇkānī] get torn into pieces, i.e. get sacrificed. 2 get split into fragments. *

*phē ḍali [khaṇli] Skt भेणपीतला rag used for cleaning the oilpress of an oilman. “khaṇli dhoti ujīr na hovai.”—*var sō r 3.* i.e., ‘degenerate intellect disposed to sensual pleasure.’

*phē ḍ [khaṇa] n double-edged sword; S भेण. “khaṇa sāgāl reṇ chari.”—*sō r 5.* “khaṇrāhu tīkhi valāhu nīkī.”—*anādu.* 2 a subcaste of Khatri. 3 half a part (piece).

*phē ḍ [khaṇi] adj half, fragmented, broken.

*phē ḍāśi [khaṇi] get fragmented, get sacrificed. “tere dārsan viṭāhu khāni vāṇa.”—*vēd m 1.* ‘may get sacrificed.’

*phē ḍ [khaṭh] n which causes reverberation or sound [abhī] in the sky [kha]; wing, feather. “khaṭh vikāḍre je lahā.”—*sava m 5.* “jini tanu sajī die nāli khaṭh.”—*mēla m 1.* 2 stanchion, column, prop, pillar.

*phē ḍ ḍāše [khaṭh laggā] i.e., be capable of flying. 2 turn benevolent by controlling one’s energy. 3 vainly show off beyond one’s capacity.

*phē ḍ [khaṭha] n stanchion, column, prop, post, pillar.


*phē ḍāvī [khaṭhabhvī] winged, fairy, nymph. “kī khaṭhabhvī he.”—*datt.*

*phē ḍī [khaṭhi] adj feathery. 2 n bird. 3 petal of a flower. 4 pillar-like support of a spinnin­wheel. “jīr cārkhā aṭkāḥkāḥē.”—*BG.*

when the mind is applied to activate the eyes with the memory of the snake persisting, one visualises ‘this’ form of the rope in general. Then the idea, ‘this is a snake’ comes up. This knowledge has two parts: ‘this’ is a general perception and ‘is a snake’ is its recapitulation. Even with the knowledge of both, the fear-complex of he, who sees, and the visual illusion lead him to believe that two perceptions have come into being. The illogical characteristic of these two aspects of knowledge is termed ākhyatī.

(e) The followers of the vedānt doctrine believe in indefinable perception. They are of the view that the image arising out of the mind through the eyes, assumes the form of the object, and this uncovers the object resulting in a clear impression of the same, which needs the assistance of light too. The eyes alone, are incapable of perceiving the object. When there is darkness or the eyes are dim and hazy, the impression of the rope coming out of the mind, does not assume the form of a snake, and cannot strike off the non-existence of the rope. Consequently, the rope, activated by the lack of knowledge born of secondary consciousness, assumes the form of a snake. Hence, the snake is the cause of the non-knowledge; if true, it will not vanish in face of the perception of the rope. The appearance of the snake does not take place after the reality about the rope is known. The snake is, therefore, non-existent. And if the snake were a non-existent entity, its appearance would, in no way, happen like the son of a barren woman. However, it does appear, hence it is not non-existent. From this, it is clear that the appearance is neither true, nor untrue, but undefinable. This perception of the undefinable is called ānirvācniyakhyatī.
a prophet. See धन्वन। 2 lord of greenery, god of verdure, master of water, god Varun, Neptune. See देवता। 3 a Muslim holyman, who is also known as Zindahpir. See नरसिंह देव।

भाँत्र [धन्वन] See धन्वन। 2 a Kashmiri Muslim who became a devotee of Guru Hargobind and turned a spiritual master and philanthropist.

भाँत्र महदूर [धन्वन महदूर] a commander in Shah Jahan’s army, who along with Kala Khan and Painda Khan reached Kartarpur to fight against the sixth Guru. He came here as a spy to gather information. The arrow shot by Bhai Bidhi Chand killed him. See गोवर्धन भाँत्र।

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[gagga] eighth character of Punjabi script, which is guttural. Skt n song. Ganesh. Gandharav, the celestial musician. A character with two matras; long matra. When used as a suffix, it means a singer, wanderer, (goer), etc. as samag (reciter of Samved), khāg (wanderer in the sky).

[gā] Skt गात्म n going. i.e., dying. transmigration. ‘abhāvābhangē gā cūkīčhē.’-sāvēye m 3 ke. ‘Transmigration is transcended.’ step, pace. ‘mānu ke nāl ke cālte nā cāti gā.’-dātt. ‘The earth did not accompany them even a step on the death of kings such as Manu and Nal etc.’ ‘bhārō tīrchi tum gōhē.’-krišan. See ५.

[gā] n self-interest, purpose; aim; motive. ‘gō pīrhave jō, bhavē gīlle hi hon.’-prov. ambush; snare, trap.

[gā] See गो. 4 and 7.

[gā] See गो. 4 and 7.


[gāhatī] a town in district Kamrup of Assam, the ancient name of which is Pragjyotishpur. Bhagdāt (Narkasur’s eldest son), ruling over this territory, fought bravely in the war of Mahabharata. He sided with Kauravas.

[gā] See गो. 2


[gā] Skt गात्म and गो. 3 See गो.

[gā] Skt गात्म and गो. 2 Gauri; (a woman of) fair colour, Parvati. “pher dāi tān dāurē gāur kā gharīke.”-cādī १. 3 See गो.

[gā] See गो.

[gā] 2 Gauri; (a woman) of fair colour, Parvati. “phēr dāi tān dāurē gāur kā gharīke.”-cādī १. See गो.

[gā] See गो.

[gā] See गो.

[gā] son of Gauri (Parvati), Ganesha. 2 Bhai Gulab Singh. 3 See गो.

[gā] husband of Gauri (Parvati), Shiv.

[gā] heavy. See गो. 2. “hāu hāuro tū thakur gāuro.”-asa m ५.
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**Gauri** See -aksh.

**Gauri** See -ksh and -aksh.

**Gauri** See -ksh. 2 a ragini which employs notes in purbi īhat. It is a part of Sri Rag. In 

-aroхи (ascending order), gādhar (the third note) and dhēvat (the sixth note) are forbidden, whereas āroхи (descending order) gādhar (the third note) is forbidden; rīṣābh (the second note) is primary, while pācam (the fifth note) is secondary. rīṣābh (the second note) and dhēvat (the sixth note) are flat, whereas maddham (the fourth note) is sharp; all other are pure notes. The time for singing it is the fourth watch of the day.

ascending - sa ra mi po no sa.

descending - sa no dha po mi ra sa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, this rag is at number three, and it has many variations, such as gaureri, cetti [ceti], dākkhāni, dipki, purbi [purbi], beragān, majh [majh], malva [malva] and mala [mala]. Its combination with other rags has resulted in these variations. Regrettably enough, these days, ragis do not sing them all.

**Gauri Ceti** It is a modified musical tone comprising five notes. sāraj (the first note) pācam (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, rīṣābh (the second note) is flat and maddham (the fourth note) are sharp; gādhar (the third note) is primary, whereas dhēvat (the sixth note) is secondary. The time for singing it is the fourth quarter of the day.

**Gauri Khejra** This modified musical mode employs all the seven notes. sāraj (the first note), gādhar (the third note), pācam (the fifth note), and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure; rīṣābh (the second note), gādhar (the third note) are flat, while maddham (the fourth note) is sharp. maddham (the fourth note) is primary, whereas rīṣābh (the second note) is secondary with sāraj (the first note) as (primary). The time for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

**Gaurimala** This ragini employs all the seven notes, sāraj (the first note), maddham (the fourth note), pācam (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, rīṣābh (the second note), gādhar (the third note) dhēvat (the sixth note) are in flat. dhēvat (the sixth note) is primary and rīṣābh (the second note) is secondary. The time for its singing is first quarter of the night.

**Gaur** Skt ो, ो n ox. 2 cow. See E cow.

3 poor, humble. “gau kau care sardul.”-ram m 5. ’The highly-violent man, who is always bent upon annihilating everything, looks after the helpless poor.’

**Gaugras** Skt ोग्रास n articles of food offered in the name of cow during the devotional feasting by brahmins; cow-sacrifice.

**Gaucaraha** cowherd, who takes cows to the forests and fields for grazing.

**Gaucari** riding a cow. See जी.

**Gaucari** absorbing ambrosia dripping continuously from the brain through yogic inhaling and exhaling of breath. “gaganmādal gau jīnī co.”-ratanmala bāno.

**Gautam** See -at. “gautam satī sīla nistaī.”-g5Q namdev. 2 See जी.

**Gautamkush** [gaumukh] adj mute as a cow. 2 gorgeous from outward, but fraudulent from inward appearance. “gaumukh bagh jese base mrigmal bikh.”-BGK. 3 See जी.

**Gati** [gari] Skt ो n elephant. “he gai bahān.” -s kabir. 2 See गाज.

**Gaët** [gari] passed, departed, left. “dukh dēridrin ke gāe.”-søyey m 4 ke.


**Gātra** [gara] See ग्राम. “mera sāgal ādesra
gara.–dev m 5. 2 See गारा. “गोगा गारा गोदव्री सासर के कमा.”–basāt namdev. “गारा प्ल भार्ता.”–गोड नमदेव.

गारिश [गारिश], गारिच [गारिच] See गारिच्च and गारिच्च.

गाटी [गाटी] went by, passed. 2 deteriorated. “गाइबोहोर् बादिचोर्.”–sor m 5. 3 will sing. “तब क्यों गारी हें?”–गृज काबिर.

गाटीम [गाटीम] singer. 2 sang, recited. “नम कीठो तुम्ह शाह ही जग गारा.”–क्रिसन 3 cows, kine.

4 disappeared, went by, ceased to exist. 

गाटिकेत [गाटिकेत], गाटिकेत [गाटिकेत] (one) who brings the past back. 2 (one) who gets things on the right track. “गाइबोहोर्न गारिच्च्च जुळे वायु.”–तोल्स. See गाटी 2.

गाटीव [गाटीव] elephant. “जाल जी म गाटीव मातो.”–क्रिसन.

गाटे [गाटे] passed, went by. 2 recited, sang. “गाटे जूट कॉर्का.”–cādi 2. ‘recited the martial song of success.’ 3 were misled. “अपू गाटे अपू जूट हुँ भोवात्.”–गौ काबिर.

गाम [गाम] A गाम n unconsciousness, senselessness. See भूमत.

गामत [गामत] P गामत n act of roaming and rambling.

गामठ [गामठ] P गामठ v ramble, roam. 2 be.

गामठम [गामठम] P गामठम 1 roaming. “सब रोज गामठम दर हवा.”–त्तल्स m 1. 2 I was.

गामठी [गामठी] P गामठी adj rambler, roamer. 2 boat, yacht, skiff.

गामठद [गामठद] P गामठद 2 roamed. 2 were; existed.

गामी [गामी] See गाम.

गाव [गाव] See गाव m 3, गाव n. “का हाँ लेह उबारी.”

–होजरे 10. 2 P गाव n site, location, place. 3 time, moment. 4 adv sometimes, occasionally. “गाव कलादर मेवाड़.”–दिवन गोया.

गावधर [गावधर] adj fast, deep. “जूट उबली मार्जित रागु गावधरा.”–गौ वर m 4. 2 firm, enduring.

गावज [गावज] adj that which has a firm hold as lime; grasper. 2 grip, grasp.

गावजित [गावजित] in the grip (grasp). “गावजित परिप लोष बैं.”–स काबिर.

गावजी [गावजी] adj firmly pitched. 2 engrossed.

गावज्ज [गावज्ज] n assimilator, absorber, a pit dug in a forest and covered with grass so as to catch an elephant. 2 universe. “गावज्ज त्रिनि चाई.”–वर मरु m 5. त्रिन (straw) stands for worldly comfort.

गावज्जित [गावज्जित], गावज्जित [गावज्जित] caught, entrapped. “गावज्जी मृि नार हाँ.”–आसा m 5. 2 pitched, pushed.

गाव [गाव] Skt गाव n catching. 2 enjoying erotic and sensual pleasure through sense-organs. 3 Skt गाव adj hard, difficult. “ति म गावगति कावि ना जाये.”–आसा m 3. “एप्न गावगति अपू जाने.”–मरु सोल्म m 3. 4 n depth, profundity. “हम नह जानि हरि गाहने.”

–नात m 4. 5 See गाव.

गावडासिः [गावडासिः] n grave condition, unfathomable state. See गाव.

गावड [गावड] v adopt, hold. 2 n ornament, adornment. “तु मेरा गावडा.”–माह्म m 5. “नमु सोचे का गावडा.”–माह्म m 5. See द्वारासम हुष्ट and हुष्ट. 3 trust money held particularly against some debt; mortgage. “जे तु किसे ना देने सहिरबा! किसे को कद्दे गाहना?”

–द्वारा m 1. ‘If you do not bestow any blessing on a person, can he get that by mortgaging something to you?’

गाव [गाव] S toil, hard work. 2 act of obliging, act of making one grateful.

गाव [गाव] Skt adj serious, unfathomable. 2 arduous, difficult. 3 inaccessible; where it is difficult to reach. 4 dense. 5 depth, profundity. 6 water. 7 agony, affliction. “मर्थत्ता गाव गै.”–आसा m 5. 8 See गाव 1. “कथ गाव तब करान पुकारा.”–सूहि काबिर.

गावडिंग [गावडिंग] adj who adopts. 2 worthy of adopting. 3 from the ornaments. See गाव गावडिंग.

गावड [गावड] गावडिंग [गावड] the best
amongst ornaments, the finest of ornaments. See मेन्दीचुळ.

रुपलक [गहंगत] See रुपलकत्ति and रुपल.

रुपन्त [गहना] See रुपन्त 3. “वार साव गाहने देवरे.”—रम कबीर. ‘Mortgage the sun and the moon.’

रुपबर [गहबर], रुपबर [गहबरा] Skt गहबर n dense jungle, difficult to pass through. “गहबर बन गहर, गहबर बन गहर हि!”—आस चोट m 5.
2 tortuous territory arduous to reach.
3 den, cave. 4 hypocrisy, pretence. 5 deep meaning.
6 water. 7 adj secret. 8 dark, dense. “लाल गुलाल गहबरा.”—स्री म 1.

रुपन [गहर] n haziness. 2 overcast with dust.
3 See रुपन्त 1. “माहा गहर बन ताहि रक लोहा.”—राज 256. ‘saw a dust storm in the jungle.’

रुपनबरीक [गहरगहर] See रुपनबरीक.

रुपनबरीक रुपिया [गहरगहरीर गहर] pearl of the inaccessible and unfathomable sea.
2 (unfathomable sea’s gem) metaphysical deliberation. “तिसौ सेवक के नानक कुर्बानी जो गहरगहरीर गहर जिया.”—मजह m 5.

रुपबरम [गहरवर] a sub-caste of Rajputs.
“गहरवर सहान गहलत द्वे.”—राज 91.

रुपन [गहरा] Skt राजा See रुपन्त. 2 grave, deep.

रुपन्त [गहर] n seriousness, depth.

रुपनबरीक [गहरिगहर] metaphysical deliberation, knowledge of the Creator.
“गहरिगहर जादृशिंग दिया.”—सवेरे m 2 ke. ‘Hazrat (Guru Nanak Dev) gave us knowledge of the Creator.

रुपन्त [गहर] adj deep. “गहरी करे क्रि निव कहुदाई.”—धोना नामदेव. 2 dense. “गहरी बिभुत लई बेला तापि.”—रम m 5.

रुपन [गहल] a village of police station Bhadaur, administrative circle Barnala, Patiala state, situated at a distance of ten kohs to the north from Bhadaur and 14 miles from Barnala railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai to the north-west of the village. The Guru halted here while going to Mehraj. It has 50 bighas of land attached to it and gets an annual grant of 25 rupees from the Patiala state. A baptised Singh acts as the priest.

रुपन [गहर] adj intoxicated, inebriated, spirit.

रुपन [गहला] See रुपन.

रुपन [गहा] adopted, accepted. 2 held. 3 P, गां न place, site. 4 a bunch of thorny branches used for threshing the harvested crop.

रुपनबरीक [गहरुन] नाम रुपनबरीक [गहरुन] a sub-caste of Rajputs, from which evolved the Shishodia dynasty of Mewar.

रुपन [गहवर] See रुपन.

रुपन [गहा] adopted, accepted. 2 held. 3 P, गां न place, site. 4 a bunch of thorny branches used for threshing the harvested crop.

रुपनबरीक [गहरोन] a village of police station Bhadaur, administrative circle Barnala, Patiala state.

रुपनबरीक [गहवर] See रुपन.

रुपनबर [गहिबर] See रुपन.

रुपनबर [गहिबर] n heap. 2 assemblage,
community, crowd. 2 hustle and bustle.


[ghirgobhir], [ghirgobhir] [ghirgobhir], [ghirgobhir], [ghirgobhir], [ghirgobhir], [ghirgobhir] See kahird. “vađe mere sañiba gahirghobhira gunigahira.”—sodar. 2 a child named Bishna born to Sukhi, wife carpenter Kahnchand, on the 9th of the dark half of the lunar month of Sammat 1920 in village Thana, of Ludhiana district. He became a disciple of Matabdas Udasi and was called Bisan Dass. He spent several years in the big assembly of Udasis. In Sammat 1944, he set up his own centre and began to preach his sermon. According to Bisan Das, the most exalted name for God is Gahirgambhir. In support of this he used to recite the following verses of Gurbani.

“gahir gahir athah suami atulu na jai kia mIna.”—maru solhe m 5.
“gahir gahir athahu hath na labhai.”—var mCJla m 1.
“gahirghobhir athahu tu gun gran amole.”—var maru 2 m 5. “Gahirgobhir sagar ratnagar avar nañi anpuja.”—sar ø m 1.
“gahirghobhir beñt govéde.”—majh m 5. The disciples of Bisan Das came to be known as Gahirgambhirie. Guru Granth Sahib is their scripture and their headquarter is in Ropar, district Ambala.

[ghir] See gahir. 2 gah (adopt), ri (O lady). See gair. 3 obstinate horse. 4 See gahira. 5 assimilator; who with full force has imbibed sensualities; lustful. “kot gahi ke pap nivare.”—maru solhe m 3.

[ghir] adopted, imbibed. “gahi oñ sadhara.”—suhi m 5. 2 assimilator; who with full force has imbibed sensualities; lustful. “manah gahirao pekhi prabhu kau.”—jet m 5. 2 deep, unfathomable. See gahirvar.

[ghiru] S big. 2 See gahir.


[ghu] n pit dug for a hedge engulfing thorny branches. 2 grasp, hold. “raññ nañi gahu kitno!”—gau m 5. See akal 5. 3 Skt अभाव. insistence, stubbornness. “duñt kariy apon gahu re.”—keda m 5. 4 grasp, assimilate. “gahu parbrähman saran.”—dhana m 5.


See gahhe. 2 assimilator, grasped, held. See gahih. 3 obstinate horse. 4 See gahhere. 5 assimilator; who grasps; who seizes. “manah gahirao pekhi prabhu kau.”—jet m 5. 2 deep, unfathomable. See gahirvar.

[ghur] S big. 2 See gahir.

assimilates or grasps.

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See: S. p. 1. 1. 1. 2. n the Creator, universal and infinite like the sky.

2. n ultimate stage of divine awareness. “gagan-nagari ik būd na bārkhe.”—āsa kābir.

2. ultimate stage leading to divine awareness. “gagan-māda māhī ropē thāmo.”—var ram 1 m 1.

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gāgrī aḥb mohrīa.‖-

Here unbaked pitcher stands for mortal frame.

mājhrī [gagri], mājhrī [gagri] a low caste, whose members use leech, cupping glass, hollow horn etc to remove by suction blood from human bodies. "jyō gāgrī tumrī tān laykē."—kṛśaṇ.

māja [gaga], māja [gagg] pronunciation of character म. 2 the character म. "gāga gopīdūn ravāhū."—bāvan.

ōtṛu [gaggobuha] a village under police station Taran Taran in district Amritsar, situated ten miles the west of the railway station. While on a hunting expedition, Guru Hargobind came here and rested for a while under a peepal tree. Bhai Bir Singh (disciple of Khuda Singh), a famous and dedicated preacher belonged to this village. At the dera, a community kitchen is still active for serving food. An annual congregation is held on Jeth 5. See त्रितीय.

māt [gac] or mat [gacu] प्र प n lime; mortar used for raising walls of bricks and stones etc. 2 plaster prepared for beautifying the inside and outside of the bricked walls and arched roofs. It has been in use since the ancient times and is of many types depending upon the proportion in which the components are combined. The mortar prepared for the decoration of inner walls consists of fine sand, powder of marble and gypsum. The mortar for use in external walls is not so pure and fine, but it shines just like marble if the dried plaster is properly rubbed. Now-a-days cement is also mixed in this type of mortar. The third coating of plaster of Paris mixed with sand and fine powdered lime is also given this name. There is another type of mortar in which some quantity of hair is also mixed. This is very hard, smooth and sleek. "gār gac kite bage bag."—var sar m 1. "kaci dhāhāgī divāl kahe gacu lavāhu."—bāsat m 1. 3 See भात.


māt [gac]a v fix with lime. 2 unite, join. "bācān cin tame gacā."—cādi 1. "prābha kētār thī me gacī he."—kṛśaṇ.

māt [gacu] See भाद.

māt [gac] n anger, ire. 2 indignation. 3 adj intoxicated, inebriated.

māt [gac]a See भाद.

māt [gacu] See भाद.

mōta [gachā], māta [gachna] v go. "gachēn nēn bharen."—gatha. See भाद and भैलाण.

māt [gac]a Skt गच्छ derived from वर भाम (गम), which means to go. 2 n tree. 3 group of Jain-monks. 4 shower. "pērī gacch tirā."—cādi 2.

māt [gaj] Skt गाज vr shout in intoxication. 2 n elephant, that shrieks when intoxicated. "kop bhāryā gaj mitt māhā bharā sūḍ lae bhaśt sūḍar sou."—kṛśaṇ. 3 a celestial musician, who turned into an elephant due to sage Deval's curse. He was seized by an octopus in Varun's pond. As he got helpless and was about to drown, he prayed to the Almighty who cut off of all the bonds. See ज्ञानस्वर निर्माण 8; ch. 2. "gajko tras mitṭo jīth sīmāt."—gau m 9. See घोषत. 4 Ganesh. "kāhu gur gaj stīv sābhko jāne."—gau kabir. 5 a demon, having appearance of an elephant, son of Mehikhasur; Gajasur in his previous birth was king of Mahesh. In the next birth, he turned into an elephant because of curse from Narad. In order to end the troubles caused to the gods, Shiva killed Gaj and put its skin on his body.1 See गुर्ज़ा गुर्ज़ा, गुर्ज़ा गर्ज़ा, ch. 10. 6 an advisor of Sugriv. 7 yard; a length measuring 48 fingers. See प य "मानुस पाँहीन हाथी शही ढालू वार दारे हरे"—BG.
The exact measure of a yard has been varying and still it has variations; but the most popular measure is of sixteen gīras or thirty six inches. In Punjab, the yard is also taken to be two cubits.

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991 mero gaju jhva meri kati.”–asa namdev. The exact measure of a yard has been varying and still it has variations; but the most popular measure is of sixteen gīras or thirty six inches. In Punjab, the yard is also taken to be two cubits.

8 ramrod for playing the stringed instruments sarāda or sarāgī etc.; ramrod or iron rod for cleaning the barrel of a gun.

“chоnкāt lagat gaj pher pher.”–GPS. 9 See लाल. 10 At one place gaj has also been used for cazi.

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gaj-hastī [gōj-hastī] adj (an elephant) who has raised his trunk for trumpeting. “gaj-hastī ke pran udhariale.”–mali namdev. There is an ancient story that with his trunk the elephant offered a lotus to the Almighty and pleaded for protection. See जन 3. 2 intoxicated elephant. See जन 3. “gaj-hastī dino cāmkari.”–bher a namdev.

gaj [gōj] P जा n a kind of pungent, sour delicacy. 2 a kind of sweet meat.

gajākṣati [gōjākṣati], gajānand [gōjāman] n gait of an elephant. 2 gait like that of an elephant. In poetic compositions an elegant lady’s gait is compared with that of an elephant. See जना/जाना.

gajgah [gōjgah] n elephant’s ornament, especially one for an elephant or a horse to wear on the head. “turag nacavat yat gojgahan.”–GPS. 2 an ornament for the head of a warrior, shaped like a plume. “gajgah bōdhe, puna bhag jano!”–GPS. ‘racing after wearing an ornament on the head!’ 3 howdah of an elephant.

In Sindhi नाचँ means warp and cotton-thread, which appears appropriate here.
physique) was leaving his house (mortal frame), his attachment to physical existence went ahead for a warp i.e. strove to acquire a new body.

4 Is this roll of warp (bodily frame) not properly designed by length and weight? Its daily diet (starch in case of weaver's cloth) is two and a half seer.

5 If the diet (starch) is not at once available, the weaver fights to dismantle the web, meaning i.e. the physical body gets weakened due to the non-availability of proper diet, the being quarrels to demolish the house or the mind tends to leave the mortal frame.

6 O, lady! disobeying your beloved husband, why are you sitting idle during life's day-time? This precious time won't return.

7 The weaver is annoyed and is ready to leave renouncing these veins in the vessels i.e. bodily pleasures.

8 Vital air is not emerging from the respiratory tube i.e. breathing system is getting inanimate.

9 O pitiable lady! forsake worldly pleasures and get free from desire. This is Kabir’s sermon to you.¹

¹We cannot, for sure, say what the meanings of these obscure words are. It is probable that Kabir might have meant something else.

from Kandhar. Its average height above sea-level is 7,279 feet.

Gaznavi [gajanyar] foe of Gazni (army of elephants), the gun—sonama. 2 lion, enemy of the flock of elephants—sonama.

Gajpathi [gajpati] master of elephant Airawat, Indar. 2 a ruler, who keeps elephants. 3 supreme elephant.

Gajpathirmagh [gajpatimagh] second son of Sukhchain of Phul dynasty, born in 1738, whose daughter Raj Kaur, was married with great pomp and show to Maha Singh Shukarchakia in 1774 AD. Her belonging to the Phool dynasty was regarded crucial for giving birth to the glorious ruler Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raja Gajpati Singh conquered Jind in 1763. He issued a coin in his own name. Raja Gajpati Singh breathed his last in 1789.

Gajpal [gajpal] Skt n one who goads an elephant; Mahout.

Gajpur [gajpur] Hastinapur. See स्कि चरण.

Gaj [gaj] A न न anger, ire. 2 calamity, disaster. 3 wonder.—aeraaj.

Gajbadan [gajbadan] See गजवित.

Gajbel [gajbel] n Indar, who rides Airawat; Airawat, the elephant.

Gajbahan [gajbahan] See गजभान.

Gajmuktal [gajmuktal] n pearl obtained from the head of an elephant. Mallinath writes that ancient scholars have mentioned eight kinds of pearls extracted from eight different sources i.e.—elephant, cloud, pig, conch shell, whale, snake, oyster shell and bamboo. 2 swollen portion of flesh on the forhead of an elephant; pitcher.


Gajmedh [gajmedh] ritual around fire, performed by sacrificing an elephant.

Gajmoti, Gajmoti [gajmoti] See गजमोति.
gajra [gajrath] n one having elephant as his vehicle, Indar. 2 a chariot pulled by elephants; a mobile throne.
gajar [gajra] n leaves of carrot. 2 rosary of flowers, flower garland. 3 an ornament worn on the wrist by women. “besar gajarā.”

Indar [gajraj] n chief elephant. 2 Airawat, the elephant. 3 Indar, who is lord of Airawat (the elephant).

gajjarī elephant’s enemy, the lion. —sonama. See गजरी.
gajal [gazal] A ज़ाल beating of hours at four, eight and twelve o’clock. “gajal bojai nahi ajal bojai he.”—das kavi. 2 In Arabic it means talk with ladies i.e. romantic poetry, but in prosody this term is also used for a specific metre.

This poetic metre is of many types just like different types of savēya. Bhai Nandlal has composed gazals of 10 and 12 stanzas in Deewan Goya, which vary in metre depending upon the number and position of matras. Even jasat1 verses must rhyme. See, they must alliterate as is evident from the following examples:

a. ten lines, each line has 27 or 28 matras, with even lines rhyming and having guru as terminal character.

Example:

| दिन दुनिया दर कामाइ डे पोरी रुखसारे मा, हरो दो अलम किंमत याक तर मुये यारे मा। गा हसु गाहे जमाह हाग कलादर मेखल, राग-हाये मुखतलिफ़ दराद बुते आयारे मा। |
|——divan goya.|

b. twelve lines, each line having 21 matras, even lines alliterating and stanzas ending with guru character.

Example:

| इकास्त उम्र कितार या बर आम्ब पुलुजराद, वरानाथ |

1Its pronunciation as जसाट is also correct.
c. ten lines, odd lines have 24 matras, even lines have 27 matras. Even lines rhyme and end with a lāghu character.

Example:

goya nigaha yar kī māxmur gāst-hām ke xvahṣe may rāgin pur āsrar mēkunem....—divan goya.
d. Punjabi poets have written gazals of various metres; one is as under:

eight lines, odd lines have 27 matras while even lines have 26 matras each. Even rhymes alliterate to end with guru. Odd rhymes have no alliteration but end with lāghu.

Example:

| mīrgāi mān kī burai ṣaṭi ne kīno nīva, sātīguru kī kṛīpa pai jānām māna kāṭī. sāhīn se kīnī mītāi dur kīno dvētbhav, hē diṅkhatē saṅge bhai pāṭal bhrām kā phāṭī. |
|——divan goya.|

gaj [gaja] n alms begged in loud voice; beggar’s earnings.
gajō [gajaṇa] v roar; call by shouting; utter (salutation) in loud, thunderous voice as a religious slogan.
gajrī [gajrath] See गजराथ.
gajur [gajasur] a demon named Gaj. See गाजर.
gajpur [gajapur] Hastinapur. “bār bīr gajapur
me călăţye.”—kriṣan. See गमिलपुष्ट.

गृजामेठ [gajamedh] See गृजामेठ.

गृजाव [gajayə] See गृजाव.

गृजायुध [gajayudh] n goad to egg on elephants. “बर्चिनि बन क्रिपान गृजायुढ़.”—paras. In ancient times, warriors used goads in warfare.

गृजारि [gajari], गृजारी [gajari] n enemy of the elephant, lion, tiger. 2 a species of the pine tree.

गृजास [gajā] shouted, roared. “गोर्सूढि गोबिड़ गृजा.”—var kan m 4. ‘raised the slogan of Gobind’.


गृजादा [gajāda] adj roaring. 2 प्रजाति who raises slogans; selector; who makes a choice. “जोत जेब को गृजादा जान.”—gyan.

गृजी [gaji] Skt n female of an elephant; she-elephant. 2 army of elephants.—सनामा. See जूढ़ी. 3 adj elephant keeper. 4 with yards, by yards. “गृजी ने मिनी तोली ने तुले.”—gau kābir.

गृज [gaj] See गृजा.

गृजाद्रा [gajādṛa] Skt ग्येज़िय adj chief of elephants, supreme elephant. 2 n Airawat, the heavenly elephant. 3 a celestial musician who, cursed by sage Deval, turned into an elephant and was caught hold of by an octopus in the pond of Varun. When he became helpless and was about to get drowned, he took a lotus in his trunk, offered it to the Almighty and prayed for help. The Almighty freed him from the clutches of the octopus. This tale is described in detail in the second chapter of the eighth section of Bhagwat.

King Indradyuman 1 is also believed to have turned into an elephant due to sage Agastya’s curse. See अग्नि तुष. See गृजाद्रकृ.

1This is written as फ्रद्रा० in Gurusobha as in “फ्रद्रा० राजा तक होता”.

गृजाई [gajād] P ㎡ n pain, suffering. 2 shock, hurt, injury.

गृजाद [gajād] See गृजाद. 2 adj causing a roar. “गृजाद गृजादा.”—gyan.

गृजान [gajān] brother of Shihon, who was a staunch follower of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 See गृजान.

गृजाल [gajal] See गृजाल.

गृजादिः [gajādiḥ] See गृजादिः 1.

गृजाल [gajal] a follower of Guru Hargobind, who was deeply spiritual and a great warrior. He showed valour in the battle of Amritsar. “चाजु गृजाल महरू रोधरवा ते सुजाना सुर.”—GPS.

गृज [gaj] n elephant. 2 treasure. 3 adj brave, courageous. “गृजान जूष-हे.”—paras.

गृज [gaj] See गृजा

गृजा [gaj] n onom gurgling sound produced in the throat while gulping milk; a word suggesting gulping sound. 2 act of gulping. “जीति gūga gattsamare.”—nāt a m 4.

गृजा [gaj] See गृजा


गृजान [gaj] n onom in the jargon of sweet makers, a thickened sugar paste in the shape of a fine rope, cut into small balls
covered with sesame seeds; revri. 3 See गड़.

गड़ [गथ] n knot, 2 joint.

गाठकाट [गठकाट], गाठकत्र [गठकत्र], गाठकेप [गठकेप] pick pocket, 2 cheat, deceiver.

गाठकर [गठकर] n tying ends of the robes of the bride and the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. It means that the two are joined in a lifelong union to act as single entity.

गाठन [गठन] Skt ग्रंथ n knot, tie, join. 2 n formation, embedding.

गाठी [गथी], गाठी [गथी] n package tied with a knot in a sheet of cloth.

गाठ [गथ] Skt पलाडु n onion. L Allium Sepa. 

Its latent effect is dry and warm. The white onion is less warm in effect than the red one. It is aphrodisiac, phlegmatic to some extent, eradicates psora and provides vigour to the body. It kills worms in the intestines. It brings relief from flatulence; vomiting ends on smelling it. The use of onion is very effective for a patient suffering from cholera.


गाठिया [गठिया], गाठी [गठी] pick pocket, cheat. 2 ailment of joints, hence the name. Skt मृणुन्त्र n It is a rheumatic disease caused by disorder in the wind within the body. The body of the patient gets inert followed by pain and inflammation of the joints. Sometimes, one has fever due to severe pain. Gout is caused by several factors, accordingly the treatment should be done. The following are the main causes:

excessive sitting, doing no exercise, taking oily and heavy food, exposure while having fever, lack of care in wearing proper clothes in cold countries, walking with bare feet, infection of syphilis and gonorrhoea in the body, taking unprocessed metals, excessive drinking, suffering from urinary diseases, etc. It is hereditary also.

Generally the following steps are taken to cure gout:

(a) Add two mashas each of colocynth root and piper longum (piperaceous plant) to one tola of jaggery and make balls of two mashas each. Take two balls daily with water.

(b) Massage the joints with castor oil.

(c) Grind to fine powder a mixture of sweet surji, अगढ्ध (physalis flexussaital), बिधारा, सोध (dried ginger), सोफ (aniseed). Add to it an equal amount of sugar, prepare small packets of about four mashas each. Take one packet of dose in the morning and one in the evening with warm milk.

(d) Use gum of pine tree.

(e) Massage the joints with oils of turpentine, sesame, camphor, कुष्ठ and नारायणि.

(f) Take mixture of three mashas of अगढ्ध (physalis flexussaital) powder and six mashas of sugar with goat's milk.

3 in a bundle, in hand. “इनकु कहतिय गाठिया मातिया.”—केदाकाबिर. ‘So much wealth has been earned, this much is in hand while so much is hidden.’

गाठवला [गठवला] adj knotted. 2 engrossed.

गठात [गठात], गठती [गठती] n relationship, friendship, agreement. 2 act of joining.

गठा [गठा] n bundle of wood etc. 2 container of cartridges. 3 a measure of land equal to one बिूस्वसी. See बिंथ और हिंटी. 4 See गाठ.

गद [गद] Skt गद vr flow, drip, irrigate, cover, hide. 2 n barrier, stoppage, resistance. 3 ditch. 4 difference, gap. 5 a kind of fish. See E cod. “त्रुमान लहिरी गद थिया.”—सफरिद ‘Thinking has got entangled like a fish in the waves.’

6 spear, lance. 7 rice cooked in jaggery, rice. “गदसू तुयो, दधिसू तुयो.”—ग्यान. 8 See गड़.
gadha [gāḍha] Skt गधा n gargoyle. 2 sip. See gada 7.
gadha [gāḍ-ha] n pit, dugout. "de kāri gāḍ-ha gāḍi."—dhana m 5. "eko srām kāri gāḍi gāḍhe."—maru m 5. ‘cart in the pit.’
gadha [gāḍan] n sinking or getting stuck in mire, marsh or mud.
gadha [gāḍa] get stuck, sink. 2 mix, enter. "vicce sace kuru na gāḍai."—var gau m 4.
gadha [gāḍha] See gadha 5. 2 got stuck.
gardar [gāḍdar] adj who carries a lance or spear. "matt kari gāḍdaran jese."—krisan.
gardar [gāḍbār] adv topsy-turvy. 2 upside down. 3 confused.
4 See gardar.
gardar [gāḍria] Skt ग्राहिक shepard.
gardar [gāḍvar] spearman. See gardar. 2 one who fixes, or pitches.
garda [gāḍa] See gaddar. 2 See wāk.
gardai [gāḍai] mixed up. "vasatū mahī le vasatū gāḍai."—sukhmani. 2 n act of fixing. 3 wages for fixing.
gardar [gāḍar] name of Shaktasur as used in Dasam Granth. “bakai bokr gāḍar trīnavat."—krisan. ‘Vaki, Vakdait, Shaktasur and Trinavarat. 2 Ďg cart track.
gardar [gāḍavād] See gaddar. “hoi gāḍavād juddh macia."—BG.
gardar [gāḍi] n firm determination. 2 adj firm. “so ṇibahu gāḍi, jo cālau na thē."—var maru 2 m 5. 3 Skt an ox, given to lying down to shirk yoking. 4 adv by fixing, after thrusting.
gardar [gāḍia] fixed firmly, stuck. 2 linked, joined. “pāpi sītā tānū gāḍia."—var asa. ‘had joined the sinner.’
gardi [goddi] See goddi.
gardia [gāḍia] n cart, carriage, wagon, bullock cart. “pāc bel gāḍia deh dhari.”—ram m 1. Here five oxen stand for sense organs.
gardar [gāḍiho] n toy cart for children to play. 2 three-wheeled frame used to train children to walk; walker. “rah sikhaṇān kaj gāḍiho."—krisan.
gardar [gāḍira] Skt गाडिया n bow having bamboo nodes, bow made from a bamboo piece. 2 bow. “ahinās rahe gāḍir cēri."—rātanmala bāno. ‘one who always keeps his bow stretched to hunt down sexual passions.’
gardar [gāḍiran], gardar [gāḍirna], gardar [gāḍira] See gardar 2. “hath gāḍiran pe dharke pod mādahī mād uthovan lage."—GPS. 2 small cart, light-wheeled carriage. “gān gāḍirne pār hē citie.”—GPS.
gad [gāḍo] S n dust, dirt. 2 thin stem of a tree. 3 adj deep. 4 Skt hunchback. 5 hollow.
gadā [gāḍu] n pitcher-like small metallic vessel. 2 bucket-like metallic vessel; kamāḍal. “ṣīn me sojā ho bhāg ve pāṭ ṣīn ḍikhe gāḍu gāḍhēhō."—cātīr tr 257.
gad [gāḍo] n force in, fix, plant.
gad [gōḍa], god [gōḍi] n two-wheeled cart used for carrying load. Such a small cart is also used for conveyance. It is of several types. Now this word is commonly used for wheeled vehicles.
gad [gāḍhan], gad [gāḍhna] v chisel. “pakhaṇ gāḍhike muṭāṭi kini."—asa kābīr. ‘sona gāḍhite hīre sonara."—gāḍ namdev. 2 make, create.
gadval [gāḍhval] a district in Kumaon division of U.P. 2 an eastwhile state, situated to the north of Haridwar. Many Hindu pilgrimage centres like Badri Narayan, Kedar Nath etc fall in this region. Shri Nagar was the capital of this state during the period of Guru Gobind Singh. See मूर ताज.
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9. a demon, according to Sakand Puran, who was born from the womb of Abhijit Brahmin’s consort, impregnated with Brahma’s semen. He was killed by Ganesh, hence was named Ganesh (lord of gana, conqueror of gana).

वापहो [गणका] Skt n astrologer, numerologist.

**वाल्लुसुर [गण-नावना] v roar.** It is onomatopoeic of roaring. (of lions etc.) “सिंह तुर्या गण-नाविके.”—cōḍi 3.

**वाक्त [गाव], वाक्ती [गाव] n counting, numbering.**

“गाव गावाने अक्रि.”—oṅkar. “गावी गावी ना जाय.”—var guj 2 m 5. “चित्तोऽद्या गाव ताजी जन तेल कोचा.””—bhīla m 5. 2 roll call of labourers, soldiers, policemen etc. “सतिगुर के गावे गहुले दुखदुख तिहाई.””—var guj l m 3.

वाद [गाव] by numbering. “गावे प्रबुद्ध ना पाई.”—var guj 1 m 3.

वादेश [गावेव] See वाद 6.

वादा [गावना] Skt n counting, numbering. 2 calculation.

वादीपित [गावनीक], वातावर [गावनाठ], वातावरव [गावनायक], वात्य [गावप], वातकिड [गावपति], वादवन [गावरज] n Lord of all, the Creator. 2 Ganesh. 3 Shiv.

वादवन ब्रह्म [गावरज रादन] tooth of Ganesh; indicative of one (because Ganesh has only one tooth). See ब्रह्मेश.

वाद [गाव] Skt गण adj countable. “जिन्ही पाई प्रबुद्ध आपना ते तिहानि गावा.”—majh barhamaha.

वादावर [गावनाठ] v be recognised, get oneself counted among noble persons. “अन्धोदा अपू गावाईदे.”—var vād m 3.

वादपिध [गावपेदिघ] n lord of all, the Creator. 2 lord of the deities – Ganesh. 3 Shiv.

वादि [गाव] adv by calculating, by counting. “गावि गावि जोका.”—ram a m l. 2 Skt n counting; inclusion.

वादिक [गाविका] Skt n having many husbands;
wife of many persons; prostitute; harlot. See गर्भ. 2 female elephant, so called as it is covered by many elephants.

गणित [gana] Skt adj counted. 2 n arithmetic. 3 science that includes arithmetic.

गणितवाच [ganiyab] Skt astrologer. 2 mathematician.

गणितविद्या [ganavidya] science of arithmetic, science of computation (mathematics).

गठी [ga] See गठ. "गठित ना जाइ गानी."—sor m 5. 'Computation cannot be counted.'

गणेश [ganes] Skt गणेश lord of गण. In Brahamvaivarat Puran, it is written that with the blessings of Vishnu, Parvati gave birth to a son. When after having seen the child all the dieties were delighted, Parvati asked Shani to have a glimpse of it. With a look from Shani the head of the child got blown off immediately. Parvati started wailing. Vishnu chopped off the head of an elephant and fixed it on the child’s body, assigned him the name Ganesh and ordained his worship while initiating all tasks.

There is another tale that Parvati formed a child from the scum stuck to her body and made him sit outside her house as a guard. When Shiv came, the child forbade him to enter the house. This enraged Shiv who chopped off the child’s head. On hearing Parvati wail for the child, Shiv installed the head of an elephant on the body of the child and named him as Ganesh.

Once a battle ensued between Ganesh and demon Gajmukh. Ganesh made Gajmukh a mouse by piercing his body with an arrow and made it his vehicle.

Parshu Ram once went to see Shiv. Nobody was allowed to enter the palace at that time. Ganesh prevented him from going in. So they were engaged in a combat, Parshu Ram struck Ganesh with an axe given to him by Shiv. A tooth of Ganesh was broken by this blow. Hence Ganesh is so named (single-toothed).

In Sakand Puran there is also a legend that Ganesh was born to queen Pushpka from king Vareny’s semen. The king got frightened on seeing the horrible appearance of the child and abandoned him near the hermitage of sage Parashav. The child was brought up by Deepvatsala, wife of the sage, hence Ganesh is also known as Divmatur. Ganesh is believed to have been born on the 4th day of the bright phase of the lunar month Bhadon; so this auspicious day is celebrated as Ganesh Chaturthi.

In Purans, Ganesh is regarded as a fast scribe. The first volume of Mahabharat was scribed by Ganesh. Ganesh penned down what Vyas uttered. Ganesh has four arms possessing a conch shell [śākh], an iron ring [cākr], a goad and a pādām. With deep devotion, Ganesh is specially worshipped in the South. See गणेशचक्र and गणेश. 2 the Creator, who is the lord of all (देव + शीत).

गणेशचक्र [ganesacakr] In the system of magical practice, different deities (gods) are represented by mystical diagrams of different shapes. The devotees worship the mystical diagram formed with flour and vermilion (red-oxide) representing their deity. The hexagonal star-shaped diagram representing Ganesh Chakar is formed within a lotus having 8 or 12

8 "Sarsoti vakta kār ki jū go ganes ke hathā likhe hē."—V/N.

1 Ignorant people misunderstanding pādām as kamal have shown lotus in the pictures of Ganesh. In fact, pādām is a weapon which looks like kamal. It is a club used to hit the enemy on the head. It is this weapon that Vishnu carries in his hand.

2 for etymology of Ganesh See गर्भ 9.
Its scriptural mystical text in Gurmukhi script is: “gā sārvākta kāmlasray namāḥ.”

In Ganpati Kalap of Yagyvalkay Simriti, there is an instruction to worship Ganesh or other deities by marking swastik symbol below bhādrasām. Such an instruction is also found in Purans. “gānaṛaḥ svāstīkā pujyāḥ.”

In Guru Granth Sahib the above mentioned Ganesh Chakar is also referred to by bhagat Baini as follows:

“mīl pujātī caṅkogānāsāt.”—prābha.

See गतेंच [गानेचोथ] See गटेंच.

वत [गट] adj known. 2 gained, achieved as hastgat. 3 finished, vanished. “gāṛaṅgatā sukh atam dhīan.”—gau a 8 l. “dukh rog bhaṅ gat tām te.”—asa m 5. 4 passed, elapsed. 5 See वट.

बाट अवगत [गट अवगट] See बाट अवगट.

बाट [गटक] n three cubit long wooden stick used for giving preliminary training in mace-fight. Its handle is covered with leather. Two players fight with such sticks in their right hands and small shields in their left hands. P के .

1 गणेश पुजीते पीठ पदम श्राप कोष कस्तिके।

2 गाटे गृहारूढ रन्ध राजकीर्तियाँ, श्रमधोहं तरोऽ 2.

3See उदगम.

—अस्त्रामोहोद्घि, तरोऽ 2.


बादक [गटागट] adj आजाद come and gone, arrived and departed. 2 circle of birth and death; transmigration of the soul. 3 See तितुआश्लय (d).

बादकाली [गटागटत] n passage, movement, running about, wandering, “man ki gatagati jo jane.”—NP.


—एत्व अवधारि [गटी अपगटी], एत्व अवधारि [गटी अपगटी] [gatī अपगटी]
avgatī, avgatī fast and slow, up and down, holy and unholy movement; ascent and descent. “tin ki avgatī tuhe janāhi.”–asa chāt m 3. “gati avgatī ki sar na jāne.”–maru solhe m 1.

avgatī adv by achieving, by obtaining.

avgatī n the Lord who bestows salvation; the Creator. 2 salvation and dignity. 3 liberation and indulgence.

avgatī See avgatī.

avgatī by obtaining. See avgatī.

avgatī See avgatī.

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being blessed with a boon from Brahma. Distressed at his oppression, the deities approached Vishnu for help. Vishnu told them that he would kill Hetiraksh only if they provided him (Vishnu) with a very hard weapon. The gods prepared a weapon from stone-like hard bones of Gadasur and offered it to Vishnu, with which Hetiraksh was killed. Thus Vishnu is also known as Gadadhar for having this weapon (mace).

Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for some time after conquering Khera Kalmot. There is structure to the west close to this village.

We find reference to two ganikas in Gurbani. One night, a crippled woman, who lived in the capital city of king Janak, did not find anyone to satiate her lust. After midnight had passed she felt disturbed and penitent feeling that if she had expressed so much love and attachment for the Almighty, she would have lived a peaceful and pious life. She immediately decided to shun all evil deeds and devote herself to the Almighty. She lived a pious life thereafter. Dattatrey adopted this ganika as his mentor.

There was another ganika, who was given a parrot by a monk in order to practise meditation. She became pious after busying herself in meditation. She immediately decided to shun all evil deeds and devote herself to the Almighty. She lived a pious life thereafter. Dattatrey adopted this ganika as his mentor.
लाख को ना लेकर गहरे मक्खी के लिए, घर को ना मोह प्रवेश वाले से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, कोल को ना मोह प्रवेश वाले से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, \( r_{\text{राहे}} \) गहरे घम को, सोते सो मेहरे ज्ञान तो ज्ञान हो, हार को मेहरे देह तत्त्व के नेत्र \( r_{\text{राहे}} \) गहरे घम को, सौर सो मेहरे ज्ञान तो ज्ञान हो, हार को मेहरे देह तत्त्व के नेत्र \( r_{\text{राहे}} \) गहरे घम को, सौर सो मेहरे ज्ञान तो ज्ञान हो, हार को मेहरे देह तत्त्व के नेत्र \( r_{\text{राहे}} \) गहरे घम को, सौर सो मेहरे ज्ञान तो ज्ञान हो, हार को मेहरे देह तत्त्व के नेत्र \( r_{\text{राहे}} \) गहरे घम को, सौर सो मेहरे ज्ञान तो ज्ञान हो, हार को मेहरे देह तत्त्व के नेत्र \( r_{\text{राहे}} \) गहरे घम को, सौर सो मेहरे ज्ञान तो ज्ञान हो, हार को मेहरे देह तत्त्व के नेत्र \( r_{\text{राहे}} \) गहरे घम को, सौर सो मेहरे ज्ञान तो ज्ञान हो, हार को मेहरे देह तत्त्व के नेत्र.

जलवार [गंजकवारा] red light area; brothel; centre of prostitution. “गंजकवारे जाति खोलोटा.” –BG.


जलतिबिष [गंजमियन] See जलतिबिष.

जलतिबिष [गंजला] See जलतिबिष.

जलति [गंजी] having counted. See जलतिबिष.


जलती [गंजी] may I count. “तब बोध मुक्ताक खुश किस कौ गंजी?” –सुक्खमान. “विचि वर्ते नानक अपि ज्ञान खुश किस कौ गंजी?” –त्विलौं m 4. 2 A जी rich, wealthy. “ухा गंजी बासहि मामुर.” –गौ रविदास. “जिनितु धीरता से गंजी.” –बासी m 5. 3 one of the 99 or 100 names defining God in Koran. “कारिमा रहीमा अलाह तु गंजी.” –त्विलौं नामदेव.

जलतीम [गंजिया] (I) am counted among; am included among. “नामि जीस के जुली हसु दसी गंजिया.” –आसा m 5. 2 जीस calculator.

जलतीम [गंजिका] a Pathan, resident of Macchiwara, who was the elder brother of Nabikhan. The two brothers remained in the service of Guru Gobind Singh. When the Guru came to Machhiwara from Chamkaur, they presented themselves before him with full devotion. Carrying his bedstead, they went with him up to village Hehar. While sending them back from this place the Guru presented an edict to them. The edict reads: “Ganikhan and Nabikhan are dearer to me than my sons.”

Their immediate descendants get fixed grants by Sikh States and devout Sikhs pay regards to them.

जलतिबिष [गंजिम] A जी rich, wealthy. See गंजिम.

जलतिबिष [गंजिमत] A जी rich, wealthy. See गंजिम.

जलतिव [गंजिव] adj worthy, honourable mentionable. “सादिव गंजिव सहव्यान.” –बावान. 2 rich, wealthy. See जलति 2. 3 See जलतिबिष. “गंजिव तरी सिपहत, साच पाताह!” –बहर m 5.

जलेस [गंजेस] See जलेस.


जलर [गंया] Skt जाग्य adj worthy of count, worth-counting.

जल [गाप] See जल.

जलक्ष्य [गापकन] समुंदर [गापकना] v swallow. 2 eat (up) completely.


जलपर [गापृण] false utterance; blatant lie.

जलपर [गापृण] adj garrulous, talkative. 2 false, untruthful.

जल [गाप] n Pkt जाग्य fiction, false report, rumour, cock and bull story. 2 P की tale, talk. 3 boasting.

जल [गाप] A की adj thick, compact, seamless. In fact this terms stands for a cloth with two
layers stitched together.

2 Viscount Hough Gough. He was son of George Gough and was born in 1779 in Ireland. He joined the British Army in 1794 and because of his intelligence got promotion up to the rank of commander-in-chief of the Indian army in 1843 AD. He showed his valour in the famous Sikh battles of Mudiki, Firozshaheer and Sabraon in 1845-46 AD. When the British army sustained heavy losses in the final Anglo-Sikh battle of Chillianwala in 1848-49, Sir Charles Napier was ordered to replace Gough. However Gough won the Gujarat battle prior to the arrival of Sir Napier and thus removed the stigma of his earlier defeat.

His services were well recognised by the government and he was given pension worth four thousand pounds. He died in 1869 AD.

The following medicine has proved beneficial in this regard.

Take equal amount of the following ingredients, crush them into fine powder and take four mashes of this powder daily with fresh water: dorsel, ophelia chirreitta, five parts of margosa tree, emblic myrobalan, bhagra, chebulic myrobalan, belleric myrobalan, physalius flexuusaital, punr'lnva, sabhalu, devadaru, galoI, ēdrayōn, mödi, sōhān and palasbij.

Oil extracted from the following ingredients is useful when applied, on the affected part.

Oil extracted by trickling through cow’s ghee, a mixture of mārsī lentil (ervum lens) and camphor taken in equal measures should be applied on the wound twice a day.
1004 anxiety. “sasna te balak gām na kare.”—bher m
5. 7 See गाफ.
गमक [gām] Skt n reason, cause. 2 adj who understands. 4 n in musicology: deep tone, shake or trill; grace note. There are seven types of this according to Sangeet Damodar: kampīt, suṇhīt, लील [lin], bhīn, sthīvar, ahaṭ, adolīt. According to Sangeetsar, there are fifteen types of this. 5 sombre tune, deep sound.
गमकहर [gāmkhar], गमेंच [gāmkhor], गमखूँ [gāmxvar] P आज adj tolerant. 2 sympathetic. गमिल [gamin] P आज adj anxious, concerned. 2 sorrowful.
गम्य [gamy] Skt adj capable of going, reachable. 2 achievable, attainable. 3 provable.
गम्यता [gamyata] Skt n approach. 2 capacity, capability.
गम्योत्प्रेक्षा [gāmyotprekṣa] See रूप्य (b).
गय [gay] n pus, suppuration. 2 Skt abode. 3 sky. 4 breath. 5 wealth. 6 son. 7 In Mahabharat, the son of royal sage Amoortaray, whose altar is in Gaya. 8 In Vayu Puran a demon, who was very pious. Thus goes his tale: Gayasur practised meditation with such devotion that Brahma and Vishnu were pleased with him and went to bestow blessings upon him. Gay asked for this boon: “He, who has a glimpse of me, should get a place in heaven”. Vishnu acceded to his request. Gayasur started wandering on the earth day and night so that people could see his huge body (125 yojan long and 60 yojan wide) from far off places and become entitled to enter into heaven. Virtually the task of Dharam Raj came to a stand and he narrated his woes to Brahma and Vishnu. On this, the deities asked Gay to offer them his body in charity. He generously acceded to their request. The deities buried his body under a stony rock and blessed Gay with a boon. According to his wish, whosoever offered पिय (balls of cooked rice), he along with his ancestors, would be entitled to a place in heaven. This place of Gay’s burial is named as Gaya. See गाफ. 9 Pkt elephant.
गयू [gaya] Skt n pus, suppuration. 2 Skt abode. 3 sky. 4 breath. 5 wealth. 6 son. 7 In Mahabharat, the son of royal sage Amoortaray, whose altar is in Gaya. 8 In Vayu Puran a demon, who was very pious. Thus goes his tale: Gayasur practised meditation with such devotion that Brahma and Vishnu were pleased with him and went to bestow blessings upon him. Gay asked for this boon: “He, who has a glimpse of me, should get a place in heaven”. Vishnu acceded to his request. Gayasur started wandering on the earth day and night so that people could see his huge body (125 yojan long and 60 yojan wide) from far off places and become entitled to enter into heaven. Virtually the task of Dharam Raj came to a stand and he narrated his woes to Brahma and Vishnu. On this, the deities asked Gay to offer them his body in charity. He generously acceded to their request. The deities buried his body under a stony rock and blessed Gay with a boon. According to his wish, whosoever offered पिय (balls of cooked rice), he along with his ancestors, would be entitled to a place in heaven. This place of Gay’s burial is named as Gaya. See गाफ. 9 Pkt elephant.
गयू [gaya] Skt n one of the seven sacred pilgrim centres of Hindus, situated on the bank of river Phalgu near Patna in Bihar. Hindus offer पिय (balls of cooked rice) here for the salvation of their ancestors. Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place to preach his doctrine about the
Eternal One. The hymn “diva mera ek namu” in Rag Asa was uttered at this holy place. Guru Teg Bahadur also visited this sacred place. See गीत 7 and 8.

नागम् [गृहस] A निष्पादन n help, assistance. 2 call for help. 3 appeal for justice.

नागमणि [गृहसूदि] गृहसूदि; provider of religion.

नागमणि ज्ञानस [गृहसूदि तुलना] See भूमिका में दुर्गा को निकालने का काम.

नागमुख [गृहसूर] See गुर 8.

नागरि [गृहति, गृहती [गृहति] See गजरि.

नागक [गृहाय] See गजरि.

गायस [गृहाय] a Bhatt, whose composition is included in सूर्ये by Bhatts. “tajbikar man geya.”—सूर्ये m 4 ke. 2 a type of a couplet. See देवता ए लघु 10. 3 chief elephant, supreme elephant.

गाज [गृज] n neck, throat. “kal phasi jab gur me meli.”—मुरच m 9. “suami gur mlle.”—सर m 5 पार्थल. 2 decaying, decomposing, melting. “gur sen gai jini atap ora.”—सलो. 3 Skt poison, venom. “gur kath vasa.”—सलो. ‘Shiv swallowed poison and stored it in his throat.’

4 P f suff when suffixed it gives the meaning of a doer, performer. as in karigar, sodagar, bazigar etc. 5 P part short for गाज; if: “tura gur nazar hast lajkar va zar.”—जजर.

गाजमणि [गृहस्वात] Skt गुरमणि n swallowing. 2 grip; grasp; capture.

गाज [गृज] See गृजे. “गर निवास सत्सिद्धार्थ देश गाज मान.”—सार m 5. “pap gurh dui rahu.”—वर माजी m ज.

गाजर [गृजरेट] स्क्य गाजरेट n remover of poison, nectar. 2 Dg sound produced by a kettledrum.

गाजरि [गृजरी] around the neck. “jo jo karam ke lalac stot phirti gared pario.”—गृजरे. 2 See गृजे. 3 See गृजे.


गाजरम [गृजरम] P जर्न adj profusely bleeding, soaked in blood.

गाजरमणि [गृजरमू] Skt जर्न n deep water, drowning water. 2 adj drowned. 3 absorbed, engrossed. 

गाजरथि [गृजरथि] one who stores poison in his throat; Neelkanth, Shiv.

गाज [गृज] Skt गाज an ancient sage, son of Vittath, regarded as a scholar of astrology. Per Purans, he got his education from Sheshnaag. He was the family mentor of Yadavs. Vasudev sent him to Nand’s house in order to perform the naming ceremonies of Balram and Krishan. “vasudev tab gara ko rikh sat su kahi bathai. gokul neda ke bhavan kripa karo tum jai.”—क्रिसण.

गाज [गृज] See गाज 2 A जर purpose, motive. 3 wish, desire. 4 necessity, need.

गाजमणि [गृजमूड] P जर् adj selfish, self-seeking. 2 needy. 3 selfish.

गाजमिन्द [गृजमिन्द] See गाजमिनित.

गाजमिनित [गृजमिनित] adj roaming. See गाजमिनित.

गाज मिनी [गृजमी] adj needy, wanting. “arji sikh ki ravor marji. me garji ik seva garji.”—GPS.

गाजर [गृजर] Skt गजर n pit, ditch. “gara parat gahile vu gauria.”—गृज m 5. “gara ghor adh te kadhahu nanak nendar nihar.”—कान m 5. 2 See गाजर. “sahh me gara kik ditahe hen.”—JSBM. 3 See गाजर.

गाज [गृज] Skt adj who gives poison. 2 Skt fierce, harsh. 3 P जर n grit, dust, dust storm. 4 profit, benefit. 5 pleasure.

गाजस्थ [गृजस्थ] See गाजस्थ.

गाजस्थ [गृजस्थ] P जर n nape.

Garna [garda] v swallow. See वर vr. 2 rot, decay. 3 n a tree. See सागर सरिस.

Garna Sahib [garna sahib] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, raised about two furlongs to the west of village Bodal falling under police station Dasuha in district Hoshiarpur. There was a dense jungle (forest) when the Guru came here for hunting and took rest under this Garna tree for a short while.

The Guru sent for a mīrāsi called Chuharh and advised him to recite hymns. The Guru handed a rəbəb to him, which is now preserved at the dera of Sat Kartarias in Sri Hargobindpur.

An elegant gurdwara has been built here. First of all, the construction of the gurdwara was started by Sardar Jodh Singh, chief of Ramgarhia misl. The garna tree of the Guru’s time still exists in the periphery of the gurdwara.

Land measuring about thirteen ghumaons has been attached with the shrine from the period of the Sikh kingdom and ten kanals of land was donated by Mai Prem Kaur. There are some rooms for pilgrims in the gurdwara complex, where free community kitchen is also run for all visiting this holy place.

The religious congregations are held on Baisakhi and Maghi days. The gurdwara is situated one mile to the south-east of Garna Sahib railway station.

Garab [gərab] or गराब [gərabu] Skt गर्ब n arrogance, pride. “kəbir gərabu na kijie.” — s. 2 disobedience. “ona ahdəkər bəhəutə gərabu vədəhə.” — var guj m

3. “jıtu həome gərab niwəri.” — sor m 5. 3 impulsive mood or idea. See वह 4 A जे direction in which the sun sets, west.
garabsi thori bat.” – sar k abol. 2 will feel proud of.


garab [garabah], garabhi [garabah]i feels arrogant, feels proud of.

garabgarbar [garabgarbar] n unbound arrogance. 2 adj over weaning vanity.

garabguman [garabguman] n thought of arrogance, idea of vanity. See गरभ.

garabgani [garabgani] an annotation of Japuji written by poet Bhai Santokh Singh, in which figurative expressions of poetry are explained. Bhai Sahib writes:

“odes fi gh bad bhap bhadur,
ki bula rakhia dhig sadar.
sri grathsahib gurubani,
sarav stromani japni jan.
ârath gâbir mahlan mahane,
as lahari kavi s o vacan bakhane,–
âlskar yut tikra ractiye,
înme ârath dharsu matr khaêrtye.

The year of completion of this annotation is written as: “sâmât râs bâsu bâsu râsa cet cândi dûj.” It means the 2nd day of lunar month’s bright phase in Chet Sammat 1886 Bikrami.

garabguranâ [garabguranâ], garabprahari [garabprahari] adj destroyer of the ego. “garabguranâ sarabsadharan kichu kimati kahi nê jai he.” – maru solhe m 5.

garbar [garbar] See गरब.


garbai [garbai] feels proud of. 2 with arrogance. “garbe garbai.” – var sar m 4. 3 n honour, eminence, prominence.

garbâ [garbâ], garbi [garbi], garbala [garbila] adj arrogant, egoist.

garbu [garbu] See गरब.

garbâ [garben] (third declension); with arrogance, with vanity. “garben âgyanno.” – gatha.


garbh [garbh] Skt गर्भ A गर्भpregnancy. A small egg (foetus) develops in woman’s womb due to the union of spermatozoon and ovum that grows into the shape of a child within the membrane and takes birth during eight to ten days of the tenth month of conception.

One finds detailed description of conception and development of foetus in the sixth chapter of Garurh Puran. According to the 49th slok in the third chapter of Manusimriti, a male baby takes birth if semen is in excess, while domination of ovum results in the birth of a female baby. If the two are in equal proportion, a eunuch is born. 1 2 womb. 3 child, baby. 4 grains. 5 fire. 6 middle of a river etc. 7 secret place.


garbhsrav, garbh śrâv [garabh śrîna] foeticide, abortion. There are many reasons for abortion, but the main ones lie in: parents suffering from some serious disease, sudden hearing of some shocking news, getting frightened, getting injured on falling down, remaining hungry and thirsty for a long period, climbing stairs, suffering from dysentery, expansion of the orifice of uterus, excessive travelling, taking hot and scorching foods, jumping, sexual indulgence during pregnancy and suffering from leucorrhoea, etc.

Its treatment is as under:

1 The woman should avoid marital relationship for fifteen months and she should not have intercourse on becoming pregnant.

1Present day scholars don’t concur with this.
(2) She must take easily digestible diet during pregnancy and should avoid taking heavy diet.

(3) She must take Banarasi gooseberry-jam coated with silver foil.

(4) She should take sherbet of pomegranate or sandalwood-husk.

(5) She should grind the mixture of the following in equal amount (by weight) and make small doses of two mashas each, then take one such dose in the morning and one in the evening with cow’s milk: husk of white sandalwood, lotus nut, cardamom, vāslocan, lodhpaṭhāni, dried gooseberry, tragacanth (a medicinal gum), sotavar, water chestnut, powder of liquorice, curcuma reclinata mocras, essence of seeds of fleawort (L plantago ispagula) plant, lump sugar, iron-oxide (hydrors). The use of this medicine should be discontinued after five months of pregnancy. “kai janam garabh hīṁ khātā.”

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(5) She should grind the mixture of the following in equal amount (by weight) and make small doses of two mashas each, then take one such dose in the morning and one in the evening with cow’s milk: husk of white sandalwood, lotus nut, cardamom, vāslocan, lodhpaṭhāni, dried gooseberry, tragacanth (a medicinal gum), sotavar, water chestnut, powder of liquorice, curcuma reclinata mocras, essence of seeds of fleawort (L plantago ispagula) plant, lump sugar, iron-oxide (hydrors). The use of this medicine should be discontinued after five months of pregnancy. “kai janam garabh hīṁ khātā.”

(2) She must take easily digestible diet during pregnancy and should avoid taking heavy diet.

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venom. “gārāl nas tānī nāthyō aṃū ātārgaṭī pīo.”—sāve ye m 2 ke.

गाराल [gārāl] Skt n Shiv—who absorbed poison.  2 snake, serpent.  3 poisonous creature.

गार [gār] See गार.

गार [gār] See गार.

गार [gār] adj spotted, multicoloured like a blue jay.  2 See गार.


गार [gār] n village. “gārā or kāhī yā gāi.”—cārtī 13.  2 See गार.

गार [gār] Skt ग्राम n morsel, bite.  2 grip, hold, sense of holding.

गार [gār] n morsel, bite.  2 Skt water animal like a crocodile; panther. “gēā gārah te chuṭā.”—sor m 9.  3 prisoner, detainee.  4 grip of a weapon.  5 adj who holds.


गार [gār] or गारी [garī] adj traveller, wayfarer, stranger.  2 destitute, indigent.  3 humble, meek.  4 incapable. “nanak gāriā q.aṭa paḷā duare.”—suhi a m 4.

गार [gār] or गारी [garī] A गारी adj traveller, wayfarer, stranger.  2 destitute, indigent.  3 humble, meek.  4 incapable. “nānāk gāriā dhōhi pārna duare.”—suhi a m 4.

Garib Das was born in Sammat 1774 in a family of Dhankhare Jatts in village Chhudani of Delhi. He spent early years of his life as a married man and became father of four sons and two daughters.

He was so influenced by the company of mendicants of the Dadoo sect that he renounced his family and joined their ranks. He was widely respected because of his pious deeds. Whatever he wrote is full of devotion to, and praise of, God.

Garib Das breathed his last in Sammat 1825. The followers of this sect are popularly known as Garib Dasias.

Garib Dasias greet each other by saying Sat Sahib; hence they are also called Sat Sahabis also.
Garibnirajan [garibnirom], Garibnirav [garibnirov] adj kind to the poor, helping the poor. “garibnirav gusia mera.”—marutravidas.

Garibniravan [garibpan] P adj sustainer of the poor.

Garibnirav [garibn] See गरिबनित.


Garibnir [garibni] n poverty, indigence. 2 gentleness, humility. “garibnir gada hamari.”—sor m 5.

Garibni [garibni] See गरिब.


Garibnir [garibni], Garibniwak [garibiyas], Garibniy [garibian] Skt गरिबेष adj very heavy, massive. 2 dignified respectable.

Garibnir [garibni] P n mound, hillock, heap. 2 cord, string.


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snake venom. 2 medicine to cure the effect of snake venom. “ghasīt garorū sabadī mukhī līthā.”—ga Av m 4. ‘licked the words of Guru (as a medicine).’ See सीत. “garorū sabadī mukhī pāta, haumē bīkhu hari marī.”—māla m 3.

नायुरेट्गार् [gārurōdgar] See नायुरेट्गार्व.

गुर [gūr], गुरु [gəru], गरु [gərua] adj eminient, majestic, dignified. “gūramukh dekhī gur gābhī gūramatī.”—sāveṭe m 3 ke.

वरुआमत [gūramat], वरुआमति [gūramatī] adj who professes prestigious doctrine. 2 most intelligent, highly talented, having excellent brain. “gūramat nirver liṇā.”—sāveṭe m 3 ke. “guru gābhī gūramatī.”—sāveṭe m 3 ke.


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गर्व [garv] See गर्व.

गरव [garva] a subcaste of Jatts, believed to have originated from Rajputs.


गरव [garva] n intimacy, familiarity. 2 affection, love. “jāb dī j ke grehī pāra tab mo sō huto gāro.”—krīson. 3 P se group, community. 4 gang, band, coterie.


गरवथमसहि [garthsahīb] See गृथ मसह।

गरव [garv] See गरव.

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गरव [garva] See गरव.

गाल [gal] Skt गल vr eat, swallow, decay, drip, leak, destroy. 2 n throat, neck. 3 cheek, jowl. See गृथ। “gāla piṭāṇī sīru khohenī.”—sāva m 1. 4 See गर्व 2.

गरलूरा [gālūrā] See गरलूरा. 2 folded betel leaf kept in the mouth on the inner side of the cheek. “ghis gālūrāvāśa.”—asā kābir. See गिरिव 2.

गालत [gālāṭa] n hand, in the form of a half moon, kept on the neck of some body to push and throw him away; half moon.

गालकरी [gālakāri] n embrace, hug; act of embracing with affectionate hands round the neck.


गालाक [gālāk] a citrous fruit, used for preparing pickles. Ayurvedic practitioners use its extract in several medicines. Citrum Medica.

गालाम्रत [gālamṛ] See गालाम्रत।

गाल सा [gāla sa], गाला [gāla] Skt rot, leak, drip. 2 decay, decompose, rot. 3 be ruined, be destroyed. See गाल vr. 4 In Punjabi, it is the name of an earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

गालन [gālaṇ] n marsh, mire, bog (sinking place). 2 voice; sound produced from the throat; talk, conversation. “mīthī gālaṇ kumāṭrī.”—sāva m 5.

गालनी [gālnī] earthen pitcher with a wide mouth. See गालन 4.

गालघ [galat] Skt मलत adj fallen. 2 rotten, decayed, decomposed. 3 leaked. 4 melted, liquefied. “tānu mānu galat bhae thakur sīru.”—kan m 5. 5 A ल wrong, incorrect.

galī [gālī] n gal-valīt. sheet of cloth wrapped around one’s neck; a sheet wrapped on the body in place of a shirt; gālītri that protects the neck. P ṣā 2 P ṣā error, mistake.
galītri [gāltīdān] P ṣā nelī v lie down. 2 roll.
galātu [galātu] See गलातु. 


galāvar [gala] n sheet of cloth wrapped around one’s neck; a sheet wrapped on the body in place of a shirt; galātri that protects the neck.

galātā [gālātā] n hatred, contempt.

galāvā [gālāvā] n collar. 2 rope tied round the neck. “गालावा गलावा तिनी दुती.”—var gāō l m 4. “ले कोल गालावा गलावा.”—asa chōṭ m 5. “ज्यो तोकार पाइ गलावे.”—var gāō l m 4. 


galā [gālā] n sense of being dominant. 2 pressure.

gala [gāla] n neck. “गला बाधी दोहिले अहिर.”—sar namdev. 2 plural of gāl; talk. “गला केर गहंरिया.”—var asā m 2. 3 plural of gāl; cheek. “गला पितानी सिर खुहेंनिः.”—sāva m l. 4 hailstone, hail. “गल्ता सेति महुरुत्ता.”—BG. 5 hole, aperture, slit, opening, pass, mountain pass. 6 a measure (amount) of grains which can just be poured in the funnel of the flour mill. 7 A ṣe foodgrains, foodstuff. “गला पिहावनी.”—BG. 8 herd of cattle, drove. “प्रता वेते गला.”—var majh m l. ‘overfed herd of cattle is wandering.’

galāvā [gālāva] n collar. 2 rope tied round the neck. “गला लावे गलावे.”—kan a m 4. 

galācārī [gālācārī] n leech. 2 tick; dermal parasite. “गलामारी जो चोडे नाही.”—asa m 5. ‘craze for worldly goods.’

galāt [gālāt] adj rotten. “गलात एग पाचि ताबे.”—cārtā 217. 2 See गला. 3 See गलात चौहाच.

galākṣam [gālākṣam] n leech. 2 tick; dermal parasite. “गलाक्षम मुळे चोडि नाही.”—asa m 5. ‘craze for worldly goods.’

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galī [gālī] adj stated, said. 2 n act of decomposition, act of putrefaction. 3 wages for melting.

galā [gāla] Skt गला n glass, tumbler See E glass. 2 crystalline vessel. 3 cherry from Kashmir. It is juicy and delicious berry-like fruit.

galā [gālah] Skt गलास n stake in a game. 2 object put at stake in gambling. “प्रतहम गलाह दराब को लवा.”—NP.

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This horrible disease affects the blood of a person very badly. His appearance turns frightening, fingers and feet swell, due to pus limbs begin to ooze out and the limbs begin to fall off. Defect in the semen of parents, syphilis, eating of rotten fish, infection from someone afflicted with a contagious disease, taking eatables which infect blood and withholding of urine and faeces, are the causes which bring it about.

In Ayurved, its manifestations are eighteen in number. Among them figure harpes, eczema and ringworm etc. Most frightening is syphilis, of course. When it becomes known that a
person has got syphilis, then some experienced physician must be approached for treatment. Following are the common measures for curing it:

1. to keep the patient in open air, away from habitation.
2. to bathe with water in which leaves of margosa are boiled.
3. to eat things prepared from grams.
4. to bandage the wounds after washing them with full care.
5. to take Brahmi, Goraksha, Karayta, Suddh Gadhak etc.
6. to drink a decoction of Ushe.
7. to take five drops of Chaulmoogra oil three times a day and apply it to the swollen limbs.
8. to take ten drops of margosa oil.
9. to make balls of Barbig weighing five and half tolas, harar di chil two tolas, khassi aule seven tolas, and citti tribi sixteen tolas. They should be separately ground and sieved. All these should be mixed with double the quantity of old Gur, balls of the size of betelnut should be prepared and each morning one should be taken with warm water. “gālitkost upja dūṣṭaṁ tār.”—cātra 405.

Gālitgvar [gālitgvar] adj an elephant in highly intoxicated state; (such an illustrious elephant as has) intoxication oozing from all its limbs. “gālitgvar yōjjuṭe.”—paras. “gālit durad mad cāryo.”—paras.

Gālīda [gālīda] adj which decomposes.

Gāli [gāli] n street, lane, passage passing between houses and streets. “sīr dhāri tali gāli mori au.”—sava m 1. “mero sūḍāru kāhālu mīle kītu gāli.”—dev m 4. narrow passage in hills; and habitation in a valley e.g. ghoragali, Chāglagali, Nathiagali etc. 2 adj rotten, decayed, decomposed. 3 merely in talk. “gāli ho sohagaṁ bhene!”—asa paṭṭi m 1. “gāli sel uṭṭhavot cahe.”—tōdi m 5. 4 round the neck, encircling the neck. “īkna gāli jājiria.”—var asa.


Gālicā [gālicā] P ā and ā n embroidered carpet made of wool or cotton, to be spread on the floor.

Gāli [gāli] P ā adj unholy, polluted. 2 dirty, unclean. 3 fat, thick, dense.


Galeph [galeph] n cover, covering (for quilt, pillow etc). 2 quilt. 3 See galephā.


Galephā [galephā] adj which decomposes.

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and Guru Har Rai, beseeched by a devotee, visited this village. A banyan tree of the Guru’s period still stands. A gurdwara exists there to which the village people have donated thirteen ghumaons of land.

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witness, deponent, testifier, he who gives evidence.

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gavahi $n$ evidence, deposition, testimony.

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gavaks $n$ hole in the shape of a cow’s eye, generally found in the ventilators of a house; peep-hole. 2 window; aperture through which sunrays penetrate. 3 a councillor of Sugreev. 4 signboard for firing which has on it the bull’s eye. guljari is its distorted form.

~

gavahi $adj$ lost; was lost, destroyed. “sabh kībhīkh gāye gavajha.”—jet m 4.

gavādh $n$ neighbourhood.

gavādhi $adj$ neighbouring. 2 $n$ neighbour.

gavate $lost$. “jārpī pap gavate.”—bhīha chāt m 4.

gavādana $adj$ destroyed. See gavādha. 2 singing, reciting. “gūn gobiḍ gurukhī gavādha.”—var maru 2 m 5.

gavādu $See$ gavādana 1. “sabhī pap gavādhu.”—sar m 5 pərtal.

gavār $Skt$ rural, rustic i.e. uncivilised. “murakī mūgādh gavār.”—maru kəbir. 2 $P$ $adj$ suf used as a suffix, it has a positive meaning viz khusgavār, nagvar.

gavara $vocative of$ gavār. “hāri ka nam ki nō japārīt gavara?”—sor kəbir. 2 See gavārā. 3 $P$ $adj$ well-disposed, in accordance with, favourable. 4 $n$ beehive.


gavari $[gavari]$, gavārī $[gavārī]$, gavārī $[gavārī]$, gavārī $[gavārī]$ Skt a famous state of central India and its capital. There is an old big fort in this city, where royal prisoners were kept in the Mughal era. The fort is situated at 300 feet high sandy hilltop. The fort is one and three-fourths mile long and 2,800 feet wide. The height of the surrounding wall is 30 feet. Guru Hargobind was kept a captive in this fort for sometime due to the cunningness of Chandu and emperor Jahangir’s policy,¹ which is referred to by Bhai Gurdas:

“gāṛ caṛīa pāṭṣah caṛaīa.”

At the time of his release, the Guru got several royal prisoners released alongwith due to which he was popularly known as bādi chor. The Sikhs have not paid any attention to this holy place. No wonder some enterprising Muslim has turned the place into a memorial named bādi chor data, as his permanent source of income.

gavālabbh $slaughter of the cow (ox); fire ritual in which cows are sacrificed. Many Vedic annotators have forbidden this sacrificial ritual in Kalyug. According to Prashar “the following five practices are strictly prohibited in Kalyug: Ashvmedh (in which horses are sacrificed), Gvalambh (in which oxen are sacrificed), renunciation, offering meat during śaradhs, begetting of a son by a woman through her husband’s brother.”

“gavālabbh ajmedh aneka.”—ramav.

“gavālabbh bōhu jagg kare bā.”—raghu.

gavān, gavāna $v lose, waste, destroy. “mēt tū apna-ap gavāve.”—asa chāt m 3. 2 go, leave. “jo ghar chāḍ gavānva.”—sri m 5. 3 make one sing.

gavān $sang, recited, gave recitation of.$ “vīrle hi gavāa.”—bavān. 2 searched, explored. See gavān.

gavāta $lost, wasted. “sabhī gān gavāta.”—guj var l m 3. 2 singer, chanter.

¹See sāṇeṣṇaśvāt.
gavi [skt n] cow.
gavī [gavī] See gavi.
gaveśan [gaveśan] Skt n searching, looking for, exploration.
gave [gave] goes, reaches, arrives. See gave.
2 (may) go, (may) reach. “handargāh kahu kese gave?”—sukhmāmī.
gavya [gavya] singer, chanter.
gavy [gavy] Skt adj of the cow, pertaining to the cow. See gavi.
2 carving, idol-making. “losat ko jār gar bojīth banaīt.”—bgk.
3 spear, lance. See gavī. “paṭṭīs loh-hathī pārsa gar.”—ramāv. 4 boil.
garokna [garokna] v thunder.
garjī [garjī] n thunder; thunder of a cloud raining hailstones. 2 lightning, accompanied by thunder. 3 adj peal of thunder, cracking loud sound. “garjījīan gahīke.”—carītr 142.
garbolle [garbolle] n thundering utterances. See gavo.
(garga) having a spear in hand; spearwoman. “khargāni gargaṇi.”—paras.
gargāga [gargāga] river Ganga flowing near the town of Garhmukteshwar in district Meerut. “gargāga ke pāth padhare.”—gps. 2 Many scholars refer to Garurhganga as Garhganga. See gargaga.
gar [gar] n carving, sculpture. 2 adj carved, sculpted.
gar [gar] engraver, sculptor.
garan [garan] Skt engraving, carving.
garanharā [garanhāra] adj engraver, sculptor. “je iho murātī saci he tā guşānhare khāu.”—asa kəbir.
garappna [garappna], garapp [garappna] v swallow, gulp.
garappu [garappu] adj who swallows, who gulps.
garb [garb] n disorder. 2 nonsense. “gargar kare kodi rāg lai.”—bheī m 5. 3 onomatopoeic of simmering noise.
garba [garba] Skt gāraḥ n metal vessel resembling a small pitcher.
(garvā) attendant who keeps the pitcher-like vessel of metal in his hand; bath attendant. Dogra Gulab Singh, bath attendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, got the status of a raja from that of Singh Sahib. After the fall of Lahore kingdom, he got the title of maharaja from the British Government. See gurnāmīṭī hī 5.
garva [garva] See garva.
garvar [garvar] adj owner of a fort. 2 n superintendent of a fort. 3 spear man, lancer. 4 See garvar.
gara [gar] n hail, hailstone. “ape sitalu thar garā.”—maru solhe m 5. 2 See garā.
gara [gara] n cavalry, soldiers in a cavalry. 2 See gaba.
garādīl [garādīl] E grenadier, a soldier who throws a grenade. 2 in Punjabi it is also used for a tall soldier. Its root could be forāt-itM”.
garā [gar] n poked spear; multipoked spike; tree with spikes. “dah dis chutat top sayak vajra garā.”—salo. 2 Skt vāja. According to Purans, it is a fire emanating from a mare’s mouth that dries the water in the ocean. “satt samōd garā mahī jai svar na peṭ bhārave.”—bg. 3 In ancient times, it was a common belief that there exists a large hole at the base of an ocean into which water continuously gets sucked and the ocean is never full.
gari [gari] after carving, by engraving. 2 in the fort. “gari dohi patīsah ki.”—ōkar.
garol [garol], garila [garila] formed, created, shaped, carved.
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गर्ली [गर्ली] small fort.

गर्लीमा [गर्लीमा] a subcaste of Bunja Khatris, its correct pronunciation being gari. “gari matradas he.”—BG. 2 spear man, lancer.

गर्ली [गर्ली] n spear, lance. 2 small spear. “garla bhasodi bhervi bhala neja bhakh.”—sana. 3 an ardent but enlightened devotee of Guru Hargobind. He was deputed to preach the Guru’s doctrine in Kashmir. Sain Shahdaula, a resident of Gujarat, became a follower of the Guru on listening to Sukhmani from him. Garhia served the nineth Guru as well. He is also named as gadhia.

गाँव [गाँव] See गाँव and गाँव. “jini bhargangaru toria.”—var guj 2 m 5.

गारेडार [गारेडार] See गारेडार.

गाँव [गाँव] See गाँव and गाँव.

गर्लेर [गर्लेर] or गर्लेर [गर्लेर] a fort built by Sher Shah in Sasram subdivision of district Shahbad in Bengal which is in a dilapidated condition now.

गर्लेशदव [गर्लेशदव] a town of a tehsil in district Hoshiarpur. Bhai Tilak, a devoted Sikh, belonged to this place. See गर्लेशदव.

गर्लेढल [गर्लेढल] or गर्लेढल [गर्लेढल] See गर्लेढल.

गर्लता [गर्लता] n small fort. 2 See गर्लता 3 and गर्लता.

गर्लेदाली [गर्लेदाली] a village under police station Goolah, tehsil Kaithal of Karnal district, inhabited by Bikhankhan. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated near this fort to the south, where he encamped at the request of Bikhankhan. Pucca residential houses and a gurdwara were got renovated there by Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala state. One hundred bighas of land has been donated by Bhai Uday Singh, while an annual grant of rupees two hundred is sanctioned by Jind state. The village is situated at a distance of eighteen miles on a pucca road to the southwest of Patiala railway station.

At the time of the Guru’s visit to this place, this land was a part of Samana. That is why some writers hold that this gurdwara is in Samana. See मंगल.

वाड [गाउ] Skt vr go, proceed, praise, appreciate. 2 n appreciation, praise. 3 singing, recitation. 4 suffix indicating future tense. “jiare jahiga me jana.”—gau kabit. 5 short for गाउ [गाउ] (बूड्ड [बूड्ड]). “nahi lakhē hom ko jen ga ke.”—krisan. ‘of a village.’


गाँव [गाउ] See गाउ. “gau gau ri dulhani māgolcar.”—asa kabit. 2 P ज़े ox.


गाँव [गाउ] n cow. “haku pārāia nanka, usu suarūusu gai.”—var māj m 1. 2 village. “gai somet sabho mīl koran.”—krisan. 3 having sung, recited. “gare goi gai jini choći gali gobdū gārābī bhāra.”—asa pātī m 1. ‘One who has stopped reciting hymns in praise of the Creator, has the vanity of being an enlightened one.’ 4 earth, land. 5 by singing. “nana kahit gai karuname.”—gau m 9. 6 P ज़े place, site. “tujhe kina pharmai gai?”—s kabit. ‘Who has informed you of this place?’

गारिक [गारिक] Skt गारिक singer, reciter, chanter.

गारिक [गारिक], गारिक [गारिक] Skt गारिक (व्र व्र sing. See A व्र) n singing, chanting. “sadh melī hāri gaiṇu?”—bher m 4. 2 singer, chanter. “kāb kou
Gayatri

"वेदों के देश में तीनों धर्मों की आध्यात्मिकता है, जिन्होंने गायत्री स्तोत्र से गोविन्द की ज्ञान।" It means: ‘The Sun god that sustains all, relieves all from pain, is the source of light, worthy of prayer, vanisher of sins, inspirer of our intellect, and we meditate upon Him.’

According to a legend in Padam Puran, Brahma, about to perform an oblation, asked Indar to bring his (Brahma’s) wife Savitri, because it could never be performed in the absence of one’s better half. Savitri told that she would not go without her female companions (Lakshmi etc). When he came back without Savitri, Brahma asked Indar to bring another woman for him. Indar brought a milkmaid from the mortal world, whose name was Gayatri. Brahma solemnised Gandhrav marriage with her and performed the oblation.

Gayatri’s appearance is thus described: deer’s horn in one hand and a lotus in the other, red-coloured clothes, a pearl necklace around the neck, rings in the ears and crown on the head.

There is an anecdote in Brahmin scriptures that once Brahaspati hit Gayatri with his leg, wounding her on the forehead. From the wound emerged many deities. Gayatri is also known as the mother of Veds. In fact, this holy hymn of Rigved is a composition by sage Vishvamittar. See हेम.

2 a category of metres with six characters per foot (thus having 24 characters in all) as in सातवदन्ती and त्रिसंबंधी [सम्राज].

Gayatri [गैयत्री] Skt गायत्री n she who protects the reciter of holy hymns. It is called Gayatri also because this hymn is believed to have been chanted from Brahma’s lips. According to another etymological explanation गैयत्री is the converse of त्रि-सात, which means ‘three-footed’; त्रिपद (i.e. having three verses).

Gayatri is the most important holy hymn of Hindus. Only Dvij (Brahman, Khatri and Vaishya) are entitled to chant it.

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**gahan** [Skt] See गांह. 2 lacking in profundity; the place where water is shallow.

**gahāra** [Skt] n thresh, crush. “कानु नाहि तुह गांह लागे.”—sar m 5. 2 dive. See गांह vr. 3 contemplate; differentiate between truth and falsehood.

**gah** [Skt] See गांह. 2 [gah] See गांह and गांह. “बिनु कान खलतनु केसे गांहन पाँचा?”—bher m 5. “बिकड़ोल सातन तुम्रे गांहो.”—kan m 5. 2 contemplate. “नानक गुन गाही.”—gau m 5. “नानक हारिगुन गाही.”—asa m 5.

**gaha** [Skt] See गांह.

**gahana** [Skt] See गांह.

**gahra** [Skt], गाझे [gahro] adj deep, thick, dense. 2 profound, infinite. “बाहु बीत आते बादो गाहो.”—dev m 5.

**gaha** [Skt] n narration, tale. “हरी के रोग सादा गुंगाहा.”—jet m 4. 2 praise, admiration. “गुण गोपाल प्रभु के नौ गाहा.”—suhī m 5. 3 a poetic metre comprising two lines. Each line has four feet with two pauses. The first foot has twelve, second eighteen, third twelve and the fourth fifteen matras with a guru at the end. It is also named Arya.

Example:
guru nanak pad padma
sor nar muni vridh vadhnyo bho.
vadehā sukh-hetormanṣa vaca sarireṇ.
(b) See गांह प्रशस्ता.

**gaha duja** Under this heading the poetic metre has the following form in Dasam-Granth: two lines, each line having 27 matras.

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In prosody the characteristics of Arya poetic metre are

In the first half seven गाह्स, guru at the end, गाह्स at the sixth place or four लघु. One लघु is essential at the sixth place in the second half. The remaining characteristics are similar to those of the first half. There should not be any गाह्स at the first, third, fifth & seventh places of this metre.
gakhro.”—sri am l. “sabhagun te garab gakhro, pormesvar nahi bhavat.”—saloh.

gāchārī [gāchārī] n a succulent root used as vegetable; its plant, calocasia arum. It belongs to arum family. Its root is used as vegetable while the leaves are used to prepare snacks. It is sown during the months of Chet-Baisakh and dug out in the month of Kartak.
gāchā [gāchā], gāchā [gāchō] n bracelet of multicoloured yarn; thread hung round the neck or worn on the head by Hindu women as a symbol of marital status; a sacred thread tied round the wrist during marriage or in war. “hath gāchō ya pār ayo.”—krīsān.
gāchā [gāchā], gāchā [gāchē], gāchā [gāche], gāchā [gacho] Skt. Ganga. earthen or metallic pitcher with narrow mouth used for fetching water. This word derives from the rumbling sound produced at the time of filling the vessel with water. “ṭupt bar nā lage ta kāunj gāchā rā phori.”—sar m 5. “nīt uṭhi kori gāchā ane.”—btla kābir.
gājā [gājā] a village under police station, tehsil and district Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur is situated one furlong away to the north-west of this village. The Guru stayed here by the side of a pond.

The gurdwara building and residential houses are in good condition. They were got renovated by Sardar Sewa Singh, minister of Nabha State in Sammat 1933. Land measuring 750 bighas has been allotted by Patiala state. The priest is a Sikh. The village is one and a half miles to the west of Lehlagaha railway station.
gājā [gājā] a popular oilman during the reign of raja Bhoj, who without uttering any word won over pandits (scholars) in discussion through gestures and signs only. “gōsāṭi gāage telī pādīt nāl hove jag dekhe. khāri kare Ik āguli gāga dur vekhale rekhe. pēr pe uṭḥ jallā pādīt hār bhulav bhēke. nīrgun sargun āg dur pormesur pāmīlān sārekhe. akkālī dōvē bhānsā mukkī lār hālār nīmekhe mūrakh pādīt surāt vīsekhe.”

The following saying is quoted when reference is made to inequality between the high and the low, the wise and the unwise: “kīthe raja bhoj āte kīthe gāga telī.”—prov.
gāj [gāj], gāj [gāchālu], gāj [gāche], gāj [gacho] See gach. “gachālu putri rajkūari.”—basāt a m 1. “jo āṅkā se gache.”—dev m 5.
gāj [gāj] Skt. Ganga. 1 thunder, loud sound. 2 lightning, which produces thunder. 3 trumpet (of an elephant etc.) “jese gajraj gaj marat.”—BGK. 4 P. jhe place, site. 5 Skt. adj relating to an elephant. 6 cluster of elephants, flock of elephants.
gājā [gājā] Skt. Ganga. n a succulent root-like radish, sweet in taste. It has cooling effect. The carrot is a tonic for the heart and the brain. It helps kidneys and cures jaundice. L Daucus Carota. E carrot. 2 P. jhe washerman. “gajā huto tir pār bari.”—NP.
gājraj [gajraj] lord of lightning, Indar. —sānamā. 2 leader of the cluster of elephants.
gāj [gāj] Skt. Gaja. n an intoxicant, a narcotic drug obtained from hemp, smoked like tobacco in a smoking pipe. E hemp. Its effect is dry and warm. It harms the heart, brain, muscles,
stomach and makes one lethargic.

**gazi** [P] गाजी harlot, prostitute. 2 dancing girl. 3 crusader or fighter for a religious cause.

“हाथ्यो जिमली सुगाजी गुलाब।”—VN. 4 warrior who kills infidels in war. 5 chief-commander, commander-in-chief.

**gazíabad** [caziabad] tehsil head quarter of district Meerut in U.P., founded by Gazi-u-din son of Asaf Jah. It is a junction of East-Indian, North Western and Avadh Ruhelkhand railways.

**gazípur** [cazipur] district headquarter of UP situated on the left bank of Ganga. Many historians hold it to be Gadhipur founded by raja Gadhi, while others have associated it with the name of Masood Gazi.

**gazímarad** [cazipur] P गाजी मराड brave man, warrior. 2 horse.

**gat** [gá] n onom sound produced while swallowing water. “रासिहरी गात।”—kan m 4 partial.

**gáta** [gáta] n neck. “तुको कर गाता।”—GPS.

**gáth** [gáth] गाथ n knot. “हामें बिन्थी गाथे।”—sor ravidas.

**gáthkatra** [gathkatra] See गाठकत्र.

**gáthna** [gáthna] Skt गाठना v tie into a knot, interlace, knot. See गाठ 2.

**gáthí** [gáthí], **gáthi** [gáthi], **gáthi** [gáthi] Skt गाठी, knot, knarl, knob. 2 bundle, bale, package. “बाण गुरु जो पूरे कहूँ में चिक गाथिरी बदह।”—sor m 5. “जाको लहिनो महाराजी गाठिरी।”—todi m 5. “...who is to get from the Almighty’s bundle.” See गाठानी.

**gáthri** [gáthri] from the package, from the bundle. See गाठी.

**gáth** [gáth], **gáth** [gáth], **gáth** [gáth], **gáth** [gáth], **gáth** [gáth] Skt गाठे knot. “बिन गुरु गाथि नाचुताई।”—sor m 1. “हे कौ यः सा मुष्टिः”

This word is derived from gazi in Arabic and marad in Persian. See गाठ 3, 4, 5.

tore bikham gáthi?”—phunhe m 5. “गाथि बिकहम बिन्थि बिन्थि तांति।”—bila m 5. 2 in the bundle, in the package. “गाथि ना बाढ़हो बै नाहू।”—ber kabit, “ताकुर गाथि।”—sarkabit.

**gáthichora** [gáthichora] a cheat who deprives one of money in possession; a thief who steals packs containing belongings.

**gáthuli** [gáthuli] See गाठूली. “अंि कल खोले तेरी गाठूली।”—sar m 5. Here the word indicates the breathing process.

**gáda** [gáda] n pit, ditch. 2 sitting place for a deer, where he digs a small pit with his hoofs. See गाह 3. 3 act of uniting; union.

**gádana** [gádana] v dig, make a pit. 2 bury in a pit. “उि ले जारे उि ले गादे।”—s kabit. 3 establish warm relations, reconcile. “तहुं ताउं जिन सिु गाठिया।”—sor chot m 1.

**gádar**, **gádli** [gádri] Dg n sheep. Skt गाढुऱी “गादूर ले कम्भनु कौ पुजी।”—gáu m 5.

**gádro** [gádro] Dg n ram, male sheep. See गाधव.

**gáda** [gáda] n a pole, a firmly fixed pillar. “गादा गला हा हादा हल हे।”—VN. ‘A pillar may move, but a Rajput never flees the battlefield.’ 2 cart, bullock cart. “गाड़े लड़े।”—maru a m 1. 3 pit, ditch. 4 This word has been used for Shaktasur. See नवमुद. 5 adj strong, firm, determined. “काहा स्तू तेग्धा गाद रासि।”—asa a m 1. ‘Where are the swordsmen, who were determined to fight in the battle field?’

**gáda** [gáda] n sugarcane, having segments between nodal joints; segmented. “रास को गादा पुजी॥”—s kabit.

**gádi** [gádi] by mixing. “गारुष खाना दुध सिु गादि।”—bósät m 1.

**gádiv** [gádiv] See गादी.

**gádi** [gádi] n cart; light carriage. “धुरिमनि गादि कलि।”—bósät namdev. 2 See गाहल. 3 firmly dug in, firmly fixed. “गादि हुि ठाड़ि हेथी एसे।”—GPS.
[gādisakha] n gland close to the rectum of a wild cat (civet) that gives out fragrance. “musakbīlai gādisakha.”—BG. See gland

[gadirah] n road; pathway for smooth transport of carts. 2 Sikhism—a way of life that poses no ordeals. “gurmukh gadirah calaya.”—BG.

[gādiv] Skt gādiv adj knotty, knarred.
2 n knarred bow. According to Mahabharat this bow made by Brahma was handed over to the moon, who gave it to Varun. When Arjun vowed to help Agni to burn Khandavban, the latter took it from Varun and handed it over to Arjun. Arjun pledged to kill whoever slandered this bow. 3 a bow, especially one made of bamboo having knars; bow on which a string is wound. Both gādiv and gādīv are correct words.

[gādivadhār] Arjun, the possessor of gādiv bow.

[gādivan] coachman, cart driver.

[gādivi] See gādivadhār.

[gade rāt] See 5.

[gādo] See 2. “dhūrtuṭi gādo sīrbhāri.”—ram m 1. Here gāḍa is the mortal frame and dhūr stands for the breathing system.

[gādo] See 2.

[gadh] Skt n adversity, misfortune, hardship. “gadh pārī bīrhi jān ko.”—kṛṣṇa 2 adj excessive, plenty. 3 thick, dense. 4 deep. 5 difficult, arduous. 6 strong, firm.

[gāgh] n knot, joint.


[gāpāty] Skt adj pertaining to Ganesh. 2 n a devotee of Ganesh.

[gāva] adj counted, numbered, enumerated. “jo dīh lādhe gaṇve.”—s fārid. ‘numbered days i.e. days of life are numbered.’

[gāv] See gāva.


[gatra] n belt to support a sword on one’s body, put around the shoulder like jāñeu, the sacred thread. “jāri gatra jāhī goljar.”—GPS.

[gāt] Skt n path, passage. 2 song. 3 singer. 4 large flower-sucking black bee. 5 celestial musician. 6 wealth, money.

[gāt] singing. 2 liberation, salvation. See gāt. “bhai hāmari gatī.”—dhāna m 5. 2 condition, state. “jani na jai tākī gatī.”—dev m 5. 3 singer.

[gati] n sheet of cloth wrapped around the body, in place of a shirt etc. 2 condition, state. See gāt. “jānāhu apēn gati.”—dhāna m 4. 3 See ąkāṣṭa. “hārī dhīavāhu gurmukhi gati jīo.”—mājh m 5. ‘Meditate upon the Almighty, who is our own.’ 4 See ąkāṣṭa.

[gat] Skt n path, passage. 2 song. 3 singer. 4 large flower-sucking black bee. 5 celestial musician. 6 wealth, money.

[gate] See gāte.

[gatr] Skt n mortal frame, body. 2 limbs.

[gath] Skt n singing. 2 song of praise, panegyric. “sūn nanak jīve gath.”—maru m 5. 3 narration. 4 See gāṭa.

[gathak] Skt n singer. 2 one who delivers
gatha [gatha] Skt n praise, panegyric. "gatha gavāṭī nanak."—gatha. 2 discourse, anecdote, tale. "rār kāṛat jhuthī lāṛī gatha."—asa m 5. 3 historical writing describing the dynasty and the charitable deeds of a family or personage etc. "jāṭī pāṭī nā gotṛ gatha."—akal. 4 a poetic metre also called अर्जु [arya] and गात [gaha]. See गाठ. 5 an ancient language containing words of Sanskrit, Pali and other languages. The scriptures of Buddhism like Lalitvistara etc and hymns entitled Sahaskriti Salok and Gatha in Guru Granth Sahib are written in this language. Some ignorant commentators, without grasping the meaning of this, define these saloks as going against the Sanskrit grammar.

gāthu [gāthu] Pkt गाथे n capital, principal amount. "maharajro gāthu vahī sost lohṛio."—todi m 5. 2 See गाठ.

gadh [gad] Skt गध n bottom beneath water. 2 silt settled at the bottom of water or oil.

gadār [gadar] n jackal. 2 coward, timid, chicken-hearted.

gāḍala [gāḍala] adj dirty, unclean.

gadhi See ग्द्धी. "gurgadi ki sev kāṛēta."—GPS.

gan [gan] n song. 2 singing. 3 tone, note. 4 short for ग्यान [gyan]. "gan dhan dharat hi E cahi."—Savēye m 4 ke. ‘busy here in knowledge and meditation.’ 5 Ṛṣ Ṛṣ adj able, competent. 6 When used as a suffix with a word ending with ि, it makes that a plural. e.g. baccgan from baccan, rajgan from rajah etc.

ganēdhu [ganēdhu] According to Adbhut Ramayan, a music teacher of sage Narad who taught him this art.

gana See गाण. 2 bracelet of multicoloured yarn tied to one’s wrist (for protection) by chanting of mantars. This bracelet is tied at the time of marriage, war, performance of oblation and recitation of mantars. See गाण. 3 sugarcane. “mith rōs gane.”—gau m 4.
of the vagina on his body due to his sexual desire; the furious Shiv beheaded Brahma, resulting in the adhesion of latter’s skull firmly to the hand of Shiv.’

राम मु [गमु] See राम।

राज [गय] See राज।

राज [गायक] See राज।

राजवर्ग [राजवर्ग] title of Maharaja of Baroda. This dynasty originated from Damaji Gaykawar।

राज [गयट] A अंद adj extreme; absolute; beyond limit. 2 n bank, shore. 3 result. 4 purpose, motive।

राज [गायत्री] See राज।

राज [गायन] See राज।

राज [गायब] A अंद adj out of sight, invisible, lost in meditation. 2 absent।

राज [गायवन] See राज।

राज [गार] n dirt, muddiness. 2 dirt at the bottom of water. 3 arrogance, pride. “मान माहि धारते गरि” —dev m 5। “मातमत कालाल गरोहो?” —से० ये sri mokhvāk m 5। 4 fort, castle, fortress। “कौ bिक्षम गर टेरे” —से० ये। 5 abuse, insulting remark। “गर देहनहिर बोलहरी दारी सेट को” —BGK। 6 See गायवन। “गर गर शकहर गरब।” —प्रथु। 7 See गायन। 8 P गद pit, ditch। “सेसर गर bिकार सागर।” —कन m 5। 9 cavern, cave, den। 10 P गद as a suffix, it is suggestive of cause, possession or ability e.g। rozgar, yadgar etc। “गुमाहगर लुषहारमि।” —सुही m 5।

राज [गरठ] conceived, arrogant। See गायन।

राज [गरक] adj destroyer। “गणिमन को गरक हे।” —ाकाल।

राज [गर्क] n destruction, devastation, havoc, doom’s day। “भयो sमा टन गर्कि।” —GPS।

राज [गर्ग] Skt गर्गी a damsel of the Garg subcaste, who was a great scholar। She was the aunt of Matreyi। She remained celibate all her life। Her saga is narrated in Brihdarnyak.
Upnishad. Once she held a discourse on Vedant in the court of king Janak, which charmed the audience. 2 Durga, goddess. 3 wife of sage Yagyavalak.

गरात [garat] A n act of looting. 2 adj destroyed, devastated, ruined.

गरातन [garatn], गरात्यं [garna] v cause decay. “तुप जात हिव गरें।”—रम नामदेव. 2 engross. “सोट उबर गान्मात गरें।”—काल। 3 unite. “घास अलम कादन गरता।”—सोर कबीर. ‘The soul merged with Brahma as do saffron and sandalwood.’

गराह [garab] Skt वर न arrogance, vanity.

गरावटि [garabti] adv arrogantly, vainly. “कातु गराबि हाँधिव।”—वर असा. “मांव, तु गराबि आता।”—असा चाच तः।

गरातु [garatu] See गराहु.

गरेव [garēv], गरेवु [garaēvu] See गरेभ. 2 pride, grandeur, glory. “द्वाह्वाहि किय गरेवु दीजे?”—सूर्ये म 4 की। 3 territory around Girivraj in Bihar. Girivraj (now Rajgrhi) was once the capital of Magadh. “गरेव पदेस बासेट हे जाहा।”—सारीत 310.

गरेभी [garēbi], गरेभु [garēbu], गरेभु [garrēbu] Skt गार्भेभ knower of the गारु मात्र 2 one who treats snakebite. “गुर्मुखिर कोि गाॅरु।”—वर गुइ 1 म 3। “दसौन बिहुन भयुग्ग मोठी गारुऽ नवरा।”—गाथा. ‘A snake charmed by holy hymns loses its power to sting.’ 3 holy hymns believed to be anti-venom. “गारु गर्ग्रान।”—माला इं 1। 4 Skt गरस्त्रेभ expertise for treating snake-bites. “कहु बेठिके गारेभ्रारथ बाचे।”—ज्योमीजय।

गरृ [gara] n mud, sludge. 2 abuses. “चोही मुख ते सूल बादी गरा।”—मारु म 5।

गरी [gari] See गारी. 2 by decaying.

गरिश [garia] See गारी.

गारी [gari] n abuse, name calling. 2 maediction, curse. “त्रे के कोि लाके गारी।”—माला म 4।

गारु [guru] See गारु. “त्रे गारु तुम सोनाहु।”—देकर। ‘Listen to the holy hymn of Garurh to eradicate the poison of evils (in the form of snakebites).’

गारु जी [guruji] See गारु।

गर [gare] See गार।

गर [gah] n small fort. “गृह बिक्षम गर होगे।”—सार 5 पार्तल। 2 cave, cavern, dungeon. “बिक्षम गारु करू पाहुँसे नही।”—सार म 5।

गरुपात [garhpāty] Skt गारुपात न who is related to the head of a family. Agni, by which the head of a household discharges obligations relating to ancestors and his day-to-day domestic chores.

गल काल [gala] S n conversation. “सोय ते सु गार गालोहि।”—गाव म 5। “सोय रेनि समहालहि हरिगल।”—प्रभा म 4। “कोि अनि सुनवे हरि कि हरिगल।”—नेत म 4। 2 curse. 3 See गारु।

4 See गारु।

गल [gal] adj who calls names. 2 who destroys.

गलन [galan] v cause decay. 2 cause leak, drip.

गल [gal] A पैका adj strong, overpowering. 2 victorious. 3 also used in Punjabi for kalab (a die or cast) “गोल्खा गल मही धालवात।”—ज्यो गला। 4 a famous Urdu poet. 5 See गारु।

गलभ [galabh] See गारु।

गलव [galav] son of sage Vishvamittar. 2 disciple of Vishvamittar. There is a story in Mahabharat that out of regard for him Galav on completing his education, desired to make an offering to Vishvamittar, who declined to accept the offer a number of times. Getting irritated on Galav’s persistent request, he told him to offer eight hundred white horses having black ears. At this Galav got worried and called his dear friend Garurh (a vehicle of Vishnu) for help. Garurh carried him on his back to king Yayati. Galav requested him for horses.
The king told him that he did not have such horses, but his daughter, Madhvi, could fulfil his desire. Galav took Madhvi to King Haryashv and requested him to provide 200 horses in return for a son born from the womb of Madhvi. After getting a son, Sumana from her, Haryashv returned Madhvi along with 200 horses. Then Galav approached King Divodas. He also got a son, Pratardan from Madhvi and gave 200 horses to Galav and returned Madhvi. Thereafter Galav presented Madhvi to Ushiner, who also begot a son, Shivi from Madhvi and handed Madhvi back to Galav along with 200 horses. When no more horses were available anywhere else, Galav on the advice of Garur handed over 600 horses and offered Madhvi to Vishvamittar in lieu of the remaining 200 horses. Vishvamittar got a son named Ashtak from Madhvi. Ultimately Galav returned Madhvi to King Yayati.

"gal;w adI anat munIsar brahmhu te nahI jat ganaye."-ddtt.


\[\text{gavat} \] adv while singing. “gavat sunat sabhe hi mukte.”—majh m 5.

\[\text{gav takia}, \text{gav takiyah} \] 
P \text{g} \text{h} \text{r} n big pillow, bolster \text{(used as support for sitting)}.

\[\text{gavan} \] n singing.

\[\text{gavanara} \] singer.

\[\text{gavanti} \] (they) sing. “gavanti pādit pāranti rakhisār.”—japu. 2 See गावंति.

\[\text{gavni} \] See गावनि. 2 n traditional way of singing. “gavni niki.”—māla m 5.

\[\text{gavno} \] n singing. 2 adj singer, chanter. “koi ramnam gun gavno, jān nanak tā su pāg lavno.”—bīla m 4 partial.

\[\text{gavra} \] P \text{h} \text{f} atheist, infidel. “urājhirāhio re bāvar gavār.”—gau m 5. 2 See गावः. 3 See गावः.

\[\text{gavra}, \text{gāvra} \] n village. “bācārāayo gavāra.”—krīson.

\[\text{gava} \] See गावः. 2 village. “dehi gava jīu dhar māhitāu.”—maru kabīr. ‘Human body is a village while the soul is its land owner.’ 3 Skt गत्र adj pertaining to the cow. of the cow. “gava gobār lehu māgaī.”—cārītra 370. 4 (I) sing. “jāb dekha tāb gava.”—sor namdev.

\[\text{gavāda} \] makes one chant. “ape gun gavāda.”—sor m 4.

\[\text{gavai} \] got sung. 2 act of singing. 3 remuneration for singing. 4 4Skt गच्छ got missing, got wiped out.

\[\text{gavae} \] got sung. 2 lost, wasted. “hālat pālat dove gavae.”—majh m 3.

\[\text{gavha} \] gets sung. “gun gurmukhi gavha.”—majh m 5. 2 worth singing.

\[\text{gavadha} \] sang. 2 got sung.

\[\text{gavar}, \text{gāvar} \] See गावः. “kačā dhānū sācāhī murakh gavār.”—dhana m 3.

\[\text{gavahī} \] gets one to sing. 2 loses, wastes. 3 (they) lose or waste. “dhārmi dhāram kārāhī gavavāhī.”—varasa.

\[\text{gavia} \] sung. 2 adv has been sung. “sahe gavīa thā paive.”—sri a m 3.

\[\text{gavis} \] n perched upon the ox, the earth. —sanāma.

\[\text{gavis-īs} \] lord of the earth—the king. —sanāma. See गाविस.

\[\text{gavis-īsni} \] king—the lord of the earth, his army.—sanāma. See गाविस.

\[\text{gavie}, \text{gāvīe} \] [gavie] let us sing.

\[\text{gavijē} \] should sing, let us sing.

\[\text{gavita} \] sang. “hārīgun gavīta.”—varam 1 m 3.

\[\text{gar} \] Skt गर adj more, a lot. “lāge pap gaṛā.”—jānmejāy. 2 n a construct, i.e. a composition \text{(poetry)} “pārṇat pārṇat thake māhakavi gaṛat gaṛ anāt.”—ākal. 3 trouble, distress. “gaṛ pāṛ gaj pe jāb hi.”—krīsan. 4 encounter, scuffle. “gar pāṛi ṭhā bāt tāhā.”—cārītra 116. 5 knar, knurl, burl. “sot gaṛan ko bāl jo nār kar me dhāre.”—cārītra 174. ‘who holds a lance having hundred knars in his hand.’ 6 a subcaste of Pathans, which is a branch of Orkazais. 7 a hillock comprising tiny stones. 8 salt crushed into minute pieces.

\[\text{gara} \] adj dense, thick. 2 strong, firm, determined. 3 Pa hybrid, which is not from a pure race. 4 adulterer. “āpi sātvāta ēpi gaṛa.”—maru solhe m 5. 5 See गावः.

\[\text{garu} \] a devotee belonging to Vijj subcaste, who became a true patriot on turning a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

\[\text{gi} \] a verbal suffix indicating the future tense e.g. will come. “avēgi āgā parbhrām ki.”—asa m 5. 2 See जी.

\[\text{gī} \] adj went. 2 disappeared, ceased. 3 See गी.

\[\text{gīsa} \] n eleventh day of the lunar phase. “brahman gīsā kāṛāhī cāubisa.”—prabhā kabīr. ‘Brahmins keep fast on every Ekadshi (i.e.
eleventh day of the lunar phase). 2 Skt जाति n close relative, collateral. 3 See जाति.

स्वामी[ग्रामी] Skt जाति adj known
स्वामी[ग्राम] Skt जाति adj who knows; the learned one. 2 to the body. “किंग जोर जाति?”-gau kābir. ‘What is the purpose of a dip in water?’

स्वामी[ग्रामा] Skt जाति n a relative of the same subcaste; coming from the same ancestry.

स्वामी[ग्रामन] Skt जाति knowledge, learning, intelligence, understanding. “अति जाति अर्ने जाति हे सोसार.”—var sri m 3. 2 the Transcendent One - i.e. who is knowledge incarnate.

स्वामी[ग्रामन] Skt जाति adj spiritual insight, collyrium like spiritual insight. “जाति जाति जनि जिया, अजाति आहे जिन्हाः.”—sukhamāni.

स्वामी[ग्रामन] Skt जाति adj who has intellect guided by true knowledge. “सेवा मले सेवा मले पाहाते हे.”—maru solle m 3.

स्वामी[ग्रामन] Skt जाति adj intellectual. “जाति काव जाति काव ततुविचार.”—gau bāvan kābir.

1Sanskrit जाति is formed by the union of जाति and जाति. That is why it acquires the shape जाति in Punjabi. It is difficult to popularise it because at places it is written as जाति in the changed form.
formed in the sore eye. 2 fall, decline, sense of falling.

**girāt[garat]**, **gīrant[giṃti]** See गराट and गिंती. See मंधन.

**gīrna[ginna]** See गराट.

**gīr[giḍ]** Skt कन्धः $n$ ball made of tightly packed yarn or rags. “jamuna ke küli khelō kēlo jīn gīr jīo.”—sāvye $m$ $4$ $ke$.

**gīdr[giḍar]**, **gīdusa[giḍdua]** $n$ jackal. See जीता.

“gīdua māsanbas kāryoi karat hē.”—ākal.

**gīdruma[giḍdua]** See जीत.

**gīdrē[giḍara]** See जीतेंग.

**gīdā[giḍdā]** See जीत.

**gīdaardakh[giḍdrdakh]** See अङ्ग्रेज.

**gīd[giḍ]** $n$ elephant. 2 mythical elephants. “gīkhat gīthd.”—datt. ‘Elephants trumpet.’

**gīdha[giḍha]** addicted, accustomed, tantalised. Skt वृ for long for, desire. gīrtha and gīrth are derived from it. “suriā de tān lāiā gosā gīrthiā.”—cādi $3$. 2 $s$ bought, purchased. 3 Skt rhythm of a song; clapping during its singing. 4 onom gīt-gīt sound.

**gīd[giḍ]** Skt गृह n vulture, which is fond of carrion. It has red-coloured head, black wings, curved and sharp beak. Its eyesight is very sharp and can see a carcass while flying from a great distance. A vulture does not prey by itself, but eats only carrion. See कवलम.

**gīna[ginna]** See गराट.

**gīnt[giṃti]** See गिंती. 2 worry, anxiety.

**gīn[giṇ]**, **gīn[giṇa]**, **gīna[giṇa]** $n$ feel proud of. 2 boast.

**gībar[gi♭ar]** See गज़ब.

**gīr[giɾ]** See गीर. 2 See गीच. 3 Skt गीर sentence, speech.

**gīrāsat[giɾəsat]** Skt गृहस्त $adj$ householder, a family man. “nām vāṣa jīsu śrīṣi pārvan gīrāsāt xāsā jīo.”—mahā $m$ $5$. ‘That householder is an ascetic who is in tune with the Creator.’

2 $n$ second stage of life according to Hindu code. 3 $adj$ suffering from; “rog-gīrāsāt citare nā.”—gāv $m$ $5$. ‘He meditates who is gripped by the Divine.’

**gīrāst[giɾəst]**, **gīrsadi[giɾəsti]**, **gīrāst[giɾəst]** Skt गृहस्तन् householder, person leading a domestic life. “gīrāstī gīrāsātī dharmātā.”—sī $a$ $m$ $5$. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. See गीरास. “tāje gīrāsātu bhātā baṇvāsī.”—bīla $a$ $m$ $4$.

**gīra[giɾ]** Skt गृह $n$ house, dwelling place. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. “vice gīra udās.”—varṣa $m$ $4$. 3 $P$, $r$ knot, knar. “gīra seti malu dhanu.”—japu. “mohmāgaṇ lapāt bhraṃgīra.”—ram $m$ $5$. 4 measure equal to three fingers (1/16th of a yard). 5 See ग्रु.

**gīra[giɾ]** See गीर 2 and गीरध.

**gīrhi[giɾhi]** Skt गृहन् $adj$ householder. “īhu mano gīrhi ki īhu mano udāsī?”—māla $m$ $3$. 2 within the home, in the house. “gīrhi māhī sāda hārtjan udāsī.”—sor $m$ $3$.

**gīrhu[giɾhu]** Skt गृह $n$ home, house. “ek gīrhu das duar hē jāke.”—bīla $a$ $m$ $4$. 2 $adj$ householder, one living with the family. “īs bhekhe thavēhu gīrhu bhāla jīthēhu ko varṣa.”—varva $m$ $3$.

**gīrā[giɾa]**, **gīraat[giɾət]** $n$ large-sized lizard, chameleon.

**gīra[giɾ]** Skt गृह $n$ Christian place of worship; church. 2 home, house, dwelling place. 3 See गीर.

**gīr[giɾ]** See गीर. “dehi gīrjhan khai.”—dhāna namdev.

**gīran[giɾan]** Skt $n$ act of swallowing.

**gīr[giɾ]** $v$ fall, get apostate. “gīrāt kup māhī khāhī mṛtāhī.”—asa $m$ $5$. 2 See गीर.

**gīra[giɾ]** $P$, $r$ part surrounding, all around. 2 $n$ encirclement. “pādrāhī pāhir gīrād tīh kio.”—VN.

**gīrānav[giɾanava]**, **gīrānava[giɾanavara]**,
**gird** [girdnuvah] P ॥ ॥ ॥ surrounding area. “janat girdnova th sara.”—GPS. ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ “kur kh ghallo vla rajia jo girdnavora.”—jñagnama.

**gird** [gilda] P ॥ ॥ ॥ circumference, encirclement. “girda karki th ko trste’ya.”—krisan. ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ surrounding area. “levpur ko girda sabh mile.”—GPS. ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

**gird** [girdan] P ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ encirclement, blockade.

**gird** [girdab] P ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

**gird** [girdavur] P ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

**gird** [girdhar] See गिर्दह.

**gird** [girdhari] See गिर्दह.

**gird** [girdavat] P ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

“mam sarunr giraj girodphah.”—tilag m 1.

**gird** [girv] n fall, decline. ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

**gird** [girn] See गिर्दह.

**gird** [girnar] See गिर्दह.

**gird** [girphah] P ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

“dari sarui mir girphah.”—tilag m 1.

**gird** [girvar] See गिर्दह.

**gird** [girvi] P ॥ ॥ ॥ adj mortgaged.

**gird** [gira] See गिरा. ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

**gird** [gir] adj heavy, weighty. ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ialis.

**gird** [girao] n fall; decline. ॥ ॥ ialis.

“ona ghar ne girau.”—strei m 3. ॥ ialis.

“vyuha ghuhati girau ju.”—strei m 5 pepar.

**gird** [girao] n hamlet, village, town. ॥ ialis.

“nighrari vaisia.”—var majh m 2. ॥ ialis.

**gird** [girao] n village, town. ॥ ialis.

“sace koj girai nighrari vaisia.”—var majh m 2. ॥ ialis.

**gird** [gir] adj very precious, highly valuable.

**gird** [girami] P ॥ ॥ ॥ adj venerable and elderly.

**gird** [giri] Skt गिरि n mountain, hill. ॥ ialis.

**gird** [girisa] n Parvati, known as the daughter of Himalaya (mountain).

**gird** [giril] Skt Indar; who,
with a thunderbolt, shatters mountains to pieces.

3 thunderbolt.

Parvati, daughter of Himalaya mountain. “beth tābe girīja ar devān buddhī the mān māddh vīcari.”—cāḍī 1.

2 river Ganga, daughter of Himalaya mountain.

“gāga girīja prīthvāṃ kāhe putr sābād pun dehu.”—sanāma.

Ganesh, Parvati’s son. 2 Kartekey, Khārānan.

3 Bhisham, son of Ganga.—sānāma.

Shiv, husband of Parvati.

See 'Wl?

2 Bhisham Pitamah, according to Sastarnammala, is son of Ganga (Girīja). See girīsa 2.

See ‘Wl?

Krishan, who lifted Goverdhan hills. There is a story in Bhagwat that milkmen used to worship Indar every year. Krishan stopped them from doing so. At this, Indar ordered the clouds to rain heavily and wash away all the villages and animals belonging to the milkmen. When Krishan saw the milkmen in distress and their houses inundated with water, he lifted Goverdhan hills on his finger like an umbrella, thus saving them from Indar’s wrath. 2 the Creator, who supports all the mountains. 3 See girīsāṃ.

4 a poet of nineteenth century, whose real name was Haridas. This melancholy sage was indifferent to worldly attachments and was a great scholar too. The poetic stanzas Giridhar wrote in kōḍile metre are very beautiful—

sāigiridhārgirī dhāryo
giridhār kāhe sabhākoi.
hānūman girīvār dhāryo
giridhār kāhe na koi.
giridhār kāhe na koi

hanu dronagīrī lyayo.
tāte kāṅka girīyo sou
le kriśān ut kho.
hār giridhār kāvīray
vāḍīn ki yēhī vāḍī.
there hū jas hot
vāḍe purkhān ko sāi.
bīna vicare jo kāre so pache pāchterai.
kam bīgare apno jāg me hot hāsai.
jāg me hot hāsay cēt me cēn na ave.
khan pan sānman rag rāg mānāhi na bhave.
kāhī giridhārkāvīray dukkha kūṭārānātare.
khāṭkat he jīy māhī kīyō jo bīna vicare.

Girīsaṅhīna the river that corrodes the mountains.—sānāma.

Girīsaṅhīnaśāstra n noose; river that corrodes the mountains, its lord Varun; his weapon, the noose.—sānāma.

Girīsāṃ Skt girīsāṃ a mountain about 3500 feet high, situated near Junagarh in Bombay presidency on which stand holy temples of Jainis as well as those of Durga, Gorakh, Kalika and Dattatrey. While salvaging humanity Guru Nanak Dev also visited it.

Girīsāṃ See girīsāṃ.

Girīmeru See girīmeru.

Girīraj girīraj king of mountains, Himalaya. 2 Sumeru.

Girīvār a mountain all covered with trees and greenery. 2 Himalay. 3 Sumeru. 4 cloud. “jātum girīvār, tāhām māra.”—sor ravidas.
1 There are a number of other mountain streams with this name. One flows between Shimla and Chail. 2 kernel, inner seed. 3 resident of hills, hillman. 4 kernel, inner seed. 5 resident of hills, hillman.
disease is more prevalent in hilly areas where water is highly contaminated with lime elements. The swollen flesh near the throat takes the shape of a tumour. For treatment one should live in an area free from goitre. Boiled and filtered water should be used. Paste of ground seeds of brown hemp (a kind of jute) in warm water should be applied on the affected part. The paste prepared by pulverising the roots of Butea frondosa in viscous rice water should be applied on the goitre. Fine powder of barberry and borax on a cut piece of aloe should be sprinkled and then bandaged on the affected part of the body.

One masha of powder made from the mixture of Gillarpatar\(^1\) and black pepper be taken with water in the morning as well as in the evening regularly.

\[^1\]It is the leaf of a plant, grown on the banks of saline lakes in Tibet.
Verse in praise of the Almighty; recitation of the supremacy of the Creator. "sāhīm māgōl gavhi gitgobīd ālār."—barahmaha majh. 2 A text written in verse by Jaydev in praise of the Divine. Its beautiful poetic metres are lyrical and melodious. See नवरात्रें.

गीतमलित [gitmaliti] a poetic metre, having four lines; each line has 28 matras, two pauses each after 14th matras each; with a rāgāṇ, Sī, at the end.

Example:

"pachrraj ravan marke,
raghuraj sitārī legayo.
nōbh or khor nīharke,
su jātayu siy sādes dāyo.
tāb jān rām gaye bāli,
sīy sāty rāvan hi ḍāri.
hanuvāt mārēg mo māle,
tāb mātrēta tīzh sō kāri.—ramav.

2 If the first pause is on the 16th matra and the second on the next 12th followed by a rāgāṇ, Sī, in the end, the poetic metre acquires the name of गीतमलकडी [giyamalti].

Example:

guru kālpataru kār śakh sōdār,
phul phāl yut sobhī.
chārī lārtī lārī lāhī lākhāt jīzh āj,
āmar hū bṛttī lōbhtī...

—nīrman prabhakār.

गीत [gita] n song, poetic metre, verse. 2 glory.

"gūn gīta nīt vākhaṇīa."—maru e m 5 ṣājli.

See गीत. 3 A text relating to Bhisham section in Mahabharat, which has 18 chapters and 700 sloks. Krishan delivered the sermon of Geeta to Arjun, when the latter got disinclined to fight the war. The site, where Krishan and Arjun had this dialogue, is named as Jayotisar. An elegant Geeta Bhawan is built at this place now. 4 A matrīk metre, marked by four lines, each having 26 matras, first pause after 14 matras, second after 12 matras with guru-lāghu (S) in the end.

Example:

moti tā mādārī usārāhī, ratnī tā hōi jārau.
kāsturī kōgu āgar cādānī, lipī āvāhī cau.

—stī m 1.

yak arāj guphtām pes to, dār gos kūn kārtār.
hākka kābir kārīm tu, be-ēb pōrvādgar.

—tālāg m 1.

(b) The second type of Gita poetic metre of has two pauses: each after 13 matras with guru-lāghu, S, at the end.

Example:

sevī sātīgurū apna,
ḥāṛī sīmī din sābhī reṇ.
ap tīrgī1 sānī pōvā,
mukhi bōli mīṭhīrē veṇ...

—majh m 5 dīnṛēṇī.

गीतमलित [gitmaliti] See गीतमलिती.

गीत [giti] Skt n singing. 2 type of singing, method of singing.

गीतक [gitka] a matrīk metre, marked by four lines, each line having 26 matras, pauses at the 14th matra and the next 12th matra thereafter, ending with lāghu-guru.

Example:

"das cākhū bhe kumud ke sam, cōḍ śṛī kōlghihārā.”

2 Its second form has four lines, each line having 25 matras, with two pauses, first after the 14th matra and second after the 11th matra

1According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is tyagī.
thereafter, having lāghu guru at the end.

Example:

Parmātī purakh manopātā, satru dvīhavatā, Parmādvīhutā purkritprātā, jadi cīt sa SARBAGATĀ.

—gujjēdev.

3 Geetika gān metre has the following characteristics: four lines, each line has the following matrik combinations as:

म (sāgān-lls), न (jāgān-lsi), श (jāgān-lsi), ब (bhāgān-lsi), र (rāgān-lls), म (sāgān-lls), भ (lāghu- l), ग (guru-5)

Example:

Jñān ke rīde sumti nvaśat
so kaḥbhi dukh pat na.
Jñān he rati guru ki nira
nāhi so sahē yāmyatna.

It resembles the first form of hārīgitika as far as matras are concerned, but the matrik combination dominates this poetic metre.

गीत [gidār], गीत [gidār] whose howl is scary; jackal. 2 cowardly, timid.

गीत [gidi] प े क cowardly, timid. "ab gidi jano nāhi pahe."—GPS.

गीत [gīdh] See गीत. 2 greedy, desirous. See गीत.

“nam sāghi thu mānua gīdh.”—gū m 5.

गीत [gīdhna] v desire, long for. See गीत wr.

“nānāk gīdh hārīnas mārū.”—asā m 5. “rasna gīdhī bolat ram.”—gou m 5. “ram rāsānai je nār gīdhe.”—gāu m 5.

गीत [gīdha], गीत [gīdhe] See गीत.

गीत [gin] प े part complete, filled up: having.

This is generally used as a suffix e.g. cāngmin, rōgin etc.

गीत [gībat] A स े n backbiting, nasty words spoken on one’s back. 2 condemnation, slander.

गीतमलिनी [giyamalīti] See गीतमलिनी 2.

गीत [gir] प े part possessor. This word is used as a suffix e.g. damāngir, jāhāngir etc. “kas nes dōstāgir.”—tīlōg m 1. 2 Skt n speech, utterance.

गीतमलिनी [girban], गीतमलिनी [girvan] Skt गीतमलिनी n one whose speech hits like an arrow; one making acutely piercing utterance. The gods, whose utterances acts like arrows, can destroy the sinner. 2 the True One, who with His utterances leaves lasting impact upon the mind. See गीतमलिनी गीतमलिनी 157.

गीतमलिनी [girvan] See गीतमलिनी. 2 lord of deities, Indar.

गीतमलिनी [girvan] See गीतमलिनी.

गीत [giri] प े act of grasping. It is used as a suffix e.g. dāstgiri. Its root is वृक्षक.

गीतमलिनी [girāda] प े adj customer, purchaser, holder.

गीत [gila] adj wet, moist.

गीतमलिनी [gilian] प a region of Persia known for its well bred horses.

ग [gu] Skt vr defecate. 2 speak in a manner, that its meaning can not be understood; talk obscure. 3 suffix gu indicates future tense in old Punjabi. See गायत्र.


'Let us win the war that the game of playing with ball stands for.' See गायत्र.

ग [guah] See गायत्र.

ग [guau] n speech, utterance, words. See गीत. “eve kāre guau.”—var mala m 2. See गायत्र.

ग [guava] v lose. 2 cause to sing.

ग [guai] is sung. “ghān gharī bāba pūjī, hīdu musalman goaī.”—BG. 2 lost. 3 प े n power of eloquence and dialogue.

ग [guah] See गायत्र.

ग [guaham] गायत्र: गायत्र: “mat kunem ji jāg guaham.”—krisan. ‘Let us win the war that the game of playing with ball stands for.’ See गायत्र.

According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is satyadrī.

It is between Caspian and Euxine.
1. guata [gua] lost, wasted away.
2. gudar [guda] See guata [gua].
3. kauk [gauka] Skt guan n plaiting, braiding.
4. gudt [gudt] See guata and gudt.
5. gudt [gudt] P short for gukin, guad.

milkman.

guad [gud] See guad.
2. gus [gus] milkmaid, milkwoman.

~ guad See skt.

~ gus [gus] See skt.
2. gus [gus] lord of the earth, lord of the world; the Creator. “kai seve gusia koi alahi." -ram m
5. 2 lord of the senses; arouser of the senses. 3 title of saints who have conquered their senses. 4 See guad 2 and 3.

~ gus [gus] P adj cunning, naughty, rude. 2 impolite, blunt.

~ gus [gus] P n impoliteness, disobedience. 2 cunningness, naughtiness.


~ gus [gus] Skt n stored cow dung, stock of cow dung. 2 a kind of venomous creature belonging to the family of large-sized lizard with red-coloured head. In Sanskrit scriptures it is named as godhikatamaj and is said to be produced by a large-sized female lizard from its mating with a black snake. Dg sht.


~ gus [gus] adj one who gives a call or makes a shout. 2 n companion of a tracking group. See gusvar 2.

~ gus [gus] See skt. 2 See gusvar. 3 by plaiting, by braiding.


~ gus [gus] n stored cow dung, stock of cow dung. 2 a kind of venomous creature belonging to the family of large-sized lizard with red-coloured head. In Sanskrit scriptures it is named as godhikatamaj and is said to be produced by a large-sized female lizard from its mating with a black snake. Dg sht.

~ gus [gus] Skt See skt.

~ gus [gus] Skt n demigods, who guard the hidden treasures of Kuber.

~ gus [gus] Skt See skt.

~ gus [gus] Skt n demigods, who guard the hidden treasures of Kuber.
[gohyarat] underlying meaning, sense.
“vahiguru gohyarat bakhano.”—GPS

[gog] P adj dumb, unable to speak.
“kaha bisanupod gave gog?”—sukhamani.

[goga] a Rajput belonging to Chauhan sub-caste, who lived during the 11th century. He gave up Hinduism to become a Muslim. He was an expert in the treatment of snakebite. People consider him the incarnation of Sheshnag (serpent’s god) and worship the shrines built in his memory. A special worship is performed on 9th day of the dark phase of the lunar month of Bhadon (the birth day of Gugga). Gugga (or Gogga) was born in village Odero of Bikaner State and died in Taiber, where a tomb, built in his memory, is worshipped. There is another anecdote that Gorakh Nath gave fragrant resin of amryisagalluchon to a Rajput virgin named Vaachal to beget a child. She gave birth to Gugga. The name of Gugga’s wife was Shiriyal and his horse was named Javadiya.

See gog. “goga bakat gave bahu chad.”—ram 3 m 5.

[goga ki mishtai] indescribable experience. This phrase is used for an experienced but indescribable pleasure. “hartras sei jande jiv goga mishtai khai.”—var gav 1 m 4. “jini rch cakhi soi jane goga ki mishtai.”—sr m 4.

[guggal] Skt. guzu:n n a thorny tree found in abundance in Kathiawar, Rajputana and Khandesh. 2 gum of this tree, which is highly fragrant. Its incense is used in temples and houses. It is also useful in the treatment of many diseases like arthritis/rheumatism. Its latent effect is warm and dry. L. Balsamodendron mukul.

See gog.

[guggul], [guggulu] See goj.

[gog] See goj.

[gog] P or n bud, flower bud. adj smiling like a flower bud; having face like a blossoming flower.


[guc] See goj.

[gucchi] small bunch. See guc. 2 a kind of edible mushroom grown in cold regions. People preserve it in dry form and prepare a vegetable dish from it. 3 barber’s small bag which contains all the material required for shaving off the head.

[guj] Skt. guj:vr xr echo, resound, produce unclear sound. 2 n sound of an echo. “gjrahit tfh par pada.”—coritr 266. 3 echo, reverberation.

[gust] adj past, elapsed. 2 dead, deceased.

[vast] v pass. 2 die.


[gad] P xr absorbs; may absorb; will absorb. Its root word is gol:dan.

[gajj] n reverberating, echoing. See guj.

[gur] See guj and gij.

[gur] P n motion, exit. 2 entrance, approach. 3 sustenance, maintenance. “maphok gujor tah dhan pavo.”—GPS.

[gurad] passes, may pass, will pass. Its root word is gur:stan.

[gujarna] See gur.

[gujrat] Skt. gujr:n a subdivision of Bombay region, which includes territories of Kachch, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Daman. Its spoken language is Gujarati. 2 a sword made
in Gujarat state or Gujarat city. This sword is of two types: long Gujarat and short Gujarat. See गुजराती [gujarati]. 3 a town in Punjab which is a district headquarters. It is situated between Wazirabad and Lalamoosa. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is built near Kabuli Gate in Gujarat. While returning from Kashmir the Guru stayed here. This place is situated one mile to the east of Gujarat railway station.

Four edicts said to be written by Guru Gobind Singh are preserved at the residence of Bhai Lal Singh of goldsmiths' street in Gujarat. On reading the copies of these commands, one fails to be convinced that they were actually written by the tenth Guru because the command of Sammat 1754 contains a reference to the Khalsa, which was actually baptised in Sammat 1756. The last Anglo-Sikh war was fought near Gujarat on 21st February, 1849. See गुजराती [gujarati].

The last Anglo-Sikh war was fought near Gujarat on 21st February, 1849. See गुजराती [gujarati].

Many historians have written her name as गुजरी माता but the correct name is gujri mata.

When younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were brought to Sirhind after being captured by the Mughals, she was with them. On hearing that her grandsons had been martyred she breathed her last on 13th Poh Sammat 1761. The minaret in which she was confined along with Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh is now named as Mata Gujri da Burj. A shrine built on the remains of Mata Gujri is situated near gurdwara Jyoti Saroop. See मजदूर and दैविक.

Many historians have written her name as गुजरी माता but the correct name is gujri mata.
present, offer. 3 give, offer.

**guzarna** [guzarn] v spend time, pass time.

2 offer. See **guzarna** 2. “sabahi nimaj sarai gujarou.”—suhi kahir.

**guzardm** [guzarom] P adj may I leave: I leave; I will leave.

**guzardm** [guzara] P adj sustenance, livelihood.

2 money, material etc received for sustenance.

**guzardm** [guzarI] P adj request, prayer.

**guzardm** [guzarUdd] adj doing work, performing work, supervising work.

**guzardm** [guzardm] P adj resounding.

**guzardm** [guzardn] v absorb, merge.

**guzardm** [guzard] effort, remedy. 2 plan, method.

**guzardm** [gujjdr] cow grazer; a subcaste of Aheers (milkmen). 2 a subcaste of Khatris. 3 Gujarat state. 4 a blacksmith and disciple of Guru Angad Dev, who was prominent among philanthropists. “gujjar jat luhar he.”—BG.

**guzardm** [gujjdrval] a town under police station Dehlon in district Ludhiana, situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Quilla Raipur railway station. The sixth Guru stayed here for some time. There is a gurdwara one and half miles away to the south-east of the village, which is also named as Gurusrar. 30 bighas of land has been donated by the villagers for the gurdwara. A religious fair is held on the fourteenth day of the lunar phase of Chet.

**guzardm** [gujjravala] See **guzardm**.

**guzardm** [gujhir, gujar, gujhir, gujha, gujhi, gujhi] See **guzardm**.

“gujhir ladhamo lai.”—var maru 2 m 5. “nam ratan ke gujha rakhia.”—majh a m 5. “dunia gujhi bhati.”—s forid. 2 a lung disease; pulmonary disease. Pneumonia is also known by this name in Punjab, but this word is used mainly by ladies. Pneumonia affecting the young children is called gujjha.

**guzardm** [gujhyok] See **guzardm**.

**guzardm** [guzardm] chirps. See **guzardm**.

**guzardm** [guzardm] n sound produced by birds like pigeons etc when in a joyful mood. 2 soft or mild sound produced by beating of drums etc. “paran pakhavaj guzardm dholka.”—saloh. 3 gurgling sound produced by gulping.

**guzardm** [guzardm], **guzardm** [guzardm] v produce chirping sound, chirp, coo. 2 drink with gurgling sound. “amita dhara re guzardm.”—savaye m 4 ke.

**guzardm** [guzardm], **guzardm** [guzardm] Skt **guzardm** n pill, tablet. 2 according to Tantar Shashtar (magical science), a kind of pill prepared by persons with miraculous powers; one attains the capability of reaching any place just by putting this pill in his mouth; a magical pill. “guzardm balke bahudjave.”—carrtr 85. “guzardm moh vic parke des disatar jai khalove.”—BG. 3 book of small size.

**guzardm** [guzardm] n spherical object obtained from within the coconut fruit; kernel of coconut. 2 adj intoxicated, inebriated. 3 n flower with interlocked petals. 4 bud of a flower, unblown flower.

**guzardm** [guzardm] Skt guzh vr encircle, surround, wrap. **guzardm** and **guzardm** are derived from it.

**guzardm** [guzardm] n stone of a fruit, covered by crust and pith. See **guzardm**.

**guzardm** [guzardm] n corner, nook.

**guzardm** [guzardm] Skt **guzardm** adj dirty, filthy. 2 lecherous. guzh is its derivative.

**guzardm** [guzardm] n two-faced tambourine or tabor, producing sound like guzardm god. “mucag sanai guzardm.”—carrtr 102. 2 hubble-bubble of a small size.

**guzardm** [guzardm] See **guzardm**. 2 adv on the knees. 3 n act of moving on the knees. “agan bic phire guzardm.”—GPS.
**gun** [gūn] or **guṇa** [gūṇa] Skt गुि n attribute, praise. “गुि eho horu nahi koi.”—asa m 1. ‘The Creator’s attribute is that nothing equals Him.’

2 modest, good-natured, noble. “viṣṇu गुि kite bhāgēti na hoi.”—jap. “bhīnu गुि janamu viṇasu.”—sri a m 1. 3 three attributes of the material world viz-virtue, passion, evil. “राजगुि तम गुि sat गुि kāhī eh teri sobh māna.”—keda kābir. 4 temperament, nature. “यह गुि mero prabhu ji kin.”—toḍī m 5. 5 rope, thread, string. “गुि ke har pārove.”—tukha chāṭ m 1. ‘Prepare garland with the thread of good qualities.’

“काॅना su akharu काॅना गुि?”—s farid. 6 bowstring. “कोटि dōr dhari dhanukh गुि bīn gāhīt na koi.”—vrīḍ. 7 wick of a lamp. 8 six parts of diplomacy. See वटंज. 9 twenty-four facets of logic. See भट्टकस्म. 10 three qualities of poetry—glory, majesty, delicacy. 11 qualities like knowledge, skill etc. “te nārā sālī khar, jī ब्रुि गुि garabu kārātī.”—var sar m 1. 12 taste, effect. 13 subjects of sensory organs—speech, touch, appearance, taste, fragrance. 14 gem. “सरिति sārovari गुि pārāgī kie.”—asa m 4. 15 reward, outcome. “जी ni kāmi nāh गुि, te kāmre visar.”—s farid. 16 cognitive of number three—because there are three facets of Maya (illusionary world). 17 actions, deeds. 18 justice. “याॅले kāre गुिकारी.”—ram a m 1. See गुि. 19 See

**guṇa** [gūṇa] or गुण [gūṇa] n doll; man-like figure made of wood, cloth etc which is used for playing, maligning and exorcising. “dab khaṭ tār gai guṇā banayeke.”—caitr 233. 2 upright support of a spinning wheel.


**gūḍha** [gūḍha], गृग्ह [gūḍha], गृड़ [gūḍdi] n doll, puppet made of wood, cloth etc for playing and performing shows. “गुिदन rāhi sābhalti.”

—GPS. 2 kite.

**gūḍā** [gūḍā] or गूढ़ [gūṇo] Skt गुि n attribute, praise. “गुि eho horu nahi koi.”—asa m 1. ‘The Creator’s attribute is that nothing equals Him.’

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multitude of virtues, embodiment of virtues, treasure of good qualities. “kālānṛup māgal gungaṁ.”—sukhmāṇi. 2 singing of God’s praise, recitation of hymns. “mīk kṛpa gungaṁ.”—tōḍī m.5.

सुक्तसूत्र [gungit], सुक्तसूत्र [gungita] n hymn in praise of the Creator. “gavo ram ke gungit.”—ram m.5. “gungita nīt vākahāṇī.”—maru a m.5 ṣūjī.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gungūna] adj sniffer. This word has originated from Arabic مَضْرَف.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gungūry] See गुणा. “gungūry nāmkīrtatānāh.”—sōhaś m.5.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gungrahak], सुक्तसूत्र [gungrahī] adj who is a knowledge seeker; who values merit.।

सुक्तसूत्र [guna] Dg adj ungrateful, not feeling gratitude.।

सुक्तसूत्र [guntas] See उन्म.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gundhatu] n fundamental quality, which is the basis of all qualities. 2 characteristics of five essences viz. speech, touch, appearance, taste and fragrance. See पुण्ड्र. “tākṣaś tīr kamaṇ sāg tēd bād gundhatu.”—sṛi m.1. ‘Wearing five weapons is equal to controlling the five senses.’ Here bād is equivocal.।

सुक्तसूत्र [guna], सुक्तसूत्र [guna] Skt गुण n enhancement, multiplication, multiplying. 2 accounting for. 3 thinking of logic for discussion. “पैशाचित्त गुणाहित तू वहूँतू पुकाराहि.”—asā paṭi m.3.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gūndhānu], सुक्तसूत्र [gūndhānu], सुक्तसूत्र [gūndhānu] adj highly virtuous.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gūndhānu] adj fully equipped with noble qualities; perfect, gifted.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gūndhānu] adj above all aspects of the material world, beyond all the three facets of Maya viz. virtue, passion and evil. 2 God, the Creator God.।

सुक्तसूत्र [guna] adj basis of virtues.।

सुक्तसूत्र [guna] adj basis of virtues.।

सुक्तसूत्र [guna] adj See सुक्तसूत्र. 2 marked substance or part.।

सुक्तसूत्र [guna] merits and demerits; good and bad points.।

सुक्तसूत्र [gunaśu] n ocean of virtues. “gungaśu bānti pole ani.”—asā m.5.।

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guna [guna] adj doing multiplication, multiplying, accounting. "guna guña."–sahās m 5.
gunā [gunā] n fodder prepared by mashing ground grain, chaff in water for animals like cows and buffaloes.
gott [gott] pig tail, hair tied or dressed into a braid.
gothan [gūthān] Skt gūthān n combining, interlacing. 2 plaiting, braiding.
gothi [gūthi], gouth [guthla], gouthi [guthli], gotti [guthli] n bag, small bag, cloth bag, pouch, purse, wallet.
gud [gūd] Skt gūd vr play, enjoy. 2 n rectum, anus. 3 See gudh.
gudar [gūdar] See gūnd.
gudra [gūdra] See gūndh.
gudraṇu [gūdraṇu] See gūndh. "gurmukhī sacrī tahā gudraṇu."–asa m 1.
gudraṅ ṭe [gūdraṅ te] should request. See gūndē ṭe.
gudri [gūdri] n beggar’s blanket; ragged or patched blanket; tattered quilt. 2 adj passed, elapsed. "sāgī reṇī gudrī ādhāri, sevī sātīguru canaṇu hoti."–sri m 5 pāhre, ‘entire life passed in ignorance.’
gudrī [gūdṛī] adj plaited, braided. ‘hirān pāṭī mano gūdṛī.’–NP.
gudrāṅ ṭ [gūdṛāṅ ṭ] or gudrāṅ [gūdṛāṅ] n ragged blanket,

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The text provided is a page from a book, containing Sanskrit terms with their definitions and related information. Each term is followed by its Sanskrit translation and a brief explanation where applicable. The page seems to be part of a larger dictionary or dictionary-like text, focusing on specific terminologies and their meanings. The text is dense and detailed, covering a variety of concepts including noble qualities, combinations, and related physical objects.
tattered quilt of patches, tattered covering, small tattered covering.

\texttt{gudara}\ [gudara] See \texttt{gunah}.

\texttt{guda}\ [guda] See \texttt{guda}. 2 See \texttt{guda}.

\texttt{gudat}\ [gudat\texttt{aka}] \text{P}\texttt{}\text{f}^\text{\texttt{a}}\texttt{a} \text{v}\texttt{mel}t, soften.

\texttt{guda}\ [guda]\ adj which melts. It is used as a suffix, as in \texttt{gudat\texttt{aka}}.

\texttt{gudat}\ [gudat\texttt{aka}] \text{P}\texttt{}\text{f}^\text{\texttt{a}}\texttt{a} \text{adj} melting, softening, becoming sympathetic.

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Gurit [gurit] See Gurit. 2 thought over. 3 tuned to rhythm and tone. “aṇīk gurit dhonit laīti.” – Bher partal m 5. See Gunit.


Gurīṇī [gunīṇī] let us evaluate, let us calculate. 2 let us think over. “kī pari kīa gunī?” – Sor kobra. 3 of virtues. “ātu na paie gunī.” – Ram chōt m 5.


Gurudgi [gunudgi] P गुरुद्गी n drowsiness, sleep, nap.

Gurudan [gunudan] P गुरुदन v doze.

Gūnha [gūnha] v knead; work and press together into a mass; crush by rubbing.

Gup [gup] Skt गुप vr defend, save, hide, malign, light up, get restless, worry.

Gupsa [gupsa] See Gupaṃ.


Gupt [gupt] Skt गुपṭ adj defended, protected. 2 hidden, secret. “gupṭa karta sōgī so prabhū.” – Maru m 5. 3 n Vaishya subcaste. This word is used after the names of its members. 4 a famous person, after whose name, his family or lineage came to be called Gupt. His son Ghatotkach was a very strong and energetic person. Ghatotkach had a son Chandar Gupt, who with the help of his wife Kumar Devi became the ruler of Maghad in 320 AD and then on the strength of his diplomatic vision became the emperor of India. The capital of his empire was Patliputara. His son Samudar Gupt was also a renowned ruler around 330 AD who, in addition to Patliputara, established Ayudhya as his capital.

Chandar Gupt II (also known as Vikramaditya), son of Samudar Gupt and Dhruvdevi, became an enlightened emperor in 380 AD and conquered Ujjayan, Malwa, Gujarat and Surashtra. Most of the tales relating to the famous king Bikramajeet are from the life of this renowned ruler. Sanskrit was greatly promoted during his regime. Many authors hold that the supreme poet Kalidas belonged to this period. His son Kumar Gupt was enthroned in 413 or 415 AD, but the popularity of the Gupt dynasty started waning during this period.

Sakand Gupt son of Kumar Gupt was defeated by the Hoons in 455 AD. He may be regarded as the last king of the Gupt dynasty. Although there came several unpopular kings and chiefs of the Gupt dynasty after him as Narsinh Gupt, Kumar Gupt II etc. but Bhanu Gupt in 510 AD was the last of them, and the most glorious period of the rule of Gupts had been between 320 and 455 AD.

Gupt Sammat (calendar), begun in 320 AD, became extinct with the decline of this dynasty. 5 harem of a king, interior portion of the palace for queens to live. 6 prison, jail, place to confine the prisoners. 7 ghost, evil spirit. “sōgat guptaṅa ki ke jëti, lalo ke parg pujaṅṭi teti.” – GPS.

Gupasaro [gupasaro] village Chhatteana under police station Kot Bhai ka, tehsil Mukatsar district Ferozepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated one mile away to the south-east of this village. When the Guru reached this village, his servants asked for their wages. The Guru stopped his horse there and
then all of a sudden a Sikh brought a mule loaded with money and gold coins and unloaded all the wealth in front of the Guru. The Guru paid the wages at the rate of eight annas per day to the horseman and four annas per day to the footman to five hundred horsemen and nine hundred footmen. The Guru also asked their chief Bhai Daan Singh to collect his wages. With folded hands Bhai Daan Singh beseeched, “My revered true Master! Kindly grant me your faith. I have all the worldly things.” Moved by his utmost devotion, the Guru said “You have preserved the existence of faith in Malwa as Bhai Mahan Singh has done in Majha”.

The money left after the distribution of dues was buried there by the Guru. Bairars tried to dig it out after the departure of the Guru from that place, but could not find anything. That is why the place has come to be known as Gupatsar (secret pond).

The shrine there, is very old. The attendant is a Nihang Singh.

Sixteen ghumaons of land attached to the gurdwara has been donated by villages Sahib Chand and Chhatteana. Nine miles long unmetalled road leads in the north to Giddarwaha railway station. See बनीमारग.  

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guru gubara."

- sor m 3. 3 gun with a wide bore and small size, used for firing explosive shells.

4 spectacles used for protecting eyes from dust; goggles. 5 a gasbag flying in the sky; balloon. 6 adj devoid of knowledge, ignorant.

"mannukh mogadh gubara."—sor m 3.

**gubari**

-QJ1i"f]i in ignorance. "phIrtau garab gubarI."-phunhe m 5.2 with dust.

-QJlI"f]i in ignorance. "phIrtau garab gubarI."-phunhe m 5.2 with dust.

Satguru gubari ji".—sdv

-QTH

P (adj hidden. 2 unknown, not manifest. 3 lost.

-Q]7TH-P

(adj pertaining to Gobind, the Creator.

-QJlf'fu

P adj appointed, assigned for a specific work. 2 n agent of a money lender. 3 accountant of a trader.

-QJ1i1F.I3T

P adj idea,
concept. “हामे जात गुमान.”—var guj 2 m 3.
2 doubt, suspicion. 3 vanity of being a donor or an ascetic; such other vain feelings. “तिराथ बात आर दान काह कान में धार गुमानु.”—s m 9.

**गुमानी**[gumani] adj arrogant, conceited. “फिराह्र गुमानी जात मोहै.”—var maru 2 m 5. “मारे पुत्र गुमानी.”—ram kābir. 2 n egoism, arrogance. “तिगहु माननु गुमानी.”—gau m 5.

**गुर** [gur] n jaggery, lumped brown sugar. “जे से भात मखिखा गुर सो.”—cārit 108. 2 Skt गुर vr try, attempt, endeavour, beat, harm, lift, raise. 3 Skt गुर n The origin of this word is vr (ृ), which means to swallow and to teach.

The Guru is he who dispels ignorance and enlightens his disciples. The words gur, guru and guru in Gurbani have identical meanings. viz. “गुर अपने भैरवहाँ.”—sor m 5. “सोक्ष्मागरु गुर पाता.”—sor m 5. “अपना गुर धीरा.”—sor m 5. 4 preacher of a religion; religious teacher. 5 preacher of a religious school of thought; founder of a sect. “चिह्न गहर चिह गुर चिह उपदेस.”—sohila. See गुर उपदेस.

6 husband. “सोबवादी सोहागनी जी गुर का हेत अपरु.”—sri m 3. 7 Vrihaspati, lord of the deities. “कहू कुर गज सीव साहब्को जाने.”—gau kābir. 8 conscience, mind. “कोभे बाधा जला राहे, जला बिनू कोभ ना हो। ग्यान का बाधा मानुराहे, गुर (मान) बिनू ग्यान ना हो।”—var asa. 9 adj adorable. “नानाक गुर ते गुर होता.”—gauj m 3. 10 chief, principal. “काने नाम गुर जाके सम्रे भवसागर को तोरा?”—sor m 9.

11 See गुर.


**गुर-उपदेसिद्धांत**[gur-updesi] with the teachings of the Guru; by/through the teachings of the Guru. “गुर-उपदेस स्वीपे मानी सचा.”—maru solhe m 5.


**गुरभाषा**[gur-ās] This word is used for gurvās. See गुरवी.


**गुरमानिकुल**[gursattigur] adj the premier Guru; supreme teacher of a religious sect. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. “गुरु सेतगुर जा जो सिख आखाए.”—var gau l m 4.

**गुरमानिकुल**[gursatigur] adj hungry.

**गुरमानिकुल**[gursanigur] adj hungry.

**गुरमानिकुल**[gursabād] teachings of the true Master, utterances of the Guru.

**गुरमानिकुल**[gursabdi] with the teachings of the Guru. “गुरसाब्दि सलाही.”—sri m 1.

**गुरमानिकुल**[gursabād] teachings of the true Master; utterances of the Guru. “गुरसाबदू कामाई।”—asa chōt m 4.

**गुरमानिकुल**[gursāh] n congregation of the followers, congregation of disciples of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 company of the Guru, closeness to the Guru. “गुरसाहा एव ना पाई।”—var sri m 3.

**गुरसाह**[gursa] the Guru as a pool. “ते ना सोAssertion gursa.”—bīla m 4.

**गुरसाही**[gursakhā] n the Guru’s chronicle. 2 the Guru as manifest. 3 teachings of the Guru. “गुरसखी जोत जागत दिवा बाला।”—var mala m 1. 4 adv through the Guru’s teachings.

In Punjabi when guru is used as a compound word, then गुर(.)[u] vowel disappears; Hence words like गुरसख, गुरसिर, गुरसभा, गुरसंध, गुरसंभान, गुरसधारी, गुरसदाटी etc appear in this encyclopaedia without [u] but the use of [u] is mandatory as per Sanskrit grammar. Hence several Sikh authors have written these words using [u]. Such words should not be considered as incorrect.
“gursakh mitIa ādhaiya.”—majh ə m 3.

**gur** [gurskh], **gurkh** [gursikhra] n follower of Guru Nanak Dev; believer in the faith founded by Guru Nanak Dev. “gursikh mit! calahu gurcali.”—dhana m 4. “jo disc gursikhra tisu nivi nivi lagāu pai ji.”—suhi m 5
gurvātī.
guru hi ucāre priti guru ki sūdhare riti
guru ki prati jāko bhut bhavivkkh he,
guru hi ki kij sev guru hi ko dije bhev
guru hi ko puje dev uco ev pīkkh he,
gurūpāth hi ko dani guru ki kāhānī jani
guru hi ki sūdhh vānī achi bhātī īkkh he,
guru so na mane koi guru jū ke dham ēhohi
guru ji ko pyaro joi soi gursikhkhe.
—nishāl sīgh ji.
sātākkatā ko upasna kārānharo,
puje nahi mahā vídhī vīṣānu māheś ko,
uddām se lačhmi kāmave ap khāve bhale,
prān khalave kāre nīt hitdeś ko,
vad verīkha vikar man lāve nahi,
par hit khed sāhe, devē na kāleś ko,
sadācārī sahsi sūhīd sāty vṛadhaṛi,
esē gursikhk sārtaj he vījēs ko.

2 This word has also been used for the Guru’s teachings. “gursikh de gursikhk mīlāiā.”—BG.

**gur** [gursokhu] eternal bliss, ultimate pleasure.
“gur mīlī gursokhu paī.”—suhi ə m 4.
2 liberation, salvation.


Only by dedicating oneself to the Guru and meditating upon Him, does one attain the status of a real human being. Prior to this, a person was just like an animal, i.e. one without dedication and devotion to the Guru is no more than an animal.

**gur** [gursāgūr] See **gur**.

**gur** [gursāt] n the Guru with a calm mind;
Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a saint belonging to the tradition of Guru Nanak Dev. See **gur**.

**gur** [gurāt] n community of Sikhs, congregation of Sikh devotees. “gursāt sāhā dukhu mītē rogu.”—basāt m 1.

**gur** [gurāṭī], **gur** [gurāṭī] n Sikh shrine; Sikh temple. 2 seat of the Guru, which is the centre of religious practices. “tākhāt beṭha gurhāṭī.”—var ram 3. 3 centre of learning.
“bed grōth gurhāṭī he.”—BG.

**gur** [gur] See **gur**. “gīrāni dhārāni gur gurhāi.”—sodāru. 2 killer of the Guru, the Guru’s assassin.

**gur** [gurā] to the Guru. “gurāi dīkхаio loīna.”—asa m 5.

**gur** [gurhī] adj guilty, criminal, sinful.
2 according to the teachings of a spiritual mentor. “ram nā choḍāu gurhī.”—basāt kābir.

**gur** [gurkār] n mode of living prescribed by Guru Nanak Dev, ideals of Sikhism.
“gurkārī bīnu bhārumu nā bhage.”—basāt m 1. 2 great deeds.

**gur** [gurkar] service performed in the name of the Guru; religious work pertaining to the Guru. “jo sikh gurkar kamavāi.”—var gāu 1 m 4.

**gur** [gurgā] n scripture containing teachings of the spiritual mentor; holy hymns composed by the Guru.
“gurgām prāmānī ajoru jario.”—sāveṇe m 5 ke.
3 adj attainable or achievable with the Guru’s
grace.

**Gur** [gurgam] on the path directed by the Guru, by the teachings of the Guru. “gurgam bhed so lari ka pavaau.”—gau kaibir var 7.

**Gur** [gur] one who sits in ambush like a wolf; selfish person. See गुर. 2 follower of the Guru.

**Gurabi** [gurgabi] a kind of pair of wooden sandals; pump shoes.

**Gurkar** [gurgi], **Gurkar** [gurgan] n teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. “gurgi dipak ujaria.”—gau m 5. 2 self-realisation, which transcends all kinds of knowledge. “gurgi padarathu namu hae.”—suhi s m 4.

**Gurnoh** [gurop], **Gurnoh** [guropak] adj (one) Guru less; one who conceals the name of his or her spiritual mentor and pretends to be fully divine. 2 malinger of the Guru. See गुर।

**Gurb** [gur gobid] Guru Gobind Singh. “rahio gur gobid.”—s m 9. 2 spiritual guide in the guise of Guru Gobind Singh. 3 spiritual teacher with knowledge of the entire universe; the Creator.

**Gurj** [gurghar] See गुर!।

**Gurd* [gurcaran], **Gurd* [gurcaran] feet of the spiritual guide; feet of the mentor. “gurcaran lagi sohaj jagi.”—bila chot m 5. “gurcaran sarevahi gursikh tor.”—basat m 4.


**Guraj** [guraj] P गूराज n mace; knobbed iron club. See मार। “pita prahilad sio guraj uthai.”—bher s m 3.

**Gurjagat** [gurjagat] See गुरजाग। “gurjagat phiran sih agrao.”—sveveye m 2 ke. 'son of Bheru—Guru Angad Dev, a universal spiritual guide.’

**Gurjadar** [gurjdar] adj mace holding; possessing a mace; armed with a mace. 2 n a band of persons armed with maces like chobdars during the Mughal empire. “gurjadar dve dine sng.”—GPS. See गुरजाद। 3 a sect of Muslim faqirs, who keep maces with them.

**Gur** [gurjan], **Gur** [gurjano] See गुरज। “na lari bhajo na gurjanu sevio.”—sor m 9.

**Gurjardar**, **Gurjandar**, **Gurjamar** See गुरजाद। royal employees keeping maces. They were authorised to use these for the recovery of dues and penalties from the defaulters. Mace bearing mendicants often used to beat their bodies with maces and get alms by frightening the householders.

**Gurjot** [gurjot] light of the Almighty, spiritual enlightenment. “gurjot arjun mahi dhari.”—sveveye m 5 ke.

**Gur** [gurajh], **Gur** [gurjan] n entangled knot. “saka sutu bauh gurji bharia.”—kali s m 4.

**Gurta** [gurta] See गुरत।

**Gurti** [gurti] See गुरत। “gurti adi dahi sukh kdp.”—GPS.

**Gurdachna** See गुरदच। “to prathme gurdachna dije. pache sravan gyan ko kije.”—NP.

**Gurdas** [gurdasen] n philosophy of the Guru; printed scripture depicting the philosophy of Sikhism. “khaatu darsan varte vartara. gurka darsan apar aparara.”—asa m 3. 2 glimpse of the true Master.

**Gurdasini** [gurdaseni] on having glimpse of the Guru. “gurdaseni udhre sosara.”—asa m 3. 2 from the scripture of the Guru.

**Gurdas** [gurdasu] See गुरद। “gurdasenu dekhi mani ho bigasu.”—sukhihni.

**Gurdas** [gurdasu] See गुरद। “gurdasau paia a股权投资 gavara.”—tukha chot m 4.

**Gurdah** [gurdahu] See गुरद।

**Gurda** [gurda] P गूर्दा E kidney; a pair of glands (kidneys) on the backside of the abdomen and below the eleventh rib. They are a kind of piped glands, which filter impurities from the blood.
and excrete (drain) them as urine through the bladder.

**Bhai Gurdas** adj follower of a spiritual teacher; disciple of the true spiritual mentor. 2 n Bhai Gurdas. “adī brīdch gurdas gān cahō dīsī me gurdas.” –GPS.

A true Sikh, Bhai Gurdas was cousin brother of Bibi Bhanī. He was initiated into Sikhism by the fourth Guru in 1636 and acquired knowledge of the Sikh doctrine from the fifth Guru. As a preacher, he wholeheartedly, preached the doctrine of Sikhism. He spread the message of Sikh religion to many places like Lahore, Agra, Kashi etc. According to the historians, the original version of Adi Granth (Guru Granth Sahib) dictated by Guru Arjan Dev was penned by Bhai Gurdas. The verses written by Bhai Gurdas (40 Vars and 556 Kabbits) are a valuable treasure of the Sikh doctrine. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Sikh code of conduct written by Bhai Sahib has no peer. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that one acquired true knowledge of Sikhism only after studying the compositions of Bhai Gurdas.

Bhai Gurdas breathed his last on the 8th day of the bright phase of lunar month Bhadon in Sammat 1694 in Goindwal during the time of the sixth Guru. The Guru, personally, performed the last rites. 3 Gurdas, a preacher-cum collector of tithes and offerings and a descendant of Bhai Ram Rai. He served the tenth Guru after the death of Ram Rai. See इत. 4 a devoted Sikh poet, who added his own composition to Vars of Bhai Gurdas as the 41st Var which reads: “pio pahul khāddhar hūī janām suhela. vah vah! gobīd sīgh ape gur cela.” etc. 5 a saint of Udasi (ascetic) sect of Shikarpur, whose place of worship in Sindh is very famous. He has recorded meanings of difficult words appearing in Guru Granth Sahib.

**Gurdaspur** district headquarters of Punjab, which is forty-five miles away from Amritsar by rail. Banda Bahadur was captured here by Abdul Samadkhan with an army comprising about twenty thousand soldiers and was sent to Delhi. See जीवनचित्र.

**Gurditta** See **Gurditta Baba** Gurdatta Baba. The elder son of Guru Hargobind, born to Mata Damodari on full moon day of Kattak 15th in Sammat 1670 at Daroli (district Ferozepur). Baba was given religious education and training in martial arts in an excellent way under the supervision of his father Guru. He was married to Ananti, daughter of Rama Sill Khatri at Vatala on 21st Baisakh, Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dheer Mall and Guru Har Rai.

Baba Gurditta became a disciple of the supreme yogi, Baba Sri Chand. He spread Sikhism far and wide in India through Udasi sect with the help of his four disciples who had all the virtues.

Baba ji breathed his last on 10th day of brighter phase of Chet in Sammat 1695 in Kiratpur, where an elegant shrine has been constructed in his memory. See जीवनचित्र.

Historians have forwarded two reasons for the title of “Baba” given to him. One, he appeared as Guru Nanak Dev to Sai Buddhan

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1Bhai Santokh Singh has erroneously written the year as Sammat 1692. The Kartarpur manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib has on its first and last blank pages references to many different dates and events. In “joti joti samavon de corttī”, the date given is Chet Sudi 10 Sammat 1695 which is correct.
Shah; two, he became a disciple of Baba Sri Chand and was appointed chief of his Udasi sect. 2 See बुध च र.

रुद्रि:किश्व [gurdikhia] religious instruction by the spiritual mentor. “बिन गुर्दिखिया क्ये ग्रान?”—बहर m 5. “गुर्दिखिया जिह मेनी बासे नानक मसौक्ति बहगु.”—बावन.

रुद्रि:खाल [gurduara] गुरद्वार, adv through the Guru, by the spiritual mentor. 2 n religious place for preaching; seat of the Guru. 3 Sikh temple, Sikh shrine, the place established by any of the ten Sikh Gurus or where Guru Granth Sahib is reverently kept. The Sikh shrines were named as Dharamsala during the period of Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Arjan Dev.1

Initially Amrit Sarovar(Amritsar), it was named as Harimandir by Guru Arjan Dev and dharamsalas were named gurduara from the time of Guru Hargobind.

The Sikh gurdwara is a centre of learning for students, preacher for seekers of spiritual knowledge, hospital for the sick, storehouse of food for the hungry, iron-fortress for protecting the chastity of women and resting place for the pilgrims.

During the times of the Gurus and the Budha Dal, the gurdwaras were maintained with great care. The priest of a gurdwara used to be an ardent devotee, scholar and bearer of good moral character. With the passage of time, during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, major historical gurdwaras came under the control of Dogras who could not manage them properly. This mismanagement also gradually affected other local gurdwaras in various parts of the country. With decline in the preaching of Gurmat, the conventional religious practices also started declining in gurdwaras. The situation deteriorated so much that the Sikh temples became insignificant centres of religion.

The priests of Sikh temples started using shrine’s property as if it were their personal estate and such unholy and immoral acts were committed within the precincts of the gurdwaras as are too shameful to describe.

With the passage of time, various organisations and bodies were formed by people of different religions and sects in India to reform their respective religions. This awakened the Sikhs also. They established organisations like Singh Sabha and Khalsa Diwan and initiated reform of the society and religion. Various newspapers like Khalsa Akhbar, Khalsa Samachar etc. and Khalsa Tracts Society started publishing literature on the issues, which created a lot of awareness among the Sikh community.

The present Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee is the outcome of this movement. The details about the establishment of Prabandhak Committee are worth-mentioning in this regard.

As people started acquiring knowledge of the Guru’s doctrine, they came forward for improving the deteriorating state of affairs in their holy temples, but due to the absence of a strong organisation, desired result could not be achieved.

In the annual Khalsa congregation held on October 12, 1920 in Amritsar, when some of the so called untouchables, after being baptised, went to offer the sacred Karah Parsad and cash in the Golden Temple, the
priest performed prayer in their names initially with some hesitation. But when these baptised devotees went to the Akal Takht to pay their obeisance, the priests fled away leaving the Akal Takht unattended. The congregation of the Sikhs present there at that time realised that the holy Akal Takht should not be left unattended by a priest, hence they decided to appoint a team of twenty-five Sikhs to be in attendance at the Akal Takht. The Administrator was duly informed of this development. The Administrator and Deputy Commissioner asked the priests to resume their duty, but they paid no heed to their request. Hence the Deputy Commissioner constituted an adhoc committee of nine Sikhs for the management of the Golden Temple and the Akal Takht at Amritsar. All the members of this managing Committee were supporters of the Gurdwara Reform Movement.

The new managing committee realised the need to form a representative and common committee of the Sikhs and hence they got a Hukamnama issued by the Akal Takht to summon a general assembly of the entire Sikh Panth on November 15, 1920 so as to constitute a representative committee. The plenary meeting held on November 15 and 16 resolved to constitute a committee of 175 members, which was named as Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The inaugural meeting of this committee was held at Akal Takht on December 12, 1920. In this meeting all the members were strictly scrutinised and the office bearers were elected and a subcommittee for drafting the constitution of SGPC was constituted. The SGPC was got registered on April 30, 1921, and the new elections were held the same year in July after finalising the constitution. The elected members nominated one-fifth members of its total strength on August 14, 1921, and a meeting of the full committee was held on August 27, 1921.

The committee initiated the task of gurdwara reforms with great zeal and devotion. Many hurdles were faced, and as detailed under, a large number of sacrifices had to be made for this purpose.

On January 25, 1921, when a discussion about the terms and conditions of agreement between the priests and the reformers was going on, the priests suddenly attacked the Sikhs with sticks and battle axes. As a result, seventeen Sikhs were wounded, and Bhai Hazara Singh and Bhai Hukam Singh were martyred.

Taking cognizance of the malpractices of Mahant Narain Dass of Nankana Sahib, SGPC resolved in its general body meeting on January 24, 1921 that a massive congregation be held at Nankana Sahib on March 4, 5 and 6 and called upon the whole Panth to be there to warn the Mahant to reform himself. When he came to know about the above development, the Mahant, instead of reforming himself, started accumulating weapons. On February 20, 1921, a group of 150 Sikhs marched towards Nankana Sahib with the intention of reforming the Mahant and paying obeisance, only to be mercilessly butchered. Some of these martyrs were killed with gun shots and sharp-edged weapons, while others were burnt by pouring oil on them. After this horrible tragedy, the government handed over the keys of the holy Sikh shrine to SGPC on the eve of February 21.

Due to some misunderstanding, the Deputy Commissioner took the keys of the treasury
belonging to Darbar Sahib from SGPC on November 7, 1921. This incident hurt the feelings of the community and many Sikhs were arrested. At last, the keys were handed over to Sardar Kharak Singh, president of the committee, on January 19, 1922.

On August 8, 1922, the issue of cutting forest-wood for use in the common kitchen of Guru Ke Bagh (Ghukewali) flared up so much that the Sikhs offered themselves for arrest on August 12. The police resorted to severe beating of the Sikhs. The matter was resolved through the intervention of a devotee, Sir Ganga Ram, on November 17. The number of arrests in this agitation rose to 5,605 including 35 members of SGPC.

An important and significant work done during this reform movement was to desilt the holy tank of Amritsar. Millions of devotees thronged to Amritsar and devotees, belonging to all castes and sects, participated in this holy work. The desilting process was started on June 17, 1923. This scene was worth seeing.

Keeping in view the impulse for gurdwara reform movement and the sentiments of the Sikhs, the government realised that some concrete steps be taken for the management of gurdwaras and it announced the constitution of an assessment committee for the purpose. A decision was taken on February 16, 1921 to hold a meeting between representatives of SGPC and the priests under the chairmanship of Sheikh Asgar Ali, but this proposal did not materialise. On March 14, 1921, Mian Fazal Hussain moved a resolution in Punjab Council to introduce a bill about reforming the management of holy places. A decision was taken to constitute a three-member gurdwara commission till a Bill was passed, but instead of constituting a gurdwara commission the government decided to present the gurdwara Bill on April 5. This proposal could not mature and ultimately, after detailed deliberations and efforts, the Sikh Gurdwara Act 1925 (Punjab Act No VIII of 1925) was passed, which was approved by the Governor General on July 28, 1925 and it was implemented with effect from November 1, 1925.

According to this Gurdwara Act, a meeting of the elected members of the Gurdwara Central Board was held on September 4, 1926 in Town Hall Amritsar and fourteen members were elected. The first meeting of the full Central Board was held on October 2, 1926 in Town Hall Amritsar. After the election of officer bearers and the executive committee, it was resolved to rename the Central Board as Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. This name was approved by the Government vide its notification dated January 17, 1927. The previous Shiromani Committee started handing over the charge to the newly formed Shiromani Committee on November 27, 1926 which was completed on December 4, 1926, thus effectively merging itself fully into the new one.

The SGPC, Sikh thinkers, all Sikh organisations and societies earnestly desire that gurdwara management should set an example for others. But so long as—

(a) the priests of the gurdwaras are not fully conversant with Sikh doctrines, and don’t become scholars in the real sense and have high moral character;

(b) the Udasis, Nihangs, Nirmalas and Namdharis do not forego their fanaticism and
consider themselves as sons of the same father and behave like brothers; and
c) don't rise above the snares of the illusory world and follow the ideals of selfless service, the terms “Reform” and “Management” will remain restricted to mere talking and writing.

The priests of the gurdwaras should recite daily in the morning the following verse of Bhai Gurdas:

 bahār kī agnī būjhat jāl sārīta ke,
 nāu mē jā o gī lāge kē ke būjhaie?
 bahār se bhag o t lījāt kōt gōrēh,
 gōrē mē jō lūṭījē, kāhō kāt jāī?
 corān ke tras jāī šōrān gāhe nārīd,
 mare mohipāt jī jū kēse kē bācāī?
mayaḥār dārōpaṭ har gurdvāre jāve,
 tāhā jō maya bīrāpe, kāhā thāhīrāi?

—kāḥīt 544.

With earnest desire the author of this book prays to the Almighty that a time should come at the earliest, when we shall find priests, granthis and mahants like Baba Buddha Ji, Bhai Gurdas Ji, Sant Almasat Ji, Bhai Kanhya Ji, Bhai Mani

1Baba Buddha was appointed priest of Harimandir in Sammat 1661. According to Gurvilas—
“nīmān tā vīcāt te bēh. gūrū gārīh sevā kī kēh kēh,
bedi sochī ko dīū seva. vās uc mān nīj bēhāvā...
korāt vīcāt eh thāhīrāi. buddhā jī seva nīhpūnāī.”—9 5.
2Bhai Gurdas was a script writer and religious preacher of Guru Arjan Dev. He used to narrate hymns of Gurbani to the devotees in the congregation daily.
3Baba Gurditta sent Almasat to U.P. for preaching Sikhism. He stayed mostly in Nanak Matta. Guru Hargobind solved all his problems on reaching Nanak Matta.
4He was appointed preacher by the ninth and tenth Gurus. He was admired by the tenth Guru, when he served water as well as dressed the wounds of both Sikhs and Mughals during the battles of Anandpur.

Singh Ji, and Mahatama Gurbakhsh, so that the principles of Sikhism, which were laid down by Guru Nanak Dev, spread throughout the world.

With earnest desire the author of this book prays to the Almighty that a time should come at the earliest, when we shall find priests, granthis and mahants like Baba Buddha Ji, Bhai Gurdas Ji, Sant Almasat Ji, Bhai Mani

1Bhai Sahib was appointed Granthi of Harimandir in Sammat 1778. Even the fanatic Muslims could not help lauding the explication of Gurbani by him. Bhai Mani Singh turned Amritsar into a centre of knowledge.

2Sant Gurbakhsh was appointed priest of gurdwaras of Anandpur when Guru Gobind Singh was leaving Anandpur. He discharged this duty very efficiently.
t
gurparsad] grace of the spiritual guide (guru).
gurparsādī] See gurparsad.
gurparsādī] See gurparsad.

“bhāt bhagatī gurparsādī karāde.” – BG.
gurparsādī] See gurparsad.

gurparsādī] See gurparsādī.
gurparsādī] See gurparsādī.
gurparsādī] See gurparsādī.

“gurparsādī nanak mānī jagāhū.” – sukhmāni.


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“bhāt bhagatī gurparsādī karāde.” – BG.
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“bhāt bhagatī gurparsādī karāde.” – BG.
gurparsādī] See gurparsad.

“gurparsādī nanak mānī jagāhū.” – sukhmāni.
gurparsādī] See gurparsādī.


2 adj infinite light, superior to that emitted by the sun and the moon.

3 adj the authentic Guru, the Guru proven with all testimonies. “sevīa gurparsāvan.” – sāveye m 2 ke.


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authenticity of the Guru, authenticity of the Guru’s utterance.

2 adj the authentic Guru, the Guru proven with all testimonies. “sevīa gurparsāvan.” – sāveye m 2 ke.

a kind of tree – Butea frondosa, that has some connection with the Guru. The following gurpalas trees are famous. In village Sotar, half koh to the north of village Banga in district Jalandhar, the sixth Guru rested for some time under this tree. A religious congregation is held on 20th Harh every year. It is situated one mile to the west of Banga railway station. 2 Two kohs east of Phagwara there is a gurpalas, under which the seventh Guru took rest. 3 a gurpalas related to the ninth Guru near village Sarale five koh east of Phagwara. 4 a gurpalas, twelve koh to the west of Anandpur under which the tenth Guru stayed for some time while returning from Bhabaur. This tree exists one furlong to the east of village Bathu. Land measuring twenty five ghumaons is attached to this holy place. An annual grant of Rs 25 is given by Nabha state. This is situated ten miles to the east of Jejo railway station.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh transferred the whole of the land of the village to the gurdwara. It used to be cultivated by the villagers on behalf of the gurdwara; but now under the British rule, the villagers have been given status of hereditary cultivators of the land by Sodhis of Anandpur and they themselves claim ownership of the land and thus collect and settle rent of the same. There is still 15 ghumaons of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This holy place is one and a half mile to the south of Kulltham Abdullahashah railway station.
gurbacnat [gurbacnat] (ablative case) from the Guru's word. "gurbacnat kəmat kripa te."—sar m 5.
gurbacni [gurbacni], gurbacni [gurbacni] by Guru's teachings; according to the utterances of the Guru. "gurbacni dhiaa jinha aγamu harti."—sar m 5. "gurbacni sukhu upje."—sor m 5.
gurbat [gurbat] A foreignness, sense of being abroad (in a foreign county) 2 poverty, penury. 3 non-familiarity, lack of acquaintance. "gurbat sīgh so nahi kholi hamari."—PPP
gurbilam [gurbilas] See gurbilam.
gurbās [gurbās] See gurbās.
gurbhau [gurbhau] n underlying meaning of the Guru's utterances. 2 philosophy of the Guru; the Guru's precepts. 3 devotion to the Guru.
gurmāhol [gurmāhol] residential place of the Guru. 2 status of the Guru. 3 stage of realisation. 4 wife of the spiritual guide.
gurmāhli [gurmāhli] by the Guru's wife. 2 deserving the supreme stage of realisation. "gurmahi so māhar bolave."—bāsāt a m l.
gurmāni [gurmānia] n a supreme precious jewel, that fulfills wishes of the person owning it. 2 spiritual knowledge. "guru pas saci gurmānia."—var bila m 4.
gurmāt [gurmāt] the Guru's precept; the Guru's philosophy. 2 principal religious tenets established by the spiritual mentor.
gurmāta [gurmāta] See gurmāta.
gurmanari [gurmanari] See gurmanari.
gurmar [gurmar] Sirhind town. See gurmar.
gurmukha [gurmukha], gurmukh [gurmukhā] the devout Sikhs. "gurmukha hāri dhana khāti."—sava m 3.
gurmukha gati [gurmukh gati] See gurmukha gati.
gurmukh [gurmukh] See gurmukh
in the prechings and utterances of the Guru. "gurmukh deh sikh bigsavhi."—GPS. 3 a person devoted to the Guru, never defiant of him. "gurmukh sār mānmuñku ṛe ḫube."—var majh m 2.
gurmukha hāti [gurmukha hāti] the devout Sikhs. "gurmukha hāri dhana khāti."—sava m 3.
gurmukhī [gurmukhī] in the words of the Guru. 2 n countenance of the Guru. "gurmukhi nadā gurmukhi vedā."—japu. 2 on account of devotion to the Guru. "gurmukhi mīli e mānmuñku vičhur."—majh a m 5. 3 See gurmukhi. 4 See gurmukha. "gurmukhi mukta gurmukhi jugta."—majh a m 5. 5 primal lord - Supreme lord. "ōd gurmukhi kio akara."—bavan. ‘ईण (Braham) the beginning of the creation.' 6 to the devout Sikh. "gurmukhi sādā hajuri."—sri m 1.
gurmukhi [gurmukhi] n a script used for Punjabi language, which originated from Sharda and Tankri. The devotees wrote the utterances of the Gurus in this script. Hence the name "Gurmukhi". The language of the people of Punjab can be accurately written in this script, that is why it is also named as Punjabi script.

Some authors are of the view that this script was created by Guru Angad Dev, but it is a misconception. Guru Angad Dev only popularised this script. paṭṭi written by Guru
These specimens are of very early Gurmukhi writing. Due to orthographic variations, letters are required to be of various types. The earliest writers, employing the Gurmukhi script, had recourse only to such letters. The first specimen is the picture of a page from an early manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib, preserved in Buta Singh Hakim's dharamshala, situated in Rawalpindi. The second specimen is the picture of a page from the Janamsakhi entrusted to the East India Company by Mr. H. T. Colebrooke. It is preserved in its London office. Having known of its existence from Dr. Trumpp's article on this Janamsakhi, Sikhs residing in Amritsar, applied for its copy to the Punjab government in 1883. Acting upon the order issued by Sir Charles Aitchison the then Lt. Governor, its photographic copy was prepared in Dehradun in 1885 with help given by the Surveyor General of India. Heads of Sikh states and prominent personalities of the faith then got copies of it from the government.
In 1795-1810, Sikh savants based in Damdama Sahib radically altered the Gurmukhi orthography. Thereafter, it came to be known as Damdama mode of writing. Its letters look very elegant. Prior to it, Guru Granth Sahib was printed in lithograph.

In 1876, Maharaja Ranjit Singh established his rule in Kashmir. Sanskrit writers, having learnt the Gurmukhi script, began to transcribe scriptures and Guru Granth Sahib into it. Thereafter, it came to be known as Kashmiri Gurmukhi. Lala Dhani Ram Chatrik prepared its printing letters.
Guru Gobind Singh devised this orthography. Guru Sahib and the writers like Sainpat, whom he patronized, employed it in most of their poetic compositions. This is a photocopy of page 746 of *Dasam Granth*, which Bhai Mani Singh had compiled and now lies at Hazoor Sahib. In the Nabha royal palace, is available a manuscript composed in such letters. Copies of the *Hukamnamas*, preserved in the Faridkot treasure-house, observe the same pattern. Ignorant persons were of the view that these letters were itched with sharp ends of the arrows.

For the benefit of the readers, the text, ranging from the second to the eleventh line, is reproduced here. Letters, got dim in the manuscript, are replaced with sign.... This text is from the Kalki portion of *Dasam Granth*. In the printed copies, it is on pages 559-562.
No:- 6

It was in 1845 that the Christian missionaries first prepared the Gurmukhi script, with this title, the book came out in 1846.

**IDIOMATIC SENTENCES**

**IN**

**ENGLISH AND PANJABI**

**LODIANA.**

Printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press.

1846.

Afterwards in 1887, Bhai Hira Nand and other persons prepared typing letters from time to time. They are known to all.
Nanak Dev in Raga Asa, clarifies this doubt. The alphabet of thirty-five letters prevalent at that time contains all letters except ᵇ [r] present in ṭaḍḍī only. They are not available in the script of any language other than Punjabi. The sequence of letters in the ṭaḍḍī is as under: 

When we compare Gurmukhi characters with those of Sharda and Tankri script, we find a lot of similarity in the formation of many of them.

The changes in the formation of Gurmukhi characters from time to time are subsequently illustrated.

Guru [gurū] the devout did.


Gurmāt [gurmāt], Gurmātu [gurmātu], Gurmātr [gurmātr], Gurmātr-ṛa [gurmātr-ra] n religious formula, specific words which are spoken by the spiritual mentor to the followers as a sermon; words to be practised by the new followers as instructed by their spiritual teacher; the fundamental scriptural formula consisting of words representative of all religions. According to the Sikh doctrine, “sātīnam vahīguru.” “jīnī jāpio gurmātu.”—s m 9. “calat bēsaat sovaat gurmātrī ride cītī.”—marū m 5. “gurmātr-ra cītī naanak dukh na thīvī.”—var guj 2 m 5.

Gur [gur] Dg n arrogance, conceit, vanity.

Gurū [gur-ṛaṇī] spiritual bliss—i.e. supreme pleasure. 2 taste of Gurbani (Guru’s hymns) “gur-ṛaṇī git bād nāhi bhaye.”—oṣkar.


Gurār [gur-ṛ] P ṅ ṅ adj thundering, roaring.

Gurān [gur-ṛaṇa], Guriśrā [gur-ṛiṇa] P ṅ ṅ v thunder. 2 roar.

Gurāl [gurāl] n wild male goat.

Gurvahu [gurvahu] glory to the Guru. “nanak das kaho gurvahu.”—asa m 5.


Gurvā [gurvi] See Gurrā.

Gurvār [gurvār] n principles laid down by the spiritual mentor; Guru’s sagacity; Guru’s thinking.


Gurvār [gur-ṛaṇa] n See Gurrā.


Gurāla [gurala] guru’s house, organisation established by the Guru. 2 conscience. 3 final stage (besides the nine openings in human body) “sūrāt sākoc bājī khol tala. dāshyō maddh jahī sukhaḍ gurala.”—GV 10.

Gurī [gurī] guru. “gurī kāṭī māhāī ḍevarī.”—sri m 5 pepāt. “gurī asa mansa puria.”—bhīcha chōt m 4. 2 Skt Gūrī: (plural of the third declension) the Gurus, the true Masters. 3 large, heavy.


Gurī [gurī] See Gura khel.


Gurī [gurī] adj significant, prestigious, heavy, large. “prītī prītī gurī mohan laṅna.”—suhi
Some authors have referred to Bhai Gonda as Guriya. “kabul me guria guru ko ek sikh huto.”—gval.


Guru Hargobind has described four types of spiritual teachers:
(a) guru like a large flower-sucking black bee—this type of guru turns a particular insect like itself but not all the insects.
(b) guru like a philosopher’s stone converts iron into gold but does not induce qualities of a philosopher-stone in it.
(c) guru like sandalwood—makes the surrounding trees fragrant in a particular season, but not in all seasons and cannot induce fragrance in the bamboo tree in any season.
(d) guru like a lamp—lights up other lamps just like itself. 3 Jupitor. 4 teacher, guide, mentor. 5 a character of two matras, which takes twice the time taken to pronounce a lāghu (short) character. The characters with following vowel signs are long ones (guru)–

THADHE KAR JORKE KRITAT SŪ PUKARE DUT
AChI GURUSAGATI JO HUI HE PATJEEYE,
BERI PĀY DĀRKE LHpUKTE JĀJĪRE HATH
KĀTH TŌK PAY HĪYE AG DHAR LIJYE,
PHASI KĀTI NAK DĀD KĀDHAN PE THĀBHE DHAH

TUAST ARIST TARHĪ TATKALA”. Here Ṛ of vṛ[ kal] and tatkala is made long.

[ga], [gu], [go], associated with guru are long. They are supposed to have two matras and 5 is the sign for writing them.
6 father. 7 king. 8 Guru Nanak Dev. 9 The transcendent one, the Creator. 10 heavy, weighty. 11 detailed. 12 n key to some meaning or doctrine.
Guru Nanak Dev, the supreme saint. “gurūsāto paīra prabhū dhīaīa.”—suḥī chāt m 5. 2 Guru Nanak Dev’s devout Sikh. See ḡūrāsāt.

Guru Nanak Dev’s devout Sikh. See suḥī chatm 5.2.

Guru Nanak Dev and his successors are shown as divine incarnations with quotations from the holy scriptures of Hinduism.

Guru’s dynasty, lineage, family. See gurukar dāl.

Guru’s abode. See gurugobād.

The Sikhs regard this ritual against the Sikh doctrine.

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wife of the Guru.

**Gurupurakāsa** [guruprakāsa] a history, in verse, of the ten Gurus written by Bawa Sumer Singh (head priest of Patna Sahib) son of Baba Sadhu Singh of Bhalla lineage. Its tenth volume has been published, which contains an account of the tenth Guru. See **sūnīn, sīrḥī.**

**Gurupranali** [guruprānali] See **Guruprānali.**

**Guruprabh** [guruprabh] a festival or occasion related with the Guru; an auspicious day pertaining to the Guru. See **Guruprābh and bāvī.**

**Guruprakāśa** [guruprākāśa] son of the Guru.

**Gurupur** Ramdaspur, Amritsar city. 

raje sur hva to žāh sadhu sur raje sada
sodha he vahā to hyā sodhasār dāras he.
p반 kiye vāke hot amār su marāhāke
jivānmukat yah sāhh ko pārās he.
gvāl kaṭi yogīn ko durlabh kaha he vah
yogī bhogi doun ko hot hyā hārās he.
hvā he hārāmādi hyā hārī guru mādīr he
yāte gurupur surpur te sāras he.


**Guruprānali** [guruprānali] n lineage of the Guru, genealogical chart of the Guru. 2 a book explaining the genealogy of the Guru. See **Prānali.**

**Guruprākāśa** [guruprākāśa] history, in verse, of the nine Gurus, written by Bhai Santokh Singh. This is divided into sections using metaphors like twelve signs of the zodiac, six seasons and two solar positions (relative to the equator). The subsections (rays-i.e. chapters) of this book are 1,152 in number.
The whole of the history is divided as follows:


3rd and 4th zodiac signs throw light on Guru Arjan Dev. 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th zodiac signs depict the life history of Guru Hargobind. 9th and 10th zodiac signs contain tales from the life of Guru Har Rai and Guru Harkrishan.

11th and 12th zodiac signs tell the life-history of Guru Teg Bahadur.

Six seasons and two solar positions depict the life of Guru Gobind Singh.

This book is popularly named as Surya Prakash. See मंगळ संग्रह.

महातम गुरबक्षास [gurubakhs] Mahatama Gurbakhash was a disciple of Mahadev—an Udasi saint; he was assigned the duty of serving at Guru Teg Bahadur's shrine and other holy places. "तक गुरबक्षास सद्धु ध्येय क्षरयो. तसे विलकऽ वक वक्यरो. बसो तहा तुम सेवा करो. कर सेवा निज जनम सुधरो."—GPS. See गुरुवर्ष काली. 2 a masōd (preacher-cum-collector of tithe), who remained in attendance at Guru Harkrishan in Delhi. 3 a devoted Sikh of Joanpur, who used to recite hymns during the stay of Guru Teg Bahadur in Kashi. He was a skilled musician.

महातम गुरबक्षास सिंह [gurubakhs singh] See गुरुवर्ष काली and बन बंधु, 2 बन बंधु, 3 a Sikh of Bherowal belonging to Kalat subcaste who was duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh on Baisakh 1, Sammat 1756. He showed great valour in the battle of Anandpur. 4 martyr Gurbakhash Singh, resident of village Leal (district Amritsar). He was baptised by Bhai Mani Singh and was regarded as one of the leaders of the Sikhs. In Sammat 1822 along with a handful of thirty Sikhs, he fought against a huge army of Ahmed Shah, comprising thirty-thousand soldiers, in order to protect the Golden Temple and ultimately got martyred in the precincts. A shrine built in his memory is situated behind Akal Bunga in Amritsar. 5 a nephew of Bhai Mati Das. He was the chief attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.

महातम [gurubhāad] See महातम 1.

महाती [gurubhāni], महाती [gurubani] See महाती. “गुरुबानी का हे सेवक यम देइ प्रताधि गुरु निस्तारे.”—नेता मा 4.

सुधा की तरांगि से रोग भ्राम भाग्नि हे रोगस्वतं रागि महान रागि मानि हे.

किर्दो हासि से मानसवतासि हे,

गुरुन प्रसासि सरोध जग जानि हे.

किर्दो काद कादि से मोहगम मोड़ि हे.

रादि की अंदोड़ि सोड़ि सुक्खदानि हे.

प्रेम पात्रानि स्यानि ग्यान की जनानि जानि

गुरु भोणि बानि ताकी गुरु गुरुबानि हे.—NP.

2 hymns pertaining to the Creator. “रति जात सुने गुरबानि.”—BG.


गुरुवर्षिल [gurubilas] See महातम.

गुरुवर्ष [gurubās] See महातम.

गुरुवर्ष [gurubā] n faith in the Guru, spiritual attachment with the Guru, belief in the Guru.

गुरुवहार [gurubhai] n persons considered as brothers for having faith in the same Guru, disciple (son) of the father-like Guru. “गुरुबहाई सातुसात कार.”—BG.

गुरुमत [gurumat] Guru's philosophy, doctrine laid by the Guru. 2 Sikh religion, Sikhism.


गुरुमत [gurumata] n a resolution passed according to the Sikh tradition. In earlier times, the Sikhs used to hold consultations in their congregations, before initiating any worldly or
religious task. The unanimous decision, so taken by the congregation as per Sikh tradition, was named gurmata—the decision of the Almighty. Whosoever dared to defy this resolution was declared guilty [tankhahia]. Resolutions of the Khalsa were passed in the congregations especially held at Akal Takht and also at Takht Kesgarh on the occasion of Hola Mohalla. Irrespective of personal rivalry, the Sikhs used to participate in the congregations.

Gurmata, Guru’s consent, Guru’s opinion. 2 by Guru’s consent, through Guru’s opinion. See Gurmukh.

Gurumata, a village four kohs to the east of Lahore. Guru Hargobind stayed here while travelling from Lahore to Amritsar. See Gurmukh.

Gurmata. See Gurmukh.

Gurmukh, a devoted Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who expressed his desire to see some devout Sikh. The Guru fulfilled his desire by sending him to Bhai Bhikhari, a resident of Gujarat. See Gurmukh.

Gurumukhi, See Gurmukh.

Gurumukhi [gurumukhi] n a style of tying turban, which the Guru had taught to the Sikhs. See Iskandar, from which we get to know about the Sikh turban.

Gurumatra, Gurumatra-ra, See Gurumukh.

Gururan, See Guruksh.

Guru Ratanwali, See Bishnoi.

Guruviras, n day of Vrihaspati, Thursday.

Guruvilas, There are two well-known books bearing this title: History of the sixth Guru and History of the tenth Guru respectively.

The poet who authored the history of the sixth Guru, 1 writes that Bhai Mani Singh narrated the contents to Bhai Bhagat Singh on the banks of Nankiana Sahib Nanaksar. The poet contends that his mentor Dharam Singh then narrated the history to the poet who then versified it.

"sab te bari te bari bap jee bap jee ra." savan mas iks din gyo sukhaad pahic an.

sudi pakh di din pachum shri guru ke paresad.

par bhog gurugath ka kor kovita ahilad." There are twenty-one chapters in this book. See Gurmukh.

2 The history of the tenth Guru was written by Bhai Sukha Singh the savant in-charge of Keshgarh Sahib (Anandpur). This book was compiled in Samrat 1854. It has 30 chapters.

"somat sahis puran kohit tab. aradh sahis pun car gosat sob. kvar vadi pachum raviwara. guruvilas lino ovitara." See, Gurmukh.

Guru Sahib [guruvás] clan of the Guru; lineage of the Guru; sons of Vedi, Tehan (Trehan), Bhalla and Sodhi subcaste. 2 the Sikh community.


Gurua, See Guruv.

Gurumer [gurumāna] adj of the Guru, related to the Guru. 2 n In district Amritsar, tehsil Tarn Taran, under the jurisdiction of police station Verowal is village Bharoval, to the east of which close to a ditch there is the habitation relating to Guru Angad Dev. The Guru rested here for a while on his way to Khadur Sahib.

1 Although the poet has not identified himself, yet after full research I was able to identify him and mentioned his name in Gurmat Sudhakar.
It is ten miles to the north-west of the railway station of Tarn Taran. A metalled road leads to the gurdwara.

3 In district Lahore, tehsil Kusur, approximately two furlongs away from Patti, in the south-east corner, on a pond there is a place where Guru Nanak Dev stayed for a while. A gurdwara has not yet been constructed. Only a simple structure called Manji Sahib exists. Close by in the city, there is gurdwara ‘Bhatth Sahib’ where Bhai Bidhichand stayed in a big tādur (oven) to protect himself from extremely cold weather.

4 In district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una there is a village Jindwari under the jurisdiction of police station Anandpur. On the outskirts to the north of the village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Baba Gurditta. He brought a dead cow back to life. Guru Gobind Singh also visited this gurdwara. This gurdwara is situated to the east of the railway station Garhshankar about twenty miles from river Satluj. Twenty-five ghumaons of land belongs to the gurdwara. An Akali Singh is the priest here. 5 See अखर टक्कर.

6 In district Ferozepur, eight kohs to the south of Mukatsar, there is a village with a small pond at the edge of which the tenth Guru rested a while. The village has donated twenty five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. It is five miles to the north of railway station Rumana Albel Singh.
There is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh near a village in the jurisdiction of police station Dyalpura, under Phool administration in Nabha state. This village is eighteen miles to the north of railway station, Rampura Phool. The Guru came to this village on a hunting expedition from Dina. This village, Gurusar, did not exist then. It came into existence after the Guru’s visit. The princely state of Nabha donated seventy ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held here during the festival of Maghi.

Under the jurisdiction of police station Lopoke, there is the village, Bairar Madoke, in tehsil Ajnala, district Amritsar. About half a mile from this village, to the south-east, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind. Close to the gurdwara, there is a brick-lined pond. Eighteen kanals of land is owned by gurdwara in this village. A fair is held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Jeth. In this gurdwara there is a twenty inch long dagger of the sixth Guru. This gurdwara is four miles to the north of railway station Guru Sarsetlani.

In district Amritsar, under the jurisdiction of police station Gharinda, there is a village, Hushiar Nagar. Half a mile to the north of this village, Guru Hargobind halted near an unbricked pond while on his way to Amritsar from Lahore. Today this pond is a beautiful concrete structure and a magnificently built gurdwara has been raised here. Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sikh princely states devoted lot of property and land to the gurdwara. The annual income of the gurdwara from this property is about twenty thousand rupees. Several other gurdwaras and religious places of the adjoining areas are attached to this gurdwara. Fairs are held on every Sankranti (when the sun moves from one zodiac sign to another) on the birthday of Guru Ravidas.

The railway station is half a mile to the south of Gurusarsatlani. For specific information, see मछली.
were around, he should have no fear of Bairars.

Jivanmall acquired twenty-four thousand ghumaons of land and established the village of Guru Harsahai, after the name of his son Harsahai.¹ Today this village is in tehsil Muktsar, district Ferozepur on Ludhiana-Ferozepore-McLeodganj line of North Western Railway. Now, the present Sodhi is a landlord second only to Nawab Mamdot. Apart from Guru Harsahai, there are about thirty-five villages owned by them. Sodhi Jaswant Singh sits on the throne. He has a scripture and a big rosary made of wool, which is said to belong to Guru Nanak Dev. People have a glimpse of these prized possessions (sacred relics) on Vaisakhi day. If some devotee wants to have a glimpse of these relics on any other day, he can do so after offering one hundred and twenty five rupees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Place</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Ab</td>
<td>See guru ka bajar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Kotha</td>
<td>See guru ka bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Chakk</td>
<td>Ramdaspur. After getting the sacred nectar pool partially dug, Guru Ram Das helped in setting up a habitation in the area around. This habitation was called Guru ka Chakk then. Guru Arjan Dev changed the name to Ramdaspur. Due to the divine importance of the sacred pool, it came to be known as Amritsar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Bag</td>
<td>See guru ka bajar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Bajar</td>
<td>See guru ka bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Bir</td>
<td>See guru ka bir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Lahor</td>
<td>A place about seven kohs north of Anandpur where Jito ji’s marriage with the tenth Guru was solemnized. Mata ji’s father wanted the marriage to be solemnized at Lahore. In order to please him the majestic Guru ordered the Sikhs to build a spectacular town for the occasion. This place is about twenty-eight miles to the north of railway station Garhshankar. A fair is held annually on Basant Panchmi. A baptized Sikh is the head priest here. About eighteen ghumaons of freehold land, since the times of Sikh rule in Punjab, is owned by the gurdwara. Close to the darbar (the gurdwara) is a fresh water spring, which sprang up when Guru Gobind Singh thrust his spear into the earth. See guru ki kahar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru ka Talhi</td>
<td>In district Hoshiarpur,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹The rulers of the prominent areas used to prefix “Guru” to their names.
subdivision Garhshankar, under police station Mahalpur, there is a village Gondpur, to the south of which at a distance of half a mile, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind. The Guru stayed here when he set out from Purhiran for Kiratpur. This place is eight miles to the west of the railway station SAILA Khurd which is twelve miles to the east of Phagwara, and fourteen miles to the south of Hoshiarpur. No big mela or fair is held here. Only an ordinary gathering takes place every Sankranti. Three kanals and fourteen marlas of land is owned by the gurdwara in this village.

The trees to which the Guru tied his horses (one of acacia and six of Indian rosewood) still exist. For this reason, this gurdwara is known as Guru ki Talhian.

The Guru’s attendants, followers or sons. 2 a village in tehsil and police station Bhatinda, which is in the princely state of Patiala, mentioned as Kot Guru in government records. This village was inhabited by the sons of Sodhi Bannmaili (Abhai Ram and Jairam) after they got permission of the rulers of the princely state of Patiala. The maharaja of Patiala has allowed the honourable Sodhis to collect land revenue from this inherited estate. The landholding in the village is of 11,449 bighas. The earned revenue is eleven hundred rupees per annum. This village is one and a half miles to the west of B.B.C.I. railway station Sangats.

The Guru’s wife or wives. 2 abodes for the Guru to reside. The famous places bearing this name in particular are:

3 residential houses in Amritsar got constructed by Guru Arjan Dev.

4 a place in Amritsar where Guru Hargobind was married to Mata Nanak.

5 palaces of the fifth Guru at Kartarpur.

6 a palace of the sixth Guru at Sri Har Gobindpur (Sri Gobindpur).

7 palaces of the seventh Guru at Kiratpur.

8 temples designed by the ninth Guru at Anandpur.


A blessing given by devout Sikhs, mothers and women for somebody to get well. 2 See gurudvara.

2 a village in district Lahore under police station Mujhang, about one and a half mile to the south of railway station, Lahore cantonment. There is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind about two furlongs to the south-west of this village. The Guru stayed here while on his journey back from Mujhang. An elegant gurdwara, having a golden dome, has been raised here. The gurdwara has eight ghumaons of land in its name. A fair is held in Magh i.e. the eleventh month of Bikrami calendar, on the first of the dark phase of this lunar month.

[gurudvara] See gurudvara.

[gurexten] P flee, run. 2 slink away.

[gurekhel] n a clan of Pathans which is a branch of the Kasimkhel tribe. “gurekhel mohamad lejak dhae.”—care tr 96.
act of slinking away. 2 run away. “kanh! gurej mâkun.”—krisan. 3 a region of Kashmir.

[gurez] P ጭ n material made from rose petals and sugar, used as a medicine for a number of diseases. The rose which blooms in the month of Chet and the white rose found in the mountains, are best for preparing this medicinal concoction.

[gul] P ዓ n flower. “gol me jîm gôdh.”—NP 2 a flower, especially the rose. 3 searing mark on the body with a hot iron rod etc. “nîj tôn gûlân nê khoahu.”—carmtr 236. 4 part of a lamp’s wick that increases in length due to burning. 5 A ነ noise, hubbub, clamour. “danôv krê gol.”—sâlorh.

flower of the ebony tree; flowers of various colours glow on this tree. Physicians practising Greek system of medicine use its leaves, seeds and roots in a number of medicinal concoctions. Its flowers have hot and dry, seeds cold and moist, and its roots hot and moist properties. The root of this flower renders semen strong and thick and also purifies blood. It cures backache and maturates boils and pimples. Ground with salt when applied, it cures ringworms.

[gulsatran] n a piece of leather used to protect a finger. See ânâñâñâñâ. “gulstran ðgusht majhara.”—GPS.

[gulsan] P ዅ n flower garden. 2 garden.

[gul ho jana], गुल लक्ष, [gul karna] get extinguished, as “diva gul hogîa; çarag gul kor deo.”

[gulka] See गुलका.

[gulkari] n embroidery on a piece of cloth done with a needle. 2 process of filling in colours and embroidering their print on cloth.

This hero having spiritual nature was baptised by the tenth Guru. He was an associate of Bhai Mani Singh. He attained martyrdom along with Bhai Sahib at Lahore. His shrine is close to Shahidganj raised in memory of Bhai Mani Singh.
1. complication, entangled knot.
2. convoluted and difficult utterance.
3. riddle, cryptic remark; ambiguous in meaning.

[Complications, entangled knots.]

2. convoluted and difficult utterance.
3. riddle, cryptic remark; ambiguous in meaning.

[Complications, entangled knots.]

2. a shower of flowers.
3. a type of firework, emitting bright sparks; sparkler.

[Complications, entangled knots.]

2. a type of firework, emitting bright sparks; sparkler.
3. bouquet.

[Complications, entangled knots.]

2. bouquet.
3. bunch of flowers, bouquet.

[Complications, entangled knots.]

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of Anandpur. 3 See धुरास अत्यधिकति. 4 Bhai Gulab Singh, a mendicant, belonging to the Nirmala sect of the Sikhs. He was an erudite scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabi languages. He was born in 1789 AD in the family of the landlords of Chabba. He was born to Mata Gauri and was sired by Raiya in village Sekhav, also called Sekham of district Lahore, subdivision Chunia, falling under police station Sraimugalc. He was initiated into Sikh religion by Sant Man Singh. He read all the Vedas.2 He stayed at Kashi for a long time and learnt the Sanskrit language. It was the earnest desire of Pandit Gulab Singh that he should write a book in Sanskrit and serve the nation.

He translated in verse Bhavarsamrit in Sammat 1834, Mokshpanth in Sammat 1835, Adhyatamramayan in Sammat 1839; and in Sammat 1849, he wrote Probodhchand. There were a number of other writings penned by him, which were destroyed by persons jealous of him.

5 In the house of Kesri Dogra situated at Asmaihalpur Dioli (which is about seven kms from Jammu) were born Dhayan Singh in the year 1788, Gulab Singh in the year 1797 AD, and Suchet Singh in the year 1801 AD. These

Dogras served at a number of places before they ended up enlisting in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The wheel of fortune got Dhayan Singh into the good books of the Maharaja and from the humble position of a servant looking after the latter’s baths, he rose to become a caretaker of the palace and earned the title of raja. Gulab Singh also got a similar title. The descendents of Dhayan Singh now rule over Punch and those of Gulab Singh rule over Jammu and Kashmir.

After the dissolution of the Sikh rule in the year 1846 AD, Gulab Singh was able to win the title of maharaja from the British. He got possession of the entire Kashmir region just for 75 lac rupees. He died in August 1857.

6 The famous scholar Gulab Singh, resident of Girvari whose pupils, Sant Sadhu Singh and Pandit Tara Singh, became very famous. See गुलाबचंद [gulabchand] See धुरास अत्यधिकति. गुलाबदास [gulabdas] Gulab Das was born in Sammat 1866 from the womb of Deso in the house of Hamira, a Jatt inhabitant of Rataul village, situated near Tarn Taran. For sometime, he worked under various baptized Sikhs and then became a disciple of Hira Das an Udasi Sikh, who was an inhabitant of Kasur. He learnt the art of writing poetry from Bawa Dhayandas of village Dhanaula in the jurisdiction of Nabha province. In the company of poet Haridas (Giridhar), he began to compose poems. Thereafter, he acquired the knowledge of Hindu philosophy enshrined in Vedant under the tutelage of Bhai Deva Singh, a Sikh belonging to the Nirmala sect, and became an atheist. People who belong to this sect call themselves Gulabdasi. The famous monastery of Gulabdas is located at Chatthianwala village near Kasur. Hymns
composed by Gulabdas are collected in a book titled Updes Vilas. Gulabdas died on 12th Bhadon Sudi in the light half of this lunar month in Sammat 1930.

An emancipated recluse belonging to the Udasi sect, who was born in Sammat 1880 and died in 1959 in village Majhi in tehsil Bhavanigarh in the princely state of Patiala. He was a great lover of Gurbani and a man of high ethical standards. To impart knowledge and donate sacred scriptures after writing them in beautiful hand writing, was his regular vocation. He sent a number of sadhus to places like Kashi etc so as to help them acquire knowledge.

A number of his disciples are very erudite and famous scholars today. One of them, Pandit Krishandas Shastri, is a great linguist and renowned poet of Sanskrit. He has written a number of sacred scriptures and he occupies a place of prestige in the sect of Udasi Sikhs.

Gulabdasia, follower or followers of Gulabdas at No. 1 above.

Gulabdanji, Gulabpasi vessel resembling a flagon or a longnecked, small pitcher which is used to spray rose water or perfume. Such a pitcher has a fine hole or a sieve at its mouth to serve as a fount or filter through which rose-perfumed liquid-drops are sprayed.

Gulabrai grandson of Surajmall and son of Dalipchand (Guru Hargobind's great grandson). He was a brother of Sayamdas. Along with his brother, he took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh. He adopted the religion of Khalsa after the demise of the tenth Guru. Gulab Singh tried to conduct prayers at Anandpur by occupying the seat of Guru Teg Bahadur, but Bhai Gurubakhashdas, head priest of Anandpur, stopped him from this sacriligious act.

\textit{tīn ik din avilokyo an.}\n\textit{ṭhīryo gobabrai gurthan.}\n\textit{sahi na gai avagya her.}\n\textit{hath jort boloy tīs ver.}\n\textit{than bonavhu apan duja.}\n\textit{ṭhā beṭh lije sābh puja.}"

The lineage of Gulab Rai did not continue. The Sodhis of Anandpur are descendants of Shyam Singh. See गुलबसारू.

Gulaba [gulaba] a Khatri Sikh, who was a resident of Machhivara (district Ludhiana). He left his job as a अमोड (preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings made to the Guru), and earned his livelihood by performing manual labour. The tenth Guru stayed in his house in Sammat 1761 while on his way from the fort of Chamkaur, where he wore the garb of an exalted pir. See गुलबारू.

Gulabas See गुलबारू.

Gulabas See गुलबारू.

Gulaba a Hindu trader who sold tobacco during the times of Bahadurshah. When he witnessed the righteous bravery of the baptised Sikhs, he joined Khalsa Dal. In the fort of Lohgarh he wore the dress of Banda Bahadur to confuse the enemy. As a consequence of this, Banda Bahadur safely fled towards the mountains. Gulabu was put in an iron cage and sent to Delhi to remain in imprison for a number of years. Later when Banda Bahadur was captured and brought to Delhi, Gulabu was slain in front of him.

Gulam [gulam] A गूलम a slave who is part and parcel of property looted; a person who has been purchased. In olden times, the enemy

\textit{bekhrido kta kare caturai.}—\textit{suhī m 5.}\n
\textit{mukharidi lala gola.}—\textit{maru m 1.}
soldiers who were imprisoned during a battle were not killed. Rather, they were captured and held under siege. Later the victors forced them to do hardwork or they were sold off like animals. So persons who were either made prisoners of war or who were bought were called slaves.\footnote{Dacoits used to abduct boys and young girls from their homes and sell them as slaves.}

Actually, slaves were treated like animals, and were regarded as chattel. They were under the control of their masters in every way; they were not entitled to do anything on their own.

Once upon a time, slavery was in vogue in India but it was more predominant in countries which, for the past few centuries, have been colonised by the Islamic tribes. Among those tribes, slavery continued for centuries before the birth of prophet Mohammad. It spread to Europe from these countries and in the end became strongly rooted in America. Around 1865 AD, slavery vanished forever from the highly civilized countries. It would not be wrong to contend that the pain the slaves suffered during the history of slavery was greater than that of creatures whimpering in hell. See, History of Slavery and Serfdom (1895) by Ingram.

named his cult or sect as Ahmadi which has a double meaning. Ahmad is the name of prophet Mohammad and also the name of Mirja. On May 8th, 1908 AD, this religious leader expired at Qadian.

After Mirja, Hakim Nuruddin was accepted as the prophet. Now his son Mirja Mahmood Ahmad is the religious leader of the Ahmadi sect.

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tools. 2 bullet of a gun "gole gulika lag-hi aii."—GPS.

golitra [golitra] See गोलित्र See गोलित्र “golitra buddha.”—cadi 2.

gulu [gulu] P ० n throat, neck.

gulubād [gulubād] n scarf or neckcloth used to tie around the neck etc.

guler [guler] n This word has occurred in place of ग्वालियाँर. “śah guru ko poṭhe guler.”—GPS. 2 a branch of Katoch Rajputs. 3 a princely state in the hilly region of tehsil Oera, in district Kangra, established by Raja Harichand Katochia. Its history is mentioned below:

While on a hunting expedition, Harichand fell into a well. When he did not return to his kingdom even after a long time, everyone, believing him to be dead, crowned his son as king and put him on the royal throne. Somehow he managed to come out of the well, and returned to his kingdom to see his son as the king. He turned back and established a new kingdom called Guler Nagar and separately began to rule over it.

guleria [guleria] adj who resides in Guler. See गुलिया 3.

gulel [gulel] P ० n pellet bow, swing shot.

gulelcī [gulelcī] n person adept in the use of a swing shot.

gulela [gulela] See गुलेल and गुलेल.

gulla [gulla] n maize corn cob. 2 lubricious, greasy sap of wood. 3 small stick stout at one end, covered with hair at the taper, used for beating the back of a horse. 4 noise, blare. 5 short for gulam or गुलं [gola] “taṣ vīc pan da gulla.” 6 small and thick chapatti.

gullī [gullī] n thick and small chapatti. 2 small piece of wood which is tapered at both ends, and is played with a short stick. This piece of wood is shaped like barley, about 5 to 6 inches long and one and a half inches thick at the centre.

The game is called tipcat. 3 piece of garlic stem with peel removed. 4 inner core of wood which is rounded or made globular; segment of bamboo between two nodal joints.

gulīda [gulīda] See गुली 2.

guvardhan [guvardhana] See गुवर्धन.

guvar, guvarī [guvari], guvarī [guvari] See गुवरी. 2 n Gopi; milkmaid. “sajan ko sajke su guvari.”—krisan.

gur [gur] Skt गुर n a ball or lump made of sugar cane juice, boiled and poured into a trough for cooling into jaggery; lump of jaggery.

gurakā [gurakā] See गुरकाः. 2 small hubble-bubble. This noun is onomatopoeic in nature, formed from the sound gurgur, (produced by a hookah).

gurkā [gurkā] n think, contemplate. 2 learn. “पर्ण गुरका सोसार किव कर है.”—var sor m 3.

gurūti [gurūti] n concoction made of jaggery. It is given to the newly born infants. It cleans the intestines; a laxative for infants. See गुरुती.

gurphal [gurphal] Dg गुरफळ plant with fruit as sweet as jaggery. Salvadora oleoides or salvadora indica.

gurakā [gurakā] Skt गुरका n sleep, slumber. “hot gurakā tīn tān rogu.”—NP. “sava jam nīśi tāji guraka.”—NP.

gurakes [gurakes] Skt गुरकेश n Arjun, who had conquered sleep. 2 Shiv. 3 adj thick-haired.

gurjal [gurjal] See गुरजा 1.

guru [guru] See गुरु. “guru kari gianu dhianu kari dhave.”—asa m । “dīli kati guru vati.” —s farid. 'Evil at heart and jaggery-like sweet of tongue; malicious at heart, sweet of tongue.'
1141

caupai [caupai] See तिनुंती. 2 cot. 3 adj having four feet. “khaṭ magau caupai.”–sor kābir. ‘a plank sans legs.’

caubara [caubara] n house on the upper storey having doors on all the four sides. “cārī kōṭ caubara.”–sor m 1.

caubare [caubare] plural of caubara. “sa asthal caubare.”–māh m 5. upper story made of gold. 2 adv all round. “pəvān koṭi caubare phirāti.”–bher a kābir. 3 in the upper storey.

caubisl, caubish [caubis], caubih [caubih] See तिनुंती.

caubola [caubola] a metre, characterised by four lines, each having 15 matras ending with laghu guru. It is a form of caupai (a metre or verse of four lines). See तिनुंती 3. 2 any form with different rhyme schemes. This name is due to its four separate alliterations. For this very reason a saṇeva is called caubola in Ramavtar, as for example:

sri rāghuraj sārasan le
   āris than ghani rān ban prahare,
   birān mar dusār gae sār
   ābār te bārse jānu ore,
   bājī gājī rath saj gīre dhār
   pāṭī ānek sō kōn ganāve,
   phagun pān pracād bāhe
   baṇpāṭrī ke manu pāt udāne.

3 In music, caturāg is also called caubola. Any system having a melody of an ordinary song, sargam, tarana and mṛdāg is caturāg. See the following caturāg1 of vīrīdabhī sargāg2:

“caturāg guniān mī lī gāīe bājaie riţihaie.

1 It is an aṣṇav sāvaṇ rāg, riṣabh is vadi (primary) and pācām is sāvadi (secondary). It is sung from the third watch of the day.

- ascending  – ṣa ṛa ma ṛa na ṛa
- descending  – ṛa ṛa ṛa ṛa ma ṛa ṛa

2 ‘bol’ (words or phrases) of caturāg (musical features of a composition) are set by singers in consonance with the rhythm. Rules of prosody are often ignored.

guniān ke age le ko sāpurān kar dīkhaie.
naṣāra ma rāma pa dha, pa ma rāma maṣa naṣa.
dīr dīr ta na na dīr ta na, na ta re na to m tāna.
dīr dīr dhum kīṭ tākran ta, tākran dha dhum kīṭ tākran dha dha.

4 Any metre in which four languages are used is also called caubola. In the following example Vrij, Multani, Dingal and Hindi have been used:

gaj māhā sur ghumī rānō hur
   bhāmī nābhō pur bekho ṣaṇu,pā,
   vale vālī sājījī vagā tāī
tēde gholī jaīlāvī tā ēese,
lāgō lār thāne bōra rāj mhāne
   kāhō or kānē hāṭhi chād tēsāc,
bōra an moko bhājō aj tōko
calo devloko tājo bēg lākā.–rāmaṇ.

5 a metre, whose fourth line starts as a vocative is also a caubola. See अविन. 6 a sacred hymn of Guru Granth Sahib which refers to the four3 devotees, even though its stanza is a couplet:

musān maskar prem ki rāhī ju ābārī chaïr,
bidhe bādhī kaṃal māhī bhāvār rāhē labāṭī.

–cāu m 5.

7 Some scholars are of the opinion that tāṭātā metre is in fact a caubola. See तत्तता.

8 Numerous poets hold that the caubola metre consists of two lines, with each line having thirty matras. The first pause is at the 16th, second at the succeeding 14th matra, end being laghu guru.

Example:

ṣastra sōjār dhyān jagdīśvār,
survīrta cīt dhāro,
alas kāraṇ kājusī,
kādī na in ka sāg kāro.

caumukh [caumukh] n one having four faces, Brahma.

2 adj (an earthen lamp) having four wicks.

“caumukh divā jott duar.”–rāmaṇ beṇi. ‘self-

2sāman, musān, jāmal, pātāg.
enlightenment that illuminates all the four sides.’

[caur] See चाँग न. 2 direction.

“sabnā caurā viśhe asān thape.”—mago.

[caurdhul] n wowing of a fly whisk.

“caurdhul jāc he pāvanu.”—mala namdev.

[caurasih] See सिद्धि.

“sabnā caurasih māta māhī khela.”—bhīr kābir.

[caurasih narak] eighty-four lac births, which comprise a terrible hell. “caurasih narak sakat bhogair.”—maru solhe m 1. See गे.

[caurasih lakh] See गे गे.

“sabnā caurasih maIa mahā khela.”—bhīr kābir.


“sabnā caurasih maIa mahā khela.”—bhīr kābir.

[cauraha] n a place where four paths converge; a crossing.

[caurve] ninety-four.

[caurve] adv all around.

[caurasih] See गे.

[caur] n affection. 2 game, longing. See गे गे.

[caur] n bare ground. 4 See गे 2.

[caur] adj fourfold, four times. “dun caurī de vādai.”—sor m 5.

[caurasih] adj who has no wisdom of his own but echoes what the other four say.

“sekha! caurikā caurā!”—var 3.

[caura] adj devastating; who turns verdure into wilderness. 2 spoilt. 3 mischievous.

[caura] n ploughpin.

[caur] See गे गे.

[caur] adj favourite, likeable. 2 bright.

[caur] adj favourite, likeable. 2 bright.


[caur] n festival, eagerness, ecstasy.
2 mud, dirt.

चुनकर्म [cāhalkārdmi] See चुनकर्मकार्म.

चुनाब [cāhālpāhā] n mirth. 2 hustle and bustle.

चुन [cāha] adj wished for, desired. 2 n an aquatic bird; snipe.

चुन [cāhar] P Å̂ n four. Skt चुन्न.

चुना [cāhāram] P ɾ Å̂ adj fourth.

चुनावी [cāhārmī] one who receives one fourth of a crop’s yield. See चुनाव.

चुंच [cāhu] Skt चुं vr sparkle, prevent, eradicate pain, be satiated. 2 Skt चुं n direction. “cakr bākr phīre cātur cāk.”–japu. 3 wheel of the chariot. “rath ke cāk katgīrae.”–krīṣṇa.

चुंध [cāhū] adj all the four.

चुंध द्विभच [cāhu umaha ho] –var māla m 1. cobras, deer, fish, amorists.

चुंधकर्म [cāhukārd] in the four directions, universally, on all sides. “jīnī jānti gurūkhā bruhtā su cāhukādī jāpe.”–var maru 2 m 5.

चुंधक [cāhucāk] Skt adv in the four directions, on the four sides. “cāhucāki kīānu loa.”–var ram 3.

चुंधिण [cāhuchī] ten. See चुंध 2.

चुंधकर्म द्वेष न [cāhubādān ko jān] Brahma having four faces, and his conveyance, the swan. “cāhubādān ko jān he.”–NP.

चुंध वेचोरा देश [cāhu vēchorā hor] –var māla m 1. bullocks, the poor, travellers and servants. After the rainfall, bullocks are put to yoke and get separated from the herd; labourers go abroad for work or cultivation; travellers get stuck (due to lack of roads) at their own places; at the end of the war, soldiers in old days, for want of expedition, were sent on leave during the rains, therefore they could not stay together in the cantonment.

चुंध [cāhu] adv all the four.

चुंधक [cāhughā] adv in the four directions; on the four sides.

चुंधक [cāhucāk], चुंधक [cāhucāk] See चुंधक.

चुंधु [cāheru] See चुंधु.

चुंधक [cāhora], चुंधक [cāhora] n a kind of paddy with sweet smell.
चक्ति [cakti] Skt चक्ति n antidote; medicine that negates the effect of poison. 2 keen or intense desire, extreme interest. “सदू जाना पढ़ चक्ति.”—dev m 4.

चक्ना [cakna] v lift, raise; an exercise practised by lifting arms or standing upside down. 2 inflame, instigate. See चूल्लिलिप्त.

चकर [cakat] See चिकड़.

चकी [cakti] Pkt n a patch of cloth; rag. 2 curved knife. “चक्ति चप्पू असि धार सिपूर.”—सलोह.

चक्नेत्र [cakher] n revolution. “मर बुद ते धारी चकु पहरी.”—भागू a m 1. See भाग.

चक्माक [cakmak] T चाक्माक n flint; hard stone that produces fire when struck against iron. To begin with, stone-guns were operated with this stone (flint) which was kept at the nozzle of the gun. When the trigger was pressed, it produced sparks by striking against iron. The ammunition caught fire from this spark. “चकमक कि सि ईग.”—हनु.

चकर [cakar] a village in tehsil and police station Jagraon, district Ludhiana. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind and Guru Gobind Singh. This is also called Gursar. The sixth Guru visited this place while coming from Lopoke and the tenth Guru came here from Lamme. It is located 12 miles to the south of Jagraon railway station. 2 See चक.

चक्टन [cakarpan], चक्टत [cakardon] P चक्रन्त्र onom sound created by the clashing of weapons like swords etc.

चकबुध [cakabu] Skt चकबुध n maze as a trap laid by soldiers, out of which the enemy cannot escape. Abhimanyu, son of Arjun, died after he was trapped in a maze. The diagram is given here.

चक्ति [caki] short for चकित; amazed. “चकि चकि रहें देव दानव मुनि.”—हजीर 10. 2 adv by lifting, picking up.

चकित [cakit] Skt adj afraid. 2 surprised.

चकीया [cakiya] Pu n hand-operated mill to grind flour etc. “चकिया के पठ बोने गावं भुमि पन दोि.”—चर्त्र 81.

चकी [caki] n hand-operated mill etc “कोलु चक्का चकि चकु.”—वर असाय. 2 adj lifted, raised.
provoked, instigated, stimulated.

Pu See चक्क.

चकिझनी [चकिझनी] व work a handmill to grind flour etc.

put कुप्रा चकि ओढ़ि जोइ—BG.

चकिन [चकिन] प न व leak, drip.

चकिल [चकिल], चकिलक [चकिलका] न woodpecker, so named because it can peck at the wood with its beak; hoopoe, lap wing A चकिलका See मुम्बरमुम्बा.

चकु [चकु] See चकु.

चकूता [चकूता] न pomelo citron; a large sized lemon of the shape of a gourd; Citrus Decumana.

चकोटी [चकोटी] न small-sized owl.

चकोड़ा [चकोड़ा] न fixation of agricultural rent after assessing the produce of a field. Rent paid in cash rather than barter of crop.

चकर [चकर] Skt n hill partridge with red legs. Greek partridge. Poets talk about its love for the moon. “मन प्रिति कोई चकर.”—bila a m 5.

In olden times, kings used to tame partridges and take food only after feeding it to the partridge to find out whether the food was poisoned. The partridge’s eyes at once turned red and it died that very instant if the food was poisoned. That is why this bird is also named as विस्तृतरन-नमुन्युक.

Many poets have described this bird as fire-eater. “चौका चनाक दीया चला चकर अगरा बने.”—keśav. At its back is the belief that the partridge eats glowworms and sometimes by mistake swallows fireballs too.

2 See चिकूदाल्लक and मेंदी चंद्र दुध न 11. 3 See चंद्रेश.

चकोटी [चकोटी] न female partridge.


चंच [चंच] न instigation, provocation. 2 marks left when bitten with two upper and two lower teeth. 3 village, marked area. 4 circular disc like potter’s wheel; circular wooden foundation of a well; trough for cooling down sugarcane syrup into jaggery or sugar. 5 a round ornament worn by women on the head.

direction, side. “चर चक्क तिक्की विश्वाती.”—GPS. 7 See चंच.

चंच गुणु च [चंच गुणु च] See अभिज्ञात. 2 See गुण्डक्याड़.

चंचक [चंचक] See चंचक र चंचक.

चंचुर [चंचुर] [चंचुर] न small-sized owl.

चंचुल [चंचुल] न a village in district Ferozepur, police station Nathana, very close to the Phusmandi railway station. To the east of the village, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh. About four ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara. A Singh of the Nirmala sect is the priest there. The place where the Guru stayed for a while is also called Buraj Sanghu Singh Wala. Ram Singh, grandson of Bhai Bhagtu, had requested and taken the Guru home.

चंचुल्रीके [चंचुल्रीके] Chakk Phate Singh is also called Chakk Bhai Ke. 2 a village near Budhlada railway station district Karnal owned by Bhai Ke. In Sammat 1899, the village was founded by Bhai Masadda Singh, a descendant of Bhai Bhagtu.

चंचक [चंचक] See चंचक. 2 See चंचक.

चंच रामदा [चंच रामदा] a village in Mande police station district Gujjaranwala. Moved by the ardent devotion of Bhai Pirana, Guru Arjan Dev visited the village. A gurdwara has been built at the place where the Guru stayed. Forty ghumaons of land was attached to the gurdwara during the Sikh rule. The land is exempted from revenue. The village is located ten miles to the east of Emnabad railway station. 2 Amritsar was known as Guru Ka Chakk, Chakk Ramdas and Ramdaspur, during the time of Guru Arjan Dev.
[cakkve] See चक्खवडी.

[सक्क] n big hand-operated mill to grind flour; big circular stone.

[सक्की] n See चक्खी. 2 a hilly river in Chamba, that joins river Beas (Vipash) in Gurdaspur area. 3 a ram with a fatty tail.

[सक्क] n knife; blade to sharpen a wooden pen.

[सक्र] Skt n ruddy sheldrake, brahminy duck (a bird). 2 group, community. 3 country, area. "सक्रपाति गयवांति." —सोलो. 4 direction, side. "सतर सक्र वांति." —जपु. 5 army, military. "भेदके निर्मक्र." —सोलो. 6 wheel of a chariot. "स्योदन सक्र साहब दिसि भर।" —GPS. 7 toothed discus; weapon used for chopping off the enemy's head by rotating it.1 "सक्र राजा गिराय दिया राज।" —सोलो. 8 potter's wheel. 9 authority, rule. "सतर दिस सक्र प्रिया।" —सोलो. 10 a group of people close to the raja; inner circle. 11 six cycles of the body. See धतपु. 12 whirlpool, swirl. "स्रोत निर में सक्र जयो प्रिया गोरा।" —सोलो. 13 according to palmistry or the art of fortune telling, circular lines on the fingers and the thumb. "सक्र स्थान रुवा भरो जात।" —जपु. 14 a circular (round) sphere made by tantriks for the worship of Bhairav and Kali. "सक्र भोज तरे पक्खो।" —भेठ m 5. 15 deceit, fraud, hypocrisy. 16 sandalwood mark of Vishnu's wheel made on the body. "करि इसनि तो छक्र भोजा।" —प्रभा सो म 5. 17 movement of planets; orbit.

18 enclosure, pen; circle.


Using a hand-operated mill to grind flour was a common practice in ancient times. The stone mill was a large circular stone that was hand-operated. The millstone was used to grind grains into flour. The stone mill was a significant tool for the production of flour, which was essential for cooking and baking.

Now-a-days round metallic discs don’t have serrated edges, but all discs in olden days did have serrated edges. See चक्र.

[सक्र] चक्र [सक्र] के दीव [सक्र] चक्र IV [सक्रजीव] n one whose word rules the entire country; an emperor, whose army can freely move on the whole earth.
[cakravak], [cakrvak] See चक्रवक.


[caakravyuh] See चक्रवयुर. 2 a sect of Vaishnavs who stamp their bodies with a hot metal to make the mark of Vishnu (Chakar), in Dwarka or ashram of their guru. For more details See प्रभुगुरुवा 321.

[caakrika] Skt n small circular disc. 2 knee cap, patella. 3 hand-operated mill for grinding wheat. 4 whirlpool. 5 beating around the bush and not carrying forward the argument, regarded as a flaw in the art of discourse.

[cakrit] See चक्रत.

[cakri] Skt चक्रि न who has a cakkar. 2 n Vishnu. 3 the creator. 4 ruddy goose. 5 all powerful emperor. 6 potter. 7 snake. 8 spy, detective. 9 oilman. 10 donkey. 11 crow. 12 charioteer. 13 Nihang Singh.

[caks] Skt चक्स vr speak clearly; see; suck.

[cakṣu] Skt eyes See चक्ष. 2 in Vishnu Puran, a river which is now called Amu (Oxus).

[cakh] Skt चाक vr eat, have meals. “अघाम्रा रस चाक्हा।”-सर 5.2. 2 Skt चाक vr speak clearly, see, suck. 3 Skt चाक n eye. 4 P चाक battle, war. 5 enmity. 6 effort, endeavour.

[cakhna] See चहना. 2 female hawk, also called चरित. See चाक.

[cakhna] Skt चाकह अन द पुरन सद।”-बिला 3.5.

[cakhmak] See चक्रमक.

[cakhr] adv after tasting. See चक्षः.

[cakh] adj who has superbly beautiful eyes, a deer. -सोनामा. See चुभी.

[caxidan] P चाल fight, quarrel, enter into dispute.

[cakhu] चाक्ष eye.
This poetic form has been referred to as cācari, cācri, cācli and vibudhrpriya in books of prosody. It has four lines; each line is structured as SIS, ISI, ISI, SIS.

Example:

Example:

The difference between this metre and kabitt lies in it being based on matras and the kabitt, being varnīk, based on characters. If the first two lines are read as “tyag dīro māno pap, kij sabhi se mīlap, japo kārtar jap, sātcit hoīke, des sath prem dhar, jati abhīman ṭar, vidya kārke prācar, abhīman khoīke....” it would be a kabitt, not cācri.

2 matrīk cācri metre comprises four lines, each line having 46 matras, with three pauses at the intervals of 12 matras each with assonance, fourth pause after 10 matras, and the last matra is guru.

Example:

The male and the female blackbees are engrossed in lauding the lotus flower.’ See 3.

2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.

2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.

2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.

2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.

2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.
instantaneously. \textit{try rovat kutvar ke tē cōt kuki jai.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{n disciple, pupil, novice, follower.} 4 \textit{student.}

\textbf{चठमध} [cātṣar], \textbf{चठमध} [cātsal], \textbf{चठमध} [cātsala]
\textit{Skt} \textbf{चठमध n school, where students enrol themselves for studies.} 2 \textit{boarding house.}

\textbf{चठमधिन} [cātsal] \textit{in the school.} \textit{cātsal balak pata.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{n disciple, pupil, novice, follower.} 4 \textit{student.}

\textit{कानिमन} [cātsara], \textit{कानिमन} [cātsal], \textit{कानिमन} [cātsala]
\textit{Skt} \textit{male sparrow.}

\textbf{चठक} [cāta] \textit{n love, devotion.} 2 \textit{brilliance, lustre.} 3 \textit{nimbleness, quickness.} 4 \textit{creaking sound; sound of something getting torn.} 5 \textit{Skt male sparrow.}

\textbf{चठकन} [cāta, cāta] \textit{v be torn; make a sound of tearing apart.} 2 \textit{knock, throw down.} \textit{chītī pe cātkē cātkīle.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{descend.}

\textbf{चठव} [cātka] \textit{n taste, ardent desire.} 2 \textit{cracking sound, sound of something getting torn.} 3 \textit{female sparrow.}

\textbf{चठविल} [cātka] \textit{adj of gaudy colour.} 2 \textit{clever.} See \textbf{चठवध.}

\textbf{चठवध} [cātka, cātla] \textit{v lick, pass tongue over.} \textit{sīl jog əlūnī cātī.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{See घिल.}

\textbf{चठवी} [cāti] \textit{n something worth licking; sauce.} 2 \textit{sauce made by crushing together mint, salt, sour lemon juice, chilli.}

\textbf{चठध} [cātpa] \textit{adv at once, instantaneously.} \textit{cātpaṭ bhaje.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{adv promptly; hastily.} \textit{cātpaṭ cātā.}

\textbf{चठधल} [cātpaṭ] \textit{v feel uneasy, agitated or perturbed.} 2 \textit{be in a haste; be rash.} 3 \textit{writhe with pain.} 4 \textit{make noise.} \textit{cātpaṭī trīn jāyō jaryo.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{adv immediately; quickly.} \textit{kēr tāu āpne bōl ko tān cāta.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{adv at once, instantaneously.}

\textbf{चठधल} [cātpaṭa] \textit{v halting place for pilgrims on way to Badrinath.}

\textbf{चठध} [cāṭh], \textbf{चठध} [cāṭh] \textit{Skt vēntāmī n deity of the house, to whom prayers are said at the time of inaugurating the house.} (house-warming ceremony) \textit{cāṭh aṛābhi guru kārtar.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{adv at once, instantaneously.}

\textbf{चठध} [cāṭh] \textit{a Jatt subcaste, that fought Maharaja Ranjit Singh.} \textit{The battle finds mention in Chatthian di Var.} 2 \textit{Several villages founded by farmers of this subcaste go by this name.}

\textbf{चठध} [cāṭh], \textbf{चठध} [cāṭh] \textit{n praise, flattery.} \textit{tīnha nahi kīsē di kīchū cāda ram.}\textsuperscript{76} 3 \textit{hip, buttock.} 2 \textit{See घठ.}
each line having thirty matras, first pause at the 10th, second at the next 8th and the third at the subsequent 12th, ending with one sāgan and guru. It is also called śāpeya or śopēya.

Example:

jap-hē na bhavani, akath kahani,
papkaram rāti ese,
manē na deva, alakh abheva,
durknt munīvar jēse,
cinhē na batā, partri yatā,
dharam na karam udiṣi,
janē na batā, adhik ayyata,
āt narak kār basi.

-kālki.

chatur [cāṭuṣṭey], chāḍī [cāṭustē] Skt čaturṭay n a group of four, as for example: cāṭuṣṭey sadhan (four approaches), that is, vērāgya, vīvek, khāṭṣāpattī and mumukṣūta.

chaturavastha [cāṭuṣṭeadhan] See chaurūṭāa.

chatur [cāṭūr] Skt adj clever. 2 alert, active.
“janāhu cāṭuṛ sujan.”—s m 9. 3 skilful, sagacious, wise. 4 Skt four. “cāṭuṛ dīsa kina bal āpna.”—dhana m 5.

chaturāṁśa [cāṭuṛ avastha aṛi] enemy of the fourth stage of life: the enemy of old age i.e. amṛit. —sanama. See chautāva āṛ<thām.

chaurūṭāa [cāṭuṛgun] See chaurūṭāa.

chaurūṭāva [cāṭuṛcāṭuṛ] adj clever and discreet, sensible and smart.

chautāva [cāṭuṛaṁśa] adj fourth.

chautāva āṛthinā [cāṭuṛaṁśa āṛthinā] n stage of enlightenment that is beyond waking, sleeping and dreaming. 2 old age, the fourth stage; the last stage of life as childhood, adolescence, youth and old age.

chautāva āṛthinā āṛthi [cāṭuṛaṁśa āṛthinā āṛthi] the fourth stage; its enemy, amṛit.—sanama. 2 In medicine, elements that destroy the effect of old age.

chautāvadha [cāṭuṛaṁśpad] n fourth stage of spiritual
enlightenment in which the soul becomes one with the divine. 2 fourth line of a poetical metre.

चतुरथि [caturathī], चतुरथि [caturthī] Skt चतुरथि n fourth day of the dark and bright phases of the moon. “चतुरथि care bed santi sodhio tatobicaru.”—gau thiti m 5.

चतुरथि [caturthas] Skt चतुरथि n fourteen. “चतुरथि hat dive duī sakhī.”—maru solhe m 1. ‘fourteen worlds, sun, moon.’

चतुरथि याद [caturthas hat] fourteen worlds. See चतुरथि.

चतुरथि विद्या [caturthas vidya] See चतुरथि विद्या.

चतुरथि [caturdasi] Skt चतुरथि n fourteenth day of the dark and bright phases of the moon.

चतुरथि [caturthas] a pandit, resident of Kashi, who became a devotee of Guru Nanak. 2 a learned pandit of Kashmir who, on listening to Guru Nanak Dev’s discourse, became his ardent disciple. 3 a Khatri of Kapoor clan, who attained spiritual enlightenment after becoming a follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

चतुरथि [caturtha] Skt चतुरथि adj something divided into four parts. 2 of four kinds.

चतुरथि [caturpadai] See चतुरथि.

चतुरथि [caturvāktra] Skt चतुरथि n one who has four faces. Brahma, Chaturanāman. “सु कोटि caturvāktra ना.”—gyan.

चतुरथि [caturbhāki] See चतुरथि.

चतुरथि [caturbhahī] Skt चतुरथि adj of four arms. 2 n Durga,1 who had four arms. 3 Skt चतुरथि a cart driven (pulled) by four horses.

चतुरथि [caturbhuj] Skt चतुरथि adj a male who has four arms. 2 n Vishnu, who has four arms. 3 the Creator, who looks after all the four sides (directions) of the universe. “caturai na caturbhuj paie.”—gau kābir.

चतुरथि [caturmas] See चतुरथि.  

1 Puran talk of deities with two arms, four arms, eight arms and ten arms.

चतुरथि [caturmukh] Brahma, who has four faces.

चतुरथि [caturvāktra] See चतुरथि.

चतुरथि [caturvāgar] Skt चतुरथि n a group of four: assets, religion, sex, emancipation. 2 according to Gyan Prabodh. “तक राजद्वार तक दंडद्वार। तक भोगद्वार तक मोचकार। ति caturvāgar sābh jag bhānāt.”

चतुरथि [caturved] four Vedas. See ई.स.

चतुरथि [caturvedi] Skt चतुरथि n one who knows all the four Vedas. 2 a subcaste of Brahmans which gets this name for having knowledge of the four Vedas.

चतुरथि [caturvāgar] Skt चतुरथि n a group of four things. “guru nanak ji ko vahguru caturvāgars avtar mila he”—JSBM. a collection of four characters: va+h+gu+ru. 2 according to Vaishnavism, Krishan, Balram, Prayuman and Anirudh.


चतुरथि [caturāg], चतुरथि [caturāga] Skt चतुरथि n four divisions of the army consisting of elephants, chariots, horses and infantry. “hasat rāth avs povantej dhāni bhuman caturāga.”—jet m 5. 2 adj who owns all the four divisions of the army.

चतुरथि [caturanān] one who has four faces i.e Brahma.

चतुरथि [caturiya] adj woman having shrewdness, a clever woman.

चतुरथि [caturāg] Skt n chess. 2 See चतुरथि. 3 a raja who keeps and maintains all the four divisions of the army. 4 chess board, having a knight, king, queen and pawn as its components, dice. 5 See चतुरथि n रे 3.

चतुरथि [caturāgini], चतुरथि [caturāgini] adj which has four parts (feminine). 2 n army which has four divisions. See चतुरथि.

चतुरथि [caton] See चतुरथि.
a famous fort in Rajputana which was the capital of Mewar. It is three and a quarter miles long and twelve hundred yards wide. Spread over 690 acres, it was constructed on 500 ft high hill by Mori Rajput Chitrang in the 7th century AD. Bapparav captured the fort in 734 AD. Afterwards, it remained the capital of Mewar till 1567.

The fort was first attacked by Alaudin Khilji in Sammat 1361, who, charmed by the beauty of bewitching Padmavati, the attractive wife of Bhim Singh, the uncle of raja Lakshman Singh of Mewar, invaded Mewar to possess her. After the victory, he entered the fort, only to find that Padmavati had already immolated herself. Alaudin Khilji entrusted the fort to his son Khijar Khan, after whose name, it was renamed Khijrabad.

The second attack on the fort was launched by emperor Akbar in Sammat 1624 during the time of Rana Udai Singh. The injured Rana had to flee. Jaimal and Patto gave a tough fight but were killed. After this, Udaipur was made the capital of Mewar.

Of the many historical memorials and temples in Chataur, the following two are most famous.

1. Nine storeyed and 120 ft high pillar of glory built in memory of Rana Kumbh, who ruled over Mewar for 35 years from 1433 to 1468.

2. The other most famous memorial was constructed in the name of brave Rajputs Jaimel and Patto. A pillar, 80 feet high, has also been built to commemorate Jain Tirthankar Adinath. Chataur is also called Chitaur.

1Some scholars believe that this fort was called Chitarkot or Chitrangkot after the name of king Chitrang who built it.

2She was the daughter of Hamir Shankar.

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1Rana Sangram Singh (Sanga) of Chataur fought a battle against Babur on 16th March 1527, in the battlefield of Khanunan or Kanhwa, located in Bharatpur state to the west of Agra. Rana was defeated in this battle. He died in the year 1529 (Sammat 1586).
Skt [cāp] Skt vr explain, instruct, thrash, beat, dupe. 2 n obstinacy, tenacity. 3 P ājī trick, fraud. 4 adj left. 5 opponent. 6 This word has been used in place of chaś: “sādhu samuh praśān phirē jag, sātru sābhe avīlok capēge.” –akal. 7 See चळालङ्ग.

च्छ च्छ [cāpak] Dg n left flank of the army.

च्छक [cāpta] See चळक.

च्छकी [cāptī] See चळकी. 2 n artificial reproductive organ. See सौध्विन 109. देष 52

च्छात [cāpna], च्छात [cāpana] v resist, retaliate. 2 take a stand. 3 be surrounded. 4 be vexed, All these words have their root in the Persian word cāp.

च्छास [cāpras] n a metal badge in the belt or baldric, with a sign of office or licensed employment, worn by an orderly. See च्छासमी. च्छासमी [cāprasī] an orderly; peon. 2 policeman who regulates traffic. 3 watchman.

च्छासपुरुष [cāpraharpur], च्छास [cāprā] name of a place, where Guru Hargobind stayed on his way to Kashmir. The Guru thrust a lancer in the ground and water gushed out for the congregation and troops to satiate their thirst. A gurdwara exists here on the land of village Rahisma. See चळस.

च्छक [cāpol] Skt adj playful, inconstant. “cāpolbudhi śī kāha bāsar?”—bāsāt kābir. 2 n mercury. 3 fish.

च्छल [cāpalta], च्छलवसी [cāpaltai], च्छलु [cāpaltva] n cleverness, playfulness.

च्छल [cāpla] Skt adj fickle, inconstant. 2 n lightning. 3 wealth, goddess of wealth. 4 prostitute, harlot. 5 tongue.

च्छली [cāpli] n posture of sitting cross-legged. 2 Kashmiri slippers made of straw and leather.


च्छल [cāpla] n flat piece of a purified sealing wax. 2 a kind of flat dagger which is less long but more broad. “cāpla āśī sar sīpār.”—sāloh.

च्छलम [cāpras], च्छलमी [cāprasī] See च्छलम and च्छलमी.

च्छलती [cāpatī] P ājī n thin and flattened bread; thick sweet bread.

च्छिल [cāpr] adv because of enmity. 2 irritatingly. 3 by resisting. See च्छल.

च्छेट [cāpet], च्छेट [cāpet] Skt chaque n slap given as a warning; blow.

च्छेट [cāpol] sudden and quick attack on the enemy.

च्छप [cāppa] n one fourth. 2 measurement, four fingers broad. 3 oar. 4 forehand, front part of the hand.

च्छेक [cābocca] P ājī n water reservoir, tank. 2 special tank at the birthplace of the Gurus, where the newborn is given a bath. It is called Chabacha Sahib. 3 See चळवचालावध.

च्छेकमावध [cāboccasahīb] See चळव 2 and चळवचालावध.

च्छेक [cābən], च्छेक [cābana] Skt chāte n chewing with teeth, grinding with teeth. “saru cābə cābō hūrīs pijē”—kāla a m 4. 2 teeth with which something is chewed. “cābōn cābōn rātōn se suṇiōr bāhīgāe.”—s forid. ‘Teeth, feet, eyes and ears got disabled in old age.’

च्छि [cābī] by chewing. See च्छि 1.

च्छि [cābina], च्छि [cābana] n that which is worthy of chewing; roasted corn etc.

च्छुडळ [cābutra] n See चळुडळ.

च्छेळ [cābolna] v relish something by rolling it between the tongue and the palate.

च्छेळ [cābola] See चळेल. 2 adj something chewed and masticated. 3 swallowed, gulped. “prem pIala cupp cābola.”—BG.

च्छग [cābba] a village located at about two and a half kohs south of Amritsar. A famous place called Sangrana, connected with the sixth Guru,
is located here. Sulakhni, a Jatti, got a boon at this place. See मंगलस्मारकीय.

चम [cama] Skt चम n vr take semi-liquid food, sip some liquid. 2 Skt short for च.

चमरीठ [camaia] adj one who earns his living by tanning leather and making leather goods.

“रव्दस चमरीठ चमरीठ.”—बिला म ४.

चमन [camaś], चमन [camaśa] Skt चमन n tumbler or cup for taking liquid; bowl used in vedic rituals. 2 spoon.

चमक [camaśk] n miracle, light, illumination.

चमकत [camaśkata], चमकत [camaśkata] v sparkle, shine, radiate. 2 be provoked.


चमकम [camaśkar], चमकम [camaśkaru] n miracle, radiance. “चमकम बिजल तोह.”—सोर नमदे.

चमकव [camaśki] adv by flashing. “दमानि चमकव भातिरू.”—सोर म ४.

चमकी [camaśki] n leather whip, thin twig-like whip of leather.

चमकदाद [camaśkād] a village under Morinda police station, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Three historical gurdwaras are located here:

(1) After leaving Anandpur Sahib, Guru Gobind Singh, along with his two elder sons and forty Sikhs, fought the Mughal army from inside the fortress of Chamkaur on 7th Poh, Sammat 1761. The place is now called Garhi Sahib. A gurdwara has been built here; Patiala state gives annual grant of Rs. 25 to the gurdwara. It was here that Guruship was bestowed upon the Khalsa. For this reason the place has been named Tilak Asthan. It is located 25 miles east of Doraha railway station.

(2) Katalgarh. Baba Ajit Singh and Baba Jujhar Singh, elder sons of Guru Gobind Singh after showing rare valour attained martyrdom in Chamkaur Sahib on 8th Poh, Sammat 1761. An elegant gurdwara has been constructed at the place where the bodies of the Sahibzadas and other martyrs were cremated. A fair in memory of the martyrs is organised here every year on 8th Poh. During the Sikh rule, 100 bighas of land were allotted to the gurdwara. A grant of rupees 300 per annum was allocated by raja Bhup Singh of village Raipur. A sum of rupees 661 per annum was granted by Patiala state.

(3) Damdama Sahib. The tenth Guru stayed here for sometime while on his way to Kurukshetar. seventeen ghumaons of land is allocated to the gurdwara.

Another monument in the name of the valiant Jiwan Singh is also located in Chamkaur Sahib.


चमकदाद [camaśkād], चमकदाद [camaśkād] n a bird with the face of a jackal. It has leather wings and hangs upside down on the tree. It is a night bird that lives on vegetarian diet. Flying fox (Bat).

चमक [camaś], चमक [camaśa] See चम. P चम small ladle, spoon.

चमकहर [comṛcṛcṛ] n something that sticks to the body; by making a loop in the skin, it sucks blood; a tick. 2 a man that sticks like a tick and refuses to leave. 3 one who sheds merit and sticks to demerit.

चमरु [camaś] louse that sticks like a tick to the body; tick, louse.

चमकधर [camaśkar] Skt चमकदार n marvel, wonder. 2 something amazing. 3 miracle, ascetic’s magical exercise. 4 dazzling light. “दमानि चमकधर तु वार्तारा जङ्खे.”—गव वर २ म ५.

चमुर [camaś] literary feat that charms the reciter and the listener.
cough, jaundice (pancreatic disease, gall bladder disease), blood disorder, bloody piles accompanied by lot of blood discharge etc.

गुरीबा [gurība] n a type of food prepared by mixing jaggery [gūr] and mango juice.

गू [gu] Skt गू vr defecate, stroll with alertness, excrete. From this is derived गूर (गूर) [gūr (gūr)].


गुहधार [guhādār] See गुहधार चंचल.

गुह [gūh] n dirt, excreta. See गुह “guh pari sāgvi mālu lai mansukhu aṭa.”—var gāo l m 4.

गुहा [gūga] See गुहा “cakhī gūga muskavat.”—sār m 5.

गुहे वी भिलिभिली [gūge ki mṛṭhiāi] See गुहे वी भिलिभिली “jīnī ṛh cakhī soi jāne gūge ki mṛṭhiāi.”—sār m 4.

गुह [gūj] See गुह.

गुह [guj] [gūj] See गुह.

गुह [gūj] [gūj] See गुह.

गुह [gūj] [gūj] See गुह.

गुह [gūj] Skt गूह woman. “gūhī jati gāvar.”—var guj l m 3. 2 See गुही महात.

3 a śarv ragrī in todi ṭhat, in which pācāṃ, the fifth note is prohibited; dhevāṭ, the sixth note, is primary, that is, is vadi and riṣabh the second note is sanvadi (that is, secondary). riṣabh (the second note), gādhār (the third note), and dhevāṭ (the sixth note) are flat; maḍḍhām (the fourth note) is sharp; nṛṣadh (the seventh note) is pure. The hour of singing is four gharīs after sunrise.

ascending — sa ra ga mi dha ṛa sa.

desending — sa ṛa dha mi gā ra sa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, rag guhī is at number five.

गुहीमाता [guhīmāta] See गुही मात.

गुह [gūh], गुह [gūh] See गृह-गुह. “gūhī bhāhī jale sāśara.”—dhāna m 5.

गुढ [gūt] n small-statured horse, dwarfish horse.

गुढ [gūḍ] Dg n camp, tent.


गुड [guḍ] Skt adj esoteric, hidden. 2 complex sentence, easy to understand. 3 See गुड 2.

गुडार [guḍār] Skt गृजा n hidden or secret meaning.

गुडार चिंचल [guḍār dipāka] an exegesis of Japuji written in Sanskrit by Nihal Singh, a great scholar belonging to the Nirmala sect. In this exegesis, the underlying meaning and import of the early morning devotional prayer of the Sikhs has been explained according to the system of Shankar’s Vedant. This exegesis was written around 1940 Sammat.

गुडहोकट [guḍhokṭ] hidden story; allegorical story; saying something at the manifest level but carrying a different meaning at the latent level. It is also called “anyokṭī”.

vyājī pari updeṣ kar pāram caturī sāg alākar guḍhokṭi tāhī viṇāt kavi navrāg.

—ramcōḍrbhusāṇ.

jāhī samjhaye ṛr ko ṛtre ṛr pe bat so anyokṭī nam kavi vṛnaṭ rās sarsat.

—alākarsagorsudha.

Examples

(1)sīmāl ṛukh sarāira atī diragh atī muco,
ṛjī avahī as kāri jahī nīrāse kītu?

—var asa.

(2)hōṣa vekh ṛōḍīa bāga bhi aṣa cau ḍūbī mūe bāg bāpūre sīr tāli upāṛī pau.

—var vāḍ m 3.

(3)dadar, tu kābāhi nā janāśī re, bhakhasi sībālu basāśī nīṁal ṛal,
āṁrīt nā lakhasi re.—maru m 1.

(4)kābīr samōdu na chordē jau atī kharo hoi,
pokhāri pokhāri dhudhte bhālo na kāhīhe koi.—s kōbir.

(5)sarās ke nādan ko bad na sūṇat kāhū
nahāk hi bākād dadur māha kārē,
“ṣrī pātī” so kāvī jāhā ṛj na sārōjan ko phulē na bābāhu bhāl kāhī cīt de āhā kārē,
Bhai Basant Singh, a gem in the court of Maharaja Narendra Singh, raja of Patiala, wrote a satsdi, some couplets of which are examples of guḍhoktī. They are given below:

कहाँ भयो माद्रात जो, यह मद्हकार मद-धह?
गपांडगक्ती
कठ कुत्ते तोको परी, अरे कार! मतिकुर,
अब अन्यो अन्द्राय तु, अब मेलात सर दहर।
कक्का गंधक्ती
कि को कफ़तपल तु, कि लड़ दे याहि।
जब कब ककील के बुका, मिले कोत्तान माह।
सिंह गंधक्ती
हानत मेक्कों को कहां, रे जोन मेरिग्राँ?
मर मत गएराज को, साह गर्विवर आघार।
सिंह तर सित में, ग्रीत्ता लादयो लाद, अजात घों को ककत तु, गाज़दाड़ ४ को चाज़।
अम्रा गंधक्ती
तु रासल साहब को सखाद, देत सप्ति राज बिहिं,
याहि ते बिद्धी केरत नाहि, तोहि कबे पत-हिं।
रास्ना गंधक्ती
रास्ना! तुव आस ना कोू, सिवऽत सा हुलस,
काथिन दसनाम धवस निस, केरत वायस भार वास।
अरी जी, पागिया ६ काहित, बोल भन रसबोर,
तौर करोक्षी तानक सन, कारे कुबक्षी मोर।
अद्वार गंधक्ती
काक्दान देहु मैत बैदान ते, अरे अद्वार! अस बोल,
नाहक बसात परोस तुह, कुते जाहि कपोल।
अक्क गंधक्ती
अरक! थाली ८ के माजिन नजी, बहली सु बस बिताू,
तु अबान के मुलक मे, मैत नज पीत उत्राउ।
बाक (बाग्ला) गंधक्ती
किन्नूर निरद्वाय, जो बाक मेडाक कहाँ,
को प्रतिपलत हौस को, मुक्ता को गूगाँ?
अरे हाथिक, तुव दिवागन मे, गर्यो सादु हुसुहसुही,
या बाक को बियल हर, मुहि मेडाक ते बुझ।
गर्दहाभ (गड़हा) गंधक्ती
कहाँ भयो तुहि धीप पर, लाड़ि किट नाजी,
तु ना मुलानो होर कहाँ, गुन पोलानो दार।

1 bad valley.
2 area close to an elephant's ear.
3 without leaves; without sense of honour.
4 turban, head dress.
5 bad luck.
6 desert, arid land.
re gārdhābh, yāte kāhīt gārdhābh tohī jahan, sikhyo rāc na gyan tē hot ite baṅd kan.

bīral (bīlā) anyoktī
kītī kāthin brāt dhar kar, pārse jai kidar, mīte mājar na bīn kīye, mukhāk mas āhar.

ullu anyoktī
tāv akhiyān me mītrī ki rāhi na jāb pāhirīn, kāhin lāgyo sāb bāgat tuhī, nam uluk bākhan.

bagvan anyoktī
re mali, tuhī phālān ki abhīlaka na lakhai, tē sakhamrag2 vipān ke rakha dāe baṅai.

mali! jīh khali udur tīh phal deh jārū!
rāhyo āghār āgūr sō khvavāt tāhī khajur.

tāhī nārakh mali āre, jahī phal bāhare pīyukh, ya baṅar ko sōp tu, bār gūlār ke rukh.

koki lēkī3 ko sābād sun sōhat nāhī tohī, mali, lalī bhal ki, āb kāchu kāli hōhī, āre bagvare, kārāt kāt rātnaī4 nēn?

ja nā madhur phal det tu, bol madhur mukhīn ben.

bīl anyoktī
rakh āpne pas tu bīl āpni baṅāsī, tor phālān ke sāhin ko, nāhīn mor bāl sis.

phorat sir jackān ko, de phal ātī besvād, bīl, muhī sac bātāu tu, kīyo kōn uśād?

sultan (sārvār) anyoktī
tu pārdhān harvār kar, khār khusiṁīt hōhī, āyat kāvān kuran ki, avāt pāḍhni tohī?
pavāt dāṅ kudhān jōhī, turāt mānavāt id, jeso tu sultan hē, tese tor murīd.

ikkh anyoktī
cumē cātē ukh tuhī, kīto lai hīy het, bīn kāte kūte bīna, tu nā kābē rās det.

bokri anyoktī

aja, tīhare put kē, jāb kōb sir dhar āhe nā, tu lākhdata5 ko kāhē, kītō curma den.

1 mītrī means a friend as also the sun.
2 monkey.
3 peacock.
4 red gem.
5 sultan, pir.

aho āja, tav prakīrtī ko kāhō kāhā mat kūr, mēgān gān tē purkār, dino dudh jārūr.
kāhā bhāyō sāṭh svaṁ tuhī, det āja atī trab, tu phāryādi jah ān, bhukhe bhīrīhān pās6 āja, tor pārvar mē, bāḍhe kītī kīn rār, tu nā jāi bhīrīhān dhīg nyau len nīrdhar.

aja, tīhare put ko mīte ap hi ghai, tu mat hātvayo cāhē, svaṁān te cātvāi.

mālaṅ anyoktī
lavaṁ var nā par tu bahījāt jālān7, tor mālahī len ke, me mālah! kurban.

bāḍar anyoktī
tu dekhyo bāhū bar kāpī, māṭkavāt dīrg dōr, hav bhav lākhyā ravre, rīḥat lākhyo nā koī.

dīpaṅ anyoktī
āre dīyo8, tē kārdīyo ujīaro āghār māhī, tor pōgan tār ko kābē, mīṭā tādherī nāhī.

jab dīpāk bāro9 hutō, thō ujīyarō gēh, bāḍo10 hoykār tē kīyo, bāḍ āḍhyāre ēh.

bēs anyoktī
māṅīkī tīhare bāḍān kī rāhi sāda yāhī nān, pACHE pānī pīyāt sāb bār prathām ghāmsan.

catāk anyoktī
sāb meghān kō jāc jīn, catrāk! cōc pāsar, e bārsavānhaṁ nāhī, e tārsavānhaṁ.

cuhā anyoktī
bīghānbināsan11 ko bānyo, tu bāhan sīrtaĵ, bīghān kārāt nīsīdīn phīrāt, re mukhāk nīrāj, suṛ anyoktī
re sukār, kat phīrāt tu dvek dāsān sīt kadh? gajmukta cabān cāhīt, ve sīghān ki dāḍh.
kāhā bhāyō dhīg rakh tuhī, kārāt sīgī cītcah.

re bēraṁ, sīkhamvāt, cālān yāhī bēra12

6 close to the wolves.
7 boat, rafi.
8 lamp.
9 young girl and boy.
10 on growing up.
11 Ganesh.
12 bad ways, evil ways.
re sukar dhās tal me, tu mārēt khorētal,
avē māju māral to kāhā kāṭ hē kal?
banyo sārīv jō sīgh ko, thoro khaṁ nīlaj,
lakh moṭāpan nāṁ kārē, khoṭāpan mṛīgraj.
lakhyo bahūt dārav me, terēt yēt pārvar,
nāṁ sukar, tēv puchghārī, bhayō muṣāphārī.

mārī pīr āṅyokī
khalat tu pārtrīyān me, dhol bājāī sučād,
tū kāhū kīn pīrān me, re mārī māttmād?

[guḍhottā] an answer with hidden,  
cryptic content. Such an answer may have
peculiar connotations, with the miraculous
encrypted in it. 2 a cryptic message.
sabhirprāy su bhāv jāhī āṭṭār de pārbin,
guḍhottā vāṁkārārā karē jē kāṁtī rās līn.

Example:
he yacak, tu sabār kār tyāgo bhojān as,
do ko dēkār khaṭ hē, ye ṭhakur ke das.
Some beggar asked, “Will I get food from this
door?” The cryptic answer was, “They eat
after offering food to the pujārī i.e. they eat
after closing both the doors.”
mājār āṁthā īk ayo,
tum ko her ādīk dāṛpāyāo.

mājār means both the male cat and my friend.
The cryptic message lies hidden in it.

[guṇ] Skt गुण m colour, dirt.
3 type, variety, kind.
[gun] Skt गुण m some material like kneaded flour
fed to birds like nightingales etc. 2 adj kneaded.
3 in an inebriated condition.

[guḍhna] See गुड्धन. “kumhāre ekjō maṭī
gūḍhi.”—asa kābīr. 2 See गूढन.

[guṇ] Skt गुण m 2 P ṅ colour, dirt.
3 type, variety, kind.

[guṇa] adj multiplied. See मधार्गुण 2 n
fodder made from a kind of millet (cluster bean
or cyamopsis psoraliodes).

[guṇ] Skt गुण m “hath ko pāsar gāhī chori tāb
gut na.”—GPS.

[guṇā] See गुण.

[guṇ] Skt गुण adj See गुण. 2 n son born from
a king’s sexual liaison with the daughter of a
Kshtriya. See जातकत्व मधुल 28. “gūṇ gāur na
bhīl bhikār sekh brahmām sārūp.”—jōkal. See जीवच.

[guṇa] adj cryptic, secret. 2 a sentence having hidden, encrypted meaning.
“sūn mōdē hārnākhi gūṇa vēnu ṭapārū.”—sāvā
m 1. 3 thick, dense. See गुण.

[ge] went. “jo ge rājdvārā.”—gāya. 2 future
tense suffix. “hāṛī ṭu hāṛīmādīr avhīge.”
—kāli. 3 See गे. 4 of. “ḥaubat bālī bālī
tinge.”—nāt m 4.

[ge] See गे.
[geh] Skt n house.

[gehau] Skt [gehau] and [gehau] n housewife, wife.

[gehi] Skt n husband, householder.

[ged] Skt n flower on which grows a ball-like flower; marigold plant, *L* Tagetes erecta. This is a multicoloured and beautiful flower which blossoms in winter.

[gey] Skt adj. 1. Skt n adj worth humming, chantable 2 n singer. 3 Skt adj worth knowing, worth understanding.

[gera] n circular wheel. 2 circular movement, rotation, complete turn of a wheel.

[gera] See [gej]. 2 recurrence, tendency to repeat. “lakhu lakhu gera akhiabi eko namu jagdis.”—japu. 3 turn, occasion. “os no sukhu na upje bhavu so gera avao jau.”—var vao m 3. 4 recurrent cycle of life and death.


[ge] Skt n organisation, formation, design, proposal. “tine beth geth rke hve.”—ramav.

[gera] Skt adj n animal resembling a wild buffalo bearing a horn atop its nose; rhinoceros. “geda mar hom jago kie devtra ki baane.”—var mala m 1. Shields made of rhinoceros hide were often used in the olden times, to protect soldiers from injuries which could be caused by arrows and swords. In India, a special spoon or tapering vessel made from the horn of a rhinoceros is considered sacred for offering libation to deities and also to the departed souls of one’s ancestors. 2 son of Bhai Bhagtuvanshi Desu. 3 a Jatt of Chahal subcaste, who was a follower of a Muslim sect founded by Sultan Sakhi Sarwar, and resident of village Bikkhi in the princely state of Patiala. He was converted to Sikhism by Guru Teg Bahadur who bestowed five arrows on him.

[gen] n firmament, sky 2 milky way, heavenly world. “khoji di the sabh gen.”—majh m 5 dinren. 3 departure, movement. “gajgeni.”—ramav.


[genare] to the sky, in the sky. See [genare].

[geni] in the sky. “geni cari bil-lai.”—var mala m 1.
वैड़ी [geni] adj which moves. See वैड़ ओ. 2 n
female elephant, an army of elephants.
-uṣṇa.
वैस [gen] See वैद. “urādhtap le gen.”—dhana m
5. ‘merge with heaven after intense meditation
and and severe austerities.’
वैठ [gener] See वैदेन.
वैत [geni] See वैदी.
sagol ghāt bhitar.”— asa kābīr.
वैध [gebēr] See वैद.
वैष [geba] adj invisible, remaining hidden.
वैधर [gebān], वैधर [gebana] P अ adv
surreptitiously, clandestinely. “गेबा घेबा
helā kustani.”— trīg m 1. 2 A अ adj
foolish, stupid. “भांधिले गेबा खासमु ना
जानाई.”— var māj h 1. 3 swindled. 4 S which
is not known. 5 somebody who has none to
protect him or her.
वैष [gebi] adj hidden. See वैध ओ. 2 which remains
hidden. 3 from a secret place.
वैश [gebi phoja] xa an army ready to
achieve martyrdom; a secret army, as of
guerillas, ready to die.
वैज्ञानिक [gebolgeb] A अ adj very arcane,
mysterious, mystical beyond physical sense-organisms, imperceptible.
“की गेबोलबेहे.”—japu.
वैज [gevār] n superior elephant.
वैज [ger] A अ adj other, another. 2 unknown,
stranger. 3 except.
वैजहार [gerhār], वैजही [gerhār] A अ adj
absent, not present, invisible.
वैज [gert], वैजद [gevati] A अ adj n shame,
modesty. “पर्से गेरती अदारी पाई.”— var asa.
वैजयनति [gerparasti] P अ adj n worshipping
someone other than the Creator.
वैज्ञानिक [germahāl], वैज्ञानिक [germahāl] unfamiliar,
strange house i.e. place of worship of some
god or goddess not one’s deity. “गेरमाहा
जाना मान मारी.”— BG. 2 homeless; not having a
house. 3 n god, lord, the Creator. “महिला
अदारी गेरमा हाल पाई, भाना बुज्ही सामाहा
हेई.”— maru solhe m 3.
वैज्ञानिक [gevajahi] P अ adj without reason;
needless. “दान सगोल गेरवाजही भार्ता.”— asa
m 5.
वैज्ञ [gerik] See वैध and वैध.
वैज [gel], वैज [gel1], वैज [gel2] n path, road.
“साँ क रो धडी.”— kābir. 2 pursuit; chase.
“उहा रो नो चोरी.”— sar m 5. 3 emulation,
following. “उं की गेेरी तोह्र जन लागेई.”— asa
kābir.
वैज [gev] n superior elephant. “कानिक
kamini hevar gevar.”— sor m 5. “हेरव गेवर
बाहु रागेई.”— sri m 5. S गेव.
वैज [gevan] See वैदेन.
वै [go] indicative of future tense. “नमु जप
सुक्र पावेगो.”— kan a m 4. 2 is. “राजा के गार
सादीगो.”— tādi namdev. 3 Skt cow. 4 ray, beam
of light. “गो मारिक किरान्चाठा.”— sanama.
5 sense organs. 6 sacred hymn. 7 Ved.
8 Sarasvati. 9 eye, eyesight. 10 earth.
11 lightning. 12 direction, side. 13 mother.
14 tongue, sense of taste. 15 horse. 16 sun.
17 moon. 18 arrow. 19 singer. 20 sky.
21 heaven. 22 water. 23 thunderbolt. 24 bird.
25 tree. 26 P ' part although. 27 adj who
narrates. In this sense it is suffixed to the word,
eg गारोगो, बादगो. 28 imperative of guftan;
you narrate some story.
वैण्ड [gou] adj concealing, hiding.
वैण्ड [goa] mountainous terrain along the coast
of the Arabian sea, adjoining Bombay which
is sixty two miles long and about forty miles
nākṣa goīḍval
ate khāḍur sahib
nāṣan gurdvara

MAP OF GOINDWAL AND KHADUR SAHIB
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wide. The Portuguese captured this area in 1510 AD and till today they have sovereignty over this state. In India, Christains first established their stronghold here. 2 inhabitants, natives of Goa.

**वोआहात्ती** [goahāṭṭi], **वोआहाट्टी** [goahāṭi] See गोहाट्टी. 2 See गोहाट्टी.

**वोआवर** [goa bāḍar] *Skt* गोवर भूत. See गोवर. 

**वोआला** [goala], **वेरसोमुक्क** [goalia] n dairyman; a herdsman who looks after cows, one who rears cows. “गोपी कानू ना गाऊ गोला.”—*maru solhe m l.* “गोपी ने गोलाया.”—*sri m 5 jogiāḍar.*

**बोहि** [goi] n spiritual hymns. “गोजे गोय गई जी नी चोधी.”—*asa paṭi m l.* ‘one who has stopped singing hymns of the Guru.’ 2 गै (earth). “गोरख सो जैं गै उथाली.”—*ram m l.* “तुधु अपे गोइ उथालिया.”—*sri m 5 jogiāḍar.* ‘one who holds aloft the whole earth, i.e. the burden of the entire world or universe is upon him.’ 3 *P* गोइ बा० ball, hailstone. “सिस काति करी गोई.”—*kabir.* 4 hole in the ground; pit.

**बोहित** [goin] *Skt* गोवित n cow-like deer; blue bull. “सासे सायल गोइना.”—*GV 10.* 2 See गोरित.

**बोहित** [goid] See गोजे. 2 See बोहित. “जिथे नामु ना जापिये मेरे गोइदा.”—*majh m 5.* ‘of my Gobind.’

**बोहित** [goid] See बोहित. “गुण गोइड नित गई.”—*sri m 5.* 2 adj moistener of the earth (बैंग गोइ), rain god. 3 a sage belonging to the Udasi sect. He was born in the house of a Kashmiri Khatri in Sammat 1626; and in Sammat 1691, he became a disciple of Baba Gurditta and rose to become a spiritually great saint. He was the head of a branch of Udasi sect. Goinda died in Sammat 1706 at Phillaur. A number of writers have written his name as Gond and Gonda.

**बोहितस्वल्ल** [goīḍval] a township founded in district Amritsar, subdivision Tarn Taran, under police station Vairoval, close to river Beas (Vipasa), by Goinda (or Gonda), a Khatri belonging to Marwaha subcaste and established with the help of Guru Amar Das. The township is fifteen miles from railway station Tarn Taran in its south east corner.

In this Guru’s township, following gurdwaras and holy places, are located:

1 The abode of Anand – Anand ji was the grandson of Guru Amar Das and son of Baba Mohari. In the bazaar where he used to live, stands a gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh who has in his possession two grants of Gurbani written by Sansram. Out of these two, he gave one to his brother, who lives in village Ahiapur (district Hoshiarpur). The second is still in his possession.

2 Haveli Sahib – a house where Guru Amar Das stayed. The Guru used to stand holding a wooden peg in the room in the upper storey and sing devotional songs. The devout have now plated this peg in silver.

Here, Guru Amar Das used to address religious congregations. There is a palanquin belonging to the days of the fifth Guru, in which religious texts containing the compositions of the Guru, were carried to Amritsar and then these sacred texts were brought back in the same palanquin. These days Guru Granth Sahib in open position is placed in this palanquin.

In the verandah, there is a place where Guruship was bestowed upon Guru Ram Das. In a golden coloured picture, a visual of the this ceremony is shown. Closeby is the place where Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das breathed their last. In this verandah, there is a fire-place belonging to Bibi Bhani which is now made of marble. Close to this fire-place are pillars against which Arjan Dev used to stand in meditation.

Nearby is a cubicle where Guru Arjan
Dev’s birth took place. Close to it, is the place where Baba Prithi Chand and Mahadev were born.

In front of it, is another cubicle where Guru Amar Das put malaria fever behind bars and Bhai Lalo an inhabitant of Dalla, got it released and took it (i.e malaria fever) away.

This gurdwara was gifted lots of marble for laying; in particular, Maharaja of Faridkot had a porch built at a cost of eighteen thousand rupees. This place retains a fine toga worn by Guru Amar Das.

3 The well of Guru Ram Das. – Nearby in the settlement is a well got dug by the fourth Guru, where in a room is kept Guru Granth Sahib.

4 Bauli Sahib – A very beautiful well which has eighty four stairs leading to the water-level, was got dug by Guru Amar Das in Sammat 1616. It is a place of pilgrimage for devout Sikhs. Lots of devotees believe that the recital of the complete text of the Japu Sahib on every step of this well, after bathing each time before the recital, will release them from the transmigratory cycle of birth and death. An estate worth Rs 1155/- from the time of Mughal rule is there at Goindwal, Todewal, Duggalwala and Phatechakk. There are annuities worth Rs 335 and Rs 54 given respectively by the princely states of Kapurthala and Nabha.

The gurdwara has in its possession a lot of land in villages of Goindwal, Khadur Sahib, Kawan, Akbarpura, Mianikhakh, Jhader, Vairowal, Dhunda etc and numerous houses in the name of the gurdwara are located in Goindwal, Fateabad, Ferozepur city, Amritsar.

Gurdaspur and Hargobindpur. A big mela is held on the first day of the month when Hindus hold feasting rites and feed Brahmans for the eternal peace of the souls of their ancestors.

5 Mohan ji’s upper storey. – Baba Mohan, the eldest son of Guru Amar Das, used to live in this house. It is an ordinary house, close to the bazaar, adjacent to the compound of Haveli Sahib. A Manj Sahib structure has been built there. Here the fifth Guru, standing close to the upper storey room, praised Baba Mohan with the hymn: “mohan tere oce modor mahil apara”, and got the scriptures containing Gurbani back from him. Now this house is no longer a double-storeyed one.

Bhai Lalo was an expert practitioner of ayurvedic medicine. In this cubicle, there was a dispensary to cure fever and other diseases.
When the lizard plants its feet firmly in some water spout or some other hole, the thieves scale the wall of the house with the help of the rope. 2 See त्रिपे.


tेरग [goh] n cow dung “त्रिपे विष्ठा क्षाय मूक्ध गोहे.”—guj m 4. “गोहे अते लक़्री श्रद्धाय किरा होई.”—var asa.

tेराती [gohāti] See तेराती अधे तेराता.

tेरद [gohar] See तेरद.

tेरवट [gokaran] n ear of a cow. 2 a town and a place of pilgrimage in Karwar district of Bombay region, thirty miles from Goa. There is a famous Shiv temple Mahabaleswar at this place. The Hindus hold that Shiv bestowed this līg on Ravan. 3 an ascetic, who was born from the womb of a cow.


tेरवल [gokal], तेरव [gokul] Skt n tribe of cows, lineage of cows. 2 herd of cows. 3 To the south of Mathura on the banks of river Yamuna, there is a village, where the lord of milkmaids, (Gopraj) Nand, lived, and Krishan used to graze cattle there. Now this place is called Mahabal.


tेरपु [gokhru] Skt तेरपु n a weed, bearing hard, thorny seeds; a kind of nettle, which pricks like a knife; prickly thorny plant. 2 cow’s hoof. 3 women’s ornament.


tेरस [gokha] Skt तेरस a sect of Mahtam cultivators who live in Montgomri. 3 a township, which finds mention in 88 th carytr. This township is in Darjeeling, Bengal and famously called Gokh. 4 Skt with which we dig earth: nail, claw, telon. 5 spade.


tेरसु [gokhuru] See तेरसु.

tेरस [gokhu] a devotee of Mehta subcaste, who was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and served at Amritsar with full devotion.
sulphur, brimstone. See QnlOT.

sulphur, brimstone. See QnlOT.

cituro, Skt adj killer of cows, cow slayer. 2 n guest, visitor. In ancient times it was customary to slaughter a cow as a mark of hospitality to serve a guest. Because of this, guests came to be called Goghan. “आयध्य प्रात्मणाय वा राजन्याय वा आभ्यागताय वा महेश्वर वा महाजन वा प्रेमदेवस्मतिः खुर्दीनति.” –varisir tm rimri ə 4.

This means – ‘When a brahman or Khatri comes visiting then for him a big ox or big male goat be cooked, which is a traditional practice to entertain the guests.’

citGore, Skt adj which concerns senses; sensory. 2 which walks on earth. 3 n substance of the senses. 4 meadow; a place where cows graze.

citGoram, Skt n hide of a cow or an ox. Vaishyas used to wear hides of cow or male goat when they entered Brahmcharya (celibacy). See चिरस्मृ मिर्बिडिः, मृ: 11. 2 measure of land equal to 150 yards in both length and breadth. See चोरम. There is, in a number of holy books, reference to a cowhide 2100 hands long and 2100 hands wide.

citGore, adj subordinate, subservient. “tere kite kam tudhe hi gocr.”–var guj 2 m 5.

citGordon, n a type of sandalwood. Sushrut refers to numerous properties of this sandalwood.

cit, Skt n lining, hem. See गोठ vr. 2 See Gosti.

cit, n lace of golden or multi-coloured wires woven into clothes for embellishment.

cit, n chequers; pawn of chess or blackgammon. “banakar surtā goti pārakram mar pasa kār.” – saloh.

cit, See Gosti 1 and गोठ vr. 2 act of sitting cross-legged; squatting.

cit, n hoeing, weeding. 2 hoer; labourer engaged for hoeing. “sovano hor go drills gosar.”–s kābir.

CitGor, Skt n a savage tribe, like the bhils. 2 adj corpulent, having protuberant belly.

citGorna, citGora, n hoe, dig. 2 penetrate, pierce. 3 instigate, provoke. 4 cause pain, pester. See बुरी. 5 weed the crop. “kamū krodhu dūt kārāhu basole godā hu dharti bhai.”–basōt m l. ‘Desire noble deeds but abhor evil ones; make a spade of this and hoe earth-like conscience.’

cit, See गु. 2 Skt bull.

cit, n dive, dip. 2 chaff, straw or fodder mashed with solution of oil cake, ground grain etc. “jēse gau kāo got khāvaida he.”–JSBM. 3 Skt subcaste, dynasty, lineage.

citGonala, citGonal, n a basin in which all members of a subcaste eat together; a custom of sharing food by the entire family from the same vessel, practised to assimilate the newly-wed bride into her groom’s subcaste. “xis ko bhyyo na gotkunala.” –GPS.

CitAm, in Mahabharat, this word means ‘one who uses his light to destroy darkness or ignorance tam.’

2 an erudite ascetic also known as Akashpad, born six hundred years before Jesus Christ. He formulated 532 rules of law. This is why this treatise is called Akashpad Darshan.

3 a very ancient ascetic, progenitor of the
Gautam dynasty.

Gautam; Shradvat born in Gautam dynasty whose tale figures in Ramayan. He was husband of Ahalaya and father of Satanand priest of Janak. Purans mention that his wife Ahalaya was an extremely beautiful woman. Lord Indar was enamoured of her beauty. One day, he changed the moon into a cock and made him crow before the usual dawn time, due to which Gautam went to take a dip in the river earlier than usual. Taking advantage, Indar seduced Ahalaya. When Gautam came to know of this, he transformed his wife into a stone. He cursed Indar with the marks of a thousand vulvas on his body and the moon got inflicted with tuberculosis.

In Valmik ch 1 a 47-48, there is a mention of the fact that Ahalaya actually loved Indar. Indar assumed the appearance of her husband Gautam and went to his house in his absence and made love to Ahalaya. When Indar was about to leave the house, Gautam met him. The ascetic said “O! evil man, may you become impotent!” At this utterance, the testicles of Indar fell away. The angels had kept a male goat for sacrifice in honour of Kavyavahan, a deity of their fore fathers. The angels broke off the testicles of this male goat and implanted them on Indar, who was cured of his impotency. From that day onwards, it has been divinely ordained to sacrifice only a castrated male goat on religious occasions.

After entering his hermitage, the learned ascetic cursed Ahalaya to turn invisible and stay inside and consume only air as food. He further said that she would remain in this state until the time Ram arrived. She would be released from the effect of the curse only when she touched the feet of Ram and she would then reappear in her original real form. So, when Ram came to Gautam’s hermitage, Ahalaya was able to assume her earlier form and meet Gautam. “gotamnarī ahalīa tari.”

- mali namdev. See अवलिप्र. 5 a mountain, which is close to Nasik, from where originates river Godavari. 6 See तौनम.

Ahalaya. See तौनम 4 and अवलिप्र. 2 See दौनभाड़ अते मीमामस्वति.

Ahalaya. See तौनम 2.

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Ahalaya. See तौनम 2.
donates a cow.

A wonderous story is recorded in Brahamvaivrat Puran, according to which a woman belonging to the Brahmin caste was waylaid by a lecher in a forest while she was on a pilgrimage from place to place. The lecherous person, a slave to his lust, seduced her against her wish. Immediately the woman expelled from her body the semen of the man who was not her husband, from which a very handsome male child was born. Together with her son, the woman went crying to her husband and narrated the entire story. The husband forsook his wife. Then the Brahmian woman set upon her meditative and yogic path. Her virtuous living trasformed her into river Godavari that started flowing over the earth.

In Brahmand Uppuran it is recorded that sage Gautam wanting to bring a dead cow back to life, brought the flowing waters of Ganga from the matted hair of Shiv, from which rose Godavari river. Hence the second name of Godavari came to be Gautami.
Godha [godha] Skt n a type of lizard, a wild creature belonging to the lizard family. See अंडाकप्त. 2 a piece of leather tied to the left hand or wrist to save oneself from injury which may be caused by a bowstring. “देहे गोधागुल्ल्टृन सद्धा.”—cādi 2. ‘a soldier wearing this leather piece.’

Godhum [godhum] Skt n wheat. 2 orange. 3 mist of the earth.

Godhumvela [godhulvēla] n time of sunset; dusk when after grazing, cows return home raising lot of dust with their hoofs. See गोधुमवेला.

Gon [gon], Gōn [gonī] See गुण. “गोन बहरार.”—kedā kābīr. 2 See परिव पुढ।

Gop [gop] Skt n protector of cows, milkman, dairyman. 2 king, who nourishes the earth. 3 See गोप.

Gopā [gopā] adj king, protector. 2 saviour. “दास देव गोपा लाल लाल कयो ना.”—GPS.

Gopad [gopad] n cow’s hoof. 2 mark of a cow’s hoof on the earth.


Gopniy [gopniy] adj worthy of being kept secret. 2 worthy of protection.

Gopāḍi [gopāḍi] adj lord of milkmen. 2 Nand, in whose house Krishan was nurtured.

Gopal [gopāla] used for गोपाळ. See गोपाळ 5. “नवरतं गोपाणां खरार कहत गाजे.”—VN.

Gopa [gopa] short for गोप [gopta], protector. 2 Skt adj who conceals. 3 who destroys. 4 n woman belonging to the community of milkmen; ahirān woman belonging to the community of herdsmen. 5 lord Buddha’s wife, also named Yashodhara.

Gopaśtami [gopāṣṭami] eight day of the light half of Kattak, on which day, Krishan began grazing cows. Now, this is celebrated as a festival throughout India. On this day, Hindus garland cows and give them very good fodder to eat.

Gopāl [gopāl] n king, who nurtures the earth. 2 God, the Creator. “हेगोपाल हेगोपाल.”—mala m 5. “जगनाथ गोपाल मुख भोनी.”—maru sole m 5. 3 milkman, herdsman. 4 an erudite teacher at Talwandi, under whose tutelage, Nanak was made to learn Sanskrit and mathematics by his father Kalu. “जल मोह गहसिमार कर।”—sri m 1. This composition refers to this occasion. 5 a king of the hilly region of Guler, who fought against the tenth Guru. See गोपाल. 6 P दुंप mace; a weapon of war comprising a club with a big, knobbed head; a mace made of alloy. “हम हो भाज गोपाल गोपाल नाम।”—हकायत 10.

Gopalī [gopalī] n milkmaid; woman belonging to the community of herdsmen.

Gopi [gopi] n wife of a cowherd; milkmaid. “घचर जबेह गोपी पाहर कृष्ण गोपाल।”—var asa. 2 sense organs. “नैचति गोपी जना.”—dhana namdev. 3 a spiritually enlightened follower of Guru Amar Dev. 4 a Brahman belonging to the Bhardwaj subcaste, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and preached his gospel.

Gopī [gopī] See गोपी.

Gopīchād [gopīchād] king of Rangpur in Bengal, who was son of Bharthari’s (Haribhartri) sister Menavati and husband of rani Patamdevi. He abdicated his kingdom because of his desire to become an ascetic; and he became a disciple of yogi Jalandhar Nath. 2 a yogi who had discussion with Guru Nanak Dev. “बोले गोपिचाद सती सयूप।”—var ram l m l.

Gopīchāda [gopīchāda] There is a lake called
Gopital, where, after the demise of Krishan, milkmaids died of painful separation. The mud of this lake is called Gopichandan. Vaishnavs use it as a mark on their foreheads. There is a mention in Padampuran in Uttarkhand chapters 30 and 68 of the great importance of Gopichandan. “किस हुललोक गोपिकादन लाई।”

-ram 5

गोपिनाथ [gopi nath], गोपीपति [gopipati] n Krishan, lord of the milkmaids. 2 stimulator of senses. “गोपिनाथ साख ते सा थते।”-maru solhe m 5.

गोपीपति मनि [gopipati sastri] In Guru Vilas of Guru Hargobind, the name of his father-in-law Krishan Chand, has figured in the form of this puzzle or limrick: “गोपी पति (क्रिशन) सास (चाद)।”

गोपुच्छ [gopuchh] n cow’s tail. 2 a species of monkey called Golangul, whose tail is like that of a cow. 3 a musical instrument of olden times.

गोपे [gope] See गोपत.

गोप [gopy] adj worth hiding, hidden. 2 worth protecting.

गोपन [gopan], गोप [gopan] Skt गोपन and गोपन a sling to hurl a small ball made of mud. “गोपन गुरज चम्कर।”-ramav.

गोबर [gobar] n cowdung.

गोबरदधन [gobardhan] See गोबरवत.

गोबरधारत [gobragantri] n fire lit with cowdung cakes.

गोबरित [gobariti] due to cow dung, with cowdung. “गोबरित तारानु ना जाय।”-var asa.

गोब्र [gobri] adj of cowdung, related to cowdung. 2 n earth mixed into cowdung, used for plastering mud walls.

गोब्रिल [gobro], गोब्रिल [gobrd] Skt गोब्रिल n Krishan, who was the benefactor of cows. 2 God, access to whom is attained through erudition. 3 nourisher of the earth, the Creator. 4 the transcendent One, who is sought through the recitation of Gurbani. “मनानुन बने गुणिधि गोब्रिल।”-bavan. “गुणगल गोबर अनु जाय।”-suhi chāt m 5.

गोबरधारत मनि [gobdarigh sastri] the tenth Guru of Sikhs. He was born in the house of Guru Teg Bahadur, to Mata Gujri at Patna, on 23rd of Poh on Saturday Sammat 1723 on 7th of the bright half of the lunar month (22nd December 1666 AD). On the 12th of Maghar Sammat 1732 (11th November, 1675 AD), he ascended the sublime throne of Guru Nanak Dev at Anandpur.

From the very beginning, the Guru was fond of scriptures and Vedic knowledge. In a short time, he completely mastered these texts. His court was always overflowing with learned persons. Poets from far-off lands presented themselves at his court and earned honour by getting bounteous accolades from him. His holy vow was that books of all religions should be translated into Gurmukhi and Sikhs should be known the world over as a community formed by a congregation of scholars. To make Anandpur the centre of knowledge and teaching, he sent Sikhs to far-off lands to acquire education from highly learned scholars.

To rejuvenate the petrified people of India, he bestowed upon them the elixir of life (अमर), and baptised the Sikhs on 1st Baisakh Sammat 1756 during the assembly at Kesgarh and called them Khalsa. Seeing injustice being perpetrated in the country and finding how people were inveigled into false beliefs, he began to spread the gospel of Guru Nanak Dev with great enthusiasm, due to which the rajas of the hilly regions and other rulers of the time, without understanding his message, became his enemies. As a result, in self-defence he
had to fight many battles.

In Sammat 1761, the Mughal army made false promises and got Anandpur vacated from him. As soon as the revered Guru came out of the fort, they attacked him, due to which he suffered heavy losses and many years of hardwork put in by the fifty-two poets, was reduced to ashes in a very short span of time by the enemies of knowledge just like the libraries of Egypt were destroyed in no time.

Fighting against the royal army with great valour and forbearance, he reached the wilderness of jungles after escaping from the enemy. With his divine power, he transformed the ghostly land into a godly habitation. The wilderness changed into a land of joy and began to be referred to as Malwa region of Punjab. He gave the message of peace and bravery to infinite number of people and also taught them the supreme lesson of self-enlightenment and sacrifice.

His four valiant sons, called Sahibzadas born of revered Mata Jito and Mata Sundri, namely Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Joravar Singh and Fateh Singh, shed their blood to nurse the sapling of peace, sacrifice, religion and truth he had planted. They rejuvenated this wilting sapling of faith.

On the 5th of the light half of the lunar month (8th of Kattak) Sammat 1765 (7th October, 1708 AD), close to the city of Nader, near river Godavari the peerless Guru passed away, after anointing Panth and Granth Sahib as the future Guru of the Sikhs.

He remained the spiritual apostle for 32 years, 10 months and 26 days and lived to the age of 41 years, 9 months and 15 days.

In “The History of Guru’s Khalsa”, thus writes Sadhu Gobind Singh about him:

“In this country called Bharat, there have been thousands of religious preachers and lakhs of kings and emperors, but there was not even one who sacrificed everything including his own life for the sake of righteousness” ...

“If there was any supreme individual who delivered Hindu religion of all its hurdles, and, who gave a new lease of life to the almost petrified sons of the Aryans, then it was only Guru Gobind Singh, the monarch, who was the creator of Sikh community and also its spiritual mentor i.e its righteous Guru.

“It was because of his noble sermons that all the four Hindu castes began to interact with fraternal feelings. Due to his guidance and divine power, Sikh community is now regarded in matters of warfare, the foremost in the entire world. It was because of his heroism and valiant courage that the demoralised sons of Aryans, can be visualised as the best and grandest beings in Aryavart i.e Bharat...

“On this land of Bharat, numerous preachers of truth and righteousness were born, and will be born in future too. But a preacher of truth and righteousness, a divine apostle like Guru Gobind Singh would not be born in this world again...

“A number of men, who were saviours of the world, were born and then died after serving the world. The only person who lived in all purity, righteousness and bounty was Guru Gobind Singh. As long as the wise Aryan people are alive, they will remember his indescribable beneficence with great reverence”.

“Blessed is the country, blessed is the land, blessed is the town, blessed is the home, blessed is the mother from whose womb was born an illustrious personage like Guru Gobind Singh, whose influence has spread far and
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wide.”—a 47.

See गोबंदगढ़ [gobīdgārh] a village in memory of Guru Gobind Singh, outside Amritsar city by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the fort was completed in 1805-1809. See गोबंदपुरा [gobīdpūra] a village in the princely state of Patiala in district Barnala, tehsil Mansa under police station Boha. On the northern side close to the habitation, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. The ninth Guru, stayed here for one night.

The tenth Guru set foot here on his return journey from Kudhal, Sirsa, where he had brought Gulab Singh, a goldsmith by caste, out of his underground cell.

Separate Manji Sahib structures in memory of both the Gurus have been built. Now there are plans afoot to construct a big gurdwara here.

There is an unpaved path about one and a half miles to the south of railway station Datebas.

See गोबंदपुरा [gobīdpūra] n paradise. “gobīdvāl gobīdpūraṃ sam.”—sāvye m 4 ke. 2 a congregation.

See गोबंदगढ़ [gobīdgārh] See गोबंदपुरा and गोबंदपुरी. गोबंद [gobīdu] adj knower of senses, stimulator of senses. 2 knower of the world. 3 one who possesses the faculty of knowing other’s thoughts. “gobīdu gavāhī sahaī subhäe.”—majh a m 3. 4 [go] = Ved, [vīdu] = knower; knower of Veds; one well versed in Veds. See गोवि 3.

See गोबंदपुरा [gobīdpūra] n pedigree of cows; lineage of cows.

गोबंद [gobh] n sprout; a sapling which sprouts from the womb of the earth after piercing it; cauliflower; cabbage.

रेखी [gobhi] n a type of vegetable which is generally cooked. It normally grows in the winter season. Several varieties of this
vegetable are there: Brassica (Caulorapa) cauliflower (Brassica botrytis) cabbage (oleracea or capitata) See गोम. “जिम गोभी तुरन हवे उतपात।”–GPS.


गोमती [gomti] a river which rises from a lake in Shahjahanpur in district Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh. After covering a distance of five hundred miles across Kheri, Lucknow, Jaunpur, etc., it merges into the Ganges at Saidpur, district Gajipur. It is also called Vashishthi. There are a number of other rivers having this name.

गोमत [gomay] Skt n cowdung. “गोम सोहास गौ दान कियें।”–राम नामदेव. 2 a deity which resides in Gomant mountains.

गोमेघ [gomē], गोमेघ [gomayu] Skt one who utters foul language; jackal. See गोमण.

गोमर [gomās] n cowmeat; beef. See गोमत.

2 According to ‘Hathyog Pradeepika’ गो [go] means tongue and to turn it around after specific training so that the larynx is closed, is called गोमास.

गोमय [gomay], गोमय [gomayu] Skt one who utters foul language; jackal. 2 In Dasam Granth, गोमय [gomay] has been used for गोमुद्री. See गोमी.

गोमुख [gomukh] Skt n war horn, clarion. “मूढंग्य जांत्यं भेष्यं: परमाणक गोमुल:–महाभारतः, द्रोण परार्व, ३ ८२. 2 a conchshell, with its mouth shaped like that of a cow. 3 having a base mind; sweet of tongue; a tight-lipped person.

गोमुक्षी [gomukhi] n cave like a cow’s mouth from which Ganga is believed to rise. 2 a type of pouch of the size of a cow’s mouth, to count the beads by putting one’s hand in which, is thought a pious act. 3 See गोमुख 2.

गोमुद्री [gomudri] Skt n a type of tabor.

गोमुत्रकर [gomutrakar] n resembling a pious act of a moving ox which leaves a wet trace of curve like the movement of a snake on the earth. “पूण गोमुत्रकर परीते।”–GPS. 2 a type of mathematics or calculation.

गोमेह [gomē], गोमेह [gomēd] Skt n a ritual in which a cow is sacrificed. It is also called गोसेव. In Katyayan Shrot Sutar is described the method of performing this ritual. Many authors of Simritis have forbidden the performance of this ritual in Kalyug. See गोमिल.

गोम [gome] n cowdung. “गोम से लेप चित्र करके।”–NP.

गोमिल [gomī] n blue bull.

गोयाग [goyagy] n In Yajurved, there is a detailed description for performing this fire ritual. See गोयाग.

गोयक [goya] Skt adj who narrates. 2 adv know, to know. 3 n pen name or pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. “हरफे गोया हाक नायद हेकह, बॉर लाबे गोया।”–दिवान गोया.

गोर [gor] P जुंगल; forest. 2 grave. “जै बासा गोर महत।”–काठी. 3 A territory between Gazni and Harat, named गोर in Sanskrit scriptures. “गोर सर्दी गुंण गवे।”–अकल. 4 an important town of the region, situated 120 miles to the south-east of Harat. See गोरी. 5 a subcaste of Jatts found in large numbers in Multan district.

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गोरस [gorās] n cow’s benificence; milk and butter. 2 enjoyment by sense organs; joy of sexual intercourse.

गोरास्तन [gorāstan] n graveyard.

गोराख [gorākh] or गोरख [gorakhu] n protector
of the earth, the Creator. "gorakh so jini gorį 
uthali."—ram m 2. 2 protector of sense 
or-gan; soul. "upari gāṇe gāṇe pārī 
gorakhu, taka agānu guru puni vasi."—maru 
m 1. ‘The soul that resides atop the ultimate 
stage of the body and one living above the 
soul is its true mentor (the Transcendent 
One), who is inaccessable.’ 3 Vishnu, the 
nurturer of the world. “guru isāru guru 
gorakhubarma.”—jīpu. ‘Guru subsumes Shiv, 
Vishnu and Brahma.’ 4 Gorakh Nath, teacher 
of yogis, who was born in Gorakhpur city. 
Many have written about Gorakh Nath as a 
disciple and son of Macchander Nath. Gorak 
Nath is counted as one of the nine Naths who 
had their ears pierced. Their sect started with 
this holyman. “jogi gorakh gorakh kāria.” 
—gau m 4. “pun hāri gorakh ko upraja.”—VN. 5 
one who keeps cows, cowherd. 

gorakhpur [gorakhpur] a city in UP which is the 
headquarters of district Gorakhpur. 2 Several 
other cities and villages have this very name. 

gorakhpur [gorakhpur] n disciple of Gorakh Nath, 
disciple son of Gorakh. “gorakhpur lühraripa 
bole.”—stdhgosati. 

gorakhpāthī [gorakhpāthi] an ascetic; follower of 
Gorakh’s way of life; one who holds to 
Gorakh’s faith. 

gorakhmāta [gorakhmāta] See lalakhlal. 

gorxār [gorxār] P  sınıf n an animal resembling a 
donkey, smaller than a horse in size and 
commonly found in western India and central 
Asia; zebra. 

gorxha [gorxha] n a subdivision of Nepal. 
2 inhabitant of Gorakhaland. 

gorakhu [gorakhu] See gorakh. 

goral [goral] See गोरल. 

gora [gora] adj fair complexioned. 2 n cannon 
ball. “gore gori bārkha bārk-hī.”—GPS. “kī 
chūṭtē gorō. kī buṭṭhēt orō”—kālki. ‘Bombs 
exploded like the rain of hail stones.’ 
3 geography; earth. “gora adī ucaraṇ kije.” 
—sonama. 

gori [gori] n bullet, small bullet. “chute bān 
gori.”—VN. 2 Gauri, Durga, Parvati. 3 adj fair-
complexioned woman i.e. beautiful woman, 
wife. “gori seti tūte bhātar.”—var mahā m 1. 
“chel lāghāde pari gori manu dhirā.”—asa 
țarid. Here chel means one who has attained 
the highest state of spiritual knowledge and 
gori [gori] means its seeker. 4 white. “pani 
maṭi gori. ts maṭi ki putri jori”—gāo kābir. 
‘Mother’s blood is tainted and father’s semen 
is white.’ 5 inhabitant of Gor. See सम्प्रभु चेत्ती 
gori and गोर 4. 6 cow of light-brown colour. 

goru [goru] n herd of cows; drove. “hāmr goru 
tom guar gusai.”—asa kābir. 2 Dg measure of 
two kohs; half a yojan. 

gorocan [gorocan] Skt n substance found in the 
gall bladder of a cow which is yellow in colour 
and good to smell. In Hindu mythology it is 
regarded very sacred and is used to mark a 
trīlok on the forehead. It is considered one 
among the eight odours; and also used in 
several medicines. L Bezoar With the help of 
alchemy, it is made artificially as well. 

gorā [gorā] a town in Khurasan. 

gorād [gorād] Gurand, Gorind and Gorand are 
names of a race referred to in Bhavishyat 
Puran, which will rule in kalyug, the evil era. 
Colonel Todd understands it to mean the white 
race, resident of Gor, whose most prominent 
ruler has been Sahabudin Mohammad Gori. 
Some Sikhs think that it means the whole 
community of the Guru’s devotees who are 
likely to accede to Guru Nanak Dev’s seat. 
Many have imagined the Europeans as 
Gurand. 

gorāl [gol] Skt adj circular in shape; cyclic; of 
the shape of a ball. 2 n a band of the circular
army. “gol censed kg ság le.”—GPS. P جل.
3 short for गोला [golla]; slave, bonded slave.
“kór dino jagatú sabhu gol amoli.”—गौ m 4.
‘made a slave without paying any price.’
“satgur ke gol gole.”—वर सोर m 4. ‘slave of
slaves, deeply humble’. 4 Dg bath.

गोलका [golak] Skt n round object, circular object.
2 earthen mortar. 3 son of a paramour born
from a widow’s womb. 4 openings where
sense organs like eyes, ears, etc are lodged.
5 P جل and جل money box. “guru ka sikh
गरिब ki qasna ko guru ki golak jaye.”—rahit
भाई dāyasigh. “golak rakhe nahi jo chal ka
kare vapar.”—ताना.

गोलका वेंटच [golak rakkha] v put tithe money
in a box for the Creator and the Guru. See
गोलका 5.

गोलकुदा [golkūda], गोलकडा [golkāda] Skt an old
fort five miles to the west of Hyderabad
Deccan and a city which is the birth place of
Madhvacharya, author of holy scriptures like
Saravdarshan Sarsangrah etc. Muslims had
named this place as Mohammadnagar. It was
the capital of the royal Kutab dynasty from
1518 to 1687 AD.1 In 1687 AD Aurangzeb
annexed and made it a part of the Mughal
empire. Now it is a major city of the Nizam of
Hyderabad Deccan. “हॅने बिर बिजपुरी
golकड़ी.”—कळकी.

गोलपुरा [golpura] There is a famous village
called Bilaspur in tehsil and police station
Jagadhari in Ambala district. Approximately
one and half miles from this village to the north
west near Golpura garden, is the place where
Guru Gobind Singh stayed. The Guru had come
from Kapalmohan for a walk. Only a structure
is built, and there is no sevadar. There is an
unmetalled road about nine miles long from the

1Upon the break-up of Bahmi Empire, three kingdoms
came into being: Ahamadnagar, Bijapur, and Golkunda.

रेलवे स्टेशन Jagadhari to the north-east.
गोलबिन्द [gol biabani] desert around which
there is no water and greenery. 2 waste land
of Siberia; absolute wilderness. 3 mirage to
be seen in deserts that kills travellers in their
vehement effort to reach it. “gol biabani me
sabh hi ko mar hē.”—cārītr 217.

गोला [gola] n circular body. 2 cannonball. “gola
gran colara.”—bher kābir. 3 servant, slave. “tū
saca sahib das tera gola.”—majh a m 5. See
गूलम. 4 weavers of Peshawar. 5 sons of the
royal maidservants.

गोलभाग्य [gola-aly], गोलवेंद्रि [golaketōnī],
गोलपाटनी [goladhārīnī], गोलभाग्य [golalōy],
गोलवालाली [golalalali] hole for taking in the
cannonball; cannon, rifle.—साणा. See बैंडज़.
गोली [goli] n small shell; bullet; something round
in shape. 2 tablet. 3 maid servant; purchased
slave girl, female slave.

गोली धि मार [goli di mar] musket shot. When
front loading gun was first made, its killing
range was two hundred yards. So this killing
range came to be known as musket shot. As
the killing range of the gun kept on spreading,
the musket shot also went on increasing
accordingly.

गोलस्क [gol] See बौद्ध and बौद्धीय.
गोलेख [golok] n per Barahmvaivarat Puran,
shining universe above the heaven; its
expanse is fifty crore yojans. Krishan, Radha
and the milkmaids live in it. There are
bejewelled golden palaces at the bank of Virja
river, and the people who worship Radha and
Krishan are the only one who deserve to live
here.

गोलधार [goladaz] P جलّ n gunner, who fires
the cannonball.

गोल [golla] See गूलम.
गोलेख [govan] v utterance; recitation of Gurbani.
“mukh govahī gran.”—asa m 5.
men disperse their body parts.

\text{Gaus} adj related to Gaus. 2 disciple of Gaus. See गौ.

Skt cowherd. 3 stealer of cows.

A mountain of district Nasak in the Bombay Presidency.

adj lifter of Govardhan mountain. 2 n Krishna. See गौरदवन.

Cowherd, nourisher. See गोविल.

"bap govlia bali jasau."—bano.

See गोविल.

"govinda nam mājitha."—sūhi chāt m 5.

See गोविल.

"govind govīd bākhanie."—asa m 5. 2 Krishna. "akhāhi gopi te govīd."—japu. 3 a disciple of Guru Arjan from the Ghei subcaste.

\text{gविनिमित मवित्व} [govīdsīgh sātīguru] See गविनिमित मवित्व.

\text{gविदिने [govīda] vocative: "he govīd!" 2 a disciple of Guru Amar Das.}

\text{gविदुर, गविदु [govīdu, govīd] See गविदिने. "govīdu goniśdhan he."—sri m 3. "guru govīdu, govīdu guru he."—asa chāt m 4.}

\text{gविहर [gvrha] n a heap of carded cotton from which rolls are made.}

Skt n cow. 2 mobile object.

See गो.

\text{gविध [gov] A \( \dot{r}n \) n whom supplication is made. 2 a special rank of Muslim holy men. "bīraja kate āg bostrā lape-te. jume ke māno roj me gas lete."—cērīt 405. Many Muslims earnestly believe that through deep meditation Gaus holy}

In Guru Granth Sahib, Rag Gaud is at number seventeen. 2 a caste in middle India (CP). 3 See गोव. 4 any thing made from jaggery.

\text{gवd} [gōd] n a heptatonic rag, which uses seven notes. śaṇaj, riṣabh, maddham, pācām and niṣad are pure notes, while gādhar and dhevāt are flat notes; gādhar is home note; pācām is vadi (primary note), and maddham is sāmvadi (secondary note). The time of singing is midday.

sorgām - ṣa rā ma ṭa dha ṣa dha na pē ma ga ma rē sa.

Many Muslims earnestly believe that through deep meditation Gaus holy
Kripacharaya. 4 Godavari river, which emerges from Gautam mountain, or was brought down by Gautam. See गोदावरी.

रेल्ड [गो] See ज्वर्त and रेल्ड. 2 E gown, long loose shirt.

रेल्ड [गोना] n second arrival; second ceremonial visit of the bride to the house of her in-laws after marriage.

रेल्ड [गोर] Skt adj fair, white. 2 yellowish. 3 reddish. 4 n gold. 5 saffron. 6 moon. 7 strike. 8 adj looking, thinking, considering. 9 thought, reflection.

रेल्ड [गोर्ता] n guruship; gravity. 2 fair complexion.

रेल्ड [गोरव] Skt n sobriety. 2 importance, greatness. 3 respect, prestige. 4 adj of the apostle.

रेल्ड [गोरवता], रेल्डकार [गोरवताई] Skt n greatness, elderliness. 2 sobriety, guruship. “विशिष्ट पीठ गुरू गोरवताई”–GFS.

रेल्ड [गोरा] adj sober, grave. See गोरह. 2 Skt n fair-complexioned woman. 3 Parvati. 4 turmeric. 5 Bhai Gaura, descended from Bhagu dynasty, was a known disciple of Guru Har Rai. On being ridiculed by Jassa who held the whisk over the Guru’s head, he killed him. The Guru expelled him from the congregation but by serving the Guru, he got himself pardoned. 6 cow’s gall bladder. “मर्गितमोद गोरा को चादन.”–BGK. See गोरेश.

रेल्ड [गराग] whose limbs are white, Shiv; Mahadev. 2 See श्रीभद्र.

रेल्डण्ड [गराबदल] an ironsmith of the king of Chataur. See चातुर 299.

रेल्ड [गोर्त] See गोरी.

रेल्ड निम [गोरिस] n husband of Gauri, (Parvati) Shiv; Girijapati. “सी गोरिस गाह गागन सरल याते.”–कट्टि 142.

रेल्ड निम [गोरि] Skt n Parvati, Girija. 2 earth. 3 turmeric. 4 wife of Varun. 5 basil tree or its leaf. 6 an eight year old girl. 7 Gauri Ragini. 8 adj fair-complexioned woman. 9 प्रपत [गोरी] See गोरीलिप.

रेल्ड [गोरीसुत] See गोरीनिजु.

रेल्ड निम दीपी [गोरितिया] See दीपम.

रेल्ड निम शिव [गोरिनी] See श्रीभद्र.

रेल्ड निम शिव [गोरिपाय] Shiv; husband of Gauri (Parvati). 2 god Varun whose wife is called Gauri. 3 raja, the lord of Gauri (the earth).

रेल्ड निम दुम [गोरिपुत्र] n Ganesh; son of Parvati. 2 Swami Kartikay. 3 See दुमितमुर.

रेल्ड [गोर] Skt में territory in-between eastern Bengal and Orissa. 2 inhabitant of Gaur land. 3 a well known subcaste of Brahmins. 4 a subcaste of Rajputs. 5 adj a substance made from raw sugar [गुर].

रेल्ड [गोरी] See गोरीनिज. 2 Skt में हिंदी n wine prepared from raw sugar. 3 according to Indian poetics, a type of writing which is majestic or which uses retroflex plosives. Poets from Gaur land lend their name to this type of writing.

रेल्ड [गाय] n act of going; motion. “वहिन तिदाउ गाय कारे.”–सरिय. 2 See गाय.

रेल्ड [गाग] n river Ganga (river). “गाग बनारसी सिप्हत तोमारी.”–सा म 1. See गाग. 2 river, which flows perpetually. “गाग तराग अट को पवे.”–सवेये म 3 के. 3 a poet, who was resident of Iknaur (district Itava) in UP. He was born in 1538 AD. He was a prominent poet of Hindi and had friendly ties with Veerbal and Khankhara etc. King Akbar also held him in high esteem. His full name was Ganga Prasad but he wrote poetry only under the name of Gang; a Bhatt (minstrel); admirer of the Guru.

There is a mention in Ramayan by Valmik that in the house of Himyalaya mountain were born sisters Ganga and Uma from the womb of Menaka who herself was the daughter of Sumeru. Once Shiv put his semen into Ganga who could not conceive, but failing to conceive, she got into Brahma’s water pot. Then upon a prayer of Bhagirath, she came out of the water pot and appeared on the earth.

There is mention that Ganga is also the wife of king Shantanu. Bhisham was born from her womb and that is why he is called Gangey. See ti'ic.

While salvaging the people, Guru Nanak Dev reached Ganga (Haridwar). Here he negated the mythical ritual of offering water to the sun and the ancestors, thereby confirming the veracity of truth.

At Satighat there is also a place named after Guru Amar Dev. 2 See ofaTr.

3 a member of Sehgal subcaste who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was employed in the army of the ruler of Delhi. Then he joined the army of Guru Hargobind and served the country. 4 per yogic faith, it (i) is the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. “ulti gōga jaman uIti bah£.”-bher namdev. 2 See नामसार.

In Purans there are many anecdotes about Ganga. At one place, Ganga is referred to as water used for washing the feet of god Vaman. It is said that when Vaman’s feet reached Brahmlok then Brahma, after washing Vaman’s feet, put the water into a container with a top handle and upon Bhagirath’s prayer released it from Brahmlok, which, after falling in Shiv’s matted hair, flowed on the earth.
reduced the sons of Sagar to ashes and where river Ganges merges into the ocean.

“gāgasagār beni sāgamū.”—maru solhe m 1. 2 water pot with a spout.

Bhishampatama. See गागा.

adj an object with colour similar to that of Ganga and Yamuna. 2 combined work of gold and silver. 3 mixed pulse of maṣ and grams.

according to yog, left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. See गागा. 4.

n water of river Ganga. “gāgajal gurū gobiṣṭ nam.”—bher m 5. 2 adj unpolluted, pure. “so girī gāga ka nir.”—var ram l m 1.

The water of river Ganga that flows from the Himalayas is so pure that it remains clean for very long time. A pure object is defined in terms of the water of river Ganga. Bernier writes that the Mughal emperors used to drink the water of river Ganga because of its purity and for this purpose a herd of camels was reserved for transporting this water. Even Aurangzeb, an orthodox Muslim, drank Ganga water.

a vessel in which Ganga water is preserved. 2 a cloth knitted in a wavy pattern.

pilgrimage to Ganga. 2 a group of pilgrims going to Ganga. “mūcu moḍāre je guru paic, hām guru kini gāgata.”—guś m 1.

Hindu pilgrims perform the ceremony of tonsure here.

n from where river Ganga emerges, Himalayas. 2 inhabitants of Himalayas. “gāgadri jāmunādri hāthe.”—cārtītr 52.

See गागाध. 2 See महाने द्रुप 22. 3 a river that flows in the Gopalpara district of eastern Bengal.
martyrdom. In Sammat 1767, Banda Bahadur destroyed Kheri village after killing Gangu and his family members. The new habitation at the place is now known as Saheri. See and .

The followers of Jawahar Singh call themselves .

See 

of 

m5ji (a religious seat of authority), located in Daun of Ambala district.

His great grandson Jawahar Singh was also a deeply spiritual man whose shrine is in village Khatkarh Kalan (district Jalandhar). The followers of Jawahar Singh call themselves .

ofmft [gageri] Skt waterfly; insect like a spider which flies very fast over water that does not touch it. “jala jyō gageri.”–VN.

[gau], [gahi] Skt ,Bhisham, son of Ganga and grandfather of Kauravs and Pandavs. See 

“soi nam sīmārī gāgevītamaḥ.”–sāveye m 3 ke.

[gath] Skt wine shop.

[gath] Skt ṣunāv. n a knotted pack, tied in a piece of cloth. 2 joint.

[gathkata] See .

[gathjan] v tie into a knot, roll into a bale, join.


[gāthi], [gāthi] n knot, joint. “tūte gāthi pare vicaru.”–oākar. 2 adv by knotting, by tying together. “lok gāthi gāthi khara bigūca.”–sor rovidas. 3 n bale. 4 knot. “nānak sahse gāthi.”–var gāu 2 m 5. “tū gāthi merusīrī tū he.”–majh m 5.

[gād] Skt āṭa n cheek. 2 space between the ear and the neck. “dan gaṅgād mahī sobhāt apar he.”–NP. 3 circle. 4 a circular space in a hand-operated millstone where flour remains stuck up. 5 rhinoceros. 6 ulcer. 7 knot. 8 circular wooden frame over which the wall
of a well is built. 9 a big circular platter-like vessel of clay, lime or wood in which jaggery and brown sugar are made by pouring thickened warm juice of sugarcane; discus.

**gāḍak** [gāḍak] Skt n sabre, sword. 2 See गंड़ा. 3 rhinoceros. 4 adjidiotic.

**gāḍka** [gāḍka] Skt गंडक a river which emerges from Sapatgandaki mountain situated in Nepal and merges into river Ganga near Patna. Black stones are found in this river which are known as śaligram. The Vaishnavs worship these stones as images of Vishnu. “pujē hām tumē, nāhī pujē sūta gāḍaka.”—krīsān.

There is a story in Varah Puran that Gandaki pleased Vishnu by performing rigorous meditation for ten thousand years and obtained a boon that Vishnu would take birth from her womb as her son. Vishnu replied that he would be born in the form of a black stone from her womb.

There is also another story that sweat dripped from the two ear lobes of Vishnu in two colours; black and white; river Krishna emerged as the white; and from the black flowed river Gandaki. 2 female rhinoceros, female rhinoceros.

**gāḍkastū** black stone; son of Gandka river. See मुर्गकस्टु and गंड़ा.

**gāḍ da theh** [gāḍ da theh] an old mound formed by ruins near village Bhagta in Malwa, where Guru Gobind Singh liberated a partridge. “theh gāḍ ko nam kohave.”—GPS.

**gāḍki** [gāḍki] See गंड़ा.

**gāḍkisīla** [gāḍkisīla] black stone from river Gandaki; black stone. “lālt viślocan dal utpāl se, tare śyam gāḍkisīl se.”—NP. ‘Black streaks of eyes are like black stones.’ See गंड़ा.

**gāḍkal** [gāḍkal] See गंड़ा.

**gāḍa** [gāḍa] Skt गण्डक n group of four cowries.

2 mark, sign. 3 obstacle, hurdle.

**gāḍasa** [gāḍasa] n chopper for cutting fodder.

**gāḍuā** [gāḍuā] a village under police station Sunam, in tehsil, district and administrative headquarters of Patiala. About two furlongs to the north-east of this village, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur, with only a platform built there. The gurdwara has one hundred and fifty bighas of land from the Patiala state. To the west nearly four miles from the railway station of Chhajali is a paved path leading to it.

**gāḍeri** [gāḍeri] n small part of peeled sugarcane for sucking its juice.

**gāḍh** [gāḍh] n connection, intimacy, relation. 2 knot, knar. 3 friendship “māṇi nāhī priti mukhahū gāḍh lavāt.”—sukhmāni. See गंध.


**gāḍha** [gāḍha] n onion. See गंध.

**gāḍhi** [gāḍhi] n knot. “chīr deh khule ṭī gāḍhī.”—oṣākar. ‘before disconnecting the knot of life?’ 2 adv by cobbling, by knotting.

**gāḍhi** [gāḍhi] splice, knot.

**gāḍhichora** [gāḍhichora] n a cheat, who steals money kept in cloth’s knot.

**gāḍhu** [gāḍhu] See गंध. 2 relation, connection. “puti gāḍhu pāve sāsari.”—var majh m 1. “ṣace nārī tera gāḍhu lage.”—asa chōt m 3. 2 friendship. “jīcērā penāni khavde trcērā rēkānāi gāḍhu.”—var ram m 5.

**gāḍhuā** [gāḍhuā] See गंधुआ.


**gātri** [gātri] Skt गत्री conveyance, vehicle for
travelling. 2 adj which moves.

gāḍ [gāḍ] n filth, foulness. 2 excrement, human faeces.

gāḍgī [gāḍgī] adj excrement. 2 filth, foulness.

gāḍam [gāḍam] wheat. See गांधियम.


gāḍala [gāḍala] n excrement. 2 filth, foulness.

“gāḍa dhum paiasu.” – var sri m 5.

gāḍadhū [gāḍadhū], gāḍadhum [gāḍadhum] n polluted (unholy) smoke; tobacco smoke. “gāḍadhum vās te tyagahā.” – GPS.

gāḍara, gāḍa [gāḍa] n sweetened bread. In olden times there was a ritual of distributing sweetened bread on the occasion of weddings as also on the death of people who died in mature age.

gāḍh [gāḍh] Skt गन्ध vr torture; kill; go; give pain, beg, praise. 2 n quality perceivable through the nose; smell, odour, bad smell, fragrance. “sāhās tāv gāḍh ṭv cālat mohi.” – sohīla. 3 sulphur. 4 pride 5 See गाघा.


gāḍhsar [gāḍhsar] n perfume. 2 Dg sandal wood.

gāḍhāṣṭi [gāḍhāṣṭi] n an elephant from whose glands wine trickles.

gāḍhak [gāḍhak] Skt गन्धक n sulphur, extracted from mines, yellow and red in colour, largely used to cure skin diseases. Physicians prescribe this to cure many other diseases. 2 adj suggestive, indicative. 3 from which arises foul odour.

gāḍhan [gāḍhan] Skt गन्धन n boldness. 2 violence. 3 backbiting, insinuation.

gāḍhāṇen [gāḍhāṇen] n bold utterance. 2 insinuation; slander, backbiting. See गाघा.

“gāḍhāṇen suṇāhi urjavāhī.” – asa m 5.


gāḍhāṭhap [gāḍhāṭhap], gāḍhāṭh [gāḍhāṭh] Skt गन्धाथिन n a foul smelling animal. There is a hard swollen gland near the hip of the this foul smelling animal from which viscous liquid with yellow perfume comes out. Physicians use it in many medicinal concoctions.

gāḍhadān [gāḍhadān] a mountain, which, according to Purans is situated to the south of Sumeru. The jungle close to this is also called Gandhadahan. Per Ramayan, this mountain is situated near Kailash. According to the geographical dictionary, it is a part of Rudhrimalaya. This range starts from northeast of Badrikashram. 2 See टेट्टुट्ट. 3 a large flower-sucking black bee, which is drawn to fragrance.

गाधम्र [gādhmṛg] Skt n musk deer, from the navel of which musk comes out. See बमुळी.

gāḍhāb [gāḍhāb] Skt adj who accepts fragrance; its lover; or who learns music. 2 n heavenly singer; in Atharv Ved the number of heavenly singers is 6333; of them, eight are very important: जन [haha], चुं [huhu], cītraśath, hūs, viśvatsu, gomayu, tōmaru and nādi. There is a mythical story in Purans that sage Kanav married Dakš’s two daughters Muni and Pradha and gandharavas are their progeny. Per Vishnu Puran, the origin of gandharavas is from Bhrmā. It is mentioned in Harivansh that gandharavas were born from Arishita’s womb. 3 musk deer. 4 Indian cuckoo, nightingale. 5 in music a type of rhythm. 6 second husband of a widow. 7 horse. 8 breath. 9 day.

gāḍhāb [gāḍhāb] Skt गन्धाब n gar. 2 gar 3 a mountain, which, according to Purans is situated to the south of Sumeru. The jungle close to this is also called Gandhadahan. Per Ramayan, this mountain is situated near Kailash. According to the geographical dictionary, it is a part of Rudhrimalaya. This range starts from northeast of Badrikashram. 2 See टेट्टुट्ट. 3 a large flower-sucking black bee, which is drawn to fragrance.

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gāḍhābhāntar [gāḍhābhāntar], gāḍhābhū [gāḍhābhū] Skt गन्धाब्हु n a mountain, which, according to Purans is situated to the south of Sumeru. The jungle close to this is also called Gandhadahan. Per Ramayan, this mountain is situated near Kailash. According to the geographical dictionary, it is a part of Rudhrimalaya. This range starts from northeast of Badrikashram. 2 See टेट्टुट्ट. 3 a large flower-sucking black bee, which is drawn to fragrance.

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gāḍhābhāntar [gāḍhābhāntar], gāḍhābhū [gāḍhābhū] Skt गन्धाब्हु n
Gandharva [gādhārāvaved] Skt गान्धरवविद् a secondary Ved, in which there is mention of musicology; the creator of this secondary Ved is Bharatmuni and it bears specific relation with Samved.

Gandhali [gādhārī] n wife of a celestial singer. “purāb janam mām he gādhārī.”—GPs.

Gandharva [gādhāra] Skt n sandalwood. 2 raisin of Amyris agallahum tree used in incense or balms.

Gandha [gādha] adj See गंध.

Gandhi [gādhvatī] Skt n earth, which acquires the quality of smell. In Mahabharat, Vyās’s mother Satyavatī, who is also named Matsyagandhā, was daughter of boatman Jalik and helped travellers cross the river with permission of her father. One day on seeing her, sage Prashar got enamoured, and after ridding her body of the foul smell of fish, and making it exude pleasant fragrance, cohabited with her who then gave birth to sage Vyās. Since that day, Matsyagandhā is also called Gandhvatī. 3 wine. 4 jasmine-shrub.

Gandhari [gādhārī] n jasmine bud.

Gandhagiri [gādhagirī] Gandhmadan mountain.

See गंधगिरि.

Gandhara [gādhāra] Skt n a country on the bank of river Sind, including Peshawar, Kohat, Buner areas etc. 170 miles long from east to west and 100 miles broad in the north east; and referred to in Atharav Ved. 2 See गंधर. 3 See गांधर. 1Rigved encompasses four volumes; likewise Gandharav Ved is not the name of a single book. But all treatises relating to musicology come under this nomenclature.

Gandhi [gādhī] n fragrance. 2 See गंध. 3 Skt red grass.

Gandhī [gādhī] Skt गांधी n perfume seller. 2 Skt गान्धी

Musk deer. 3 See गंध. “cījō bharī gādhi ai.”—ṣava m 1.

Gandhiva [gādhīvā] adj polluted, dirty. 2 n he who keeps donkeys. 3 Bauria race, people of which go barefoot, do not wear shoes on their feet, holding that their ancestor was once a king and they will not wear shoes on their feet and tie turbans on their heads until they achieve sovereignty. Gandhīlas keep donkeys and live in wattle huts.

Gandhu [gādhu] See गंध. 2 filth; bad smell. “bīṇu nave mohī gādhu.”—var māla m 1. 3 language which hurts; adverse talk or insinuation. See गंध vr. “tītū dīnī bolāṇī gādhu.”—ram var 2 m 5.


Gāna [gāna] n sugarcane having knots or a variety of sugarcane with a single joint. 2 counting, enumerating. “tūhaṃ tībhavān gāna.”—var māla m 1.

Gānli [gānli] n a type of sugarcane with long and soft stems or segments. 2 a type of thick growth of elephant grass, having roots like those of sugarcane plant. 3 edge of an eyelid on which eyelashes grow. 4 outer side of a cart wheel. See गंग.

Gāndha [gāndha] Skt मध्य, n bottom, depth.

Gāndhari [gāndhari] adj sober (woman).

Gāndharī [gāndhī] Skt adj sedate, deep, fathomless. “gādhir dhir nam hir.”—ram pārtal m 5. 2 fathomless, inscrutable. 3 heavy, big, as
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gābhirnad</td>
<td>gābhir svr. 4 n lotus. 5 a disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gābhirī</td>
<td>adj sober woman. 2 n sobriety, humility. See पेड़नदी।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gābhira</td>
<td>See गाभिर and गाभिर।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gām</td>
<td>See गाम and गाम।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāmāt</td>
<td>See गामा and गामा। 2 M n merry-making, spring-like atmosphere. 3 enjoyment. 4 act of going, travelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāmāta</td>
<td>n arrival, entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāmī</td>
<td>Skt गामी adj worth going. “sadhu ke sāgi sārab than gāmī.”—sukhmani. 2 worth obtaining, worth finding. 3 worthy of authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāmīa</td>
<td>adj reached. See गाम vr. 2 sang. 3 See गाम।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāmūt</td>
<td>Skt गामूत adj known. See गाम vr. “gīn guru gāmūत”—gou kābir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāmya</td>
<td>See गामी। “tre lōk gāmya.”—sēhas m 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gāmyta</td>
<td>n arrival, entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāmya</td>
<td>Skt married woman (wedded wife), who is ripe for sexual intercourse. Many writers have used this epithet for a harlot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gy</td>
<td>Skt ग् n knowledge, understanding. 2 scholar. 3 adj learned, knower; used at the end of a word as gūṇa, rasāgy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyp</td>
<td>Skt ग्य vr know, understand, train, instruct, please, see, observe. 2 See सिद्ध।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gya</td>
<td>Skt ग्या n knowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>gya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyan</td>
<td>Skt ग्यान adj knowledgeable, scholarly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyanin</td>
<td>adj having supermacy of knowledge; having profound knowledge. 2 the Transcendent One; the Creator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyanī</td>
<td>a well in Kashi, which, according to Sakand Puran, was dug by Shiv using his trident, from which knowledge flowed in the form of water. There is a story prevalent in Kashi that when Aurangzeb reached Banaras, Vishnavath Shivling jumped into the well, Aurangzeb destroyed the temple of Vishnavath and got a mosque constructed at that place. It still exists there.</td>
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1106 जानकी
The explicators of Guru Granth Sahib's meanings thus define their school: Bhai Mani Singh and Karam Singh learnt its meanings from Guru Gobind Singh. From them learnt Divan Singh, and in sequence the tradition of this learning continued with Khajan Singh, Gurdial Singh, Gurbakhash Singh, Amar Singh, Kaur Singh and Surat Singh, Amar Singh, Ram Singh, Biant Singh, Chanda Singh. Bhai Sant Singh scholar of Harimandir, son of above-mentioned Surat Singh, learnt from him this explication. Bhai Sant Singh, Santokh Singh's above famous follower (disciple), was a great poet. This tradition continues now with Bhai Chanda Singh etc.
ब्राह  [grāhita] adj who holds or grasps. See ब्रहित.
ब्राहीम [grāhīmedhi] Skt ब्रह्मेधि family man, who performs a sacrifice; a householder, who performs an oblation etc. “इं अर्ज क्षेत्र ग्राहिमेधि का होवेगा.”—JSBM.
ब्राहेश्वर [grāhesur], ब्राहेश्वरी [grāhesuri] owner of the house, lady of the house.
ब्राहमुर [grājsatan] Gardezstan, a territory between India and Gazni. See ब्राजेस्त.
ब्राह [grāthān] Skt n act of braiding. 2 collecting. 3 kneading.
ब्राहेदी [grādeji] See ब्राजेदेन and ब्राजेदी.
ब्राह [grābh] See ब्राह. “ते दुःख भाई पावाही ग्राभहजोऽणि.”—जेत 4. 2 Skt वर vr capture, collect, receive. 3 n capturing, holding.
ब्राह [grābhiri] in the womb. “जी बहुत ग्राभरी वसे.”—बावान.
ब्राह [gra] adj holder; short for ग्राहक. “सारग्राही बिरहा.”—सोनामा. ‘the string that holds the arrow.’
ब्राह [gras] Skt n morsel. 2 food. “ग्रास देहु पर बस ना देव.”—GPS. “सास ग्रास को दातो ठाकुर.”—गाव कबिर.
ब्राह [grah] See ब्रह.
ब्राह [grahāk] Skt adj holder, receiver. 2 purchaser, client. 3 trapper. 4 hawk, that captures patridges etc.
ब्राह [grahāj], ब्राह [grahājī], ब्राह [grahāju] Skt ग्राहन adj worth having “एक माहलि तु साह किचु ग्राहाज.”—गाव 5. “साक्ष बिखिया ले ग्राहाजी किनिं.”—बिला 5. “सति सोतकु हा ग्राहाजा लैयो.”—से हे 2. 2 worth accepting.
3 worth knowing.
ब्राह [grahi] n morsel. 2 Skt ग्राहन adj holder, grasper, receiver.
ब्राह [grahy] See ब्राह.
ब्राह [gram] Skt n village “ग्राम ग्राम नागर सोभ प्रिन्ता.”—नात अ 4. 2 group, community. 3 basic note in the musical scale of a rag; in music three houses viz सार, मध्यम and गद्धार are described which are alternately known as नद्यावरत, सोभाद्रा and जिमूत; with सार (the first note) in mind if we expand the remaining notes, then सार is a house; the same is true for मध्यम and गद्धार; some scholars are of the view that पाचम is the third house in place of गद्धार.
In some books of music, मध्रा house is सार, मध्यम is मध्राह house, नि य is tar house.
ब्राह [grampal], ब्राह्मी [gramadhiś] n landlord of the village. 2 village headman.
ब्राही [gramin], ब्राही [gramin] adj rural 2 n villagers “कहें सु मानह ग्रामिन.”—GPS.
ब्राह [gramy] Skt adj rural. 2 uncivilised, fool. 3 n a verse in which uncivil words are used in abundance. 4 animals such as donkeys, pigs etc which are reared in the villages.
ब्राह [grisat] very heavy. See ब्राह. “गाडा ग्रिसात पाणा.”—VN. 2 distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully stretched palm. See ब्राह. “मसैट गुसात सग्रिसात पारमाना.”—जानमेजय.
ब्राह [grisat] Skt ब्राहम n husband and wife living together as a family. 2 household or family life. “विचे ग्रिसात उदस रहाई.”—गुज म 4. 3 In Shastarnamala ब्राहित has occasionally been used for ग्रिसात.
ब्राह [grih] Skt ग्रिह n house. “ग्रिह बन सोंससर.”—सा म 1. 2 family “विचे ग्रिह गुर्बोचनि उदास.”—वर गुज म 3. See ब्राह.
ब्राह [grīhasat], ब्राहमती [grīhaṣṭi], ब्राहम
comfort. summer; months of Jeth-Harh.

“grikham rutI atI gakhrI jethI akhare gham jiu.”—ram rutI m 5. See परतितु.

ब्रज [griva] neck. See ब्रज, due to compounding ब्रज [griva] becomes ब्रज [griv] as sugriv. ‘having a beautiful neck’.

ब्रह्म [griva] n which takes away life when put around the neck, noose.—साना. 2 adj who executes.

ब्रज [griva] Skt n neck 2 throat.

ब्रजग्रिही [griva-र्ती] sword.—साना. The neck is cut with a sword. 2 noose.—साना.


ब्रज [greh], ब्रज [greh] wife. See विश्, वेष and वेषि. “sunat sok kinas yut greh.”—GPS.

ब्रज [grith] Skt grihit adj grasped, held, captured. 2 accepted. 3 acquired.

ब्रजिका [grithva] Skt grihitva having grasped or held. “grihitva jab sastra astra aparati.”—परस.

ब्रज [grihu] house. See ब्रज. “dhana su grihu jitu pragti ai.”—asa m 5. 2 family. “jau grihu karaI ta dharamu kau.”—सकबिर. 3 husband. “grihu vais guri kina hau ghar kinari.”—suhi m 5. 4 Skt ग्रीह बेगगर.

ब्रजस [grifjan] Skt grous n carrot. 2 turnip. 3 garlic.

ब्रज [gridh] Skt गृह vr wish, desire, tempt or allure.

ब्रज [gridhra] Skt n vulture; lured by flesh, tempted by carrion. See ब्रज.

ब्रजभ [grikham] Skt ग्रिहभ n season that swallows comfort. summer; months of Jeth-Harh.

“grikham rutI atI gakhrI jethI akhare gham jiu.”—ram rutI m 5. See परतितु.


ब्रज [griva] n which takes away life when put around the neck, noose.—साना. 2 adj who executes.
Mundavani come to 5,751. At present this manuscript is kept at Kartarpur. In the book form, it has 975 leaves. A border has been added to each leaf. The initial Mool Mantar of Japu has been written by Guru Arjan Dev himself and page 541 bears the signature of Guru Hargobind on it.

In between Kabir’s shabads in Rag Asa “rāhu rāhuri būhurīa” and “kārvaṭu bhāla nā kārvaṭ ṛterī”, another “deśhānu loga” numbered 35 was written and thereafter effaced with orpiment, but is still legible and numerical order is still intact. A shabad of Mira Bai was scribed and then struck off.

Several Sikhs are of the opinion that Guru Arjan Dev had left certain leaves blank for including the compositions of the ninth Guru. But it is a misconception, as the leaves so left blank are at those places where bani of Guru Teg Bahadur cannot be entered. For example one side of leaf number 60 is blank and three leaves are blank in the bani of Guru Arjan Dev himself in Sri Rag. Seven leaves are left blank at the end of Asa Di Var and there is no blank space left for the sloks of Guru Teg Bahadur.

2 Bhai Bano of Mangat took Guru Granth Sahib from Guru Arjan Dev for getting it bound from Lahore. He made a copy of it and incorporated some additional compositions of his own accord. This manuscript came to be known as Bhai Bano’s. It also contains 30 rags and a total number of 5,757 shabads, and sloks in it. This manuscript is available at Mangat (district Gujarat) and is in the custody of his progeny. It is in the form of a book and contains 467 leaves. See भांजत.

The details of additional compositions included in this manuscript of Bhai Bano are as under:

(a) There is a shabad in Rag Sorath “arādu so jōgī gurī mera. ṭs pad ka jo kāre nībēra.”

(b) In Ram Kali of m 5, in place of two lines of the shabad “rūnjhūjharṇa” full four stanzas are given.

(c) In Maru Rag, there is a shabad of Mira Bai.

(d) In Sarang Rag, there is “chātī mān, hārīmī kōkhrā ko sāg,” a complete shabad.

(e) At the end under the heading-sūlok m I, there are three saloks “jītu dērī lāḥī mohāmda,” “esū kāliō pājī bhīttī,” and “dīṣātī nā rāhia nanka.”

(f) There is a shabad of m 1 i.e “bār atas ab” containing sixteen stanzas.

(g) From “asān sadh nīrālam rāhe” to “nānāk kāhe bērāgī soī.” there is a composition of 25 stanzas and is named Ratanmala.

(h) “hākikat rāh mokam sīnabhi rāje” is a prose text.

(i) At the end, the method of the preparation of ink is given. If Ramkali and Sarang are omitted then there are seven additions as well.

At the gurdwara of Baba Ajapal Singh of Nabha, there is an old manuscript of Bhai Banno’s volume. It contains 741 leaves. In this volume word māhīa has been replaced by भक्तमा [patsahi] at all places and in Rag Gujri, the following shabad of Trilochan, not found in other volumes of Banno, is included—

nam vakhānāv gōbind kā || rēhau

This shabad is not included in other copies of Bhai Banno.
Similarly, in the Gurdwara of Nirankaris at Rawalpindi is kept a volume of Sammat 1842 which contains an additional shabad of Namdev, bearing number 6. Its opening line is “sat samfjad jaki hE kIrl).i dharti jaka beto.”

3 The volume dictated by Guru Gobind Singh through his spiritual powers at Damdama, in Sammat 1762-63 is famously known as domdame vali bir (Damdama manuscript). Including Jaijivanti, it contains 31 Rags and the total number of shabads, sloks, pauris etc from Japu to Mundavani is 5,867.

Apart from the four shabads under the heading “sopurakhu”, it contains 115 shabads and sloks of Guru Teg Bahadur and one slok “böl hoa bódhan chûte” by Guru Gobind Singh. Some scholars are of the view that in Rag Sorath, a line of Kabir’s shabad contained the word “khôlase” but Guru Gobind Singh changed it to “khâlse”. Now this is not correct. In Kabir’s original version it is “khâlse”. The original Damdama volume was lost by Khalsa Panth in Sammat 1818 in the battle of Kupparhirhe, during the Great Sikh Holocaust but numerous copies of it had already been prepared.¹

The total number of pads, shabads, sloks, châts, pauris in Guru Granth Sahib is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guru Amardas</td>
<td>869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Arjan Dev</td>
<td>2,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Angad Dev (only sloks)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satta Balvand, Var Ramkali 3, Stanzas</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadhna</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundar, Ramkali Sadu, Stanzas</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surdas²</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabir</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Gobind Singh, slok</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaidev</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Teg Bahadur</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trilochan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanna</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guru Nanak Dev</td>
<td>947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nam Dev</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parmanand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peepa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farid</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beni</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savaiye of Bhattsv³</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhikhan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardana, sloks in Var Bihagarha</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravidas</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guru Ram Dass</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rama Nand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some historians and traditional scholars are of the view that it was Guru Hargobind, who wrote the nine vars for singing, but it is erroneous. Their tunes were set by Guru Arjan

¹Some scholars are of the opinion that the original version is in Kabul but we have confirmed through the government that this manuscript is not available there.

²There is only one line of a shabad of Surdas in Sarang: “chàdî màn, hâribîmukhàn ko sàg.”

³See शे 3.
Dev himself for the guidance of singers.

For the first time the word “Guru” was added to Granth Sahib in Sammat in 1765, when Guru Gobind Singh bestowed Guruship to this fountainhead of Sikhism.

Numerous people prefix the word ‘Guru’ to Dasam Granth as well, which is against the tenets of Gurmat. See तुममहामिः.

Revered laureate Sant Nihal Singh thus eulogises Guru Granth Sahib:

(a) anād ko ghār he ki ṣmrī ko sār he ki
devān ko tār he ki gyan ko sāmāj he,
kal hū ko kal he ki ritz hi ki pal he ki bharti ko mal he ki bhāv ko jāhaj he,
ved ko sādhāt he ki dhāryo rup sātī he ki mokh hū ko kāṭī he ki brahmāt viṃājhe,
rāgān ko bag he ki jīvān ko bhag he ki dhāra ko suhā he ki grāthmāharaj he.

(b) ek hi caḍhāe phāl carō phāl det joi
yame koṭī jīvān he ki cītī ače dhaṅsē,
patī mālaṅ akūlīn chin dinān he
dvērī nek dekhte kārōrī pap nasge,
alsī ṣabhāgi bhīrū bhogān ke rāgī muḍh bāni ke prātāp se su prēmsudhā rasge,
phāṅgī phābile rōg rup jō nīhāre nī
grāthmāharaj ju hāmāre mān basge.

(c) tōlā hiye dhīrāj pūman he kāseṅo kīn
jọb mrīṅgni nā kāṭachānān mārān he,
tōlā tām trām he jāhan me ḡhaṅerī nīc
jọb mārṭād nā prātāp ko bīthārī rōr he,
tōlā dukh dārād sō dintā dīkhaṅī det
jọb devaṅrā ko sāmīp nā pāḍhārī rōr he,
tōlā pīn pānān he jhōḍān ko jhōḍ dāṅgē
jọb māhārāj grūṛgrōth nā nīhārī rōr he.

(d) dhāṅy kūl gōṛt tāko jānī jānaṅ dhāṅy
puṇjīṅ soī cāḍrā sūrāṅ vārāṅ ko,
keṛīnthāl nō nīhāl he prāṇām tāko
hotbha prāmōd vākō lākōḥ hi vārāṅ ko,
neṅ jō nīhāre koṅī pātāk pōlchē bag

'tree; a mythological tree which grants all wishes.

carō phāl det cōkhe carō hi vārāṅ ko,
prītī sō prītīṅ sō abhīt ṣve ucāryo jas
grāth māharaj ju ke ek hi vārāṅ ko.

(e) sṛṇā kāṭh kī khūṣī moj bēṣumār bēṣ
gāṭh jō anāḍī kī ḡhāṭāk hī kholī,
keṛīnthāl bhaṅ bhal ke bhailī bhuṛī
dhāṅkā āṅghōgh bhaṅī moṛī ḍhākōlī,
bhūltī prāṇāṅ bhpūṅ bhītī ko jō bhaṅ bhiṁ
preṁsudhā sīḍhī me dhākē līv gholī,
hvērāhyo alōl cit chōrē kalōl jhol
ek ek bōl grāthmāṅ ṭ ko amōlī.

(f) kāhu ko bhrōsō he ṣāṁhe ke jāṅmāṅ bīc
kāhu ko bhrōsō jō cākṛī jāhāj pe,
kāhu ko bhrōsō bhāri ṣāḥ pāṭāṁh mīt
kāhu ko bhrōsō he kuṭābī kṛē kāj pe,
kāhu ko bhrōsō dēv-vānī arū pārsī ko
kāhu ko bhrōsō sāṅtīṅgī kī mṛījāj pe,
kāhu ko bhrōsō cāru cātūṛī cālāī cōk
cōko to bhrōsō eṅ grāthmāharaj pe.

(g) dārās pāṛās kīne grāthmāharaj ju ke
pāp jāṁmāṭār ke pūṅṛup dhārte,
dārād ḍhanerī se anēkṛdhā vīṛhvē ṭīt ḍhot
hot he prākās aṇo bhāri ṣāṅkār te,
mād-dhi subuddh ṣve ḍhanek mē ḍanē bḥāṭī
ste prāmōd bhaṅī rītī dūrārcar te,
jeṭe ṣīp jhōḍān ko jhōḍ ṣāṅkārī nīc
tete mī ṣve ke ṭīt kaj ko savarte.

(h) hōto jābē bhōr tābe ṭēt ḍhot he ḍhanerī dūkḥ
cōrān ko jhōḍ ko cākṛān kī pal ko,
hōto jābē cāḍrāmā akās ṭe prākās tābe
ḥot he sāṅkō kājī ṭātī sayṁabāl ko,
hot he caḍhāi jābē sūbīrī sīṅkān he
tābe bhūṁī hiyo ḍalā guḏān kārāl ko,
ḥot he su pāṭh jābē grāthmāharaj ju ko
tābe kālo hōto mukh kāl kālīkāl ko.

(i) jete ḍev rāchās adhīṅ ṣve ḍadhe ḍuṛī te
jāhī ki trīlōkī bīc jāṅtī su jōt he,
keṛīnthāl jāhe ṣeṅkā ḍhuṅān dhārā
pāp ko bīḍāreṇāt pōṅ to ōḍot he,
bḥāṇu so pāḍhārī jāḥā ṭāre ṣāṅkār kālu
bhule hōnī hāre te kṛitāt dukhi ṛoṭ hē,
jhāki guru-grāth mahāraj ki bīlōki jōbe
bāki is dūsre ki lālsa nā hōt hē.

The way to recite Guru Granth Sahib:

(j) ān ko bādhēj bādh āsaṁ ko sadh bēṣ
gat ko aolī sudhī ek cāl lījīye,
cit ko nīrodhke prakāś prem
gadi na vīchāy na prayāk hath dijīye2,
khaśī krodh varta jōbhāi c ḍākār chīk
hāsi sīdẖ māḍpāṇī thuk na krijīye,
satvī subhāī sō akal sō āgarāī dhīyan
grāthju ko pāṭh pyare, esi bāhāt krijīye.

-sōt nīhāl sīgh.

bhukārī [grāthkārī] ṣkt māṇī n knot. 2 bundle. 3 gland. 4 a disease marked by pain and swelling of joints; arthiritis, rheumatism. See ṣāmī. 5 crookedness. 6 illusion. 1 reader and attendant of Guru Granth Sahib. See ṣāmī. 2 one who reads a book. 3 knotty. 4 a bundle. 5 a crookedness. 6 an illusion.

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-sōt nīhāl sīgh.
ghagha] ninth character of Punjabi script. It is guttural in pronunciation. 2 Skt n gong.
3 sound of panting. 4 sunshine. 5 rain, cloud. 6 beating, reprimand. 7 year.
3 n whirlpool. 4 support, pillar, stanchion.
ghas] Skt ṣṝ vr rub, scrub. 2 Skt ṣṝ vr eat.
ghasā] Skt ṣṝ vr rub, scrub. 2 Dg eat. See ṣṝ vr.
ghasmā] Skt ān adj gluttonous.
ghasar] n friction. 2 mark made by friction. See ṣṝ vr.
ghasmar] Skt ān adj gluttonous. See ṣṝ vr.
ghasāra, ghāṣāra] grasscutter.
ghasādānu] stone upon which sandalwood is rubbed. “ghasādānu jaso ḍhāṣa.”—kāli m 4.
ghasī] adv having rubbed. See ṣṝ vr.
ghasīara, ghāṣīara] grasscutter.
ghaṁḍaṭṭu] stone upon which sandalwood is rubbed. “ghasādānu jaso ḍhāṣa.”—kāli m 4.
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ghaṁḍaṭṭu] stone upon which sandalwood is rubbed. “ghasādānu jaso ḍhāṣa.”—kāli m 4.
nivasi.”—sūhi chāt m 5. 5 valley, pass. 6 a raised portion of the elephant’s head, above the ears; pitcher. 7 thirty-two seers of weight. 8 moment. “aughat ki ghāt lagi a.”—bher namdev. ‘Moment of distress has arrived.’ 9 lowering clouds. 10 adj less, deficient.

ghatā—kanahu se pal bic pachare.”—VN.

ghatakaban ubbhiyā.”—gyan. ‘The crest is as high as a rain-bow.’

ghatakabān [ghatakan] n having pitcher-like ears; Ravan’s brother—Kumbhkaran. “ghat-kanāhu se pal bic pachare.”—VN.

ghatkār n one who makes pitchers; pitcher maker; potter.

ghatājar born from the pitcher, sage Agasat. See आगासा.

ghatāna ν lessen, be deficient, be short. “ghatāt lālna sūt bhṛat hitā.”—sahās m 5. 2 See खट.

ghatputr] See खटपुत्र.

ghatūr [ghat-tōrā] See खटभाव.

ghatī [ghat-tī] n deficiency, shortage, loss.

ghatīkār [ghatīkap], खटीकार [ghatīkapu] n lamp of the body; heart’s lamp, soul. 2 self-enlightenment. “ghatīkapu gurnākhī jata he.”—maru solhe m 1.

ghat [ghatān] Skt n happening, being. 2 process of being made.

ghatā See खट, “nah baṛhān ghaṭan trīlosar.”—bāvan. 2 Skt v collect, put together. 3 make, create. 4 n happening, event, incident as “eh ghaṭāna sāmāt 1900 vīce hoi”, etc.

ghatput, खटपुत See खटपुत.

ghatkar [ghatkar] n one who makes pitchers; pitcher maker; potter.

ghatāja born from the pitcher, sage Agasat. See आगासा.

ghatā [ghatā] Skt n lowering clouds. “dāh dis chāt megh-ghatā.”—sor m 5. 2 See खट.

3 See खट.

ghatau [ghatāuṇa] v reduce. 2 insult, discourage.

3 reduce the numbers in a sum; subtract.

ghatā [ghatā] adj of or relating to the pitcher. “jītā jāl ghaṭau cādrama.”—var maru 2 m 5. ‘like the reflection of the moon in the pitcher’s water.’ 2 one who reduces. 3 measure of time—a moment. “sukh ghaṭau dūr.”—var maru 2 m 5. ‘Comfort is momentary.’

ghatakabān [ghatakan] खट-काबान n rainbow. “ghatakabān ubbhiyā.”—gyan. ‘The crest is as high as a rain-bow.’

ghatakasm [ghatākaś] n space inside a pitcher. 2 soul.

ghataghatā in each and everybody. 2 in all animate and inanimate things; in all bodily or bodiless things. “bēse ghaṭaghata lip na chipe.”—kan namdev.

ghatētop [ghatētop] n gathering of clouds from around like a highcap. 2 cloud’s canopy.

ghatāna adj what has already happened. 2 of or relating to the mind or the heart. “haṅhāra ṭāṅh bhog ghatē.”—sahās m 5.

ghatā [ghatā] within the heart or the mind. “tīṭu ghatā diva nihealu hoi.”—ram m 1. “ghatā brahmau nā cina.”—guj trilokan. 2 within the pitcher. “ghatā māḥi sīḍhū kio pārgas.”—ram m 5. ‘The ocean (soul) has illuminated the paltry being.’ 3 within the body. “jīcara ghatā āśāt he sasa.”—sor chāt m 5.

ghatā [ghatā] within the heart or the mind. “tīṭu ghatā diva nihealu hoi.”—ram m 1. “ghatā brahmau nā cina.”—guj trilokan. 2 within the pitcher. “ghatā māḥi sīḍhū kio pārgas.”—ram m 5. ‘The ocean (soul) has illuminated the paltry being.’ 3 within the body. “jīcara ghatā āśāt he sasa.”—sor chāt m 5.

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 ghata [ghaṭa] in each body and soul.
“gupat prāgat hari ghaṭi ghaṭi dekhahu.”
– maru solhe m 1.

ghati [ghaṭi] unit of time. See गतिक and गती.
2 adj became less. 3 n creation. “ṛīkṛī puṣī ghati sābh papghati.”—dātt.

ghatī [ghaṭi] adj inferior. 2 mean, insignificant.

ghatīgyātr [ghaṭīgyātr] n persian wheel; water-drawing mechanism in which earthen or iron vessels are tied to a revolving wheel. 2 clepsydra. 3 hourglass; an instrument comprising sand and water, used for telling time. See गती 3.

ghat [ghatu] See गहत् “गहतु बिन्से दुख अग्लो.”
– srip a m 1. ‘The body perishes.’

ghatottakac [ghaṭottakac] Skt घटोत्कच n son of Arjun from Hirhiamba’s womb, who was killed by Karan’s spear during the battle of Mahabharat.
2 See गुप्त 4.

ghatottakacari [ghaṭottakacari] n Karan. 2 spear. “lachmaṇa ghaṭottakac e pād prītham vacar, pun ārī bhakho sākati ke nīkṣe nam āpar”
– sanamā. ‘Hit with spear, Lachman became unconscious and Ghatotkach died.’

ghatodbhav [ghaṭodbhav] one who is born from a pitcher, sage Agast. See अगाम.

ghat [ghaṭa] adj deficient, less. 2 Skt घट् vr go, spread, scrub, spoil. 3 n landing place; place for filling water and bathing on the river bank.

ghatni [ghaṭṭa] n dust.

ghaṭha [ghaṭha] S adj worn out. “khadia khadia muh ghaṭha.”— var guj 2 m 5.

ghañ [ghaṇ] Skt घन vr shine, glow. 2 Dg cloud. See गम.
“ghan varasahi routi ae.”—tukha bharahmaha, “ghan unavī voṭhe.”—ram routi m 5. 3 adj abundant, much. “me jehi ghañ ceri.”—suhi chāṭ m 5. 4 blacksmith’s sledge.
5 anvil.


ghañ [ghaṇi] S adj abundant. 2 dense, thick.

ghanīṣū [ghanīṣū] n blacksmith’s sledge, hammer. “ghanīṣū mare tīt tal jīrā.”— m 1 bāno. 2 cloud. See भलच.

ghanera, ghaneti [ghanerī] adj plentiful. See भर and गहत. “mīr ghaṇerē kārī thākī.”
– sri m 3. “kīse thori kīse he ghaṇeri.”— majh m 3.

ghano [ghano] S and Dg adj plentiful, much. “ghano ghano ghano sād lore.”— todi m 5.

ghanāk [ghanāk] n jingle of big and small bells.
“ghanāk ghōghru sūrā.”—ramav. 2 thunder of dark clouds.

ghatna, ghatna [ghano] v put, pour. 2 throw. “tīti jani sābhī dār sūṛighate.”
– bīha chāṭ m 4. 3 send.


ghatta [ghaṭa] In prosody this metre consists of two lines, each line having thirty-two matras. There are four pauses each after eight matras, with no guru laghu restriction at the end.

Example:

उत्तम कर, निचागर करी,
हे यहि वर्णि, सिख्कर रिति...

(2) Keshavdas defines ghatta metre as comprising two lines, each having 30 matras, with the first pause at the tenth, second at the next eighth and third at the last twelfth matra, the end being a naga, that is, ṣrī.

Example:

निदा के तागिय, गुरु अनुरागी, गुरुश्क
धारी सोजगुर....

3 In Dasam Granth, ghatta consists of
three lines, the first line having of twenty-four matras with pauses at the eleventh and the next thirteenth matra; the second line contains sixteen matras and the pause is at the eighth and the sixteenth matra; the third line has thirty-two matras, the pause here is at the eighth, and the sixteenth matra and at the end there are two laghu matras. This variant is the most difficult one.

Example:
dharam na kari ek, anek pap kehe sabh.
lajbec tohi, phire sagal jag,
pap kamehe, durgati pehe, papsamod jehe
nahi tar. —kalki.


अलमार [ghansyam] n Krishan, who is dark-complexioned like a cloud. 2 dark cloud. 3 See

अलध [ghanhar], अलध [ghanhari] n cloud. “ghanhar ghor daho disi barse.” —mala a m 1.
“job une ghan ghanhare.” —nari a m 4. ‘when dark clouds gather’.

अलधम [ghanakala] a metre, also known as citrakala, characterised by four lines, each having sixty-three matras, first three pauses being after sixteen matras each, the fourth after fifteen matras, ending with 51. The first and the second pauses alliterate.

Example:
hari hari simarahu agam apara,
jisu simaratu dukh mita hamara,
hari hari satiguruporakhumilavahu,
guri milie sukhu hoi ram...

—jet m 4.

soni soni jiva soi tumari,
tu pritam thakur ati bhari,
tumre kartab tumhi jaanahu,
tumri oj gupala jio....

—majh m 5.

2 Its second form has fourth pause at the fourteenth matra, ending with two guru, the total number of matras being 62.

Example:
veki veki jat upae,
dui padi dui rah calae,
gur pure vino mukati na hoi,
sacnam japi laha he...

—maru solhe m 1.

gurbani rid mahi basao,
dharamkir set kari chako chako,
desh kom pe tanu dhanu varo,
th gurisikhi riti he...
Its third form has fourth pause at the thirteenth matra, ending with laghu guru, total number of matras being 61.

Example:
jo disa so eko tu he,
bañi teri sarvani sunie,
duji avaru na japasi kai,
sagal tumari dharna...

- maru sol he m 5.

parhda sā me papa paṭṭi,
bahida kur kapat di ḍadi,
satīguru meri duvidha kaṭti,
narkahū pākaṛ nīkāla.
koṭhi ṣādi sūjhe nahi,
gote khāḍa maya mahī,
satīguru sæcce no salahi,
canāṅ karī vekhalia.

darhi teri nur jhamakke,
mattā koḷā vāg ṭahakke,
ṣaran teri joh ṣaṅ ṣaṅ,
sevak ke rākhvalia.
sadhujan gurdarsan kita,
dho cernamrit guru da pita,
namdan guru pūre dita,
śmrīt nam prāliā.

- GV 6.

ghaṅ-kōḍād) n rainbow. See चिंत्रप्रताप.

ghaṅhoṅhok] n cloud’s roar or thunder. “ghaṅghor pṛti mor.”—maḷa m 5.

ghaṅ] n water produced by a cloud.

ghaṅaj] n ghaṅaj (water), and the tree, its son.—sanama. 2 lotus.

ghaṅaṅkār] n ghaṅaj (water), and its bearer—the cloud.—sanama.


ghaṅtal] Skt n pied cuckoo. 2 small cymbal. 3 See गत.

ghaṅnan] n cloud’s thunder. 2 roaring sound like that of a cloud. 3 Ravan’s son, Meghnad.

ghaṅ-nadāṇi] n gun that thunders like a cloud.—sanama.

ghaṅ niṣun] n who thunders like a cloud, Meghnad.—sanama.

ghaṅpal] a vārṇīk metre; “rupghaṅachṛī” on transformation into gaurīk metre is known as “ghaṅpal”; it is characterised in each lines by 32 characters as: SIS, SSI, III, III, SIS, ISI, SIS, III, III, III, S, I, (with 4 pauses after every 8 characters).

Example:
jaṅo na ṣt jih, ṇīgōṃ purāṇ ved,
har har ṣeṃmatī, pay na sakat jāḥi.
kal hū ko kal aṅj, amar dyalu dev,
pujito ṛjaṅaṣṭhāṛī, lay cṛt hiṃ tāḥi...

ghaṅprīy] n peacock. 2 pied cuckoo.

ghaṅbūḍ] n raindrop. “as ghaṅbūḍ pṛti pṛty gungan he.”—BGK.

ghaṅrās] n water. 2 camphor.

ghaṅvah] n wind, that carries away clouds.

ghaṅ] See गत.

ghanakṛi, ghanachri] a metre, form of kāritis, marked by thirty-two characters in each line, four pauses after eight characters each ending with two laghu.

Example:

(a) nīkṣat myan te hi, chāṅa ghaṅ myan te hi,
kalijī laḥ laḥ, hoyṛaḥi ṣal ṣal.
lage aṅi gare gare, dhar par dhar sīr,

—GPS.

Instead of four pauses, this metre may have two, each after sixteen characters:

trh jan jacāṭa jāgar par janiatu,
basṛ ṛaṅaṅi basu jako hitu nam sīu.

—GPS.

param aṭī parmesur ke rāgī rāgyo,
basna te bahari pe dekhiau dham szu...  
- saveye m 5 ke.

(b) Its second form is “rupghanakṣri”, marked by thirty-two characters in each line, thirty-first character being long and thirty-second short, with two pauses after sixteen characters each.

Example:
abical TIdgar ujagar sagal jag,
jahar jClhur jaha jotI hE jdbar jan.
khaq.e hE pracaq. khar kharag kuva<;l dhare,
khajar tuphag pOj karad knpan ban.
sakti sarohi seph sag jomdarh cakr,
q.ha1e gan bha1e npu ghale chIprCl jag than.
camkat carO or ghor rup kalika ko,
badna karat kavI jor panI tahI than.

-sik§a prabhakar.

(c) Its third form is “jalharan” marked by thirty-two characters in each line, two pauses after sixteen characters each, thirty-first character being short, thirty-second being long.

Example:
devon ke dham dhuli dhvason ke dhenun ko,
dharadhav droh dhum dham kolu dhak para.
sahib sujan phatesigh deg teg dhani,
det ja no bharaan sosis kar pon hara.
caro diya sihu lo ohab ke mravad brīd,
hīdu uc nicen m hoti islamira.
lop hoti sharom o maram na pate dhir,
karam palato vym dhaaram dhasato dhara.

-sik§hi prabhakar.

(d) Its fourth form is devghanacṣri, marked by thirty-three characters in each line, three pauses after eight characters each and the fourth at the ninth, ending with a nagaD.

Example:

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A village situated to the east of Kiratpur at a distance of nine kohs from it. On his way to Nahan, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. It falls under tehsil Ropar of district Ambala and is located to the east of Ropar at a distance of six miles. A small gurdwara exists there.

A village under police station Dirhva, tehsil Bhavanigarh, district Sunam of Patiala state. Close by, to its north-west is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur. A hall is there and the priest is a Singh. There is no title of land assigned to this gurdwara.

It is located to the north-east of Nabha railway station. Approximately twenty-two miles of the road is metalled but beyond that it is unmetalled.

dark as a cloud, Krishan. 2 See...

See...

See...

A village in Rajputana. On his way to Deccan from Lali, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. “pur ghamrāda suniyat jahā.”—GPS.

[ghomaka], [ghomāk], n onom explosion. 2 jingle. “ghūghru ghamākāt sajāe bic gōr ke.”—GPS. 3 See अग्नि.

[ghomācēr] Skt n sun. “ghamācēr cākā phīrī rām dohī.”—rāmāv. ‘Ram’s command prevails as far as the chariot of the sun moves.’

[ghamā] n arrogance, pride.

Katoch chieftain of Kangra who is mentioned in the battle of Anandpur several times.

[ghamācēt], [ghamād] adj arrogant, proud. “rām mād uḍād ghamācēt cād.”—NP.

[ghar] or ग्हार [gharu] n house, place of residence. “għar māhī sukh bahrī phūnti sukhā.”—asa m 5. 2 body, physique. “għar māhī pāc vāratde.”—asa a m 3. ‘Five perversions such as sex operate in the body.’ 3 a shastar, which includes principles of some religion. “cīr ghar cīr gōr cīr updes.”—sōhīla. See ज्ञानमधु and ज्ञान द्वेर्मेन. 4 status, rank. “so ghuṛ gūra nanak kau dia.”—gau m 5. ‘The status was bestowed by the Creator upon Guru Nanak.’ 5 according to Gurmat Sangeet ग्हार has two meanings. One is ताल [tal] and the other is स्वर [svār] and, after differentiating modulations in a scale, various types of singing of a rag. One to seventeen ग्हारs are mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib. This gives an indication to the singer that a particular hymn has to be sung according to a specific ग्हार of a rag. 6 mind, heart, conscience. “ghār bhitā rī gharu guru dīkhaī.”—sor a m 1.

It is a matter of regret that religious singers have forgotten the ग्हारs (svārprastār) of rags which Guru Arjan Dev had mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib.
wife, consort, better half. “gār kā māsu cāgera.”—m 5 var mala. 8 major organs and nerves of the body. “bāhātārī gār ikū purākhu samaīta.”—suhi kābir. 9 a verse. “dās dōī lāghu vās gār gār.”—rupām. 10 family, dynasty. “oh admī vāde gār dā he.”—prov. 11 house in a horoscope “us de tīje gār bāhūt cāge gār pāe hān.”—prov. 12 See bāhātā. “ketak aati tal nōjīke. ko gār gār lavāt hē nīkē.”—GPS. 13 should be twelve lāghus, per line.

family, dynasty. “uh admi vāde gār dā he”--prov. 11 house in a horoscope “us de tīje gār bāhūt cāge gār pāe hān.”—prov. 12 See bāhātā. “ketak aati tal nōjīke. ko gār gār lavāt hē nīkē.”—GPS. 13 should be twelve lāghus, per line.

house in a horoscope “us de tīje gār bāhūt cāge gār pāe hān.”—prov. 12 See bāhātā. "ketak aati tal nōjīke. ko gār gār lavāt hē nīkē.”—GPS. 'fix after shaping.'

that which resides in the sky, cloud. See उपविना।

horse's enemy, lion. “gār-ārī nādānī aati kāhī.”—sānāma. 'gun.'

friction, rubbing. 2 dragging.

destroyer of a household. “jhagaru karē gārhai.”—gejā kabir. See द्रव्यितत्व।

within the family or household. “abhē nīrājanu gārhai.”—sor m 4. See द्रव्यितत्व।

one's own work, personal work; virtuous deed, leading to salvation. “gār kā kaju tījī jālī”--suhi m 5. See द्रव्यितत्व।

wife. “gār kā mas cāgera.”—var mala m 1.

wife. “gār kā mas cāgera.”—var mala m 1.


audience hall. 2 court chamber. “sātaīguru mera gārdhī.”—bher m 5.

v create, organise. “tsu pāni te jin tu ghrīa.”—ram ē m 3

See द्रव्यितत्व।

See द्रव्यितत्व। and अवध।

lord of the household. “sobha sāb bhai māt maddh gārni ko.”—krīṣān. 2 queen.

house and household material. household property. “gīrhi jogī taīgē gārbar.”—bīla m 5.
अध्याय

अध्याय [ghārā] adj householder. "अध्याय उदास अध्याय ग्यारी."—maru solhe m 5. "अध्याय गुरुप्रकट हुई।"—BG.

अध्याय [ghārā] See अध्याय.

अध्याय [ghārā] adj of or relating to the household. 2 See अध्याय. 3 See अध्याय.

अध्याय [ghārā] from the house. "हौमे मै ग्याराहू।"—sri m 1. ‘from the heart.

अध्यात्म [ghārā] Skt पद n flourmill, especially a watermill.

अध्यात्म [ghārā] adj of or relating to a house or a family.

अध्याय [ghārā] n big gong; a musical instrument shaped like a baking plate made of a metal, such as bronze. "बाहु बजाहू ग्यारावाल नादा।"—GPS.

अध्याय [ghārā] within the house: "ग्यारी बहारी तेरा ग्यारवासा।"—dhana m 5. "पिर ग्यारी सोहनी।"—dhana chāt m 1. 2 in the body. “पिदी में जिओं ग्यारी जिला?”—gau kabir.

अध्याय [ghārā] See अध्याय.

अध्याय [ghārā] n one who strikes a gong; timekeeper.

अध्याय [ghārā] adj of or relating to a house or a family.

अध्याय [ghārā] n big gong; a musical instrument shaped like a baking plate made of a metal, such as bronze. "बाहु बजाहू ग्यारावाल नादा।"—GPS.

अध्याय [ghārā] See अध्याय.

अध्याय [ghārā] for just a while. “रामनाम बिनू ग्याराई है जिवू।”—asa namdev. [अ] is a suffix means a small quantity.

अध्याय [ghārā] adj of or relating to the household. 2 See अध्याय. 3 See अध्याय.

अध्याय [ghārā] from the house. “हौमे मै ग्याराहू।”—sri m 1. ‘from the heart.'
gharua māhī bāste.”—keda kābir. ‘The sand-house means the body.’

ghaṛelu adj of or pertaining to the house. 2 domestic.

ghā of the house. “ghāre ādāri sābhū vathu āh.”—asa m. 2 of the house, within the house. “ghāre ādāri ko ghālu pāe.”—maru sohle m. 3 gives shape to. “ghāre itāika prem sāmet.”—GPS.

ghāna v send. “āpi hāri ghāle.”—var maru l m. 2 See गाना.

ghālā This village is located to the west of railway station Ghall Kalan at a distance of half a mile. It falls under police station and tehsil Moga in district Ferozepur. Close by to the north-east is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind, who visited this place on his way to Darauli. A hall is built. Ten ghumaons of land are assigned to it by the village.

ghālā This village is located in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh exists at this place.

ghallughara destruction, annihilation, devastation. 2 The battle which was fought on 2nd Jeth Sammat 1803 between Lakhpat Rai and the Khalsa near the pond of Kanuwan is known as Chhota Ghallughara and the one fought on 28th Magh Sammat 1818 with Ahmad Shah Durrani, near Raipur Gujjarwal at Kupparhirhe is called Vadda Ghallughara in Sikh history. About fifteen to twenty thousand Singhals and approximately the same number of Durrani were killed in it.

ghārdi a village of Sikh landlords. It is situated near police station Barqi in district Lahore. To its south-west at a distance of about half-a-mile, there stands a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. He reached here from Jahman. Some scholars have mentioned it as Lahurha Sahib because a lāhora (cardymyxa) tree then existed there, under which the Guru seated himself. A traders’ colony was there. A son was born to a trader, so everyone was busy in making merriment. Bhai Mardana said “O Lord! I have been hungry for two days. If you permit I may go to the village and have my meals.” The Guru permitted him to go with the warning that he should not beg meals. Mardana sat for some time at the traders’ door, but they were so engrossed in merrymaking that nobody paid any attention to him.

It so happened that the boy died and they started crying and wailing. The Guru advised them to surrender to the Almighty’s will and recited a shabad in Sri Rag under the title “pāhre”.

There is a small gurdwara there, where Guru Granth Sahib is kept. Twenty bighas of land are assigned to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the 10th of the Shradhs. It is located to the south-west of Jallo railway station at a distance of eleven miles.

ghāveri n circle. 2 vertigo, dizziness, giddiness. 3 fragrance. “phulel ghāveri.”—BG.

ghār n banana. 2 See गार. 3 pitcher.

ghārat n composition, texture, manufacture. 2 place where water is served free. “sāpat sāmādar jace ghārthāli.”—māla namdev.

ghāra v create, give shape to; compose. “ghārīe sābādu sacī ṭāksal.”—japu. 2 sculpt; scrape.

ghāra n pitcher. “kōdhī kōhāra sīrī ghāra.”—s farid.

ghārī adv having sculpted. “ghārī bhāde jīni avi saji.”—asa pāṭi m l.

ghāral n clock. 2 flat round plate made of metal such as bronze, which is struck in temples. 3 Skt ञाणिक alligator.

ghāral bōga a tower at the
threshold of Harimandar, Amritsar, where a clock chimes to tell time.

gharīl [gharīl], gharīli [gharīlia] one whose job is to strike a metal gong to indicate time; timekeeper.

gharīl [gharīl] See गहर्ल; 2 See गहरील 3. ghari [ghari] 1 n unit of time spanning 24 minutes. See घरील. "ek ghari adhi ghari."—ś kaśi. See जीत घरी. 2 small pitcher. "lau ghari sīv tutīpāri."—gau kaśi. ‘Human body is a small pitcher, while rope is the age.’ 3 mechanism such as a watch or clock etc. to measure time. Initially ancient scholars made sundial and clepsydra in India. These find mention in such ancient Sanskrit texts of astronomy as Goladhyay etc. Sandglass and other mechanical clocks, time pieces and pocket-watches using metallic discs of brass and iron and employing springs are inventions of the foreigners.

History is witness to the fact that the first time-measuring mechanism was invented by a German, Henry de Wyck, in 1379 AD who presented the same to Charles V king of France in Paris. Several improvements have since been made in it over a period of time, but most commendable modifications were carried out by Huygen in 1657, Hooke in 1666, Graham in 1715 and Harrison in 1726. Now three types of watches are in vogue i.e pocket watches2, wall clocks and tower clocks. All these need to be wound daily or after two days with a key. The spring thus wound which imparts movement to discs slowly becomes loose and gets totally unwound. The unwound spring is wound once again. Now-a-days countless clocks run on electricity.

The largest of all the clocks are located on the clock tower of Parliament House and on the wall of Crystal Palace in London. Some people are of the opinion that the clock on Colgate Factory in New York (America) is the largest in the world.

The tower of Parliament House (London) has 360 steps and on the top of these is installed a clock named Big Ben. It was installed about fifty-five years ago. Its gigantic size can only be judged by actually seeing it. It has four dials. The diameter of each dial is twenty-three feet. Its minute hands are 14 feet long. Its pendulum weighs 450 pounds and each digit is two feet long. Gaps between minutes are one foot squares. Its gong weighs twenty-three and a half tons and the hammer with which it is struck also weighs two maunds. It is wound thrice a week and it takes five hours to wind it.

Last year (in 1927 AD) a marvellous clock, known as the eighth wonder of the world, was manufactured in Vienna—the capital of Austria. It is a musical clock. It was got ready in sixteen years. Statues of twelve famous kings of European history are concealed in it in such a way that when an hour is struck a particular statue appears and remains there for full one hour, during which time a particular tune plays continuously.

New inventions by skilled craftsmen have revolutionized the watch industry as is evident from the watches of today.

gharīl [gharī] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a silk worker. 2 adj craftsman.

gharīl [gharī], gharīl [gharīl] See गहरील.
“gharial jiu dukhi reni vihai.”—s farid. “daervaje jaik kio ditho gharialo.”—s farid.

gharualo [gharualo] Dg pitcher. “jio akase gharualo nigritsna bharia.”—guj namdev. ‘a pitcher located in the sky, filled with water of mirage.’ See ब्रह्मचारी.

gharuka [gharuka] another name of Ghatotkach. See गांगा.

“jai gharuko darye jaik rotlo gharialo.”—aspho.

gharotalo [gharotalo], gharola [gharola] n pitcher. 2 small pitcher.

gharotli [gharoci], gharotli [gharoji] pitcher stand.

gha [gha] short for ghatak. 2 short for ‘ghah (grass)’. 3 direction. “hau it ghuma prem chaki, atri ghorat he uh gha ghan karo.”—aspho. 4 short for अड (wound).

gha [gha] n side direction. “raha lag doho ghá te hoyo.”—NP. ‘The ceremony of giving fees to the menials, was performed by both the sides.’ “gœ uh ghá nikar.”—rudr. ‘Arrows went over to the other side. “pherat hē gur ke chahō ghāi.”—GV 10.


ghat [ghat] See गाँधा. 2 adv having murdered, after killing “brahmāro nāve jia ghai.”—dhana m I.

ghairk [ghairk] adj lethal, killing.

ghairl [ghairl] adj injured, wounded, hurt.

ghai [ghai] See गाँधा. 2 wounded. See गाँधा.

ghais [ghais] See गाँधा.

gha [gha] Skt n grass. 2 trace left due to attrition, corn. “dhanukghhas in sabh-hin hath.”—GPS.

gha mūḥ lena [ghas mūḥ lena] See गाँधा मूळ लेना खेता.

ghasi [ghasi] n line produced due to friction; abrasion, drag. 2 convention. 3 grass cutter, hay cutter. “je rahe bāhale tā hārirgulam, ghasi kau harīnam kādhai.”—gau m 4. 4 Skt god of fire.

ghasidas [ghasidas] See मार्दवभाग.

ghah [ghah] See गाण्डा 1. “siha baja cerga kuhia ena khovale ghah.”—var majh m I.

gha mūḥ vibhag [ghah mūḥ vīcchen lena] v accept subordination; show oneself as very submissive; be ready to serve like an animal.

ghahi [ghahi] See गाण्डा 3.

ghahu [ghahu] See गाण्डा and गांधा. 2 worthless; insignificant. “nārārī upthī jē kare soltana ghaub karaīdā.”—var asa.


ghagra [ghagra] See खच्छाला.

gaha [gaha] n circumference, circle, sphere.

ghagh [ghagh] a sagacious scholar of Kanauj; renowned for statements regarding astrological influences. He was born in 1696 AD. 2 wise, sagacious. 3 clever, smart.

ghaghra [ghaghra], ghaghrī [ghaghrī] See खच्छाला.

“pārdesi ke gaghre ca humiliation is on fire from all around.

ghat or गांधा [ghat] n composition. “gāha, ghārat bhāyo svaran ko.”—caritr 70. 2 Skt water channel. “gāg jamun ke ātre sāhaj sōn ke ghāt.”—s kābir. Here गांधा stands for the body, and soul’s robe is on fire from all around.

ghat [ghat] or गांधा [ghat] n composition. “gāha, ghārat bhāyo svaran ko.”—caritr 70. 2 Skt water channel. “gāg jamun ke ātre sāhaj sōn ke ghāt.”—s kābir. Here, Ganga Jamuna stand for the right (ира) and left (प्रगला) vessels of the body running from the loins to the head. 3 way, path. “ape guru, cela he ape, ape dāse ghaṭu.”—var guj I m 3. 4 concept, idea. “tal madi re ghaṭ ke ghaṭ.”—asa m I. 5 place. “nanak ke prābhū ghaṭi ghaṭe ghaṭi hari ghaṭ.”—kan m 4 partal. 6 adj wanting, less, inferior. “ghaṭ nā kīn hi khaṭa.”—sri a m 5. 7 See गाण्डा.

ghaṭa [ghaṭa] n shortage, lack. 2 hilly track, way; valley. “ghaṭa rokhe dīn ṭhaḍhe.”—GPS.
3 See आत्म.
—mala m 5. 2 n shortage, lack. See चित.
आत्म [ghat] n fine coarse cotton cloth. 2 hilly path; mountain pass. “ghati cṣat bel ikh thaka.”—gou kabir. ‘Sin embodied as an ox has upon God’s dictum halted on the difficult task of trudging the spiritual journey.’
आत्म [ghatā] in mountain passes, in valleys.
See चितवन.
आत्म [ghatū] See आत.
आत्म पात [ghate ghat] adv on one’s way; en route. 2 on every route. 3 nothing but loss. “bīnu guru ghaṭe ghat.”—srdshgosāṭ.
आत्म [ghate] decreases, becomes less. “manu māhatu jau ghaṭe.”—guj m 5.
आत्म [ghatō] See आत.
आत्म [ghaṭh] Skt रामन n scraped and roasted barley.
आत्म [ghaṭha] n thickened extract of roasted and boiled barley.
आत्म [ghaṭho] n loss. 2 misfortune; trouble. “tāt bhāyo jāb ghaṭho.”—krīsān. ‘when Brahma was in trouble.’
आत्म [ghaṇ] n thickened mixture of earth and water made for plastering. 2 quantity of oil seeds that can be put into an oil press in one lot. 3 battle, war. “is ka bap muvo vīc ghaṇ.”—PPP. 4 adj total, in toto, whole.
2 feminine of ghaṇ. See आत 2. “lekha dhāram bharā tīlu pire ghanī.”—bīha chāṭ m 5. 3 See आत 1. “rēṇ vīc ghatī ghanī lohu māj di.”—cādi 3. 4 S adj misfortune; trouble.
आत्म धीमत [ghaṇī pīrṇa] v torment a lot, inflict much pain, squeeze as if in an oil press, annihilate. 2 give up the essential in favour of the inessential. “ghaṇī pīrte sātīgar lie chāḍāṭ.”—s kābir. ‘Oilmen give oil to the master and keep the residue khāl that is inessential.’
आत [ghat] Skt n attack, injury. 2 arrow. 3 murder, assassination. “kāre su ghat ghat ko pai.”—GPS. 4 ambush, trap, suitable time. “es ghat phir hath na ēhe.”—YN.
आत्म [ghatok], आत्म [ghatki], आत्म [ghatik], आत्म [ghati] adj murderer, killer.
आत्मग [ghatīa], आत्म [ghatōk] adj who murders.
2 deceiver, trickster.
आत [gham], आत [ghām], आत [ghama], आत [ghamul] Skt घरम n heat, warmth. “cōdān cōd na sārad rūtī mul na mitāi gham.”—var jēt.
2 sunshine; heat. “jēse tapte nīrmāl gham. tēse ramnam bīnu bāpuro nama.”—gōd. ‘Just as a clear day becomes hot, so does one get haughty without God’s name.’ 3 perspiration, sweat.
आत [ghay] See आत्म. 2 wound.
आत [ghayāl] See आत्म.
आत [ghar] n mark left by erosion of soil caused by the flow of water. 2 This word has also been used for आत. “tīte ghar ghale.”—cādi 2. ‘has destroyed the same number of houses.’ 3 a disease धीमत giddiness. It leads to vertigo and one loses vision temporarily. There are numerous reasons for it like impurity of blood, stomach’s debility, constipation, over-indulgence in sex, excessive use of intoxicants, presence of heart and renal diseases, excessive discharge of menses and breastfeeding for too long etc.
The best treatment for this disease is to keep intestines clean, not to withold faecal matter and to keep stomach free of pollution. Light food and fresh fruit should be taken.
Taking of nine mashas of ground white sandal wood in rose water, grinding of coriander seeds in rose water, mixing it with honey and licking it, taking preserved jam of
emblic myrobalan with silver-leaf stuck to it
and drinking syrup of pumpkin seeds are useful
for its treatment.

 أد [ghari] n leak developed in the masonry of
overground embankment of a well. It is caused
by the pressure of the surrounding water against
the weakened masonry. 2 cattle-shed. 3 See
خلاء. 4 adj murderer, assassin. “medi a di
ucir. ghari ɘ t sədb kəhu dhərie.”–sənamə.

أب [ghar] n See البر. 2 service; attendance.
“ghal staŋər ukəti na meri.”–ram a m 5.
3 labour, hardwork. “sadh ke səgi nəḥi
kəcu ghal.”–sofhənə. 4 performance,
accomplishment. “pəhusi ɘ n sakəu tumri
ghal.”–bila m 5. 5 destruction, murder.
6 water put into milk before boiling, slop.

أب [ghalak] adj destroyer. 2 motivator. “sərəb
cələ sərab ghalak səreb ko pun kal.”–japə.
3 one who pours, pourer. 4 sender.

أب [ghalna] v send. “mat ghaləu ʃəm ki
kəbi.”–bila kabər. 2 destory, ruin. “api gəe
əurən hə hu ghaləh.”–gəu kabər. 3 work hard.
“kəi kəti ghaləwi thəkəpiəti.”–sofhənə.
4 attack, invade. “təə torəvəhu ghaləu
səti.”–gəd kabər. 5 pour; mix. “təs ka sa təsu
ghalən.”–maru solhe m 5. 6 n accomplishment.
“təu bəhəta ki ghalən.”–maru solhe m 5.

أب [ghalat] works hard. “an jəər bərəthə səm
ghalat.”–sar m 5. 2 sends 3 destroys. 4 pours,
mixes.

أب [ghalna] See أب.
أب [ghali] having performed hard labour.
“ghali kəər kəchəu həthəhu der.”–var sar m
1. 2 having put, having poured.

أب [ghaltə] destroyed, ruined. “budəl ghar
ghaləo.”–dhənə chət m 1. 2 sent, despatched.
3 put, mixed.

أب [ghalono] he has destroyed; has swept
it away. “ape rəəno rəcai ape hi ghaləonu.”
–var sor m 4. 2 has put, has mixed. 3 he has
earned it.

أب [ghali] served, achieved. “tera ghalə
səhab thət pai.”–gəd m 4. 2 See أب.

أب [ghalik] See أب.
أب [ghali] for service. “so kəm suhəla jo teri
ghali.”–majh m 5. 2 See أب. 3 poured,
mixed. 4 sent, despatched. 5 one who renders
service.

أب [ghalonu] are put. 2 made effort;
served. “ape sev ghaləonu.”–var səi m 4.

أب [ghale] serves. 2 puts, mixes. “əmən
bhəmə kəənu ghalə pə?”–gəu m 5. 3 achieves,
accomplishes. “ghal sevək je ghalə.”–asa pați
m 1. 4 develops, cultivates. “pər nari stəu ghalə
dədəhə.”–bəhə namdev.

أب [ghav] See أب.
أب [ghaviya], آب [ghavria] one who
treats wounds; surgeon. “pəhuscyo ghaiviya
ke ghor me.”–vicarsəgar.

أب [ghart], آب [gharə] See أب. “gharə
tis ki əpər əpər.”–var ram 1 m 1.

أب [gharul] adj fabricator.
أب [ghuru] adj clarified butter.
أب [ghur] adj fabricator. “ghur medə
khalə.”–var ram 3. “ghər pət
bəhədə kəhe na kəri.”–trəλəg m 1. ‘Nobody calls
clarified butter and silk polluted.’

أب [gharda] n vessel for keeping clarified
butter.
أب [ghali] adj mixed with clarified butter.
“ras amrət khor ghaləi.”–var ram 3.
أب [ghari] n clarified butter. 2 adv with
clarified butter. “tətəu ghi-i hom jag səd puja.”
–var majh m 1.

أب [ghisərna] v move by dragging oneself.
“bəthyo ghi-sər ghi-sər kar calahə.”–GPS.
أب [ghisua] n smouldering wood, ember.
“ghi-suə juə pərət hə lərə.”–krisən.
أب [ghigh] n humility, submissiveness.
2 confusion, impatience. "ghīghke sṛi gurum ucarta."—NP.

ghīghk (ghīghraṇa), ghīgheta (ghīghiana)
v beg humbly; supplicate abjectly (with the lower lip drooping to plead in all submission).

vīmā yāre ghīghaitē.—guru sōbhā.

ghīgh[ghī], ghīgh [ghī] Sṛi condonation, censure. 2 kindness, compassion. 3 nausea, dislike.

ghīghvatar [ghīnāvna] adj contemptible nauseating. 2 condemnable.

ghīghvāte [ghīnāvne] with condemnation. “na tu avoḥ vō sa bhūt ghīnawne.”—vṝmaṁ 2 m 5. 2 plural of ghīnāvna.

ghīgh [ghīta] Sṛi Śīlī adj acquired. 2 obtained, received. “kī vāṇe ghīta?”—vṝmaṁ 2 m 5. ‘how to obtain?’

ghīgh [ghīdha], ghīghī [ghīdhi] acquired, obtained. 2 S purchased. Sṛi būd. “mōli nā ghīdha, meku sātri guṛ dītā.”—vṝmaṁ 2 m 5. 3 accepted, acknowledged. “bāh pākāri ṭhakur hau ghīdhi.”—jēt cōt m 5.

ghīgh [ghīn] See ghīgh. 2 See ghīghē.

ghīghavā [ghīnāna], ghīghē [ghīnā] Sṛi v utter or say. “kī kīa ghīna tera nau jī.”—suhi m 1 kūcajī. 2 purchase, buy. “sāsāt vākhāru tū ghīnāhī nahi.”—asa m 5. “kābhī vākāre je lāgha ghīnā savi toli.”—sāva m 5. See ghīghē.

ghīghvā [ghīnar] variant form of gīnār. See ghīnāvā. 2 adj abhorrent.

ghīgh [ghīnn] Sṛi cīn̄ v take; hold.

ghīgh [ghī] n circle, round. 2 house, abode.

ghīghvā [ghīnra] v be encircled. 2 feel giddy, experience dizziness. Sṛi cūjīn.

ghīghavā [ghśn] n pulley, wheel, spindle. 2 a top for spinning cotton. 3 giddiness, dizziness.

ghīgh [ghsra], ghīgh [ghsral] Sṛi n clarified butter. “pōjvā pōsā ghsraṇa.”—vara saa.

ghīghavā [ghśra] adj encircled. “bīkhaṇa ghśrīa.”—suhi m 5 pātal. ‘engrossed in evil deeds.’


ghśā [ghś] clarified butter. “sāgāl dudh mohī ghśa.”—sa m 5. 2 pumpkin with pulp like clarified butter.

ghś [ghs] n trace left as a result of dragging something. “ghār goḍan te tāb ghs dayo.”—kṛṣaṇ. “ghīsāt ghsāt ukhālāḥi kanh udharat sadhu.”—kṛṣaṇ. 2 bandicoot rat. It is bigger than the common rat. “ghś gālōre lāve.”—asa kābir. See gīghē.

ghśā [ghsna] See gīnāvā.

ghś [ghś] Sṛi ghrādī adj worthy of acquiring; worth adopting. “hārī bhāyī ṣayeṅu gurmukhi ghiṣā.”—vaṅ māla m 1.

ghś [ghś] Sṛi vr produce a sound.

ghś [ghs]n entry, penetration. 2 Sṛi cūjīn vr produce sound, praise, proclaim, murder.

ghśaṇā [ghsāna] v enter, penetrate. 2 forget; miss. “sātri guṛ ki ṣante ghsaṇe, dukhedukhi vīha.”—vaṅ goau l m 3.

ghśaṇ [ghsār] n a word that is not clear; whisper. 2 See ghrādī.

ghśaṇ [ghsāna], ghrād [ghsāna] v enter, penetrate. “bāhījār ghsārī bagulāre.”—vaṅ goau l m 4. ‘Hypocritical cranes forcibly get into the assembly of swans.’

ghśaṇ [ghsāna] n cause to penetrate, drive into. 2 cause to forget. 3 stave off. “avat vākhat ghsavat nahi.”—NP.

ghś [ghś] having entered, having penetrated. See ghrādī.

ghśaṇā [ghsāna] v push into, penetrate.

ghśēkvali [ghśēkvali] a village which falls under police station and tehsil Ajnala of district Amritsar. It is located to the north of Amritsar railway station, at a distance of fifteen miles. Upto Raja Sansi, the road is metalled, the
remaining four miles is a kacca road. There are two gurdwaras in it, which previously were in village Sahinsre.

(1) Guru ka Bagh. The devout congregation of Sahinsre had brought Guru Arjan Dev to this village with great reverence. He stayed there for some days. A magnificent hall is in place. It was got constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. One hundred ghumaons of land are assigned to the gurdwara. There is a garden in it. This was got planted by Guru Teg Bahadur. A fair is held here on full moon night and new moon night. It was at this place that cutting of wood for community kitchen led to a prolonged dispute. Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee had to launch a mammoth agitation on 12th of August 1922, that ended on 17th November 1922 AD.

(2) To the south of the village at a distance of about two furlongs, there is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. On his way from Valla, he stayed here for some days. It is from here that he ordered the religious congregation to plant a garden at Guru Ki Raurh.

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1 In all 5,605 Sikhs were arrested from 12th of August to 17th of November, 1922. See गुहुकाला में: 3.
**ghut** [ghutha] n dress to cover the knees; pyjamas.

**ghut** [ghuthna] adj on the knees. “kanah cale ghutha ghar bhitar.”—krishan.

**ghut** [ghuth] v compress, press. 2 n knee.

**ghut** [ghutnai] n act of grinding. 2 wages for grinding.

**ghut** [ghutra] having compressed. “ghutra ghuthi jio khavian.”—suhi m 1.

**ghut** [ghutunnai] n dress to cover the knees; pyjamas.

**ghut** [ghutuna] v (for the clouds) to lower.

**ghum** [ghum] n vertigo. 2 whirlpool, vortex. 3 intense whirl of water generated by cyclones. It is very difficult for ships to come out of it. Sir Napier Shaw attributes it to enormous amount of highly water-laden hot air held at some torrid zone, getting more saturated and hot. The heat thus trapped expands the air from within. It becomes rarified and rises above. Due to this rise, it becomes a bit cold and lot of moisture condenses and takes the form of a cloud. In the process, much latent heat is released and the air becomes more rarified. This creates vacuum at the bottom. In order to fill this vacuum, air from all around rushes in violently at a speed of 100 to 300 miles per hour. It is this cyclone that causes whirlpool.

**ghum** [ghuman] See **ghum**.

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When Guru Gobind Singh visited village Kot Bhai (district Ferozepur), two shopkeepers, Rangi and Ghumi, presented themselves before him. The Guru baptised and turned them into Singhs.

Adapt.
A horse-driven cannon.

A horse-driven chariot.

Skt चरवाल पुरुष horse keeper; one who rears horses.

A village in district Sunam of Patiala state. Here lived Ramraia title-collectors who maligned the Guru a lot. They disgraced (religious singer) Bulaki Singh, a ragi, and broke his double-stringed musical instrument. Due to this reason Banda Singh Bahadur conquered this village in Sammat 1767 and punished the title-collectors. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in the village. The Guru bestowed a chola (a long robe) to Surtia मसाद, which is still with his descendants. Ten bighas of land are assigned to this gurdwara. A fair is held on the Hola festival. The village is located to the west of Doraha railway station at a distance of seven miles from it.

A village located to the south-east of Patiala, at a distance of twelve kohs. There lived very arrogant Pathans. Banda Bahadur along with the Khalsa army conquered it in Sammat 1766.

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See प्रेण.
A trader of ghee. 3 mixed with ghee.

A substance resembling ghee, prepared by beating and mixing such ingredients as butter, eggs etc. 2 ball of soft butter, collected from the top of buttermilk during the churning of it. “makhni le gheia tzh karya.”—carit 132.

Feigning ignorance. 2 irritation. 3 gnashing.

A heavy club.; cudgel. 2 wooden grinding rod with which spices etc are pounded.

A territory of Fatehjang and Pindigheb, which falls in district Campbalpur.

Vertigo. “tin avarat ki cuki gher.”—ram 5. ‘Vertigo of head (soul) caused by the whirlpool of three attributes has ceased i.e. nature into which three attributes had gone having fulfilled its duty has got wary of the free-soul.’ 2 enclosure. 3 surroundings, ambience.

A circular instrument which, when revolved, is used for preparing thread from cotton. 3 A wheel upon which criminals were mounted for punishment in ancient times. See चक्की.

A subcaste of Khatris. Bhagwan Das, who had disgraced Guru Hargobind at Sri Gobindpur, (Hargobindpur) belonged to the same subcaste. See मुखरित्व.

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A scavanging bird which resembles a vulture. See बलुच. 2 one who eats inedible things. 3 stupid.

A snail Skt गोत्व a māsād of Nanheri village (Patiala state) who was imprudent to Guru Teg Bahadur. His offence was condoned by Guru Gobind Singh and he took the Guru to his house as when he was returning from Patna to Anandpur. See लोमेजी.

A type of sweetmeat in which lot of ghee is used. In shape it resembles a honeycomb. “ghevar set sīta bahu pae.”—NP.

Having injured. “ghān ke sāg gheke.”—krisan. 2 having killed.

Send injure.

Presence of lot of dust particles overcasting the sky. 2 slander, disrepute.

See भग्न and उर्थ.

A subcaste of Bengali Kayasths.

A colony of milkmen where cows bellow. 3 a subcaste of Bengali Kayasths.


Having proclaimed. “bed pukarvatī ghokhi.”—dhana 5. See शेखर.

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such sacs while jumping from high places to escape from being injured. “bādh ghoghre pārons lokh kudat bhāyo banay.”—caritr 72.

घोट [ghoṭ] n attraction, pull. 2 compression, pressure. 3 See घोटा; 4 Skt horse.

घोटक [ghoṭak] adj one that grinds. 2 Skt n horse.


घोटा [ghoṭa] n grinder. 2 process of grinding.

घोटिम [ghotim] due to grinding. “ghotim kalṛ maṣu.”—suhi m 1.

घोप [ghop] n straight sword concealed in a stick. sword stick. 2 annihilation, murder. “jine satru ghopa.”— VN.

घोपा [ghopa] n supportless tent. 2 suffocating place.

घोर [ghor] n horse. “mṛg pākṛte bīn ghor hathiār.”— bher m 5. “ghor bīna kese asvar?”—gōd kābir. 2 Skt adj dark, dense. 3 horrible, frightening. “gur bīnu ghor adhar.”— var asa m 2. 4 cruel, pitiless. 5 n thunder. “catraṅ mor bolat dīn rati sunī ghānāhūr ki ghor.”—mala m 4 pārtal. 6 sound, echo. “tār ghor bājītā tāhī.”—var mala m 1. 7 See घोप. “mṛgmaḍ gūlpāk gārup ghor.”—kalkī. “halaḥal ghorat hē.”—rāmanv.

घोरानी [ghoraṇī] n cavalry.—sūnāma.


घोरातक धुरिनी [ghorāṭak dhunīnī] a gun, which produces noise like the roar of a lion, the destroyer of a horse.—sūnāma.
yellow with a reddish tinge – oknah
blue – nilak
pink – revāt
yellow with greenish tinge – halāk
one having white chest, hoofs, mouth, mane and tail – astmāgol
one having white tail, chest, head and both the sides – pācbhādr.

- dīgal koś

ghorī [ghorī] n mare 2 a wooden stand on which clothes are dried. 3 tripod on which a saddle etc is placed. 4 song sung by women praising the groom and his family. See घोरीमं. 5 song sung at the time of the groom’s ceremonial mounting the horse. 6 bridge over which the strings of a sīrāda sitar etc are stretched. 7 machine for making sava (noodle-like pasta for sweet dish).

ghorīmā [ghorīā] On the occasion of a marriage, after providing housing to the members of the marriage party and before the marriage ceremony, the groom mounted on a mare proceeds to the bride’s home. This ceremony is called ghorī. Songs sung on that occasion are called ghorīā. In order to do away with the evil practice of singing indecent songs, Guru Ram Das authored a sacred hymn in Rag Vadhans under the heading ghorīā which underlies the sermon of attaining bliss both in this world and the next. “deh tejanī ji ram upaia.” etc.

ghorevaha [ghorevaha] a village in tehsil and district Gurdaspur. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in the village.

ghōghorna, ghōgholna [ghōghona] v mix something into water by stirring. 2 make water dirty by shaking it. 3 rinse a garment into water in order to remove its dirt.

1At some places, ceremony of ghorī is also held at the time of departure of marriage-party from the bridegroom’s house.
as a man. He was a great scholar of Ujjaini Nagri. 2 according to Harivansh, a demon who was a devotee of Shiv. In order to avoid hearing the name of Vishnu, he hung bells from both his ears. 3 according to Saravloh, a soldier of Brijnad (Viraynad), the demon. “ghāṭa kāraṇ bhāṭ.”—sāloh.

प्रौढ़ [घाठिक] See प्रौढ़क.

प्रौढ़ [घाठिका] Skt प्रोटिका n bell. 2 gullet, throat.

प्रौढ़ [घाठि] See प्रौढ़ 1.

घड़ [घाद] n big bell, gong. 2 trachea. See प्रौढ़ 2. 3 Skt घाद large black bee. 4 wretch, vile. “घादक मारांं सांब निदाक घादा रम.”—bīha chōt m 4. 5 mischievous. 6 a subcaste of Bahujai Khatris.

घंट [घंटक] [घंट] वाज्ञा] a typical sound that breathing produces due to the entrapped tracheal mucus.

घंटा [घंटा] See घंट 4. 2 bell. “घंटा हरेया रमरुगर रम.”—BG. ‘as the sound of a hunter’s bell stops the deer from running.’

घंटातेर [घंटावर] See घंटातेर्ँ and घंट 2.

घंडी [घंडी] See घंडिली 2.

घो [घो] Skt adj when suffixed to a word, it means destroyer as घोट्त्व (ungrateful), घोट्त्व (slaughterer of cows).

घो [घो] Skt vr smell, kiss.

घोर [घोर] n smell, odour. Skt घोर. See घो. “जु उदियां कुसम पार्खुलित किने न घोराउ लो.”—gau kābir.

घोर [घोर] Skt n organ of smell; nose. “घोर विजोचन पृच्छे किर.”—GPS. 2 adj smelled.


[ŋ̄a] tenth character of Punjabi script. It is of articulated from the throat and the nose.

2 Skt sexual desire, carnal desire. 3 words that are felt. 4 deity Bhairav.

[ŋ̄a] the character 2 pronunciation of 3. See [ŋ̄a].

[ŋ̄a] See [ŋ̄a].

[ŋ̄a] [ŋ̄a] n counting, enumeration, calculation. “ŋ̄a nahi kou chuṭe.”–bavan.


[ŋ̄a] counted. 2 with counting. See [ŋ̄a].

[ŋ̄a] See [ŋ̄a].


[ŋ̄a] See [ŋ̄a].

[ŋ̄a] Skt vr produce a sound.


[ŋ̄a] n morsel. 2 swallow. “ŋ̄a ṛaṭe kal tīh.”–bavan.

[ŋ̄a] adj who enjoys; who uses. See 2. “ṛiṭa ṛiṭhalō.”–gyan. ‘You enjoy through the character.’ 2 Scholars interpret this word to mean a family man.
च [caca] eleventh character of Punjabi script. Its articulation is made from the palate. 2 suf of "सिँग्हों भोजन जो नार जाने."–asa namdev. 3 Skt part again, and 4 faith, belief. 5 comparable. 6 n sun. 7 moon. 8 tortoise. 9 thief. 10 rascal, evil person. 11 Shiv. 12 in Punjabi, short for vicc as in: “थोरे दिन आँख कम हो जाउँगा.”–prov.

चहि [cau] infinitive of कहो; say, state. See चहहि. “तु कहो सजन मेदिया.”–var maru 2 m 5. 2 See चहि. 3 four. “सेहा, कहा कात्रा काव वाया.”–var sor m 3. See चहविलिह and चहविलिखन. 4 trust, belief. “लक्ष्यो जा कहे कहा बाद्यो.”–NP.

चहिल [causahi] See चहिविल.

चहिल बल [causahi kola] See चहिवि.

चहिल चन [causath car] sixty-eight. “भरे जोगी पत्र कासाठे कारा.”–cēdi 2. See चहिल.

चहिलिह [causathir] Skt चलू-पौड़ि सिखि sixty-four.

चहिलिह बली [causathī ghārī], चहिलिह बली [causathī ghārī] day and night, nowadays; a day and night consist of 60 ghārīs and each ghārī is of 24 minutes but in earlier times a ghārī was said to be of twenty two and a half minutes. Hence 64 ghārīs used to comprise a day and night. “थाह जामी कासाठी गहेरे तुव निर्क्ष हारे जियु.”–s kābir.

चहस [causar], चहस [causar] Skt चतुर्सारि n a game of four flanks; a game of dice. 2 a game of four counters. See चहित and चंतु माटी.

चहसी [causi] n a type of indigenous cloth with four hundred cords (threads) in its warp.

चहविहट [cauhaṭa] n a bazaar with shops on all the four sides; a crossing. 2 a bazaar with four flanks on a crossing.

चहविह [cauhaṭ] See चहिल.

चहविल [cauhaṇ], चहविल [cauhaṇ] See चहिल.

चहविल [cauk] See चहिल. 2 an ornament for women to wear on their heads.

चहविल [caukas] See चहिल.

चहविलफ [caukai], चहिलमी [cauksi] See चहिलमी and चहिलमी.

चहविली [caukri] n a group of four persons or things. “जूगन की कॉक्रि पिराई पिराई हे.”–akal. 2 See चहिली.

चहविल [caukar] n a group of four cowries. 2 See चहिल [कार] 3 cord made of four threads.

चहविल बलाण [caukar kharāṇa] v spend four cowries; a wedding ceremony of giving gifts by bridegroom’s side to the menials at bride’s house. It is a gesture of humility conveying that a paltry sum is spent on the wedding. “कल काकर क्षराण क्षरिके.”–NP.

चहविलव [caukar] with four cowries. “कॉकरि मुली अनापा.”–varasa. ‘bought a sacred thread for four cowries.’ See चहिल.

चहविलव [caukri] n quadrangular platform. 2 a group of four. 3 a group of four persons i.e. a gang. “दसुतकोक्रि सदा कुर कमावाही.”–sor m 3. 4 a group of four horses for driving a carriage. 5 a group of all the four aeons. See भुज. 6 a leap with all the four legs in the air; well known is the leap of a deer. 7 posture of sitting cross-legged.

चहविल [cauka] n quadrangular courtyard or a stone of similar shape. 2 a group of four.

3 something indicative of four. 4 a quadrangular enclosure of a kitchen. “गोबारु जुठा काउका
jutha.”—bada kahir. 5 plastering done on the kitchen floor. “deke caaika kachhi kar.”—varasa.
6 animal with four developed teeth. 7 two teeth in the upper and two in the lower jaw. “ceubuk caru vstrit kachu caa caakamave.”—GPS.
चउकी [caoki] n seat with four legs. 2 a group of four watchmen. “caoki caaigar hameare.”—sor m 5. 3 a group of four devotional musicians. “gavat caaika sabad prakas.”—GPS. See चउक चरोजा. 4 a group of worshippers who sing devotional songs while circumcubating.
चउके [cauke] in the kitchen. “bahi caaika para.”—varasa. ‘put on the sacred thread while sitting in the kitchen.’
चउकोनी [caukhokhine] See चउको.
चउकोनी चंचल [caukhokhine vajna] v be cut into four parts, i.e. be sacrificed. 2 move all around, i.e. be devoted.
चउगृद [caugrad], चउगृद [caugrad] See चउगृद.
चउगृद [caugrad] See चउगृद.
चउगृद आवर [caugrad adv on all the four sides, all around. “caoki caugraid hameare.”—sor m 5. “caugraid hameare ramkar.”—bdra m 5. 2 a mountain surrounding the earth and its seven seas. See चउगृद.
चउगृदवंत [caugraido] from all sides. “dhae rakhas rohle caugraido bhare.”—cadi 3.
चउगृद [caugun], चउगृद [caugun] Skt चउगृद adj four-fold, four-sided.
चउगृद [caughar], चउगृद [caughar] See चउगृद.
“cuhar caughar lakhnou.”—BG.
चउगृदवंत [caugrakia] incited by four persons, i.e., provoked by four scoundrels. “sekha! caugrakia.”—var sor m 3.
चउगृद [caughar] a Khatri subcaste from amongst Bunjahian, mentioned as caughar by some scholars. “cau caughar sev kamai.”—BG. See चउगृद.
चउगृद [caoni] n a group of quadrupeds; a herd of grazing animals. “caone sriina paih cungi cungi khave ghasu.”—var majh m 1. 2 adj four-fold, four times.
चउगृद [caoni] four-fold. See मैं.
चउगृद [cautra], चउगृद [cauta] P, सो, n platform, Skt चउगृद platform. 2 court of a kotwal. “sah caotre jawalai.”—cautir t6l. “jahra karde caute aya.”—BG.
चउगृद [cautar] See चउ उस.
चउगृद [cautara] n song from a four-stringed instrument or mriddag. 2 rabab, which has four strings or any other four-stringed musical instrument. 3 cloth which has four-ply thread in its weft.
चउगृद [cauti], चउगृद [cautis] Skt चउगृदम यक्षी thirty-four.
चउगृदम अक्षर [cautis akhar], चउगृदम अक्षर [cautis achar] Originally Sanskrit had the following 34 letters.
अ ह उ, क ख घ ङ, छ ज झ ञ, ट ठ ड ढ, त थ ध न, प फ भ म, य र ल ब स ह; the remaining letters are their combinations, as छ is a combination of च and म, ख of न and ख, ग of द and ग etc. The same न has three forms.1

1Numerous scholars are of the view that characters which do not initiate any word are not counted amongst characters. Such characters as are combinations of two characters are not independent letters. Accordingly there are only the following thirty four characters: अ इ उ, क ख ग ङ, च छ ज झ ञ, ट ठ ड ढ, त थ ध न, प फ भ म, य र ल ब स ह; ब्र is used for ल and ब, द्र does not initiate any word. त न ड do not initiate any word either. ए is a combination of आ and इ, ए is a combination of आ ए, ज is a combination of ज and झ, झ is a combination of झ and ज, ष is a combination of ष and झ etc. In Veds the letter ढ is not used in conventional words.
"nana khian puran bed bidhi cautis aekhar (achar) mahi."—sor and maru ravidas.

चुँचुँ [cautih] See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँक [cautuka] n a composition containing four lines; a passage having a division after every four lines.

चुँचुँच [cauth] Skt चुँचुँচ n fourth day of the bright and dark side of the moon. "caouthahi caoel man kau gahahu."—gau thiti kabir.

चुँचुँर [cauthra], चुँचुँरी [cauthri], चुँचुर [cautha] adj fourth. "tregun matamolu he gurumukhi caouthapad pai."—sri m 3. "hari caouthi lav mani satho ju bhia."—suhi chot m 4.

चुँचुँरप [cauthapad] n state of knowledge beyond that of the worldly and bodily comforts; enlightened state. "caouth the pad kau jo narucine." —keda kabir.

चुँचुँरी [cauthi] fourth declension. See चुँचुँरी. "caouthi upae care beda."—bila thiti m 1.

चुँचुँरी [cauthi] feminine of cautha. "caouthi nati rasi kar."—var majh m 1.

चुँचुँ [caudas] n fourteenth.

चुँचुँस [caudasi] Skt चुँचुँस n fourteenth day of the moon’s bright and dark sides. "caudasi caudah lok majhari."—gau thiti kabir.

चुँचुँ [caudah] fourteen. "caudah bhawan tere hatahale."—maru solhe m 3.

चुँचुँ [caudah ratan] according to Purans, the ocean was churned and fourteen precious objects were obtained. See चुँचुँ. "caudah ratan nikalnau."—var ram 3.

चुँचुँ [caudah lok] See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँन [caudah vidya] knowledge of four Veds, six vedāg, nyay, mimāsā, Purans and dharamśastra. See चुँचुँन. विश्व अथ वष 3 3 6. According to Bhai Mani Singh these fourteen scriptures are:

"sri aekhar jaltaran caiktas ar rasain, jotak joti prabin rag khat ragani gain, kok-kela vyakaran or bajat bain,
turehi tor nat nritt or sar dhonukh colain, gyan karaon c caturi et nam vidya vare, eh cotur das jagate me catur samajh man me dhare."—JSBM.

चुँचुँ [caudhi] See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ [caudhari] See चुँचुँ, 2 fourteenth day of the lunar month. "caudhari cari kot prabh api."—gau thiti m 5.

चुँचुँटेस [caudnocak] fourteen spheres, fourteen worlds. "caoccak caudnocakā."—ramav. ‘Fourteen worlds were taken aback.’ 2 beings of the fourteenth sphere.

चुँचुँ [caoda] states, speaks. See चुँचुँ and चुँचुँ.

"jo gurbanj mokhi caoda jiu."—majh m 4. 2 See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ [caoda] See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ आ [caodies] adv uttering. “as puri hari caodies.”—suhi chot m 4. See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ [cado] adj worth stating. “caodo mukhi aalai.”—var maru 2 m 5. 2 says, utters.

चुँचुँ [caodh], चुँचुँ [caodha] See चुँचुँ and चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ [caodhri] n bearer of a ploughpin; a ploughman. 2 Skt चुँचुँग headman among four. “caudhri rau sadaie.”—sri 3 m 1.

चुँचुँ [caodhit] See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ [coup] See चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ [coupai] See चुँचुँ.


चुँचुँ [caupada] Skt n quartet, quatrain; a piece of poetry having four stanzas. See चुँचुँ and चुँचुँ.

चुँचुँ [caupada] dupada] a poetic composition having four stanzas of two lines each i.e. four couplets.

चुँचुँ [caupar], चुँचुँ [caupar], चुँचुँ [caupar] Skt चुँचुँट ट die cloth with four flanks and the game which is played upon it. “hame caupari khelna jhuthe aekhara.”—asa 3 m 1. “kaaram dharam tum caupari sajhu satu karahu tum sari.”—basat m 5. See चुँचुँ and चुँचुँ.
camatkari adj marvellous, wonderful.
2 miraculous. 3 illuminating, resplendent.
camatkriti n wonder. 2 rarity. 3 miracle, magical exercise.
caman P n lawn, garden. 2 flower garden, flower bed. 3 a railway station on the border of Balochistan, 4,311 feet above the sea level.
camar Skt n heavenly cow. 2 tuft of hair at the tail end of a heavenly cow, i.e., sura gau (camri). ‘tā par hot camar chabī bhag.’—NP. 3 opposite of camar. ‘tā par hot camar ney bhag.’—NP. 4 This word is used in place of camar. ‘jahf camar hi mukh te kahei hē.’—cārir 68.
camras n boil or wound caused by a scratch on the skin.
camarā n son of a cobbler; leather­man’s son. ‘camarā gāthi na janai.’—sor ravidas. See camar.
camarin v cling, stick.
camarva adj pertaining to cobbling; of the cobbler.
camra n leather, hide, skin. 2 adj of the cobbler. ‘sābhī dokh gae camrae.’—maru m 4. ‘All troubles of the cobbler Ravidas have come to an end.’ ‘uh dhove dhor hathi camu camrae.’—bīla m 4. ‘Cobbler Ravidas always had a hide in his hand.’ 3 something sticking (to the skin).
camreṣa n son of a cobbler.
cameri n female cobbler. See camarēī.
camar Skt n hide, skin. ‘kaparu choḍe camar lie.’—asa m 1. ‘wore the skin of a deer.’ 2 See camar.
camri See camarā. 2 n skin or hide. ‘khāpri lakri camri.’—asa m 1. ‘a celibate who carries a skull, and covers himself with deer skin.’
camar, camarā Skt n one who works on the hide of animals; one who skins animals, dyes the skin and makes objects from it. ‘mukat bhājo cāmirā.’—guj m 5. 2 per Hindu scriptures, son of a Kshatriya woman from a śudar is a camar. See camarā mādī nītu shi 4.
camrā Skt See camrā.
camu n skin, hide. 2 See cam.
camotā adj sticking with something. ‘jānu daḷi cāmuṣṭe avle.’—cōdi 3.
camād, camāda Skt See camād.
camu n Skt n who vanquishes the enemy army. ‘bhaji camu sabh danvi.’—cōdi 1. 2 army of specific strength: 729 elephants, 729 chariots, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot soldiers.
camucal n disorder in the army. 2 army’s departure.
camuna See camu.
cameli Skt a climber with white moon­like flowers. L Jasminum grandiflorum. Flowers of this perennial plant give out very pleasant smell from which scent is made. Yellow­coloured camar is called cāpakvalli. These flowers don’t have any fragrance.
camotā n piece of leather. 2 adj made from leather.
camoran, camarā Skt n group, pile. 2 fort, rampart. 3 foundation, base, root, origin. 4 dais, platform. camar n collection, accumulation etc. 2 laying bricks; raising with bricks or stones. 3 picking, selecting.
cay Skt n group, pile. 2 fort, rampart. 3 foundation, base, root, origin. 4 dais, platform.
to collect information. 3 adjone who wanders.

4 See चचन. 5 See चचर.

चर अग्नि [चर चर] n animate and inanimate, movable and immovable.

चरम [चरम, चरम] [चर्म] leather bag to draw water with. See चरम and चरम.

चरग [चरग] Skt चरग n messenger, spy. 2 beggar.
3 traveller, path finder. 4 an ancient ascetic, who wrote a treatise on medicine called Charaksanhitā. Sanskrit scholars believe that Sheshnag took the form of a saint and appeared on this earth and saw the miseries of the people, and preached the lore of traditional Ayurvedic medicine. 5 short for चरकसाहित्य. 6 See चरग 2.

चर्काट [चर्काट] n chopper that cuts fodder for animals. 2 person who cuts and feeds fodder to the elephant. 3 now, in Punjabi, a mean person is given this epithet.

चर्कट [चरकट] v squabble. 2 sound of frothy liquid falling from the intestines. 3 suffer from dysentery due to fear.

चर्क [चर्क] P ❀ n circular disc. 2 lathe. 3 whetstone, grindstone. 4 celestial sphere, celestial globe. 5 name of a village near Gazni. 6 melting of a metal on fire.

चर्क [चर्क] n circular disc with serrated edge. “चर्कहर सूगा.”—ramav.

चर्कड़ [चर्कड़] See चर्क.

चर्क [चर्क] P ❀ n circular wheel etc. 2 spinning wheel—an instrument to spin cotton with. “कौलु चर्कहर चकी चकु.”—varasa.

चर्क मंडल [चर्क मंडल] [चर्कहर साहेना] v marrying a woman who spins cotton on the spinning wheel. “शब साहरबो चर्कहर साही। जी से ब्रिडप्पानो नरिद्रहि।”—GPS.

चर्क [चर्क] a huge circular instrument like a spinning wheel, used to punish a convict. Half of his body was tied to this device while the rest was left hanging. When the wheel revolved fast, the hanging part of the body was cut into pieces. Many people were tortured to death in this way during the Mughal rule. Lawyer Subeg Singh, Shahbaz Singh and many Singhss were put to death and martyred in this manner. “चर्क चर्कड़ मरो दुख दे भारे।” and “सिघ चर्कहर पर चर्कहर।”—PP. 2 horse’s movement in a circle. “चर्कहर फिर गरेहर अवर।”—GPS. 3 small spinning wheel.

चर्क [चर्क] पुर [चर्क] v tie someone to the serrated wheel. See चर्क 1.

चरग [चरग] n चर (to move) गा (sky). a bird, that flies in the sky,1 called चरग in Persian and पर in Arabic. It is a black-eyed bird of prey, of the hawk species, smaller in size than a large kite. It has heavy claws, but is very agile. Its eyes are bigger than those of a kite. It is not a native of Punjab. It migrates from the hills at the start of winter and retreats in summer. It lays eggs in hilly caves. It lives on rats and lizards and sometimes preys on birds also. When domesticated, it is good for hunting hares and curlews. Hunters keep it for only six months or at the most for one year. After that, it gets useless. While eating meat, it shakes its head vigorously.

This bird is a female. The male called corgela is short-statured and is useless for hunting. See चर्कड़ पहिया कैलिक कैलिक. “सिऴ चरग कुहिए एना खावले गहान।”—var majh m l. 2 tarak, a hyena, is also called corga and corga.

चर्कड़ [चर्कड़] male species of corga. It is not tamed for hunting.

चरक [चरक] Skt चरक vr speak, discuss, vilify, torture, think, study. 2 See चरक. 3 See चरक.

चरक [चरक] पुर [चरक] v plaster with sandal wood. 2 annoint a deity or a scripture with sandalwood.

1. A bird that eats while flying is also called a corga.
song sung in the month of Phaggan during the Holi celebration. 3 tambourine, drum. 4 bustle and elaborate show of dance and music “करत करत करात करात करात करात करात करात”-kan m 5. ‘Worshippers sing, dance and besmear themselves with sandalwood paste.’ 5 giddha, a female folk dance. 6 a poetic metre. See चर्चन्त्री. 7 a posture in yog.

चर्चन्त्री [carchari] Skt n description, explanation. 2 dialogue in question and answer form. There are four kinds of discussions:
   (a) रुचि [vad] is to satisfy the other person by answering his questions with a feeling of love.
   (b) हित is to give a rejoinder without having any ill-will.
   (c) झल is to refute the other person’s viewpoint.
   (d) वितादा is to defeat the other person’s argument by hook or by crook.
3 besmear or plaster with sandalwood. 4 fame, rumour etc.

चरचर [carchar] [carchara] Skt चर्चित adj worthy of worship. 2 worthy of description. “चरचर चरचरयाः हुहोरः.”-vina.

चरित्र [carchitra] Skt चरित्र adj worshipped; plastered with sandal paste etc.

चर [चरन] Skt vr go, roam about. 2 n feet. “चरन ठाकुर रे रीड़ समाने.”-majh m 5. 3 a line of metrical verse. “तिथि होर कला प्रथमेने चरन.”-rupdip. 4 swallow, eat. 5 character, temperament, conduct. “जिन सद्धु चरन सद्धप ग सेवे.”-jet m 4.

चरसमुह [carchasamuh] Skt चरसमुह समुह एक जो मोड़कर हरे होता है; omnipresent. “माय री, मति चरसमुह.”-sar m 5.

चरकान्त [चरकान्त] [चरकामल], चरकावल [चरकाक्वल] adj lotus-like feet, feet like lotus flowers. “चरकान्त में चरकावल में प्राणद्वार.”—suhi m 5. 2 n See चरंग चंद्रमा। 3 See चरकावल.

चरकार [चरकल] See चरकवल. 2 There is a village, Jindowal, in police station Banga, tehsil Nawanshahar, district Jalandhar. Two furlongs to the north west of it, is the gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who stayed here for a number of days while going to Kiratpur from Phagwara. His horse Suhela was taken ill here.

Thirty-five acres of land are attached with the gurdwara in villages of Taharpur and Banga. An Udasi Sikh is the priest here. The building and residential plots were got constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A huge pond got built by the daughter of Sardar Dhanna Singh lies close by. A fair is organised on the 14th Chet. The gurdwara is situated one mile to the east of the railway station Banga.

चरानंद [चरानंद] Ranjit, son of Murlidhar Dhusar of village Dehra in the state of Alwar in Sammat 1760, who became an ascetic; and also called Charandas. He used to preach the worship of Radha and Krishan. Charandas died in Delhi in Sammat 1839. A fair at his memorial is organised on Vasant Panchami. His disciples are called Charandasie. They consider their guru Charandas as an incarnation of Shukdev. His disciples can get married or remain celibates. With devotion they read Bhagwat Gita as also Svarodaya, a book by Charandas. They preach that one should not indulge in slander, adultery or violence etc termed by them as लुप्त [naru]. See मुले. 2 Charandas was an adopted son of Mata Sundri. He ran away from Delhi after the murder of Ajit Singh. He changed his name
from Singh to Das and spent the rest of his life at Bhadaur in Patiala state.

**स्त्री** [carna] n maid; female who serves and sits at the feet of her master. 2 Sadhus, or ascetics, use this word for shoes. 3 Some people even call their wives by this name.

**स्त्री** [carnadasia] See अंगुली.

**स्त्री** [carna] dust of the feet. “carna tere jān ki hova.”—sui m 5.

**स्त्री** [carna] one who takes water with feet; tree, which absorbs water through its roots.

**स्त्री** [carnapaduka] n traditional wooden sandals. 2 See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnabhāna] n act of bowing head on somebody’s feet. “carnabhāna amol dasro.”—sar m 5.

**स्त्री** [carnānu] n dust of the feet. “carnānu gur ki mukhi lagī.”—gau m 5.

**स्त्री** [carna] v move about. “gāṇu rāha hume cārna.”—maru solhe m 5. ‘The movement in the sky takes place as per His Will.’ 2 manger; trough for feeding animals. 3 See स्त्री. “bālī bālī prabhū cārni.”—sar m 5.

**स्त्री** [carnamukti] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnān̄ma] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnamātra] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnāmātrī] feet worthy of reverence. “rakh le raj bikhē cārnamātrī.”—ramav. ‘Hey Ram! let me revere your feet while I am performing my duty towards the kingdom.’

**स्त्री** [carna] n one whose feet are his weapons: cock, rooster etc.

**स्त्री** [carnabhānd] [carna]fī] adj feet like lotus. “carna man bīdhyā.”—gatha.

**स्त्री** [carna] with the feet. 2 Skt n human being. 3 adj who moves around.

**स्त्री** [carna] (second declension) to the feet. “carna lāgē ta māhalu pāve.”—gau m 3. 2 (third declension) with the feet. “carna cālau marāgī thakur ke.”—sar m 5. 3 (seventh declension) in the feet. See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnitha] Skt adorable feet, loving feet. “bālī bālī prabhū cārni.”—sar m 5.

**स्त्री** [carnānu] n water in which sacred feet are washed. “carna dāk le acman hamē dubtā ha rog gavae.”—BG.

**स्त्री** [carna] See स्त्री. 2 graze, pick. “utkhe cārni lāge pun sare.”—NP. 3 character, conduct. “sāt cārni cārni man laīe.”—bīla m 5. ‘Let us dwell upon the feet and the conduct of devout persons.’ 4 ascend, ride a horse. “sri harīgobīd ap cārni ko. rakhvayo kar sūṭi vārān ko.”—GPS. ‘had a horse to ride on.’

**स्त्री** [carnakār] [carna]kal] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnakvā] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnamātrī] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carna] n eat, devour. See स्त्री v. See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carnākka] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carna] See स्त्री.

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**स्त्री** [carna] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carna] n water in which sacred feet are washed. “carna dāk le acman haumē dubtā ha rog gavae.”—BG.

**स्त्री** [carna] See स्त्री. 2 a spiritually awakened disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachi Darhi.

**स्त्री** [carna] See स्त्री.

**स्त्री** [carna] See स्त्री.

1Bharat says so.
The other one has 115, 5, 5 structure in each line. Hence

An instance of the dialogue between Charpatnath and Guru Nanak, regarded authentic by Udasi sadhus is given below:

"seli na badhā na pāhīrō mrigani.
khītha na odhō jo hōjār purāni.
bībhuti na cāraō jo utor utor jāīr.
khār vakar letegi meri balār.
duāra dekh dhūnī na pāū.
sōdhīa dekh sējī na bōjaār.
gōhī gōhī kūkār nzāi māgōn na jāō.
bhekh kā jōgī kade na kāhāō."...
With characteristics of the above metre, it can take the form of ākva, ābha, kānya, and tirka. Hence

khāggī khyaṭa. gyanā gyata.
citrā jodhi. juddhā krodhi.


[carpara] adj pungent taste like that of a chilli. “madhur sāvan turās cārpore.”—GPS.
	tretī [carb] adj pungent in smell and biting in taste. 2 thick, dense. 4 strong. 5 greasy. 6 n victory, conquest.

[carba] adj roasted corn. 2 act of chewing, masticating.

[carbani] adj (a female) who chews.

[carbak] adj of pleasant disposition, sweet-tongued. “dūt ge cārbakh.”

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karahr carak.”—bher a kabir. “guru cāraṇ gīan cārag.”—var bīla m 4.

caṛagāra [caṛagci] P, T ४५ adj who lights the lamp. 2 n torch-bearer.

caṛagah [caṛagah] P ४५ n place where cattle are grazed; pasture.

caṛagejāhā, caṛagah dūla [caṛage falak] P ४५ n lamp of the world i.e the sun.

caṛacār [caṛacār] animate and inanimate, living and non-living, active and inert.

caṛan feet, plural of caṛān. “seva gurcaṛan hā.”—asa m 5. “bāṛahī ride mohi hari caṛane.”—kalī m 5.

caṛavān [caṛavān] v graze cattle. 2 apply, fix. “hāṛī hāṛī namu caṛavāhī rāṇāt.”—asa m 5. 3 offer, present. “gobīṭ puja kāhā le caṛavāḥ?”—guj ravidas. 4 put over (something). “bāṛan mājī caṛavāhī upārī.”—asa kābir. 5 climb, make someone mount a conveyance.

caṛava See caṛavā. 2 See caṛavā.

caṛi [caṛi] See caṛavā. 2 having climbed. “gau caṛī sīṛgh pache pāve.”—gau m 5. ‘One cannot succeed by attacking a lion while riding a cow.’

caṛio, caṛī [caṛīa] adj grazed, ate. 2 found, got. “hath caṛī hāṛī thoka.”—guj m 5. 3 roamed, moved. “khojat caṛī dekhaat priṛa jai.”—suhi m 5. See caṛavā.

caṛitar [caṛitar] adj who has four paramours. “caṛitar nāṛī āṭhkhelī.”—BG. 2 who moves about. 3 who grazes. See caṛavā.

caṛike [caṛike] by climbing. See caṛavā 2.

caṛit [caṛit] Skt n trait, misdeed. 2 action, deed. “āṛpne caṛī prābhī apr ṣaṇī.”—sokhmāṇi. 3 ritual, custom. 4 description, narration.

caṛitarath [caṛitarath] Skt āṛtīrath adj grateful, useful. 2 successful. 3 proper.

caṛitr [caṛitr] Skt n footman, soldier (infantry). 2 character, misdeed, trait. 3 narration, description. 4 a part of Dasam Granth containing stories of the tricks played by men and women on one an other is often called caṛitr though the original title is caṛitrōpakhyān. Though they are 405, the actual number is 404. Number 325 is given after writing only “ṛtī sri”, without any caṛitr.

In the preface to this book, it is written that a celestial beauty felt drawn¹ to a handsome king Chitar Singh² and a son, Hanuwant Singh, was born to them.³ Chitar Singh’s newly married wife Rani Chitarmati was charmed by the elegant and handsome youth Hanuwant Singh. She expressed a desire for union with him. But the pious Hanuwant Singh refused to have any immoral relationship with his stepmother. As a result, Chitarmati accused Hanuwant Singh of immoral conduct and compelled her husband to order his execution.⁴ But the wise and sagacious minister of the king tried to dissuade him from doing so. Hoping to remove the doubts of the king, he narrated the fraudulent ways by which cunning women have tried to have their sway over their husbands.⁵

In these caṛitr figure incidents from Hindu shastars, and the book entitled Bahardanish, stories from the Mughal dynasty, narratives from Rajputana and tales from Panjāb. Some

¹“caṛīvatī nāṛī vīkhe caṛīśīṛgh nṛṛp ek.”
²“raḥī apsāṛa rīṛh rup lāṅk rāṛ ko.”
³“ek pṛt ṭāte bhāyo ṣamṛt rup ki khāṇz.
mahāṛudr hūṛ ṭṛs kore kaṃdev pahīcāṇī.”
⁴“odchesaja ki hīṛtu caṛī-ṛati trī ṭam.
hanvāt sīṛgh-hī so ṭaḥe caṛīvat aṭhō āṃ.”
⁵“vāṅ kaḥī ṭo ṭṛn ṭiṛṇs ṭo ṭaṇī.
caṛī-ṛati ṭoṛ bhaṯī khaṛsaṇī.”
⁶“phar cīṛ kāṛ āṛpne mukh nāṅgḥaḥ ṭaṇaḥ.
ṛaṇa ko ṭoṛkīṛ tīṛṭ[y] ṭoṛ ko cṛṁaṇ āṭkhaṛ.”
⁷“bāṛaṇ sunaṭ kṛuṛddhī ṭṛṛp bhāyo.
maran ṭet ṭuṛ-ḥī legyo.”
⁸“mṛṛīn ṣat raṇ ṭaṃjhaṇyo.
trīṛcaṛīṛ kinnḥū nāṛī ṭay.”
incidents from individual experience too have been related. The idea behind these narratives is that, driven by passion, men should not blindly follow the wiles of cunning women as by doing so, they run the risk of ruining themselves completely.\(^1\)

However it does not mean that one should not trust one’s virtuous wife or other noble women. What is actually meant is that one should not lose one’s sense of discretion by giving way to carnal desires.

\[^1\] koti kaśī syane sāhē, keso dahe ānāg,
nek neh nāhī kijīye tau tarunt ke sāg—
carīr 71.
“pāre apda kesiye koti kaśī sahīlet.
tau sughar nar iṣṭān bhed na apno det—carīr 19.
\[^1\]
to depart. “at sakhai calaṇvara.”—maru solhe m 1.

**chala** [calaṇ] v go, depart. 2 disappear from one’s place of stay. See चल.

**chala** [calaṇu] See चला 2. “calanu ride samali.”—mala m 3. 2 See चला 3. “age calanu or he bhai.”—mali m 5.

**chala** [calat] Skt चलत् n conduct. “jis de calat anek.”—sri m 5. 2 account of credit with a grocer. 3 adj mortal, inconsistent. “tan dhon joban calat goa.”—bila m 5. 4 continuing, departing.

**chala** [calat] adj clever, fickle. “calat manu rakhe âmritu cakhE.”—asa m 1.

**chala** [calatru] See चलत.

**chalibar** [calatibar] n time to depart from this world; time to die. 2 adv at the time of death. “calatibar tero kachu na.”—basât a m 1.

**chalo** [calto], **chal** [calta] adj transient, fickle. 2 n mind. “calto thakI rakhahu ghari ेपने.”—sor m 1.

**chalo** [caldol] Skt n peepul tree of which the leaves are always moving. L Ficus religiosa. “so caldol ko târu tatkala. hâro hotbha patr brisala.”—NP.

**chalo** [calan] See चलत. 2 n act of going; movement. “câran calan kau.”—ram â m 5.

**chalanhar, chalan** [colenhara], **chalanharu** [calanharu] See चलत.

**chalo** [calna] v depart, move, go. “calâ tâ bhiçe kâbli.”—s farid. 2 have sway over, have a say. “dari sahrb sâdia kia cala treu nali?”—var sri m 1. “jivâtun ka cali? cî let cor su men.”—paras. ‘What power do men have? It steals the heart of even Kam.’

**chalni** [calni] averting, avoiding. “sahe lîkhe na calni.”—s farid. ‘The time of death can’t be averted.’ It is inevitable. n sieve. “calni me jese dekhiat hâ anek chîdra.”—BGK.

**chaleyla** [calveya] adj who makes a thing move, who inspires. 2 clever, which moves when desired; for example, a horse.

**chalo** [cala] See चला. 2 Skt n lightning. 3 goddess of wealth; material world.

**chala** [calau] v urge, goad, drive, persuade, set in motion. 2 remove, efface. “nâ cale calaia.”—var majh m 1. ‘Consequences can never be averted.’

**chalo** [calau] adj mortal, transitory. “sonîvahu gôdî jo calau nâ thie.”—var maru 2 m 5. 2 which makes something move.

**chala** [calai] n act of going; movement. 2 gait.

3 reference, context. “manukhi kôhu ket calai.”—asa m 5. ‘What is there to talk of man?’

**chalo** [calaha] adj temporary. 2 wiped off. “kirat na cale calaha he.”—maru solhe m 3.

**chalo** [calak], **chal** [calaki] See चला—चलव.

**chalo** [calana] departure, march. 2 xa pass away, leave for the next world.

**chalo** [calava] adj one who drives or moves. 2 n movement, speed, gait.

**chali** [cali] on the move, moving cleverly. “manu dah disi cali cali bharânia.”—sui chêt m 4. 2 by moving, by walking.

**chali** [calit], **chali** [calirt] See चलित and चलित.

“calit tumare prâât piare.”—majh m 5.


**chali** [calobh], **chal** [calobha] See चलव.

**chalu** [calul], **chal** [calula], **chalu** [calula], **chalu** [calula], **chal** [calulu], **chal** [calule] कुंल-कुल like a pearl, shining like a pearl. 2 deep red. “suke kasat haracalul.”—ram m 5. ‘Dry trees have blossomed into green leaves and deep red flowers’ i.e; ‘The poor, humble, unfortunate people who were afflicted with pain are flourishing with joy.’ “râg calule naî.”—sri m 4.
“bāstrā hamare rāg cālul.”—asa m 5. “rupa lal cālul.”—sor a m 1.

समर्थन [cālesah] चलिन्तिर will go, will proceed.

चलन [cāla] adj inconstant, mortal. 2 adv on the move, in motion. 3 continuous.

समर्थिकेल [cālātikhel] n game of skill, trick involving nimbleness of hand. “jotkē ved cālātikhele.”—BG. 2 act (art) of playing roles.

चलते [cālaṭol], चलो [cālō] adj(one) that goes; (something) that can go. “kīrāt sath cālō.”—gatha.

चलें [cāla] P ॥५७५ च [cāh] (well) स [lay] (slush). slush near the well. 2 pit of mire.

च [cav] n four. “cārī cavgarī vāṇī.”—var vād m 4. 2 See चलते.

चवा [cavka] See चुर।.

चवार [cavgar], चवारट [cavgarī], चवारु [cavgun], चवार [cavgar] adj four times. See चलें.


चवाल [cavtal] See चव म. 2 adj forty-fourth.

“sātrāhī cē cātal me cāvan sodi bodhvar. nagār pāvtā me tomo raścī grāth sudhīr.”—krisān.

चवाह [cavda] n fourteen.

चव [cavadh] n glitter. 2 panic, dread. “dhyān taj pārāt cāvadhu muni.”—rama v.

चव [cavā] See चवाह. 2 See चवाह.

चवपेया [cavpeya] See चवायण and चवपेया 2.


चव [cavra] adj wide. “mukh cāvrayo.”—krisān. 2 See चवाह.

चवार [cavra] n leather bag used to draw water from the well. See चवार. 2 an intoxicant made from the juice of delicate leaves of cannabis. It is modified form of hemp and is smoked. It has the effect of dryness and adversely affects brain and muscles. Those addicted to it lose their manliness, become impotent and look very dirty, filthy and clumsy.

चव [cār] See चवार.

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चवार [cāras] n leather bag used to draw water from the well. See चवार. 2 a ten-acre measure of land which can be irrigated with a leather bag called cāras. The measure is only approximate. It may be a little less or more depending on the depth of water in the well. See चवार.
_progress, development. 3 surrender, offering. "sevāk sevāhī kāmātī caīaū."—var asa. ‘The devout serve the Lord and dedicate themselves and their deeds without expecting anything in return.’


cāi [caī] n ascendance. 2 progress, improvement, development. 3 surrender, offering. “sevāk sevāhī kāmātī caīaū.”—var asa. ‘The devout serve the Lord and dedicate themselves and their deeds without expecting anything in return.’

cāi [caī] adj who offers or surrenders. 2 who rides. “bhāo bēra, jā caīaū.”—maru m 1.

cāi [caī] adv by boarding. See cāi.

cāi [caī] See cāi. 2 See cāi. 3 will ride. “sādīgūr āpna mānāt le ta rup cāi.”—var suhi m 3.

cāi [caī] adj superior, excellent. “sobh da khasāmu he sobh du tu caīe.”—var gau m 4. 2 See cāi.
mamru 2 m 5.

माम [cas], मामली [casni] Dg n earth, land. 2 प n something worth tasting. 3 sweetened water made thick. Syrupy sweets like jalebis are prepared by dipping them in it. See Skt भम

वर. 4 four
colour of gold or silver from which the purity of a metal is checked.

तममदन [casavīdar] Dg n one who ploughs land, farmer, ploughman. 2 a blade in front of the plough, ploughshare.

भ cues [ca] n eagerness, keen desire. “चाहिए तोहार किस नार!”—asा पा m 5. 2 recollection, vision, sight. “चाहिए सिट me किए किए चाह किए”—52 कप्त.


क्रम [cakhat] tasting, relishing. 2 on realising; just after tasting. “चाहिए हो तोहार हो बिसमदु।”—सहो m 5. 3 Skt चन्द्र because of eyesight.

सक्ह्य [cakhi] tasted. “महा बुखार मोसकाव०।”—सर m 5.

सक्हीत्व [काही] पाद तक्षा tasted, relished. “काहीया से हरिया मिठा।”—सा पा m 5.


सक्हीय [काही] पाद. “महा बिखार मॉकाद काही।”

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—sar m 4. 2 n a piece of meat fed to birds of prey so as to sharpen their taste for preying. “baj hve gvaran kanh dai ja cakhi.”—krisan.

चक्खु [çakhu] Skt चाक्खु adj of eyes, relating to eyes. 2 n evil eye. “hārt sīmāt kacchu ca khū na jōhe.”—bher m 5. “ram nam jo jāne... tātu mātu nāh johāi tītu cakhu nā lage.”—bīla m 5.

चे [çakhe] takes pleasure in tasting; tastes, relishes. 2 experiences by sight. “sabādū dipāku vāte tīhu āoi. jo cakhe so nIRMālū āoi.”—dhana m 3.

चर्च [çāg] n shout, shriek, call. “kukedā cāgedā mati dedia nīt.”—sořī. 2 S adj brave. 3 Skt चाग n teeth’s whiteness or beauty.


चागेदाई [çāgedāi] crying, shouting. See चर्च.

चाङ [çascar], चच्ची [çcari] See चच्ची. 2 a poetic metre. It is another name of sudhi metre, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as लस्, 5.

Example:
   aalekh he. ābhēkh he.
   ānām he. akām he.—japu.
(b) Its second form is शषी which has each line with one यागम, figuring as लस्:
   gubīde. mukāde. udāre. āpare.—japu.
The same form is used in Kalki Avtar also:
   hokarē. pocrē. prōharē. krāvarē.
Bhai Santokh Singh has also employed the same form in Guru Partap Suray:
   tupaḥāgē. nisāgē. uthai. calai.
3 Skt चाङ adj highly frolicsome. 4 moving aslant. 5 n sword, that cuts in a slanting way. “çascar comkaran.”—akal.


चक्खर्मन [çacaghgo] See चक्खर्मनी.

चसन [çat] n desire to lick, desire to taste. “caṭau pāg, caṭ.”—kan m 4 pātal. 2 worth relishing, sauce-like delicacy worth licking. 3 Skt traitor, traitorous. 4 cheat.

चसनन [çatsar], चसनल [çatsal], चसनसा [çatsala] See चसनन. “ape catsal apī hē padha.”—var bīha m 4.


चसन [çatra] n disciple, follower, student. This word is derived from vr caṭ, i.e.: a person who is attracted towards Guru’s teaching after getting detached from others. “apī hē padha, ape caṭre pāran kau anē.”—var bīha m 4. “padha gurūkhi akhi caṭria māti dei.”—ośakar.

चाटा [çata], चटी [çati] n large earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

चाटु [çatū] Skt चाटु n sweet tongue. 2 flattery.

चाँदल [çādal] See चाँदल. 2 adj of the outcaste or low born person.

चाँदु [çādur], चाँदु [çāduru] See चाँदु. “kāś kēsū cādurū na koi.”—gau o m 1.

चांतक [çāntak] Skt adj prepared with gram flour. 2 n a scholar of diplomacy born in the lineage of sage Chankya. The diplomacy introduced by Chankya is very popular. He was an advisor of Chandar Gupt—the ruler of Patna, belonging to Maurya dynasty. His real name was Vishnu Gupt. Chankya helped Chandar Gupt become an emperor after putting an end to the Nand dynasty through his diplomatic astuteness. The birth place of Chanakya was Takshila town in district Rawalpindi. Another name of Chanakya is mentioned as Kotalya in many scriptures. The text composed by him is named as Arth Shastar or Kautalya Shastar.
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** Chanakyaniti Shastar** variously known as **calaka**, **caralaka**, **calaka** etc. See मैलपुर. 2 per Mahabharat, a ruler.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>सत्कार</td>
<td><em>Skt n</em> a bird that seeks raindrops from the cloud; rainbird. <em>L</em> Cucullus Melanoleucus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सत्कारी</td>
<td><em>adj clever, intelligent. 2 n flatterer. 3 four-cornered seat. 4 four-wheeled vehicle.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सत्कारण</td>
<td><em>Skt</em> चालुमायस्य <em>n</em> a job that gets done in four months. 2 period between 12th day of the bright phase of lunar month Harh and 12th day of the bright phase of lunar month Kattak. Due to a lack of shelters and roads, in ancient times, the rich people used to offer lodging and boarding to saints and scholars in their towns so that they did not suffer due to inclement weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सत्कारवत्स</td>
<td><em>adj clever (woman).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सत्कारपी</td>
<td><em>n cleverness. 2 deceit, treachery. 3 adj. “kami krodhi catari.”—maru kabir.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सत्कारक</td>
<td><em>Skt</em> तुना जान्धि किरा तुधविरि तिक्कहे.”—var mola m 3. 2 seeker of knowledge, who is oblivious of all pleasures other than spiritual bliss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सत्कारविव</td>
<td><em>adj one whose feeling is similar to that of a rainbird, which cares for nothing other than a raindrop. “satkarcit socit su sajan cahie.”—phunhe m 5.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सदा</td>
<td><em>n moon. 2 anything looking like the moon; object looking like the moon.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सदना</td>
<td><em>n moonlight. 2 light, brightness.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1Maharaja Narendra Singh of Patiala used to spend rupees one and quarter lac during “caturmas” (period of four months) once every year.
Nagar. 2 resident of Chandar Giri.
cādī [cādī] n silver; a white metal used for making coins and ornaments. 2 shining scalp, bald head. “jal dhovat sitr cādi pari.”—G.P.S.
cādīrāh [cādīrāh] an important town in Central Provinces (CP). Its ancient name was Chandarpur. “cādi si cādīrāh.”—akal.
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1. cādī [cādī] Skt adj related to the moon; lunar; pertaining to the moon. 2 n moon’s sphere. 3 lunar month of 30 days. 4 See पुग्त and अविल 4. 5 grammar composed by Chandar Muni. See भाष भाषाओ.
2. cādī [cādī] Skt n one morsel equivalent to the size of a peacock's egg in the evening after taking bath three times during the day. He is permitted to take two morsels on the 2nd day, thus increasing one morsel per day so that he would take fifteen morsels on the full moon day. He would take fourteen morsels on the 1st day of the dark phase of the lunar month, in decreasing order, thus to take nothing on the new moon night. Many more procedures for observing this fast are mentioned in various Hindu scriptures, but all those are consonant with taking morsels in increasing/decreasing number with variation of the lunar phases. See चन्द्रास्त्र 2 See पुग्त and अविल 4.
3. cādī [cādī] n chewable, roasted grains, grams etc.
4. cādī [cādī] n key.
5. cādī [cādī] adj expert rider, great horse rider.
6. cādī [cādī] adj chewable, fit for chewing as “makki cābu ho gai he.”
7. cādī [cādī] v be defiant, be disobedient; be disrespectful. See चन्द्रास्त्र.
8. cādī [cādī] n skin, leather. 2 shield. “cām ki ो
nīvarya.”—krīsan.

चिमभ [camkān], चिमभ [camkān] shine; give light. “camkān tare.”—asa chāṭ m 5.

चिमन वे चिमन [cam ke cakā] keenly charmed by fair-skinned ladies; servile to other women; lecherous.

lobhi lāvar gāvar māhā sāth
bhekh bonay cahi sūkh dham ke,
sis mōday asi sām hovat
bava ke bava gulam hē gam ke,
nah kabe tīn ko sūkh “das ju”
je gurūndāk aṭh-hō jam ke,
ram ke nam ke kam ke nāhan
kam ke kukār cakār cam ke.

चिमन वे चिमन [cam ke dam] n leather coins, leather currency. It is a well known fact that once Nijam Bhisti saved emperor Humayun from drowning. The emperor made Nijam the ruler for half-a-day as reward for this kind act. He issued leather coins in place of metallic ones during this short period. 2 getting one’s writ implemented. “cam ke dam calāI Iae tum.”—krīsan.

saheī pāi ojan kāhu tu
sujānān hi ke bure kāhu dhave,
jā dhan hath bure ke pāre tu
bhālēn hū ke kachū kam nā ave,
jogī bādhe tu bānayke khappar
cōḍān kāṭ hībhut bānave,
jā dīn car mīle kāhu raj
comār tu cam ke dam calāve.

चिमभविंद्र [camārīk] Skt अभिंद्र n a bird having leather wings. It belongs to the bat family. It hides itself in dark places during the day and eats mosquitoes, insects etc while flying during the night.

चिमन [camr] n bunch of hair on the tail of female yak; whisk. 2 a poetic metre, also called somvāllari and tun, marked by four lines, each line having fifteen characters in alternate sequence of guru and ṭaṅgu, that is sī, sī, sī, sī, sī, sī, sī,
terrible, with frightening red eyes whooping in a challenging way. After killing both the demons, she took their heads to Durga. Pleased with her bravery, Durga named her Chamunda.

There is an elegant and famous temple of Chamunda near Sindhal village in Chamba state, where animals are sacrificed. 3 a female ascetic. 4 kite, a bird of prey. 5 vulture.

Chamunda [camōdanāda] demi-god Bhairav, son of goddess Chamunda.

Chant [cay] Skt चाण know, understand. worship, honour, respect. 2 n pleasure, longing, desire. "sāda cay mokhi mīṣṭ bāni"—soveye m 3 ke. 3 In Chinese language a plant and its leaves. Taking tea by boiling its leaves, has become popular throughout the world. Taking tea as a beverage was initially introduced by the Chinese. The Chinese consider that tea was created from the eyebrows of a sage. P े E Tea. L Camellia Thea. The latent effect of tea is warm and dry. Taking tea regularly is harmful in hot countries.

Chaut [car] Skt चांत n four. “car padarāth je ko māge.”—sokhmani. 2 Skt spy, secret agent, one who moves in a sly way. “le kār car cālyo tatkal.”—GPS. 3 prison, jail. 4 going, departure. 5 servant, attendant. 6 norm, custom, ritual. 7 preaching. “cet na ko car kio.”—akal. 8 This word has been used for चौ [cal] which means gait. “lākhi tīth pavcar.”—ramav. ‘footsteps’. 9 See चछ. 10 It has also been used for अभीचार, which means the practising of magical charms. “jāb laq mātr-car tē kārhē.”

—caritr 394.

Chaut दिउर्घिला [car updīsa] See दिउर्घिला.

Chaut अबसत् देशीयम [car akkha hoṇiā], चात अबसत् कवलिः [car akkha karṇiā] v look lovingly into a friend’s eyes; relate by looking fondly into each other’s eyes. “tāhē te radhe kahō tum sō, ab car bhai tu bīcar na kije.” and “car bhai tu bīcar kāhā he?”—krīsan.

Chaut अवधिः [car evaṃ], चात अवधिः [car evaṃ] See चaut अवधिः. 2 Sanskrit scholars have divided fire into four types:

Bush or forest fire (used for baking. This fire can burn a forest).

Stomach fire (heat produced in stomach which helps in digesting food). See नलजाति.

Fire due to lightning (it evaporates water).

Fire sparked off in mines (produced due to combustion of gases in mines); gold, yellow metal. 3 fires in the form of jealousy, ego, anger and lust. “car evaṃ nivari māro gurmakhi hārījaḥ pai.”—stī m 1. The following verse also figures in the above stanza:

“hīsā hāume gātu gāe nahi sāhā soṣu.” Based on this some scholars take violence, arrogance, suspicion and grief as four fires.

Chaut अवसर [car evaṃ] codes of four castes. “car evaṃ rāhe orjha.”—gau kābir. 2 according to religious scriptures, good and bad (permitted and prohibited) deeds.

Chaut अवस्था [car aśram] In Hindu religion four stages of life are:

(a) celibacy goes upto 25 years of age, during which one wears a sacred thread, has control over passions and is completely engrossed in studying Veds under the guidance of a spiritual mentor.

(b) after completing this stage of celibacy and giving offerings to the mentor, he returns home, gets married to lead a family life upto the age of 50 years.

(c) after this stage of family life he, alone or alongwith his wife, retires to the forest for meditation, to live in solitude and perform fire rituals etc. upto the age of 75 years.

(d) then after forsaking all deeds like fire rituals he lives only on alms (offered to him) etc. “kar vāraṇ car asram hāhī, jo hāhī dhīave
his subjects through his secret agents.

The five approaches for achieving liberation: insight, detachment, denial of wealth and emancipation. See चुंबन.

समझ [समझ] See समझन. 2 religion, wealth, sex, soul’s liberation.

सर्फ [सर्फ] See सर्फ़.

सिद्ध [सिद्ध] See सिद्धांत. 2 religion, wealth, sex, soul’s liberation.

से [से] See से. 1 religion, wealth, sex, soul’s liberation.

 sabotage [साबोटर] four and six, ten.

साधन [साधन] See साधन. 2 a pretext; making an excuse. 2 trying, attempting.

सत्य [सत्य] adj motivator, inspirer. 2 shepherd. 3 spy, agent.

सरी [सरी] "vekh taret ajil nu zabt bura forkan."-mago. See वेकर.

सरी [सरी] four sins as described in चन्दनोपनिषद, मानु and written Simriti i.e. killing of a Brahmin, drinking, theft, coveting the wife of one’s mentor. 2 killing of a person having spiritual knowledge, cow slaughter, killing of a girl child, taking meals offered by a corrupt person. “ब्रह्मण केलि घातु काँका औषधि का दहा.”-सोवा m 3.

सरी [सरी] four foundations (pillars) of religion. See चुंबन.

सरी [सरी] four lines of a poetic metre.

सरी [सरी] groups of devotional singers for the four sessions. The tradition of four sessions of devotional singing set by Guru Arjan Dev are:

1 chanting of Asa Di Var in early morning.

2 chanting of काल तेरा after one full and one fourth quarter of the day after sunrise. This name derives from the chanting of the recitation–“कालकाल प्रिय के नित ध्रुवे.”

3 singing of रहस्य preceded by दाशु at dusk. The name owes its origin to “दाशु के हो गार के हो.”

4 singing of कल्याण on the elapsing of four गारिस after sunset. In this recitation, only hymns in कल्याण राग are chanted.

सरी [सरी] four and six, ten.“भिक्षा दिन सरी.”-bavan. short-lived, short-termed. 2 A lunar year is shorter than the solar year by 10 days, which amounts to one intercalary lunar month once in every three years and the duration of months, according to the Muslim calendar, changes with seasons; not remaining uniform.

सरी [सरी] See आवान.


सरी [सरी] P अल्प n horse’s saddle, a cushioned seat placed on the horse’s back.

सरी [सरी] Skt n family bard who sings the praise of a particular dynasty; Bhatt. “जिस को जागै कृष्ण प्राणि गाने.”-GPS. 2 a subcaste of Rajputs. 3 sense of movement. “साल गलियों मेंच गुर्जरचन.”-ग्यान. ‘Playful
movement of enticing eyes surpasses brisk movement of the fish.' 4 In musicology, a person who plays with tinkling bells and passes humorous (witty) remarks during a dance.

5 adj wanderer. 6 See란다.


란다 [carno] adj belonging to the feet. “nanak birhi carṇo.”—var ram 2 m 5. 2 See란다.


란다 [tānkhāhā] four sins, deserving punishment. See란다.

란다 [tal] n In music, a type of rhythmic beat involving drumming or clapping rhythm of four beats. There are six long and twelve short matras in this rhythm, four actual strokes and two dummy strokes.

Example:

dha dha dha dha dhīn.  

and

dhī dha dha dhīn trīk, tī tī tī, dhage trīk, dhī dha.

란다 [trīsa] four directions: east, west, north, and south.


manīk nāginī lal hiran ke dholār  
devan ke kariyār anke sājgaē,  
pekhte prachād navā khād me aḍāb oj  
dekhte pratapē martād se lojaśgāe,  
koṭi koṭi bir eko tir sā calae vyom  
cap ke cādhāe jhād bahni bhaįjagāe,  
“keśrinīhal” kōhā jhulte nīsan vāke?

car dyos apni su nābāt bājagāe.  
par pahūṭāi kachū kiṛye bhalai, bhai!  
choḍi jaḍhtai ben manīye kavīn ke,  
jos āppā rāhijat pūmē ke bice  
mulōk khojana or sath gāvo kīn ke,  
chudā chitrālon ki gīnti karvē kon?  
ravan se lvege triloki bāsī jīn ke,  
cobdar cakar cāmupēti cāmēr kātē  
mōdīr matōg ye tāmaśe car dīn ke.

란다 [cardive] four religions for providing spiritual enlightenment during the four ages. Seeمدن. “care dive cahu hōṭhī die, eka eka vari.”—bāsēt ā m 1. 2 duties of four divisions of human life and society.

란다 [dūne] [car dhūne], 란다 [dūne] [car dhūne], 란다 [dūne] [car dhūne] See란다.

란다 [carī] See란다. 2 a subcaste of hunters (hunting community).

란다 [nadiā] “hāsu hetu lobhu kopū care nadiā əgi.”—var majh m 1.  
Violence – causing pain to living creatures.  
Attachment – desire for worldly objects due to ignorance.

Greed – longing to achieve objects by improper means.

Anger – remaining indignant without any reason and causing harm to others.

란다 [pāg] four parts (segments) of religion; four elements viz- contentment, control over passions, meditation and recitation. “pāg care dharam dītan jīu.”—asa chāṭ ā m 4. 2 In many scriptures, the basis of religion is supposed to be truth, austerity mercy and charity. 3 Seeمدن ते तत्त्व.


ランダ [patāk], 란다 [pap] [car pap] Seeラン다

1Prosperity, goodness, success, salvation.
One type of men are those, who love others even if nobody likes them. Second kind of men love those who like them. Some men feel obliged for the kind acts done to them while some are envious of those who even love them.

In sexology (science dealing with sex) four types of men are those partaking the qualities of a hare, deer, bull and horse respectively.

Two warriors involved in one-to-one fight; two warriors fighting with each other, thus having four feet involved in a combat.

Four steps; four long paces, four strides.

One who has four faces; Brahma, Chaturanan.

Lord of Matang i.e. elephant (Indar), his lord (Kashyap), his kingdom (earth), army that defends the people on the earth, its enemy (gun). Likewise, the words naik or pati repeatedly occur in place of nrīp. See p. 1284.

Conduct and thought, action and thinking. See bed. See bhukha.

Four kernels of seeds which are used for preparing sweetened cold drink like śrádhi and also some medicines.
These are kernels of seeds of cucumber, musk melon, gourd and water melon.

राज भाष्य [car mājāb] See मूंटी. 2 See तिमला दे दिख। 3 worshippers of the formless God, worshippers of idols (idolators), believers in illusory powers and atheists.

राज भाष्य [car mārāthah], राज भाष्य [car mārāte] See देख भाष्य.

राज भाष्य [car mala] rosary of four sects; the rosary used by Vaishnavites is of basil, lotus buds and white sandalwood. Worshippers of Durga (goddess of power) use rosary of red sandalwood. Rosary of Rudraksh (the dried berries; Eleocarpus genitrus) is used by Shaivites. The worshippers of the sun keep rosary of golden beads. “mala meli car.”—s kabir. 2 four types of rosaries, which include representative strings of beads of all sects–viz-rosaries made of wooden beads, fruit beads, metallic beads and beads of gems. See सम्बन्ध.

राज भवति [car mukāri] four types of salvation: 1 मलेक्य [saloky] - staying in the sphere of one’s own deity. 2 मलेक्य [samipy] - staying closer to the deity. 3 मलेक्य [sarupy] - attaining the attributes of one’s deity. 4 साधुन्य- worshipper’s merger with the deity. “car mukār care siddhi mālīke dulāh prabhū ki sārānī pārīo.”—maru namdev. When a living creature takes refuge with the Almighty, he attains all the four salvations. See सम्बन्ध.

राज भवय [car māgna] This word has been used for car āguna, meaning a lady with beautiful features. “nācat car māgna.”—ramav.

राज भवय [car yar] four close associates of Mohammad, who were the main preachers of Islam. The first four caliphs are said to be his four friends (associates). See भवय.

राज भवय [car yar] n group of four friends; coterie of four friends. 2 team of four close associates of Mohammad. 3 sect of four friends.

राज भवय [car vərən], राज भवय [car vərən] four major castes of the society according to Hindu scriptures; four castes.1 “brahmaṇa khatri sud vēs carī vərən, car asəm hāhi, jo hāri dhīave so pārdaṇau.”—gīḍa m 4. Scholars are of the view that society was classified according to the colour of human skin viz black, white etc. With the passage of time different castes got established basing them on their conventional names. See समाचार; section 2 chapter 4. Per Simrititis the functional duties of the four castes are as under:

(a) A Brahmin’s six functional duties are studying Veds, teaching (imparting education), performing and getting oblations performed, offering charity, accepting alms.

(b) Four duties of a Khatri are studying Veds, performing oblations, offering charity and defending the people.

(c) A Vaishya was assigned the following three functions: cultivating land, trading and cattlebreeding.

(d) The only duty assigned to a Shudar was to serve the other three castes. The first three castes are termed as dvā, that is, twice-born, once from mother’s womb and second from religious ritual. After baptism, the guru is the father and Gayatri is the mother.

The ritual of wearing the sacred thread is solemnised in the 8th year after one’s

1 The 11th Mantar in Chapter 13 of Yajurved reads:

ब्राह्मणोर्मुखमातिद्रुता राजत्व, कृतः ।
उर तदस्य शरीरम, पार्वत्या चूष्टोज्जवल। ॥

which means that the Brahman was created from the mouth, Khatri from the arm, Vaishya from the thigh while Shudar from foot of God.
conception for a Brahmin, in the 11th year for a Khatri, in the 12th year for a Vaish and after this ceremony of wearing sacred thread the members belonging to these three castes study Veds staying at the guru’s hermit and practising full celibacy.

A Brahman is required to keep a stick of द्हाक पोला—butea frondosa (a forest tree) or of बिर (aegle marmelos). The length of this stick is up to the top of head and the sacred thread should be of cotton. The stick kept by a Khatri should be of banyan tree and go up to the forehead. The sacred thread kept by him should be of linseed stems. A Vaishya is permitted to keep stick of गुलार (fig tree) high up to his mouth and his sacred thread should be woolen.

A Brahman is allowed to cover his body with the skin of a black deer, a Khatri with that of a red deer while a Vaishya is permitted to wear skin of a cow or a male goat.

A Brahman should suffix Sharma, a Khatri, Verma, a Vaishya, Gupta and a Shudar, Dass with his name.

During the religious discourse as recorded in 8th chapter of (वृद्ध गात्रम साहित्य) which Krishan explained to Yudhishtar, the emotions of minds are the real facets of a caste. The dominance of a particular emotion at a specific moment in the mind of a person should be the basis for determining his caste. Emotions like arrogance, enmity, hypocrisy etc. classify one as a Khatri. Deceit, backbiting, falsehood etc. are the emotions characterising a Vaish. Idleness, squabbles, cowardice, fear, uncleanliness etc are the characteristics of a Shudar. When in the mind of a person belonging to a Brahman caste, there prevail emotions such as cowardice, uncleanliness, he should be regarded a Shudar. Similarly this criterion may be applied to other emotional states.

In Sikhism, castes are determined on the basis of conduct and faith, not birth. According to “चारवर हिर्नार राजा.”—BG. See नृति. चारवक [carvak] Skt चारवक a monk and disciple of Brihaspati who preached atheism and wrote Charvak Darshan. The philosophy of Charvak is that there is no soul without the body. The main objective of life is worldly enjoyment. There is no reality other than appearance. The whole reality and consciousness grow from the four elements. Neither the other world exists and nor does rebirth take place. To die is the only liberation. This school of thought is also called Lokayat (materialistic world). 2 a demon, who was a friend of Duryodhan. He attempted to kill the Pandavs.

चन्द चारीमाँ [car vaṇिया] See चन्द चारीयां.

चवेड़ [carved] The most ancient four scriptures forming the basis of Hinduism viz - Rig, Sam, Yajur and Athrav Veds. See वेद.

चचा [cara] n conduct, behaviour. “माहा निर्माल चचा.”—suhi śāt m 5. 2 edible material. 3 fodder for the cattle. 4 प व प assistance, help. 5 attempt, effort. “ज्ञ तुम रक्षाहु तुर राहा अवरन्ह चचा.”—bra m 4. 6 control, command. “ज्ञ ठाकुर सिंह नही चचा.”—sukhmanī.

चचनी [caraṇi n wife of a bard. 2 adj (female) who wanders.

चचनि [cari] all the four. “जे वेद परोहिज जग चचनि.”—var sar m 3. 2 four. “चचनि पुकरोहि ना तु मनाहि.”—ram m 5.

चचिर्नि [cario], चचिर्नि [caria] gave hue or colour to. “होकर चचिर्नि रोग.”—mali m 4. 2 made to graze.

चची [car] n backbite. 2 conduct, behaviour, action. “वाचा चची.”—BG. 3 Skt चची footman, foot soldier. 4 adj existing, moving. 5 also used for दल (koṭṭni). “सतार चोट आई क्यों चची?” —cari tr 121. 6 also stands for साला. “ना हयनो
bas cari?”—sar m 5. ‘We donot have any control.’

चारु [caru] See चारु. 2 Skt adj beautiful, gracious. “nam bina kese gun caru?”—basat o m 1. “gurî meli gun caru.”—sri o m 1. 3 n Jupiter, Brihaspati. 4 son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. 5 saffron.

चारुवश [carucaksu], चारुचिंद्र [carucacchu], चारुरेत्र [caronett] adj who has beautiful eyes, whose eyes are graceful. 2 n deer.—sanaama.


चारा [care] may offer, may present. “gâsî jape nam le tojâhâr kau care.”—dhana ravidas. 2 adv all the four. “care bed mukhagor paṭhî.”—basat m 1. 3 may cause to graze. 4 Skt चारु adj material for fire worship. “caari nädia ägni tânî care.”—basat m 3. ‘Violence, attachment, greed and anger are four fires in the form of rivers which are consuming the mortal frame (body) just like the material for fire-worship.’

चारन अभिव [care ägani] See चारन अभिव.

चारन भलिय [care kîlîkh] See चारन भलिय.

चारन बुटं [care kütā], चारन बुठं [care kōdā] See चारन रिहान.

चारन सलों चारु लाजी [care jage cahu jogi] sen In the four eras the Almighty sent four Masters viz-Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das blessed with spiritual enlightenment. Now He has Himself appeared as Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Master.—var ram 3.

चारन तीते [care dive] See चारन तीते.

चारन देश देए [care per dhârom de]—BG. See चारन भा and चारन देए चारन देए.

चार [caro] See चार.


चारक [calsau] (l) go, (l) shall go.

चारलिन [calasi] will go. “sâgî na calaI tere dhâna.”—sokhmani.

चारल [calak] adj driver, motivator.

चारल चलं [calcalon] n conduct, convention, character, deed.

चारल [calat] moving, in motion. “calat besat sovat harîjas.”—asa m 5. 2 while moving.

चारल [calan] Skt n act of driving, act of moving. 2 movement.

चारलहर [calanhar], चारलहरु [calanharu] adj moving, unstable, destructible.

चारल [cala] n departure. 2 custom, tradition.

चारलक [calak] P adj clever, active. 2 delicate, smart.

चारलकहु [calakdast] P adj quick in manual work; agile in physical work.

चारलकी [calaki] P adj n cleverness. 2 deceitfulness. 3 agility.


चारलीम [calis] forty.

चारलीम [calisa] n collection of forty objects. 2 composition of forty stanzas. 3 action performed on the fortieth day. “rit gâgâ ne kar calisa.”—GPS. 4 anything completed in forty days. “Ik calisa Je tum karo.”—GPS. 5 adj fortieth.

चारलीव [calih] See चारलीम.

चारली भुवेज [cali mukte] See भुवेज.

चारु [calu] adj temporary, transient, unstable.

चारुवन [caluky] See मेरुवनी.

चार [cav] n fervour, desire. “cav mrgal ras bhore.”—asa chôt m 5. 2 strong desire.

चारब [cavoḍ], चारब [cavoḍa] See चारब.

चारद [cavar] n rice. “cavâr dárat rióż na jhe.”—câritr 266. 2 petulance, ebullience, play-
fulness, prank. 3 whisk. 4 Skt ṣūkṣma whisk holder. “chātra nā pāṭr nā caṇḍ nā cāvār.”—sāveye sri mokhvāk m 5.

चवल [cavl] n seed of paddy; rice. “cavl karne tukh kahu muhli laz.”—var ram 2 m 5. ‘Rice ripens in the husk.’

चवल [cavla] adj eager, ardent. 2 exciting, provoking. “raṇ ghure nāgare cavle.”—cāḍī 3. 3 n a cereal like horse beans. Its pod is very long. L Dolichos Sinesis. 4 Arora subcaste. This name initially derived from the fact that people belonging to this subcaste used to trade in rice.

चवली भागलिव [cavli māṣazk], चवली भागलह [cavli māṣayāk] a village under police station Sahoke in tehsil Mailsi, district Multan, which is about 16 miles north of Chishtian railway station. On the other side, it is nearly 25 miles from Mian Channu railway station. Guru Nanak Dev paid a visit to this village. A simple gurdwara has been raised there. The priest is a Sikh.

चवच [cavcha], चवच [cavāḍa] See चवग़.

चवच [cavna] v put over (something). 2 push upward. 3 make or help one to dress up. 4 keep something on fire plate for cooking. 5 offer services.

चवि [caṛi] n bribery, gratification. “lok mohavāhi caṛi khaiz.”—var ram 1 m 1. 2 Skt चवर्त फलतलिफत लातबारु.—ośkar. See चविल चवि.

चवे [care], चवे [careh] See चवरू. 2 adj better than, excellent. “hīk du hīkī care.”—jet chāṭ m 5. ‘par excellence.’

चि [ci] Skt vr search, find, collect, achieve, obtain, resolve, hate, see. 2 P १ what, who. See चिव.

चिह [cīra] See चिव.

चिह [cīs] P शच a town of Khurasan.


चिह [cīs] adj resident of Chisht town. See चिह. 2 n the sect and descendants of Abbu Ishaaq of Chisht. It is a huge sect of sufis.

चिह [cīs] n trumpeting of an elephant; shouting.

चिह [cīh] n funeral pyre, pyre. “sāṭi pokare cīh caṛi.”—s kābir. 2 obstinacy, obduracy. 3 P १ what.

चिह [cīhka] See चीव.

चिह [cīh], चिह [cīh] Skt चिह n standard, flag. 2 spot. 3 characteristic. “sohagantī ka kīa cīhānu he?”—var suhi m 3. 4 symbol, sign. “cākr cīhānu āṛu barān jatī.”—japu. “tū vārṇa cīhāna bahār.”—sri m 5 pepaī.

चिह [cīh] face. See चिह. “vo gūṭhār kāhā he?”—ramav. ‘Where is (the person) having rose-like face?’

चिह [cīh] P शह n face. 2 grace, splendour. 3 description of bodily features of a person’s appearance. See चिव चिव.

चिह [cīh] लेखन [cīhr 1 khāna] v write down the features of some body while employing him.

चिह [cīh] m See चिह.

चिह [cīh] P शह n forty. 2 forty warriors, who fought specially in the battle of Chamkaur.

चिह [cīh] game of forty days; forty days pleasure. 2 amusement, enjoyment. See चेव. “khālak cīhābāji nā kina sāne.”—GPS.

चिह [cīh] adj who fasts for forty days. See मोहक.

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ftrc [cik] P च n curtain or screen of split bamboo sticks suspended at the door. “cik tested jharokhe lage ghanere.”—GPS. 2 E Cheque, draft.
ftrc [cikana], ftrc [ciknan] Skt चिन्तन adj oily, greasy, delicate.
ftrc [cikniya] adj crying, wailing, shrieking.
ftrc [cikad] P च drips, leaks, will drip, will leak, may drip. Its root is cokidän.
ftrc [cikar] See चिन्ता. 2 P च embrodery. 3 embroidered cloth.
ftrc [cikanta] n smoothness, greasiness.
ftrc [cikna] See चिन्ता.
ftrc [cikvar], चिन्ता [cikvar] adj elegany; who keeps one's body clean and shining. “yö chal cheli cikari san gai.”—crttr 345.
ftrc [cikar] See चिन्ता. 2 See चिन्ता.
ftrc [cikar] Skt चिन्तन n mud, slush, mortar of mud.
ftrc [cikari] with mud. “cikari laikia thic jà tuşe patharbōdh.”—var mala m 1. 2 in the mud.
ftrc [cikri] mud not too deep. 2 smooth yellow-coloured wood used for making fine combs.
ftrc [cikar] Skt चिन्ताक n shriek, cry. 2 trumpet of animals like elephants etc.
ftrc [cikara], चिन्ता [cikara] n a stringed musical instrument having four or five strings and played with a ramrod. 2 red deer, that shrieks while running. It is found mostly in the sandy areas. Skt चिन्तक.
ftrc [ciktsak] Skt चिकित्सक n doctor, physician; one who tries to cure ailments.
ftrc [ciktsa] Skt चिकित्सा n cure, treatment, act of curing a disease, physician's job.
ftrc [cikirs], चिकिर्न [cikirka] Skt चिकिर्न n desire to do work, longing to do a job.

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कोक कूट पत्ती या चाकति नाल लादा?
ढंग घर हो रहे बारा चुले वाले वाले
को उन्हा इंक बाधे अभिमान प्रादा?
बीना घर बहर जोरे उन्हे प्रियेजर प्राणहरे
को तिन्हा राज दे सिखसान बाहूँडा?
होडे दरे चित्र बाज़ गिटार बोबार शेर
चित्र बाज़वाला जे न जैग निक अंडा?

चित्र [चित्र] n account of salary, statement of accounts. 2 lengthy letter. “चित्र धोल की यादन सोभ असुय.”—GPS. 3 document regarding detail of accounts.
चिठ्ठी [चिठ्ठी] n letter, epistle.
चिठ्ठिफर [चिठ्ठिफर] See पत्ता.
चिट्ठा [चिट्ठा] n spark, spark of fire. 2 a urinary disease. See चिट्ठा 2.
चित्ता [चित्ता] n masonry work, construction. See चित्ता.
चितन [चितन] Skt चितन n masonry, fixing bricks and stones with mortar or mud, lime etc. in order to construct a building. 2 stacking and piling.
चित्र [चित्र] Skt See अंतरक्षत. “रे चित्र, चेताय दिन दाता?”—asा धोणा. 2 Skt चित्र vr think about, remember. 3 n knowledge, consciousness. 4 adj stacked, piled up. 5 covered. 6 also used in place of चितन; See चित्र 11. 7 See चिद 2. 8 short for चित्रव; on seeing “लिंग मने चित्र हो नेकको चित-हि.”—रगु मृ.
चिद [चिद] Skt चिद vr think about, remember. 2 n worry, anxiety. “चिद गाला लाग सतिगुर पाई.”—बहेर m 5. 3 jealousy, envy. “हम नाहि चिट पराइ चोका.”—वार वाद m 4.
चितेहुन [चितेहुन] See चटहुँ.
चिन्त [चिन्त] adj who is given to thinking.
चित्रकहः्य [चित्रकहः्य] adj spotted, dappled.

चित्रव [चित्रव] See चित्ता. “ताँि चित्र, चेताय हुहु को चितकरी.”—गुर इंद्र बावों. ‘World is a painting and the Creator is its painter.’

चित्रवन्दी [चित्रवन्दी] n painting, portraiture. 2 to the painter. See चित्रवर.

चित्रवर [चित्रवर] See चित्रवर. “चित्रवर करिमाहि जन.”—विला वा म 5. ‘Deeds are the only recorders.’

चित्रकर [चित्रकर] adj prevailing in the mind. “चित्रकर नाम.”—जपु.

चित्राच [चित्राच] adj favourite, pleasing.

चित्राचव [चित्राचव] adj charming, attractive.

चित्र [चित्र] Skt चित्र adj desired, longed for. “चित्रत डाल साल पहल पाई.”—सा m 5. 2 worried, anxious. “चित्र हिद छिद साहुकोर.”—बकर.

चित्र [चित्र] See चित्र. 2 Skt conscious. “कहाणे चित्र की चेताय?”—रकर.

चित्राच [चित्राच] Skt n meditation, contemplation. “सुखेचित्र गोधिमलम.”—वार गुज m 5.

चित्रपुर्नी, चित्रपुर्नी [चित्रपुर्नी] n a mountain range in district Hoshiarpur, also named as Solasinghi or Solahshringi which means a mountain range with sixteen peaks. It is the eastern boundary of Jasvan Doon.

चित्रपुर्नी [चित्रपुर्नी] adj in the condolence room. See चित्रपुर्नी. “चित्रपुर्नी मने परो हरामा.”—सा कबीर. 2 vertigo caused by worry.

1There is an idol of goddess chintpurni in this temple.
1185

laithram [citbhram] n delusion, heart’s whim. “hārīcādāvī citbhrom sākhie.”—bīla m 5.

citman [citman] See citbhram.

citmitala [citmitala] adj mottled, multicoloured, dappled. See dēkāra.

citvā [citvā] meditate upon, contemplate. “cīr citvācārman bīd.”—bāvan. 2 I meditate upon, I contemplate.

citvāhī [citvāhī] I contemplate, I think about, I consider. “jo jo citvāhī sādhujān so leta manī.”—bīla m 5.

citvāt [citvāt] contemplating, thinking about, considering. “cīt vāt pān nā alakā ave.”—bher m 5.

citvān [citvān] n contemplation, consideration, thought. “cīt vān cārman bīd.”—kan m 5. 2 seeing; looking back. 3 vision, sight.

citvāni [citvāni], citvānī [citvānī] n thought, contemplation, deliberation. “hārī citvānī hārī prabhū jāne.”—karī m 4. 2 sight, vision. 3 adv through the power of contemplation. “cīt vānī cīt vān prītī bērāgī.”—sārm 5.


citvī [citvī] contemplated, considered. 2 pondered over. “kōthē mōḍap marīa pasāhu citvīha.”—suhi m 1. ‘pondered over from all sides.’


citā [citā] See citvā. 2 See citvē.


citugupat [citugupat] v remind. 2 draw another’s attention. “shhīr citār liāo.”—JSBm. 3 beg like a mendicant.

citasa [citasa] n heart’s place. “jīn hārīprītī citasa.”—gōḍ m 4. 2 desire of the mind, wish, longing.

citaspuri [citaspurni] See citguraspuri.

citaman [citaman], citamati [citaman] n In Purans a gem that provides desired objects. 2 in Gurbani the Ultimate One, the Creator. “citamān kāraṇaṁ.”—gau m 5. “nānāc kārī cet citamān.”—sor m 9.

citarna [citarna], citavat [citarna], citavat [citarna] v contemplate, consider. “nānāc das citarna.”—maru solie m 5.


citari [citari] adv after contemplating. “gurūmṛ-ṛa citari, nānāc dūkh na thīvāi.”—var guj 2 m 5. 2 n process of contemplating, meditation. 3 meditating power. “sāsī sāsī hārī, dehu citari.”—bher m 5.

citare [citare] having meditated, having contemplated. “hārī jīve namu namu citari.”—gau m 5.

citavni [citavni] n act of informing, information, reminder.

cit [cit] n act of describing. “dūya kagālu cītī nā jandā.”—sri m 5. ‘(I) do not know to write otherwise than the Creator’s praise.’ 2 in the mind, within the mind. “hārīnamu cītī nā avāi.”—mala a m 3. 3 Skt pyre, funeral pyre. 4 collection, heap. 5 masonry, brick laying. 6 consciousness. 7 Durga. 8 See kālī 3. 9 abstract knowledge.

citāt [citāt] See citā.

citī [citī] n anxiety. “cue mān k citī.”—sor m 5.

citīs [citīs] n artist, painter, portrait maker. 2 engraver; one who engraves on wood, stone etc. “dīpē car pae. cītīsā bānāe.”—GV 10. 3 lord of the mind, master of the mind, motivator of conscience, soul.

citugupat [citugupat], citugupat [citugupat] See citugupat. “gavāhi citugupatā likhi jānāhi.”
[cīt] painted, coloured. "cīt dīṣāhī dhāoḷhār."—siṛ m 1.
[citēhia] (I) am remembered, (I) am considered, (I) am kept in mind. "hau kīs citēhia?"—teī chōt m 5.
[citē] adjective, conscious, alert. "gū rī kīe soctē citēt."—kan m 4. 2 just on thinking about, just after seeing.
[citē] n painter, artist. "tājī citē tīto rakhī citēt."—gaʊ bavān bāvā. ‘The world is a painting while the Creator is the painter.’
[citē] female painter. 2 pondered over, considered.
[citē] plural of citē. 2 by contemplating, by recollecting. "mānū jīve prabhnamocitēt."—vād m 5.
[citē] ponders over, thinks about. "cīt bīkara."—maru solhe m 3. 2 in the mind. "cīt ēdārī sābhko."—var asa. 3 of the painting, of the idol. "cīt ēdār cēt citēt."—BG. ‘Look for (think about) the painter in his painting.’
[citē] n thinking, vision, sight. "cākhān cītān so cūrī cīt mero līyo."—cītīr 12.
[citē], [cītār], [cītū], [cītā], [cītār] See chālāmān.
[citā] adj conscious, having consciousness. “jū pariṭṭāt na citān gārīdān nāḥī.”—NP. ‘Parijit is not a sentient being and hence cannot provide salvation.’ See sūbhāsā.
[cit] See cīt. 2 falling flat on the ground, as "uh cīt diggītā”.
[cītā] v paint. 2 draw a picture by engraving on wood etc.
[cīt] Skt n fame, repute. 2 disposition. 3 argument, reasoning. 4 proposal, planning. 5 devotion.
[cīt] See sūbhāsā.
[cīt] Skt cīt vr draw a picture, surprise, see wonder. 2 n illustration. “cācā rācit cīt he bharī.”—gaʊ bavān bāvā. Here it stands for the world. 3 See cūmā. 4 a figurative expression in poetics.
rača vāṇān ki jahā ki jāe adhīk vīcit, kāvīān ke mat jānīye alākār so cīt.
It is a figurative expression described by letters only. Scholars have termed this type of poetry as low because no marvellous poetry can be composed in this mode; only nursery rhymes and mental exercises can be indulged in it. Although many types of figurative expressions have been attempted by various poets, but only five types are more popular, which may subsume all distinctions:
varačcīt, sthancīt, akarcīt, gatcīt and bhaṣacīt.
(a) varačcīt is a kind of word play involving the use of only one character in which all characters are either lāghū or guru involving no matra.1
(b) sthancīt is that figure of speech in which sounds articulated at the same place2 are used in the poetic metre. No sound belonging to another place of articulation is
1This metre is also named as amatt, viz:
corān sōraṇ āgh gōn kār hāran.
2The place of articulation is as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Place of Articulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>velar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>palatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>retroflex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>are bilabial, and ṣ is also dental</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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used. This also includes a niroṣṭh\(^1\)

(c) akarciṭṭr is a diagram showing a sketch of a cow, lotus, etc in which a poem is written. See the lotus diagram:

\[\text{Diagram of a lotus flower.}\]

\(\text{jin dan din, tin man lin,}\)
\(\text{gon gyan hin, jan jan khin.}\)

(d) gatiṭṭr is the name given to a figurative expression that reads different in forward and reverse order.\(^2\) It may even have the same sense when read either way. etc.\(^3\)

(e) bhaṣaṭṭr is that poetic metre which involves the use of many languages. It is also called bhaṣaṣaṇamokā. Example:

\(\text{mira dana dīl soc,}\)
\(\text{muhābte mānī tanī bāse sācu sāh bōdimoc.}\)
\(\text{didne didar sahīb kachū nāhi īs ke molu,}\)
\(\text{pak pārvadīgar tu khōdī khasamu sāda ātolo,}\)
\(\text{dāstgiri dehī dīlavar tuhi tuhi ek,}\)
\(\text{kārtar kudrātī karon khalak nānak terī terī.}\)

\(-\text{īlāg m 1.}\)

\(\text{gāje māhasur ghūmi rōṅā hur}\)
\(\text{bhṛāmī nābhā pur bekhā əṇuṇā,}\)
\(\text{vāle vali sāī jīvī jōgā tāī.}\)

\(\text{nīroṣṭh sounds are those during the articulation of which there is no lip movement. Bilabial sounds are ignored in this category. This category of sounds is also called adhārvaṭṭhōha.}\)

Example:

\(\text{kālgiḍhār dhar dukh hāran, dayak das ānād.}\)

\(^1\)viz: das khas tiy khel.

\(^2\)It is also called gatagāt.

\(^3\)viz: hāy gaj rathī na he na thrī jag yah.

tēcē gholī jāi alavi tā ese,
lar gō lar thane bāro raj mhane
kōhō or kane hōṭhi chaḍ these,
barō an moko bhaḍo aj toko
čelo devloko tajo bēg lākā.-ramav.
aphtab se rōṣan ho tum hīmkar se ārī sit,
dhārtī vāṇ kāṁśā nū dharde rōḥā sāda nīrāḥīt.
5 Another form of the figurative expression described by pictures is termed arāṭṭcīṭṭr, in which the poetic stanza contains answer to the question posed:
jahī buḥāt kachū bat ko uttar soī bat,
cīṭr kāhīt matīram kōvī sākāl sū matī avdat.

\(-\text{lālīt lōlam.}\)

Example:

\(\text{ko kāhiye jāl te sūkhi, ka kāhiye pāršyam?}\)
\(\text{-cīṭrōḍrika.}\)

\(\text{ko kāhiye jāl te sūkhi?}\)
\(\text{Its answer - kok hīye jāl te sūkhi.}\)
\(\text{ka kāhiye pāršyam?}\)
\(\text{Its answer - kāk hīye pāršyam.}\)

(b) Answering many questions in a single poetic line is another form of arāṭṭcīṭṭr figurative expression, and is also known as sāsanottār.

\(\text{prāṣṭā nānekā ko īk kuttār.}\)
\(\text{bhēd cīṭr jāno sāsanottār.}\)

Example:

\(\text{ko sāṭru rāṭināth ko? śiv-ārī ko kya nam?}\)
\(\text{kīh bīn jīvaṇ dukhī hē? uttar dino ‘kam’.}\)
All the three questions have been answered with a single word \(\text{bham [kam], which means Lord Shiv i.e. one having no physical existence and passion.}\)

\(\text{rajdvar āru mānsār kāṃal dēvā-āg,}\)
\(\text{kīs se Śobhān hot hē? uttar he sarāg.}\)

“sarāg” is the answer given to all the four questions i.e. the royal court is glorified with elephants, horses etc; Maan Sarovar lake with swans, lotus with flower-sucking bees, while
the idol of a god is beautified with sandalwood, camphor etc.

6 arṇṭaphraheīka is the third form of pictorial figure of speech. It is a puzzle that conceals the name of the object under description.

Example:

पूजके पानि अग्नि का मेल,  
कालों कपलबुद्धि का क्षेल,  
नौ दरवाजे दास्वा दुरु,  
बुधु रे ग्राम यहू बिचारु।

—गौ म 1.

In this puzzle, human body is described.

पृथमना पृथक रुसे,  
पृथक रसे पृथक गवाए१  
इं बीही नागरु वृथा मेरे भाई।

—आसा ए म 5.

सारा पूजा दुजा गूजा,  
नार नारी दोनो भाऊना,  
कुछ खदड़ा कुछ लेके साँगा,  
उत्तर देह गुरु जी कुंगा?

A princess posed these questions to Guru Gobind Singh; answers to which, according to Bhai Santokh Singh, are as under:

जानो सारा देभतन पूजा मनोसेह,  
दुविधा दुज़ी कर गमण नौ नौ हे क्षेल,  
उबे लोक कहड़ा फ़िर कहड़ा कहरे जमाल,  
प्राप्त भाइ साना हुआ उत्तर तुर्मा बल।

—GPS.

पौने पानि निस दिन रहे जाके हाड़ ना मस,  
कम कऱ सबर को फ़िर पानि मे बस।

—चत्राद्रिका.

This is a potter’s line or cord. 7 See चित्रमुः.  
8 blood-purifying drug made from a plant of ophelia chirretta. 9 adj spotted., multicoloured.

चित्रमुः [चित्र-सार] चित्रमुः [चित्र-साल] न एक घर  
मुः वातिल पेंक नाभार अवार।  
पौज ताता दे गुन खिर मा ए१ वाटाए,  
साबा सापास ए१ पौज विसार गवाए।
3 madder. 4 parsley. 5 a nymph in heaven. 6 spotted cow. 7 a river, that flowed through Ferozepur region in ancient times. See ब्रह्म. 8 a shrub. See किंतु 3.

निरूपण [किंराग] adj having spotted limbs; spotted, piebald (horse), mottled. 2 a spotted deer. 3 a spotted snake.

निरूपक [किंरागद] son of king Shantnu from Satyavati's womb. He was Bhisham's step-brother.

निरूपनी [किंरनी] In poetics, a category of women.

"नृत्य गित कौति रूप असौलित अलदी, बीरदतिर अति सृज जो मुख सुगढ़कि स्रिक्तिः, विरूप लोम तातू मदार्गिर्ह भवत सकल सुवस, मिथ-कित प्रिय किंरनी जानाहु केशवदास।"

निरूपण [किंरत] (कित = picture or description उत्तर = answer) It is a figurative expression based on letters, requiring answer posed through a figure in a figurative way.

प्रांत लिखे मुरारी विक्के उत्तर हवे तस्विर, किंरतर ताको काहे कौरजन मतिगोभिर।

Example:

स्री अर्जन लाहर ते कातक के तस्विर, प्राण ज्वान अप्रिदि दाशी जातिगुरु ति, रामदस जातिगुरु ने मेहा भानु लिखडिन, श्री अर्जन अनाद भे वाचित उत्तर किं।

Guru Arjan Dev depicted the picture of rainbird to express his ardent desire for a glimpse of the Guru. "मेरा मानो लोके गुरदर्शन ताई, बिलाप कोर कातक की नजाई।" Guru Ram Das replied by drawing figures of the cloud and the sun indicating thereby that he (Guru Arjan Dev) would have a rain drop from the cloud (representative of Guru) the next day as soon as the sun rose.

Many poets consider this figure of speech as subsumed by कित figure of speech, while several others include it in "सुक्षम" figure of speech.
creation of the universe, a multicoloured man appeared from his body, who was holding a pen and an inkpot in his hand. When Brahma arose from the trance, the person asked Brahma about his name and duties. Brahma told that his name would be kayasth as he was created out of his (Brahma’s) body and his duties would be to keep record of deeds of the human beings. People belonging to Kayasth subcaste regard him as their real ancestor.

In Garurh Puran Chitar Gupt has a different abode, close to that of Yam Raj. Chitar Gupt is worshipped on the 2nd day of the brighter phase of lunar month Kattak (also called Yam Dvitiya-Bhaidooj). “citr-gupatk a kāgad pharia jomdutā kēchu nā cēli.”—sri chōt m 5.

In Islam too, there are many messengers of God just like Chitar Gupt. See विक्रमकान्त.

सितारन [citr-jodhi] adj fighting amazingly.

“bādo citrājodhi kērodhi kāralā.”—paras.

सितारन [citr-darshān] n In poetics, recalling to mind the image of one’s loved just by looking at the picture; getting absorbed in the image just by looking at it. See श्रीमत.

सितारन [citr-dhoni] n one who is excellent in the art of painting, expert painter. “manolikhi citrādhoni.”—ḥanu.

सितारन [citr-nī] See सितारी. 2 See सितारिलिम.

सितारिलिम [citr-īs] Lord of citra zodiac; the moon. “tāmātōk pārkas sōkal jīs. diyār prējanath citrāśi.”—sōloḥ.

सितारन [citr-ni] See सितारी.

सितारन [citr-ādha] a poetic metre, marked by four lines, each line having two bhāgāns, and two gūrus i.e. Sīl, Śīl, S, Ś, also called vicitrādha. Example:

prem kare guru bani, sikh dharē sukhdani. 
keś kripān dharōte, sīgh sūrup lākhōte.

2 Its second form, called cakor, comprises seven bhāgāns and guru laghu in every line: Sīl, Śīl, Sīl, Śīl, Sīl, Śīl, S, Ś.

Example:

par pare jāgsagar te ur 
parēd ke sām jo man cōcol 
ta mahi mul vikar upar, 
parān prem kārē guru nanak 
jo sārnāgat ke prātipar, 
paras jyō chūr jat ārīne 
som loh ju kācān hot aapar. —GPS.

सितारिलिम [citr-putrika] n painting in words.

सितार [citr-bhanu] Skt n fire, blaze. 2 sun. 3 Ashvini Kumar. 4 akk, a wild plant. 5 ruler of Manipur, who was father of Chitrangada and father-in-law of Arjun.

सितार [citr-rath] the sun whose vehicle is a multicoloured chariot. 2 a celestial musician, son of Kashyap from Muni, the daughter of Daksh. 3 grand son of Krishan and son of Gad.

सितारिलिम [citr-rīkha], सितारिलिम [citr-rekh], सितारिलिम [citrarekha], शिविर [citrālekha] Skt chīvāla daughter of Kooshmand, a minister of Van (Bansur), a superb word picture painter. She was a dear friend of Van’s daughter, Usha. See छे।.


सितारिलिम [citr-vidya] n art of painting, painting. 2 rare knowledge.

सितारिलिम [citr-vīlas] one of the main disciples of Shankaracharya. 2 a collection of poems composed by poet Amrit Rai of Lahore. See आर्यराय.

सितार [citra] See सितार. 2 Skt n a celestial body, also called तार [tara]. According to Purans, Chitra is regarded as the wife of the moon. “citra ke somet cōd anōd balād kār.”—GPS.
back and ribs. To have relief from such shooting pain, one must massage the body with mustard oil. Massaging the body with paste prepared from crushing equal amount of white sandalwood, kacur (medicinal plant named curcuma rectinata), coriander, holly hock (alcea roses), kasni (wild succory; chicory) in water. Taking blood-purifying medicines and laxatives is also useful in treating this disease. Also taking of harar (chebulic myrobalan), honey and easily digestible diet like milk, rice, kidney beans etc is useful for relief from this ailment.

It common treatment is:
(1) Taking cold drink made by crushing mixture of bhakra (a hard thorny seed—trigulus alatus), seeds of musk melon, chicory, white cumin seeds, bahupahali and cardamon. Decoction of the mixture of these things should be taken during winter.
(2) Preparing small doses of one and a half masa each of the crushed powder of vaslocan, cardamom, lump sugar, resin extract and catechu, all in equal measure by weight and taking two to three such doses daily along with goat’s milk or diluted fresh milk.
(3) Adding five drops each of the extract of sandalwood or resin to sherbat of lump sugar or milk and taking it thrice a day.
(4) Taking twice a day with milk one masha of oxide of sagayhud (pattharber)—a herbal plant.
(5) Taking diet containing rice, milk, kidney beans, spinach, dish of rice mixed with kidney beans etc, pumpkins etc.

(b) Syphilitic disorder occurs by taking acerbic, spicy and pungent food and one feels burning pinpricks in the whole body. The pinpricks are felt like sharp needles in the head,


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*cling, stick, adhere to. 2 get compressed.*

*adj flat, not raised at any point, compressed. 2 plain, even, level.*

*n beggar’s bowl; bowl made from the shell of sea coconut. “hathon me cripia gahirileh.”—krisan.

*flat, not raised at any point, compressed. 2 plain, even, level.*

*n beggar’s bowl; bowl made from the shell of sea coconut. “hathon me cripia gahirileh.”—krisan.

*See cripia.*

*n chin. “cirkuk amol charib here te lobhava.”—NP.*

*n a fruit growing on creepers during summer, which is sour and sweet. When of larger size it is called ra cirkhara. This fruit is dried by cutting into pieces and then used for tartness in vegetables. Its latent effect is warm and oily. L Cucumis Utilissimus.*

*adhere, stick. 2 cling.*

*n a forceps like implement used to grip an object. It is mostly used in kitchens. Beggars keep it in their hands. Now-a-days chorus singers with no specific knowledge of music use it to produce rhythm.*

*See cripia.*

*n cripia ke crraya ko crraya ke bakhaniye.”—okal.*

*n who saws. 2 n sparrow. “nabh ke udqyana ko crraya ke bakhaniye.”—okal.*

*n produce a chirping sound. 2 adj produce an irritating sound.*

*See crraya. “seviça crrve laqua.”—krisan.*

*n male sparrow, bird. 2 P ṭ why, when.*

*produces a chirping sound; irritating sound. “crraya jyō bhathī.”—kalki. 2 on getting irritated.*

*See crraya.*

*act of sawing. 2 wages for sawing.*

*See crraya.*

*n adj old, ancient. 2 without beginning, eternal; ever-existent. “puran bhagat crrano.”—mala m 5. 3 ancient, old. “db ucra katha crrani.”—brdhm.*

*since long. 2 gets irritated. “crrat basat kuchu na.”—ramav.*

*n adj old, ancient. 2 without beginning, eternal. “puron bhagat crrano.”—mola m 5. 3 ancient, old. “ob ucro me katha crrani.”—br̥haḥm.*

*See crraya.*

*n adj for long. “kalibhogwat bād crramā.”—prābha beni. ‘prays for a long time.’*
स्वतः ग्रीना हिली रीजन्स, उपनिषिद करण की आवश्यकता है तथा इस के लाभ स्वरूप आम और चावल का बटिक है और यह एक अच्छी अंतपित और विपुल और धार्मिक के रूप में कार्य करता है। इसमें से विभिन्न नामों के लिए करत, ब्हुन्न, गौंड, इम्योन [रामसेन] तथा L. Agathotes Chirata।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिरयू], [सिरयू], [सिरयु] और [सिरयूक] अधिक जीवनवान हैं और लंबी जीवनकाल है। 2 न शिक्षा, गुरु।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिर] Skt व्र एक भाव दर्शन, दर्दम। 2 न परा, वृद्ध।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिर] यदि स्वतः निष्ठा करें तो मेलानु।”-सैली m 3. 2 n गुरु, पत्र।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिर] See स्वतः 1।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिर] n मैदान विया, मैदान अभियान। “तें प्रिय सिरा।”-सर m 5. 2 स्पार्व, बिठू।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिरया] See स्वतः 2। “सिरा बने में सोखेच तोल।”-क्रियाश।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिर] See स्वतः। “सिरा हो देखे दर्दगपनी।”-माइं 5।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिर] निष्ठा, दर्दम। “सिरा रो छुट्टा।”-VN. ‘विषयक दर्दम, (ते) अस्त्र शिक्षण के संदर्भ से आगे आए।’ 2 plural of सिरा (सिरा)।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिरङ्क] अधिक जीवनवान, प्राचीन।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिरोज] n एक फल है जिसमें चावल के तीन बहुत प्रभावी फल होते हैं। 2 सिरोल-अमूं, अमूं जिस में तीन प्रभावी फल होते हैं।

स्वतः ग्रीना [सिरोज्व] ब्रिजी और स्वतः [सिरोजवी] See स्वतः 11।

स्वतः [सिल] Skt व्र वेट वृट पुरोहित, दस्तावेज। 2 स्वतः।

स्वतः [सिलक] n रंग, रंग, रंग।

स्वतः [सिलक्ष] प्य शिक्षा, स्कैंपल, फ्लॉश। 2 अधिक रंग, रंग। “वोजोल के बैठी सिलक्षा।”

-सुही m 1।

स्वतः [सिलका] n पुरोहित, दस्तावेज। “सिलका हवेहेढ़ अखेड़ सो अरे।”-Gv 10।

स्वतः [सिलक्वा] He brought to light. He brought it in print। “कार आवर्ण सिलक्वा।”

-वर राम 3।

स्वतः [सिलोजा] P ज्ञेष्ठ n a kind of nut obtained from pine seed। See रेखा।

स्वतः [सिलम] adj producing dim light; with average light। “रावै थोरक सिलम।”

-सरी 183। 2 डरी, श्रीमक।

स्वतः [सिलत] n एक सूर्य वृद्धिका।

स्वतः [सिलम] P ज्ञेष्ठ cup-shaped earthen bowl of a hubble-bubble used for smoking hemp, tobacco etc।

स्वतः [सिलिया], स्वतः [सिलिया] Skt लिंग। “सिलिया बिसीर दोना फनी।”-var माला m 1। ‘विश्व, लिंग लिंग, लिंग, लिंग।’ 2 P लेखे without proof।

स्वतः [सिल] Skt व्लू व्र खुला, खुला, खुला, खुला, खुला। 2 न कितै।

स्वतः [सिला] n bowstring, merit। 2 embroidered end portion of a turban। 3 P लेखे period of forty days for keeping fast etc।

स्वतः [सिली] n double sack used for loading beasts। 2 Skt a preying bird।

स्वतः [सिलीवाला] a village in tehsil Falia of district Gujarat। यह थी इन स्वतः राजा चतुर सिंह और उनके बेटे राजा शेर सिंह अटारिवाला इंग्लैंड के लड़ाई हो गई। 13 जनवरी, 1849 तक। इस बिंदु से दिखा “Annexation of the Punjab” by Major Evans Bell।
soldiers, eighteen Indian army officers and two hundred seventy-eight soldiers i.e. a total of 610 army personnel laid down their lives. The British Government has constructed a memorial of this war.¹ Now Chillianwala railway station is situated on Lala Musa and Malak Walline.

¹To Record

The names of the brave officers
Who fell in the great battle
Fought on the adjoining plain
13th January, 1849.
This cross is placed beside
Their tomb by Richard 6th
Earl of Mayo;
Viceroy and Governor-General, 1871.

¹To Record
mixed with wax on the swollen part of the body.

चिंचि [cici] n little finger. चिंचि भाँति [cicugli] little finger. "जी लहरी चिंचि भाँति पेड़ह चाप मिली वोरै।"—BG.

चौंट [cij] or चौंट [cij] P n thing, material object, liquid. "एक चौंट मुख्य देहि, अवर जाहर चौंट ना भाई।"—var mala m 1. 2 meal, food, diet. "धूर्ति चौंट की कारे जिसों धोभु शिक्षु हो।"—var majh m 2. This is a reference to the ceremony of performing oblation in which sacrificial food is offered to the earth, i.e. as water is an offering to the ocean, so is food an offering to the earth. 3 also used in place of BH (play, miracle). "चौंट करार मां सबूह दीह, अवर जहाँ चौंट माही चौंट।"—var 1111 1. 2 meal, food, diet. "धर्मी कृषि का कारे जिसमें पशु शिक्षु हो।"—var 1111ajh 1111 2. (One is a reference to the ceremony of performing oblation in which sacrificial food is offered to the earth, i.e. as water is an offering to the ocean, so is food an offering to the earth. 3 also used in place of BH (play, miracle). "चौंट करार मां सबूह दीह, अवर जहाँ चौंट माही चौंट।"—var 1111 1. 2 meal, food, diet. "धर्मी कृषि का कारे जिसमें पशु शिक्षु हो।"—var 1111ajh 1111 2. (One is a reference to the ceremony of performing oblation in which sacrificial food is offered to the earth, i.e. as water is an offering to the ocean, so is food an offering to the earth. 3 also used in place of BH (play, miracle). "चौंट करार मां सबूह दीह, अवर जहाँ चौंट माही चौंट।"—var 1111 1. 2 meal, food, diet. "धर्मी कृषि का कारे जिसमें पशु शिक्षु हो।"—var 1111ajh 1111 2.

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chitnshar [citanhar] adj one who paints; a painter. 2 n an artist, portraitist. "किन ओर चितनहरे।"—gau kabir.

चित [cita] See चित्र. "बॉटर चित अरु सिर्फ़हाता।"—bher kabir. 2 xa urine. 3 See चित 1. "निर्मल बहाय चिता।"—bila m 5. 4 conscious. "मान माही मानुआ चित माही चिता।"—bāsāt a m 1. "In the mind is the object of reverence and in the conscience is the Supreme Being." 5 adj painted, illustrated.

चित बरुहेंद्र [cita kudauṇa], चित तन्द्रिक [cita bhajouṇa] xa न उरिन, उरिन उरिने।

चिति [citi] in the heart. "चिति चित्नाय मित्व अधारे।"—bila chāt m 5. 2 whole-heartedly, from the depth of one’s heart.

चित [citu] See चित्र. mind, innerself. "आर्यापनो चितु।"—dhana m 5.

चिते [cite] painted. See चितन्तः. 2 plural of cītrak (citra). See चित 1.

चितर [cithan], चितन [cithna] See चित्रका।

चितर [cithra], चितन [cithra] n a piece of tattered cloth; a piece of cloth used for cleaning mill-stones. "कैका की चित्रा कंहा लेजाही?"—bāsāt kabir.

चित्रत [cidan] P अन्तिक pick grain, select. 2 elect, sift.

चित्र [cita] adj the elected one, the chosen one.

चित [cin] n sign, mark. 2 Skt n a renowned country of east Asia, located north of India beyond the Himalaya. This old name finds mention in Sanskrit scriptures. China is spread over 5,445,980 square miles and its population is 436,091,953. It is divided into eighteen vast regions. Most of the Chinese are Buddhists. The name of its capital is Pekin. "चित वा मैं के सिंह के नयावृत्।"—əkal. See चिंचि भाँति। 3 a kind of...
millet, food. 4 thread, cotton yarn. 5 small flag, pennon. 6 a variety of sugarcane known as चीनाल [cina]. 7 resident of China. 8 Chinese cloth. 9 imperative of cin-na ‘see! recognize!’

चीनाल [cina] v recognize by observing some sign. 2 know, understand. “जान नाही चीनाली आतमात्रासन.”—ग्रां काही. “जी आतमात्रा नोची चीनाला.”—प्रवहा बेरी. 3 see, visualize through reasoning power.

चीन [cina] See चीनाल. 2 resident of China, Chinese. 3 red and white, dappled. 4 See चीनाल. 5 past tense of cin-na, observed, recognized.

चीनालु [cināṣuk] Skt n a Chinese cloth, silken cloth. Chinese silk fabrics are very famous since ancient times. 2 red coloured woolen cloth of superior quality made in China.

चीनित [cini] by observing, by knowing, by understanding or grasping. “सोबद चीनित सोक्ह पारा.”—प्रवहा अ ३. “अत्म चीनित भाई निर्धार.”—आस अ ए ए.

चीनिच [cini] adj concerning China; Chinese; something Chinese. 2 n pure crystal sugar; clean sugar without scum. 3 a kind of white Chinese clay found on Kingbhichin mountain and used for making beautiful utensils, Chinese clay, known as Keolin in China. 4 feminine of चीन [cina]. 5 See चीनित लुङ.

चीनिच यात्री [cini yatri] Many Chinese Buddhist travellers came to India. Of them two are famous. Fa-hien or Fa-Hian travelled from 399 AD to 414 AD and was in India from 401 AD to 410 AD. He came here during the reign of Chandar Gupt, The second was Hiuen-Tsang or Hiwen Tsiang, who left his country in 629 AD and reached the country of Gandhar in 630 AD and kept roaming in India till 643 AD. He was born in 600 AD and died in 664 AD. Both these travellers followed the route via Kabul. Historians have learnt a lot from their writings.

चीनिच रुङ [cini vala] Namdhari Sikhs gave this name to Baba Ram Singh because he used to ride a Chinese horse.

चीन [cinh] See सब्र. 2 knowledge, experience. “रामसानु रसना सब्रे.”—बहर म ५.

चीने [cinhe] See चीन.

चीन भाषा [ciph khasla divan] See सिङ्गमन. चीनभ [cima] a Jatt subcaste, which originated from Chauhan Rajputs. 2 a village, which was founded by Jatts of Cheema subcaste. See अधिवर्गिण २.

चीन [cir] n sign or mark of a cut. 2 Skt संदुर्ग garment. “कारा काशा, काशा चीन हाघासा.”—माजह अ ३. 3 bark of a tree. 4 teat of a cow. 5 P भू adj brave, courageous. 6 victorious, triumphant. 7 n victory, triumph. 8 elderliness. “जे चिरुप चीनिज सडवरी चीन ना जाता को तमार.”—सोलह.

चीनभाष्मू [cirehāstī] P भू, भू n blustering behaviour, use of force. 2 might, domination.

चीनहर्द [circlehār] act of stealing clothes, taking away the clothes. It is a tale in Krishan Avtar, in which lord Krishan took away the clothes of the bathing gopis and climbed up a tree. चीनवर [cirṇa] Skt चीनवर adj sliced, torn. 2 gathered, piled.

चीनवर [cirṇa], चीनवर [ cirna] v tear, split into two parts. See चीनवर.

चीन [cira] an injury or wound caused by a cut; wound. 2 mark that separates two states; boundary line; demarcation of a kingdom’s boundary. 3 P भू bravery, courage. 4 victory, triumph. 5 a colourful scarf used by ladies. 6 might, power. “कोई ना जाने तेरा केवाडु चीना.”—सोडरू. “साह्ह जागू त्रस के वसार हे साह्ह त्रस का चीना.”—वर गुञ ए ए ३. “साह्ह को जम के

¹Multi-coloured sōrbād is also called चीन [cira] in Rajputana. Punjabi words like vāstār, लार (daman) etc in the sense of चीन [cira] have their root only in this Persian word.
cire vicit he.”—var bila m 3. “hārē ji sace saču
tu sābhu kēchō tere cire.”—sri m 3.
7 adjcourageous, brave. 8 high, great. 9 wise.
10 in Guru Vilas, cire [cira] is used for cīhra—
“Idhē tas cira.” See चिर्हा रिक्रा.
चीती [ciri] letter, missive. “cīri ai ḍhīl nā kau.”—
var ram 1 m 1. “jīn ki cīri dārgāhī pāṭi.”—
asa a m 1. 2 letter of authority; warrant. “cīri
jāki na phīre sāhību so ṣorvāṇu.”—var sar m 2.
3 Skt cricket, an insect having shrill voice;
gryllus domesticus.
चीती पाटक [ciri pāṭni] end of life; death. In
India it is a tradition to tear the corner of the
letter carrying news of death. 2 See चीती. 3 A
paper is torn into half to attach in the file after
framing the charge.
चिह [ciri] See चीत.
चिल [cil], चिल्ल [cilh] n eagle. See चिह. 2 a
mountain tree, pine tree. L Pinus Longifolia.
Its gum is called resin. See चेतन.
चिर [civ] Skt cīr v wear, catch, shine, speak.
चिरल [civār] n a thread with which a potter
cuts off the pot from the wheel. 2 Skt tattered
cloth, rag.
चिरघ [cīrī] n gumminess, mucilage. 2 a
mountain tree; pine tree, which secretes resin. “sārlī uce
thal bāhū cīrī.”—GPS. See चीर 2.
चिरह [cīrah] adjmucilaginous, sticky, adhesive.
चु [cu] See छु. “cū karaṇ hāmāh hīltel
dārgūṭaṭ.”—jafar. 2 also used in Punjabi for 4
(four), as in cūhattar, cūrasta, cūrasi etc.
चुआधिल [cuaṅaṅa] v cause to drip, cause to
trickle. See छु and छल्ल.
चुआ [cuata], चुआड़ी [cuati] n spark; burning
stick like a flambeau; smouldering piece of
wood; meteor; firebrand.
चुठिः [cūr̥a] v drip, trickle, dribble. See छु.
चुटिंग [cui̯a] cause trickling, cause dripping.
2 dripping, trickling. “rāsōṁrīto dāsve cui̯a.”

—kali a m 4. See चु.
चुमक [cūaṅ̥a] v speak in low pitch. 2 slurp.
चुमल [cūskt] Dg n wine bowl.
चुम [cūsat] P ṣap ḍImm adj tightened. 2 firm,
determined. 2 agile, active.
चुमल [cūsān] Skt śamant n suck. “srōṣat cūsan.”
—akal.
चुआ [cūhāk], चुआल [cūhkar] n twittering sound
of birds like sparrows etc. “cīri cūhki pāh
phūṭi.”—var gao 2 m 5.
चुआ [cūhāc] See छुआल. 2 adjtrickling, dripping.
चुआल [cūhaṅa] adj soaked, deep, fast.
चुआटी [cūṭī] n pinching of flesh with thumb
and the first finger of hand, as with pincers.
“cor cārye cādhayo sūri, cūṭī laγār chaḍie
to kēhā mar he?”—BGK.
चुआउँ [cūhattar] seventy-four.
चुआ [cuhal] n chirping of birds, “prat bhāyo
cūhalat cīrī.”—krīsan. 2 laughter, fun.
3 merriment. See चैल.
चुआलम [cuhalbaž] adj jovial, witty. 2 voluptuous.
चुआलमती [cuhalbaži] n laughter, amusement,
banter.
चुआ [cuhāṅ] See छुआर.
चु [cok] n slipping of waist muscle from its
position; spinal dislocation. See छु v r. 2 छु
neglect, mistake, omission. “es sāme te jo
cukjaī.”—NP. 3 completion, end. “sāgaṇ
cuki mohtāi.”—sar m 5. 4 See छुआ.
चुआटी [cukai] finishing, ceasing to exist. “avaṇu
jāṇu nā cukai.”—sri m 1. “kuk pukar nā
cukai.”—var sar m 3.
चुआट [cukai] See छुआट.
चुआ [cukal] n cause trickling, cause dripping.
2 get something raised, elevate. 3 wipe. “maṇamoh
cukalāda.”
—maru solhe m 3. “man re, dujabhau cukat.”
—sri m 3. 4 settle the price. 5 clear the account.
चुवष [cukath] n a door frame; threshold; cot’s
frame.
चुवष [cukona], चुवष [cukor] adj four-cornered,
square. “cahu ās bāni supan cukor.”—GPS.
चुडे [cukdē] P ॥ n sugarbeet, particularly
red in colour like carrot and turnip; sugar is
also extracted from it. L Beta Vulgaris. E Beet.
चुळ [cuk] See घुळ. 2 Skt चुकक् vr torture, feel
pain. 3 n provocation, incitement.
चुळ [cukna] v lift, raise. 2 urge, provoke.
चुळ [cukka] past tense of cukna; raised. 2 n
quantity of something that can be placed on
the fore fingers of a hand; it is a transform of
cukha.
चुळ [cukh] adj a little, small in quantity. “je gāl
kapahī cukh.”—s farid. 2 in tiny parts, little by
little. “mērz pakre gharī ane hāti. cukh cukh
legā bādhe bāti.”—bher m 3. 3 n part,
segment. “tere nam vitabā bād cukh
hor.”—dhōna m 1. 4 ⅓ time of cāsā.
चुळ [cukhk], चुळ [cukhāku] small quantity, a
little. “cukhāku leke cukhāra.”—BG. ‘tasted a
small quantity.’
चुळचुळ [cukhčukh] See घुळ 3.
चुळ [cukha] small in quantity, a little. “nahi cēt
pērai cukha.”—var vād m 4.
चुळधी [cukhādi] See मुळधार.
चुळ [cog] n group, gang. “bādco gōg bādhe jāhā
sātru avē.”—GPS. 2 See घुळ. 3 See घुळ 2 and
घुळी.
चुळाज [cugna] v peck, sort, pick up grains (by
birds), eat grass with the help of mouth (by
the animals). 2 elect, choose.
चुळाज [cugā] P ॥ n an owl. See घुळाज. 2 idiot.
चुळाज [cugānt] pick up. “kakaro cugānt thāri
vasānt.”—s farid.
चुळाज [cugal] n owl, female partridge. See घुळाज
1. Thieves have named it so because it
screeches when it sees some persons at night
time, which alerts the people. 2 P उळ backbiter.
“na sūma kahīa cugal ka.”—var sri m 4.
jese bēkimaṭ ko musa than kātjat
vayas vivārjat kāla ke nir ko,
sēp dhajat vīkh rom rom pheljat
kotta kātihat rāhcalat phakir ko,
kohe “hārikeś” jese bīchhu dāk marjat
kachu nā basat bhaye vyakul sārī ko,
tese hi cugal hakk nāhak bīrāno kam
det he bīgar ke nā dār rāghubir ko.
चुळज [cogal] n gang, group, class. 2 grip of a
hunting bird’s claw like that of a falcon etc.
See घुळज. 3 claw, paw.
चुळजी [cogla] P ॥ n backbiting, censure made
at one’s back, adverse remarks passed in one’s
absence. “nāt cugli kāre aṇhōdī pērai.”—var
gāv l m 4.
चुळ [cuga] See घुळ 2.
चुळ [cugath] See घुळ and घुळ.
चुळज [cugar] P ॥ n shameless woman.
चुळज [cugara] adj immoral. See घुळज. “cor
cugara.”—BG.
चुळ [cogi] n quantity of material which can be
picked with four fingers; picking of a palmful
of material as cess. 2 toll tax on goods taken
out of a city. 3 adj person having relationship
with some group. “bādhe cōg cōgi cēl khet
āe.”—cārīttr 320.
चुळ [cugga] n an ox with four front teeth cut;
cattle with four front teeth. 2 squint-eyed,
cross-eyed.
चुळ [coghna], घुळ [coghna] v suck, sip,
suckle, suck milk from the teat.
चुळधी [coghavī] wet-nurse, foster-mother,
mother. See घुळधी.
चुळधी [coghā] one who picks; one who extracts
essence. 2 pīgā, one of the three blood vessels
in the human body according to Yog. “bhāṭhi
gōgānu sīma aṛu cōgā, kāṇak kālaś īkū
paśa.”—sri kabir. ‘The tenth door is a furnace, त्रा (a vein originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine and reaching the brain) and प्रग्ला (breathing through the right nostril) are two air pipes, pure conscience is (a pitcher) in which the essence or āmrīt trinkles and gets collected. See सिङ्गला.

पक [cök] Skt चूल्लु n चें बैक. “so सिर cök सावराहि काल.”—गौक।बिर.

पक्षनालं [cökgan] n bookish knowledge, shallow knowledge, discussion without practice. “जग कौआ मुक्ति cökgan.”—ब्रला एमज.

पक्षनालती [cökganī] adj who has shallow knowledge, pretentious prattler without any merit.

पक्षवट [cökvat], पक्ष [cokat] is leaking, is dripping. 2 trickling, dripping. “सौं तौं प्रेष तौं cökvat.”—क्रियां.

पक्ष [cokan] leaked, dripped, trickled. “राख नेत्र cokan.”—ग्यान. ‘Rage poured out from blood-red eyes.’

पक्ष [cucy] Skt चुरऱ्य vr distil, take bath.

पक्ष [cōj] See प्या०.


पक्ष [cōt] Skt चुरू vr become small, trim. 2 See प्या०.

पक्षक [cōtka] masculine of cōtki. See प्या० 2.

पक्षलिय [cōtkari] n sound produced by a finger’s flick. 2 sound as produced by the flick of fingers.

पक्षवौ [cōtki] n sound produced with the help of thumb and middle finger. Skt तंत्रिक. 2 only such quantity as can be held between the thumb and the first finger; a pinch, “cōtkibhār lūn”. 3 pinch.

पक्ष [cōtā] chipped, clipped pieces, chopped bits. See प्या० vr. “त्रसाते, cōtā.”—रामव.

पक्षकान [cōtal] n sound produced by the snap of fingers. 2 chirping of birds. 3 Indian rosewood tree having four branches, which is there in the house of Guru Hargobind’s in-laws in Mandiali, in the shade of which he used to seat himself. “नाम cōtal याहि, जों दरास रच्चा कारे.”—Gī V 6. See किन्नर.

पक्ष वाक्य [cōtādū] n comet, shooting, star. “cōtādū तेज मनो दरसायो.”—क्रियां.

पक्ष [cōt] Skt चुरू vr become small; get to the bottom of something; grab.

पक्ष [cōtā] small quantity. 2 with a pinch. “देव cōtā.”—बीज. ‘distribute rice in pinchfuls.’

पक्ष [cōd] Skt चुरू vr wrap, encircle, hide.

पक्ष [cōd] Skt चुरू vr use; indulge in sexual intercourse; give a signal. 2 n female genital organ, vagina.

पक्ष [cōdul] adj debauchee, licentious. See प्या०.

पक्ष [cōn] Skt चुरू vr trim, divide into parts.

पक्ष [cōn] n pick. 2 select, pile up. 3 elect, choose.

पक्ष [cōn] by sorting out. “भीनु नाव cōn सोजिहार.”—स्री एम 1.

पक्ष [cōt] Skt चुरू vr get wet, leak. 2 n rectum, anus. “so cōt so vat मज्जळे.”—बीज. ‘The same hand touches the rectum and the mouth.’ 3 See प्या०.

पक्ष [cōtal], पक्ष [cōtar] n cut-tāl anus, haunches, buttck, posterior, bum.

पक्षली [cotali] See प्या०.

पक्ष [cōt] See प्या० 2.

पक्ष [cōd] Skt चुरू vr inspire, question, purify, make haste.

पक्ष [cōdh] n dazzling glare that blinds the eyes; glaring light.

पक्ष [cōdhlaun] n Indian rosewood tree having four branches, which is there in the house of Guru Hargobind’s in-laws in Mandiali, in the shade of which he used to seat himself. “नाम cōdhlaun याहि, जों दरास रच्चा कारे.”—Gī V 6. See किन्नर.

पक्ष [cōdhlaun] n Indian rosewood tree having four branches, which is there in the house of Guru Hargobind’s in-laws in Mandiali, in the shade of which he used to seat himself. “नाम cōdhlaun याहि, जों दरास रच्चा कारे.”—Gī V 6. See किन्नर.
cupra

adj buttered, soaked with oil.

cupre caru cīkne kes.”–paras.

cupak [cupak] n residue of sugarcane etc. left after sucking its juice. “pore cupak cup tēh thane.”–GPS. 2 adj who sucks, who sips.

cupata [cupata] adj silent, without speaking. “guru ji cupate hi calde rāhe.”–JSBM.

~cupak n residue of sugarcane etc. left after sucking its juice.

cupak cup thi sahe.”–GPs. 2 adj who sucks, who sips.

cupak tih

~l.P”3T

cupat

adj silent, without speaking.

guru ji cupate hi calde rāhe.”–JSBM.

~cupe from silence. “cupe cup no hovai.”

~cupaT

adj self-possessed; imperturbable; serene.

guru ji cupate hi calde rāhe.”–JSBM.

~cupak

adj who tries to please everyone; unreliable; sycophantic; unprincipled.

cupak aq adj who kisses. 2

~cupak

adj who tries to please everyone; unreliable; sycophantic; unprincipled.

~cupak

n a particular metal which attracts iron towards itself, which is obtained from mines and is also prepared through chemical experiments; loadstone; magnet.

cupacca [cupacca]

See guru.

cupacca sahib

See guru. 2 a famous gurdwara of Guru Arjan named Chubacha Sahib, situated to the east of village Sarhali in Tarn Taran tehsil, district Amritsar. The Guru stayed here for sometime with Mata Ganga. After that, he graced Cholhe Sahib with his visit. The gurdwara has twenty-five ghumaons of land in its name. Its priest is a sadhu from the Udasi sect. This place is located about four miles away to the east of Patti railway station. 3 See guru.

cupacca ramraT [cupacca ramraT]

See guru.

cupacca

Sktr cupaT n kissing; a loving kiss.

cupacca

n act of celebrating fourth death anniversary; a Hindu rite of feasting Brahmans for the benefit of a dead ancestor’s soul.

1 also referred to as Chandigarh in literature. Palvanshi rajas of Bengal built this castle.
mentioned its various bad effects and have proved it deleterious for body organs like the heart, brain, muscles, liver and stomach etc. However, instead of decreasing, the bad habit of smoking is increasing daily. The report of Imperial Economic Committee makes it clear; the annual consumption of cigarettes in India is now about 6,500,000,000 as compared with under 1,000,000,000 before the war.

**Shurut** [curan] Skt चुरुऽण vr steal, rob, abduct.

**Shurva** [curava] Pu thief.

**Shur** [cura] See चुर. “cura kin mukh hath pakhare.”—GPS.

**Shurubhuta** [curauya] v take away something for personal use without the knowledge of the owner; steal; abduct. See चुर 3.

**Shurasi** [curasi] See चुरम. 2 bracelet, bangle.

**Shuri** [cura] n rinsing the mouth. “pun jalpan curi karleh.”—GPS. 2 bracelet, bangle.

**Shuru** [curu] n mouthful; palm of a hand cupped to hold water. See चुरव.

**Shrubhar** [curubhar] palmful.

**Shrubhi** [curubhi] palmful. “apI TId dehI curu bhan pani.”-gau kibir.

**Shrubhir** [curu] adj one who steals. 2 n bangle, bracelet.


**Shrubuhita** [curuhita] Skt चुरुऽहिता n crossroad; crossing.

**Shrubhita Antri** [curu bharita] a place near Amritsar, where the sixth Guru fought the first battle against the royal armed forces in Sammat 1685. On this crossroad is built a loft, due to which this name has become famous.

**Shrubha** [curha] In Tamil language Shrubhaha means a candle-shaped leaf wrapped in tobacco. English writers gave it many names, e.g cheroot, cherute, chiroot, sharute, sharoot, cheroot. It has many shapes. These days a cigar and cigarette are its modified versions. Learned doctors have
sārabdhār sāmrāth hau tīsā kurbanīc,  
vaī re ṛatī dhīnāti gavanjogīa,  
jo gur kī peri pahī tīnī hārītasu bhogā।

-var rām 2 m 5.

dāna pāṇi guru ka, tāhī bhavna slikhā di,  
terī degō prāsad chokīa, deg savai teg ṛāthe,  
jo jīā ave so rajī jave, tera nam cīrītī ave।

vṛttā [vṛtā] a poetic metre, also named  
ʌkh[ʌk], consisting of four lines, each line  
having 29 matras; pauses at 13–16 matras and  
ending with a yogā):  

Example:

mārdana sūṅkār tābe, pod pār dhar īzār ālave.  
 saty vācān tum kāhi čo, je bhav ke ṛukh ċāri  
mījāve।”–NP.

vṛtā [vṛtā] n rinsing of mouth; water used for  
rinsing the mouth. 2 water enough to fill a  
cupped palm. 3 holding water in a cupped palm  
of the hand at the time of taking a vow. “nānak  
colīā sočā je bhart jāne ko... rāje colī ntrāv  
ki।”–var sār m 1. See ʌrʌh.

vṛtā [vṛtā] Skt n thick mud. 2 small cooking  
pot. 3 palmful (of water).

vṛtā [vṛtā] Skt vṛtā, vṛtā, vṛtā  Skt vṛtā,  
adj cool like the moon. “mānu ṛānu hōt colībhu।”–suhī  
ə m 1. 2 soaked, wet. See ʌrʌh and ʌnʌh.

vṛtā [vṛtā] Skt vṛtā, vṛtā Skt vṛtā,  
fire place; place where fire is lit to cook food.

vṛtā [vṛtā] Skt vṛtā, vṛtā  Skt vṛtā,  
express one’s desire; enjoy.

vṛtā [vṛtā] See ʌrʌh.

vṛtā [vṛtā] See ʌrʌh.

vṛtā [vṛtā] spread widthwise; latitude.

vṛtā [vṛtā] Skt vṛtā, vṛtā Skt vṛtā,  
female demon, female spectre, evil spirit that possesses living beings.  
See ʌrʌh. 2 Some trace the origin of this word to  
cura (jura); one who has a raised topknot (knot of hair). A she-demon is said to have a knot of  
tangled hair. 3 a woman who speaks foul  
language; a woman with false tongue.

vṛ [vṛ] P. 1 part when. 2 then, at that time.  
3 like this, in this way. 4 like, same as.

vṛ [vṛ] n chirping sound. 2 P. 1 adj equivalent,  
similar, identical. 3 part when. “cū sārab  
takbir।”–tīlāg m 1. See ʌrʌh. 4 how, in what  
way, by which method.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ  Skt vṛ,  
suck, absorb.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
suck, draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and  
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
halitoto. See ʌrʌh.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
part when. 2 then, at that time.  
3 like this, in this way. 4 like, same as.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
swell, be ruined, swing.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
adj cool like the moon.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
suck, absorb; draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and  
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
suck, absorb; draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and  
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
suck, absorb; draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and  
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vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
suck, absorb; draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and  
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
suck, absorb; draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and  
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.

vṛ [vṛ] Skt vṛ, vṛ, vṛ Skt vṛ,  
suck, absorb; draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and  
lips. 2 draw the essence of something.
ascetics. This gurdwara is very elegantly built and has 250 bighas of land within its fold. Fairs are held here on Baisakhi, the first light half of the lunar month of Magh and full moon night of Kattak. Its railway station is about two miles to the north of Chuharkana.

**cuharval** See सुहर्वस.

**cuha**, **cuhia** low caste Hindu man or woman; outcaste; scavenger; sweeper. See चुहा.

**cuha**, **cuhi** mouse, male and female respectively. “जाम चुहा किरास नि कुरोक्दा.”

**cuha** See चुहा.

**cuha**, **cuhi** mouse, male and female respectively. “जाम चुहा किरास नि कुरोक्दा.”

**cuha** See चुहा.

**cuha** chick. In Punjabi, it is a transform of चुहा. See चुहा.

**cuca** India, is a transform of चुहा. See चुहा.

**cuca** chick. In Punjabi, it is a transform of चुहा. See चुहा.

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caṭāḥi cun khahī.”–bāsōt kābir. 2 lime, lime stone. “cun cīrān nā rēhāī.”–s kābir. 3 See चूँ.2.
चूँच [cunri] n mantilla or light head-cloth for women. “cunri nāvin lal.”–NP.
चूँच [cunrī] See चूँच. 2 adj which sucks. “jībh rāsārī cunrī.”–var maru 1 म 1. 3 See चूँच.
चूर [cuna] See चूर. “duś ser magu cuna.”–sor kābir. 2 slaked lime or powdered lime stone. 3 v leak, trickle, drip.
चूरी [cuni] n small fragment of gem, small piece of a ruby. 2 light head cloth for women, mantilla.
चूरी [cunī] See चूरी. 2 plural of cuni.
चूरीबंडी [cunimāḍi] a market of Lahore city where Guru Ramdas was born. See चूरीबंडी.
चूप [cupna], चूप [cupna] v suck, sip.
चूर [cur] or चूर [curo] Skt चूर vr burn, reduce to ashes. 2 n short for curaṇ. “nīḍa teri jo kāre so vānde curu.”–var ram 3. ‘gets reduced to dust.’ 3 See चूर, “moticur bād ghāṅṅa gōṅṅaṅṅa.”–b+xla a म 4.
चूर्व [curva] Skt चूर्व vr attract, hesitate, inspire, grind, press. 2 n flour; ground corn. 3 powdered medicine i.e. “hazme da curaṇ” etc. 4 dust. “curaṇ tā cṛṇa bāṅbheri.”–NP.
चूर्व [curaṇa] v grind; powder. “kāḥat kābir pāc jo cūre.”–asa.
चूर्वत [curaṇṭ] gun, which kills the enemy–sanama.
चुर [curaṇ] See चुर.
चुरम [cūra] n sweet food made with bread crushed in butter and sugar. 2 It is also prepared by frying small pieces, made of dough of fine wheat flour, mixed with cooking oil and then by crushing them into powder and mixing sugar in them. This food is specially offered to honour stoic saint Baba Srīchand and is called ṛtṛ prāsad. Hindus offer this sweet food to Hanuman and Bhairav.
चुर [cura] See चुर. “sākho moticura.”–BG. ‘turns a shell into a precious pearl.’ 2 चुरम [curma]. “akḥād kirtānu tīṃ bhojanu cura.”–gau a म 5. 3 powdered stuff. 4 adj powdered, ground.
चुरी [curi] n crushed bread mixed with ghee and sugar. 2 bracelet, bangle.
चुर [curo] See चुर.
चुर [cul] n thin side of a door board which is fixed like an axle in the hole of the threshold; a tenon fitted into a mortise. चुरी. 2 See चुर.
चुरा [cūra] Skt चूर hair dressed into a braid, a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head.
चुरा [culka] See चुरा गोविधा.
चुर [cula] See चुर. 2 hip, hip joint, haunch.
चुर [cul̐] 3 Skt चूर hair dressed into a braid, a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head.
चुर [culh], चुर [culha] Skt चूर and चुरी n fireplace in a kitchen. “bāsodha khodī kārḥī dur culhe.”–asa kābir.
चुर [cuvya] Skt चूर हुज्जा trickle, drip.
चुर [cur], चुर [cura] n pigtail, hair tied into a braid. 2 plume. 3 top of a mountain. 4 bracelet or metallic bangle. 5 a metallic ring put on the tusks of an elephant. “cur cārā hē dātān dou.”–GPS.
चुर [cura] Skt n a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. 2 crest grown on the head of a peacock and other birds. 3 raised platform or embankment around a well, maund. 4 forehead. 5 crown, coronet. 6 metallic bangle, bracelet or bangle usually of gold or silver, set of armlet bangles worn by the newly-wed bride. “cura bhānu pāṅāṅg śiv mōdhē!”–vad म 1.
चुरमण्ड [cūramāṇṭ] Skt n precious gem embedded in a crown. 2 a jewel for wearing on the head. 3 master or husband.
चक्र [चक्र] adj crowned lady. 2 n bracelet, glass bangle.

चक्री [चक्री] n a small set of red and white bangles worn by the newly-wed woman; bracelet, glass bangle. “ना मंत्रान ना चक्रा.” –वृष 1.1.

चक्रमेवेत [चक्रमेवेत] See तप्त.

चक्रैल [चक्रैल], चक्रैली [चक्रैली] See चक्रस. 2 adj one who wears bangles. “फिर सो चक्रिया कत्तन बाह पासा.” –मागो.

चक्रु [चक्रु] चक्रु [चक्रु] See चुचु, चुचु and चुचु.


चेनू [चेनू] Skt चेन, वर move, try, make effort; quarrel, pass through, wander.

चेनो [चेनो] 1 Skt n effort, endeavour. 2 action, work. 3 movement. 4 search, quest.

चेहरा [चेहरा] See चेहरा.

चेहरा निपधित [चेहरा निपधित] v seek employment; join service. At the time of recruitment, record is kept of the countenance or appearance of the person, therefore the words like चेहरा निपधित, चेहरालिखित and चेहरा निपधित etc are used. See चेहरा.

चेहरेशही [चेहरेशही], चेहरेशही द्वित्यज्ञ [चेहरेशही रूपाय्या] a rupee coin on which is engraved the face of an emperor. In India, Aurangzeb’s one-rupee coin is famous by this name. It is also called कड़दर रूपाय्या, because it was manufactured in a mint through a mechanical process.

चेट [चेट] P चेट n smallpox. See मदुर.

चेट [चेट] Skt n servant, disciple. 2 husband, male spouse. 3 jester, joker. 4 In poetics, a pimp or procurer, who helps in bringing together the hero and the heroine.

चेटाउर [चेटाउर], चेटाउर [चेटाउर] adj one who presents a spectacle. 2 magician, who creates illusion. “मागाहि रिद्धि सिद्धि चेटाउ, चेटाउ.” –बला a m 4. 3 fashionable.

चेट [चेट] Skt चेट part in case, provided, if. 2 perhaps. 3 Skt चेतसु n mind, heart. “बेट चेट हर्ष किस न मिलो.” –sri m 1 पहिरे. 4 soul. 5 knowledge, cognition. 6 adj conscious; alert. “ग्हाति एक बिके रिपु चेट भायो.” –वुद्र.

7 month of Chet. See चेत. 8 See चेतानी.

9 imperative of चेत्ता [चेत्ता]. you remember.

चेतानी [चेतानी], चेतरु [चेतानी] meditate, remember, recollect.

चेतानी [चेतानी] adj occurring in the month of Chet; sown in this month. 2 n हरार; हरितकि; a medicinal nut (its tree as myrobalan). Some ayurvedic doctors call this nut चेतानी. By holding it in the hand, one gets loose motions.

चेताना [चेताना] v meditate, remember. “अगो जे चेताना तुक्त मील जेता.” –asa a m 1.

चेतरु [चेतरु] Skt n sentient being, individual soul. 2 the Transcendent One, the Creator. 3 a renowned Brahmin priest of a pilgrimage called Pushkar, who presented himself before Guru Gobind Singh and enquired about the Khalsa. “विद्वान को अदिक जाल. कल आ चेतरु दिनजल.” –GPs. 4 adj consciously. 5 alert, vigilant.

चेताना [चेताना] n consciousness.

चेतन बर [चेतन वर], चेतन भर [चेतन मोह], चेतन बर [चेतन वर] a place in Kashi where stayed some Sikhs sent by Guru Gobind Singh for

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learning Sanskrit. This place is in possession
of the Sikhs of Nirmala sect. The old name of
this place was ‘Yatanvat’ for taking after a
Shiv temple.

चेतना [cetna] Skt n wisdom, understanding.
“cetna he, tao cetla.” – trilag m 9. ‘If you have
wisdom, then remember God.’ 2 consciousness.
“kakhu suvet hveke cetna ko kar kio.” – okal.

चेतनिण [cetnī] while remembering. “nānak guru
na cetni.” – var asa. 2 will meditate; will ponder
over. 3 See चेतनी.

चेतनी [cetnī] Skt adj worth knowing. 2 worth
remembering.

चेतन [cetanu] See चेतन.

चेतनिक [cetni] adj contemplated, meditated.
“maran bhāia tab cetnī.” – asa pāti m 1.

चेतन [ceta] n meditation. “ceta vātr.” – var ram
1 m 1. Remembering the Creator is like fertile
land suitable for sowing the crop. “gogamādāl
mahī rakhe ceta.” – rūtanmala bōno. ‘meditates
upon vahiguru;’ “das jan cīt cete korie.” – NP.

चेतनिक [cetnī] reminded, made one remember.
2 recollected, came to mind.

चेतन [cetai] n consciousness. 2 wisdom,
understanding. “cetai, ta cet.” – gau var 2 m 5.
‘If you are wise, then ponder over the
Creator.’

चेतनिक [cetavni] n act of reminding.
2 remembrance, memory. 3 reminder, notice.
“jīhu cetavni, mat sāhīsa rāhījai.” – skābir.

चेतन [ceti] by recollecting, by remembering.
“hārī cetī khaṁī tīna saphālo he.” – var asī m
4. 2 in the month of Chet. “ceti govīdu
āradhe.” – majh barōmaha. 3 imperative of
cetna. ‘(You) remember.’ “ceti māna,
parbrāhānu.” – gau m 5.

चेतन [ceti] adj relating to the month of Chet, as
in “ceti gulab”.

चेत [ceto] See चेत.

चेत [ceto] n individual soul. See लोकनिक

चेत [ceto] n a māsād (preacher-cum-collector of
tithes and offerings) who used to stay at
Anandpur Sahib in the presence of Guru Gobind
Singh. The Guru punished him for his
wickedness. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that a
devoted Sikh had donated some costly clothes
and other gifts to Chetu to present them to the
Guru’s mother, but he gave all these gifts to
his wife. Chetu’s secret got divulged, when
the devoted Sikh came to pay respect to the
Guru.

चेतन [cetan], चेतन [cetanu] See चेतन and चेतन.
“gtani hoi so cetanu hoi.” – bha m 3.

चेत [ceti] Skt n area surrounding Chanderi
Nagar of Bundelkhand. In Mahabharat, it is
also named Chaidya and Trepur. See चेतनी. Its
king, Shishupal, was opposed to Lord Krishan
who murdered him for making foul utterances.
2 a caste, mentioned in Rigved.

चेतनिक [cetnīk], चेतनिक [cetnīk], चेतनिक [cetnīk]
[chediraj] Shishupal, the king of Chedi. See चेतन
and चेतनी.

चेतन [cenab] See चेतन.

चेत [cep] n stickiness, viscosity, glutinosity.

चेत [cer] n an ancient country, which is also
called Kerala, now it is a part of Malabar,
Cochin and Travancor. 2 See चेत. “huto rōsoi
cer.” – NP. ‘He was a cook.’

चेत [cera] slave, servitor. 2 disciple, pupil.

चेत [ceri], चेत [ceri], चेत [ceri], चेत [ceri], चेत [ceri],
[ceroli] Skt slave girl, maidservant. “sabh jottī
namī ki ceri.” – basī m 1. “tāhā ek cerīka
nīhari.” – dott. “ceri ki seva kare ṭhakur nahi
disc.” – gau m l. Here by चेत [ceri] is meant
illusion. ‘ja prabhu ki hau ceroli so sāhī te
uca.” – asa m 5.

चेत [cel] See चेता. 2 Skt chel, vr move, make a
movement. “sṛṣṭi sāhī tumri jo dehu mati
tītī cel.” – asa m 4. 3 Skt n dress, cloth.

चेत [celok], चेत [celka], चेत [cela] pupil,
disciple, learner. “su sobhit celak sāg nārā.” —datt. “jo guru gope apra kio sihāhī cela?” —BG. 2 follower of some deity, who claims the deity’s presence within himself, and on whose behalf gives replies to queries.

विष्णु [celikā], चेळी [celi] feminine of celak. 2 a woman who claims to be possessed by the spirit of some deity or some pir and gives answers to questions on behalf of the deity while rhythmically moving her head and body. 3 disciple.

चेष्ट [ce] See चन.
चेत [cet] See चेतन and चेतु.
चेतवली [cetki] Skt चेतवली चन n peepal tree. See चेतवली.

चेतांत [cetany] Skt n conscience. 2 knowledge. 3 the Transcendent One, the Creator. 4 resident of Bengal, the great saint who was born in Nadia Navdvip in 1485 in the house of Jaganath Mishra from the womb of Sachidevi. He is known as a great teacher of one branch of Vaishnav sect. Chaitanya eradicated many evil customs and relaxed the bonds of the caste system. He remained a preacher till his death at the age of 48. In Bengal many followers of Chaitanya are seen even now. The full name of this great spiritual being was Krishan Chaitanya Dev and due to his fair complexion he is also called Gorang. 5 adj conscious, with full consciousness. 6 alert; attentive.

चेतन [cety] Skt n temple, palace. 2 abode of gods, temple of a deity. 3 a place where sacrifices are performed. 4 peepal tree. 5 a tree planted at the extreme boundary (border) of a city. 6 monastery of Buddhist monks. 7 adj which is related to the funeral pyre.

चेतु [cetr] Skt n month of Chet: month in which Spica star is seen on the full moon night; first month of the lunar calendar.

चेतारथ [ceṭārath] n a garden planted by a celestial musician named Chitrarath, which is in Kuber’s possession. 2 son of raja Kuru of Chandarvansh (lunar clan).


चेतना [cena] a masād (preacher-cum-agent) of Bihar appointed by Guru Teg Bahadur. He also remained at this post for sometime during the time of Guru Gobind Singh. 2 adj joyous; buoyant. 3 See ऊष्ट.

चेतु [cel] Skt n garments for wearing. “dhoī sukaī ccl le ava.” —NP.

चेतालाल [celdav] one who washes clothes; washerman.

चेत [ce] genitive postposition: of; belonging to. “sāt e maṇa.” —asa r̄avīdas. 2 n a piece of wood burning like a flambeau; small smouldering piece of stick. 3 See चेत.

चेतन [coa] n dripped water. 2 trickling of water. 3 oil made to drip from the wood of a fragrant tree, amyris agalocha; eaglewood. 4 essence of rose and pandanus odoratissimus flowers. 5 seasonal stream formed by water flowing from the hill.

चेतन चॉलट [coa cōdān] oil of eaglewood (L amyris agalocha) and sandalwood. 2 sandalwood oil, perfume, scent. “coa cōdana laie kaparū rup sigar.” —sri a m 1.

चेताभ [coa] Skt dripped.

चेतन [cos], चेतन [cosy] Skt स्मरण adj worth sucking. 2 n any worth sucking juicy thing like mango, sugarcane, etc. See चूम vr.

चेत [cohal] dalliance, fun or drollery.

चेतमालिख [cohasahib] See तहलाखिबा. 2 Rohtas1, a village of Jehlum district under thana Deena is situated about three miles to the west of railway station. To the north of Rohtas, there is a gurdwara at the foot of the hill by the name

1This city is the birth place of Mata Sahib Kaur. See वेश्वारम.
of Choha Sahib. The Guru, on hearing the prayer of a Sikh named Bhagtu, lifted a stone and started the flow of water. There is a small pool near the source from where pure water always keeps flowing. It is also called Chashma Sahib. A gurdwara has been constructed on the eastern side of the spring, which has an annual grant of Rs. 260 and 27 ghumaons of land from the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Here a festival is held on the 15th of light half of the lunar month of Kattak.
axiom or sentence that inspires one to perform some action.

एक्सिम [कौडा] dripping. See एक्सिम.

एच [कोप] a special dress for women on which embroidery is done. See एह. 3 See एह.

एजुध [कोपद] Skt cream, skim of milk.

एजुधम [कोपदर] See एजुधम.

एजुधम [कोप] a Khatri sub-caste.

2 adj besmeared, oiled.

“देखि पराई कोपी.”—सफारिया.

एजुधनी [कोपनी] P नेवराका a medicine, comprising the root of a creeper, so named because it grows in China. It is hot and damp in nature. It is specially used for curing joint pain and for purifying blood. L Smilax China.

एजुधव [कोपदर] n mace bearer; policeman, who carries a baton with him. Macers remain present at the court of rajas and walk ahead of them.

एजुध [कोब] P जोडी n wood. 2 stick, club, mace. 3 tent-pole. 4 drumstick. “दुहरी कोब नगरे परती.”—GPs.

एजुधनी [कोबनी] P नेवराका a medicine, comprising the root of a creeper, so named because it grows in China. It is hot and damp in nature. It is specially used for curing joint pain and for purifying blood. L Smilax China.

एजुधव [कोपदर] n mace bearer; policeman, who carries a baton with him. Macers remain present at the court of rajas and walk ahead of them.

एजुध [कोब] adj which has a stick or pole, as “do coba khema or becob tābu”. 2 See एजुध.

एजुध [कोब] adj who carries a stick. 2 n a drummer, appointed to beat a large kettle drum.

“कोब दहांस बजाई.”—साहित्य.

एजुध [कोब] with pricks.

एजुध [कोब] n feel of a prick, act of pricking by some pointed thing. 2 shooting pain, piercing pain. “एजु सु कोब काृ ब्राह्म कृलाते.”

“कोब कबिर.” 3 jealousy, spite, envy. “ना लोभो ना कोब.”—अकाल.

एजुध [कोबहक] adj who pricks.

एजुध [कोबह] n prick, thrust a pointed thing.

एजु [कोर] Skt n one who steals; thief, pilferer; smuggler. See चू। वर. “सोख कोर हामकहर.”

जेपु. See एजु. 2 Skt चू। वर. theft, robbery; act of stealing. “कार दुस्ती कोर कुरा.”—गौ म 4.

3 in the 12th Charitar of Dasam Granth, the scribe has used एजु [कोर] for कोर.

एजुध [कोर] n hiding, disappearance, concealment, theft. “तिसु पासपु मन क्ष बिहे.”—गौ म 4. 2 steals.

एजुधधिश [कोरहिश] n disguised spy who rides a horse at night to bring tidings of the enemy.

“कोरहिश मुहिरे तरो.”—PP.

एजुधव [कोरकर] See एजु and एजुधव.

एजुध [कोरता], एजुधनी [कोरात] adj one who goes about looking for stealing; a male or female thief.

“कोबिर मारा कोरिआ.”—स.

एजुधधिश [कोरप] fever which shoots up at night, but comes down during the daytime.

एजुधधिश [कोरहिश] watchman appointed to keep vigilance on thieves at nighttime; watchmanship at nighttime.


एजुधनी [कोरनी] n thief’s work; theft. “कार तोरी मांि ज़ा जीहो लाई.”—गौ म 1.

एजुध [कोल] Skt n long robe, dress. 2 body, mortal frame. “थी अृ को कॉल.”—GPs. 3 armour.

4 a territory with its capital named Kanchi situated between rivers Krishna and Kaveri, on the Karomandal coast. 5 resident of Chol.

एजुध [कोला], एजुधन [कोला], एजुधन [कोला], एजुध [कोला] See एजु 1 and 2. “गुं-निर्दनानु प्रागार रूहु केला.”—कान म 5. “लाल कोला तीनि सोहा.”

—आस म 5. “बहा पुराणा कोला.”—स्री म 1. “मेरे कोला ना बहाव कोला.”—तलक म 1. ‘Apparel of heresy is not to be cherished.’

एजुधमालिक [कोलसाहिब] a long robe worn by the Guru. The robe that has the honour to have a touch of the Guru’s body.

1 In Sanskrit books it is also called द्रवर. See एजुधमालिक. ad खोड, a 9.
The famous robes are:

(a) Guru Nanak Dev’s robe in Dera Baba Nanak in Bedi Kabulimall’s house, on which the verses of the holy Koran in praise of Allah are embroidered. In Sikh history it is mentioned that this robe was offered to the Guru by the ruler of Baghdad. Bhagwan Singh, the priest of Chola Sahib, tells that Guru Nanak got this robe in an Arabian country which he gave to some devotee. Bedi Kabulimall, on getting an inkling in his dream, himself went to that Arab country and brought this sacred robe.

Actually this robe was presented by some devotee in Arabia, Persia or Egypt. The omniscient Guru, knowing Sanskrit and Arabic in equal measure, accepted this robe in deference to the feeling of the devotee. This robe is shown to the congregation on 21-22-23 Phaggan.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh’s robe is displayed in a Brahman’s house located in Thakurdwara street in Amritsar. See आर्यसमाज अंतर 19.

(c) Another robe of Guru Gobind Singh is lying in Sirepau Sahib Gurdwara of Rajbawan of Nabha state. The Guru gave this robe to Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh along with his hukamnama (mandatory edict). See राहसंग मैथिली and विजय में.

The short robe. See चेल. 2 body and mind. “काम क्रोध की काही कोली.”—मरू सोल्हे म 1. “हार्ट प्रेम ब्रह्म कोली.”—देव म 4.

ेष्ठ, रेष्ठ, रेष्ठ [colipāṭh], रेष्ठभव्य [colimaraṅg] a sect holding to the tantric mode of worship. While sitting in the place of worship, its members use alcohol, meat etc. The blouses of women present at that place are taken off and put in an earthen pot. With the permission of the priest, his chief disciple puts his hand in that pot and takes out a blouse. Likewise, others follow suit and whoever gets the blouse of whichever woman cohabits with her on that occasion.

ेष्ठ [colie] within the robe. 2 In the flap of a shirt (spread to receive something). “साधन साभ रोहं कोली.”—tokha barahmaha.

ेवलु [colha] a village under police station Sarhali in Amritsar district, which is eight miles to the south east of Patti railway station. Its earlier name was Bhaini. Here is situated a gurdwara of the fifth Guru. A woman brought delicious gravy as food [colha] for the Guru. In its context, the Guru recited the hymn: “हार्ट नाम भोजन यह नानक किनो कोला.”—dhana m 5. Due to this the name of the village became famous as Cholha. From the time of Mughal empire the village is the estate of the this gurdwara. There is a beautifully constructed congregation hall. In this village there is also a place name after Mata Ganga. When the Guru stayed at Cholha Sahib for a long time, she also came to live here. 2 dainty dish, delicious food.

ेऩद [covat] trickles, drips. See चेन्द्र.

ेऩद [covon] व त्रिकल, द्रिपल. “मासिक तम्बांते वरा.”—carrtr 934.

ेऩद [covna] See चेन्द्र and चेन्द्र.

ें [co] See चूँ.

ेऩद [cõsãṭh] See चूँग्रह.

ेऩद वें [cõsãṭh kola] See वें. 2 sixty-four types of arts (नाट्य: पांडुः कला) mentioned in Shukarniti are as follows; art of dance with bodily gestures, art of playing harmoniums (musical instruments), art of decorating clothes and ornaments, skill of acquiring various forms, making string of flowers, gambling, knowledge of erotic postures, preparing wine etc, knowledge of curing wounds of nerves or art of neurology, preparation of various food juices,
knowledge of planting and nurturing-trees, melting metals and solidifying them, making jaggery etc., preparing medicine from metals, separating metals from their alloys, making alloys (of metals), constructing buildings, using weapons, wrestling, throwing of weapons like missiles, arrows and javelins etc, constructing a military fort, deploying elephants, horses etc in a battlefield, worship of a deity, training horses and elephants to move in a particular way, creating clay articles, making wooden things, forming stone objects, making metallic things, acquiring knowledge of mines, constructing ponds and wells with steps leading down to the water level etc, creating secondary colours by combining primary ones, curing diseases with the synthesis of water, air and fire, making boats, twinning rope, weaving cloth, assessing jewels, acquiring knowledge of real and artificial metals, making ornaments, making different types of pastes, doing animal husbandry, milking, sewing cloth, swimming, cleaning utensils, washing clothes, dressing hair, massaging, extracting oil, preserving fruits etc, climbing a tree, using nutritious products, making baskets from bamboo and mulberry etc, making glass utensils, irrigating land, purifying water, making weapons, drawing conclusions of good or evil from ominous animal behaviour, raising children, imparting education, playing with children, teaching the art of calligraphy, getting knowledge of imparting punishment to the criminal, taking care of betel leaves and making cigarettes etc. See चिरम मानत.

चर्च [cər] n four stringed garland or necklace. 2 a game played with an oblong dice; 3 adj having four strings, four strands. “चारक चार हर उदार.”—GPS.

चामी [cəm] See चामी.

चाफ्ट [cəhət] See चर्म भाट and चर्म भटा.

चाफ्ट [cəhta] See चर्म भटा.

चाक [cəhata] See सुरचटा.

चाक [cəhatch] चाक [cəhant] a subcaste of Rajputs thought to have descended from Agni dynasty. There is a famous story that in order to destroy the demons, the ascetics performed oblation on Arbud (Abu) mountain. Four majestic persons emerged from the fire pit, whose names were: Pramar, Chauhan, Solanki and Parihar. From them four Rajput dynasties came into being which are the leading dynasties of Rajputana. There is a proverb that Chauhan had four limbs. The most glorious Prithiraj was the pride of this dynasty. See चंपुरु. “मौलन हस कोहाँ करत रहैं.”—BG.

चक [cək] n चड़: चरं quadrangle, courtyard. 2 place in the bazaar where four streets meet. 3 four cornered instrument designed for the worship of planets and gods. 4 daze; a sudden start. “चक परि तब हि ते जिम चक परि तम में दार खवाबी.”—क्रिस।

चक [cək] See चक। 2 See चक।

चक [cəkas] adjtightened from four sides; alert, careful, vigilant. 2 चाक्र vigilant, watchful.

चक [cəkai], चक [cəksi] n alertness, carefulness, smartness.

चक [cəkna] get startled. 2 wake up abruptly.

चक [cəkri] See चक्री। “जोगन की चक्री प्रत्र के पिघात हे.”—काल।


चक [cək] See चक।

चक [cək] See चक।

चक [cək] See चक।

चक [cək] See चक।

चक चक [cəkəθ] See चक।


**cakdar** [n] one who keeps watch all around; watchman.

**cakidar** [n] protection, keeping watch.

2 watchman’s wage or pay.

**cakibara** [v] be in attendance as a guard at some body’s door. 2 go to a shrine of some Muslim pir, sleep there on the floor and keep vigil throughout the night and sing hymns.

**cakhuta** [adj] identical from four corners. 2 n something like a four-cornered cloth etc.

**cakhan**, **cakhani**, **cakhani vana** [See cakhr and cakhani vana]

**cakaran** [See cakran]

**cakatta** [See cakri] 2 a subcaste of Mughals of Amritsar district. 3 a Jatt subcaste in Multan.

**cakan** [P n playing with cloth-ball and sticks. 2 stick with which this game is played. 3 playing ground. 4 drum beating.

**cakran** [See cakran]

**cakhar**, **cakhar** [See cakran]

**cak** [See cakran] 2 snout, human face; (derogatory) ugly face. “kukar jyo cak kaah caki cathe ko ja.”—BGK.

**cakoba** adj having four sticks. “cakoba grih varesta banayo.”—caritr 74. ‘a tent having four poles.’

**cakhatra** adj having four roofs; a four storeyed house.

**cakhar** See cakran.

**cakan** See cakran.

**cakar** See cakran and cakran.

**cakni** adj four times. “duni cak karamat.”—var ram 3.

**cakra** [See cakran]

**cakrasahib** [n] platform made for the Guru to sit. 2 particularly the platform of the sixth Guru in village Malha (Patiala state, district Bhatinda) which is seven miles to the east of Jaito railway station. Guru Hargobind stayed here for three days and liberated a female snake. 180 ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara. Baisakhi fair is held here.

**catra** [See cakran]

**cata** See cakran.

**catal** [See cakra]

**catali**, **catalim** [catalis] forty-four.

**cati** [See cakra]

**catikard** [See cakra]

**catiakkar**, **catimakhch** [catisakkar] See cakran.

**catoka** [See cakran]

**cote ji** Guru Har Rai’s gurdwara is famous by the name of Chaunte ji. It is situated four furlongs to the north of Bumboli village of Kapurthala state and police station Phagwara, about 100 ghumaons of land is attached to it. A great festival is held here on the Baisakhi day. It is seven miles to the north of Phagwara railway station.

**cath** See cakra. 2 act of chewing, crushing. “ekah ghai caph sir dare.”—caritr 52. 3 one-fourth part; in ancient times the head of a group of villages was allowed by the emperor one-fourth reduction in the revenue collected by him, enabling him, in return, to keep some army under him for maintaining peace. This exemption was called caph and the freeholder (the head) was called caphdar.

**cathdar** [See caph 3.

**catha** See cakra.

**cathaia** [cathaia] See caph. 2 sharecropper who was allowed to take one fourth share of the yield.

**cathapad** [See caphpad].

**cathya** [cathya] or **cathya tap** [cathya tap] fever that recurs every fourth day. “sukha jvar teia cathya.”—caritr 405. See vapo (e).

**cath** [cath], **cathim** [cathed] See cakra and cakra.
This mutiny of the soldiers was the result of many political and religious reasons. First of all, some disturbance took place in the Bengal and Bombay armies. On 10th of May, the Meerut regiment got disorderly and the sepoys of regiment No. 34 murdered a British officer. This disturbance spread like fire in the whole of India. Many English people including children and women were killed. The rebellious army and people of the countryside accepted the Delhi emperor Bahadurshah as their master and they made Delhi the base for warfare. The emperor was imprisoned and his sons were killed.

In this upheaval, the kings of Phulkian states and all rajas of other states of Punjab and Sikh chiefs and Sikhs living in the countryside rendered great help to the British government. In the conquest of Delhi, the Sikh maharajas and the people in general played a great role. On 10th November 1858, this mutiny was put down. This event took place during the reign of Lord Canning, the Governor General.

It is called the Mutiny of 57 according to the year of the Christian era.
sul).Ii' PclP PdP pavdlun ma11u,
sul).Ii' lagE sahajI dhIanu.-jClpU.
(c) If this metre has sixteen matras per line with a guru at the end, it is called rupc\p. In this metre, a j\\g or a r\g are not permitted at the end.

Example:

jatI patI jIh cIhan na b\nna,  
\bigt dev \che \n\harma,  
s\b ko kal s\bhn ko k\rta,  
rog sog d\kh\n ko h\rta.-akal.
(d) If a \p has sixteen matras, the last two matras being guru, it is called s\k\ni. Many believe that this \p must have a y\g at the end as in the following illustrations:

nen\hU dekuh sadh\e\ser,  
so pav e ji\lu \kh\u \l\ere,  
se\u sadhs\t \Arn,  
bach\u d\h\ri p\v\t\r k\r\ere.-kan m.5.
tat mat jih jat na pata,  
ek r\g kahu n\\r rata,  
sar\b joti ke bic \m\ana,  
s\b h\u sar\b\har p\h\c\ana.-akal.

2 It is given this name because of its particular poetic form, which comprises \p metre. In 405th \citr of Dasam Granth, there is the description of a battle that took place between king Satay Sandh and demon Deeraghdarh during the True Era. A woman named Dulahdei emerged out of a flame which arose from the intense strokes resulting from their weapon. Dulahdei pleased goddess Durga by performing severe austerities as she could not get a desired husband. The goddess was immensely pleased and gave her the blessing that Akal (timeless) would marry her. Akal told Dulahdei in her dream that she could be his consort, if she killed demon Svasviray in a battle. On this, Dulahdei fought fiercely against Svasviray. When she got tired after a long fight, she meditated on Mahakal. In order to help Dulahdei, Mahakal came into the battle-field and fought a dreadful combat. Dulahdei and Akal destroyed the army of Svasviray. “pun r\ch\s\ ka ka\a s\a”.

At the end of this rhetorical description, there is a prayer (request) under the heading, “k\v u\ac\ b\nti \p,” which starts with “ham\u k\r\o \\h\d de r\c\ha.”

Devout Sikhs recite the text of \p in the evening prayer (\h\ras) everyday. This holy poetic composition ends with a line of great spiritual significance:

“dukh d\r\d h\n n\k\n\w \n\r ke ra\e,  
h\h j\ \\\k\b \p ko k\a."
1215

intention of the author, which is:

“ab cobil ucō avtara, jih bihdi tin ka lakha akhara...
jab jab hot arīṣṭ opara, tāb tāb deh dhārat avtara. 
kāl sabhīn ka pekh tomaṣa, 
ātāhī kal karaṃ ēt naṣa... 
jo ,cobil avtar kāhae, 
tīn bhi tum prābhū! tāṅik nā paē... 
brāhmaṇāh kābhi paḥ-hare, 
bisuṇ mahesūr kōvān bīcāre? 
cūd sur jīn kāre bīcāra, 
tāte janiyāt ēt kārtāra. 
ekpuṁkāk jīn nek pachana, 
tīn hi pārmatētvā kāhī jana.”...

The root of no. 2 and no. 3 is also coturvedi. In ancient 
times Brahmans priests of holy places used to be scholars 
of four Veds.

1The root of no. 2 and no. 3 is also coturvedi. In ancient 
times Brahmans priests of holy places used to be scholars 
of four Veds.
1216

etc. See भागमत. 2 In Ratishastar (Kok) are also mentioned 84 erotic postures.

नरसिंह [नरसिंह सिद्ध] the most revered yogis among the Gorakhpanthis, who number eighty four.¹ They are:

- uramb, asunath, asuvinsa, anhadsabd, abinis, samarnidhi, amritbhogi, anadrupi, apsvaupi, yghar, isvar, ekrogi, ekagi, ekatvasi, samarat, sarosvati, sagar, siddhisen, sital, surati-siddh, sokar, sadhalka, sdbhu, svariddh, hanipha, haransidhi, kanak, kanipha, kamalsen, karavulasi, kalesnasi, kalendra, kelikan, kevalkar, krisan kumar, khalaknidihi, khthair, gaganvati, girdhar, giri bodhi, guphabati, gopal, govardhan, ghonanadi, caturben, calnidihi, jalak, jog-anupi, jottimagan, jottlagan, jhagar, tapan, toragi, dorsan jot, dukkhnasi, dhuram, nitayiddh, nirat, paavat, palaknidihi, palas bhogi, puran, pranath, bhagamjogi, bikar, bhimaljot, braham, brahambhogi, brahmyogi, bharthari, bhunath, bhagar, mahayogi, maqandhar, muktesvar, mulmotri, yogni dihi, ramiddh, ragnath, loharipa, logar, visnupot and vicitrkarmi.

नरसिंह लंध सीख [नरसिंह लंध सीख] Ancient scholars of Hindu religion believe in 84 lac species of inanimate and animate beings. Out of these, nine lac are aquatic living beings, ten lac are birds which fly in the sky, twenty lac are static or immovable trees etc, eleven lac are beings of crawling type like snakes, insects etc, thirty lac are those having four feet and four lac are human species among which monkeys, chimpanzees etc. are included.²

The Jains classify 84 lacs species as follows:

Seven lac on the earth, 7 lac in the water, 7 lac in the air, 7 lac in the fire, 10 lac in the roots (like carrot, radish etc.) 14 lac in the shrub trees etc., 2 lac are having two senses, skin and mouth, 2 lac having three senses, skin, mouth and eyes, 2 lacs having four senses, skin, mouth, nose and eyes, 4 lac gods live in heaven, 4 lac beings live in hell, 14 lac are human beings, who are one-legged and two-legged, 4 lac are quadrupeds.

जोग [जोग] adj four-coloured, जोगा. 2 cut into four segments (pieces). 3 n an assault with a sword; while sitting in virasan posture, striking with sword on the neck of a grazing male goat so that its neck, both forelegs and right hind leg, get amputated. 4 See जोगहना 2.

जोग [जोग] See जोगहना. 2 Skt जोग elevated place, high place.

जोग [जोग], जोगी [जोगी] adj wide; spread breadth-wise.

जोगहनी [जोगहनी] a subcaste of Khatris. “केत्रिना ।

जोगड [जोगड] See जोगड. “सोज जोगड खुलावू।”–सुहि m 5.

जोग [जोग] n large paper kite; tukkal. “में नाहि

tukkal जोगै।”–GPS. 2 adj good. See जोग 3. 3 Skt जोग knowledgeable, knower. 4 a trident-shaped, stringed, musical instrument played with the help of a plectrum. 5 P कू व violin. 6 claw, a grip by a man or a lion with five fingers.


2 great scholar. See जोग 3.

चंचल [चंचल] adj
good, superb. “deh so kacan cagria.”—ved m 4 ghoria.

[caga] adj remarkable, excellent, superb.

S kan. “so mukat nanak jiu satiguru caga.”

[kan m 5. 2 healthy, strong. 3 n a devotee of Behal subcaste who became a follower of Guru Arjan Dev and got self-enlightenment.

[caga] bhatra] a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev named Changa belonging to the dynasty of Madhav Bhatra, and a resident of Ceylon. He started religious preaching by constructing a gurdwara at Madhav’s residence. In Bhai Banno’s manuscript, “hakikat rah mukam $IvnabhI raje ki” refers to him.

[gai] n goodness, benevolence, virtue. “cagai alako kare burai hoi seru.”

[guj] 2 healthy, strong. 3 n a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev named Changa belonging to the dynasty of Madhav Bhatra, and a resident of Ceylon. He started religious preaching by constructing a gurdwara at Madhav’s residence. In Bhai Banno’s manuscript, “hakikat rah mukam $IvnabhI raje ki” refers to him.

[gai] n goodness, benevolence, virtue. “cagai alako kare burai hoi seru.”

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[caga] adj transitory; which is not permanent. See cag vr. “caga supne hi urjhaio.”—dev m 5. 2 down with a sexual disease. “caga cit no rahti thai.”—oakar.

[caga] n wind, air. Poets have mentioned the following objects as capricious by nature: ears of an elephant; horse, wind, monkey, child, lightning, black bee, mind, wagtail, and a harlot’s eyes.

[caga] adj very big.

[caga] n large flower-sucking black bee. “lakh ghati uco ghono cagacit bhal. nic kic nimrit ghani karni karnal jomal.”—sakm m 5. “The large black bee, flying over lacs of mountain valleys, gets enamoured of the humility and excellence of the lotus flower growing in the dirty mud.’

[cagacor] n desire, without body. “haritha, cagacorahI mar.”—phunhe m 5.

[5. 2 mind, conscience.

[cagalta] n pertness, transitoriness.

[caga] vocative of cag. he! “e man! cag!”—ondu. 2 Skt n Lakshmi; illusion.

[3] lightning. 4 wanton woman. 5 a poetic metre named variously as citr, biraj and brahamrupak. characterised by four lines, each line having a sequence of 16 characters in gurulaghu order that is, SIS, $IS, SIS, SIS, I order.

Example: marbe ku tahi tak dhari bir savdhan, honlag yuddh ke jaha tahaa sabhe bishdh, bhim bhait dhaike niShak ghai kert a, jujh jujhike pori su devlok bost jai.

[cagacite] See cagac.

[cac] Skt chandrik n big and wide basket. “xon cager sis por dharke.”—NP.

[cager] Skt chandrik n big and wide basket. “xon cager sis por dharke.”—NP.


[cag] Skt vr go, jump, move.

[cacri] n a surah cow, from whose tail a whisk is made. 2 Skt chadri, large flower-sucking black bee. 3 a poetic metre. See cacrik.

[cacria] See cac.

[cacrick], cacrid [cacrit] Skt chadri, large flower-sucking black bee. “seve hit lai cacrik jyo lubhai or jane gaitdai e coren jalat he.”—NP. “cacrit chabir her bhae ab lagde drivane.”

[cacrit] See cac.

[cacri] See cac.

[cacrit], cacrid [cacri] Skt chadri, large flower-sucking black bee. “seve hit lai cacrik jyo lubhai or jane gaitdai e coren jalat he.”—NP. “cacrit chabir her bhae ab lagde drivane.”

[cacrit] playfoul woman, wanton woman. “cacal anik bhav dikhavae.”—bila chot m 5.

[cacri] See cacrid. 2 n See cacrid.

[cacrika], cacrl [cacali] lightning. See cac.

1 Skt चंद्र n beak. 2 castor oil plant. 3 adj famous, popular.

2 सक्त Skt चंद्र n get angry. 2 n tamarind tree. 3 temperature, heat. 4 servant of Yam, god of death. 5 a courtier of Vishnu. 6 a monkey in the army of Ram Chandar. 7 younger brother of Mund, commander of Shumbh, the demon, after whose murder by Durga, she came to be known as Chandi and Chandika. “मोद को मोद उत्तरदयो अब चाँद को हथलगावत चाँदी.”—चाँदी l. 8 state of trance caused by yogic exercise. “चूँच चाँद जागे ब्रह्म.”—चाँदी l. 9 short for ‘चाँदिका’. “चरौख रुप बार चाँद को गीर्यो मुरचा कहै.”—चाँदी l. 10 adj sharp, fast. 11 hot. “सब सूरज की चाँद चीरें ब्यूह.”—GPS. 12 furious, angry. 13 intense, frightening, dreadful. “चाँद कोप के चाँदिका ए आयुद्ध करिन.”—चाँदी l. 14 स्न moon.

चाँदिका [चाँदिका] adj who has evil inclination; wanton in nature. “चाँदिल चाँदिका.”—ब्रिा 3 म 4.

चाँदिल [चाँदिल] See चाँदिम.

चाँदिम [चाँदिम] v beat into sharpen. 2 warn.

चाँदिम [चाँदिम] See अलम.

चाँदिमल [चाँदिमल] a Rajput subcaste. Colonel Todd has written that from Jamuna to Narmada Chandayals ruled during the twelfth century AD.

चाँदिमल [चाँदिमल] n act of sharpening. 2 wages for getting anything sharpened. 3 brutality, cruelty, atrocity.

चांदिप [चांदिप] Skt n having चांद (sharp), आशु (rays); the sun.

चांदिप [चांदिप], चांदिपली [चांदिपली], चांदिपली [चांदिपली] See चांदिप and चांदिपली. “कम क्रोध चांदी.”—माला m 1. “बासू सूरज करोध चांदी.”—सुही m 5.

चाँदिल [चाँदिल] Skt चाँदिल n one having wanton propensities; a person who earns his livelihood through vulgar means of livelihood. 2 sweeper from a low caste. 3 per Hindu scriptures, child of a low caste man, born from the womb of a Brahman woman. See गोपाली मन्त्रिणि 8.

चांदिली [चांदिली], चांदिलती [चांदिलती], चांदिली [चांदिली] wife of a चांदी.

चांदिलिन [चांदिलिन] See चांदिलिन. 2 a subcaste of Khatris. “प्रात जात चांदिलिन.”—BG.

चांदिला [चांदिला], चांदिली [चांदिली] adj wrathful woman, querulous woman. 2 n Durga, killer of demon चांदी. “काराक उथि रान चांदी प्रजाधि देखके.”—चांदी 3. 3 goddess Kali. 4 ना fire. 5 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered great service in building Amritsar.

चांदिलम [चांदिलम] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev belonging to the Dhir subcaste. 2 a subcaste of Jatts and Baluches.

चांदिला की चिन [चांदिला di var] a Punjabi poem appearing in Dasam Granth, after the two Chandi Charitars, written in ballad form, depicting the story of Durga’s warfare. It is also called “भगुखति की विर”.

चांदिलप [चांदिलप] a collection of seven hundred hymns from Markandey Puran, named Durgapath, and Durgasaptshati comprising the story and significance of the merits of the goddess. See मांडली.

चांदिलप [चांदिलप] vehicle of चांदी (Durga), the lion.

चांदी [चांदी] a narcotic derived from opium which like tobacco is used for smoking. It is also called मदक. It enfeebles the muscles of the heart and the brain.

चांदी [चांदी] Skt चांदी, a famous wrestler of Kans, who was killed in the arena by Krishan. “चांदी कृष्ण के मराहा.”—सोर m 4. See भूमत.

चांदिल [चांदिल] n a small dust-coloured bird which, while sitting on the ground in the morning, sings sweetly and mimics the sounds of various birds. It is different from अग्न. It has a hairy, comb-like cap on its head. It is a native of Punjab. It builds its nest in the grass on the ground, and feeds on grains and insects. Lark.
Some people call it hajardastā. See तलक्कन्ना. 2 Skt हिन्दौल swing, merry-go-round. 3 a kind of covered sedan chair. “च्यु अप चौदल चाचेके.”—कृति 112. 4 four-sedaned merry-go-round, for people to sit upon.

cād [cād] Skt चाद vr shine, be happy. 2 Skt चौद moon. “चाद देखि बिगासहि कालू.”—हसत m 5. 3 indicative of ‘one’; because the moon is regarded as one only. “चाद अगारि रास मोहि गिं भादो पुरानमस.”—GPS. That is to say, 1631. 4 रा, the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. “चाद सत बहेद्रा.”—मरू जेद्व. See चंद्रच. 5 soul. “चादु गुप्तु गेणारि.”—ति ठी-ठि m l. ‘The soul inheres the final stage.’ 6 a celebrated poet in the court of Prithvi Raj of Chauhan dynasty, and the king of Delhi. He wrote the history of the said Rajput dynasty in a book named Prithvi Raj Raso, having 69 chapters. 7 a poet, goldsmith by profession who translated Udyog Parv of the Mahabharat. 8 P व्य adj a few. “चाद रोज़ल नलचु पकरो कारात.”—नसिहात. 9 how much; to what extent.

cādसत [cādsat] See चौ 4 and म. There is a hymn by Jaidev, in मरू [मरू] musical measure which reads:

1 cād sat bheda nadsat puria sursat khorsa datu kia.
2 abal bahu toṭia acal chau thāria aghaṛu ghoriya toha ārū pia.
3 man-ādi guṇ-ādi vākhaṇia.
4 teri dūbdhadrīsāti sāmanīa.
5 sarādhi kau sarādhi sarādhi kau sārdhia sālal kau sālal sāmanī aita.
6 bādāti jēdev jēdev kau rāmīa brahṇu nīrbaṇu īrīnū pāia.

This hymn means:

1 Inhaled lifeforce through vessel on the left by chanting the mystical syllable, then exhaled it by uttering om sixteen times through vessel on the right.

2 Battered the bodily strength, enfeebled it, put the restless mind to rest, brought the incorrigible mind to the right path and drank amrit.

3 Sang the praise of the Creator, one with the origin and qualities of conscience.

4 Thus the deep-ingrained duality vanished away to give place to oneness.

5 Worshipped the One who is worth worshipping, venerated who is venerable, thereby the drop merged into the water.

6 Says, Jaidev, when I named the name of the omnipotent, then into the redeeming Brahma, took place my merger.

cād सुरा [cād suraj] ‘रा’ and ‘प्रग्ला’ the left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. “चाद सुराज की प्लास गोढ़ि.”—वर्तम l m l.

cādkāla [cādkāla] See चंद्रच.

cādkār [cādkār] daughter of Sardar Jaimal Singh Kanhaiyya, a nobleman of Fatehgarh (district Gurdaspur), who was married to Kharak Singh, the eldest son (heir apparent) of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Kanwar Naunihal Singh was born to her in 1821 AD (Sammat 1879). She occupied the throne of Lahore for sometime after the deaths of her husband and her son. As a consequence of the conspiracy hatched by Dhyan Singh Dogra and Maharaja Sher Singh, she was murdered in 1842.

2 daughter of Sardar Ram Singh Dhillon and the queen of Raja Jaswant Singh, the king of Nabha. She was very pious, courageous, and expert in governance and rearing of the family. She was highly respected in the Phulkian states. She ruled efficiently when Raja Bharpur Singh was a minor.

3 daughter of Kaur Himmat Singh and the niece of raja Amar Singh, the king of Patiala.
She was married in Sammat 1834 to Sardar Dasondha Singh, son of Sardar Tara Singh, a nobleman of Rahon. 4 daughter of Hari Singh and the granddaughter of raja Gajpati Singh, ruler of Jind. She was married to Sardar Fateh Singh the nobleman of Thanesar. 5

2 (for spiritual illumination) to dawn. “मित्रा अधेरा को दरा.”-asa m 5. 3 occurrence of such an event as may attract the attention of all; like all eyes seeing the crescent moon. 4 (an unexpected event) occur.

चंद्र नेकी [cādākā] See चंद्र and चंद्री.

चंद्र [cādān] Skt छन्दन n a fragrant tree, and its wood, that delights all; sandalwood; L Santalum album. It abounds in Mysore state and southern Madras. It has a cooling and moistening effect. The oil extracted from its wood is very redolent. All ottos are made from it. It is used to cure many ailments. Sandal-paste is offered to the godhead and is also used by many Hindus for putting a mark on their forehead. A coating of its paste on the forehead is very useful for getting relief from headache caused by heat. The sandal-sherbet relieves biliary fever. Its wood is good for carving. Penstands and boxes made of sandalwood are highly valued and sent to distant places. “cādān कोडे नासरेद रूट मूल न मित्री गहाम.”-var jet. 2 a poet who came to the court of Guru Gobind Singh and presented an obtuse sāveya (a quatrains of dactylic structure) hoping that no one there will be able to tell its meaning. But a poet, named Dhanna Singh, made him eat an humble pie. See पंजा मिथ.

चंद्राक्षिति [cādāngṛi] mountain on which sandal trees in particular grow. See अर्द्र.

चंद्राक्षिति [cādānṛi], चंद्राक्ष [cādānray] a Chandela Rajput leader. See रिंगुल्लाह ३: 12.

2 another name of poet Chandan. See पंजा मिथ.

चंद्राक्ष [cādākā], चंद्राक्षि [cādānṛi] mountain with sandal trees. See अर्द्र and अर्द्र.

चंद्राक्षि [cādānṛi] with sandal. See पंजा.

चंद्र तुं दिलवं धवल [cād nū tānka pārvan] It is mentioned in Kaushitiki Upanishad that the offspring of a person who worships the moon with two grass blades on the second of every bright fortnight, do not die. 1 2 It is now used as a proverb, meaning that great men are pleased to receive even an insignificant gift. 3 This proverb is also used in a different sense. As a single piece of thread is acceptable to the moon on the second day of the bright fortnight but anything precious offered after this date is useless, so meagre but timely help may serve the purpose but delayed offer of a large sum can be of no use.

चंद्रपुर [cādpur] a village, in tehsil Una of district Hoshiarpur, which is situated at a distance of 20 miles from Nawan Shahar railway station and Garhshankar. A gurdwara has been built there in memory of Guru Har Rai.

चंद्रमेल [cādmall] son of Sawammall and a nephew of Guru Amar Dev.

चंद्रभी [cādmukhi] moon-faced; having fair face. 2 n blue lotus or water lily.

चंद्र [cāndra] Skt चन्द्रि n Rahu—the demon; enemy of the moon. 2 adj who agonizes like Rahu, the demon. 3 n whitlow.

चंद्रक [cādrat] n first night of the lunar month on which the moon becomes visible. 2 second night of the bright fortnight.

चंद्र [cāda] n plural of cādra. “जे सादा उगोति.”-var asa. 2 cover of a quilt carrying moon’s print. 3 P संचollection, donation. 4 subscription for some organization,

1Hindus offer a piece of cotton cloth to the moon on the second of the bright fortnight, the raison d’etre of this very writing.
magazine, or newspaper, etc. 5 crescent like piece of metal or paper. “cēda ḍor me pavta ḍe, tā guḍāḍi nū jāi pahucta ḍe.”—JSBM.

मंगल [cēda] प मंगल a bit more; somewhat like this.

मंगलित [cēdaṇu] n moonlight. 2 light, flash. 3 moon’s abode, sky. “nīṣi damaṇi jīru camaṇi cēdaṇu dekhe.”—maru solhe m 1.

मंगली [cēdaki] Skt चंद्रिका n moonlight. “trīsa aṅgānī bojhānī, siv cārī cād cēdāki.”—dhāna m 4. Shiv (as sign of benediction) on the ascendance, that gives light to the moon.

मंगलात [cēdayan], मंगल [cēdayan] See मंगलित. 2 light displayed by a hunter, seeing which the deer rush towards it at night.

मंगस [cēdir] Skt चंद्रित n moon. 2 elephant.

मंग [cēdī], मंग [cēdī] प मंग many, quite a few. “cēdī hājār alabh ekal khana.”—tīlāg namdev.

मंग [cēdu] See मंग.

मंग [cēdu] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a Khatri, resident of Lahore, who was a finance officer during the regime of Jahangir. He wanted his daughter to be married to Guru Hargobind. But hearing his imprudent remarks, the Sikh community of Delhi sent an appeal to Guru Arjan Dev not to accept the offer of matrimonial alliance made by Chandu the apostate. Accepting the appeal of his Sikhs, the Guru declined the offer. As a result, Chandu became an enemy of Guru Arjan Dev.

Through a stratagem Chandu got the fifth Guru to come to Lahore and after imputing false accusations, got a heavy fine imposed on him by the emperor. He made the Guru suffer various unbearable tortures, resulting in the Guru’s martyrdom. 1

Chandu met with a wretched end at the hands of the Sikhs in Sammat 1670, in Lahore.

मंगस [cēduṣahul], मंगस [cēdusvah] an honorific name for Chandu mentioned at 2 above. Among the Sikhs his derogatory name is prevalent as svah which means ‘ashes’, instead of ṣahu.

मंगली [cēdari] an old city, in the Lalitpur district of central India (C.P.), which is also called Chandarvati. It is situated at a distance of about 18 miles to the west of Lalitpur. 2 It was a major city of the Chedi area and capital of Shishupal. See मंगल. Yashovarma, a Chandela Rajput, ruled in Chanderi from 982 AD to 1012 AD. As a result, Chedi became famous as Chanderi. Babar occupied it on 20th June 1526 AD.

मंगलीस [cēderinath], मंगलीपति [cēderipatī] Shishupal. See मंगल.

मंगल [cēdel], मंगल [cēda] a caste of Chhatris, the origin of which is thus mentioned: Hemraj was a priest of Indarjit, raja of Kashi. His daughter Hemwati, who was very pretty, went to bathe in the Ganges one day. On seeing her, the moon got enamoured and impregnated her. The progeny of Hemwati are the Chandel Chhatris.

Another view is that the Chandel dynasty began with Marichi’s son Chandratrey.

2 a Rajput subcaste. “cēdel cōtīyā tābē rīsat dhat bhe sābe.”—VN. The rulers of Bilaspur belong to this subcaste.

मंग [cēdo] See मंग.


मंग [cēdo] सपातिस [cēdo dipata] adj the moon shone i.e., spiritual effulgence appeared. “cēdo dipāta dānī hāri ke.”—sūti chōt m 1.

मंगल [cēdo mata] मंगन mother-in-law of Guru
Nanak Dev, and wife of Baba Mool Chand Chona and mother of Mata Sulakhni.

चंद्र [cādr] Skt n moon. 2 moon-like disc on a peacock’s feather. 3 water. 4 gold. 5 a mountain in Nepal. See चंद्राविति. 6 camphor. 7 pearl with pinkish hue. 8 Per yog, the blood vessel тп. 9 indicative of one because the moon is thus regarded. 10 semi-circular arrow. “क्रते cādr सूरत सेठि sābhaḥ.”—सूर्य 96.

11 adj beautiful; charming.

चंद्रेकर [cādrekhar] Skt चंद्रेक्षर n Shiv, who wears the moon on his head; Mahadev. 2 See मेक्न 3.

चंद्रेक्षरी रंग [cādreshari] n goddess Durga, who wears the moon (as her head-ornament).

चंद्रेक्षरी हर [cādreseni har] n an inlaid gold necklace which has small and large semi-circular beads and a crescent-shaped central piece. It is women’s prized ornament. “चंद्रेक्षरीन मौनिन हिरंन.”—साखन.

चंद्रक [cādral] See युली (a).

चंद्रम [cādram], चंद्रम [cādramas] Skt चंद्रम n which has moon-like glitter, the sword. It is made of sakela, not of steel. 2 a particular sword of Ravan which he had received from Shiv. “चंद्रम एके कर धारि.”—रामभाग.

चंद्रव [cādrek] Skt n moon. 2 moon-shaped ornament for women’s forehead. 3 a sage. See वनराज. “चंद्रव नम रिक्षिसुर एक.”—GPS.

4 camphor.

चंद्रव [cādrek ban] See अद्विद्व व [кт] and चंद्र 10.

चंद्रव [cādrekala] Skt n sixteenth part of the moon. Sanskrit scholars have enumerated sixteen parts of the moon as: अम्रिता, manda, puṣa, puṣṭi, tuṣṭi, rāti, dhrīti, saṃśinī, cāḍīka, kāti, jyotsna, sri, priti, ṣgda, puṣa and puṇa.

According to Kamshastar sixteen parts of the moon are - puṣa, yaṣa, suṃnaṣa, rāti, prapti, dhrīti, riddhi, somya, mārici, ṣumalīṇī, ṣgīra, saṃśinī, chaya, sāpuṇmaḍā, tuṣṭi and amṛita.

2 According to Nanak Prakash, chief queen
of Shivnabh, king of Lanka, who became a
disciple of Guru Nanak. “cāḍrakāla le rāni sāgā, 
ava bhūpṛti hṛde vāmāgā.”—NP. See मेणिले राधा प्रथम 15.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍrāka] See चित्रगुप्त.
चंद्रका लंड [cāḍrakāl], चंद्रका लंड [cāḍrakāla] Skt 
चन्द्रकालन n According to Sanskrit poets, a 
precious stone from which ambrosia oozes out 
during the moonlight. 2 sandal. 3 white water 
lily; blue water lily.
चंद्रकुमार [cāḍrakumār] son of the moon, planet 
Mercury. “jīh sam iḍā na cāḍrakumārā.”
—cāḍrī 273. ‘Mercury has been depicted as 
very beautiful.’
चंद्रगिरि [cāḍragirī] a mountain, in Nepal, the 
height of which is 8,500 feet. 2 a hill near 
Seringapatam, where exists a sacred place of 
the Jains.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍragupt] Skt चन्द्रगुप्त ruler of 
Magadh. He belonged to the Maurya1 
dynasty, and set up his capital in Pataliputra 
(Patna) after destroying raja Maha Nand and 
the royal dynasty with the help of his minister 
Chanakya (Vishnugupt). He subjugated the 
whole of India. His kingdom comprised 
Afghanistan, Bihar, Kathiawar and Punjab. 
Chandargupt married the daughter of Seleukos 
—the Greek ruler. His wonderful story is to be 
found in the drama Mudrarakshas. He 
ascended the throne in 322 BC and after 
abdicating his throne became an ascetic in 298 
BC. His entire four-pronged army numbered 
690,000.2 His son Bindusar, Amitarghat being 
his real name, was very generous and 
benevolent. 2 See चन्द्रगुप्त 4. 3 In Sanskrit books 
Chitargupt has also been mentioned as 
Chandargupt. See चित्रगुप्त.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍrāgupt] Skt चन्द्रगुप्त n one who wears 
the moon in his crown; one whose topknot has 
the moon, Shiv.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍrāgupt] illuminator of the moon. 
See चंद्र. “namo cāḍrāgupte.”—jāpu.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍrāgupt], चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍrāgupt] n which 
originated from the Chandar mountain; 
Chandarbhaga river. —संनामा. whose origin is 
from the Chander mountain.
चंद्र दी [cāḍradhī] n moon’s power. 2 moonlight. 
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍradhar] n Shiv; who keeps the moon 
on his head. 2 which holds the moon, the sky.
—संनामा.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍragupt] Skt चन्द्रगुप्त n which moves in 
the sky, an arrow —संनामा. 2 a bird.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍragurs] See चित्रगुप्त and चंद्र 10.
चंद्रविल्क [cāḍravilka] moon’s reflection.
चंद्रगुप्त [cāḍragupt] See चंद्रगुप्त, चंद्रगुप्त and चं. 
चंद्रभाग [cāḍrabhaga] Radha’s beloved friend. 
“cāḍrabhaga jīh nam sākhi ko he.”—क्रिष्ण. 
2 river Chenab. See चंद्रभाग. “eravti ek dīṣi 
vari... cāḍrabhaga dīṣi dutīy suhai.”—NP.
चंद्रभागाणि [cāḍrabhagāṇi] which supports 
river Chenab; earth.—संनामा.
चंद्रभाग [cāḍrabhaga] Skt a river emerging at a 
place called Chandarbhag in the Himalayas; 
Chenab. In the Rigved it has been named as 
Asikni.3 Chenab bifurcates into two streams 
near Lahaul. Both the streams join together 
near Tandi, at a distance of 115 miles from the 
river’s original source. Flowing in Kashmir 
through Akhnur, Kishtwar and the Chamba 
state, irrigating the lands of Sialkot, Wazirabad, 
joining river Jehlam in district Jhang and river 
Ravi near Sindh, it merges into Indus at 
Mitthankot.

1The name of Chandargupt’s mother was Mura whence 
the name of the son and the dynasty came to be known 
as Maurya.
2Of which 600,000 were foot-soldiers, 9,000 elephants, 
30,000 cavalry and the rest should be considered 
chariots.
3The Greeks have corrupted his name as Asikes.
1. \textit{Cadrabhaga esayodh} master of River Chenab, Varun; and his weapon, the noose.

2. \textit{Cadrabhah}, \textit{Cadrabanu} a Sandhu Jatt, resident of Talwandi, father of Bhai Bala. According to astrology, the sun and the moon get together on the last day of the dark fortnight of the lunar month. The person born on this day is lazy and indolent. That is why people call a lazy person as Chandarbhan.

3. Father of Chandrawali, Krishna’s beloved milkmaid. He was the son of Mahibhanu.

4. Durga, who wears the moon on her forehead. See \textit{Cadravati}.

5. Moon. Signifier of ‘one’.

6. Lunar month; period of thirty days from the first day of the bright fortnight to the last day of the dark fortnight.

7. Moon. The world of the moon.

8. \textit{Cadravali} another name of \textit{Cadravat} or Chanderi. See \textit{Cadravati}.

9. \textit{Cadravarma} lunar lineage; Kshatri dynasty, descending from the moon, of which Yadavs, Kauravs and Pandavs have been very illustrious. See \textit{Cadravati}.

10. \textit{Cadravasti} adj belonging to or born in the lunar dynasty.


13. See \textit{Cadrarit}.
मंचन [चौन] n moon.

मंजर [चौँन] See मंचन.

पंड [चप] Skt चम्प व्र गृ. चपात is derived from it.

मंत्रक [चपक] Skt n michelia campaca tree and its flowers, which are very fragrant. The large black bees, intoxicated by its fragrance, hover around it. The colour of the flowers is light yellow. According to Hindu scriptures, offering these flowers to the gods is regarded as a meritorious act. Ayurvedic doctors use its bark, leaves, flowers and roots for various medicines.

2 a special kind of banana.

पंगभाग [चपकमला] n a garland of michelia campaca flowers. 2 a metre, also called रुकामवरी. Its distinct features are: four lines, each line comprising a भगां, मोगां, सोगां, गुरु, thus arranged. स्र, श्र, न्र, न.

Example:

diraghah rāra dve disi hova,
cañhthi ko tab dhava,
śīgh bhāe ghore ṣvāra,
lohagāhī ko dvar nīhara.—GPS.

पंथम [चपळ] massage limbs; press limbs gently with hands. "कमादु क्रोध सु दारद चपळ।" —GV 10. 2 adj who has fled or vanished. See चप व्र.

पंथ [चपा] See पंथम. 2 a town founded by Champ, son of Harit, which was the capital of Ang region. It is situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Bhagalpur. It is also called Champawati. King Lompad, who brought up king Dashrath’s daughter Shanta, had ruled over it. Karan, sun’s son, had also been reigning here.

कपासत्व [चपास्त्व] It is another name of Bhai Chaupa Singh.

पंथने [चपार] an old city, in the Panchmahal district of Bombay, located at a distance of 25 miles to the north of Baroda.

पंथपार्वी [चपापौरी], पंथपाय [चपावै] See पंथ.

2. 2 an old name of Chatsunagar of Rajputana, which is situated at a distance of twenty-four miles to the south-east of Jaipur.

पंथपक [चप्ला] See पंथ.

पंथ [चपु] Skt n a composition in which both verse and prose are employed.

पंथ [चपेन] gently presses the limbs. "तिसु bhte dārād nā cāpe।"—sāveye m 4 ke. See पंथ.

पंथ [चौँब] Skt चम्प व्र गृ.

पंथस [चौब] Skt चम्पमृ g or जानमृ. Psoriasis. It is a skin disease. Most commonly it affects the upper side of feet between the two ankles. Sometimes it also affects hands. Through contagion it affects other parts of the body. Like ringworm it has germs and is highly itchy. On excessive scratching, yellow matter begins to ooze. There is no perspiration on the portion of the skin affected by psoriasis.

Its common remedy is to keep the body clean with some good quality soap. Fill ten seers of dry camel droppings in a drum-like plastered pit and set them on fire. Put an inverted brass bucket, coated with mustard oil, on the mouth of the pit, keeping some space between the edge of the pit and the mouth of the bucket so that fire does not get extinguished and fumigation of the bucket continues. When all the camel droppings get reduced to ashes and fire extinguishes itself, remove the bucket. Put one tola of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and twenty tolas of oil of Brassica eruca seeds. Levigate blue vitriol with an iron hammer in such a way that the fumes deposited on the inner side of the bucket get mixed in it. Preserve this oil in a bottle. After fomenting the affected skin, wash psoriasis with a hot piece of brick for half an hour, and then apply this oil on it. The psoriasis disappears after application of this
oil for a week or two.

Drinking of the concoction of ophetia chirretta and fumeria officianalis is also efficacious. Take ten tolas of the rind of terminalia chebula, five tolas of the rind of terminalia bellerica, five tolas of the rind of emblic myrobalan, eighty five tolas offulleria officianalis, one tola of Chinese rhubarb, pound and sieve them. Rub this powder with almond oil and after having pounded it with raisins, convert this paste into pills. Use of one tola of these pills daily for one week frees one of psoriasis. 2 A river (चर्म्भकली) which originates from the Janpav mountain in the Indore state, after covering 650 miles, it falls into river Yamuna at a place 25 miles to the south west of Itawa.1

चिर्म्भकली [cābārṇa] v stick, clinging.

चाबा [cāba] See चं. 2 a hill state the capital city of which is Chamba. To its north and west lies the Kashmir state and to its south are districts of Gurdaspur and Kangra. Chamba city was founded by Sahil Varma on the right bank of river Ravi, in 920 AD. It is seventy miles by road, from Pathankot. 3 mottled, spotted. “cābi bērva nīkaṭ anae.”—GPS.

चविभाष [cābival] a subcaste of the Rajputs. Kings of Chamba belong to this sect.

चविभाषी [cābivali] language of Chamba region.

2 a female of the Chambial subcaste. 3 adj concerning Chamba.

चविली [cābeli] See चवेली and चंग। 5.

चंग [cām] n skin, hide, leather.

चंगचंच [cāmcor] ravisher of another’s wife.

2 an adulterer.

चंगवठ [cāmṛṇa] v stick, clinging.


चंग [cōm] in the leather. “pēsū maṇeṣi cōmi paletē.”—var mala m 1.


चंगेली [cāmeli] See चंगेली and चंग। 5.

चंगर [cyavon] a sage who was Bhrigu’s son from Puloma’s womb. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that when he was in the womb, a demon wanted to carry away his mother. At this the child emerged from the womb of his mother and destroyed the demon with his dazzle. As he had abandoned the womb he was known as Chyavan. He married Sukanya, daughter of raja Sharyati. Aurav was his son and Richik his grandson. Richik’s son was Jamdagani and Jamdagani’s son was Parshuram. 2 drip from: trickle; stream forth.

चुर [cyu] Skt vr drip, trickle; fall, decline.

चुट [cyut] Skt chūṭ vr irrigate, moisten, stream forth. 2 adj fallen; fallen from. 3 apostate, defiant. 4 dripped from; streamed forth, oozed.

चुटिच [cyut] Skt n oozing. 2 fall, degradation.

3 slip, oversight, mistake. 4 anus. 5 vulva, vagina.

चुर [cve] adv oozing, dripping, falling. 2 having oozed or dripped. “cve cali asav dhar.”—nrīpsābhū.

1According to 67th chapter of Drona section of the Mahabharat, this river has been formed with the blood of the cows sacrificed in Ramtidev’s yag.
decorated, rendered elegant. “tan rup chae he.”—krisan.


chahār [chāhār] spread-over cloud, overcasting cloud. “fdre no phurma vūtha chāhār lai.”—var māla m 3. ‘It rained continuously.’

chāh [chāh mue] See तेज महें.

chāhi [chāhi] See तेज महें.

chāuni [chāuni] See तेज महें और चाही.

chāur [chāur] n. a covering; something obstructing vision of the eye; cataract; veil. “bhārme ke chāur kātīke ṽārī joti dharehu.”—var bīha m 3.

chāurī [chāurī] n. graceful woman, elegant lady. “bemukh sukha dekhai jī ṽu chūṭṭar chāurī.”—BG.

chār [chār] n. destruction, annihilation. 2 tuberculosis. See दब.

chārī [chārī] annihilated. 2 covered, veiled.

chāi [chāi] was or got destroyed. “cītīta ȧb sagli chai.”—GPS. 2 n. tuberculosis, consumption. “chāi rog ȧru sōnīpat gān.”—cārtīr 405. See धार.

chāia [chāia] adj which destroys, destructive. 2 shade-providing; shady. 3 which covers; which hides.

chāimai [chāimai] adj shadow-like; shadowy.

See धार महें.

chāi [chāi] were or got destroyed, were annihilated. 2 covered, veiled. 3 were

1Rustic Punjabis use ध as a substitute for ध and ध as, for instance, in chārik, chātabi and chobid, etc.

chae [chāe] v. eat or take meals. 2 be
satiated; be content. 3 adorn oneself, seem glorious. "चक्र चक्र बयोम्ब्रवन्"—हज़ारे 10. See चक्र vr.

चक्र [chakr] See चक्र द गुप्त 2.

चक्रना [chakrana] See चक्रन. 2 be taken aback; be astonished.

चक्रवती [chakrvari] adj living on water; aquatic. “कहुँ चाल दहेरे चल भारी, कहुँ चक्रवती.” –अकल. 2 eat; guzzler. 3 glorious. 4 comely, elegant.

चक्र [chakra] n cart.

चक [chaka] See चक्र. 2 See चक्क.

चकाउना [chakauana] v feed; make one drink. 2 decorate; embellish. 3 delight.

चक [chak] short for चक्र. 2 having eaten. See चक्र 2. “चक्र किन रहाहु चाँद्र किन आसा?”–गौ बावन कबिर. 3 having been decorated; having got elegant. See चक्र 3.

चकर [chakra] ate. 2 became satiated. 3 was decorated.

चक [chak] adj decorated, embellished. 2 satiated, satisfied.

चक्र [chakran] hexagon, an object with six corners.

चक [chakk] decorative material; clothes, jewelry, etc given by the maternal grand parents of a young girl at the time of her marriage.

चक्र [chakka] n hexad. 2 collection of six poems. See, गुरु उपमण्डल दे चक्रे उन्नार लघु ज्ञान ज्ञान ज्ञान ज्ञान ज्ञान (से दि वर). 3 a throw in gambling, in which six cowries appear obverse. 4 five senses and conscience.

चक्र [chakku] n flow, flood. “अंगुकु मूथाँ कृष्ट चाहिय.”–सवेये m 2 ke. 2 adv having done one’s makeup.

चक [chaj] n winnowing basket used for separating grain from chaff etc. “चुहा चाँद्र नौ मैवा सिकल बौन्हे चाहै.”–वर माला m 1. 2 See चक्र.


चक्क [chajna] v do the makeup, look comely.

चकली [chajli] n small winnowing basket.

चाज [chaja] See चाज. “सदारि कोठ चाजे हातनाले.”–मारु सोल्हे m 1.

चा [chaj] S ची m flow. आनि तुम्हाँ चाज. “सवेये m 2 ke. 2 adv having done one’s makeup.

चाज [chajj] See चाज.

चाजकर [chajkaran] adj with ears like a winnowing basket. 2 n man or demon with ears resembling a winnowing basket. “चाजज रान एकड़ पव.”–कलकी 3 elephant.

चाज [chajjar], चाज [chajjal], चाज [chajjar] a subcaste of Jatts. “प्रेम सिख चाजज त्रस जाति.”–GPS. 2 adj who makes winnowing baskets. 3 who has a winnowing basket.

चाज [chajj] n balcony, eaves. 2 bed, bedding.
Chhajju [chajju] a pious person, resident of Lahore, who belonged to Bhatia caste and worked as a goldsmith. He lived in the times of Jahangir and Shahjahan. Maharaja Ranjit Singh raised a beautiful temple at the site of this devotee’s shop which is now located towards the south of Rattanchand’s inn, near Mayo Hospital. At the same place, there is a marble memorial of Chhajju. The caretakers there are Dadupanthi sadhus. Chhajju Bhagat died in Sammat 1696. People call this place Chhajju Bhagat’s upper storey. Another place, in the Dhal locality, where this ascetic used to meditate is also known by this name. See ब्रह्म and द्रव्यसूत्री. 2 an admirer from the Kohli subcaste, who was a resident of Sultanpur. He became Guru Arjan Dev’s disciple as also a benevolent person. 3 a commander in Guru Hargobind’s army who fought valiantly in the battle of Amritsar. “चाज्जु गाज्जु मुह्र राधवा ते सुजना बिर.”—GPS. 4 an utterly foolish water carrier, resident of Panjokhra (district Ambala) Through His grace, Guru Harkrishan bestowed upon him great power of learning. In a doctrinal debate he explained the meaning of Gita to Pandit Lal Chand so well that the latter was utterly nonplussed.

“ग्राम हो पृजोक्रहा डीली को जट मोह मही ते का आप बोले अज इहां राहत सहये, ..
ग्वल कवी काहे चाज्जु ज्वाहर ते को हुतो
वाको चारी ग्वारी काहिवायो अर्थ सहये.”
—गुरुप्राचार.

चद्दू दा रेमर [चाज्जु दा दिबारा] an upper storey room which was Chajju Bhagatt’s abode. It is located in Lahore. See चद्दू 1. There is a Panjabi saying: “जो सुख चाज्जु दा दिबारा, ना बाल्य, ना बूझारे.”—prov. It means that there is no comfort like in one’s own home.
six types of acts or duties. See निःसृताः.

रिस [चाँड] to give up.  “चाँड कहौते खिन माहि जिं सू लागा हेतु.”—महि बराहमहा. 2 release, unfetter. 3 adj worthy of giving up. “जो चाँड सू आतीरा कौँ मानें.”—सुक्हमणि.

रिंद [चाँड] having left or given up. See रिसः.

रघु [चाँ] Skt रघु n moment, instant. See रिसः.

रघुन [चाँड] ग न night.

रघुनाथ [चाँडना] ग न trickle, drip e.g. “गराभ चाँडना” 2 sieved or strained.

रघु [चाँ] See रघुः. 2 roof. 3 wound, injury. “आयुध को चाँड लग ना कौ.”—नीर.

रघुन [चाँड] ग न blood which oozes from a wound—सनमा. 2 red colour; red-coloured article—सनमा.

रघुपत [चाँडहर] See रघुपत. 2 the wounded. See रघुः.

रघु [चाँडना] ग न verandah on the front side of a house: doorless roofed area. 2 a kind of mushroom. “चाँडे के बौद्वे जो चाँडना की चाँडे होते.”—बग.

रघु [चाँट] ग न emperor, monarch.

रघुपत [चाँटपृ] See मकः.

रघु धूम [चाँट भूम] See रघुः धूम.

रघु [चाँट] See रघुः.

रघुपत [चाँटदहर] See रघुपत.

रघुन [चाँटी] न small umbrella. 2 roof of an umbrella’s size on a chariot. 3 domed memorial usually found in Rajputana. 4 See रघुः.

रघु [चाँट्रा] See रघुः. 2 adj roofed. “चाँट्रे बजार.”—वर राम 2 म 5. In a roofed market, business can be carried on during winter, summer and in the rainy season. Here ‘roofed market’ stands for a holy gathering.

रघु [चांटल], रघुच [चांटली] P चांटल सम्प्रभु adv at once, immediately.

रघु [चांटरा] adj of a ram. “बिन सिमृन जे सिग चांटरा.”—गौ ए न 5. 2 n a six-stringed musical instrument. 3 a six-ply thread.

रघु [चाटल] n in music, six rhythmic beats. See रघुः.

रघु [चाटला] adj who knows how to play rhythmic cycle of six beats. 2 clever, shrewd. 3 song with six rhythmic beats. 4 kṣat-alaye, house of wounds; battlefield. “सू बसो चाटला.”—कैकी.

रघुर [चाट्या] n chest, breast. 2 umbrella, parasol.

रघु [चाती] See रघुः. 2 damage, loss. 3 adj wounded, injured.

रघुर [चातिया] n chest, breast. 2 umbrella.

रघुर [चाटिस] ग न thirty-six.

रघुर पवेल [चाटिस पाक्ष] thirty-six kinds of dissimulations or hypocrisies. No particular number of dissimulations is referred to here; implied is their being numerous. The Chinese traveller Fahiyan has written that ninety-six kinds of dissimulations are prevalent in the Madhya Desh. He means that they are countless. “क्षदर्सान बाहु वर कर नानाम चाटिस पाक्ष चाळैरे.”—बग.

रघुर [चाटिह] See रघुः.

रघुर अभित [चाटिह अम्रित] thirty-six kinds of ambrosial foods. Several scholars have counted as many kinds of eatables but it is just a conjecture. Bhai Gurdas has very nicely explained the concept of thirty-six kinds of foods. “क्षदर्स मित्रा रास मेलक चाटिह भोजन हो रासोई”. Through mutual combinations, each taste can be converted into six different relishes and this explanation can be applicable in all the countries. “जिह प्रासदर्स चाटिह अम्रित खाहः.”—सुक्हमणि. “चाटिह अम्रित भोजन क्षरा.”—महि म 5. 2 all kinds of food.

रघुर सर [चाटिह जग] period of time equalling thirty-six mythological aeons; that is, nine tetrads, each of four ages or aeons. It is a hypothesis of the ancient scholars that, after
the dissolution of the world, the state of nothingness prevails for a period of thirty-six ages. “chatīh jug gobaru sa ape gaṇat kini.”
—var raś i m 3. “jug chatīh gubar kar.”—BG.

chatīh bhājan See chatīh ābhājīt.
chatū [chatō] Skt chatu n umbrella. 2 canopy of a king as regal insignia. “nāyakāvī cour choto.”
—var raś 2 m 5. “īku sahībo sīr chatu.”—asa m 5.

chat [chatt] n shade; derived from chadīt. 2 umbrella. 3 See chat budā.
chat budā [chat budur] Chhat and Banur are two proximate villages in Patiala state and are often called by this combined name. Before the conquest of Sirhind, in Sammat 1767, the Khalsa Dal, in alliance with Banda Bahadur, conquered these villages.

chatu [chatta] n umbrella. 2 roofed market; alley or narrow lane. 3 beehive; wasps’ nest. See chat 4. 4 dishevelled hair (of the head). 5 In Shahpur area, loose hair of the head are termed as chatte.

chatītī m 3. See chatītī.
chatītīr [chatīsvanā] adj thirty-sixth. “rahyo nak me kūṣ chatīsvanā.”—jōnmejāy. ‘Thirty sixth part of leprosy remained there.’

chatteāna [chatteāna] a village, under police station Kotbhāi, in district Ferozepur, ten kohs to the east of Muktsar, where there is Guptsar gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. See gudhar and bhīmāīīā.
chatyo [chatyo] wounded, injured. “saḥaṣra sayākā chatyo.”—parās. ‘was wounded with a thousand arrows.’

chat [chatr] n See chat. “chatr nā pātr nā caur nā.”—sāvye sri mukhvak m 5. 2 Skt short for chatvar; abode, residence. “sālagān sabh sukho chatr.”—maru a m 5. ‘The sky uniformly covers and provides comfortable abode to all.’ 3 adj canopy-like. “dāh dīs chatr megh ghāṭa.”—sor m 5. 4 a Kshatri. See hindūvīm.

chatral [chatrasāl] a famous raja of Panna. He was son of Champat Rai of Bundela dynasty and poet Lal was the jewel of his court. He died in 1734 AD. 2 Gopinath’s son, jewel of the Chauhan dynasty, king of Bundi and close associate of Dara Shikoh; he was killed in 1658 AD in Dara’s battle against Aurangzeb.

chatrāsī [chatrāsīr] adj who has a canopy over his head. “patsahū chatrāsīr sou.”—bāvan.
chatr [chatrak] Skt n a plant akin to acacia arabica; a parasol-shaped mushroom which appears during the rainy season. 2 parasol-shaped tree. 3 umbrella. 4 honeycomb.

chatradāla [chatrādhala] king, over whose head is held a large umbrella. “chatrādhala cal bhāj jat hē.”—BGK. ‘When a king becomes unsteady, people under his sway dwindle away.’

chatrāni [chatrāni] army of a parasol-shaded king. 2 congregation or society of Kshatris. —śanama.

chatrādhār [chatrādhār] one over whose head a parasol is held; king, emperor. 2 parasol-bearer; one who holds a parasol over a king’s head.

chatrādhāra [chatrādhāra] See chatrādhā. 2 xa opium; poppy has a mark of parasol on it, hence this name.

chatrādhār patsahī [chatrādhār patsahi] empire. “chatrādhār patsahiā.”—sī m 5.

chatrādāra [chatrādāra] See chatrādhā. chatrāpāti [chatrāpāti] n owner of a canopy, a king. 2 adj having a canopy over head. “pālū, su, chatrāpāti raja, bhagat brabārī sāri nā koī.”—bīla ravidās.

chatrāpāti [chatrāpāti] adj holding an umbrella in his hand. 2 This word has also been used for śastrāpāti.

chatrapal [chatrapal] n king.
yogis hidden in the huts.' 2 who jingles, who tinkles. 3 removing in a moment.

\textbf{chāra} [chāra] n horned ram. 2 ram that has suet deposit on his tail. 3 \textit{Skt} mushroom of the size of parasol. 4 coriander. 5 madder.

\textbf{chārā} [chārā] adj having a canopy over her head. 2 n empress. ‘ki chārāika che.’ –\textit{datt}.

\textbf{chār} [chār] See \textbf{chār}. ‘ki chārā chātri he.’ –\textit{ja}pu. ‘He is a warrior, a warrior par excellence.’

\textbf{chātrani} [chātri] \textit{Skt} n a female Kshatri.

\textbf{chātrī} [chātrī] \textit{Skt} livelihood from the duty or occupation of the warrior caste. ‘chātri an-nyopasak tyagi hāthi sur bhuvanēśvar.’ –\textit{saloh}.


\textbf{chād} [chād] \textit{Skt} \textit{vr} cover, hide, conceal. 2 n covering, curtain. 3 scabbard, sheath. 4 feather. 5 leaf.


\textbf{chā吞} [chātom] \textit{n} one fourth of a pice. A pice has twenty-four \textit{chādam}.

\textbf{chādāb} bayleaf. See \textbf{dāb}, “kulak tīlak cālāla sū chādāb.” –\textit{GPS}.

\textbf{chā} [chā] See \textbf{chā}.

\textbf{chāhāri} \textit{adj} revelatory; bringing out what is hidden. “pāg nevar chānāk chāhāri.” –\textit{gōd kābir}. ‘A tinkle of the anklet brings out
s'tf'T [chapau] n hiding, concealing.

Ski ~ night.

chapa: See धर्म. 2 Skt धर्म n night. “उधुगन 5क ले चपा सी अपार ई.”—सेक्हर.

chapa [chapayan] v hide, conceal. 2 publish. “dvārīka chappe kāhā tēn taita he.”—52 Poets.

chapp [chapakar] slyly, covertly. 2 Skt धप्प n that which lights the night with its rays; moon.

chapp [chapacar] Skt धप्प, which moves during the night, nocturnal. 2 thief. 3 animals like a boar, porcupine, etc.

chapp [chapana] See धप्प. See धप्प.

chapp [chapav] See धप्प. “kāryo chapav māhid chal thanyo.”—GP.

chā [chapī] adv furtively, surreptitiously. “bāl bōc chapī kāraṭ upava.”—sāvye sri mukhvak ke m 5.

chā [chape] See धर्म. 2 See धर्म.

chāna [chāpōja] fifty-six.

chapp [chappmen] n fifty-six.

chapp [chappay] a prosodic metre; comprising six lines, it is called khatpad and chappay. There are three popular kinds of this metre.

(1) The first four lines are in रोला [rola], that is, each line has 24 matras with pauses after the eleventh and the subsequent thirteenth matras; the last two lines are in २६६ metre, that is, each of the last two lines has 28 matras with pauses after the fifteenth and the subsequent thirteenth matras. It has 152 matras in all.

Example:
“dṛisatI dharat tamharān
dōhan agh pap pranāson,
sābodsr bālōt kām
ārū krodh bīnasān,
lōb moh vāstōkāpān sarān
jācik prātipalān,
atāmrāt sāgraḥan kāhān
āmrīt kāl dhālān,

sati guru kaly satigur tilakū
sati lage so pe tare,
gurujāgat phirān si āgaū
raju jūgu ṭhāna kār.”—sāvye m 2 ke.

(2) First there is रोला [rola] and, the last two lines comprise a दोह [doha]—a couplet. It is called rolhōsa. It has a total of 144 matras.

Example:
amūdrīsaṭi sūbh kāre hari agh pap sakāl māl,
kam krodh ārū lōb moh vāstī kāre sābhe bāl,
sada sūkku mānī vose dukku āsārāhī khove,
gurunānvidhī dārāv jānām ām kalāk dhove,
su kāhu jāl gurū sevē aṁtiṁī sāhīt̪sūbhar,
dārāsān pārsāye guru ke jānām mārān dukhu jai.”—sāvye m 2 ke.

(3) The last २६६ metre has 26 matras instead of 28 and the total number of matras is 148. With 26 matras is formed रूला by adding two laghu or one guru at the tail of दोह [doha]. There are two pauses each after the 13th matra. Hence:
“mād kāraṁ nāhī kīn jīn,
nṛbhe rāhit sōsar nīt.

or
nṛbhe rāhit sōsar so.”

On the basis of the number of laghu guru matras, poets have distinguished many different kinds of chappay. For this, See जंगलेन तिस्करल.

chā [chappar] See धर्म.

chā [chabh] elegance, beauty. See धर्म. 2 P धम night. See धर्म 5.

chabli [chabiki] n lizard.

chā [chābi] Skt धावि n elegance, beauty. 2 brilliance, radiance. 3 See अत्यधिच. 4 Dg skin. 5 adv at night. “pāhrāra chābi coru nālage.”—asa m 1. ‘He who keeps watch at night, is not harmed by the thieves.’

1Feminine charm, like a thief, cannot harm a man who keeps a vigil over his mind.
[chabis], [chabih] n twenty-six.

[chabil] A ज़् ि method. 2 way; path. 3 necessity. 4 place for drinking water. 5 typically, a stall where water is served to the thirsty travellers during the first ten days of the festival of Moharram. 6 chance to attack the enemy.

[chabil], [chabih] adj splendid, handsome. “पिरु चेल चाबिला चादि गावाई”—var ram 2 m 5. “सोदर बाचन तम सानहो चाबिला!”—var ram 2 m 5.

[chabba] n a beautifying tuft of silk or gold lace. 2 a dome-like tasselled ornament for a child’s head. 3 a dome-like ornament made of silk, gold or silver laces suspended from the centre of the canopy over Guru Granth Sahib.

[chabila], [chabili] See [chabim].

[cham] n onom, sound of tinkling bells or of falling rain. 2 Skt भ ज adj forgiving, forbearing. See [chamam].

[chamakna], [chamakna] v fry in ghee, oil etc. sizzling sound produced by something when fried in boiling oil. See [chamakr].

[chamak] n seasoning (of some dish); process of frying in ghee, etc. “दल गुरु ग्रांथ साहिब के बनाई””—GPs.

[cham cham], [cham chamkar] n onom jingling sound, clang. “ले भावरी चामचामकरी””—NP.

[chamchar] Skt चामचार n that which moves or lives on land; mortal being, human being. 2 human being. See [chamchari].

[chamchari] adj related to or concerning mortals; man’s. See [chamchar] and [chamchari].

[chama] See [cham] and [chama]. 2 Skt ज्ञ earth, land.

[chamasi] n gold coin weighing six mashas. 2 adj semestral.

[chamasi] n gold coin weighing six mashas. 2 adj semestral.

[chamodhar] adj forgiving, clement. 2 n holder of earth; Sheshnag. 3 king.—sanama. 4 mountain.

[chamadharsani] n sustainer of the earth-king; his army; king’s army.—sanama.

[champa] Skt चामप n pardon, clemency. 2 act of giving pardon.

[cham] adj forgiving, clement. 2 concerning the earth.—sanama.

[chamim] n master of the earth-king; king’s army.—sanama.

[chamimchari] concerning those who move on the earth; out of consideration for the forefathers. “तक लोक हो चामिचारी ब्रह्मांड वृत्र पि दु खार””—asa m 1. ‘One ball (of cooked rice, barley, etc.) as a ritual offering to the gods and the other balls for the benefit or welfare of the forefathers.’ See [chamchari].

[chamia] adj forgiving, clement.

[chamokh] n Kartikay, who has six faces.

[chay] n six. 2 annihilation. See [char] and [chay].

[chayo] adj spread. 2 destroyed. “सद्धर सर रक्षे सत्र चायो””—krishan.

[char] n deception, pretence. “आक्षर पर चार इमर चार अमरका””—NP. ‘jealousy, bluntness, deception and rage.’ 2 See [char].


[charchara], [charcharo] adj lively, active. “चेल चारहरो जयन””—caritr 223. 2 lean, slim.

[charta] n deception. 2 adj who tricks. “चारता मात्र फूल चान्तरता””—GPs.

[char] Skt छटे vr vomit. 2 n vomiting. See [char].
Vomiting. Vomiting is caused by the excess of bodily humours like wind and bile, from eating dirty eatables, due to indigestion and on seeing or smelling abominable things. Women suffer from it after becoming pregnant.

The best remedy to cure vomiting is to

1. Take 6 mashas of undried bark of the neem tree, melia azadirachta, seven small cardamoms, one clove, six mashas of mint and six masas of aniseed. Levigate all these ingredients in two chaṭāks of water. Mix sugar crystals in this liquid and administer a doze of two tolas to the patient several times a day.
2. Rub bazaar or sea coconut in the distillate of aniseed and make the patient lick it.
3. Take seeds of small cardamom, althea rose, cyperus pertenuis, kernel of jujube berries, long pepper (piper longum), white sandal, paddy-pops, cloves, mesua roxburghii flowers in equal quantity by weight. Grind these ingredients to powder. Make the patient take this powder with honey and sugar crystals.
4. Make an unused earthen pitcher lid red hot in fire and slake it in water five times. Give this water to the patient to drink.
5. Make the patient smell odorous things.
6. Keep the clean patient's body along with the house and his clothes etc.

chal [char-ra] n. kṣarthā that which, coming out of the gun, kills a deer; a lead pellet (which is fired from the gun); a shot.
chal [char-ra chaṭōṇa] xa urinate.
chalāṭā [charāṭā], chalāḍā [chara] Seechalāṭa.
chalāḍā [chara] Seechalāṭā.
a large elephant. 3 See डौँी.

चरिता [चारित] adj deceitful, hypocritical.

चालू [चालू] n cel-ōti, women’s sheet or odbhni, headgear.

चालू लहुँली [चालू सिद्धिनी], चालू लघुँली [चालू लहुँली] v give up the sheet. i.e., throw away husband’s sheet from one’s head. See शृणु लघुँली. 2 donate, at some holy place, like Pahoa, the sheet of one’s head after one’s husband’s death. Hindu women follow this practice.


चांद [चांद] n See चांड 1-2. 2 strong wave that breaks after striking against the shores. Breaker.

चाँदनी [चांदनी] plain or gemless fingerring.

चाँद [चाँद] Pkt a peel.

चाँदी [चाँदी] n maizcob, corncob. 2 screwpine’s flower. 3 yarn’s hank or skein of the size of a corn-cob.

चांडुर [चांडुर] v provide roof; shade. “kapāhī chaṇī chaṇvī ho?” -sor namdev.

चांद [चांद] See चांद.

चांद [चांद] See चांद.

चांद [चांद] thin and long bar of wood or metal. 2 staff of a flag, having metal caps at both ends. 3 hoof of a quadruped. “dhūr utahā ghalī chaṛī turāṛgma.” -cōdi 3. 4 leg of a quadruped. 5 kick by a quadruped. 6 See दूर.

चांद [चांद] v thresh; dash down. 2 separate.

चांद [चांद] 3 beat or pound paddy or barley for husking.

चांद [चांद] Skt चांड adj single; without a partner. 2 unmarried male, bachelor.

चांदाल [चांदाल] Dg n sleeved lance. See चांद.

चांदी [चांदी] feminine of चांदा. 2 n stick. 3 flag of Gugga, the serpent god. 4 in Kashmir, Amarnath and Kullu, the flag of Manmahesh is called chaṛī which the pilgrims follow.

चांदिक [चांदिका] n simple departure; departure without pomp and show. “gōmrne prābhū asvari chaṛī.” -GPs.

चांदिका [चांदिका] adj who threshes. See चांद. 2 n mace bearer; staff bearer.

चांदर [चांदर], चांदवर [चांदवर] n staff-bearer, doorkeeper. “चांदर दरवान खालिरा.” -BG.

च [च] Skt n young one of an animal. 2 mercury. 3 adj who pierces.

च [च] [चाँद], चो [चाँद], चो [चाँद] n shade. “pāḥīlode jār ādāri jāme ta upārī hove chau.” -var māla m 1. 2 shelter, refuge, protection. “sāglīa teri chau.” -keda m 5. “sābhna jia ika chau.” -var sri m 1. 3 reflection, image.

चाँदुर [चाँडुर] v roof over; shade. 2 be spread over, cover. “khinī purābī khinī pachāmī chae.” -asa chāt m 4. 3 cover, wrap. “unavi ghan chae bārāsu subhāna.” -tokha bārhmaha.

चाँद [चाँद] See चांड.

च [च] Skt चा shade, shadow. See च [च].

च [च] See च [च] and चांद [चांद]. 2 adv having covered. 3 having spread over.

चांच [चांच] Skt चांच n shade, which cuts off the sunlight. “trīṇ ki āgārī megh ki chaṛī.” -toḍi m 5. 2 protection, shelter. “chaṛī prābhī chaṛīpatī kīni.” -suhi chāt m 5. 3 nescience. “hau vici māia hau vici chaṛī.” -var asa. “chaṛī chuchi jagat bhulana.” -ośkar. 4 reflection, image. i.e. human soul. “ape māia ape chaṛī.” -majh ām 3. 5 effect, after-effect. “jo pādhkār upde bātaye. ap nā hi sōbh kārām kāmāvē. tīs ki chaya pārāhi na kīs pe.” -GPs. 6 consort of the sun. There is a story in Mahabhарат that Sangya, the daughter of Vishvakarma, was married to the sun. Unable to bear the radiance of the sun, she went away, leaving behind her a woman named Chhaya who looked like her. The sun begot two sons, Savaran and Shanaishchar from Chhaya.

“dīnpātī jābe tras upjayo,
chaya sac vritēt bātaye,
तुम्हारे गौर्मिन पितृ,
मूल्य न को गैर रहक रह तो।”–GPS।

See संज्ञा। 7 possession by an evil spirit. “भेव लक्षों के पारि तीह चाया।”–NP। 8 radiance, lustre, glory. 9 analogy, example. 10 faint glimpse of the theme of a book or writing. 11 This word has also been used for लिङ्ग [लिङ्ग] (ashes). “निदाक के मुखी चाया।”–sor m 5। 12 adj wrapped covered. “गाह्य-रा त्रिनि चाया।”–var maru 2 m 5। 13 roofed. “ुसे मादर सोदर चाया।”–gau m 5। 14 extended, widespread. “स्निरित जलु चाया पुरान साजू कारान।”–suhi chät m 5।

चाँगार [चाँगार] n sun. See ह्याजन।

2 moon.

चाल [चाल] n printed sheet of cloth. “काहे चिपाहु चाले राम ना लाभु चित।”–s kābir।

चाही [चाही] n shade, shadow. “जूर बादर कि चाही।”–gau m 9। 2 reflection, image. “मुकर माही ज्ये चाही।”–dhāna m 9। 3 ashes. “सिरी चाही पाई।”–var asa। 4 ash, dust. “जब क्षेत्रे तब चाही।”–sor m 5। 5 ash, dust. “लाठी साधु चाही।”–var bāsōt। 6 adj spread out, extended. “किरती जाग चाही।”–GPS।

चाँचांच [चाँचांच] n naram. See ह्याजन।

2 moon.

चाँच [चाँच] n shade, shadow. “तुम्हारे गौर्मिन पितृ।”–GPS।

चाँच [चाँच] n satiation. 2 intoxication, inebriation. 3 S strength.

चाँच [चाँच] adv having eaten. “चाँचि सुधा बालवन भहे।”–sarlo। 2 having adorned one self.

चाँच [चाँच] Skt n ram. 2 billy goat. See वजन।

चाँच [चाँच] n lopped off a branch of a tree; cutting.

चाँच [चाँच] n lopped off branches of a tree; prune.

चाँच [चाँच] Skt n that has a billy goat as its vehicle; Agni – the fire god.

चाँचा [चाँचा] adj having six fingers.

चाँचा [चाँचा] Skt nanny goat.

चाँच [चाँच] Skt डॉक्टर n sour buttermilk. “चाँच केसि चात्राने।”–okal।

चाँचक्षमी [चाँचक्षमी] one fond of buttermilk – an epithet of goddess Sheetla. “चाँचक्षमी कि पुजा हित।”–caritra 337।

चाँच [चाँच] to butter milk. See ह्याजन।

2 worthless. “चाँचि पी सासारु।”–s kābir। 3 worldly pleasures. “किव में तो चाँचि तिरहि?”–sor kābir।

चाँची [चाँची] a famous subcaste of Kohli Khatris, living in district Gujranwala. This name has stuck to them on account of their first settling in the Chhachh region. See ह्याजन।

Sardar Tahil Singh and his sons Jassa Singh, Sher Singh, and Fateh Singh etc were warriors of this family who, jointly with Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his father, conquered several territories.

चाँच [चाँच] See ह्याजन। 2 decoration, embellishment. “साधु चाह सो साज डी।”–क्रिसेन।

चाँचकर [चाँचकर] See ह्याजन।

चाँचकर [चाँचकर] v be elegant, be graceful.

चाँचा [चाँचा] See ह्याजन। 2 leaf of a carrot plant etc. 3 thatch; thatched hut. 4 adj decorated,
graceful. “tini bhawan par chaja.”—bIla kAbir.

chatt[chant] v separate, pick. “kabahu na sake chati.”—sar m 5. 2 cut, pare.

chata [chant] n whip made of fine straps of leather.

chat [chanti] adv having picked or chosen. “kilvik kahe he chati.”—mA l m 5.

chaD [chadna] v give up, leave, renounce.

chaDI [chadi] having given up. “chaDI sianap nahu catrai.”—baavan. 2 imperative of chaDna; give up. “chaDI man harbitimukhan ko saja.”—sar m 5.

chaDe [chade] giving up; renouncing. “tese satJana ramnam na chade.”—basAt namdev.

chaDhe [chade] shakes violently. See chaDe.

chaNoS [chasos] n bran, chaff, husk.

chaDna [chadna] v pass through a sieve, sift something so that fine particles fall down but crude matter stays back. “chaD nhaku bibt hu caraI.”—maru a m l. 2 separate, select. 3 search through, investigate.

chaNni [channi] See chaN.

chaNI [chani] having sifted or picked. “dusat dut har kahe chaNI.”—bIla m 5.

chaT [chat] n roof. “cahu darp par karo ik chat.”—GPS. 2 Skt adj lean, frail.

chaTa [chata] n umbrella, gamp.


chaTiboJh [chatibojh] n dyspepsia; indigestion. 2 clogging of bronchioles with phlegm; pulmonary congestion. “chatibojh hot dukh bhara.”—NP. ‘Pulmonary congestion is like egotism.’

chaTr [chatr] Skt n student. 2 honey; that comes from a comb. 3 adjf of Kshatriyas. “judh karyo kare dhram chaTr.”—krIson. ‘because of the duty of a chatri.’

chaTraviTti [chatrawritti] n scholarship; amount fixed as a scholar’s livelihood.

chaTrar[ram], chaTralay [chatralay] n boarding house.

chaDak [chadak] adj enveloping, covering. 2 roofer, Thatcher. 3 in Shastarnamalla some amateur writer has used chadak for chedak. “nam caraM ke pritham kari chadak bahur bakhan.” ‘leather or shield-piercer, arrow.’

chaDan [chadan] Skt n cover, lid. 2 curtain, screen. 3 clothing. “chadan bhojan ki asa.”—var majh m l. 4 leaf. 5 feather.

chaDa [chada] n portion, share, disbursed amount.

chaDog, chaDgoS, chaDogy [chadogy] Skt chhanday. an Upanishad from Samved. 2 Brahman portion of Samved, the first two sections of which comprise rituals concerning marriage, etc and the other eight sections comprise Upanishad of which very fine exposition has been written by Shankracharya. The chadogy upNishad contains the exposition of chIn ( ), the performance of oblation and a description of spirituality.

chaN See chaD. 2 See chaNI. 3 S deceit, dissembling.

chaNNi [channi] n sieve.

chaNna See chaD.

chaNni [channi] See chaD.

chaNvii [chanbin] close search, deep cognition; discrimination between truth and falsehood.

chaNa [chana] Skt n. adj hidden, esoteric, recondite. “soi ajanu kahe me jana, janaDharu na chana re.”—asa m 5.


chaP [chap] n impression, stamp, imprint. “satguri kardini dhor ki chap.”—asa a m 5. 2 a ring with letters engraved on it; a signet ring. 3 mark, sign. 4 nome de plume; as “goya” is
the pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. 5 trade mark.

Bhai [chapər] See ब्यास. 2 hide, lurk, disappear.

3 die. “bahuṃj yān nā chaṇḍaṃ.”—dhāna m 5.

Chaprai [chaprəi], Chappi [chaprəi] n print, imprint, engraved letters upon something. 2 mark a textile fabric with decorative figures in colours.

Chapi See चपी.

Chapri [chaprı] n thatched hut; shack. “bhālī suhaṭi chapra jā māhī gūn gae.”—sohī m 5.

2 a village, under police station Sarhali in tehsil Tarn Taran of district Amritsar, where Guru Arjan Dev stayed in the hut of his devotee named Hema and recited the above hymn.

Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das and Guru Hargobind also visited this place. Fourteen acres of land is owned by it in Khanchhapi, Khanrajada and Chakk Mahira villages.

Chapri is ten miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station.

Chaya [chaya] See चाया. “chaya bādhī sāvāra trīṇ ko.”—sār m 5.

Chapa [chapa] n pruned thorny bough. 2 surprise attack on the sleeping enemy during the nighttime. “marē chapa rat ko jāgāl me se ār.”—PP.

3 art of printing; printing press. First of all printing was started by the Chinese. Then, between 1420 to 1438 AD, scholars of Holland and Germany gave it a boost. In England, it became popular in 1474 AD. In India, the Portuguese set up a printing press, in the seventeenth century, in Goa. In Punjab, the first printing press was set up at Lahore, in 1849 AD. The printing press has been changing with the passage of time. These days, cast in type foundry, very beautiful letters of various shapes are available. The Gurmukhi type was first of all made by the missionaries of Ludhiana. Thereafter in 1887 symmetrical letters were got cast by Bhai Hiranand Marwaha Khatri, resident of Lahore. First of all, Bhai Hiranand printed, in type letters, Guru Granth Sahib in five short-sized volumes, in Sammat Nanakshahi 420.1 The Gurmukhi type is now available in several attractive fonts and its various foundries can be seen in Punjab.

4 act of printing. 5 nightmare. “sahī jāg dābī chapa.”—māla ə m 1. See द्वारका. 6 act of branding human body with marks of conch-shell, wheel, etc symbols of Vishnu. “bhāve jār dvarīka dāgadh deh käre chapa.”—52 Poets.

Chabra [chabra], Chap [chaba] n pan of a weighing scale. “jība dādi ṭh ghatu chaba.”—maru m l. 2 small, shallow basket.


Chamni [chamni] shade. “ṭh bīrakh chamni.”—ram m 5 pārtal. 2 See चमली.

Chayal [chayal] See चायल.

Chaya [chaya] See चाया.


The following handbill was issued by the office of Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, regarding these volumes, on the 5th of the bright fortnight of the month of the Chet, Sammat 1945, Nanak Shahi 420: “Through this handbill it is brought to the notice of the public that no one should get these volumes bound together in one cover; whosoever does so, shall be showing discourtesy to Sri Guru Granth Sahib and shall be considered, in this world and the next, a transgressor in the eyes of the Divine and, according to various sections of the criminal procedure code, shall be answerable to the government and the Khalsas. Signed:

Sardar Man Singh Sahib, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, Major Rasaldar, Honorary Magistrate, Manager of Gurdwaras, Sri Amritsar,

President, Singh Sabha, Sri Amritsar.
S'lii'cllfua1 [chayagrāhini] See निविज्ञ.

[chayadan], [chayad] [chayatr] per Hindu faith, a kind of offering, in which the offerer looks at his own reflection in melted ghee contained in a bronze bowl. He puts some gold, pearls etc in the ghee and offers the said bowl to a Brahman.

It is believed that the adverse effect of the planets is mitigated by such an offering. See देवी.

[chayapurkh], [chayapuruś] It is mentioned in the Yogapradipika that Shiv told Parvati that a person who stares at his own shadow, formed on the earth, attentively every day, can espay his own reflection in the sky. The said reflection in the sky, is called Chhayapurush. If the head of the Chhayapurush is not visible, the said person dies within six months. If the feet are not visible his wife dies and if his hands are not visible his brother dies. If the face of the Chhayapurush appears to be hazy the said person contracts some illness, etc. 2 one who shadows others; detective.

[chayayatr] n a contraption showing time by its shadow; sundial. See त्री.

[char] or [charu] n alkali. 2 salt. 3 borax. 4 carbon of soda; sodium carbonate. 5 ashes. “sirī bhi phīrī pave charu.”—var kāna m 4. 6 dust. “chācha! charu hot tere sātā.”—bāvan. 7 jump, leap. “mar char ga agāni mājhara.”—NP. 8 shade. “ulṭāt jat birakh ki charahu.”—sāvēye sri mukhvak m 5.

[charta] shade-like. See त्री 8.

[charak] adj which incinerates. 2 n भ्रान. n dried date.

[char ki putri], [chari putli] [char ki putli] clay doll; i.e., human body. “char ki putri poramgot pāi.”—bāvan.


[chara] See त्री 6. “hāo pārāṅkāmāl pāg chara.”—sohi ṇāt m 5. 2 Skt ताट a species of crow. “tīl melāli giddār chara.”—BG. ‘The kite, the turdus macrourus, the jackal and the crow; their voice or sight is regarded inauspicious by the superstitious people.’

[charu] See त्री 5-6.

[chal] Skt rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 Skt उत्तपल. jump, gambol. “sābhna chara maria.”—var asa.

[chalan] Skt प्रवत. n washing. 2 rinsing of a dirty garment in water.

[chalni] See त्री and त्री. 2 one who shadows others; detective.

[chala] n rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 blister. 3 skin, fleece. “mrīghchāla pār beṭhe kābīr.”—bher kābīr.

[chali] n cut betel nut, split groundnut.

[chav], [chāv] n shade, shadow. “dhup chāv je sāmkārī sāhe.”—var ram 1 m 1. See पुष प्रः.

[chavni] n row of thatched huts, category of hutments. 2 cantonment (for troops). In olden times thatched huts were raised to house the army and hence this name. 3 pervasiveness, ubiquity. “ghāṭī ghāṭī lalan chavni niki.”—mola m 5 pārtal.

[chavar] n sacrificial offering; offering of one’s head. “kine hājar chavar.”—ramav.


[chavo] Dg n son. See त्री.

[chī], [chā] six. “chīa dārsān ki sojhi pai.”—ram m 1.

[chīa upades], [chīa gur], [chīa ghar] “chīa ghar chīa gur chīa upades.”—sohīla. ‘six Shastars, their six authors and the teachings contained in them.’
See भक्तिका.

स्नातक [chācar] six and four; ten; ascetics of ten sects. “सनातक स्नातक.” –siddhgosatī. See एश लम.

सनातन [chājati] six holymen who had control over their passions, i.e. Hanuman, Bhisham-pitamah, Lakshman (Lachhman), Bhairav, Gorakh, Dattatrey. “चाजति माता के दादा.” –bher kābir. “I am a celibate”, this pride enslaved even those who had controlled their passions. To be free from extramarital relations is the mark of a jāti; that is why Lachhman, who had a wife and children, is counted among them.

स्नातक [chā darśan] See भक्तिका and श्यामा.

स्नातको [chā vātare] six limbs of the body that engage in all sorts of activities. They are five sense-organs and conscience. “चावातरे वरातरे पूरे.” –varam 1 m 1. ‘Saintly persons use these six limbs, in a chaste way.’ 2 six treatises of the Hindu philosophy.

स्नातक [chāsath] sixty-six.

स्नातके [chāsi], स्नातकी [chāsī] eighty-six.

स्नातक [chāsī] सुन [chāsi jun] Its source is chāsi hājar yojan. In the religious books of the Hindus the expanse of the earth is mentioned as eighty six thousand yojans. See उल्लगमक वेदिव, s 31. The meaning of ‘wandering through eighty-six reincarnations’ is like wandering on the whole of the earth.

स्नातक [chāhaṭ] See स्नातक.

स्नातके [chātanve] Skt मेंवड़ि ninety-six.

स्नातकी [chāli] forty-six.

स्नातक [chāhattar] seventy-six.

स्नातक [chāhar] a large well on which six Persian wheels can work at the same time. It is situated at a distance of four kohs to the west of Amritsar near village Wadali. Guru Arjan Dev had got it constructed in Sammat 1654. See लक्ष्मी गुड़ वी.

स्निक [chāk] adj rigid, determined, strong. 2 n pull, attraction, tautness. “पोजे दुत की वास्तव चिके.” –var gāt 1 m 4. 3 See हिंद. 

स्निकी [chākni] n sneeze-inducing material; snuff. 2 a creeper, the juice of which, when applied in the nostrils, prompts sneezing.

स्निव [chāki] tightly, closely. “मे पाले बहादुर चिका जिया.” –sri m 5 pepar.

स्निकी [chākli] n perforated muzzle fitted over the mouth of an animal to prevent it from eating crops, corn etc. or from biting.

स्निक [chākk] Skt क्षत्र्य च्राक्क sneezing. Ordinary sneezes result from chilli particles etc. getting into the nose, looking at the sun, insertion of a taper into the nostril, irritation in the nasal glands etc, and they are not harmful at all. Sneezing, resulting from the cerebral weakness, chronic coryza and the imbalance of wind and bile, is a sort of agonizing disease. As cough is harmful to the lungs, sneezing is harmful to the brain. But sneezing, induced through medicines for expulsion of cattarh, is not harmful.

The simple treatment for sneezing is to take snuff of mustard oil, almond oil, olive oil and calabash-seed oil; to splash the head with lukewarm water and massage it with calabash-seed oil; to take easily digestible, brain-toning diet and protect the forehead from cold air. For this purpose, take three mashas of seeds of quince fruit, five jujubes of rhhammus sisyphus, nine sebesten plums and boil all of these ingredients in water. Strain this concoction, mix two tolas of sherbet of viola serpens and one tola of the sherbet of calabash seeds in it and take it.

Many auspicious and inauspicious effects of sneezing have been mentioned in the books of Hindus. For instance, if sneeze occurs in
the south-east, it causes grief; the one occurring in the south causes loss; if it occurs in the west, it brings gain of sweetmeats; the one occurring in the north-west causes gain of food stuff, when it occurs in the north it causes quarrel and in the north-east it brings death, etc. See मालूम मोझिमालुम.

Gurmat does not believe in the auspiciousness or inauspiciousness of sneezing. “bhakh subhakh vicar, na chikk mānaī.”-BG. See नामालम.

घरम [chīkka] See घंघरा. 2 See घंघरा. 3 See घंघरा.

घंघरा [chīkkul] a black-eyed bird of prey that visits Punjab during winter and spends summer in the frontier mountains around Peshawar. It resembles a sparrow or a hawk but is greyish brown with a white head. While flying in the sky, at times it begins to quiver and sometimes it looks stationary. When it happens to see lizards, etc. it pounces upon them speedily. It is different from कुम्हर [cuhmar] (‘the mouse-bird’). No hunter tames it for hunting.

घंघर [chīgal], घंघर [chīga] n thin metallic needle or thin pointed piece of straw used for picking shreds of food pieces sticking between the teeth; toothpick. “ape jāl ape de chīga.”—var bīha m 4.

घंघरा [chīchra] butea frondosa. 2 leaf of this plant.


घंघरल [chīchli] n thin pot-shred, which children throw to skip on the surface of water. “calavat hē chīchli larka.”—cōdi 1.


घंघर [chīchra] See घंघरा.

घंघर [chīj] See घंघरा.

घंघर [chīj] See घंघरा.

घंघराकर [chīktka] released, rescued. 2 sprinkled, sprayed.
Parshu Ram cleared the earth of the Khatris twenty-one times.

Parshu Ram dominated the Khatris.

Parshu Ram destroyed the Khatris for twenty-one times.
break. 2 decrease, reduce. 3 be destroyed.

Skt छिन्न [chín] adj amputated, cut and separated. 2 ruined, devastated.

नवभगा [chīnve], हराड़े [chīnve] ninety-six. “चिन्वे कारोपी मेघमला.”—मला नामदेव.

adj momentary. 2 penniless, indigent. “सो पुर्करोमा ना चिना.”—मारु सोल्हे म 5.

Skt छिन्ना [chīnna] n harlot; dancing girl. 2 adj torn, tattered. “सिंधु चिन्ना तनु चिजे जरा जनावे.”—सोर कबिर. “कहा भाई जौ तनु भाई चिन्ना चिन्ना?”—आसा रविदास.

छिेने [chīne] snatched, usurped. “दीने निकर चिन्ना सु दिप.”—ब्रह्म.

छिेनक [chīnek] for a moment.

छिपकली [chīpκalī], छिपड़ी [chīpκi] n lizard; reptile that clings to the roof of a room.

छिपना [chīpna], छिपन [chīppn] v hide, be lost in meditation; get out of sight; set.

छिपाव [chīpav], छिपर [chīpar] n hideout, refuge.

छिपा [chīprā] Skt छिपा adv quickly, immediately, instantaneously.

छिमन [chīman] n forgiveness, pardon.

छिमा [chīma] See ब्रह्म and विना.

छिमा [chīma] adj half-yearly, occurring once in six-months; completing in six months. 2 after six-months. 3 n period of six months, duration of six months. 4 salary or other income contracted for six months. “दैं चिमा बढ़ा.”—बृति 23.

छिमि [chīmi] Skt ब्रह्मिन adj who pardons; cool-headed. unperturbed. “भ्रेन चिमि रिस कोहर विषेक्षे.”—GPS.

छिमने [chīmyo] pardoned. 2 tolerated. “सो पुर्को तिन पास चिम्यो.”—क्रिष्ण.

छिय [chīy] See छिय.

छियवर [chīyakna] See छियवर.

छिया [chīka] See छिया. “वाह्गुरु कोहर चिया दिन.”—नप. 2 See छिया.

छियवर [chīyak] See छियवर.

छिया [chīna] See छिया. “स्यादिक कोहर चिर मसाग.”—GPS.

छियानी [chīrani] initiated, started, broke out. 2 moved, walked. “गाँ चिरान.”—GP. ‘Cows went for grazing.’

छिय [chī], छिया [chīak], छिया [chīka] n blister, skin. Skt छियि.

छिया [chīna] v peel, skin.

छिया [chīl] See छिया. 2 stud goat.

छिया [chīlar] See छिया. 2 रुपया.

छिये [chīve] adv in the sixth stage. “चिये कमु ना पुचे जति.”—वर माह म 1.

छियवर [chīyakna], छियवर [chīyakna] v sprinkle water, spray water, splash water-drops.

छिया [chīka] n spraying, sprinkling.

छियवर [chīyak] n act of sprinkling (water).

छिया [chīna] v start. 2 move, depart. 3 jump/leap (of a horse). 4 feel irritated, fret.

छि [chī] n six.

छि साहित्य [chī sastrā] See दातमाम्र.

छि [chik], छिय [chik] See छिया. 2 See छिया.

छि दात्मक [chī kārām] See दातमाम्र.

छि [chika] n Skt छिया. basket suspended from the roof for keeping food. “चिके परती बहुत ढिथ.”—बासैत कबिर. ‘world of paradise.’ 2 cup-shaped net with strings for fastening over the animal’s mouth.

छिया [chīka] adv by tightening. “में चिया गाथ्री बाढ़ा.”—सार म 5.
चित [chiti] n drop, droplet. 2 painted calico, chintz.

चितावला [chitāvala] Mansoorpur is now popularly known as Chhitanwala because of good painted calico-work being done here. See चितवला.

चित [chin], चित [chit] Skt चित adj weak, feeble. 2 thin, lean. 3 reduced, diminished. 4 dead. 5 penniless, indigent. 6 adv slowly. “bin bajat chin.”-ramav. 7 Some ignorant scribe has written चित instead of पीन -cantr 253. “deh chin te uth na sakat bhdyO” should be “deh pin te.” because of fat body.

चितमाणी [chitamāni] a Vaishnavite devotee and poet, who is regarded as one among the eight eminent poets. He was a follower of Vallabhacharya. Beautiful verses composed by him are still sung with fervour. Chheet was born in 1567 AD.

चित्रदर्श [chitrār] See चित्रदर्श.

चित [chin] See चित्र and चित्र. 2 See चित्तर.

चितरहे [chitrahare], चितरहे [chitrāhare] snatched and ran away.

चित्र [chitra] v snatch, grab.

चित्रमाण [chitramāna] Skt चित्रमाण n deficiency, loss. 2 poverty, indigence. “dino jin dan pun chitra udot he.”-GPS. 3 leanness.

चिन [china] for a moment, momentarily. “कहुँ ना मानी न मान चिना.”-bīla m 5. 2 scattered away, disappeared. “बॉर कुष्ठरू मोह हे चिना.”-dhana namdev. 3 n a Jatt subcaste to which Bhai Bidhi Chand belonged.

चिनि [chinī] adv by snatching, by grabbing. “पार्द्धन चिनी अग्नि होत्रू हे.”-sāveye sri mukhvāk m 5.
[chukra] n boy, young lad, youngster.
“chitān te chukran laravē.”—GPS.
[chōg] n group, band, gang. 2 ring to which small tinkling bells are attached. 3 See [chūgar].
[chōgna] v pull up, tuck, as in “pajama chōgna.”
[chūg] n group, band, gang. 2 ring to which small tinkling bells are attached. 3 See [WCl'J<!T].
[chugita] v pull up, tuck, as in “pajama chugita.”
[chuchūdri] See [WCl'J<!T].
[chucch] adj unfilled, empty. “chucch kIkaI.”
2 clean, pure, clear. 3 See [W5].
[chut] Skt छूट, vr clip, break, cover.
“chutkat bajarkapat.”
2.2 clean, pure, clear. 3 See [W5].
[chutkat] released. “chutkat hOI ravan:.”—sar m 5. ‘O, Creator! a human being becomes useless when detached from you.’
[chutkā] adj longing for liberation; wishing to be released. “kIV chutahi ham chutkā.”—dhana m 4.
[chutkāva] for getting released, for being liberated, for attaining freedom. “ja pahI jau ap chutkāva, te badhe bahu phādha.”—gau kābir.
[chutkiv] [chutkiv] n released, disappeared, went away. “bāl chutkiv bādhān pēre.”—s m 9.
[chutkiv] [chutki] got released, separated, broke. “jhuṭhe ki re jhuṭh pāṛī chutki.”—dev m 1. 2 became free from bondage. “gur satīgur pache chutki.”—dev m 4. 3 went out of control.
[chutkāva] [chutkāt] gets released from bondage, becomes free. 2 spills out; flows. “amrit-prāvah chutkāt sōd dvar jīs.”—sāveye m 4 ke.
[chutkā] [chutkāya] was released, disappeared. “bhāram sābh chutkāya.”—sāveye m 4 ke.
[chutna], [chutn] [chutna] v be released from bondage, be free; ejaculate.
[chutpān] n smallness, insignificance. 2 frivolousness, meanness.
[chutār], [chutar] [chutār] adj deserted, (woman). “jīv chutār gharī ghārī phire duhcari bādnau.”—var sōr m 3.
[chutana] [chutana] was free, became liberated from bondage. 2 v have (a person) released. “cālo beg tī kārāhī chutana.”—NP.
[chutera] [chutera] smaller, very small.
[chutar] [chutar] See [chutār].
[chutī] [chutī] n departure. 2 liberation, release.
[chud] Skt छुड़, vr pull out, hide, shelter.
[chudrā] [chudrā] n cord bearing tiny tinkling bells worn by male children around their waist. 2 string of bells; an ornament with tiny tinkling bells worn round the ankles while dancing.
[chud] [chud] Skt छुड़ n honeybee. 2 female acrobat. 3 prostitute. 4 raisin.
[chodh] Skt छोड़ vr feel hungry, feel like eating. See [chud].
**chuda** [Skt] चूड़ा n desire to eat; hunger.  
**chudha** [chudhatur] adj agitated due to hunger, restless on being hungry.  
**chudha** [chudhā] See **chuda**. 2 Some ignorant scribe has put chudhā instead of chūḍā in Gyan Parbodh. “chudhā sāstrādharā.”—gyan. See **chuda**.

**chup** [Skt] चुप vr touch, be in contact. See **chula**.  
2 See **chūţa**. “hot bhāyo chup bhup mohan.”—GPS.

**chubh** See **chuda** and **chūţa**.

**chubh** [chubhī] adj angry, perturbed.  
**chur** [Skt] चुर vr clip, cut, break. 2 See **chūţa**. “hot bhūţa chup bhup mahan.”—GKP.

**chubh** [churā] disappear, go away. “bhāgovatamati churā nahi.”—BGK.

**chura** [Skt] चूड़ा n cutlass, long knife. “kūṛ chura muṣṭa murdaru.”—sṛi m 1. 2 blade, razor. 3 subcaste of Khatris. “bhāgovtu chura vakhanīc.”—BG.


**chulakna**, **chulakna** [chulaknā] v peel off or remove husk from foodgrains; pound grains with threshing club in a mortar.

**chulchula** adj hollow, trivial. 2 cheap, mean.

**churki** [churkha] v slip, drip, fall. “ethāhu churkha ṭhaur na pai.”—asa m 3. 2 break. “īr churkhi lagi trīsna.”—ānādu. 3 be free from bondage, be released. 4 slip from the grip.

**churki** [churkhi] See **churva** 4. “pārī churkhi pārī hathī na ave.”—bīla m 3.

**chut** [Skt] चुत n sense of freedom from bondage. “pran jahīge chuṭi.”—s kābir. ‘will be released.’ 2 release, liberation. 3 attack, invasion, assault. “pāyo pāth kār chuṭ.”—PPP. 4 deficiency, scarcity. 5 unintentional omission in writing.

**chutasī** will get relieved, will be released. “chuṭasī mure! kāvāṇa guṇi?”—maru m 1.

**chutat** is relieved, is liberated.

**chutan** [chutan], **chutant** [chutanti] v be liberated, be released, be freed. “phāsān kī bīdiḥi sābhukou jāne, chuṭān ki iku koi.”—gou kābir.

**chutar** [chutar], **chutarā** [chutari] adj abandoned, deserted. “chuṭārī te guru kī-i suhagāṇī.”—sar m 5. “uṭhī sīdhāṭo chuṭārī maṭī.”—maru solhe m 5. ‘When the soul departed,
the body was left like the deserted one.'

jan sujan me priti kari sakti ke
jag ki bahu bhakti hasai,
tyoh haricad ju jo jahyo
su karyo cup hvekar ko ti upai,
sou nahi nirbhi un so
aro torat bar kacchhu naahi lay,
sac bhai kahanavat ya aati!
uci dukan ki phi ki mitthai.

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herdman or cowherd, who drives a herd of cattle out for grazing.

2 beast, is.

Dg n be, is.

“dutar mala che.”

See dev m.

2 decay, destruction.

“satru bhae che.”

See gyan.

“kulaccho karm5.”

See gyan.

“a misdeed that destroys a dynasty.”

See.

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See.
The amount of exemption was not fixed like cāth (quarter i.e. one-fourth part). It was decided according to a person’s capacity to pay, his patriotism as well as the discretion of the emperor.
rn [chotil feminine of chota. 2 urination. This term is used only by women.

chota gujarat [choti gujarat] sword of cast iron made in Gujarat (south) having three iron bars. If made of two bars, it is termed as vadigujarat. See ममु.

chot [chòt] v give up, abandon, shun, vanish. “chòtau kàròtu hoî nìròvà.”—sar m 5.

chotàlal [chòtalal] [choàl] Skt बनेिन n give up, leave. “chòlì sàjan bahu còtòrai.”—tòdi m 5. 2 adj hidden, covered, latent. “bhràtì tajì chòti tàu aàpiu pìjè.”—maru m l. See डु vr. 3 imperative form of verb chòti. giveup, leave. “chòti an bìhar.”—gùj m 5.

chòt [chòt] adv by giving up, by abandoning. “chòti sàjan bahu còtòrai.”—tòdi m 5. 2 adj hidden, covered, latent. “bhràtì tajì chòti tàu aàpiu pìjè.”—maru m l. See डु vr. 3 imperative form of verb chòti. giveup, leave. “chòti an bìhar.”—gùj m 5.

chòtàlal [chòtalal] [choàl] Skt बनेिन n earth, laud. “bhùja dàèke chòti chòtri cìñnài.”—VN. 2 lady, woman.

chòtìlal [chòtìlal] n lord of the earth, ruler, king. 2 land lord.

chòtì [chòtì] See हैं.


chòt [chòt] See हैं and हैं.

chòt-achòta [chòt-achòta] adj reliever of untouchables; purifier of the polluted. “nàu naràtin chòt achòta.”—BG.


chòl [chòl] Skt n powder, dust.

chòtì [chòtì], हैं [chòti] See हैं.
fry vegetables or lentils by adding flavoured spices.  

See. 2 See घर्स्ती.  

Skt मूल n child, lad. “chit chona sabe dudhadhari.”—akal. 2 an attendant of Shiv.  

See. 2 See इलका.  

n a pile of stacks of harvested fodder like sorghum, maize etc. 2 See घें.  

See इल्का.  

n smaller stack of harvested fodder. See इल्का. 1.  

n See इल्का.  

n See इल्का.  

adj devoid of ashes; without smoke and haze. “तहि दिपक जले चाचरा.”—sor namdev. `self-realisation.’ 2 n lightning.  

n flash, lightning. 2 Dg elephant.  

n flash, lightning. “घैन विके ज्यो चाचली तेगा हासीता.”—cadi 3. 2 army of elephants. See इल्का. 2.  

n, n v sift, separate. 2 give up, renounce. “सर चाचाध्वि.”—kalki. “सेठि के वर चाचे।”—cārītr 123. “सर सोभ हाथ दु चाचिया।”—cadi 2. ‘Goddess Durga held demon Shumbh by his head, violently shook him for dashing away.’  

Skt छन्द poetic metre. Many hymns are found in various poetic metres under the head चाच. A few examples are given below for the knowledge of readers -  

(1) Variation of hollas metre:  

“स्रजो अनंदु ग्वाणा मे सो प्रभु दित्था रम,  
सिरदर गिरसु मिथा रम—  
हरिसु मिथा मन महि वृथा  
सत्तिगुरु तृथा सभ्रु भिए।”  

“ग्रिहु वसि आता गातु गाय।”  

“पृष्ठ दुशि ते भगत गाय।”  

sajan sāt bāsītha,  
kāhu nanāk hari sīu mānu  
mania so prabhū neñī dītha.”—asa chāt m 5.  

(2) In Guru Pratap Suray Granth, हागती poetic metre has been written under the title of चाद only -  

“गुरु ते चिरा सिक्क, लोभि नम काहु,  
बोझे गुरु बाह्सोद, मेल चाद राहु,  
सुन्नद हित, कचे न समक,  
लापत्थाहे कुताब, नमथ्या लक्ष्यो जाग।”  

(3) A variation of sugitīka is found in Asa Rag with 25 matras per line with pauses at 15-10 matras, and 2 guru matras at the end.  

Example:  

“हरी ओम्रिक बहिन लोणा,  
मानु प्रेम रातना,  
मानु रामकौस्वती लाई,  
काचौ सोविना। ...—asa chāt m 4.  

“काहु ननाक चाच गोबिद हरी के।”  

—asa chāt m 5.  

Skt छन्द vr be mighty, be strong, cover, wrap. 2 n poetry composed within the framework of certain rules relating to characters, matras and their combinations; poem, verse. 3 Ved. 4 prosody, branch of knowledge about the metrical principles, that is, घाग, figures among the six elements of Veds. 5 desire, longing. “तैजे साब आसा राहे एक चादा।”—datt. 6 bondage. “साभ चुके जम के चाँडे।”—birla m 4. 7 deceit, guile. 8 meaning, sense. 9 cover, covering. Etymology holds that demigods covered themselves with hymns because of the fear of death and sufferings. These hymns were named as चाद. Hence Veds were also popularly named as चाद.  

Skt छास्त्रा Skt छास्त्रा: अस्त्र prosody.  

repetitive assonance, and poetic creation like puzzles etc. “तिंते चादे खेलू आचे।”—todi namdev. This is a
combination of three alliterative words, e.g. केल [kel], बेल [bel], टेल [tel], etc.


चादमनिसुर [chādamunisur] n master sages who created vedic hymns. “ब्रह्मदीक्ष सिव चादमनिसुर.”—सावे 5 मुखवक 5.

2 scholars of prosody.

चावलित [chāvalilīt] sen चावल-ूका. 2 etymology of the poetic metre.

चांडवा [chānd vāḍa] In Dasam Granth chānd vāḍa is written for हरिगित्का. Its characteristics are: four lines, each line comprising 28 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 12th matras, and ending in a rāgān, आ:

Example:

पति सोबाद अदि उकाकर
मिसि सोबाद बहुर बहकानीये,
अरि सोबाद बहुर उकार तुप्पाक
नाहि बहेड या माहि नेक हे
सोब सुकावि मानहो उकेम,
जाहि जानीये ताति दीज़े
पड़ चात तर कबित मे.—सानामा.

2 dādak metre. See रंग.

चावलितम [chāvalītyam] चावलिया prosody, science of poetic metres. See चावलित.

चांड [chānd] desire, longing. See चांड 5. “पिरु अप्ना बहाना किचु निसा चांडा.”—जेत चांड 5.

चांडधाळ [chānddhāla] See चांडधाळ 1. “सातगुरु बेपारवहु सिरादा. ना जोंकानी ना चांडधाला.”—मरु सोले 5.

बाबा राम दास, an eminent courtier of maharaja Narendra Singh, ruler of Patiala state, forwarded this saveya to him after composing it. He found the official appointed to distribute charity quite dishonest in so far as he gave the bronze bowl and ghee to the needy ones but kept gold-pieces and pearls etc with himself. This prompted the ruler to suitably rectify the distribution system.

2 स्कट (चान) adj covered, secretive. 3 n thatched hut.

चाँड [chāna] n bowl with flat base and edges turned inward. It is specially made of bronze. It is used for drinking milk, butter milk and eating rice mixed with kidney beans (क्षीरी). etc. According to the magical lore, it is used for चायपट्र [chayapatr] (offering up one's reflection to avert ominous influence of evil spirits). No wonder, this bowl is also called चायपट्र [chayapatr].

“सोब बत बोनार काही तुम्री
ताब भुपाति को हाथ भारा राहा,
जब किन रसाई मोधिब सो
ताब तौ तौ तसा राहा राहा,
कौवाँ दस खिसारा काढ़ो सागो
तन जो अपना मन मारा राहा,
सोब ग्लार चाना तुमरा राहा
पाए बिका मल हामरा राहा.”

—बाबा राम दास.

2 चव (चाव) covered, roofed, secretive, esoteric.

चानी [chāni] adj hidden, concealed. “गोधी चानी नाही बट.”—सावे 5. ‘It is not an esoteric or secret matter.’ See चव 2.


चवाहा [chvaha] brought in contact. “निज कार साख तूके मुख चवाहा.”—NP.

चवे [chve] adv by touching, by bringing into contact. 2 n touch, contact. “चवे ना सोके तिल चांड को.”—VN.

1Baba Ram Dass, an eminent courtier of maharaja Narendra Singh, ruler of Patiala state, forwarded this saveya to him after composing it. He found the official appointed to distribute charity quite dishonest in so far as he gave the bronze bowl and ghee to the needy ones but kept gold-pieces and pearls etc with himself. This prompted the ruler to suitably rectify the distribution system.

चांड [chān] a subcaste of Jatts found in Amritsar and Multan areas.

chal [chand] n bowl with flat base and edges turned inward. It is specially made of bronze. It is used for drinking milk, butter milk and eating rice mixed with kidney beans (khiiri). etc. According to the magical lore, it is used for चायपट्र [chayapatr] (offering up one’s reflection to avert ominous influence of evil spirits). No wonder, this bowl is also called चायपट्र [chayapatr].

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ताब भुपाति को हाथ भारा राहा,
जब किन रसाई मोधिब सो
ताब तौ तौ तसा राहा राहा,
कौवाँ दस खिसारा काढ़ो सागो
तन जो अपना मन मारा राहा,
सोब ग्लार चाना तुमरा राहा
पाए बिका मल हामरा राहा.”

—बाबा राम दास.
न [jajja] thirteenth character of Punjabi script, articulated palately. Skt n bond age, shackle. “kahu nanak bhram kate kivara, bəhurī na hoie jaula jiul.”–majh m 5. “īsu mari binu sabhukichu jaula.”–gau v m 5. ‘Everything is in bondage.’

2 A besiege, overpower. “hārī vəse nīkētī, səb bəh jaula.”–var kan m 4. 3 run away, flee. i.e. - evade. “jəb is te ḍhə hoio jaula.”–gau v m 5.

म | [jau] part if, in case.

मecest [jauḍhiśtar] See झुषिश्त. 2 Skt झुषिश्त adjective relating to Yudhishtar.

मषय [jā-ṛp] meditation. 2 Skt झसन्न statement, saying. See मषयफ़ति.

मठ [jai] Skt जय n victory, triumph, conquest. 2 See मठ 4.


मीठधिम [jīpaḥ] speaks out, states. “jE jE jaiapahā sagal jakau.”–bīla chāt m 5. See मसफ़म. 2 applauds, hails (divine) triumph.

मीठधी [jai-bo] v take birth, be born. “marijaibe kau kə kərahu əbhage?”–suhi kəbir. 2 go, depart.

मीठ [jai] n creation. “mən pritī nai ki jai upjai.”–NP. 2 adj developed, was born. 3 finished, vanished, may end, may vanish. “jāte həume jaihe.”–gau kəbir. 4 Skt झसिधिदिज victorious, winner. 5 See मठी.

मीठि [jaie] may go, should go. “tāke səd bələhari jaie.”–səloh.

मीठ [jaiph] A झशिद adj old, aged. 2 weak,
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infirm. See नैव.

तम [jæ] were produced; born. “काशि बि jæ, te कमाऊ jai māre हे.”—cālitr 266.

मम [japs] adj like this, similar. “jœ ohu he, ट स

काबिर. “jœ dekhie तारवर ki चाँ.”—gau kābīr. 2 (sixth declension) to whom, to which. 3 Skt यक्स n fame, reputation, grandeur. “jœ prani हरीjœ काहो.”—s m 9.

4 respect, honour. 5 Skt जास v release, free,

warn, insult.

मम्बिति जासिरति honour and praise. See मम

4. ‘prestige and appreciation.’

मम [jast] odd.


मम [jasad] adj admirable. 2 Skt n zinc. See निम्न 2. 3 A श्व physique, body. “cāṛhyo bir rasa jasad apare.”—PP.

मम [jasan] P धू: n festivity, celebration.

2 happiness, joy. 3 festival, assembly for merrymaking.

मम्बिशी जीव [jaspatri divan] brother of Diwan Lakhpat Rai and resident of Kalanaur. Jaspat was initially a ruler of Jalandhar. Zakriakhan, subedar of Lahore, appointed him as जीव [divan] of the mini district of Aminabad and installed Adeena Beg as the ruler of Jalandhar in his place. This resulted in antagonism between Jaspat and Adeena Beg, and the Sikhs took advantage of it.

There was a skirmish between Jaspat and a group of Sikhs in Sammat 1802 (1744 AD). Nibahu Singh Ranghreta beheaded Jaspat by getting on the elephant he was riding near village Baddo Ki Goosain. Bawa Kirpa Ram, the family guru of Jaspat, cremated his head after acquiring it from the Sikhs after paying five hundred rupees. The memorial of Jaspat is located near Baddo Ki Goosain (district Gujranwala). See लक्ष्यविधि.

मम्बिप्रस [jaspred] Skt सम्प्रथि adv immediately, instantaneously. “anyo jaspred satguru pas.”—NP. Bhai Santokh Singh has used jaspred for सप्रथत at several places.

मम्बिप्रसु [jaspal bhaikie] a village under police station, tehsil and district Ludhiana situated at a distance of two miles to the southwest of Dhundari Kalan railway station. A pair of door planks and one large iron plate presented to a devout cook, Sagar Mall, by Guru Har Rai are still preserved in this village.

Once Din Mohammad, governor of Jalandhar, along with his forces, was returning to his residence from Doraha, in the company of Diwan Hakumat Rai. The attendants of the shrine offered food to all the soldiers of the army because of Diwan’s devotion. He donated two thousand bīghas of land and a village Garibnagri to the gurdwara.


मम्बिप्रस [jasmāren] by worshipping him, by paying homage to him. “ना दानोति जासमान jœm jœrdhi mœra bhœt.”—guj jedev.

मम्बिप्रस [jasmat] Yashoda. See मम्बिप्रस. “jœmat prasœn bhai mœn me.”—krishan. 2 yasmat (fifth declension) by whom, by which.

मम्बिप्रस [jāsrath] Dashrath, of solar dynasty, ruler of Ayudhya was father of Ram. See नरम्बिकार. “jāsrath raœ नौदू raja mœra rámœt.”—ram namdev. ‘My Ram Chand is the lord of the son of raja Dashrath.’ i.e. the icon of his devotion.

मम्बिप्रस [jāsrot] a section of Jamwal Rajputs. Jasrota town, founded by the people belonging to this subcaste, falls in Jammu state. See यस्रोतांस्थान.

मम्बिप्रस [jāsrota] See मम्बिप्रस.

मम्बिप्रस [jāsrota] belonging to Jasrota subcaste.

2 resident of Jasrota. See मम्बिप्रस.

मम्बिप्रस [jāsval] a section of Katoch Rajputs.

Their capital was Jaswan. See यस्रोतांस्थान.
राजा अजित सिंह और उसके माता-पिता ने अपनी परम्परा और सफलता की रक्षा करते हुए दिल्ली से फरमान बाहर कर दिया। इसके बाद, उन्हें अल्मारी में कब्जा के लिए राजा जसवंत सिंह ने घाटा झांका। उन्होंने अपने पिता के जीवन में बड़ी कठिनाई में भूमिका निभाई, जिसके बाद उन्हें अल्मारी में राजा अजित सिंह के नाम से जाना जाने लगा।

राजा अजित सिंह ने अपने जीवन के बाद, उन्हें अपने पिता के जीवन में बड़ी कठिनाई में भूमिका निभाई, जिसके बाद उन्हें अल्मारी में राजा अजित सिंह के नाम से जाना जाने लगा। उन्होंने अपने पिता के जीवन में बड़ी कठिनाई में भूमिका निभाई, जिसके बाद उन्हें अल्मारी में राजा अजित सिंह के नाम से जाना जाने लगा।

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defeating Adeena Beg, ruler of Jalandhar. He was popularly known as bādichōr as he got liberated Hindu men and women captured by Ahmad Shah Durrani for turning them into slaves. He fought bravely in the holocaust even though he bore 22 serious wounds on his body. He occupied Kapurthala to establish it as his capital in 1774 and released his own coin.\(^1\) He was a pious, humble, generous, and ethical ruler. He died in Sammat 1840 (1783 AD) in Amritsar. His memorial is situated near the shrine of Baba Attai. See बाबा अटै.\(^2\)

Jassa Singh Ramgarhia was son of Gyani Bhagwan Singh. He was very brave and skilled in martial arts. Khalsa Panth excommunicated him, allegedly for killing his infant daughter. Along with his four brothers, he got employment with Adeena Beg, ruler of Jalandhar, and became a commander of the Sikh unit. When prince Taimur invaded Punjab and Adeena Beg fled to the hills, Jassa Singh begged pardon from the Sikhs at Amritsar and started living with Nand Singh Sanghani. The duo reconstructed Ramrauni. This fortress was demolished by a commander of Adeena Beg but Jassa Singh rebuilt Ramrauni and named it as "Ramgarh".\(^2\)

Jassa Singh joined Kanhaya misl and established his reign over towns of Deena Nagar, Batala, Kalanaur, Sri Gobindpur, Qadian, Ghuman etc. and some territory of Doaba. He had to live in Sarsa across river Satluj when he got into conflict with Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. While spending his days in Sirsa till 1783 AD, he kept on achieving notable success up to Delhi and Meerut. He won great reputation all over the country for getting Brahman girls released from the clutches of the ruler of Hisar after valiantly fighting against him. He was a great believer in Guru's doctrine (Gurbani i.e. philosophy of Sikhism) and used to take his meals after serving others and was a fearless warrior. He took part in almost all the battles fought by Sikhs against Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Jassa Singh breathed his last in 1802 AD (1860 Bikrami). In 1808 his son Jodh Singh accepted the supremacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

\(^1\)The coin bore following inscription on it: 

\[ 
\text{si}
\text{kdh}
\text{zdd dd}
\text{r}
\text{jdha bdf}
\text{jzle dkal.,}
\text{muldk dhmdd grIfdt jdssa k31al.} \]

\(^2\)This fort came to be known as Ramgarhia after the name of its leader.
left for grasping the sense of an utterance. In chādog Upnīshad, there is the advice: "tātvaṃs tva svetketu." 'Oh svetketu, ‘Are you the one?’' It figures as an utterance wherein the omniscience of Braham as against the ignorance of svetketu and the omnipotence of the former vis-a-vis the debility of the latter is there for inculcation not in their own right but together. Such a figurative expression is also termed as बङ्गडज्ञ (bhagyayag).

नवादि [jāhāl] Skt n renunciation, abandonment.

नवान [zāhmāt] A अ न n disease. 2 suffering, trouble.


नव [zāhā] See नविन.


नव [zāhā], नव० [zāhā] adv where, at what place. "jāha sravānī hārīkatha na suṇī."—sar 5. "jāhā sabāda vāse tāhā dukh jāe."—asa 5. 2 P ज ज n world, universe. 3 worldly objects.

नव [jāhak] See नवज.

नव [jahā, kāhā], नव० [jāhā, kāhā] adv wherever. 2 everywhere, at every place. "jāhā kāhā prabhu tū vartāta."—bher 5.

नवागिर [jāhāgir] P ज ज adj who conquers the world, who brings the world under his control. 2 n Salim, son of Akbar born to Mariam Zamani, daughter of Bihari Mall Kacchwahe at Sikri on 31st August, 1569. (Sammat 1627). He became emperor of Delhi on 24th October, 1605 and renamed himself as Jahangir.1 Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe were assigned the duties to expand trade in India by the king of England, James I, during the rule of Jahangir. As a result of this many residential complexes for British officers were built and several factories established.

His son Khusaro, longing for the throne, turned a rebel and hence was imprisoned. His supporters were killed. Persons like Chandu found the opportunity to incite him against Guru Arjan Dev alleging that the Guru had prayed for Khusro and also rendered him financial assistance.2

1 His full name is “Nuruddin Mohammad Jahangir Padshah Gazi”.
2 Although Jahangir himself and a few other writers have held this as an apparent reason for his displeasure with Guru Arjan Dev, but deep research shows that, being a fanatic, Jahangir was prejudiced against the Guru.

Just after ascending the throne, Jahangir resolved that he would protect and promote Islam. This meant that the openness and tolerance prevalent against Shariat, would be replaced by strict observance of Islamic tenets. So to succeed in his mission Jahangir associated very fanatic mullahs with himself. On this score he came to be called a gazi (religious warrior).

He could not tolerate the influence of Guru Arjan Dev and the adherence of Muslims to Sikhism. Without any inhibition, he made this confession in his autobiography while writing about Khusro. Thus goes his confession:

“So many of the simple-minded Hindus, nay, many foolish Muslims, too, had been fascinated by his ways and teachings. He was noised about as a great religious and worldly leader. They called him Guru, and from all directions crowds of people would come to him and express great devotion for him. This busy traffic had been carried on for three or four generations. For many years the thought had been presenting itself to my mind either I should put an end to this false traffic, or that he should be brought within the fold of Islam.”—tuzak jahāgiri.
Six years after ascending the throne, he married Noorjahan. Noorjahan was daughter of an Iranian official Mirza Gyas. Gyas was employed during Akbar’s regime and rose to the status of an officer because of his intelligence. When as a girl Noorjahan used to visit the royal palace in her childhood, Jahangir was enamoured of her beauty and fell in love with her. Noorjahan was married to an Iranian chief Alikuli Khan (Sher Afgan Khan) with the blessings of emperor Akbar. Akbar gave him an estate as fief in Bengal. When Jahangir became emperor, he married Noorjahan after getting Sher Afgan Khan killed and made her brother his chief confidant, conferring the title of Asif Khan on him.

Jahangir was a puppet in the hands of Noorjahan viz- “jahāgir pāṭsah ke begom nurjāhā. vāṣī kina pāṭi apno ṝṣ rāṣ jāhā tēhā.”—cērtīr 48.

Jahangir was addicted to drinking and hunting. He died on 28th October, 1627 (Sammat 1684) on way from Kashmir due to severe attack of asthma. An elegant tomb was built in his memory in Shahdara near Lahore. See तालकाल.

जहाज [jahaz] A जहाज n preparation. 2 saddle for camel’s back. 3 ship, steamer, vessel, large boat, raft. “guru jahāj khevaṭ guru.”—sāveye m 4 ke. Initially ships fitted with sails were wind-driven, but were later powered by steam. The first Portuguese wind-driven ship arrived in Goa harbour in 1498, while the first steam-powered ship, Enterprise, arrived in Calcutta in 1885. 4 See तालेब. 5 i.e. Sikh religion.

जहाज चबूतरा [jahaj caṛna] xa embrace Guru Nanak Dev’s religion in order to attain salvation; get baptised.

जहाजी [jahaji] adj pertaining to a ship.

जहाद [jahad] A जहाद n effort, attempt. 2 crusade; religious or holy war against atheists (non-believers in Islam). In Koran, religious war is permitted against the non believers. See तालक 9, अनुवाद 5-6-29.

जहादसत्ताख [jḥāḍarsah] elder son of Bahadur Shah born to Nizam Bai on 8th April, 1663. He acquired the royal seat in Lahore on the death of his father after fighting against his brothers on 10th April, 1712. He was a very mean and cruel king. Farrukh Siyar killed him in 1713 AD (Sammat 1771) and became emperor.1

जहादादित [jḥāḍādida] P जहादादित adj world-wide travelled; skilled, experienced.


जहानक [jahanak] a commander and adviser of Taimur, son of Ahmad Shah Abdali, who was assigned the task of eliminating the Sikhs in Majha region. He served as subedar of Lahore from 1756 to 1758. He was killed by the valiant saviour of religion Dyal Singh – a companion of martyr Deep Singh in the battle at Golerwal near Amritsar.

जहानिक [jahantab], जहानिक [jahantabā] P जहानिक adj who lights the world. “rukhsar jahantabā.”—ramāv. ‘Her cheeks render the world bright.’ 2 n sun.

जहानिबाद [jahanibād] a town in district Peelibhit. 2 short for Shahjahanabad (Delhi). “sahea jahanibad bāṣat jahā. sahājā ḍu raṅjkār tēhā.”—cērtīr 278. 3 a town in district Gaya, which was once a famous business centre.

जहान [jahan] See जहान.

जहान [jahane] to the world, for the world. “sājhi sāgāl jahane.”—var sor m 3.

जहापन [jahapan] P जहापन adj refuge for the world. 2 n the Creator. 3 emperor.

जहलत [jahalat] A जहलत n ignorance, stupidity, illiteracy.

1Jahandar expired on Muhram 17, 1125 hżri.

Jahir [jahir] Skt adj discarded, abandoned.

Jahir [jahir] P F n anger, ire. 2 poison, venom. “an jahir cij na bharā.”—Var māla m l.

Jahir [jahir] adj poisonous, venomous. 2 irate, wrathful.

Jahirila [zahirila] P V adj poisonous. 2 n material or substance having poisonous effect.

Jihva [jihva] adv where, at which place. “ṣrī nanak ki icha jihva. vīcaṇḥi balāk me mił tāhīva.”—NP.

Jahī adj where, there, at this place. 2 wheresoever.

Jahin [jahin] A adj with acute intelligence, having sharp memory; blessed with deep understanding.

Jahir adj griefed, sorrowful, distressed. “hakk bigana jo rākhan so hosān bohot jahir.”—JSBB. “Ikṇa vadi arja, rki marī hohi jahir.”—Var māla m l. 2 weakened by illness. 3 A a speaker who has loud and clear voice. “disān bāde jahir.”—Mago.

Jahiri n oratory, descriptive skill, articulation. See Jahi 3: “tādibiri jahīr akalgiri.”—GPS.

Jahiri See Tanch. 2 a lump of opium, having colour like that of safflower (carthamus tinctorius), mostly consumed in Rajputana.

Jahud [jahud], Jahudi [jahudi] See JahuDi.


Jahura [jahura] splendour, ostentation. 2 light. See Jahur.

Jah [jahi] See Tanj. 2 a transform of jahaz in which [a] is replaced by [e].

Jahanam [jahanam] A āśī n hell, inferno. 2 distressing place. 1

Jahnu See Tanch.

Jak n doubt, suspicion. 2 obstruction, hesitation. 3 P J def defeat, failure. 4 insult. 5 fear. 6 A g formation. “jak jarei mārāt hē.”—OkaL. 7 sharp, intelligence.

Jakna [jakna], Jak [jak] v hesitate, restrain oneself. 2 feel shy. See Jah 3.

Jahiram [zakrian] adj suspicious; of doubting nature. 2 obdurate, stubborn. 3 A J wise; with sharp intelligence; prudent.

Jakira [jakira] n tight grip, pull. 2 concentration of mind. “bīkh sācāhī laī jakira.”—Jēt m 4. 3 stocks, vice.

Jakk n getting solid through freezing. Its root is Arabic Jām. 2 See Jah.


Jaks Skt vr laugh. 2 eat. 3 See Jah.


‘who have controlled their eating habits’—who control their taste and live in virtue.

1This derives from the word Gehenna. In the valley of Ge-Hinnom, infants were sacrificed at one place. To silence their wails, drums were beaten and cymbals sounded. That is why this place got the name Gehenna.
जंग/ [जंगम] P न wound; injury, cut.
जंगमी [जंगमी] P adj wounded, injured.
जंगमात [जंगमात] A n thickness.
जंगीहा [जंगीहा] A n collection. 2 treasure. 3 heap, pile. 4 nursery in which tiny seedlings are sown.
जंघ [जंघ], जंघा [जंघा] P adj wounded, injured.
जंघर [जंघर] A n thickness.
जंघिया [जंघिया] A n collection. 2 treasure. 3 heap, pile. 4 nursery in which tiny seedlings are sown.
जंख [जंख], जंखा [जंखा] P adj wounded, injured.
जंखर [जंखर] A n thickness.
जंघा [जंघा] P adj wounded, injured.
जंघिया [जंघिया] A n collection. 2 treasure. 3 heap, pile. 4 nursery in which tiny seedlings are sown.
जंघा [जंघा] adj none else in the world. “जंघा नायक महात मात में दतारु जंघार जिय जदा.”—सावेर 5 के. ‘उन्होंने किसी विश्वासपत्र को नहीं दिया.’
जंघा [जंघा] is awake, is alert; remains watchful.
जंघा [जंघा], जंघस [जंघस] P जंघा short for जंघस पल्स, place, spot, sojourn.
जंघीस [जंघीस], जंघीसी [जंघीसी] n the Creator of the world; the Lord who provides consciousness to the world. “जंघीस सूर अपि सितू लाई.”—बसोट 3. “जंघीस जंघीस सुक्ष्मदता.”—स्री 3. 2 living in the world. 3 See जंघीस।
जंघीसकात [जंघीसकात] See जंघीसूर।
जंघीसकात [जंघीसकात] See जंघीसूर।
जंघिया [जंघिया] Skt न जंघिया n earth. 2 Brahma. 3 Vishnu. 4 the Creator of the world. “यो विश्व बोले जंघिया.”—न.प.
जंघा [जंघा] Skt जंघा n breeze, air, wind. 2 country. “सत्संग का अन्याय सन, जंघे सेभ जंघा मारवे.”—बग. 3 mobile, moving creatures. 4 world, universe, cosmos. “जंघा में कितना जंघा गूरमति.”—सम 9. 5 etymologically, a human being. 6 adv while awake. “महारुद्रा के भावन जंघा राजन गाई.”—कर्तिर 146. 7 See जंघारेग।
जंघारेग [जंघारेग] [जंघारेग] n जंघारेग n having power to emancipate the world; liberator of the world. “जंघारेग हृदार नद्रू प्री.”—कन 5. 2 n Guru Nanak Dev. “जंघारेग हृदार नद्रू परात.”—सावेर 5 के।
जंघारेग [जंघारेग] Initially he was a sweetmaker in Patna, then by earning wealth he became a rich person. He served the ninth as also the tenth Guru of the of Sikhs with great devotion. See footnote of जंघारेग।
जंघारेग [जंघारेग] n Guru Granth Sahib as a bridge leading to salvation. 2 God as a bridge. 3 the Supreme Guru. 4 religious congregation. 5 the ultimate truth.
जंघा संग [जंघा संग] adj world, (transitory) world. 2 people of the world. “सातगुर नाही साह्बँ हेका जंघा संगर शार.”—वर्व 3। 3. See जंघा।
जंघारभिमी [जंघारभिमी] adj traitor. 2 evil doer; humanity’s butcher. See जंघारभिम।
जंघारभेक [जंघारभेक] adj the Creator of the world. 2 n the ultimate one, the supreme one. 3 the Supreme Guru. 4 the caretaker of Shakaracharya’s seat is also known by this name.
जंघारभेक [जंघारभेक] See जंघारभेक।
जंघारभेक [जंघारभेक] See जंघारभेक।
जंघारभेक [जंघारभेक] See जंघारभेक।
जंघात्मक [जंघात्मक] adj spreading message of love in the world. “मील नानक देव जंघात्मक गुरु चार.”—सरम 5। 5 n Guru Nanak Dev. 4 the caretaker of Shakaracharya’s seat is also known by this name.
जंघात्मक [जंघात्मक] See जंघात्मक।
जंघात्मक [जंघात्मक] See जंघात्मक।
जंघात्मक [जंघात्मक] See जंघात्मक।
the world, the supreme One. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. 3 Brahma, according to Purans. 4 Vishnu.

**Jagatpati** [jāgatpātī] **n** lord of the world; the Creator.

**Jagatpati** [jāgatpātī] **n** the Creator of the world, the supreme One. “jāgatpātī he sārēb pran ko aḏhār.”–sāvēye sri mukhvak m 5. 2 Brahma. “jāgatpātī pād prīthām kāhi sūt pād ʾat bākhan.”–sānāma. jāgatpātī (Brahma) sūt (son); river Brahmputra.

**Jagatpaitasut** [jāgatpātīsūt] See Jagatpati 2. 2 Naradmuni, monk Narad. 3 sage Sankadi.

**Jagatpur** [jāgatprāṇ] **n** the Creator – the soul of world. 2 air, wind.

**Jagta** [jāgta] a follower of the sixth Guru, who belonged to Burhanpur. He was a great warrior and spiritually enlightened person. 2 a Brahman turned Sikh preacher, who lived in Lahore. Guru Gobind Singh spared him while punishing the māsāds for their misdeeds. 3 a holy saint-grandson and disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachi Darhi.

**Jagtagar** [jāhtagār] **n** primal, primeval, cause of the world’s origin. “gūhō sārēn jātagār.”–hajare 10.

**Jagtavali** [jātavaḷi] **n** system of cosmic creation. “jātavaḷi kārtā.”–gyan.

**Jagti** [jāgti] **Skt** **n** earth. 2 world, universe. 3 a vedic metre having twelve characters in each line, i.e. forty-eight characters in four lines. kamīnī mohna, toṭāk and bhujāgprāyat etc all belong to this metre.

**Jagtis** [jāgtiṣ] jāgṭ-īs; lord of the creation. See Jagatpati.


**Jagtu Sasan** [jāgtu sāsāru] See Jagat Māgāk.

**Jagtuulla** [jāgtu sāsāru] a Gujjar chief belonging to Bhaugū subcaste. Alongwith the rulers of the hill-states, he came to fight against Guru Gobind Singh and was killed by a bullet shot from the gun of Sahib Singh, one of the five beloved Sikhs.

**Jagtr** [jāgṭr] short for jāgṭ-matr. “jē jēkār jāgṭr māhī.”–bīla m 5. 2 Jagatpur three spheres; three worlds.

**Jagtrāgha** [jāgṭr ā guru] all the three spheres of the world. “bhandas sū as jāgṭr ā guru ki.”–sāvēye m 4 ke.

**Jagad** [jāgād] **Skt** adj saviour, sustainer.

**Jagadguru** [jāgādguru] See Jagatpati and Jagatpur.

**Jagadadhari** [jāgādadhāri] **n** the Creator; the sustainer of the world. 2 air, wind.

**Jagdis** [jāgdis] **n** lord of the world, the Creator. “sāda bhajahu jāgdis.”–guj m 5.

**Jagdisi** [jāgdisi] adj rulers of the world–their lord, God. 2 sacred deities of the world like Vishnu, Brahma – their holy God. “jāgdis is gopal madho.”–ram chāṭ m 5.

**Jagdisār, Jagdisūra, Jagdisūra, Jagdisvar** [jāgdisāra, jāgdisūra, jāgdisvar] **Skt** Jagdisvar n lord of the world – the Creator, the ultimate One. “sārēbguṇ jāgdisre.”–ram chāṭ m 5. “jāgdis var caransārān jo ae.”–kārī m 4. “sāda anādu jāpī jāgdisūra.”–īsār m 4 pārta. “dhon cāraṇ rakhyā jāgdisvarah.”–sāsās m 5.

**Jagdh** [jāgdhip] **Skt** Jagatītītī n the Creator, who gives light to the world. 2 sun

**Jagdāba** [jāgdābā] **Skt** Jagataṃśa n mother of the world. 2 goddess Durga. 3 Mata Sulakhni. 4 Mata Sahib Kaur.

**Jagadguru** [jāgādguru] **n** mentor of spiritual knowledge for the world; the revered One. “he pūrṇaṃk gobīdana kripa nīdhana jāgādguru.”–sāsās m 5. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

**Jagdh** [jāgdh] **Skt** Jagad adj eaten, taken. 2 food.

**Jagdhata** [jāgādhata] See Jagatpati.

**Jagdh** [jāgdhip] **Skt** Jagatītītī n food, diet, meal.

**Jagān** [jagān] **Skt** Jagatītītī n act of worshipping.
2 oblation to the fire god. 3 fire ritual. See jagn. vr. “jagān kare bohū bhar e phari.”—gau ṣa ml 1. “āsumedh jagne.”—gād namdev. 4 Skt jagnu. glow-worm. 5 creatures. “jhāreṇ aṅgā, jalaṭ jagnā.”—ramaṉ. 6 See jagn. 7 See jagn.

**NAGAR** [jagn] See jagn. 2 a virtuous and spiritually enlightened follower of Guru Arjan Dev. At the behest of Guru Hargobind, he fought very bravely in the battle of Amritsar.

**NAGAṆ** [jagnath] See jagn. 2 sword. “sabhe nam jagnath ke sada rīde mo rakh.”—saman. **NAGINAS** [jagnīvas] Skt jagnīvas n the Creator, who, within Himself, provides abode to the world.

**JAGHAD** [jagnē] sun—the eye of the universe.

**JAGBHAKTRA** [jagbaktra] yog (four) – vaktra (faces) having four faces representing the four ages; Brahma. Some ignorant scribe has written jagbaktre for jagbaktra. “jagbaktre hux kare bed bakhyan.”—saman.

**JAGMATAN** [jagbōdan] n God, worthy of worship as the Creator of the world. “nanak saranī pari jagbōdan.”—jēt m 9. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

**JAGMAG** [jagmā], **JAGMAGAT** [jagmāgat], **JAGMAMAT** [jagmāmat] adj illuminated, lit. “jagmājot virajāi abīcal nēgā apar.”—“jagmāgat tej purāṇ pratāp.”—skāl.

**JAGMAT** [jagmat], **JAGMAT** [jagmata] n mother of the world. 2 creative power of the timeless One. “jagmat ko dhyān dhyāyo jī mā.”—cāḍī l. 3 goddess Durga. 4 the Creator of world, God. “krīpa kari hām pār jagmata.”—cāḍī. “tū mera pīta tū he mera mata.”—bheī m 5. 5 sword. “sabhe nam jagmat ke liāhu so kāvī vicar.”—saman. 6 Mata Sulakhni. 7 Mata Sahib Kaur.

**JAGMOHNI** [jagmohni] n illusion that lures the world. “jagmohni hām tiāgī gāvai.”—asa m 5.

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1This verse is the text of the insignia of Gurdwara Abchal Nagar (Hazoor Sahib).
forty heads of cattle is bound to give a two years old calf. One has to pay tithe equivalent to five percent of the estimated value of horses one keeps, but those used in battles or utilized for yoking are exempted. Silver worth two hundred dirhams\(^1\) is free from zakat while five percent zakat is imposed on silver of higher amount. Similarly gold weighing less than twenty miskals\(^2\) is also exempted from paying any zakat whereas for holding gold more than that, one has to pay two kirats\(^3\) per miskal. On the unutilized belongings worth more than two hundred dirhams, zakat to the tune of 2.5% is imposed.

The spending of revenue or material collected through zakat is prescribed for these seven purposes:

(a) for saints or faqirs, (b) for orphans, (c) on collectors of tithe, (d) for getting slaves liberated or freed, (e) for debtors, (f) on wars fought for the protection of religion or in the name of God, (g) on travellers.

\(^1\) a silver coin weighing twenty four rattis.

\(^2\) a silver coin weighing four and a half mashes or a weight equivalent to four and a half mashes.

\(^3\) equivalent to two rattis.
small and simple gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated near the village in the north-west direction. The priest is an Udasi saint. The village has donated about eight bighas of land to the gurdwara.

**Jagoda** [jagota] *n* rope made of twisted strings of wool, which mendicants generally tie around their waist. “sahaj jagoda badhan te chuta.”

—*ram m l.* 2 diaper. See जगोल। 3 loud call for waking up the people.

**Jago** [jagol], **Jogal** [jagola] *P jāgol* *n* pellet in tinkling bell; tinkling bell. “ukab basesan ko saj, kath jagolan dval nave.”—*krisen*. A tinkling bell is tied around the neck or to the foot of a preying bird so that birds and animals get frightened on hearing this tinkling sound, and their gait and flight get retarded; thus falcons etc are easily traced in the deep forests.

**Jagnath** [jagānthai], **Jagnanth** [jāgnath], **Jagnatha** [jāgnathu] *Skt jāgnāth* *n* lord of the world; ultimate Reality, God. “hārij jāpi jāgnathai.”

—*kali m 4.* “Jāgnath sah jātr upae.”—*nāt a m 4.* “jāgnathu jagdiso jāpaṇa.”—*var ved m 3.* 2 a particular idol of Vishnu or Krishna, which is worshipped in Bengal and other provinces of India, but the deeply revered idol in Puri is situated on the sea shore in Cuttak district of Orissa. Many pilgrims from other states also visit this holy place. In particular people gather in numbers during Rath Yatra festival, which is celebrated on the second day of the brighter phase of lunar month Harh. A beautiful decorated idol of Jagannath (Krishna) is installed on a 48 feet high 16 wheeled chariot, to be pulled by devotees. Two more chariots accompany this Jagannath’s chariot; one of them, which has 12 wheels and is 44 feet high, carries an idol of Balram while the second one, which has 12 wheels and is 43 feet high, carries an idol of Bhadra. In ancient times, many people preferred to get crushed in the belief that death under the wheel of this holy chariot would lead to salvation.

There is another legend in Sakand Puran regarding Jagannath. When Krishan was killed by a hunter, Jar, his mortal body lay there under a tree in decomposed state. But after sometime, a well-wisher and devotee preserved these holy remains in a box. The king of Orissa, Indaryuman, was directed by Vishnu to instal these remains in a statue of Jagannath. According to Indaryuman’s direction, Vishvakarma started making the statue on the condition that he would stop work if anybody saw it during its making. But just after fifteen days the king became impatient and curious and went to Vishvakarma. Vishvakarma got angry and left the work incomplete. The idol of Jagannath thus remained without hands and feet. King Indaryuman requested Brahma, who provided the idol with eyes and soul and installed it. He himself purified it with conventional religious rituals and made it worthy of worship by the world.

It is a historical fact that the temple of Jagannath was got constructed by king Anant Verma, who ruled between 1076 to 1147 AD over the territory falling between Ganga and Godavari.

The outer courtyard of this temple is 665 feet long and 644 feet wide. The boundary wall is 24 feet high and the total height of the temple upto the pinnacle is 192 feet. The wheel sign of Vishnu is fixed at the top. The temple bears many obscene images, hence scholars are of the view that this temple belonged to Vama-Margis, which has now been seized by Vaishnavites.  

The consecrated food distributed in this...
temple is accepted by the people without any consideration of caste or creed.

Guru Nanak Dev visited this place in Sammat 1566 for preaching Sikhism. The hymn gāgāmē that was uttered at this holy place. Many hypocrites and vicious persons like Kaliyug, the priest, became devotees of the Guru and attained enlightenment. The place where the Guru stayed is named as Mangummat and a well with steps down to the water level is built in memory of the Guru. The water in this well is very sweet. The priests of this shrine are Udassi saints.

jagg [jagg] Skt यज्ञ n worshipping. 2 prayer. 3 sacrifice. “kijē ab jagg ko arāh.”-gyan.

jaggāḥ [jaggāḥ] n pillar raised at the place where oblation is performed. See पूजा. “pāg pāg jaggāḥh kahu gada.”-rāgah.

jaggāṭū [jaggāṭū] Skt यज्ञमुख n Vishnu. 2 fire. 3 chief god to please whom sacrificial oblation is offered. “jagg kōḍhṇu te ṛthe to jaggāṭūkula.”-ramav. ‘Made Himself manifest.’

jagga [jagga] a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev who wanted to renounce household living. The Guru taught him the precept of praying while leading a house hold life.

jaggāśīgh [jaggāśīgh] a devoted servant of Guru Gobind Singh.


jagaya [jagaya] See जाग्गय.

jagya [jagya] n lord of the oblationary ritual, Vishnu. 2 fire. 3 See जाग्गय.

jagyesva [jagyesva] Skt यज्ञेश्वर n lord of the oblationary ritual, Vishnu. 2 fire. 3 See जाग्गय.

jagyeśṭhā [jagyeśṭhā] See जाग्गेर्ष्ठ,

jagha [jagha] Skt n rear portion of the army. 2 buttocks, posterior. 3 pelvis.

jagha [jagha] See जाग्गह. 2 purchased servant, slave. 3 menial. 4 mean. 5 final, last.

jacta [jacta] v examine, inspect, estimate. 2 look presentable. “ja uhu nirmalo, ta ham jacta.”-asa m 5. ‘only then we look spotless.’ 3 determine. “kal ka kal nārājan jacta.”-sāveye m 4 ke. 4 n idea, concept. “kārī kārī vekhē āpne jacta.”-maru a m 5. 5 adj suppliant, supplicant. “kāhū nanak prābhū ke sābhi jacta.”-bīla m 5.

jacci [jacci] Skt जाॅट्टू adj suppicable. 2 supplicated substance. “jo rche so phalu paisi, sābī ghare vic jacci.”-var suhi m 3. 3 See सहार.

jaca [jaca] adj supplicant, beggar. “sada sālahī sābhi tīs ke jaca.”-var maru l m 3. 2 examined, estimated. See सहार. 3 P ज्ञ woman who has just delivered a child.

jacc [jacc] See जाक 3.

jach, jachh [jachh] See जाह.


jachhāni [jachhāni] wife of a demigod, याक्षिनी.

jachhāpāl, jachhāpāj [jachhāpāj] king of demigods; Kuber.

jaj [jaj] See जज. “jaī kaij parthāi suhai.”-asa m 5. ‘looked charming during rituals of worship and marriage etc.’ 2 Skt warrior a brave fighter. 3 S ॐ woman who has just delivered a child.

jajab [jajab] A प्र प n act of drawing attention. 2 absorb. 3 assimilate.

jaja [jaja] A प्र प feeling, sentiment. 2 concept, resolve. 3 anger, wrath. 4 desire, lust.

jām [jām] See जाम. 2 See जामभल्ले. 3 A प्र प
adj determination.

सद्धक [jajman], सद्धक [jajman] See जाद्दक, one who performs oblation; one who gets oblation performed by the family priest. “कार्ता, तु मेरा जाद्दक.”—prabha m 1. “सई गजमन कि सतरी, तो दहनी खड्ही तेरा जनांगु गारा.”—asa pati m 3.

सद्धक [jajmala], सद्धकसिद्ध [jajmali], सद्धकसिद्ध [jajmali] adj who is leperous. 2 a wretched person, whose closeness can be contagious. “सुदी वाक्ही काधे जाद्दकला.”—var asa. “सोबे वाक्ही काधे जाद्दकाले.”—vargau 1 m 4. 3 man of determination. See ताज 3. “नेट मासा नो फिरे जाद्दकला.”—vargau 1 m 4.

ताज [jajar], ताज [jajra], ताज [jajri] Skt तत्त सद्धक adj decrepit, decayed. “थो सौरिः जैरी हे न जरु पहुँचे आइ.”—vad m 3 ो लाहै. 2 old. 3 dilapidated, broken.

ताज [jaja] pronunciation of त. 2 thirteenth character of Punjabi script. “जाजा जाने हाउ काच्चु हुआ.”—bavan. 3 See ताज. 4 A वज ब्रवेंद्र, 5 reward, gain.

ताजड [jajati], ताजडी [jajati] See जाजड़ि.

tti [jajri] See ताज़ि and ताज.

tti [jaja] See ताज़ि.

tti [jajra] A अग्ज़ न island; piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

tti [jaja] See ताज़. 2 a clan of tillers in district Amritsar. 3 a subcaste amongst the Jathol Rajputs of solar lineage of Sialkot area. “होंया जेजा जानी, बाला मरवहा विजिमा.”—BG

ताज [jajra], ताज [jajra] Dg नयम्राज, the god of Death.

ताज [jajra] See ताज़. “तैत ना क्षत ना जात ना होम ना.”—kan m 5. “नेट न देखिंग त ने होम ना.” See ताज and ताज़.

ताजक [jajka] adj of or relating to a Jatt.

ताजके मंड [jajke sad] tools or implements such as plough, field leveller, pitch fork, seed pipe, yoke, cart, hoe, weeding instrument, sickle, winnower, levelling plank, small axe, pole axe etc, used by Jatts.

ताजक [jajka] n Ganga, which has its origin from the matted hair of Shiv.—sanama.


ताजड़ [jajat] wearing matted hair; topknot of matted hair. “कारी जात जाताजात.”—kan m 4 ो लाहै.

ताजड़ [jajat] adj who wears matted hair. 2 n ascetic. “दाँद्धर जातधरे पेक्षियो वारेत नेर तिराठे.”—bher m 5. 3 Shiv. See ताजपत्र. 4 banyan tree.

ताजधरी [jajathari] See ताजपत्र. 2 Ganga, which has its origin in the matted hair of Shiv. “जापे जैले रत दे साले जातधरै.”—cādi 3.

ताजन [jajani] residing in the matted hair of Shiv, Ganga.—sanama.

ताजन [jajini] one that holds जातनी (Ganga); the earth. —sanama.

ताजपत्र [jajapura] See सेमेंजन. 3 and ताजपत्रपुथे.

ताजपत्र [jajbhum] Skt a tree having aerial roots (Banyan). “जामिः बृजबिक्षु जातभुक दल सखा काट सहित पल लाय.”—GPS. “as the seed of banyan contains within it leaves, boughs, branches, fruit and aerial roots.’

ताजल [jatal] n rustic talk. 2 gossip; fanciful tale.

ताज [jata] Skt n matted rope-like hair on the head. “जातमुकातु तो बोसम लगाई.”—bher m 1. 2 tender stem of a tree. 3 bough, branch. 4 mode of reading Veds in which the preceding stanza is reread along with the succeeding one.

ताजड़ [jajat] n topknot of matted hair. 2 See ताजपत्र.

ताजपत्र [jajaut] n topknot of matted hair. “जातजुत बेयक जियो वट उदस काम.”—soveye m 4 ke. 2 xa adj one who does not cut even a single hair from head to foot. “जातजुत रहिः बो अनुरागाहू.”—GV 10.
[jatani] n queen of Jatadhar (Shiv); Durga. "mare vir jatani." —cōdi 3. 2 wife of a Jatt. 3 adj of or relating to a Jatt.

[jatadhar], [jatadhār], [jatadhārī], [jatadhāri] adv wearing matted hair. 2 n Shiv. 3 ascetic. 4 Nowadays, many a recluse and stoic of different sects wear matted hair. 5 banyan tree.

[jatamukat], [jatamukatā] crest of matted hair; topknot of the matted hair. See 1.

[jatayu] He was son of sun god’s charioteer Arun born from the womb of Shayeni, brother of Sampati and the king of vultures. A friend of king Dashrath, he fought a fierce battle with Ravan after the abduction of Sita. “ut ravan an jatayu ghire.” —ramav. Wounded by Ravan’s sword, Jatayu fell down. When Ram Chandar was looking for Sita, Jatayu narrated the episode of her abduction and then breathed his last. 2 name of a mountain, according to Vayu Puran.

[jatayaurī] Ravan, the enemy of Jatayu. sānana.

[jatāl], [jatal] adj wearing matted hair. 2 n Shiv. “ughe janu neje jatāle.” —ramav. ‘Spears seem tridents of Shiv.’

[jatavāl], [jatavla] adj wearing matted hair. 2 n Shiv. 3 Nadia, the bull, upon which Shiv rides. “dhoh nagare pōn de ūghan janu jatavle.” —cōdi 3. ‘As and when Nadia jumps, the battledrum thunders.’ See cūttat. 4 ascetic. 5 banyan tree.

[jatī] Skt adj studded, inlaid.

[jatidhur] See pūnakati.

[jatīya] adj one wearing matted hair. n wife of a Jatt.

[jatīyara] adj one wearing matted hair. “nību kōdēm su vēt jatīyare.” —cērt 256. ‘banyan trees with aerial roots.’

[jatil] Skt adj having matted hair. 2 a complex problem, difficult to tangle like the matted hair. 3 n one who observes celibacy; celebrate. 4 lion. 5 Shiv.

[jatī] adj having matted hair. 2 n banyan tree. 3 a tree of the ficus venosa type. 4 Shiv. 5 See 2jatī.


[jatīla] See jatīl.


[jatua] adj having matted hair. 2 topknot of matted hair. “bodhēhi bāhu jatua.” —sāveye sri mukhvak m 5.

[jatē] son of a Jatt.

[jat] a clan, branch of Rajputs, that came from central Asia and settled in western India. Colonel Todd has described Jatts as Yaduvanshis. Historians have ascribed various names as Jit-Jute-Getae to this clan. Most of these people are cultivators. As soldiers they are also very famous. They are tall, sturdy, sincere, loyal and generous.


[jatū] a Tewari Brahman who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a Chaddha devotee of the fifth Guru. 3 a Bhiva devotee of the fifth Guru. 4 a Bhandari disciple of the fifth Guru, who was a resident of Shahdara. 5 an ascetic of Jaunpur, who became a devotee of Guru Hargobind. 6 a fighter disciple of the sixth Guru.


[jathar rog] Skt a disease of the abdomen. See हृदयांग. 
Through the circulation of blood, heat is produced, which is 98.4°Fahrenheit, as shown by the thermometer. 

Ice is the French scale of measuring temperature. Assuming ice to solidify at 32 degree, water is presumed to boil at 212 degree. The in-between range is divided according to the intensity of heat. In contrast, centigrade thermometer has range from zero to one hundred (0-100) and the Russian Reaumer thermometer ranges from zero to eighty (0-80).

Dr. Charan Singh has stated in his book “Sri Guru Granth Bani Beare” that jar, gat, sath, all are functions of tabla. When the right hand performs the function of gat, i.e., when like
gātī fingers of the right hand work from the rim to the centre and the left hand plays or evokes them in brief like मध [sath], then it is known as jatī. When fingers of both the hands evoke words, known as पतळ [sath], then it is known as jatī. When both the hands work freely and there is a free flow of sound (known as खर [sath]), then it is called jatī.

When fingers of both the hands evoke words, known as पतळ [sath], the articulation being in low pitch, then it is known as jatī. When both the hands work freely and there is a free flow of sound (known as कर [sath]), then it is called jatī. See ~

**H:**

1. fūt, um 10 Rfu.
2. v adv where.
3. jatī jatī sdda kal hai."-kan
4. jatī jatī sdda kal hai."-kan
5. 4 celibate or ascetic. "na Ihu jati kahaVE seu."-gīvākī. 'neither a celibate, nor an ascetic.' 5 a Jain saint.

**jatīly** [jatīlī] adj fleecy; "jatīlī bhed". 2 Skt जतील्य दृव्य [sath], victorious. "jatīlī tōdmate."-əkal.

**jāt** [jātu] Skt पहाड़ n control over sensual impulses. "jātu pahāra dhīrajāo suNaravu."-japu. 2 Skt नग gum. 3 sealing wax.

**jāt** [jātu] Skt of yat. “trete rāthu jāt ka.”

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Yadav. “bhagwan jadi.”—krishan. 3 See संदी.  
संदी [jāddi] A न्य adj new, fresh. 2 modern.  
संद [jādu] Skt जादु leader of Yadavs, a raja from whom the dynasty got its name, See जाध्रेम and जाधु.  
जाधर [jādār] lord of Yaduvanshis, Krishan.  
जाधर [jādār] leader of Yadavs, a raja from whom the dynasty got its name, See जाध्रेम and जाधु.

संदुर [jādunath] Yadavnath Krishan.  
संदुर बी दार [jādunath ki dara] Yamuna; wife of the lord of Yadavs, Krishan.—sānāma.  
संदुरवर [jādupatari] Yadavpati Krishan’s enemy, arrow.—sānāma. Krishan died when he was hit by an arrow. 2 Jar, the hunter, killed Krishan with an arrow.  
संदुरवर [jādura] Balbhacbr who was born before Krishan; elder brother of Krishan. “he jādura jā! he jasudhasut.”—krishan.  
संदुरवर [jāduti] adj of or for Yadavs. “dār pārjy jāduti prātāna pār.”—krishan.  
संदुरवर [jādum] army of Yadavs. See संद.  
संदुरवर [sudan] P ज स्व v clean, remove dirt.  
संदेव [jādes] जादेव god of Yadavs, Krishan. —sānāma.  
संदेव [jādesan] queen of Yadvesh (Krishan), Yamuna.—sānāma.  
संदेव [jādesan] or संद [jān] Skt जन, vř produce, give birth. 2 adj produced, born. 3 n people. “or purakḥ prañi dhōnt jān hahi.”—var gau l m 4. 4 gathering, community. “surī nār muni jān amṛtu khaṇjde.”—anādu. 5 devotee, pious person. “dūṣṭa seti pīrhaṛi jan siū vadu korōnt.”—var biha m. 3. 6 slave, servant. “prābhū te jān janiye jān te svami.”—sri rāvidas. 7 person, being. “sāt sārānt jo jān pāre so jān udbhānhar.”—sukhmani.  
8 according to Purans, the fifth among the upper seven worlds. In it reside Brahma’s son Sankadi and the great yogis. 9 P ज wife. “jān pīsē rōdē brādrā.”—tīg m 1. 10 woman. “khivi nek jān jisū bahuti chau pāṭrali.”—var rām 3. 11 blow, attack; imperative of zadān. “mazān te g bar xun kas bedārēc.”—zafār. 12 suf one who attacks; used at the end of the word as in: tegzān. 13 moonlight. “prāthme nanāk cādu jāgat bhāyo anādu taraṇi manukhy jān kiau pṛgas.”—sāvye m 4 ke. To begin with, Guru Nanak appeared as a moon, and infused the stars (human beings) with his moonlight. Here taraṇ has double meaning i.e. celestial bodies (stars) and taraṇ (exemption from future transmigration). 14 It is also used for knowing, and understanding. “adī āṭīn jōnlayo.”—gurusobha. ‘who has understood.’ 15 See संद.  
"janak janak bethe sīghasānī."—kan ə m 4.
‘The learned sat on the throne.’ 3 Skt जनक adj creating, procreating. 4 n father.
lekor dutara gave sāgat me var asa
pokar dūdhara vahe sātru sīrara he,
kaṛchā le hath bārtavat ōtṛi deg
kāthān ko dād vaṇ vēdh kāre para he,
bhākti gyan prem ā verag ki sunave kātha
cāṛke tūṛā jāg dēve lākara he,
tatv-gyāni dāni yodha grīhi tyagī gurucelā
dhah! dhany dhany! “janak” hāmara he.
5 father-in-law of Ram Chandar, father of Sīta; Sirdhvaṅ. He was a paragon of self-
realisation and morality. Though a raja, he was
an ascetic at heart. His royal court had plenty
of scholars and saints. “jāṛto namu sōk janak
gurbacēni.”—maru m 4.

Rajas of Mithila had “Janak” as title,
because this was the name of an illustrious
predecessor. The following description about
the Janak dynasty is given in Valmik ch 1 ə 71.

Nimi was the first raja of Mithila. His son
was Mithi who in turn had Janak as his son. It
was from him that the dynasty got its name.
Janak’s son was Udvāsu. He had a son whose
name was Nandivardhan. His son was Suketu,
Suketu’s son was Devrat. To him Shiv
entrusted his bow, which was broken by Ram
Chander during Sīta’s svayabār. Devrat’s son
was Brihdrat who had Sudhritiman as his son.
Sudhritiman’s son was Dhṛishtiketu. His son
was Hariyashav who had Maru as son. His
son was Pratidhak, whose son was Kiratirath.
His son was Devmidh whose son was Vibudh,
followed by Mahidhrak as his son. His son
was Kiratirat whose son was Maharoma. His
son was Svaranroma who had Hrasvrom as
his son. He had two sons Sirdhivaj, who was
father-in-law of Ram and Lachhman, and
Kushdhwaj, who was father-in-law of Bharat
and Shatrughan.

janak janak [janak janak] adj one who enlightens
about the Creator; provider of divine knowledge.
“te jēn utam janak janak.”—kan m 4.

janak [janakja], janakvāra [janaktānya], janakvārisā [janaktānia], janakvārand [janakdurēta], janakvāri [janakputri] Sīta. See तस्यायतः.

janakpur Mithila, raja Janak’s town.

janakvām [janakraja] n a rule like Janak’s, who
had realised the supreme reality and was a
ruled and ascetic combined into one. “thu
janakraja gurramātas tūjhi hi bānīave.”—savēye
m 4 ke.

janakvātā [janakraja] See तस्यायतः 5. 2 Janak-like;
detached from household affairs. “tuta
janakraja autar.”—savēye m 2 ke. 3 Janak
(creator) raja (enlightened) God, the
enlightner.

janakadī [janakadē], janakādī [janakadē] Janak
eetc. Janak who is at the top of the illustrious
in the muster roll.

janak [janaku] See तस्यायतः.

janke [jonke] after knowing, after finding. “jo
lara jānke khrīj he.”—kṛisān. “bole dāyālu
bīrīd nrj jānke.”—NP. 2 after giving birth,
after producing.

zanē [zanē], zanēdā [zanēdā] n chin.

jānke See भे. 2 with the benevolence
of holy persons. “hārī tare sāgrī jānke.”—nēt
m 4.

jānge] of the devotees. “probhī rakhi pej
jānge.”—nēt m 4. 2 Such devotees as are
capable chanting hymns.

jānta] Skt n public, people. 2 Skt father
(जातिः). 3 mother. (जातिः).

jānad] P जान दुष ल hurts. See सत्त.

jānan] See सत्त.

jānā, jānī [jān-] adj who gives birth.
“nēn k jānī dhāṇī mar.”—māla m 1. 2 n
mother. “jānā pīta lok sūt bānta.”—sodāru.
“jīva jan-ni sūt jānī palti.”—gau m 4.

Janāndhra [janāndhrr] n organ of procreation.

Janapāt [janapāt] king. 2 master of the devotees – the Creator.

Janpad [janpad] feet of the devotees. 2 Skt n motherland, people, country. 3 public.

Janpadeś [janpades] janpad (country or its people), its king; king of the people.

Janpa [janpa] See 1 Janpaṭ. 2 See 1 Janpāt.

Janprīy [janprīy] adj popular, loved by all the people. 2 n coriander. 3 drumstick tree. 4 Guru Nanak Dev.

Janab [janab] P a town, which in the bygone days, was known for superior swords. Now it is in Armenia. See 1 Janabī.

Janabī [janabī] a resident of Janab. 2 a sword made in Janab. “seph sārohi jāt janabī.”—GPS.


Janamāstami [janamāstami] See 1 Janamāsī. “janam āstaṁi ko din ava.”—GPS.

Janamāsī [janamāsī] n life story, biography. 2 life-story of Guru Nanak Dev. Numerous biographies of Guru Nanak are available. Amongst them two are famous—one is by Bhai Bala and the other is by Bhai Mani Singh. People with vested interests have distorted the original versions. They have made numerous additions and alterations in them and thus spoilt the originals. See the preface of Janam Sakhi by Macauliffe, published in 1885, by Gulshan Punjab Press, Rawalpindi.


Janamkūḍli [janamkūḍli] See 1 Janamkūḍli.

Janmat [janmat] adv since the time of birth. “te janmat gurmati brahām pachānto.”—sāveye m 5 ke. 2 v takes birth. 3 n public opinion. 4 devotees’ opinion.

Janmad [janmad] Skt n father. 2 ignorance, that leads to transmigration.

Janmādik [janmādik] birthday; the day on which birth takes place.

Janmapātra [janmapātra], Janmapātrikā [janmapātrikā], Janampatri [janampatri] n the document that carries the mention of a person’s birth time, birth day, year of birth, the stars and planets, and the determination of their auspicious and inauspicious influence; horoscope.


Janambhumi [janambhumi] place and region of birth; motherland.

Janamvījog [janamvījog] eternal separation since many births. 2 parting of the soul from birth and body (death). 3 lifelong separation, life long disjunction. “lāgāṇi janamvījog.”—majh barahmaha.


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"janamImue nahi jivan asa."—ośkar.

Janamejya has. "janmej raj mahan."—gyan. "rovahI janmeja khuI gaIa."—varahI janmeja great-grandson of Arjun, grandson of Abhimanyu, son of Parikshit, Kuruvanshi king Janamejya, who was enemy of snakes.1 Parikshit, father of Janamejya, was bitten by Takshak, as a result of which he died. To avenge the death of his father, Janamejya, organised a sarapmedh yagy, during which numerous snakes were reduced to ashes. Finally at the advice of sage Astik, he stopped his sarapmedh yagy and spared the life of Takshak.

Janamejya has. "janmej gursabad na janIa."—gau am 1. 'As Janamejya did not heed Vyas's dictum, disease struck him.' 2 See ~.

Janamejya has. "janmejE janvaral, ~ janvaral, ~ janvaral, ~ Janvara; a town near Bidar, in the state of Hyderabad Deccan, whose noble men—Rustam Rai and Bala Rai, were got released from prison by Guru Gobind Singh.

Janamejya has. "janmej ko coJ bIsala. "—salah.

Janamejya has. "prabhU janae tab hi jata."—prabhU janam 5. 2 bore, gave birth.

Janamejya has. See nālā.

1 There have been two Janamejays before him; for this reason, he should be called Janamejaya III.
After the enunciation of Ved mantars, cotton balls are collected from the field. Then they are de-seeded. After taking a seat on the embankment of a well, one spins cotton thread with a spinning top hanging in the well. When twisted cotton thread is ready, enough to suffice for a full length jāneu, this is thrice folded and twisted into a cord. Those three twisted cords make an āgar and two āgars make a jāneu. Such a jāneu is worth wearing by the dvij. It is worn on the left shoulder and hung on the right side. While performing funerary rites in honour of the deceased ancestors, this is worn on the right side.

Per Manu’s belief a Brahmān’s jāneu should be of cotton, Kshatri’s of jute and Vaish’s of ram’s wool. At the time of jāneu ceremony, a Brahmān should wear the hide of a black deer, a kshatri of a red deer and vaish of a male goat. Apart from it, a brahman should hold a staff of bāl or polah, a kshatri of banyan tree and a vaish of pilu [pīlū] tree.

For a brahman, jāneu ceremony should be performed in the eighth, for a kshatri in eleventh and for a vaish in twelfth year, from conception.

According to Narad’s belief, jāneu ceremony for a brahman should be performed in spring, for a kshatri in summer and for a vaish in winter.

For a brahman, jāneu ceremony should be performed in spring, for a kshatri in summer and for a vaish in winter.

sabh jāniyāt.”—cābis.

jāni [jāni] disciples have, devotees have. “th bicari hārījani.”—bāsāt m 5. 2 known, understood. “murākh bat jānī nā kāchu.”—krisān. 3 Skt maidservant. 4 wife, consort. 5 woman.

jāni [jāni] devotees have. See jāni 1.

jānia [jānīa] See jāni 3 and rāmāntīrās.

jāniyāt [jāniyāt] See jāñātī, jāñāit and jāñītāt.


jānuk [jānuk], jānub [jānukār] adv as if. “jānu kār jae nā kākh te.”—cāitr 125. ‘as if not born from the mother’s womb.’

jānukīś [jānukīś] jānuk-īś; as if Brahma has. “ap hath jānukīś sāvari.”—cāitr 220. ‘as if Brahma has created with his own hands.’

jānunāt [jānunān] cpd holder of Janhvi (Ganga) – the earth. “jānunāṇi pad ko adā ucāro. jācār kārī nayāk pad dāro. sātu sōbad ko bāhur bhāṇijje. nam tūpēg cin cīr ījje.”—sanama. ‘the earth that carries Janhvi (Ganga); grass grown from that; the antelope that grazes it; its hunter, the lion, and the lion’s enemy, the gun.’

jānau [jānau] of the devotees. of the disciples. “dhurī punit tere jānau.”—bāvan. 2 who is related to a devotee.


jānubī [jānubī] adj southern.

jāneu [jāneu] n sacred thread. “sāt vin sōjām, jāt vin kahe jāneu?”—ram a m 1. In Hindu scriptures the following procedure is prescribed for preparing a jāneu.
“so sabh japat karo ghvar bara.”—GPS.

स्थल [japni], स्थल [japna] Skt n act of reciting.

मन हरि हरि जपन करे.”—sri m 4 vanjara.

2 v perform recitation. 3 adj worthy of being performed as recitation. “nanak jap jape harti japna.”—gau m 5.

स्थली [japni] n a rosary for counting mantars or recitations. See स्थला. “mokau dehu hare hari japni.”—asa m 5. “japni kath ki kia dikhlavahi lot?”—s kabir. 2 Gomukhi, a sac in which telling of rosary beads is done.


स्थले [japne] See स्थलीज। “हरि का जपु ज्ञपहु जपु जप्ने.”—maru solhe m 5. ‘Recite the name of God, who is worthy of chanting.’

सक्ष [jap bha] n miracle of recitation. manifestation of NAM. See स्व। “moe jive harti jap bha.”—prabha m 4.

स्थलम [japmal], स्थलम [japmala] a rosary for counting mantars or recitations. In Hindu scriptures, three types of rosaries are mentioned:

(a) कृष्माला (to count upon fingers)
(b) वरांमाला (to visualise letters from अ to ब as rosary, and assign numbers from हि to ह)
(c) अक्षमाला (a rosary of beads) made from rudrakṣ, seeds of lotus or beads made from ivory, fragments of conch shell, sandalwood, holy basil, pearls, crystal, coral etc.

In Yogini Tantar, Mahadev states that a rosary of twenty-five beads brings deliverance, one of twenty-seven strength, one of thirty delivers wealth, one of fifty ushers spiritual power, and one of one hundred and eight showers complete emancipation.

According to Tantar Shastar, the following fifty letters—

क्षमाहि त्वा त्वा त्वा त्वा त्वा त्वा त्वा त्वा त्वा

read forward and backward constitute one hundred numbers. When the first letter of each class with the same place of articulation (अ क च ट य ग झ) is added, the count comes to 108.

It is also stated that every sign of the zodiac has nine characters. Hence 12 multiplied by nine come 108. There is another view that each planet has four characters and there are 27 planets. Hence 108 letters are there.

Muslim rosary (tasbi) contains 100 beads, out of which 99 signify qualitative nouns and one proper noun for reciting the name of Allah. “mala tasbi torke jri so tvim aṭgotar lai.”—BG. Some Mohammedans possess a rosary of 101 beads, including a premier bead (meru). See उमनी.

The Christian rosary contains one hundred and fifty wooden beads. There is one large bead after ten small ones. Hence there are 135 small and 15 large beads. Upon small beads are repeated maternal (Ave Maria) and upon large beads paternal (Pater Noster) invocations.

Christians also possess a rosary of 55 beads. It is called chaplet. It contains fifty small and five large beads. Similar repetition is performed as in the case of a rosary of 150 beads. Among the Roman Catholics rosary is awarded special significance.

There are 111 beads in the rosaries of Jains.


स्थलम [japmali] n rosary for counting mantars or recitations. See स्थलम। “dhoti tīka te
Phool nizamat of Nabha state. A magnificent building of the gurdwara came into being on Bhai Mani Singh’s persuasion. It is at this place that Zafarnama was written. Free hold land for two ploughs has been donated by the state to the gurdwara.

When the Guru had his majestic residence there, Dyalpura was not inhabited. This land belonged to Kangarh village.

Certain unknown writers have distorted the text of Zafarnama. But after collecting numerous manuscripts with a great effort, we have revised the text and the same will be printed in Persian and Gurmukhi scripts for the benefit of the readers.

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da jabārjag.”—BG “jabārjag ham kai cālai.”
—GV 10. “tupāk bhān jabār jāg hathnal.”
—sānāma.

jabārjag [zābarjāst] P زباج adj strong, powerful, mighty.

jabārjagā [zābarjāstā] زباجCOMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF LAHORE, WHO ALONGWITH WAZIR KHAN OF SIRHIND, IN SAMMAT 1761 WENT TO ANANDPUR TO ARREST GURU GOBIND SINGH. HE WAS APPOINTED SUBEDAR OF LAHORE DURING THE REIGN OF EMPEROR JAHANDARSHAH.

jabāran [jābaran] A جبار adv forcibly, perforce, violently.

jabārail [jābarail] See 4 and 5 below.

jabālu [jābālu], jābar [jāblāgu] adv till. “jab lau nahi bhag 1īlār ude.”—sāveye m 5 ke. “jabālu sas hoī mān āṭārī.”—kāli a m 4. ‘so long as one is alive.’

jabā [zābā], jābān [zāban] P جبار sense of taste, tongue. 2 language.

jabāb [jābab] or jābā [jābabu] A جاب n answer. “salamu jabābo dove kāre mūhāhu ghūthā jāī.”—var asa m 2. 2 example, illustration.

jabābdīhi [jābabdīhi] P جاببدہ n accountability. “kāro jabābdīhi in sāg.”—GPS.

jabā [jābā] See jābā.

jabār [jābār] A جبار n in Koran, epithet for God. 2 adj powerful, mighty.

jābābur [zābābur] A جبابر adj written, recorded. 2 n document, deed. 3 a religious scripture revealed to David, included amongst the divine texts. Psalms of David. See वेद and वेद विवेध. जम [jām] short for jānām. “jām kal sīro na utre.”—var majh m 1. ‘cannot get rid of birth and death.’ 2 Skt Yam, the god of death; Shani. 3 routine. 4 first part of yog, which has these ten parts: non-violence, truth, abandonment of theft, celibacy, mercy, guilelessness, forgiveness, patience, restraint in the eating of food, and piety. 5 Dharamraj, the god who dispenses justice. “jām dārī bādha coṭa khae.”—majh a m 1. 6 god of death. “jām ki kāṭee teri phas.”—ram m 5. 7 P ज़ great king, emperor. 8 Suleman and Jamshaid.

jamāia [jāmāia] has planted, has confirmed. “hāri hāri bhagārī jamāia.”—bīla a m 4. 2 one who plans. 3 son-in-law.

jamā [jāmā], jāmī [jāmāi] of Yam. “hāri hāri kārāt nāhi dukh jamāa.”—god namdev. “dūrā aīo jāmāī tānā.”—sī trīlocan. 2 to Yam, for Yam. 3 take birth. were born. “prabhū bīrāt mārī jamāī ābhage.”—gāu thītī m 5. 4 See jām. 5 See jāmā.

jamhur [jāmhur] A جمحur all, entire, general; equal, Republic.

jāmhuri [jāmhurī] A جمحورī of all, of general public as “jāmhuri sāltānāt”. Republican (Democracy).

jāmā [jāmā] See jāmā.

jāmāghār [jāmāghar] paper of Yam, Yamraj’s office, where actions of people are recorded. “phare jāmāghār.”—gāu m 5.

jām ka ghaṭ [jām ka ghaṭ] the way of Yam. “jau nā jām ke ghaṭ.”—māla m 5.

jāmākal [jāmākal], jāmākal [jāmākalu] Skt time of Yam; two times; twice; the time of birth and death. “jāmākal te bhae nīkāne.”—dhāna m 5. “jāmākalu tīsī nērī nā aye.”—majh a m 5. 2 adj deadly Yam.


jāmāghāt [jāmāghat] n crowd, stampede. 2 Yam’s way; path of death.

jāmāghāt [jāmāghat] See jāmā ghaṭ.
son Ismail, Ibrahim’s wife Hajrah (Envelope), feeling very thirsty, came close to this well, Ismail shouted—“stop stop”. In Egyptian language zam means stop. Some other scholars are of the view that zam means to fill. Here at this place was a pit for worshippers of fire. When thirsty Hajrah and Ismail reached this place and found no water, they were very much distressed. Then they prayed to God to fill that pit with water. Their prayer was granted and the pit was filled with water. Thus the mother and the son quenched their thirst.

Hajis regard it sacred to drink from this well and some people end their fast with its water. As people bring Ganga jal from Haridwar, so do believers take water of zam zam in bottles to different parts of the world. This water is alkaline and very hard. Among Muslims, it is regarded a pious act to put zam zam water into the mouths of the dying persons.

1. zamzama A prayer which Parsees recite in a low voice while worshipping fire and taking food. 2. In music tone’s vibration; generating a vibrating tone from the throat or with a string.

2. jamjale A noose of Yam. “nir trick jampale.”—sri m 3. 2. Hunter’s net, trapper’s noose.

3. jamjal in the noose of Yam or a trapper. “jitu macholi pathi jampale.”—oskar.

4. jamjevra, Jamjevri, Jamjevri noose of Yam. “caho dhis pare hai jampale.”—sor kabir.

5. Jamadaru, the executioner. See nir and niruk. “jampadaru nare nere.”—dhana m 5.


There is a myth that due to blessings from Jamadagni’s father, the qualities of a warrior-centre were transferred instead of his son to Parshuram the grandson.
Zamania is the corrupt form of Jamdaganiya. “gave jmdagani pari ramesur.”—soveye m 1 ke. See मन्दे, जं, धर, धरण and देटेक.

संस्कृत [jmdāda], संस्कृत [jmdarh], संस्कृत [jmdara] Skt मदमुद्रा n dagger, which resembles Yam’s grinder tooth. 2 bichua, a poniard with a curved projecting part. 3 double-edged dagger. See समु.

संस्कृत [jmdipak] n an earthen lamp lighted, in the courtyard for the sake of Yam on the 3rd of the dark half of Kattak.

संस्कृत [jmdut] n angel of death. “jmdut na aye nere.”—so m 5.

संस्कृत [jmdhar], संस्कृत [jmdhar] See समु.

संस्कृत [jmdhan] battledrum. It derives its name from the fact that two battledrums are placed on a horse etc. “satt pai jmdhan kau.”—cōdi 3. 2 संस्कृत a musical instrument mounted with leather.

संस्कृत [jmdhani] n Yamdhani, the capital of Yam. 2 upon battledrums. “satt pai jmdhani.”—cōdi 3. See संस्कृत.

संस्कृत [jmdhar] See समु.

संस्कृत [jmdhara] See समु. 2 a section of Yam’s law. “avau jaṇu nahi jmdhara.”—maru solhe m 1.

संस्कृत [jman] See संस्कृत and संस्कृत. 2 See संस्कृत.

3 See संस्कृत. 4 See संस्कृत. “ae ahamey yut jaman.”—GPS. ‘Turks came overflowing with arrogance.’

संस्कृत [jmanpita] sun, the father of Yamuna. “jmanpita cēr goga mējhara.”—GV 10.

संस्कृत [jmana] Skt Yamuna, a well known river of India, one of the three rivers that make a confluence. Purans mention it as sun’s daughter. Its origin is in the territory of Tehri in Himalayas at a height of 10,850 feet. It flows a distance of 860 miles and merges with Ganga near Paryag. There is a belief among Hindus that a bath in Yamuna protects from Yam’s punishment. “rāsa ram nam hrt yake, kōha kare jomna?”—asa kābir.

संस्कृत [jmanapati] Yamuna’s husband - Krishan. 2 god Varun is lord of river Yamuna —sōnāma.

संस्कृत [jmanapati] अरु [jmanapati ayudh] lord of Yamuna, Varun; his weapon, noose.—sōnāma.

2 lord of Yamuna – Krishan; his weapon sōdārśen cakr.—sōnāma.

संस्कृत [jmanapati] Yamuna’s father, the sun.

संस्कृत [jmanotri] Yamnotri, Bandarpuchh mountain1 in Himalayas, which is also known as Kalindgiri, is the source of Jamna. From here descends this river. 2 A place in Prayag where Ganga meets Jamna.

संस्कृत [jman] the noose of Yam.

संस्कृत [jman] in the noose of Yam. “namu na paia, te bhag-bin jmanpas.”—sōdāru.

संस्कृत [jmanpāth], संस्कृत [jmanpāthu] the way of Yam. “jmanpāth bikhra.”—gau chāt m 5.

संस्कृत [jmanpāth], संस्कृत [jmanpāthu] Yam’s vehicle for riding, a male buffalo. “jmanpāth jru ararae.”—cōdi 3.

संस्कृत [jmanpāth] in the way of Yam. “jman māgi nā javahu.”—tukha chāt m 1.

संस्कृत [jman], संस्कृत [jmar] way to Yamputi. “jammarag ke sāgi path.”—bhar m 5.

संस्कृत [jmar], संस्कृत [jmar], संस्कृत [jmar] Yamraj. “kēhā kore jomra?”—asa kābir.

संस्कृत [jmar] See संस्कृत.

संस्कृत [jmar] skt a pair of Arjun trees. There is a tale in the Bhagvat that once Nalkuvar, son of Kuber, and his brother Manigriv were openly cohabiting with women

1The water of the spring from which Yamuna originates is very hot. It is said that after burning Lanka, Hanuman put out the fire of his tail here; that is why its water is hot and the name of the mountain is Bandar Puchh (Monkey’s Tail). See Geographical Dictionary by Nundo Lal Dey.
on the bank of Ganga near mountain Kailas. Seeing this, Narad cursed them to remain in this world as trees. Hence both of them grew as Arjun trees in Vrajbhumi. Krishan in his childhood broke these trees with a wooden-mortar and thus, redeemed from the curse, both the brothers proceeded to heaven.

2 Nalkuvar and Manigriv also came to be known as Jamlarjun, as they had become a pair of Arjun trees. "uk̄hol kanh̄ orai kridh̄ balke tan ko tur torde hē. tā nikse tinte jamlarjun ke binti surlok gae hē."—kṛṣṇa.

ताम्रपात्र [jāmvahōn] vehicle used by Yam for riding—the male buffalo. See ताम्राधार.

ताम्र [jāmvar] time of birth. 2 age. "tīn ves jāmvar vīc."—BG. 'childhood, youth and old age, the three phases of life.'

ताम्र [jāmval] a subcaste of Rajputs. Jammu state was established by Jamvals.

ताम | [jāma] A ē n sum total, grand total. 2 collection. 3 also used for satisfaction (xatirjama). "ts bīdhī tāki jāma kārāi."—GV 10.

ताम | [jāmā] See ताम. 2 See ताम 4. "jāminul jāmā he."—jāpu.

ताम्रतुल [jāmavaṇa] v cause birth, cause begetting. 2 coagulate as in case of milk. 3 be steadfast. 4 produce, to raise.

ताम्रपालिट [jāmārin] See ताम्रपालिट.

ताम्ररित [jāmārṇujective] S coagulator, the curd or yogurt that is put into milk to coagulate it. 2 v coagulate.

ताम्ररित [jāmārt] See ताम्र.


ताम्र [jāmaṇa], ताम्र [jāmiṇi] adj of Yam. "cuki kān jāmaṇī."—vād chāṭ m 5. "dukh sāhe jāmane."—BG.

ताम्र [jāmat] A यात्रा class, group, gathering. 2 row of Muslims engaged in saying prayers.

ताम्र [jā mata] See ताम्र. 3.

ताम्र [jāmāti] adj classfellow, one's peer, equal. "aipāthī sāqal jāmati."—jāpu. 'To treat all as equals i.e. not to discriminate against anybody, is to be the follower of Aipanth.'

ताम्रधर [jāmadar] adj a soldier, who keeps labourers together. 2 head of a gathering. 3 n a designation in the army.

ताम्रधाग [jāmadī] yām-ādī. Yam etc. "ichāsi jāmadī pārabhyā."—gūjēdev. See देव.


ताम्राधार [zāmansah] ्जान जान king of Ghazni and Kabul. He was son of Taimurshah and grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali. He ascended the throne in 1793 AD. In 1797 AD, he invaded Punjab and tortured Sikhs and Hindus a lot. Learning of turmoil at home, he returned to Ghazni, leaving behind his son Kiran Shah in Punjab. In the year 1800 AD his younger brother Mahmood Shah tortured him by getting his eye balls gorged out.

ताम्रधार [jāmanat] A जाने n surety.

ताम्र [jāmana] adj of Yam, relating to Yam. "tās nari ko dukh nā jāmane."—gau m 5. 2 A ē n time. "āhe vadh ghate ko sou jāmana."—NP. 3 world.

ताम्र [jāmā] See ताम्र. 2 in the world.

ताम्र [jāmar] See तप्त.

ताम्र [jāmal] A जाल n beauty. "ki husnol-jāmal he."—jāpu. 2 quality, merit. "kārni kāmāl jāmal."—cāu m 5. See चाल-चीत. 3 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 a devotee, who renounced Islam and became an ardent disciple of Guru Hargobind and attained self-realisation. "mā jāmal nāthāl he."—BG. 5 a
faqir of Lahore who was a brother of Kamal. He died in 1650 AD.

friend [jamalxa] See friend.

friend [jamalgota] Skt friend. L Croton liglium. a tree from the fruit and seeds of which oil is extracted, and used as a purgative. It creates dryness, is very hot and pungent in effect. It should be used carefully per directions of a physician. It dries moisture of the body and cures diseases of the blood and the skin.

friend [jamavan] See friend.

friend [jam] Yam (did). “jam pākṛta tāb hi pachutana.”—gaw a m 3. 2 after taking birth.

friend [jami] See friend. 2 born, produced. 3 angels of death (did), Yams (did). 4 river Yamuna. 5 having an expedient

friend [jamiat] A अ a gathering. 2 satisfaction, contentment.

friend [zamidar] P जामिदार proprietor of land, landlord. 2 Jatt. 3 in Bengal rentiers of land who pay land revenue to the state and themselves recover it from the cultivators.

friend [zamidari] landlordism, act of asserting ownership of land. 2 landlord’s occupation.


friend [jamima] A जामी supplement, appendix.

friend [jamir] A जामी n conscience. 2 heart. 3 inner voice.

friend [jamiu] Yam, god of death; Yamraj. “jīrī jamu kīta so sevie.”—var vad m 3.

friend [jamun] river Yamuna, See Yam. “dotia jamun gae.”—tukha chāṭ m 4. ‘Other holy places shifted from Kurukshetar to Yamuna.’

friend [jamuna] river Yamuna, See Yam. “dotia jamun gae.”—tukha chāṭ m 4. ‘Other holy places shifted from Kurukshetar to Yamuna.’

friend [jamunadri] mountain from which Yamuna originates; Kalind mountain. See Kalind. 2 a resident of Kalind mountain. See Kalind.

friend [jamunapoti], friendly [jamunapit] Krishan and Varan. See Jamunapati and Jamunaphit.

friend [jamunabhrat] Yamuna’s brother, Yam. There is a myth that the sun had twins, Yam and Yamuna.

friend [jamunini] earth. See friend.

friend [zamurrud] A जामुरूढ n emerald.

friend [jamua] Yam. 2 angel of death. “jamua nīkāti na jae.”—gōd a m 5.

friend [jamura] n boy accompanying a juggler and performing tricks per his directions. See friend.

friend [jam] takes birth, is born, grows. “gurmukhī bije saçı jāme.”—asa a m 3. 2 gathering. “jogi dīgābar jome sānu jasi.”—var maru 2 m 5. 3 जो totally, in toto. “jame kale te chūte.”—bher m 3.

friend [jamet] See friend.

friend [jay] Skt n victory. “dev tohi jas jay jay jāpahī.”sāveye m 5 ke. 2 a servant of Vishnu. See friend. 3 Indar, chief of the deities.

friend [jaysigh] Ambar, king of Kachhwaha dynasty who was the son of Maha Singh. He remained in Shah Jahan’s attendance and received the title of “Mirza”. In 1664 AD Aurangzeb appointed him subedar of Deccan. He died in 1666 AD. He was a scholar of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and was a stateman as well. He was a devout follower of Guru Har Krishan. Bhai Santokh Singh has by mistake referred to him as Sawai Jai Singh, ruler of Jaipur. 1

2 Jai Singh Sawai was son of Bisan Singh. He founded Jaipur city and transferred the

“tis chin nīp jāysīgh sa vai. sun vṛtāt sōbh kahyo bujhai.” —GPT rāṣ 10 a 32.
capital from Ambar to this place. He ascended the throne in 1667 AD (Sammat 1755). After the death of Aurangzeb, he sided with Azam Shah in the ensuing tussle between the princes. Bahadur Shah confiscated the state of Jaipur and appointed Sayyad Hussain Ali Khan as its ruler. When Bahadur Shah went to Deccan to subdue his brother Kambaksh, in 1708 AD, Jai Singh, with the support of Ajit Singh Rathaur, once again occupied Jaipur.

During the reign of Farukhsiyar, Jai Singh was awarded the title of rajadhnaj and Mohammad Shah honoured him with the title of Sivai and appointed him ruler of Malwa. He died in the year 1742 and upon his death his son Ishvari Singh succeeded him.

This second Jai Singh Savai was a great astronomer. He got observatories (popularity known as Jantar Mantar) erected at Delhi, Banaras, Mathura, Ujjain and Jaipur. His genealogy is given below:

Bhara Mall (alias Bihari Mall)
| Bhagwan Das
| Man Singh
| Bhau Singh
| Maha Singh
| Jai Singh Mirza
| Ram Singh
| Bisan Singh
| Jai Singh Savai
| Ishvari Singh

Jaysigpura a village set up near Delhi where used to be the camp of Mirza Jai Singh. It was meant to meet the requirement of his army. Impressed by the affection of Jai Singh, Guru Harkrishan stayed here for sometime. The name of the gurdwara is Bangla Sahib, which is now situated in New Delhi between Jai Singh road and Cantonment road and its back is towards Ashoka Road. While New Delhi was being founded, Jai Singh road was demolished, only a few buildings including Dev mandir were spared.

| Jaukari | See देहरी मंदिर 1.
| Jaukrisan | author poet of Rupdeep Pingal.
| Jaughata | a musical instrument of the shape of a small platter which is sounded with a cloth mounted stick; small cymbals of a metallic disc which is struck as a bell at the time of victory. In Hindu temples, it is specially struck while आजीव [arti] is performed. In ancient times it was struck at the time of war.
| Jaukd | the last king of Kanauj, Jai Chandar was Rathour Rajput of Gaharwar caste. He was son of Vijya Chandar, paternal grandson of Govind Chandar and maternal grandson of Anangpal, maharaja of Delhi. He instigated Shahbuddin Ghauri a lot to destroy Prithiraj, who had eloped with his daughter. Prithiraj died in the battle of Panipat and thus ended the Hindu reign. After some time, Jai Chand also had to pay for his treason. After being defeated by Muslims, he got drowned in a river. This incident occurred in Sammat 1252 (1194 AD). 2 a king of Kangra, who ruled during the reign of Akbar.
| Jauji | The terms jaydaya and jaydip are used in hilly areas as greetings in place of Ram Ram, Salam and Fateh. They mean, 'let

1Guru Harkrishan passed away in Sammat 1721.
2This Observatory was built by Jai Singh Savai in 1710.
3The word jayjiv is recorded at several places in old Sanskrit texts. Sumant, the minister, had uttered the same word to Raja Dashrath. See अप्नाड़ं उभार।
you be victorious’ and ‘live long’, ‘let victory be yours’, ‘with the grace of God’. But this term is reserved only for the high caste Rajputs who never greet low caste people with this term. Raja Bir Singh Nurpuria, even after losing his state and in dire need of money, did not accept from raja Dhian Singh Dogra the deed of an estate of twenty five thousand rupees per annum granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The latter wanted raja Bir Singh to greet him with the term jaydaya but being of high caste, he did not want thus to greet Dhian Singh.

**Jaydaya** [jayatdhun] victory shout; repeated ovation; repeated sloganshouting. “bhumı bhurı uthı jayatdhunı.”—gyan.

**Jayatdhun** See jaydev.

**Jaydev** [jyapta] n flag of triumph.

**Jayatdhun** [jaypatra] n Zafarnama, letter of victory. 2 document which the loser party gives to the winner. “jayapatre payo sukha pacvela.”—gyan.

**Jaypatra** See jaydev.

**Jaypal** [jaypal] son of Hitpal, a Brahman king of Punjab, whose capital was Lahore and Bhatinda respectively.1 Subakatgin, ruler of Ghazni, severely defeated him in 986. Then Sultan Mahmood, son of Subakatgin, defeated Jaipal on 27th November 1001 and imprisoned him along with his relatives. Jaipal accepted his subjugation by Mahmood and was released. He handed over his kingdom to his son Anangpal2 and burnt himself on a pyre. Some historians describe Jaipal as a Rajput and Jatt as well. Jaipal’s well known Pandit Ugrbhuti authored an excellent grammar of Sanskrit.

2 Anangpal’s son Jaipal the second, who ascended the throne of Lahore in 1013 AD, was thoroughly routed by Sultan Mahmood on the bank of Ravi in 1022. Jaipal escaped towards Ajmer, and Punjab firmly came under the rule of Muslims.

**Jaymala** [jayamala] garland of victory. 2 garland put by the bride around the neck of the bridegroom.

**Jayapal** [jayapal] See jaydev.

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1 Muslim writers have termed Bhatinda as “Tabar Hind.” bhatinda is a corrupt form of bhatinda.

2 Some writers mention him as Anandpal.
When kings like Zarak Ambar came, kings like cotton clothes lost their lustre.

See 3rd century BC.
[zarad rubani] paleness of the face.
“dūl khalhalu jake jorad rubani.” – bher kabit. “one whose mind is disturbed, gets pale in his face.”

[jorad] P żer ż n yellow pulau (cooked rice).

[zardalu] P żer ż n apricot. This fruit grows in abundance on cold mountains and in Kashmir.

[zardust] P żer ż spiritual guide of the Parsees and author of “Zend”. See jor 3 and jor-.


[zornigar] P żer ż studded with gold. 2 golden.

[jarnel] E general; a high ranking official of the army.


[jaraph] A żer ż vessel, utensil. 2 ability, capability, capacity. 3 courage, zeal.


[zarbafat] P żer ż a dress woven with gold threads.

[zarbārī] ill-tempered; jealous.

[zarbaf] See jarab. “jaraph dīsavat hē dījoro.” – krisan. ‘dress woven with gold threads.’ 2 P żer ż a one who weaves gold or silver lace. 3 one who embroiders with gold or silver threads.

[jarbila] adj one who inflicts an injury. 2 gaudy and beautiful. “jobēn jott jage jorbile.” – caritr III.

[jarbulmāsal] A šrip proverb, saying, illustration.

[jarān] birth, origin. “jarān kārān.” – saveye m 4 ke. 2 E germ, sprout, seed. 3 aboriginal form. 4 minute organisms present in blood, water, milk etc.


[jor] A ż n damage, loss. 2 injury.

[jor-ra] A żer ż n minute particle. 2 one hundredth part of a barley grain. 2 millet. 3 adj a bit. “jin ke man me jor-raku jadē.” – krisan. ‘in whose mind a bit of doubt is planted.’

[jorvāna], jorva See jor. adj tyrannical, strong. “jorvāna kān.” – sri m / pahire. “sābhāhī na sis kal jorvāna.” – caritr 266. 2 Skt jorvāna n one whose old age is his vehicle, death. 3 colour of old age; grey hair. “je jorvāna parhāre joruv ses kārē ad.” – var asa. ‘If some one removes or colours his grey hair, old age still manifests itself time and again.’

4 Virbhadar, Shiv’s heroic and leading servant, who was born from Shiv’s head to destroy the fire ritual of Daksh. “jag so jāmi juddh nū jorvāna jānu mīrār ke.” – cādi 3. ‘In the form of fire Kali took birth to battle, just as Virbhadar was born from Shiv.’


It is mentioned in Braham Vevar Puran that old age [jara] is Kal, God of Death’s daughter who traverses this world alongwith 64 diseases, her brothers. 2 See jor. 3 See jorān.


[jarau] See jor.
2 getting studded, getting inlaid. 3 having burnt, having been reduced to ashes. 4 having got burnt. “kabir esa ko nahi mādar de jarai.”—s.

Jarasandh [jarāth] See जराध Skt जराठ्य, जराध्य, जराध्य [jārasaṭṭha] Skt जरासध्य king of Magadh who was conjoined by an ogress. He was father-in-law of Kans and sworn enemy of Krishān. There is a mention in Mahābharata that once king Brihadārtha got a fruit from saint Chandkaushik for begetting progeny. Brihadārtha bisected the fruit and gave the two pieces to both the queens, with the result that each queen gave birth to half a son. The king threw both the pieces in a cremation ground. There lived an ogress named Jara. He conjoined both the pieces and thus a live boy came being. He handed over the boy to Brihadārtha and told him that the boy would be most powerful and that he would not die till he got disjointed.

Jarasandh became a powerful king and his two daughters, Asti and Prapti, were married to Kans. Kans, with the support of Jarasandh, dethroned his father Ugrasen and became king. After killing Kans, when Krishān handed over Mathura kingdom to Ugrasen, Jarasandh got enraged and with the support of his associate Kaljaman invaded Mathura. As a result Yadavs had to leave Mathura for all times to come.

During the Rajsuy fire ritual, Krishān, Arjun and Bhim, went to Jarasandh’s house as celibates and begged for a combat with him. Jarasandh engaged Bhim in a duel. By splitting a straw Krishān gave a hint to Bhim that he should tear apart the body of Jarasandh into two parts. Bhim tore apart the joint cemented by ogre Jara and thus Jarasandh met with his death. “jārasādhī kaljamun sāghare.”—gau a m l. “dekh tīne nṛipt sīdhjāra hāthīyār dhāre lakh bir pācare.”—krisān.


Jarāvī [jarahi] n surgery. 2 science of surgery. 

Jarāv [jarat] A जराव n agriculture.

Jarāvī [jaradi] See सेलव. See शालजावी.

Jarāvī [jaradhī] disease such as old age etc. “jārakā jāradhī māraṇ bharā.”—guj jēdev.

Jarāv [jarana] burn. 2 See जारया.

Jarāv [jaraphat] A जराव फ् n wisdom. 2 fun, joke. 3 delight, ecstasy.

Jarāv [jarab] See जराध.


Jarāv [jarayu] Skt placenta. 2 vagina. 3 womb.

Jarāv [jarayu] Skt one wrapped in placenta.

Jarāv [jarar] A जरा adj which pulls. 2 powerful, mighty. 3 warrior. “nāmaṣṭā jārarā.”—japū.


Jarāvī [jarār], Jarāvī [jarāripu] enemy of old age, elixir.—sānama. “an jarārī dayo hām ko phāl.”—cārttr 209. ‘brought and gave a fruit that imparts immortality.’

Jarāvārpa [jarāripaḥ] fruit which imparts immortality. See जराविव.

Jarāv [jarav] See जराधी.

Jan 4, 1290

Jan [jari] old age has. “jari jitia sir kalo.”
-bher m 1.
2 due to old age. 3 after being burnt.
4 n burning sensation, inflammation, burning heat, anguish.

Jan [jari] See गन्तव. 2 burnt. “pavaku jario nā jat.”—sāvye m 5 ke. ‘is not burnt by fire.’

Jariya [jariya] n herb. 2 hill goddess, demoness.

Jariyakhel [jariyakhel] n play of witches.
Several hill women pretend that they are possessed by the demoness. In a state of frenzy, they play and answer queries put to them. “jariyakhel kuk jāb dijo.”—cāritt 178.

2 burnt. “sūn hāt jari.”—GPS. ‘On listening to the exegesis of Gurbani, the fear of death vanishes.’ 3 herb.
“hārta jor ki sukhpāi jari.”—GPS. “kam jari ih kin jari.”—krishān. ‘Thus was treated the sex-starved woman.’
4 adj burnt.
5 tolerated. “jari nū gurkīrāt māt jari.”—GPS.
6 studded. “caru jārāv jari.”—GPS.
7 gold thread. “jāridār pāṭāb sahāi baado.”—GPS.

Jariya [jariya] herb. 2 forbearance, tolerance.
“jrisu lagī pir pīrām kī so jāne jariya.”—asā chāt m 4.
3 burnt. “kop jariya.”—kan m 5.
4 old age.
“nāh maria nāh jariya.”—suhi m 5 pārtal.
5 net, fishing net.
“jariā ādh kādh pūr doare.”—datt.
see ऑ. 6 A जर way, means.


Jaridā [jaridā] A जरीदा adj alone. 2 n office.
3 newspaper.

Jaridōj P जरीदोज adj embroidered with gold wire. “jaridōj phīrē bijnā sabh pe.”—NP.

Jarin P जरीन adj of gold, golden. 2 n wire of gold, etc.

Jarina P जरीना adj golden. 2 gold coin.
“tomahī khajina tomahī jarinā.”—sar m 5.

2 joyful, cheerful. 3 good-natured, good-tempered.

Jarih [jarib] A जरी adj chain used for measuring land; a surveyor’s chain, measuring 45 feet or 15 yards in length. In different areas, its length may vary, as in Kullu Kangra, it is 46 feet and 8 inches long.


Janurāsālam [jaronasālam] A जरुरासालम Jerusalem; ancient holy city of Israelis, which is now in Palestine. Here is situated the famous temple of Solomon widely known as Bethlehem (the holy house). Caliph Umar conquered it in 637 AD and converted it into a mosque which is popularly called Masjid-ul-aksa. Here the tomb of Christ is the holy place for Christians. See र्द्र्द and मुसलमान.

Jaru [jarur] A जरू adj must, sure.

Jayāt [jarurāt], Jayatār [jarutār] A जरूरत necessity, need.
“jesa kāre kāhave tesa ēsi bāni jaruratā.”—var sar m 2.

Jare [jare] tolerate. “jare nā gae sune gun gurukye.”—GPS.
2 burnt. “cād suraj dūr jare caraga.”—ram m 5.
3 shut, closed.
“jare kāvara.”—suhi a m 5.
4 studded. “bhukhān rātan jare.”—GPS.
5 may burn. “bīnu gursābde jānānu jare.”—maru a m 1.

Jārōga [jārogā] adj with burning limbs, whose body is on fire. “ātī trīsan jārogā.”—kan m 5.

Jārogāri [jārogāri] See जारगारी.

Jarad [jarrad] A जरद n one who burnishes utensils of copper. 2 A जरद one who fabricates coats of iron.

jāl [Skt] 1. ‘whet, be rich, cover.’ 2 Skt n water, which gives life to people, i.e. it covers the earth. ‘jāl bīhun min kāt jīvān?’—brāhma 3 flame. “haume jāl te jālū mahe.”—var saha 4 P ṛ a crested lark. 5 middle part of the sea. ‘jāl te thāl kār.’—sarkabār: i.e. ‘turns deep sea into dry land.’ 6 handle. 7 thread.


jalā [jālai] burns. 2 Sea jalīṭiṅ.

jalsā [jalsā] n gathering, conference. 2 gathering of people to celebrate a festival.

jalsā [jalsāi] Skt jatām̐īn n Vishnu, who sleeps in water; Narayan.

jalsā [jalsāi] lord of water, Varun.

jālā [jālas] will burn. In Shastarnāmāla, an ignorant scribe has used jālā instead of jālāś (Varun). See धन 932. 3 See jalāṃ.

jalā [jālsī] will burn, will glow.

jala [jālā] n cloud. 2 who carries water.

See jalāṃ.


jalabhīr [jālabhīr] rainbow; display of numerous colours in the sky, generated by the passage of sun rays through droplets of water. “jalabhīr jujātē jago raca.”—sāvye 4 ke. ‘Multi-coloured world like the rainbow appears and disappears in an instant.’ 2 reflection (shadow) of harā (the sun) in water.

jalaśi [jālārī] n jalaśi. stone spoon in which a sīrānīg is set.


jalāḥ [jalāḥu] n waterman. 2 cloud.

jalākṣa [jālkṣeṇ] n alga, moss.

jalabhī [jalabhīr] water chestnut; thorny fruit of a water plant.
water. 2 n lotus. 3 tree. 4 grass. 5 agriculture.
6 pearl. “jālaj ābīddh so tahī āharō.”—GV 10. ‘Unpierced pearls are swan’s food.’ 7 crocodile.
8 conch shell. 9 moon.

[jālaj kōdni] n gun with a wooden butt.—sānāma.

[jālajtran] n pond that gives protection to lotuses. 2 pond that gives shelter to aquatic animals.—sānāma.

[jālajpith], jālādhīpti [jālajprīṣṭāṇi] n a gun with a wooden butt.—sānāma. “kharāg kāth, kar jālajpith.” and “jālaj prīṣṭāṇi gāraj āpar.”—GV 10.

[jālajpur] [zalzala] A jāl or jāl, earthquake. See jāl.

[jālaj] See jāl. “jālaj nēn lahi ros man.”—datt. ‘Lotus protests on seeing the eyes.’ 2 may it burn! may it glow!

[jālajach] Skt jālajāch lotus-eyed.

[jālajat] adj born from water. 2 n lotus.
3 See jāl.

[jālajy], jālājī [jāljiv] n aquatic animal.

[jāljivi] n fisherman. 2 sailor.

[jāljechān] adj jālaj-ikṣān. lotus-eyed; one who has eyes like the lotus. “jāljechān hē.”—kalki.

[jāljechar] [jāljug] Skt jāljugān aquatic animals like octopus, crocodile etc. “jāljugān te bāhu bāḥū bēcave.”—okal. 2 lightning.

[jāljaṭu] See jāljaṭu.

[jāljam] born from water, lotus. See jāl.

[jālan], jālāṭi [jālap] n burning sensation, inflammation. “jālapāti bōjhi sitāl bhaē.”—ram m 5 ruti.

[jālap] burning, while burning. “āb mohī jālapātīva rāmrāi pāda.”—gāo kābir. 2 n burning sensation. “ram-udākī tānu jālap bojhaēa.”—gāo kābir. 3 adj fire, burning. “jālapātī māttī jon api udhāraē.”—bīla m 5. ‘saves his disciples from the flames of fire.’
chaff from wheat i.e. differentiate truth from falsehood; do justice.

जलधि [jāladh] n cloud. 2 sea. 4 tank. 5 lake.

जलधर [jāldhara] See जलधि. 2 See जलधि. “catrak mukhi jese jāldhara.”—dhana namdev. Here it means a drop of rain during svatī (when alone the catrak is said to drink raindrops and when raindrops falling into a shell are said to turn into pearls).

जलधर [jāldhara] n Varun, the ocean king.—sānāma.

जलधरास मनु [jāldhāra sāstra], जलधरास विष्णु [jāldhāraj hāthrā] n noose, weapon of Varun.—sānāma.

जलधर [jāldhara] n water current. 2 current of water dropped through the hole of a pitcher on the head of an ascetic in winter season. 3 current of water offered to a peepal tree to propitiate one’s ancestors. According to the Hindu faith it is a virtuous act. See यक्षः.

जलध [jālādh] Skt n bearer of water—the sea. “jālādhī bādhih dhru thapīho.”—sor namdev. ‘The sea was bound and the Pole Star was fixed amid other stars in the form of an axle; built a bridge across the sea and gave it permanence.’ 2 ten sākh, one trillion. See मेघः.

जलधरु [jālādhrat], जलधि [jālādh], जलधिः [jālādhinād] n son of the sea, elixir. 2 moon. 3 Eravat, elephant. 4 horse of the sun or Dhanvantri which, according to Purans, emerge from the sea. All of them may be called sons of the sea.

जल [jāl] See सूर्य, चनक, वर. 2 in waters. “jāl thalān bāsdū gāgān.”—rām m 5 pārta.

जल [jāl] v burn. See सूर्यः.

जलधि [jālādi] See जलधि. 1. “jālādi bojhī sital hoī mānuā.”—mājh m 5. 2 (they) burn.

जलधिय [jālādhi], जलधिः [jālādhī] n rain, cloud. “babiha priū priū kare jālnidhi prem priā.”—sava m 3. 2 nectar. “jīsu jālnidhi karāṇi tum jāgī ae, so āmṛtu gur pahi jīu.” —sor m 1. 3 Skt ocean, which bears all the waters.

जलनी [jālnī] bearer of water—the earth.—sānāma.

जलनी [jālnidh] See जलनिवि.


जलप [jālp] Skt जलप vr speak, prattle.

जलपक [jālpak] Skt जलपक adj prattler. 2 speaker.

जलपति [jālpati] n lord of waters, Varun. 2 sea.

जलपान [jālpān], जलपाण [jālpāna] Skt जलपाण n prattle, nonsense. 2 boast. 3 discussion. 4 v prattle.

जलप [jālp] Skt जलप n water chestnut.

जलपाल [jālpāl] See जलपावित्र.

जलपिव [jālpi] n bubble. 2 sun’s reflection in water.

जलपिल [jālpili] a water-animal such as otter and beaver. In Veds, it is called udra. See E Otter.

जलप [jālp] Skt जलप n fish.

जलपटिव [jālpāti], जलपतिव [jālpāti] n whirlpool.

जल भवि भिंचि [jal mahi upji] sen “jal mahī upjē jal te dūrī. jal mahi joti rāhīa bharpurī.” —asa a m 1. Though the sun’s reflection appears in the water, yet the sun is far away from it. It only gets reflected in the water. Likewise, the spirit appears omnipresent, yet it is detached.

जलपथ [jālpāth] n water releasing cloud. “bhae set jālpāth jālnī.”—NP.

जलपत [jālpat] n boat. 2 ship. See तेव्र and जलम.

जलपंत [jālpānt] n water clock. See यक्षा and जलस्तम्भ. 2 water-driven machine. 3 mechanism for drawing water from the earth; Persian wheel etc. 4 fountain. 5 musical bowls.

जल रस सन्न [jāl rās sān-ni] accumulator of
water, bearer of water—the earth.—sanama.

सनाम [jalarasi] n the sea.

सनाम [jalaraj] king of waters, Varun.

सनाम [jalarub] Skt n lotus born from water.

सनाम [jalar-lag] See नर्थसिका.

सनाम [jalar-le] Skt नर आश्रय n sea, which is the abode of water. “जलपति जल-ले नदिपति.” —sanama.

सनाम [jalarvah], सनाम [jalar] A नर n splendour, illumination. “जलवा सरोव सरिराँ जू.”—NP. 2 elegance, radiance. 3 revelation, manifestation. 4 being manifest.

सनाम [jalar-gar] P नर adj who provides a glimpse. 2 charming. 3 elegant. 4 radiant.

सनाम [jala] plural of jal. “anjala sru kaju na kachue.”—kali a m 5. 2 See सनामिन. 3 flame. “jese mel no lage jala.”—sokhmāni.

सनामिन [jalauna] v burn.

सनामिन [jala-sra], सनामिन [jala-sre] Skt नमस्त्र n sea. “नमस्त्र जलस्रे.”—japu. ‘Salutation to the sea as the Creator.’ 2 adj basis of water.


सनामिन [jala-jal] Skt जलार्जल n waterfall, spring. 2 brook. 3 P जला an ornament comprising small bells worn around the neck of a horse. 4 tabour with bells attached. “नोदी हर चारे चाहो दिस जलाजल बज-हि.”—sāloh.

सनामिन [jala-jal] Skt जलार्जल n handful of water offered as oblation. 2 In Hinduism, a handful of water is offered as oblation to a deity like the sun etc. or the ancestors. According to saint Harit, a group of ogres named “Mandeh” daily attack the sun early in the morning and when Brahmins, after uttering spells, offer a handful of water as oblation to the sun, the ogres disperse in no time.


सनाम [jala-n] v burn.

सनामिन [jala-bib] waves of water. “जलाबिब अस्रल.”—var mala m 1. 2 See सनामिन.

सनाम [jala] A नर n radiance. 2 greatness, pomp. 3 a village of district Phool in Nabha state, situated near Dialpura. After his departure from Dina, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The state has donated land to the gurdwara. A great scholarly saint, Bhai Vir Singh Nirmala, belonged to this place. 4 a hermit of village Ucch, upon whom Guru Nanak Dev bestowed the status of a holy man. 5 See तुह्य ब्राह्म.

सनामिन [jala-xan] Emperor Aurangzeb’s commander who was subordinate to commander-in-chief Hussaini and fought against hill chieftains to recover tribute. “लेग गराज कलां सो जलालक्षणा.”—VN a 11. 2 See सनामिन.


सनाम [jala-l] n sea, the house of water.


“baldi jali nivre kirta te.”—maru solhe m 1.
2 adv quickly, immediately. “hathu na lai kashbhir jalrjas dihola.”—suhí farid. ‘This colour will fade away in no time.’ 3 with water.
“jali matra kata majie bhai.”—sor a m 1. 4 in water. “thore jali macholi.”—s kabir. 5 having burnt. See तल 3. “jalīmue.”—var sor m 3.
जलनी [jali] from burning. 2 burnt. “jini jalī re nam visarīa.”—var suhi m 1.
जलम [jalī] See जली.
जलन दिंह [jalidin] in water and on land. “jali thali puri rahta gosai.”—maru solhe m 5.
जलिद [jalid], जलिद्र [jaliḍr] n lord of waters, Varun.
जलबल [jali bali] offering to the fire, oblation to the fire. “harī bīnu jiu jali bali jau.”—srim m 1. 2 adv having burnt. “bīnu gorsāde jali bali tata.”—sidhgosāti.
जलिमल [jalimali] after rubbing (with) water. See जलिं and जली.
जलिह [jalih] burnt. “eni jalī namu visarīa.”—var mola m 1.
जलिँ [jalī] A adjective, wretched, disgraced. 2 A adj respectable. 3 luminous, radiant.
जल [jalu] See जल. “jalu mathie jalu dekhie bhai!”—sor a m 1.
जलु [julus] A adjective n sitting. 2 ascending the throne. 3 sitting in judgement. 4 procession. “mahā jalus cahū dis kare.”—GPS.
जलुसी नाब [julusi saṃ], जलुसी जन [julusi sa]l year of accession to the throne by a king or an emperor. It starts with the date of accession and ends with his death. Suppose a king ascends the throne in Sammat 1800 then Sammat 1805 should he taken as the fifth jalusi year. This calendar has been prevalent since long, even before the beginning of Bikrami, Christian, Hijri calendars.
जलेम [jalēm] n jalēs, lord of water Varun.
जलेख [jalēkh] See जलेख and जलसब.
जलेश [jaleth] n fuel; firewood etc. “kam krodhu dur kie jaletha.”—ram kābir.
जलेश [jaleb] n a large jalebi. 2 A slave brought for trading.
जलेबद [jaleb] Its root is Persian جلد ; a man, who walks alongside a rich horse rider, with reins in hand. “kīre lakh jalebdar gaḍīvan cāla gaḍīrā.”—BG.
जलेबी [jalebi] a kind of sweetmeat.
जल [jale] See जल. burns. 2 from burning. “jale na paie ram sonehi.”—gou m 5. 3 causes to burn. “harī sātī rate bhahī na jale.”—gou m 5.
जलेंद [jalend] n accumulation of water in the abdomen. जलेंद द्रस्त्र dropsy. This disease occurs due to some disorder in the liver, kidney, spleen etc. In the aqueous membranes of the visceral organs, fluid from clotted blood gets accumulated. Physicians ascribe this disease to the following reasons.
A clot in the vessels of the heart, an obstruction in the blood vessels, weakness leading to dilution and then curdling in blood, reduction in the iron content of blood, drinking too much of water after faecal and urinal excretion, wearing of wet clothes, non-excretion of toxic material in urine and obstruction in perspiration, dysfunction of digestion, drinking of too much water by woman after delivering a child and putrefaction of matter inside the body.
If dropsy is due to some problem of the heart and lungs, swelling starts from the feet, advances to the abdomen and spreads over the whole body. If it happens due to malfunction of the liver, then swelling first appears in the
abdomen and if it is due to some renal problem, then first of all appears in the eyes and the face. With rest, swelling decreases and walking leads to increase in it. If the cause of dropsy is jaundice, then there is an overall swelling which disappears after resting at night and increases once again on walking. When heart disease is the cause of dropsy then it is very dangerous.

Upon diagnosis, it should be treated by a competent doctor. The following are the general remedial measures:

1. Stop drinking water and take buttermilk prepared from cow’s milk, aniseed-water, solonum indicum water, dromedary’s milk;
2. Eat anti-constipating and perspirant things;
3. Rind of harar (myrobalan) one masha, kuśa phalad abi two rattis, should be taken with cow’s buttermilk twice a day;
4. Iron, peel of harar, rēvēd xātai, kāru, nāsadār, all these should be taken in equal measure and three doses of ½ masha each, should be taken thrice a day with cow’s buttermilk or mako extract;
5. Parched grams soaked 21 times in the milk of cactus and dried in shade be taken from 1 to 5 grams thrice a day;
6. Fill extracts of aniseed and mako in fruits of bitter gourd at night and one masa powder of the root of nākchākkañi herb be taken with it, the next morning;
7. Take two tolas of the juice of karela;
8. Eat crushed fried mako;
9. A powder of 4 tolas of jārā, 4 tolas of roasted asafoetida, 4 tolas of calcined conchshell (sākh di bhāsām), māghā (piper longum) one tola be made and taken with cow’s buttermilk according to age and strength;
10. A paste of grounded pothkāda be applied on the abdomen;
11. Two drops of croton oil be taken thrice a day;
12. Accumulated fluid be got extracted by some skilled doctor.

jālōka] See नद्व. jālājāl all water; water only. “jīv jālmin jālājāl pṛṭṭi he.” –kalz a m 4. 2 See नद्वसिष. jālāt burns. 2 See नद्व. jālādāhār a demon: Per Padam Puran Shiv’s raging ego begot Jalandhar from the oceans. A demon that rose from the ocean groanly so bitterly that the universe was utterly confused. Brahma took him into his lap and tried to console him. He pulled Brahma’s beard so forcefully that tears flowed from his eyes. That is why Brahma gave him Jalandhar as his name.

When he came of age, he conquered Indar’s paradise and tormented the gods. Shiv came to help Indar in his fight against Jalandhar. Jalandhar’s wife, Varinda (who was the daughter of Kalnem) sat to worship Brahma for the victory of her husband. In order to interrupt the worship, Vishnu went to Varinda in the guise of Jalandhar. Seeing her husband, Varinda stopped the worship, rose from her place and Jalandhar died at the same time. There is also a story that Vishnu raped her.

It is also mentioned in Padam Puran that Varinda voluntarily burnt herself alive on her husband’s funeral pyre and with Vishnu’s blessings, four trees - tulsi (holy basil), aula (emblica officinalis), pala~ (butea frondosos) and peepal (boucerosia edulsis) grew from her ashes. See दुर्ग. 2 an ancient saint. 3 some write Jalandhar as Jalodar. See GPS 14, a 50. “roga jālādāhār udār visāla. pīra det mōha sābh kāla.” See नद्वेद. 4 a city of Doaba which is the principal town of the district.
There is a story in Padam Puran that assuming Jalandhar as his son, the ocean gave him this country (Trigart) to live, hence its name Jalandhar. Prior to this it was submerged in sea water.

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Jalandhārī [jalādhārī] n Jalandhar’s wife, Varinda.

2 Durga who helped Shiv in eliminating Jalandhar.

“jal;dhri ta dIn te nama. japo c;'iQlka ko sabh jama.”—rudr.

Jalandhar’s

Varinda.

2 Durga who helped Shiv in eliminating Jalandhar.

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Jalandhar's

wift: Varinda.

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“jal;}dhri ta dIn te nama. japo c;'iQlka ko sabh jama.”—rudr.

Jalandhar

Jalandhar’s

wift: Varinda.
नवाहन [जावाहन] See नवर. 2 In Pothohari. rapeseed is also called by this name.

नवाहन [जावाहन] plural of नवाहन.

नव याग्नि [जावान] Skt याग्नि n and adj youngman, youth, youthful.

नव याग्नि [जावानी] P याग्नि n youth.

नव याग्नि [जावान] See नवाहन.

नव याग्नि [जावान] plural of जावान.

नव याग्नि [जावान] प्रजायाग्नि adj brave man. 2 youngman.

नव याग्नि [जावान] प्रजायाग्नि P याग्नि n bravery.

नव याग्नि [जावान] Skt याग्नि n thyme, Ptychotis ajowan. P बाभूण. a soalike drug used to treat stomach ache, gastric trouble and indigestion; जावान is diuretic and cures the disease of bladder and liver.

It is sown in the माघ of Magh and harvested in Harh. It's height it equals a coriander plant. Its effect is hot and dry. "मेल जावान कहाँ सुबद्ध।"—NP. See नवान.

नवल [जावल] n millet, food grain of autumn harvest. Skt नवल. L Sorghum Vulgare, E Great millet. 2 A जव प्लाइ neighbourhood. 3 neighbouring country.

नवलभाग [जावलभाग] See नवलभाग.

नवल [जावल] n decline, downfall. "कहाँपुर ने खाटा ने तारू जावल।"—gau ravridas. ‘there is no fear, no omission and no fear of downfall at that place.’ 2 P लबा sack, large bag. 3 deception, fraud. 4 adj openly. “जावल दुर्ग नेना नुमा नेकवना।”—सारिर 228. 5 A जव plural of जव (mountain). "संल जावल।"—काल्कि. ‘Even the most powerful warriors, stable as mountains, got dislocated.’ 5 See नव्.

नवक्ष [जाविक्ष] See नवक्ष.

नव [जाव] Skt नव adj fast-running, clever. "सुना दत ले जावी तरो।"—GPS. 2 one who eats barley. "जालस्र जावी।"—paras. ‘living on water and eating barley.’ 3 n oat or barley-like foodgrain. It is largely fed to the animals. L Avena Sativa.


नवेदन [जावेदन] See नवक्ष. "लल जावेदन मांकी गुर्भादार सो।"—sri a m l.

नवेदन [जावेदन] See नवेदन. 2 n jeweller, a person who judges the quality of jewels. 3 of jewels. "हरिद्वारु रत्न जावेदन सो गुरी हरिद्वारु हैं पाल किवा देवि।"—var bila m 4.

नवेदन [जावेदन] adv as, like.

नवेदन [जावेदन] a Jatt subcaste. 2 a village inhabited by Jatts of Jawandha subcaste.

नार [जार] Skt नार adj inanimate. 2 foolish, idiotic. "जार बाँमन इंड सेन को जामे गभाँ उपां।"—क्रिसेन. 3 root; origin. 4 foundation, base. 5 See नार.

नार [जार] adj studded, inlaid. 2 n process of studding or inlaying.

नार [जार] n foolishness, stupidity. 2 unawareness. 3 adj one who inlays.

नार [जार] ना इंड; inlay something with a blow.

नार [जार] Skt जारनारनारलता. There is a tale in Bhagwat that raja Bharat reared a deer. His affection for the animal remained firm even at the time of his death. Hence he was born as a deer. After dying as a deer he was born as a brahman. Being in the know of his previous birth, he detached himself from everybody and led an inanimate life. Hence this name was assigned to him.

नारकेक [जारकेक] n a nail which is driven with a specific procedure at the time of constructing a house or raising a garden. Foundation mark.

नार [जार] adj नारनारलता made inanimate by
frost. “ai māṣṭi jāṛvēt ki nīai.”—sar m 5. 2 like a root.

jāṛa [jāṛa] adj foolish, stupid. “kāvan su sūra kāṃvē jāṛa?”—maru solhe m 5. 2 studded, inlaid.

jāṛau [jāṛau] n process of studding or inlaying a gem. “gor ka sāṇārātāṇu he hire jītu jāṛau.”—ānādu. 2 topknot of matted hair.

jāṛav [jāṛau] adj studded; in which gems have been inlaid.

jāṛavi [jāṛavī] adj studded, inlaid, “dharājī suvānī khar ratān jāṛavi.”—var gau 2 m 5. ‘studded with jewel in the form of grass.’

jāṛa [jāṛa] n herb. 2 See nā[rā].

jāṛāra [jāṛāra] n expert in studding jewels. See nā[rā]. 2 a subcaste of Jatts of Jind, further divided into five subcastes—Rangi, Jaria, Beria, Jhari and Khichar.

jāṛh [jāṛh] See nā[r] and nā[rā].

ja [ja] pron which “ja dīṇī bīśre pran sukhudata, so dīṇu jat ājāe.”—gau m 5. 2 part if, whether. “ja pāṛi lekhe na pāve tā sabh nīrphal kam.”—asa m 1. 3 adv when. “ja apī kripal hove hārī suami.”—var bīha m 4. 4 Skt n mother. 5 wife of husband’s younger brother. 6 adj born; it is used at the end of a word as janakja, gīrīja etc. 7 P ṛ place “kī sārbāṛ ja ho.”—jāpu. 8 short for bāja (at the right place). 9 S of See महिं. 10 imperative of या जार. go.

ja [ja] See ja 2. “jā ape nāḍārī kārē hari prābhā saca.”—māla m 3. 2 short for nā[r] [jan]. 3 short for az-ā; from him, from her.

jau [jau] n birth, origin. 2 (he) may go, (you) having gone. “mohīa istriā hovanī nanak sabhā jau.”—var mājī m 1. 3 (I) may go. “jau na jām ke ghat.”—māla m 5.

jai [jai] adv after going, after reaching. “jai puchhā tīn saṇā.”—sri m 4. 2 n origin, birth. “he bhi hosi jai nā jasi.”—jāpu. ‘is present, was present, will not take birth, will not die.’ 3 may cease to exist; vanish. “jītu bhai khasam nā jai.”—var asa. 4 continuing. “vāḍa nā hove ghati nā jai.”—sōdaru. 5 ṛ place. “duji nahi jai.”—var asa. “dārgāhī mile tīse hi jai.”—dhanā m 5. 6 See अधि.

jāī [jaī] gave birth, produced. “dhānu jāinī jīnī jai.”—sri m 3. 2 was born; was produced. “na oh mare nā jai.”—bher m 3. 3 n Skt nā[rā] mother. 4 wife, spouse, better half. See नात 1. “teh mat nā bādhu nā mit nā jai.”—maru m 5. 5 A ṛ adj in vain. 6 useless, worthless.

jāī [jaī] having been born. “jīvānu māṃra jaike.”—sri m 1. 2 having reached. “jaike bat bākhani.”—GPS.

jāī [jaī] used to go. “hāj kabe hau jaiṭha.”—s kaṇī.

jāīdāt, jāīdāna [jaīdat, jaīdān] P ṛ luggage, wealth, property.


jāī [jaī] goes. “īh bīdhī mīlāṇ nā jai.”—sorā m 5. 2 plural of जय; places. “sābh tīse kia jai jiu.”—mājī m 5. 3 gave birth, bore. 4 daughter. 5 in vain.

jāe [jae] may go. 2 may give birth. 3 children. “jae āpne khāi.”—s kaṇī. 4 place. “bag mīlakh sabh jae.”—gau m 5. 5 futile.

jas [jas] n praise, glory. “jītu gīrī jī māḍāṛi hari hot jas.”—kan m 4 partal. “abīnasi bimāḷ jako jas.”—todi m 5. 2 See सम. 3 short for
visited this place three times, because his maternal grandparents’ lived in the
neighbouring village “Chahal”. The place where the Guru stayed is known as “Rorhi
Sahib”. It is located at a distance of about one mile in the south-west direction. Here used
to be a pond, which has now been turned into a beautiful tank. Naria, a devotee of the Guru,
belonged to this village, with whose grace several misguided people came to the
righteous path.

The service of this gurdwara was undertaken by Bhai Badhava Singh. Now it has a
very fine building. The villagers are very devoted beings. Fairs are held on the occasion
of Baisakhi and 20th Jeth. One hundred bighas of land stands in the name of the gurdwara.
It is 12 to 13 miles away from the railway stations of Atari, Kana Kaccha and Valtoha.

jahar [jahar] A adj apparent, evident, obvious.

jaharnavil [jaharnavi] Skt Jhang Ganga, “jaharnavi tape bhágiráthí ańii.”–mala m 4. See
jaharn and jaharnavil.

jahara [jahara] A adv apparently, evidently, obviously. “nanak ka patísah dísc jahra.”–asa
m 5.


jahal [jahal] A adj illiterate, unlettered. 2 ignorant.

jahal [jahal] A adj illiterate, unlettered. 2 ignorant.
jahai [jaha] A n one who has renounced
the world and has engaged himself in
meditation. 2 A a crusader, one who wages
a holy war against the infidels. 3 investigator.

jahman [jahman] a large village in police station
Burki, tehsil and district Lahore. On its eastern
side at a distance of about two furlongs, there
is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru

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There is a village Pur Hiran in police station, tehsil and district Hoshiarpur. A gurdwara Jahrajahur of Guru Hargobind is there at a distance of half a mile from this village: in the north-west direction. The Guru stayed here while on his way to Kiratpur from Giani Sahib.

It is located at a distance of about one and a half mile in the south-west direction. A fair is held here on the occasion of Basant Panchmi. The villagers donated five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara in 1915 AD. It is managed by a committee from the same village.

Notes:
1. Pur Hiran
2. Gurdwara Jahrajahur
3. Village Pur Hiran
4. Gurdwara Jahrajahur
5. Gurdwara Jahrajahur
6. Pur Hiran
scribe has put the wrong word in place of "H'Orit fu". "jagmenr ko pritham kahr pati pad bahur ucar. anuj adi sattat ari sabh sar nam ajar.” –sanama. The correct version is “yagyseni ko pritham kahr pati pad bahur ucar. anuj adi sattat ari sabh sar nam ajar.” Yudhishthar, husband of Yagyaseni (Draupadi), his young brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy, the arrow.

**Jaga** [jagar], [jagān], [jagāt]. Skt n awake; feeling of lack of sleep. 2 state of awareness. “nit nit jagranu karaahu.” –sar m 4 partal.

**Jagrāt** [jagrat] Skt awakened; feeling of lack of sleep. 2 state of having knowlege.

**Jagal** [jagal] Skt adj wild, or relating to the jungle. 2 n a country with scant rainfall; wilderness. 3 wild animals as patridge and deer etc.


**Jaga** [jaga] n place. 2 state of being awake. 3 adj awake. “jānām jānām ka soīa jaga.” –bher m 5.

**Jagādī** [jagāi] adv having awakened. 2 having kindled, having illuminated. “parāmujār jagāi.” –sava m 1.

**Jagājīnu** [jagāinu] S v awaken. 2 kindle, illuminate.


**Jagat** [jagati] See Skt. 2 and 3.

**Jagāṭa** [jagati], [jagāṭi], [jagāṭi] collector of religious tax i.e., zakat. See [jagati].


**Jagī** [jāgi] Dg n kettledrum sounded in time of war.

**Jagir** [jagir] P ə n act of receiving land given by a king. 2 freehold village or land given by a king to someone; fief.
brāhma.”—mala namdev. 2 assesses. See नामदे 3 and 4.

तचेहे [jacov] asks for, demands. “jacē sāda jacov.”—var ram 2 m 5.

tचेहे [jacōṅ] n alms, entreaty, begging, charity. “jaṅu bāče jacōṅ.”—maru solhe m 5. 2 ‘Men and women all beg from him.’

tचेहे [jacā] yacē; they entreat and beg; he begs and entreats. “jacē nanak kṛipa.”—sāhas m 5.

तचेहे [jacob] asks for, demands. “jacak sada jacob.”—var ram 2 m 5.

tचेहे [jacagn] n alms, entreaty, begging, charity. “janu bachē jacagna.”—maru solhe m 5. 2 ‘Men and women all beg from him.’

tचेहे [jacagna] asks for, demands. “jacak sada jacagna.”—var ram 2 m 5.

tचेहे [jacob] asks for, demands. “jacak sada jacob.”—var ram 2 m 5.

तचे [jaja] See तजा.

tचे [jajur] P ṭra ṭra n latrine.

tचे [jajo] See तजो.

tचे [jajul], तचे [jajoll] Skt तजुल adj radiant, illuminated. 2 Dg n anger, wrath.

tचे [jajulīka] lightning, brilliance. See तजुल.

tचे [jajā] member of a marriage party. “ape jāpi ape māpi.”—asa chāṭ m 5.

tचे [jajā] adj going, roaming. 3 imperative of jāna.

तचे [jajla] adj knowing, conversant. “sabhkīchul jajla.”—var ram 2 m 5.

tचे [jala] adj knowledgeable, wise, prudent. “bhaṅat koi vīrla jaṅa.”—sri m 5. 2 v go. 3 (He) knows. “kāraṁ dhāraṁ nāi jaṅa.”—sūhi m 5.

तचे [jannual] adj made to understand, made conversant. “gūr pure jaṅāia.”—sor m 5.

tचे [janaṁ] makes (him) understand. 2 you make it understand, you make it conversant. “ja tu jaṅaṁ ta koi jaṅe.”—vēd m 5.

tचे [jane] makes (him) understand. “jaṅi je apī jaṅave.”—sūhi chāṭ m 1.

tचे [jan] adj scholar. “guru kau jaṅi na jaṅai, kī tiśu caju ācāru.”—sri m 1. 2 adv having known, having understood.

tचे [jan] adj knowing, conversant. “sabh jia ka he jaṅi.”—var biha m 4. “bīnu gur pure koī na jaṅi.”—asa a m 3. 2 going, departing. 3 understood, knew.

तचे [jania] knowing, conversant. “jaṅia akāl gati.”—saivyā m 2 ke. ‘conversant with the ways of a-kāl (the supreme god).’

tचे [janīju] adj omniscient, all knowing.

tचे [janī] See तजी.


2 v know. “ape akhāṁ ape jaṅu.”—var ram l m 1. 3 part as if. “jaṅu na jae maia jujhe surme.”—cādi 3. 4 who goes. “kāra te aṭa kāha
One who shoots an arrow in the sky will himself be harmed for it will be falling upon him in return and no harm will be done to the sky. 6 A अ र च defect, flaw fault. 7 See न ु 3.

**नाभ [jānu]** adj conversant, knowledgeable.

**नाते [jāno]** understand, know. 2 adj conversant, knowledgeable. “ape jāne jāno.”—वाद म 1 शलनि.

**नातें [jānōi]** adj conversant, knowledgeable. “jo sāsbhe ka jānōi.”—सोपराक्खु.

**नाव [jat]** n horse’s mane. “मस्तक करह jat dragging griva.”—GPS. 2 Skt n birth. 3 son. 4 adj born. 5 adv passing. “jat akaraḥ jānām padaraḥ.”—dhanā m 5. 6 Skt while going. “avat sāg na jat sāgati.”—bhe kartir. 7 Skt शब adj dead. “jat jai dījbalak dehō.”—kṛṣṇ. 8 Skt known, knowledge. 9 A अ reality of an object. 10 soul. 11 caste, family, subcaste etc. 12 personality.

**नावज [jatak]** Skt n child, boy. 2 ancient scripture which describes the consequences of good and evil planets.

**नावकर [jatkaram]** n rituals performed at the time of birth.

**नावत [jatān]** n reprimand, punishment. See जात. “je jī jat na deare.”—VN. 2 whereby, with which. “jatān madhū keṭabh ko khadyo.”—paras.

**नाव तात्तव [jat najatī]** high and low caste. “jat najatṛ dekhī māt bharāmāhu, suk jānāk pāgi lāgī dhīnavo.”—kan e m 4.


**नाकुन्ध [jatrup]** Skt n that which has admirable appearance; gold. “jatrup ke kāthak suhar.”—GPS. 2 silver. 3 adj whose appearance is as beautiful as of gold.

**नावलमिख [jatālāb], नावलमिन [jatālām]** A आ लक्ष ribache, pleurisy. This disease is caused by catching of cold, drenching in rain, wearing of wet clothes, injury caused to the chest, fracture of the rib, deterioration of bad cold, pneumonia etc.

At first there is a slight fever caused by drag of feeling and heaviness. Then, there is inflammation of pleura and congestion and twinge below the breast, thereafter shooting pain ensues and breathing becomes difficult. There is bit of dry cough and quantity of urine decreases and turns red in colour. The tongue gets unclean and the face becomes red. Normally this disease affects one side of the body but at times both sides may be affected.

This disease should be treated by a very competent vaid, hakim or doctor. The general treatment of it is:

1. to make the patient lie in a warm bed and ask him not to talk too much and avoid deep breathing;
2. to tie a sweet round cake made of hen’s egg on the chest;
3. to provide warmth, give massage with turpentine oil, forment with poppy foods and cover the chest with woolen clothes;
4. to tie linseed poultice at the place, where pain is felt;
5. to make the patient drink hot soup;
6. to make the patient lick of two rattis barasaṅga kuśa, mixed with honey thrice a day;
7. to make him drink decoction made of one tola of dried black grapes [munnaka] and one tola of rind of myrobalan, mixed with honey;
8. to give him one tola of dehydrated white alum mixed with two tolas of sugar with warm water;
9. to mix gum acacia, fenugreek seeds,
aniseed and barley in equal measure and then grind them with water to make a sticking paste and apply at the place of pain;

(10) to open a vein to let out impure blood from the body; to apply a hollow pipe or leaches is also useful, but all this should be done by an expert doctor. Ignorant persons do more harm by needlessly letting out blood.

नवर्ण (jatval) adj conversant, knowledgeable. “सोभास दा जत्वा हें.”–JSBM. 2 adv knowingly.

नवेदन [jatved] Skt जातवेदन् n fire. 2 the Creator; etymologically: ‘He knows all those who have taken birth.’ Hence he is नवेदन [jatved].


नवधि [jatṛ] Skt n birth; genesis. 2 division in the society to differentiate one from another; division among communities nursing no discrimination in sharing food and performing marriages. It can be due to numerous reasons—racial, geographical, historical feuds and occupational hazards to name a few. This division is prevalent in all countries and religions but among Hindus there is no limit to it.

Taking these obscurantist beliefs as damaging for the country, the Sikh Gurus raised their voice against them and travelled far and wide to convince through their sacred discourse that all human beings are progeny of the same Creator. High and low castes are the result of only deeds, as:

जनाधु जति, ना पुच्छाधु जति, अगे जति ना हें.

age jatī rupu na jatī.

tehā hove jehe kārem kāmaī. –asa m 3.

bhāgātī ratē se utma, jattī pātī sabde hoī,
binu navē sōbh nic jatī he, bistā ka kīra hoī.

–asa m 3.

jatī ka gāraṇu na kāriāhu koi,
brāhmaṇī bīde so brahmaṇ hoī.
jatī ka gāraṇu na kāri murakh āvāra,
īs gāraṇ te caḷāhi bāhuṭu vīkara.
care bāren akhe saḥbuhoī,
brāhmaṇābhi du te sōbh opātī hoī.
maṭi ek sāgal sāsara,
bāhu bīdhī bhāde ghare kumhara.
pāc tātu mīrī dehi ka akara,
gheṭi vādhi ko kāre bicāra.
kāḷētu nanak ih jiv kāraṃbādhu hoī,
bīn saṭīgur bheṭe mukāti na hoī.

–bher m 3.

jatī janāmu nāḥ puchī, saōguhārī lelu bātāi,
sa jatī, sa pātī he, jehe kārem kāmaī.

–prabha m 1.

gāraṇhāvās māhi kōlu nāhi jatī,
brāhmaṇābhi du te sōbh utpāti.
kahure pāḍīt, bāman kābke hoe,
bāman kāhoot kāhi janāmu māt khoe.
jo tī brahmaṇāu brahmī jatā,
tō an bāṭi kahe nāhi aīa?
tum kāt brahmaṇā, ham kāt sud?
hēm kāt lohu tum kāt dūdh?
kāhu kābir jo brahmaṇu bicaṛ,
so brahmaṇāu kahātu he hāmāre.

–gau kābir.

kōu bhāyo mūḍia sāṛyāsi kōu yōgi bhāyo,
bhāyo brahamcāri kōu yāti anuṃnābo,
hīdu cāturk kōu rāfīī īhām ṣāfī,
manās kī jatī sōbh eke pāṛīcānābo.
dehura māṣīt soī, puja c nīmāi oī,
manās sābhī ek, pe ānek ko prabhāv he.
devtā adev jācch ēṛdhāṛ turāk hīdu,
nyāre nyāre desān ke bhes ko sūbhāv he.
eke nē, eke kan, eke deh, eke ban,
xak bad at| bat ko ralav he.
allah abhekh soi, puran c kuran oi,
ek-hi sarup sabhe ek hi banav he.—akal.
sadhu karam jo purakh kamavê,
nam devta jagat kahavê.
kukrit karam je jag me karhi,
nam dsur tin ko jag dharih.—VN.
ghiu bhãda na vicarie,
bhãtã jati sonatã na kai.—BG, var 25.
prithimãl aru tulsa doï,
hute jati ke bhãle soi,
sun dãran ko tab cal ae,
namo kari bethã dhig thae.
ur hãkari gira ucari:—
"eko jat homar tumari.”
štã guru õmar bhãnyo sun soï:—
"jati pati guru ki nahi koi.”
upjõhã je ñarir jag mahi,
ïn ki jati sac so nahi,
binaajat th jãrat hoï,
age jati jat nahi koi.
‘age jati na joru he, age ji jãve,
jin ki lekhe pati pãve, cãge sei kei.’
ïm ñri nanak bak ucara,
age jati na jor sidhara.
upje tan ãi-hi birstã,
age sãg na kise ñalaste.
sîmaro jin satinam sãdiva,
sîkkhan sev kari man nivã,
tin ki pat lekre parjai,
"jati kojati na pãrkhãhi kai.”—GPS.

3 family. “phãdhãi lõgi jati phãhaini.”—var mela m 1.
4 subcaste. 5 jasmine. 6 nutmeg.
7 universe, creation. “joti ki jati, jati ki joti.”—gãw kãbir.
‘It is the creation of the radiant Creator, creation illuminated by intellect.’
“jati mahi joti, joti mahi jata.”—var asa. ‘The Creator in creation and creation in the Creator.’
3 jatãhu [jatãhu] on going, continuing. 2 going.

“jih dãr avat jatãhu hãtke nahi koi.”—s kãbir.
3 jatã sonatã [jati jatã] high and low castes.
“jati jatã namu jinã dhaira.”—vaã chtã m 4.
2 people of high and low castes. “kete tere rup rãg kete jati jatã.”—sri m 1.
3 jatã sonatã [jati sonatã], jatã sonatã [jati sonatã] primary caste and hybrid caste. 2 low caste.
“jati sonatã hori hirvania.”—tãlag m 1.
3 jatã pãti [jati pãti], jatã pãti [jati pãti] caste and subcaste as caste Kshatri, subcaste Kapur, Bedi etc. “jati pãti sabhi tere nai.”—basãt a m 1.
“hamri jati pãti guru setiguru.”—suhi m 4.
3 jatã varã [jati vãran], jatã varã [jati vãran] caste and subcaste as caste Brahman, subcaste Gaurh, Sarasvat etc. “jati vãran te bhãe atita.”—prabha a m 1.
3 jatã See jatã. “jati de kia hath, sãcu pãrkhiæ.”—var mah m 1.
2 pilgrim. “jau tum tirath, ãu hâm jati.”—sor rãvidãs.
3 known, understood. “grãh apune ki khaãari na jati.”—gãw m 5.
“gãti nanak virli jati.”—mah m 5.
4 Skt n jasmine. 5 creeper. 6 Dg elephant.
7 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 8 A jij adj personal, individual.
3 jatã [jatã] knew, understood. “sabhe gãla jatã.”—gãw m 5.
2 Skt jatã adj pertaining to a caste.
3 jatã sudãr [jati sudãr] adj naturally beautiful, basically good. 2 n horse.
3 jatãlañik [jatimãlãik] a Brahman disciple of Guru Hargobind. He was family priest of the Sodhis. He fought with great valour in the battle of Amritsar. His son Daya Ram was also a great warrior. Jatimalik died at Kiratpur in Sammat 1699. See jatã.
3 jatudhan [jatudhan] Skt n possessing magic; magician. 2 demon; in Sanskrit text demons
are thought to be great magicians.

A'E'MTiS [jatu1jab] See A'EMTiS.

A'eMtiS [jatu1jab] going, moving. 2 known, understood. “gurprasad kahu jate.”-dev m 5. 3 since when. “jate sadhusvargh gahi. sari sahaj mani bhato pragasa.”-sar m 5. 4 from where. “hoi ja te tere naa vasa.”-sohila. 5 See jate.

H'3 [jate] going, moving. 2 known, understood. “gurprasad kahu jate.”-dev m 5. 3 since when. “jate sadhusvargh gahi. sari sahaj mani bhato pragasa.”-sar m 5. 4 from where. “hoi ja te tere naa vasa.”-sohila. 5 See jate.


jatri [jatir] Skt adjpilgrirn. 2 n traveller. 3 a village in police station Mangatwala district Sheikhupura, located at a distance of twelve miles to the north of railway station Changa Manga. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place. See jatra.

jatva [jatva] See jatva. 2 Skt knowingly, purposely.

jad [jad] See jad. 2 P a 3 n birth. 3 son or daughter. 4 adj born, in such a context, it comes at the end of a word as jadnuk [khanzad]. 5 A n travelling expenses.

jadah [jadah] A a 3 path, passage. 2 adj born. See jad 1.

jada [jadam] P a 3 v give birth, beget. 2 be born.


jadomraj [jadomraiz] Yadav prince, Krishan.

2 God, the Creator. 1 “hini jati meri, what is reflected in the mind of Shiv who suppresses carnal desire.

jadmraiz!”-bher namdev.


jadves [jadves] yadav-iz, Krishan.

jada [jada] P a 3 adj born, as in amirzada. 2 A a 3 more, additional. 3 See jade.

jadu [jadu] P a 3 n magic, charm, spell, sorcery.

jadugar [jadugar] n magician. 2 sorcerer, charmer.

jado [jado] See jade.

jadogar [jadogar] adj continuously on the march, perpetually on the march. “hukme jadojai.”-sor a m 1.

jadoraiz [jadoraiz], jadora [jadoraiz] a clerk in the service of nawab Daulat Khan who along with Guru Nanak kept accounts of stores of grains. 2 Yadavraj; Krishan. 3 See jadogar.

jan [jan] n attendant of a deity; slave. “tare bhav sidhu te bhagat harijan.”-kan m 4 partal. 2 Skt a mode of conveyance, vehicle. 3 P a 3 loss, damage. 4 P a 3 vital force. 5 life. 6 Skt a “jan prabhin suami prabhu mere.”-dev m 5. 7 adj knowledgeable, conversant. “jan ko det ajan ko det.”-akal.

janak [janak] adj knowledgeable, conversant. “janak nahi bhave kawen bata.”-sri a m 5.

ja naatin [ja naatin] P a 3 n successor, descendant.

janhar [janhar] mortal, perishable.

janhu [janahu] n consist, understand. 2 part as if.

janak [janak] adj knowledgeable, conversant. 2 part as if.

jankar [jankar] adj knowing, knowledgeable, conversant.

janki [janki] Janak’s daughter, Sita.

jankinath [jankinath], jankipati [jankipati], jankivar [jankivar] Sita’s husband, Ram Chandar.
A feeling of exhaustion, total loss of vitality.

Knowing, knowledgeable. "janath rahra prabhu jani."—maru m 5.

Knowing, knowledgeable. "janath, jandri"—sagai guna bidhi janiad.—sar m 5.

One who has knowledge, one who imparts knowledge.

Living, animate.

Knowing, learning.

Knowing, knowledgeable. "jananhar prabhu parbin."—sukhmemi.

One who has knowledge, one who imparts knowledge.

Living, animate.

Knowing, conversant.

Worth knowing.

Beloved, darling, dearly loved.

Known, understood.

Beloved, darling, dearly loved.

Having known. "jan bhae ham bavar."—sor ravidas.

to a disciple, to a worshipper. "saran iao udharu nanak jani."—kan m 5.

During the life time, throughout the life. "sagli jani karsho maudipha."—maru solhe m 5.

Wife, consort.

Direction, side.

Knowingly, deliberately.

Worth knowing.

Living being, animate.

Member of a marriage party, bridegroom.

Explained, described.

The dear one, beloved.

Soul, spirit.

Criminal, the accused.

Brave, daring.

A devout Muslim who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and attained spiritual enlightenment.

Lecherous.

Skt n wife, consort.

Skt n wife, consort.

A prayer carpet of Muslims.

Adj lecherous.

Adj lecherous.

Adj lecherous.

Adj lecherous.

Adj lecherous.

Adj lecherous.
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[...] animate, living. “janiāra ghati calaiā.”—vad m 1 alahni. 2 knowledgeable, knowing, conversant. 3 dear one, beloved.
“janiāra hari janiāra.”—ram chāṭ m 5.

[...] See छेन्द्व.

[...] n knowledge. “jape janu māgatjan jace.”—asa pathi m 1. 2 disciple, worshipper. “so sāca harijanu.”—var biha m 4. 3 adj knowing, conversant. “ape surta ape janu.”—bīla m 1. 4 part as if. “so janu dey aŋna.”—ramav.

5 imperative form of janda, “gur ki suratī nīkātī kari janu.”—ram m 5. 6 Skt जानू n knee P jiš L Genu, G Gonu.

[...] See नवमुष्व.

[...] adv admitting defeat, on the knees. “janupan pāre sābe.”—datt.

[...] knee-pain. Skt कोष्ठुक शौर्य Due to flatulence or disorder of blood, swelling of the shape of jackal’s head occurs in the knees. This is a very painful condition and mobility becomes arduous. The following are remedial measures for its cure:

- castor oil to be given in cow’s milk;
- yograj guggul to be administered by mouth;
- decoction of harar, baheṇa, aola alongwith guggul to be given;
- guggul along with the soup of patridge be administered;
- decoction of two tolas of crushed gilo and trīphala, each be prepared and six mashas of guggul be given with it;
- warm application of paste made of dried ginger elua in cow’s urine or vinegar;
- massage of narayani oil; fastening of woolen cloth or fomentation with warm, old, used cotton. “philpav pun januroga.”—cārītr 405.

[...] See नव 5. adj acquainted, familiar.

[...] See सत्तेशः.

[...] who has. 2 may know, may understand.


[...] n know, understand. 2 व go. “jāh jano so cītī na ave.”—asa m 5.

[...] See नवमुष्व and सत्तेशः.

[...] known. “nanak nam nīrāj janayaw.”—saveye m 4 ke.

[...] Skt n repetition of Vahguru’s name or some other incantation. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used नाथ [jap] in place of japaunī. “āmrīt vele jap ucarana.”—var 1. 3 knowledge. See ब्रह्म vr.

4 See नघनी. “jap jahe bīna jo jeve parasad. so vīṣṭa ka kīrām hui.”...—rāhit. 5 See समि.

6 See तप. 7 See तपे 2.

[...] 2 is apparent; looks. “nanak hokam na japa.”—var mala m 1. 3 it seems as if. “ev bhi akhi na japa.”—var asa m 2.

[...] will appear. 2 will know. 3 will repeat.

[...] one who repeats incantations etc. “probodh hare japsi.”—ākal. 2 See नाथी.

[...] Skt जाप हैल. नाथी [japah] See नाथ vr appears; as if. 2 becomes prominent. “dargāhī japahī sei.”—sor m 3. 3 recites incantations.

4 from whom, to whom. “japahī jau apu chūkavānī, te badhe bāhu phōdha.”—gau kābir. 5 See तपे.

[...] recite incantations etc. “mān, japaṇu ram gupal.”—kan m 4 pātal.

[...] adj who performs recitation.

[...] text sacred as Japuji, authored by Guru Gobind Singh. This is daily recited by the Gursikhs. Numerous scholars term it as Akal Sahasarnam. It has 199 stanzas which are of 10 types.¹

[...] v seem, appear. 2 be known.

¹ek-ōchri, hari-bolmona, cārṇa, cāci, chape, bhaṇa, bhujāsāprat, mādhbhār, rōsaval and rual.
for navigation. There is diversity of climate in the country. During winter, in the north temperature plunges to as low as 5°F and in the summer hardly touches 80°, while in the south it does not go below 42° and above 98°F. 40 inches of rainfall is recorded in the north while this figure is 80 inches in the south. At a few places it touches the figure of 150 inches.

The Japanese trade relates mainly to agriculture, silk, forest and fish products. Most of its land is not fit for agriculture, as the requisite material cannot be made available there.

There are numerous mines of various types yielding enormous profits. Labour is very cheap in Japan, that is why factories are efficient there. Woollen, cotton and silk clothes, polished wooden articles made of iron, screens of soft grass, mats, tapestry, curtains, ceramic wares, bamboo and willow furniture, match sticks, glassware, umbrellas, fans, articles of iron and steel are manufactured and exported by the Japanese.

The Japanese belong to the Mongolian race. They are pleasant and thoughtful people. Highly tolerant, they are seldom extravagant and are very particular about etiquettes. A family of five (persons) is regarded above the norm. The Japanese attain their full height earlier than the Aryans. The normal height of their males seldom exceeds five feet and one or two inches. Their females are generally of 4 feet and eight inches in height. The body-structure of the females is feeble.

The Japanese houses are not high rising. They don’t construct beyond two stories. Tables and chairs are seldom used. They take their meals in saucers, while sitting on the ground. Generally they eat rice and take tea.
From the point of view of bodily cleanliness, the Japanese are as methodical as were the ancient Egyptians. In the open-air bathrooms, they bathe with boiling water. This particular practice may be the cause of skin diseases, which are so rampant in Japan. The other diseases prevalent are heart attack, indigestion, leprosy and elephantiasis. For sports and exercises, wrestling, magical activities and athletics are in vogue, but the most distinctive is ju jitsu (a strategic type of wrestling in which all the effort and strength of the opponent go to his own disadvantage). It is said to have originated in 25 BC.

Education is compulsory for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. There are about twenty six thousand elementary schools, seven thousand and six hundred craft schools, six hundred and thirty-five kindergarten schools, three hundred and twenty middle schools in Japan. In the elementary schools such subjects as etiquette, Japanese language, mathematics, geography and history are taught. Training in exercise is also imparted. In the higher schools, in addition to the aforesaid subjects, Chinese, English, French, German, geometry, physics and politics are taught. There are more than one hundred high schools. In the capital city of Tokyo, there is a girls college which imparts teachers’ training to the females. There is a women’s university in Tokyo. There are other big state-sponsored universities in Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, Hakedo and Kidhushio.

Japan has no official religion. Every religion is viewed with impartiality. Majority of the people belong to Shinto and Buddhism. Each of these has four sects. Shinto is an ancient religion. Buddhism came to Japan in 552 AD from Korea. The Japanese are known for their religious festivities.

There are innumerable Shinto temples in Japan but they are simple, while temples relating to Buddhism are elegant and capacious. Buddhist rituals are also more graceful than Shinto rituals. Amongst the elite, many are the followers of Confucianism.
tudhu jape pāvna.’’—majhm 5.  2 n नम-अभ्य [jaya-ap] drain. “jape challe rātt de.”—cāḍī 3.  3 part as if. “jape dṛttī sai marun sōbh di.”—cāḍī 3.  4 See नमे.


नाम [japy] Skt adj worth of recitation.  2 n prayer, submission.  3 adj worth making known.

नाम [japhat] A नामीं n feast, entertainment.  2 hospitality, service. “japhat ke het dhan dino het kino bāhū.”—GPS.

नाम [japhar] Skt नामीं n nutmeg L Myristica moschata. “ela su dakh japhar kapur.”—GV 10. Its effect is warm and moist. Its oil relieves joint-pain, bodily disorder and colic pain etc. See नाम.  2 jīv adj victor, conqueror.

नामक [japharbeg] son of Adinabeg, who was defeated by the Sikhs in a battle near Batala.

नामक [japhran] A नामीं n saffron.  2 a Tartarian race.

नामी [japhri] A नामीं n victory, conquest. “jāg japhri dīhāda.”—gyan.  2 A नामीं a flower like marigold, which is golden in colour.

नाम [japhal] See नाम 1. “japhal sāt gūrī sābād kār, moh sābī kār nas.”—NP. Myristica moschata is useful in curing bodily disorder.

नाम [jāfīza] P नामीं adj tonic, energising drug.

नामक [jāfīta] A नामीं n procedure, method, custom.  2 code.

नाम [jātr] A नामीं adj one who patches up.  2 oppressor, tyrant.

नामक [jabal] å ü vī a Vedic ascetic.

नामक [jabita] A ü n procedure, method, custom.  2 code.

नाम [jabir] A नामीं adj one who patches up.  2 oppressor, tyrant.

नाम [jabolstan] See नामक.

नामक [jabunad] Skt जाबुनाद n gold recovered from Jambunad. There is a tale in Bhagwat that upon Merumandar mountain there is a Jaman tree, with fruit as large as elephants. It is from the sap or juice of these fruit that river Jambunad flows. This river flows in Iarvīt territory. The soil, thus irrigated with this juice when dried by the rays of sun, gets converted into gold. The ornaments made from this gold are worn by the wives of the deities.  2 gold. “jabunād ke phulāgāe.”—GPS.

नाम [jam] n Yam, god of death. “jāmā jām ke dūt tīh jū sadhu sāgī samāhī.”—bavan.  2 birth, genesis. “ōnik jōn jānī mārī jām.”—sukhmani.  3 of Yam, god of death. “mit sān sābh jām.”—barahmaha majh. ‘All are like the god of death.’ “adār deva jām.”—jet m 5. ‘Angels of death shower honour in place of dishonour.’  4 S n leader.  5 Skt याम n a period of three hour’s duration.  6 A रेश silver cup.  7 goblet.  8 a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.
A peculiar cup of king Jamshed of Iran, from which everything relating to geography and astronomy could be known.

A kind of black plum, which ripens in the rainy season and is of sweet and sour taste. *Eugenia Jambolana*. There is also a white variety of it. Its vinegar is of very high quality.

such as curd, which is added to milk. 3 take birth. "jama mara disi ubha."—mala a m l.

A adj inherent, inborn, natural.

See 1. 2 adjinherent, inborn, natural.

A son of Jamdagani i.e. Parshuram. “bhayo jamdag-nā dijñ avtarā.”—parās. See सम्बन्ध.

See सम्बन्ध. 2 A one who makes additions. 3 responsible. 4 helpful.

A See सम्बन्ध.

Skt n daughter. 2 P male buffalo.

A according to Saravlo, a soldier of demon Viraynad.

A See सम्बन्ध 2.


A. See सम्बन्ध.

A See सम्बन्ध. 2 P n horoscope. 2 details of fortune telling.

A adj relevant, proper, reasonable.

A adj more, in excess, excessive. 2 surplus.

A P n property, estate.

A See सम्बन्ध 1.

A n eradication; elimination. adj which has been destroyed. "jakhmi jāg bhumi bhe jayāl."—sāloh.

A See सम्बन्ध.

A n wife; in Hindu scriptures, wife is a woman, who gives birth to a son. Manu writes that it is the husband who takes birth in the guise of a son; so the wife is called a mother. See मा ch 9, s 8. 2 mother. 3 A adj lost.

A Skt adj victorious, triumphant. 2 Dg n medicine.

A n dragnet. “bīthryo adrist jīh kāramāj.”—ākal. 2 Skt one who establishes sexual relation with a woman who is someone
else wife's; lecher.\footnote{Many ignorant Punjabi writers use Persian जर्ज [jar] for सज [jar], which is not correct. Similarly to write सज [jar] for जर्ज [jar] is improper.} “cor jar juar pire ghanie.”
-\textit{var m\textit{a}la \textit{m} \textit{l}.} 3 aged man, old man. 4 imperative form of जर्जन [jara\textit{n}]. 5 \textit{A} जै \textit{neighbour}. 6 \textit{P} जै \textit{cry, lamentation, wail}. 7 desire. 8 when used as a suffix with a word, it gives the sense of place e.g. गुलजार. 9 \textit{S} combustion, inflammation. 10 worry. 11 title of the Russian emperor (\textit{czar})\footnote{Nowadays, there is no emperor in Russia; the country has a democratic setup.}, its origin is the Latin word Caesar; first of all this title was conferred upon Grand Duke Ivan III (1462-1505), but it was Ivan IV who enjoyed this title with full authority in 1547 AD. जर्ज [zar] means king of kings. It is written in many ways viz-czar, zarr, czaaar, czarr, tzar and tsar.

\textit{लहर} [jaru] burn, put to flame. “जार्ज त्से जु राम ने चेते.”–
\textit{गोड} काबिर.

\textit{ललित} [jaras\textit{t}] (he) causes to burn. “तिस सिं जौरा जराह रे.”–भर्ती 5. 2 will burn.

\textit{ललित} [jara\textit{g}] \textit{adj} that which makes something burn, that which puts something to flame.

\textit{ललित} [jaro\textit{j}] \textit{Skt} \textit{n} son born to a woman from the semen of her lover, who is not his putative father. “सूत प्रतवर्मा कज लाख बहायो हरे मे सोग. पुञ हूस्यो जी जौसी साैम्जे जरो जोग.”–भर्ती. ‘begot a son who was supposed to be of her husband. He was worried but when found that the infant was from her lover’s semen, there was joy all around.’

\textit{ललित} तम्भन [jaro\textit{g} तमास] See तम्भन.

\textit{ललित} सप [zarzar] \textit{P} अ\textit{म} ज extreme lamentation. “रूवे जार जार हंड स चैतै.”–
\textit{सलोह}.

\textit{ललित} [jaro\textit{th}] \textit{n} senility, old age, sense of decay.

\textit{ललित} [jaro\textit{n}] \textit{Skt} \textit{n} act of burning, reduction to ashes. 2 cumin seed.

\textit{ललित} [jara\textit{t}] burns, sets on fire. “कोस कोस लअग डिस जार.”–
\textit{ग्लेस}. 2 \textit{A} जै \textit{न} \textit{n} personal meeting; glimpse. See तामक. 3 glimpse of a holy person or place.

\textit{ललित} [jara\textit{n}] See ललित.

\textit{ललित} [jara\textit{n}] \textit{Skt} नावटी adulterer’s mistress; adulteress.“जे माहो जार्जी.”–\textit{BG}.

\textit{ललित} [jaro\textit{r}] \textit{adv} after reducing to ashes, after burning. “जार्ज कर नाथ.”–
\textit{कार्तिर} 233.

\textit{ललित} [jarr] \textit{adv} by burning, by reducing to ashes. 2 \textit{n} fire that burns things. 3 in a blaze; on fire. “मोकार गहली जार.”–
\textit{बसट काबिर}. 4 \textit{S} woman.

5 \textit{v} imperative form of जार [jala] (burn). “नाना किस रिता माही बिरः नेही सो पिजर ले जारी.”–
\textit{var sri} \textit{m} 2.

\textit{ललित} [jari] burnt, set on fire. “कम क्रोध माइ ले जारी.”–
\textit{आस काबिर}. 2 \textit{n} mesh, trap. “क्षेत्र दवे कार जीवर जारी.”–
\textit{क्रीसन}. 3 sexual indulgence. “कन कोहयो हम खेलहर जारी.”–
\textit{क्रीसन}. ‘Let us indulge in sex.’ 4 See जर्जी. 5 \textit{A} जै \textit{adj} continuous. “भायो क्षुन जारी.”–
\textit{सलोह}.

\textit{ललित} [jal] \textit{Skt} \textit{n} window, peephole. 2 mesh of strings to entrap animals. “मचुली जार ने जाना.”–
\textit{स्री} र \textit{म} 1. 3 careya arborea tree, wild tree, forest. “जाल बिराच की चायर हेरी.”–
\textit{ग्लेस}.

4 group, gang. “नस बहे अघ जाल.”–
\textit{ग्लेस}.

5 pride. 6 cataract in the eye. “धोध क्षल रावल काहसी.”–
\textit{सलोह}. See शूष्ण. 7 \textit{A} जै \textit{n} \textit{artificial structure}. 8 deceit, cheating. “जाल एनीक नीसाल करे.”–
\textit{सलोह}. 9 \textit{S} wife, woman.

\textit{ललित} [jalu] burn. “जालेज रेस रीति, जीतु मे पिरा विस्रे.”–
\textit{वर ताम} \textit{m} 1. 2 \textit{i} cause burning. 3 may I ignite.

\textit{ललित} [jals\textit{a}j] \textit{P} जै \textit{न} \textit{adj} one who fabricates a mesh; forger, deceiver, cheat, betrayer.

\textit{ललित} [jala\textit{h}] \textit{P} जै \textit{न} hail, hailstone.

\textit{ललित} [jala\textit{u}] See ललित. 2 (you) ignite.

\textit{ललित} [jala\textit{k}] \textit{adj} one who sets things on fire, burner. “काल्माल जाग जालक.”–
\textit{मरु सोल हे म} 1. 2 \textit{Skt} \textit{n} flower bud, blossom. 3 assemblage, group. 4 banana. 5 nest.
3 entrapped, within a mesh. "tū kēse āṁ phathi jalī?"—mala a m 1.

 jalīkal [jalīkal] Skt net maker. 2 juggler, acrobat. 3 spider.

 jalīm [jalīm] See jalī. 2 Dg powerful, mighty. With this meaning in view, many glorious personalities in Rajputana have their names as Jalim Singh. See jalīmahī.

 jalī [jali] small net. "jali rē jalo dinu hua."
—maru m 1. 2 burnt, reduced to ashes. "marti bar agāṁ sāgi jalī."—gau kabir. 3 mesh of cotton yarn, silk, metal or stone etc. 4 adj artificial, forged, not genuine. 5 deceiver, deceitful.

 jalench [jalench] (they) burn. "tān eve jalench."—s farid.

 jalādhār [jalādhār] adj pertaining to Jalandhar. 2 n See jalādhār. 3 a well known disciple of Gorakh Nath; Jalandhar Nath.

 jalādhri [jalādhri] See jalādhri.

 jalā [javā] v go. 2 Skt vāsā adverb until, till then. "javāt brahām na bād te."—sahas m 1.

 jalād [javād] See jalād.

 jalād [javād] See jalād.

 jalādāvak [javādāvak] Skt vāsāmātri-ek adverb the extent to which they are alike. "pārtriṁ dirgāṁ soṁan lāguh javād, jānāṁ bhagāṁ sota rupke nihāriye."—BGK.

 jalā [javā] Pkt n rust, dirt. 2 fungus.

 jalālipur [javālipur] present day Jabalpur.

 jalā [javā], jalā [javā] may (I) go? "hau dadhi ke dārī javā?"—vād m 1.

The crust of a nutmeg, that has sharp fragrance. It is used in many dishes like rice [pulao] as well as in many medicines. Its latent effect is hot and moist. It cures diseases like phlegm, cough, kills worms in the intestines. It gives strength to the brain and the heart, is aphrodisiac, activates the muscles, cures vesicle diseases. It is highly beneficial for uterine diseases.

The Greeks consider it warm-dry.
of remembering, meditation. 4 See निभु.

निबिन्दु [जिक्र] sen whatsoever is done; has been done. “sabh utmātī vekhāhu jikrou.”

निङ्गु [जिज्ञ], निङ्गर [जिक्षु] adv as, in the manner of, as if, as though.

निजव [जिजर] P Ṛ Skt यक्त E liver. n It is reddish brown in colour. The major part of the liver is on the right hand side under the ribs and above the stomach while a small portion is on the left. Its weight is 1/20th of the total weight of the body. It secretes bile, which helps in digestion. When it stops functioning, the body becomes sick. 2 viz: courage, boldness.

निजाब [जिग्रा] n courage, patience, boldness. See नेग.

निजवी [जिग्री] P Ṛ adj intrinsic, intimate. 2 pertaining to the liver. 3 dear e.g. “oh jigrī sābādhī he.”


निजव [जिग्रा] T Ṛ n plume – an ornament in the crown of kings and other eminent personalities. Plume and crest are the status symbols of sovereignty.

“कोरद गोडो रूडो चारी.

जार बिकमात् तस माही हिर.

जाबार जोत जागमागकारी.

जिग्रा दाइ शिर बाद उदारी.”–GPS.

निजीम [जिगिसा], निजीक [जिगिक्षा] Skt जिगिसा n desire to conquer. 2 entredeavour, enterprise.

निजाबगम [जिगिसा] Skt जिज़ासा n desire for acquiring knowledge; urge to understand.

निजाबगम [जिगिसा] Skt जिज़ासा n desire to conquer. 2 entredeavour, enterprise.

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निजाबगम [जिगिसा] Skt जिज़ासा n desire to conquer. 2 entredeavour, enterprise.
सिंह [जी] P & n getting irked. 2 getting tired.
सिंहअर [जीर], सिंहद [जीर्द] adv as long as, unless, so long as. “जीर भाईना है।”
–sri m 5. “जीरा हाथ ठारी हे साहा।”–sorm 3.
सिंहद [जीर्या], सिंहद [जीर्या] See सेती, etc.
सिंहत [जीथाई] Skt n elderliness; respectability.
“तत कि जीथाई।”–NP.
सिंहत [जीथाई], सिंहत [जीथाई] n wife of husband’s elder brother, older sister-in-law.
“दे जीथाई मौ दुःख सोटप।”–asa m 5. ‘ambition, expectation.’
सिंहम [जीथेरा] See सेता. “घर खे जीथेरा कि कुकी का।”–asa m 5. viz ‘Yam’s respect came to end.’
सिंह [जीन] See सिंह and सिंह. 2 victory.
सिंहकार [जीकार] those win, (they) conquer.
“गुरुसंह के, मान जीकार।”–var sorm 4.
सिंहकार [जीकार] came out victorious, helped in conquering.
सिंह [जी] adv by winning. “मानू जी पाया गोली।”–sri chōt m 3.
सिंहकार [जीकार] conquers, wins. “माने नाहा सौ जीजार।”–var ram l m 1.
सिंहेज [जीजे] wins, conquers. “जोबा गहे जरुआ जीजे।”–sri m 1 pahre. 2 pron who, whosoever.
“लाई गैबाकू मानू जीजे गुरुमक्ति जीता।”–vād m 4 ghoriā.
सिंह [जी] Skt जिल्ल adj who is a victor; used as a suffix, as त्रि-जी, शोजी, etc. 2 Skt जिल
conquered, won over. 3 n victory, conquest, triumph. 4 adv hither, thither, whither. 5 See सिंह.
सिंह [जी] conquered, won. 2 adv as much as, so much as.
सिंह [जीक], सिंह [जीक] adv as much as, as often as.
सिंह [जी-ते] got victorious. “जी-ते बिस्व सोसाह।”–sāhas m 5.
सिंह [जीतक], सिंह [जीकु] adv as much as, as often as.
सिंह [जी-ते] got victorious. “जी-ते बिस्व सोसाह।”–sāhas m 5.
Bamba Duleep Singh, daughter of Maharaja Duleep Singh, brought her ashes from Nasik and installed them in Lahore near the memorial of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on 27th March, 1924. Sardar Harbans Singh, the rais of Attari performed the holy prayer. See सर्दीव निधिं.

तिरस्कार [तिडगानि], तिरस्करी [तिडगी] P जीवन् n life. 2 age, life span.

तिरस्करिणम [तिडगिनामा] See संस्करण क्रमी.

तिरस्करीत [तिडपिर] n living religious teacher, ध्यानरत्नील, god of water (Varun). See उज्यलीती.

There is a very beautiful temple in memory of Jindpir in an island of Indus river near Bhakkar in Sindh; many Hindus and Muslims visit this place to offer worship. Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place. A small monument has been built there. 2 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who became a Sikh after leaving Islam. “हो जीदपिर ओर्नासि.”—BG.

तिरस्कारी [तिडवारी] another name of Jandvari. See जुडुडयतं कथा and मंस्करी.

तिरस्करी [तिड्री] See तिरस्करी.

तिरस्कर [तिडा] n lock. 2 P जीवन् adj living; alive.

तिरस्करी [तिडादी] See तिरस्करी.

तिरस्कर [तिडाद] n prison, jail.

तिरस्कर [तिडार] n enemy of life.

तिरस्कर [तिडाह] on the day; the day. “जीदाह नाला कप्ता.”—स्फारिद.

तिरस्कर [तिडु] See तिरस्कर.

तिरस्करी [तिडुरी] n life, lifespan. 2 soul, spirit. 3 consciousness, inner self, conscience.

तिरस्करी [तिडुरी] n life, lifespan. 2 soul, spirit. 3 consciousness, inner self, conscience. “हर्ष हर्ष नामु ध्वाय, मेरि जीदूर्ले!”—बिहा चाहि m 4.

तिरस्कर [तिदु] from whom, from where. “गुरु साहिब अपि जीदु पाई प्रभु सो.”—स्री m 3.

तिरस्कर [तिदु] n life, soul. “जीदु कू सम्बंध.”—स फारिद. 2 living creatures. “गुरुमुखी जीदु जापि
नमु।—गाभ 4. 'O living creature! recite His Name through the Guru.'

निन्न [jīn] pron plural of jī; who. “jīn jinia sei tare.”—ram rūt in 5. 2 part no, not “guru sannukh jīn mithya bhakho.”—GPS. Another form of it is jīnī. See निन्न. 3 to which direction, to whichever side. “jīn jīnī kē jīnī khatē tīn jai.”—oṅkar. ‘We go in whichever direction we are pulled.’ 4 Skt adj who conquers, victorious. “abh mote ei jīn jai.”—paras. 5 n Vishnu. 6 sun. 7 Lord Buddha. 8 Rishabhdev, who got this name as he won control over all evils and perversions. The Jain sect founded by this sage is now well known all over the world. 9 a Jain prophet. See निन्न.

निन्न [jīn] A न evil spirit, ghost, giant, ogre. “jorū jīna da sardar.”—var bīhā m 1. See निन्न.

निन्न [jīn] A न genus, species, kind, class. “kārī kārī jīnī māta jīnī upāi.”—sodāru. 2 thing. 3 material. 4 foodgrains, harvest, provisions. “jīnas thāpī jia kāō bhej.”—vār sar m 1.

निन्न [jīn] See निन्न. 2 Sarasvat Brahmins from Kashmir, who converted to Sikhism. They are called so because they chose to take food grains jīnas (in kind, instead of cash), as their wages during the Sikh rule.

निन्न [jīnā], निंग्ल जीनाइ, निंग्ल [jīnāhu] pron whoever. “jīnāhi nivaje tīnhi saje.”—ram m 5. 2 whoever. “jīnāhu bat nīsāl dhrua jani.”—sāveye m 4 ke.

निन्न औऽ [jīn kine] pron whosoever. “jīn kine paīta sadhusāgāṭi.”—sṛi m 3.

निन्न [jīn] pron to whom. “jīna sasī gīras na visre hārinama.”—var gau 2 m 5. 2 whose. “jīna pīche hāo gāi.”—vār maru 2 m 5. 3 who. “jīna satīgur ikmanī sevā.”—svā m 3. 4 conquered. “jānampadārath so jīna.”—maru solhe m 5. 5 A ज n sexual misconduct, extramarital relation.

निन्न [jīnā] pron to whom. 2 See निन्न.

निङ्गल जीनाइ [jīnakari] P न n sexual misconduct, adultery.


निङ्गल [jīnara], निङ्गल [jīnuri] adj looking like a demon; Satan-like, demon-like. “put jīnura dhīa jīnuri.”—vār bīhā m 1.

निङ्गल [jīnēha] adj like, similar to. “kōra moṭh jīnēha.”—vār rām 2 m 5.

निन्न [jīnn] See निन्न.


निङ्गल [jīpē] adj victory. 2 was conquered. “māṇāthātī tārēph na jīpē.”—vār suhī m 2.

निङ्गल [jīfī] A ज n felling prostrate on the ground. “ek jīpī kāhī ese dhara, ik kukāt hē.”—krisān.

निङ्गल [jībāh], निङ्गल [jībah] A ज n slaughter by severing the throat, slaughter by beheading. 2 an animal, which has been beheaded.

निङ्गल [jībayas] See निङ्गल.

निङ्गल [jībe] See निङ्गल.

निङ्गल [jībh] See निङ्गल.

निङ्गल [jīm] See निङ्गल. 2 See निङ्गल.
जिम्मेदार [jimmati] intelligence; such wisdom.
“जिम्मेदार गाही जेड़े।”—सवये m 3 ke.
जिमावन [jimāvan] v serve food; feed; cause one to take meals.
जिम्मी [jimī] Adv as, in the manner of, as if.
“जिम्मी अधका भर्य हारे।”—साहो।
जिमी [jimi], जिमी [jimi] Ski n. See ननी.
“जिमी नहीं मे किस इ बो।”—सुही कबिर।
जिमकाट [jimikāt] n an edible tuberous root; yam. See मुक्त।
जिमीदार [jimidar], जिमीदारी [jimidari] See ननीवत्था and ननीवत्थाती.
जिमीन [jimīn] See ननी।
जिमीदार [jimindar] See ननीवत्था।
जिमु [jimu] See ननी।
जिमाग [jimūga] n pike — a dagger of the shape of a molar (grinder tooth)
जिम [jimh] See ननी।
जिम्भ [jimmat] A ॐ n sense of covering; covering oneself.
जिम्भवन [jimmbhava], जिम्भवत [jimmbeva] P ॐ adj answerable, accountable.
जिय [jīy] n living creature. 2 mind, heart, innerself.
जिय [jīyab] n life, lifespan. “राहीयो जीयाब जाग थोरा।”—साहो।
जियव [jīyava], जियवे [jīyaro] n living being. 2 mind.
जियवे [jīyaro], जियवे [jīyaro] brought to life; kept alive. “सून रानी! ते मोहर जीयारो।”—सातिर 128.
जिय [jirāh], जियव [jirah] A ं n frivolous argument; complex question. 2 P ः armour, suit of armour, coat of mail.
जियव [jirga] T ं n group, crowd, gathering of people. 2 class of elected people, which has assembled for giving judgement.
जिर [jira] See निर।
जिर [jire], जिरे [jire] plural of जिरह।
जिल [jilat], जिल [jilad] A ः n skin, hide. 2 leather binding on the book for its protection.
“त्यर भायो तेब जिला बद्दाई।”—GP. 3 volume of a book e.g. “साह गाही पाँज जिला विक्क हे।”
जिलदगर [jiladgar] P ः n bookbinder.
जिला [jilva] See नलव। “अलम कुशाज जिलवा।”—रामव।
जिल [jila] ः n district, province. “बहुरो बो सो हर जिले।”—NP. 2 ः remove, abolish. 3 cleanse. 4 exile.
जिलवत [jilvatni] See नवत्थता नवत्थत।
जिल [jila] n living creature. 2 mind, heart, killer.
जिलव [jilv] Adv as, in the manner of, for example.
“जिलव हुकामी तवं तव जार।”—जपु। “जिलव तु राक्षानी तवं राहू।”—सवये m 3 ke. 2 living creature. “जापत जिलव।”—आकाल। 3 See निव।
जिलव [jilvha] See नलव। “लदी जालर बरक्ख जिलवा।”—सार m 5. 2 See निवेद्य।
जिलवन [jilvnr] kitchen, cooked food, meals.
See निवनव। “बार उथपत जिलनर।”—GP।
जिलव [jilvar] See नेव। 2 See नेव। “जिलवन सो तील द्रित्त गाहिलो।”—सातिर 136. ‘तैत्तीर गरिये।’
जिलव [jilvra] n put life in, make alive. 2 feed, serve food.
जिलव [jivva] Adv by making alive. 2 by feeding, by serving food.
“लोग जिलवबान ते म बहखा।”—सातिर 245.
जिलव [jivva] See नव। “को साल जिलवहे साली?”—var ram 3. 2 See निवेद्य।
जिलवे मसी [jivvaha sali] See मस।
नी [jiv] n living creature. “bêalsis lakh ji jāl māhī hote.”—asā namdev. 2 mind, heart. “gurmati pārīgāso hoa ji.”—mājha m 3. 3 courage, spirit. 4 part honorific word. “me jī nama hō ji.”—dhanā namdev. 5 yes sir; this word is uttered in response to a call from someone. 6 n short for jivān. “bārāso megh ji, tīlō bālāmu no lau.”—māla m 5.


नीवला [jivvala] a village under police station and tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar, situated at a distance of six miles to the west of railway station Jandoki. There exists a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind one mile away to the south of this village. The Guru came here from Jhabbal. The wild trees to which the Guru’s horse was tied are still standing. They are named as agari and residential complex have been constructed. No property or land is attached to the gurdwara. A religious fair is held on the birth day of Guru Hargobind every year.

-mali m 5.

नीलम [jiːːn], नीलाम [jiːːn] See नील. 2 See नीलक.

नीलाकन्त [jiːːdan] n gift of life, bestowal of true life. "jiːːdan de bhagti laIn."—suhī m 5. 2 sparing one’s life. 3 offering of water; See नील.

नील कक्ष [jiː pǐːdu] See नील कक्ष. "jiː pǐːdu ke pran adhare."—asa m 5.

नीलार [jiːra], नीलार [jiːra] n individual soul. 2 mind, heart. "hārī bir jiːra rahī nā sāke."—gūj m 4. "jiːra agānī barabārī tāpe."—gau m 1. 3 being; creature. "pāpi jiːra lobh karat hE."—maru kabir.


नीली [jīː] may live. 2 (let us) live. See सतनीली.

नील [jī] See नील and नील. 2 in the mind, within the self. "hāmre jiːhoru mukhī horu hot hE."—dev m 4.

नीलिचिरार [jiːɾiː-ɾɪɾaɾa] adj inwardly desired, mentally required. "jiːɾiː-ɾɪɾaɾa phālu pāta."—var ram 2 m 5.

नीलश्चर्य [jiːvəɾhəɾə] n life span, life.

नीलमुख [zIST] P ɾəɾz n life span, life.

नीलमुख [zistan] P ɾəɾz n live, pass one’s life.


नील [jīh] who. See नील.

नीलित [jīhI] See नील.

नीलिबीर [jigna], नीलिदत [jigna] Skt जीवन n glow-worm, glow fly. "tām me jīm jīgan jhamkāte, dhukhē palite pōj."—GPS. See जीव. "nīs me cēmaṅ jīgna jese."—GPS.

नीली [jījī] n sister’s husband, brother-in-law. "sun jījī, bat sojane."—NP.

नीली [jījī] remain living. "hārī kāt bīnu kī jījī?"—bīha chōt m 5.

नील [jījī] lives. "pēkhi dārsānu nāṅk jījī."—suhī chōt m 5. 2 let us live.

नील [jit] n victory, conquest. "jit har ki sojhi kārī."—gau a m 5. See नीली.

नीलिम [jitsīgh] name of Sahibzada Ajit Singh as mentioned by the poet Sainapati in Guru Shobha. "jitsīgh rām me mādyo hot pāṭr bhāṛpur."—See सतिमिन.

नीलक [jitn], नीलक [jitn], नीलक [jitn] v conquer, win.

नील [jitab] v in. 2 live, remain alive. "kōhī jītab kōhī mōrān hE?"—ākal. See ऐक.

नीलिम [jitmal] See नील नीली.

नील [jīta] living, alive. 2 won. "nāṅk grāṇī jāg jīta, jāg jīta sābhūkø."—var bīha m 3. ‘The enlightened one has conquered the world, and the world has conquered all.’

नीलित [jitI] adv by winning. "jitI avāhu vāsāhu ghārī āpne."—maru solhe m 5. 2 from the heart, wholeheartedly. “bhrambhīt jīti mīṭavāhu."—asa m 5 partal. 3 Skt n victory. 4 loss, harm, damage.

नीलिफ [jitta] conquered. 2 नीलिफ adv while alive. 3 on winning.

नीलिफ [jitā] on winning. See नीलिम 2-3.

नीले भाग [jito mata] daughter of Harijas Subhihkia, a Khatri of Lahore. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 23 Harh, Sammat 1734 in Guru ka Lahore near Anandpur.

She gave birth to Baba Jujhar Singh, Baba Zoravar Singh and Baba Fateh Singh. She breathed her last on 13 Assu, Sammat 1757 in Anandpur. Her shrine still exists in Agampur.
(near Anandpur). Her real name was Ajito and she was known as Ajit Kaur after being baptised. A town 25 miles to the north-west of Rohtak. Its earlier name was Jayantipur because the temple of Jayanti Devi existed here. The renowned king Gajpat Singh of Phul dynasty conquered Jind and Saffidon districts of Delhi empire in 1755 AD just at the age of 17 years and established Jind as his capital in 1766 AD. In 1775 AD he constructed here a very beautiful fort named Fatehgarh.

Although raja Sangat Singh established Sangrur as his capital in 1827, but the state is still named as Jind in official records and the coronation ceremony is always held in Jind.

Guru Nanak Dev visited Jind town and Guru Teg Bahadur also paid a short visit to this place. Raja Gajpat Singh got constructed an elegant gurdwara and offered Tegbahadur villa (famously known as Chhanna) as a fief jagir to this holy shrine. The gurdwara is managed by a committee constituted by the state. Recitation of Gurbani is performed and free community food is served daily.

Jind is a station of north western railways, which is 105 miles from Bhatinda and 79 miles from Delhi.

**Jind State**

It is a Sikh state among the Phulkian states; it comes at number three in Punjab, with an area of 1268 square miles. per 1921 census, it has a population of 308,183 and an annual revenue of about twenty-seven lacs rupees.

Jind state has four towns (Jind, Sangrur, Dadri, Saffidon) and 442 villages. Irrigation is done by West Yamuna Canal and Sirhind Canal, both passing through its territory.

The army of the state comprises 700 soldiers of imperial service platoon, 150 local platoon; the body guard squad of the ruler consists of 112 soldiers, 27 soldiers are of mule battery; police has 311 cops and 508 watchmen of villages.

The state has one high school, 25 middle schools, 39 primary schools for boys and 4 schools for girls.

There is a 30 bed hospital in Sangrur, a 15 bed in Jind. There are 10 dispensaries in the state.

The dynasty of Jind rulers descends from the younger son Sukhchain Singh of Chaudhary Tilok Singh, the eldest son of Baba Phul. Gajpat Singh was born to Mai Agan wife of Sukhchain Singh in 1738 AD. He took over the reign at the age of 13 years after the death of his father in 1751 AD. He conquered several territories soon after he grew into a youth. In 1763 AD, along with his brothers he fought a fierce battle against Jainkhan, subedar of Sirhind. Gajpat Singh captured many villages and lot of wealth in this expedition.

The talented Gajpat Singh was crowned as king in 1772 AD. He set up excellent norms for the administration of the state. With great pomp and show, the marriage of his daughter Raj Kaur was solemnized with Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakkiya in 1774 AD. Bibi Raj Kaur is remembered with reverence in the country, as the proud mother of Punjab Kesari Maharaj Ranjit Singh.

Raja Gajpat Singh expired in 1789 AD at the age of 51 and his son raja Bhag Singh ascended the throne at the age of 21. He developed friendship with General Lake in 1803 AD and helped him in many battles. He went to his nephew (sister’s son) Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1805 AD as an advocate of the British government to plead that Jaswant Rao Hukkar should not be given any aid by the Sikh rule.
He succeeded in this mission and the British awarded him the estates of Bawana and Gohana.

After the death of raja Bhag Singh in 1819, his son raja Fateh Singh took over the royal seat of Jind; but he could not rule for long as he died on February 3, 1822.

His son raja Sangat Singh ascended the throne on 30th July 1822, at the age of just 11 years. He had great affection for Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raja Sangat Singh was a very handsome person and great rider; but he did not pay much attention to the state administration. He died at the age of 23 years on 3rd November, 1834. Raja Sangat Singh had no son, hence Sardar Sarup Singh of Bajidpur, who was the rightful claimant, occupied this royal seat of Jind in 1837 AD.

Raja Sarup Singh was an efficient administrator. He was a tall, brave warrior, courageous, far-sighted and great statesman.1

He helped the British government wholeheartedly and financially during the mutiny of 1857 and he himself led his army to Delhi. Raja Sarup Singh was awarded the district of Dadri along with thirteen villages near Sangrur and was conferred the title of G.C.S.I. in 1863.2

This majestic ruler expired on January 26, 1864 and his able son raja Raghbir Singh became the ruler on March 31, 1864 at the age of thirty. He ruled efficiently and won appreciation from all quarters. The Sirhind Canal was dug during his regime and the village Sangrur grew into a beautiful city. Raja Raghbir Singh was also decorated with G.C.S.I. in 1876. This judicious ruler helped the British government with army and finances during the second Afghan war and was conferred the titles of Rajaye Rajgaan (the King of Kings) etc.

Tikka Balbir Singh, son of raja Raghbir Singh, died in 1883 AD when his father was still alive. Thus prince Ranbir Singh, the grandson of raja Raghbir Singh, became the ruler at the age of just eight years after the demise of his grand father in 1887 AD.

The present ruler, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, was born on October 11, 1879. He ascended the royal seat of Jind in 1887 AD after the death of his grand father. He took charge of the administration in 1899 AD on attaining maturity. He was decorated with the titles of K.C.S.I.3 on January 1, 1909 and G.C.I.E.4 on January 1, 1916. He was conferred the title of hereditary maharaja in 1911 by the British Government in Delhi.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh earned goodwill of the British government by rendering it financial aid of lacs of rupees alongwith his entire army during Teera battle in 1897-98 as well as during the World War of 1914.

Many buildings, libraries, schools, hospitals etc were built during the regime of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway line was also laid during this period. The state exchequer spent rupees 38,13,661

1In person and presence he was eminently princely, and the stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or stronger man. Clad in armour as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. In character he was honest and just, and though his pride and restlessness led him to quarrel with his neighbours, yet the British Government has never had an ally more true and loyal in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear.” The Rajas of the Punjab by L. H. Griffin p 374.

2Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

3Knight Commander of the Star of India.

4Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
on this project while the annual income was of only three and half lac rupees. Apart from this, rupees 17,00,000 were spent on Jind-Panipat railway line which earns a revenue of just rupees one lac annually.

The full title of Maharaja Ranbir Singh is: Colonel His Highness, farzade dIlbad, rasuxul rtkad, daulate Íglïsia, rajaerajgan, mahrâjâ (Sir) Ranbir Singh. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., King of Jind.

Jind state is entitled to a 13 gun salute, while the maharaja himself is entitled to a 15 gun salute.

Previously the state had diplomatic relations with the Governor of Punjab. Since November 1, 1921, it has been diplomatically associated with agent to the Governor General Punjab States. See 

2 mud of a well is also called jidl in Punjabi language. See 

4. "deh pavau jinu bujhI caga ram."—vac:;f m 4 ghoriâ. 2 Skt eating of food. 3 sword. 4 P small string of a musical instrument, that produces a high pitch; in Punjabi, it is called jill.

9 Greeks consider both of these cumin seeds warm-dry.
clothes.

jir [jir] See jīrā. 2 dyspeptic, flatulent, non-digestive. See jīrā 5. “karat mahe vād jirā ... rīde gārībī curān khāi.”—NP.

jīr [jir] See jīrā.

“dhāny guru pun dhāny ho udhāv!, kyō na hāro sahb ki sahb pira?
janat dhatu bonar sahbī rās
nārī bīcar jīti taābīra,
sac hū ved apūrāb hō tum
“das ju” phorāt kōth māṭīra,
loğān rog bhae tab hi sun
jog dayo jāb āṭṭān jīrā.”


jīrān [jirān] See jīrā 2.

jīrī [jirī] n a variety of paddy, of which rice is white in colour and can remain so for a longer period. In Punjab paddy is grown in abundance. 2 In Pothohar, the seed of medicinal plant called kalājī (kalijirī) i.e. nigelle stiva is also so called.

jīl [jil] See jīl 4. 2 cord or string (of a musical instrument). “jīl bīna kese bāje rābāb?”—bher m 5.


“ūṭhā na jīrā dēnā” to feed cumin seed (jira) to camels. This phrase is used in the same manner as one would use “bādā na bonat di ṭōpā ṭe bhēdā na bonāphā ṭa ṭārābā” meaning to give someone what he does not deserve. The saveya under reference suggests that Udho (Krishan) preached yoga to his naughty beloveds.

jīte jāl mē thāl mē.”—akāl. 3 Jupiter, lord of deities. 4 moon. 5 Vishnu. 6 water. “jīv gāyā ghōt meghān ko.”—kṛṣṇa. 7 jīv ṭī live; earn livelihood; live happily.

jīvā [jivā] may live, may live long. 2 (I am) alive. “jīvā nam suṇi.”—bīla m 5.

jīvā [jivā] will live, shall live.

jīvāttā [jivātā], jīvāttā [jivātā] n killing of a living creature. 2 soul’s estrangement from the body. 3 crime of murder.

jīvān [jivān] Skt n living creature. 2 attendant, servant. 3 snake charmer.


jīvānd [jivān] Skt n state of living, living-condition. “jīvān sāgamūṭīsu dhānī.”—varjet. 2 a blacksmith of Lahore, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He made a khurpa (weeding implement) for Bhai Bidhi Chand. 3 See jīvānd. 4 Skt ṭūrphūn, kick with the hind leg. “jīvān mari lott di.”—BG. The priest of Mecca kicked (with his leg) Guru Nanak pointing towards Kaaba (Muslim’s sacred place).


jīvānt [jivānt] Skt jīvānt adj living, alive. “jivānt pītār na mane kou me saḥrāh karaḥ.”—gau ṭābir. “jivānt kau mūḍa kāhe.”—gau ṭ m 1. 2 alive. “so jivānt, jīh jivānt jāṛīa.”—bāvan. ‘He is alive, who meditates upon the conscious Creator rather than focus on the ‘inert Being’. 3 livelihood. “kahu bīhave sodhāt jivānt.”—ram ṭ m 5.

jīvāntā [jivāntā], jīvāntā [jivāntā] die when alive, die while living. This means to
renounce the ego; to consider oneself very humble. "apu chōd jīvatmāre."—sṛi m 3. "sātigur bhai cālaho, jīvatī tu mārē."—sūhi chōt m 4. "apu triāgī hoie sābh reṇā, jīvatī tu mārē."—sūhi m 5. 2 emancipation.

**jīvatā** [jīvatā] adj living as dead, inert, lazy. 2 one who has no affection for his country and nation. 3 renunciator of the ego; non-egoist, one having no self importance, devoid of self assertion. See नीताज्ञातता.

**jīvatā** [jīvatā] See नीताज्ञात। “jīvatā gurmati lage.”—māla m 3.

**jīvatā** [kivātā] See नीताज्ञात।

**jīva** [jīva] See नीत। “gur ke sābādā jīvatu mārē.”—sṛi m 3. 2 n lifespan, sense of living.

**jīva** [jīva] Skt n giver of life, physician. 2 God. 3 nectar. 4 air, wind. 5 food.

**jīvāt** [jīvāt] n nectar.—sānāma.


**jīvāt** [jīvāt] See नीत।

**jīvātā** [jīvātā] n human being; living being, transcendent One. “nano jīvātār khō dhiāya amrapād hoi.”—var sar m 4. 3 one who is conscious of his own self-respect and of the rights of the country and the nation.

**jīvāt** [jīvāt] See नीत। 2 life. “jīvātākho sabhu sadh sāgī.”—bhā m 5. 3 water. “de jīvān jīvān sukhkāri.”—GPS. 4 livelihood. 5 air. 6 ghee, clarified butter. 7 God, the Creator. 8 son. 9 See नसान। 10 younger son of Bhai Bhagtu, who was always at the service of Guru Har Rai. He died in Kiratpur. His son was Sant Das, whose immediate descendants, now live in Bhucho, Bhai ke Chak etc.

Sant Das's sons, Ram Singh, Fateh Singh, Bakhtu Singh and Takhtu Singh were duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh in Damdama Sahib. See ब्रह्मांड।

**jīvātā** [jīvātā] He was a great fighter. He laid down his life fighting against the Mughals, when Guru Gobind Singh was on his way to Chamkaur after leaving Anandpur. Baba Ajit Singh was also with him. His memorial is in Chamkaur.

**jīvātā** [jīvātā] n art of living, way of living. 2 condition of living beings. 3 adj one who emancipates the sentients. “jīvātā suami ātājāmi.”—asa chōt m 5.

**jīvātā** [jīvātā], नीत [jīvātā] n life history; book depicting one’s life history; biography especially of a holy person that is, janamsakhī; biography.

**jīvānā** [jīvānā] adj life of living beings, life of the animates; giver of life to the animates. “so kīvānā jīvān jā.”—sukhānā.

**jīvānā** [jīvānā] n desire to live. 2 desire or wish of the animates; demand of living beings. “jīvānā nīvān, suami!”—ram m 1.

**jīvānā** [jīvānā] n giver of life. “jīvān deva parbrāhām sevā.”—dhanā m 5. 2 giver of water.

**jīvānā** [jīvānā] n plight of life; life. “lālāk kārē jīvānād karān, locān kāchū na sujhe.”—dhanā kābīr. 2 adj who gives life. “jīvānād nanāk prābhā mera.”—maru m 5. 3 See नीताज्ञात।

**jīvānā** [jīvānā] a stage which, once

1 Prior to his baptism as a Sikh he was a cuhra (sweeper) belonging to the scavenging caste. Gyani Gyan Singh writes in Twarikh Khalsa that his earlier name was Jaita and he brought the head of the great martyr Guru Teg Bahadur from Delhi to Kiratpur.

Amritsar resident Bhai Harsa Singh Dhupia writes that Jaita (Jagat Seth) was a sweetmeat maker (confectioner) of Patna, who became Jīwan Singh after being baptised as a Sikh. He brought the head of the martyred Guru, but this fact is not confirmed in any other historical treatise.
achieved, does not require one to die again; stage of salvation. “abh mohi jivāntāvāi pāi.”

maru m 5. 2 right to live with self-respect.

jīvāntāvā [jīvāntāvā] n giver of life—God; the omnipresent life giver. “jīvāntāvā milā hari hāra.”

gau m 5.

jīvāntāvā [jīvāntāvā] Skt jīvāntāvā adj who gets liberated from transmigration after attaining spiritual enlightenment during his life time. “jīvāntāvā jīś rīde bhagvāt.”

sukhmāni. “man moh dono kau purharī gobīd ke gūn gāve. khar nānak th būdhi ko pranī jīvāntāvā kathāve.”

bīla m 9. “jīvāntāvā su akhī jīśu vicāhū haunī jai.”

maru a m 1.

jīvāntāvā [jīvāntāvā] n one who is free from bondage in life.

jīvāntā [jīvāntā] n life providing plant; life saving plant. 2 self-realisation.

jīvāntā [jīvāntā] living as spiritually enlightened. “jīvāntāpūrāṇ prabhū tera.”

suhī m 5.

jīvā [jīvā] v live, remain alive. “ādhe! jīvā vicārī dēkhī keteke dīna.”

dhanā m 1. “jīvā sāphāl jīvā suḥī hari jārī jārī sād jīvā.”

maru a m 5.

jīvā [jīvā] n livelihood, sustenance. “hārī hari sāṭjāna ki jīvā.”

suhī m 5. 2 life; lifespan. “me guṇbodh sāgāl ki jīvā, meri jīvāntā mere das.”

suhī m 5.

jīvā [jīvā] n life history, biography, life history of a personage. See jīvāntāvā.

jīvāntā [jīvāntā] Skt adj worthy to live, liveable. 2 n water. 3 milk.

jīvā [jīvā] a subcaste of Khatris. 2 See प्राव सुध 2.

jīvā [jīvā] adj living, alive. 2 See प्राव सुध. 3 belonging to Manak Chand’s dynasty.

jīvā [jīvā] See प्राव सुध 2.

jīvā [jīvā] Skt n livelihood, sustenance. “cakār hve jiva su cālave.”

GPS. 2 string of a bow; bowstring. 3 earth. 4 Bhai Jiva, cook of Guru Angad Dev. “rāhu rājī bān gurumukh jīva.”

GPS. 5 (I) live. “jīva tere nāv.”

dhāna chāt m 1.

jīvāntā [jīvāntā] Skt jīvāntā n individual soul; soul that keeps the body conscious. See श्रीमत्थ.

jīvāntā [jīvāntā] lives. “ūh sāda sāda jīvāntā.”

suhī m 5. 2 pleasure of life, joy of life.

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jīvāntā [jīvāntā] lives. “ūh sāda sāda jīvāntā.”

suhī m 5. 2 pleasure of life, joy of life.
Amar Das.

**jivōtā** [living; while being alive. “jivōtā hari cettia, mārādā hārīrāg.” –var guj 2 m 5.]

**jivādha** a Jatt subcaste. See जीवाढह.


**juāra** adj combined with, coupled, related. “nanak sarab juāra.” –guj e m 1.

**juān** See जुआ.

**juānī** adj youthful. “tāra juānī apī bhanī.” –vēd chāt m 1. 2 the youth did.

**juāra** Skt सू च, adj youthful, young, adolescent.


**juāmērdai** See जुआमेड.

**juāra** See जुआ। 2 See जुआ.

**juārbaṭa** See जुआ०.

**juārī** n small sorghum (Indian millet), grown in abundance in the South. Bread made from it is sweet in taste and is also viscous. 2 gambler.

**juāl** [jual], प्राचीन [jula] See सू, and सू. “gīrī tāra jāl jula bhe rakhiō.” –bhīt namdev.

**juālāpādi** [julādharṇī], प्राचीन [julābāṁṇī] n gun, which emits flame of fire. –sānaṇa.

**juālāmūḍa** [julāmukhi] See प्राचीन.

**juāj** Skt सू, adj young. 2 n a category of deities (angels) like the demi-gods of Kuber. “jīh jōpāhī kīnār jach jō.” –akal.

**jusātju** [jusātju] P जू, v search, hunt, exploration. See सू and प्राचीन.
chāt m 3. “हरि ध्रावहि तुधु जि, से जन जुग माहि सुक्ह वसि.”—sopurakhu. 3 an era such as satyug (Era of Truth). See जुग. 4 representing the figure of four, as there are four aeons. 5 adj studded, combined. “तु अपे हि जुग जोगिया.”—var kan m 4. one who plans for combining. See पंजानेल।

जुग [जूग] in every era; eternally, for ever.

जुग [जूग] eternally, at all times. “जुग जुगारी भजाग तुमारे.”—वाद चोट m 1.

जुग [जूग] in all the ages, eternally. जुगन [जूग] See जुग न।

जुग [जूग] multitude of mundane people. “सातृगुरी क्षेमा तान्त्रा जुगुथ सामाने.”—सौवेेङे m 4 ke. ‘All were subsumed by the eternal One.’

जुगनेल |जूगनेली| See जुगनेल।、“तु अपे हि जुगजिया.”—var kan m 4.


जुग [जूग] Skt जुग्जु जूग जूग स्वाधीन जुग्जेंटे।—japu. 2 See जुगजिया।

जुगालिन [जूगालिन] adj engrossed in Shiv, absorbed in the Creator. See मेतशक।

जुगनेल |जूगनेली| See जुगनेल।

जुग [जूग] adj coupled, attached. “जुग जूग जूग जूग।”—sri m 5. ‘The devotee is always engrossed in worship.’ 2 bound, tied. “कौण्सु मुक्ता कौण्सु सु जूगता.”—माय अ म 5. 3 n style of living, conception, planning, “ब्राह्मणगृह किम निर्मल जूगता.”—sukhmani. 4 with planning, properly. “नाह मिले त्ह जूगता.”—sor अ म 5.

जुगजुगा |जूगजूग।| proper and improper, correct and incorrect, appropriate and inappropriate, reasonable and unreasonable. “सौग्री जूगजूग निहारे।”—GPS.
Gobind Singh to seek forgiveness Jugraj directed them to proceed towards Khidrana pond.

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Jugal See Jugal.

Jugal jamnu two kinds of plum-like tree viz. cevasus cornuta; svzygium cumini. Gulabjaman and Jamoa. 2 white and black fruit of these trees.

Jugvat capable, competent. "Jese tugkat jathan ke."-BGK. 2 worth using, worthy of use. "Jese tuhe nagbeli se vides cajat, salīl sājog cirākal jugvat he."-BGK.

Jugva with ability, in a proper way. "Janan jatan kar jugve jathar rakhe."-BGK.

Jugah several aeons. 2 Through the ages. 3 Related, concerned. 4 In yog. "Ape jogi jugat jugaha."-Jet m 4.

Jugat end of an era. 2 Doomsday; ultimate destruction of the universe. "Jee jal atar jugatar base pakhan."-BGK.

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Jugad origin of time, before aeons. "Jugad saca eko data."-Maru solbe m 3.

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Jugal a yogini, a horrible goddess attending upon Durga. "Jay japahu jugal juh joh."-Ekal.

Juchada See Juchada.

Juj Yajur Ved, suggesting Dvapar (the second aeon) which got prominence in Yajur Ved. "Joj mahit jort chahi cađravīl."-Var asa. 2 P $ \notin $ part without, except. 3 A $ \notin $ short for juzav. 4 Part, piece, portion. 4 Unbound volume. 5 P $ \notin $ roasted meat of male sheep. "Salan o birīā juj tahari."-Krison.

Juzdan P n a bag to keep unbound volumes of a book; satchel.

Juzbadi Process of combining and binding frames (of a book); book binding.

Juj or Jujar Yajur Ved. "Sam vedurīgu jujaru ațhrābānu."-Maru solhe m 1.
See रेष.

जुहरी [जुहरी] with both hands folded. “बहो बेन । बीन बेन हे जुहरी”–NP. 2 scholar of Yajur Ved.

जुहर [जुहर] See जुहर and रेष.

जुह (जुह), जुहि (जुहि) See जुहि. “पुन भ्यो जुहि.”–जुहि.

जुहन [जुहन] A पाय n leprosy. See ताक्तजुहन.

जुह [जुह] n war, battle.


जुहत [जुहता] v fight. 2 die fighting.

जुह [जुह] See जुहह. “दुह दिसी बैजे जुहाई बैजे.”–GPS.

जुहाई [जुहाई] Sandhuria and Maru rag, the rag that produces a heroic feeling. 2 musical note boosting the morale of warriors.

जुहर [जुहर] adj warrior, fighter, hero.

जुहाई [जुहाई] a Rajput of the hill region, who fought against Dilawar Khan. See रिवितुरच प्लेट ch 12. 2 See जुहाई शन.

जुहाई [जुहाई] baba valiant son of Guru Gobind Singh born to Mata Jito in 1747 Bikrami. He attained martyrdom on Poh 8, 1761 Bikrami fighting with courage in the battle-field of Chamkaur. Bhai Santokh Singh erroneously mentions his martyrdom to have taken place in Sirhind. Guru Gobind Singh’s court poet, Sainapati, thus describes the valour of Baba Jujhar Singh in the battle of Chamkaur:

“जब देखियो जुहाई सिग्ह सामा पहुचियो अन, ।
दौयो दि दल दूर देन के गाही ज्याम।”

जुह [जुह] n war, battle.

जुहाई [जुहाई] adj warrior, fighter.

जुह [जुह] pair, group of two, joined. 2 See जुह. 2.

जुहसिल [जुहसिल] will meet, will see. “मेरा मुख सखत सागर ना जुहसिल.”–दीवा m 5.

जुहक [जुहक] Skt n knot of matted hair, knot of tangled hair. 2 bouquet; bunch of flowers.

जुहन [जुहन] पन्न नों combine, meet. 2 clash mutually, confront.

जुह [जुह] Skt हुद adj contaminated, polluted; left over. 2 See जुह.

जुहत्मन [जुहत्मन], जुहत्मन [जुहत्मन], जुहत्मन [जुहत्मन] v defile or pollute (victuals) by tasting or touching.

जुहाई [जुहाई] n coolness, coldness. 2 shiver due to malaria (fever), shiver due to cold.

जुहत्मन [जुहत्मन] Skt हुद vr combine) adj combined, joined. 2 shrank due to cold. 3 cooled, made cold.

जुहाई [जुहाई] gathered, collected. “इन रितर बौलक बौलक जुहाई.”–NP. 2 cooled, become cool.

जुह [जुह] n crowd, group, gang. See ए जुह.

जुह [जुह] adj tied, combined. 2 associated, accompanied, involved.

जुह [जुह] combined, associated. See जुह.

जुह [जुह] associated, combined. 2 See जुहे. 2जुहे [जुहे] combined, paired, coupled, fastened.

“फौर जोनी जोनी.”–वार गुज 2 m 5.

जुह [जुह] See जुह. 2 pair of shoes, co. ering for the feet, foot cover. “काद जरं से मयरो जुह्या.”–GPS.

जुह [जुह] Skt सुध n group, crowd.

जुहिया [जुहिया] n austerity, effort, service, hard labour. “पातरं लागौर नित कार९ जुहिया.”–मली m 4.

जुहा [जुहा] पन्न adj different, separate, distinct.

जुहाई [जुहाई] प जुहा n separation, parting.

जुह [जुह] See जुह.


जुहाहार [जुहाहार] n yuddh-ाहार. standard of war, flag of war. “देस बदेस जिज जुहाहार.”

–पार. ‘victory over the enemy’s standards.’

2 armour, coat of mail.
In Guru Granth Sahib we come across at a number of places two matras affixed to a consonant. One matra signifies the meaning of the word while the other explains the musical harmony. Here the word is joni [joni] but per chanting its pronunciation is juni.
built by Shahjahan in 1650 AD in Delhi and another one contructed by Aurangzeb in 1673 AD near Lahore’s fort have special significance.

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sadhu sārī mukh jure.”—sar m 5.
“hērī sīr jure te n̄ihcāl citu.”—gauva m 5.
“kāl sīr jure.”—bher kabir.

3. See julā. See स ल ल.

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aquatic creature capable of moving over water. 3 See जान तन.

जलमग [julab] A जलमग n purgative; this term originated from gul-ab i.e. extract of roses. The extract (distillate) of roses is a purgative; thus this name is commonly used for liquid medications causing loose motions when taken.

जलम [julus] See जलम.

जलमझ [zulexa], जलमझ [zulexa] P जलमझ See जलम.

जल [jolâ] See जल.

जलद [joladri] See जलद.

जल [jolla] n heavy and thick cloth filled with cotton; worn-out quilt.

जलज [jollab] See जलज.

जली [jollì] n thick quilt filled with cotton.

जलत [juvraj] prince. See जलत.

जला [juna] See जला.

जल [jula] See जल.

जल [juladri] See जल.

जल [juladri] See जल.

जल [jula] See जल.

रामण [julab] combine, merge, join (of two objects). 2 assemble, gather. 3 be available, be accessible.

रुग [jurI] after gathering. "रुग रुग रुग चुरुगे." —var sar m. l.

रुग [jurâda] adj available. 2 added to the total. "रुग रुग रुग रुग लोज." —vaq m. 4 ghoriâ. 3 coolant; what cools. "हर्ष जेथी रुगा लोजे." —mañj barahmaha. ‘We seek God who creates coolness in the scorching heat of the month of Jeth.’ 4 hoarder, depositor.

रु [ju] part a polite vocative; Sir. “हर्ष जु राखले हु दे मेरी.” —jet m. 9. 2 n birth, creation. “प्रभु हे, जू हे.” —japu. 3 Skt air, wind. 4 Sarasvati — the goddess of knowledge. 5 P र or र river. 6 canal. 7 you search.

रु [jû] Skt जु जु n a parasite in the hair or in clothes, called louse. Its plural is lice.

रु [jua] See रु. 2 See रु.
also finds mention in the Bible. See EX ch 3. verse 5, and Joshua ch 5, verse 15.

crowd group, gang. See ब्रह. “सतिगुरि खेमा तानिया जुगजुथ सोमाने.” –सवेरे m 4 ke. ‘The Guru has pitched the tent of Sikh religion, under which many groups of people have taken shelter.’

leader of the masses, leader of a group. See गुप्त.

hurriedly, hastily, quickly.

a kind of worm grown within the intestines (a tape worm or a stomach worm. This worm is a kind of an earthworm and generally grows in unhealthy and unclean stomach. Water oozes out of the mouth of a sleeping person having such worm in his/her stomach. 2 See जुग.

a state in Kathiavar and its capital which is closer to Girinar hills. Its ancient name was Girinagar. Charanpaduka, a holy place in memory of Guru Nanak Dev, situated here, is of great religious significance.

female sexual organ; vagina. See आयु.

gamble, gambling. 2 See जुग.
adj gambler. “बदे बदे जुपी जाहरे.”–गरिर 337.
jury; council sitting alongwith the judge, which take an oath to impart justice; council of arbitrators.

a rope used for fastening; rope to

1In the geographical dictionary, its ancient name is written as Yavan Nagar.
shackle.

[जूरणा] n shackle, tie securely; tie hand and foot.

[जूरा] n topknot, knot of hair.

[जूरि] n brush of straw or hair used for whitewashing a house and cleansing utensils.

1 group, band. “जर्ग गूरमुख जूरा.”—BG.

2 small knot of hair. 4 small bundles of crop made during harvesting.


[जेए], [जेट] pron who, which.

[जेई] pron who, which. अजेईत, अभेईत, अझेईत consumed, taken. “अप जे स्तन साग भ्रमणी.”—tulsi.

[जेसात], [जेष्ठ], [जेष्ठ] Skt जेसा adj elder.

2 God, the Almighty. 3 husband’s elder brother. “मैति देवि देवर जेसात.”—asa m 5. 4 month of Jeth (in Hindu calendar); night of the full moon in Jeshtha.

[जेसा] Skt जेसा n a heroine in poetry, who is very dear to her husband. 2 middle finger.

3 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). 4 eighteenth of twenty-seven sidereal days. 5 adj elder (feminine), senior (feminine). 6 n lizard.

[जेह] pron of whom. “जेह ही अह बुद्धि बिकारा.”—बवान. 2 who. “जेह रसन चक्र हो.”—सजेई देव तुक्केव म 5. 3 bowstring. See नीव. “तिर जेह माही जोर.”—GPS.

[जेहर] H जेहर n an ornament, usually of silver, with tiny tinkling bells, worn by women around their ankles. “मादा रास... सम जेहर की.”—क्रिसान. “The amphitheatre looked like a tinkling round ornament.

[जेहग] [जेहग] under whose patronage, with whose assistance. “जेहग लाए भागलो तर्का.”—सजेई देव तुक्केव वक म 5.

[जेहलम] [जेहलम] Vitasta river, rising from the springs of Varinag in Kashmir, merges with Chenab (Chandar Bhaga) near Maghiana flowing a distance of about 450 miles through the areas of Baramula, Muzaffarbad, Kohala, Jehlam, Gujarat, Shahpur, Jhang etc. Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, is situated on its bank.

2 a town in Punjab, situated on the bank of Jehlum. It is district headquarters and is situated at a distance of 104 miles from Lahore by rail.

[जेहरा] [जेहरा] pron who, which, that, what. adj similar to, same as, as like. “जेहरा पूरा मकामा.”—वश m 1 अलाहिन। “सजेहरा सोज.”—मार u m 1. ‘Like the True One.’

[जेहा] adj as like, similar to, resembling, same as. “जेहा अं तहा जसी.”—माजह u m 3. S similar to, same as.

[जेहबिर] जेहबिग [जेहबिग] [जेहबिग] see others as you see yourself. 2 You will see others as you would like to see them.

[जेहिर] [जेहिर] whom, to whom. 2 See नीव.

[जेही] [जेही] adj same as. “जेही सरसा तेरा तिन रहु.”—सैरूठ 266.

[जेहो] [जेहो] See जेहा.

[जेकौ] [जेकौ] [जेकौ] adv if, in case, provided. “जेकौ सुसा मानी.”—वरासा.

[जेका] [जेका] if. See झा.

[जेकौर] [जेकौर] name of the washerman Rajak as referred to in the Mecca-Madina discourse, of which the origin unknown.

[जेज्वा], [जेज्मा] [जेज्मा], [जेज्मा] [जेज्मा] A अ People not adopting Islam under the Muslim regime were forced to pay a tax called jiziyah. As per the law of those days, each...
adult had to pay an annual tax of one dinar. Those who paid this tax regularly had the right to live peacefully and the state owned the responsibility of their security in every respect. Elphinstone writes that during the Mughal rule the tax collection from a rich person was 48 dirham annually, while a middle income person had to pay 24 and a working class man a 12 dirham per year. Women and children were exempted from this tax.

Alauddin was directed by his Kazi that as per verdict given by Imam Hanifa, Jiziah, (tax) was equivalent to death sentence. He, who does not adopt Islam, is liable to be executed. But this infidel is to be pitied, and instead of being executed, he should be forced to pay the tax. When a Hindu is asked to pay Jiziah, he should feel obliged to do so.

Aurangzeb ordered that each infidel should pay jiziah personally by presenting himself in his court.

People, paying jiziah, were not allowed to wear clothes worn by true Muslims (believer in Islam). “jejia dānu ko lāo nā jagāti.”—asa a m 5. “tēne jejva lāge mohan.”—GPS.

मेठ [jēth] See मेठ. 2 तोमु month of Jeth. “hori jēth jorōda lorie.”—barāhmaha majh. See सुधन्न. 3 adj elder, senior. “jēth ke namā dārau.”—asa kābir. Here Jeth stands for Yamraj (the god of death). Some exegetes hold death to have been created prior to birth (i.e. destruction earlier to creation), hence it is jēth.

मेठ [jētha] adj elder, senior, aged, old. 2 n earlier name of Guru Ram Das. 3 a devotee of Guru Ram Dass. 4 Guru Arjan Dev’s devoted disciple belonging to the Sethi

subcaste, who attained self-realisation and remained in prison at Lahore along with Guru Arjan Dev. He also served Guru Hargobind during his imprisonment in the fort of Gawalior. 5 Guru Arjan Dev’s devotee of Behal subcaste. 6 Guru Hargobind’s follower of Hehar subcaste, a brave warrior, who laid down his life in the battle of Gurasar. 7 a Jaunpur resident, devotee of Guru Hargobind. He was advised by the Guru to renounce asceticism and perform meditation. 8 a preacher, resident of Lakhnau, who was a follower of Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at his residence while on his way to Anandpur from Patna.
\[
\text{madhy harykirtanah.} - \text{gatha.}
\]

\text{[jet] adv as much as, of as much quantity (as).} “jit kin uparjan prabhu dan dei datar.”
\text{—mali m 5. 2 with which; by which.} “curen bhe sot bohita sare sagar jet.”—\text{bila m 5. See तेह 2.}

\text{[jetra], [jetre] adv as much as, of as much (quantity) as.} “sunnati vahana jete hau ttn balihare jau.”—\text{srI m 1.}

\text{[jeta] adv as much as, of as much amount as.} “jeta dehi teta hau khau.”—\text{srI m 1. 2 Skt}

\text{[jeti] adv as much as, of as much amount as.} “jeti saripti upai vekha.”—\text{jopu. 2 See तेह 2.}

\text{[jetu] adv as much as. 2 from whom, with whom.} “tanu kar tulha laghahi jetu.”—\text{ram m 1.}

\text{[jeto] See तेह 1.}

\text{[jen] Skt जेन third (declension); wherefore, because of which, due to which. 2 who, who, “jen kala dharro akas,” “s sahas m 5. ‘The Creator who has created the sky with His art.’ “jen sarabsidhi.”—soveye m 3 ke, ‘because of which the meditator achieved enlightenment.’}

\text{[jenken] third (declension); any way, because of, whosoever, whichever.} “jen ken parkare harti jau sunatu sran.”—\text{asa chat m 5. ‘whichever means; any way, by hook or by crook, howsoever.’}

\text{[jenoken] See तेह तेह. howsoever. 2 from whosoever, from everyone, from anyone. “kastyog duster ah hoi n jenoken.”—NP.}

\text{[jeb] P जेब n praise, reputation. 2 T पी pocket. 3 A an iron cuff worn for the protection of the wrist. “jebo tike na bakhor rahi he.”

—caritr 195.}

\text{[zebod] P जेब get decorated, will be beautified. Its root is zebidan.}

\text{[jebnasa], [jebnisa] See जेबनिमा.}

\text{[zebayas] P जेबाय n grace, beauty. 2 decoration.}

\text{[zebiddan] P जेबिद n grace; appear beautiful, look beautiful.}

\text{[zebunnisa] daughter of emperor Aurangzeb, born on February 5, 1639 AD. She was a scholar of Persian and Arabic. She learnt Koran by heart. Zebunnisa was a very good poetess. Her pen name was Maxfi. She did not get married. From time to time, she used to give excellent advice to her father. A Punjabi poet has thus penned down this fact:}

“zebunnisa phiir akhdi, ik suxan suharta, jad da betha taoet te, ki adal kamaia?

saahjah n ked kar, dara marvai, tegbhadar nal bhi, te dhoh kamaia,

bijya biu ju zahir da, phal khanai aai,

agge lekha magie, bhar legu savaia,

sah adalat na kare, phiir dozax pata,

umarsitad adalti, beta marvai,

kita adal nuervav, jis jag vic chaia.

Zebunnisa breathed her last in 1703 AD in Delhi. See मसवान.

\text{[jeb] were murdered. “kahii jvan jebe sukti katari.”—caritr 120. 2 having grace; reputed.}

\text{[jem] adv like, same as. “ghana jem gaje.”

—cadi 2.}

\text{[jeman] (Skt जभन n food, meal. 2 Skt जेमन adj leading, superior most.}

\text{[jem] See सेम.}

\text{[jemi] ate, fed; See सेम 1. 2 triumphal, triumphant. “kilaakkar jemi.”—cadi 2.}

\text{[jer] Skt जेर n placenta, foetal membrane. 2 short for jerau (jarayuj). “ad binasi jer binasi.”—sar m 5. 3 P जेर adj defeated, docile,
subordinate. “sabhe jekine bali kal hatha.” 
-VN. 4 below, under. “hám jek jími.”—var majh m l. ‘All of us are under the ground.’
5 n a vowel sign put below a Persian letter, which has the pronunciation OnI}. See FIIW 
6 mr we-
7 mrb ra-
8 ilo'; adj hard pressed. 2 distressed. 3 indebted, debtor.
9 mr J{erI adv same as, as that, similar to. “ohu jek sair deI lahrí.”—asa cháI m l.
10 mr jekh feeds, serves meals. 2 take(s) meals. “sur tetisau jekhí pak.”—bher a kabir.

‘Thirty-three crore gods partake meals in the Almighty’s kitchen.’

nejva [jevad] adv as big as. See nechh .

nejvad [jevada] See nechh . 2 n rope, bondage, ties. “tere módh kaIare jevada.”—vaI m l. ‘O fool! big is your taunt (sarcasm).’

nejvadu [jevadu] adv as big as, as large as. “jevadu bhave tevadu hoi.”—jopu. S nechh .

nejvah [jevan] See nebh.

nejvahar [jevanhar], nejvahav [jevanvar] adj one who eats. See nebh .

nejvah [jevah] See nijbchv .

nejva [jevra] P rIj n which is glamorous; i.e., ornaments, jewellery, apparel; a figurative expression.


nejvah [jevah] served, took food, took meals. See nebh . “sucó hoíke jevah.”—var asa .

nejvah [jevahal], nejvah [jeveha], nejvhe [jevehe] adv same as, as that, like that, similar to. “jevehe karm kamaIve tevehe phalte.”—var gau l m 4. “phal teveho paíe jevehi karm kamaíe.”—var asa. See Jw.

nejvah [jevah] See nevah.

nej [je] pron whom. “je ghári kirátI akhíe.”—sohIla. “je bhave te déI.”—sri m 3. ‘He gives to the person He likes.’ 2 adj as many as.

3 Skt saI n victory, conquest. “jako bhagat ko sáda je.”—bast m 5. 4 part be a victor! God bless you! “je jagdis tera jas jácou.”—bast a m l. 5 n a janitor of Vishnu, Jai. “je auro vij nam jiran jana.”—NP. 6 son of Vasudev, who was born before Krishan and was killed by Kans. “or bhayo sutiI ke grahiI nam dharyo thl ko tIm hú je.”—krisan. 7 See ñan.
pron to whom. “so sai jē visre.”—var jet.

Raval Jaisal (Jaishal) son of Dusaj, a Bhatti Rajput of Yadav dynasty, who was a renowned raja. He established Jaisalmer town in Rajputana after his name in 1146 AD. Phool dynasty also originated from Jaisal.

Skt adī adv similar to, like that. “jē saí gur snūnīda teso hi me dīthu.”—var ram 1 m 5.

See Skt. Similar to, like that.

Skt adī adv similar to, same as. “jē si me aw khasam ki baJi.”—trāṇg m 1.

See Skt. Same as.

See Skt. Ovation; shout in unison; slogans like vaheguru ji ki fateh and satt sri akal, shouted in unison. “sā t sēbha kau sēdā jekaru.”—gāu m 5.

This is the slogan of the Khalsa: “sēbh dharti halcal bhai chodyo ghārbara, śah patsāh amirre khāpī hoe chara, satīguru bajhāhū ko nāhi bhe katānharā, cāhīra guru gobīdsīgh le dharam nagara. bhēkhi bhrāmīā dī sēbha uṭhāīke, dābhū ghusrū nū bhajārā parke, khoṭe khacre di sapha smēṭke gursīghā rāca jekara, jo gajjke bolave so guru ka pīra sātī sri akal, gurbār akal.

See Skt. Ovation, applause, cheer. “boli sadhu hārī jejē.”—asa chōt m 5.

Skt adj triumphant Lord, victorious God. “jē jāgdis ki gatī nāhi jani.”—suhi m 5. 2 slogan of vahguru ji ki fateh.

Skt n vocal note, or vocal notes a ragīni of seven notes in Kamach mode, formed by a combination of dhuṣrī, bīlāval and sōrāṭh. The time for its singing is early morning. 1 It contains both gādhars and nīṣads. In the ascending order nīṣad and gādhār are pure notes, while in the descending order both are flat. pācām and rīsābh are included in this mode; rīsābh being vadi (primary note), and pācām being sānvādi (secondary note).

ascending - sē ra gā ma pē dha nē sē
descending - sē nē dha pē mē gā ra sē

The place of jejavāti is 31' in Guru Granth Sahib. Only the hymns of Guru Tegh Bahadur are composed in this ṭag [rag]. This ragīni along with other compositions of Guru Tegh Bahadur, was included in Guru Granth Sahib by Guru Gobind Singh. See खा. See Skt. 2

Skt pron whose. 2 adj fool. “pādīt mohrāhe sunke, āru mohgāe sunke jān jēda.”—krisān.

Skt pron whose. “jēn kul chen dharmā.”—gyan. 2 See Skt.

Skt n victory, conquest. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and brother of Singarū. He showed his act of exceptional bravery by joining the army of Guru Hargobind. 3 a jet moneylender and follower of Guru Hargobind. He is different from Jagat Seth. 4 See रक्षक.

5 See पहत।

Skt n vocal note, or vocal notes It is a perfect variation of a major mode.

1Some musicians consider its time of singing as third quarter of the night.
oriental musical measure using only six notes. riśabh and dhēvat are prohibited in the ascending order of notes while in descending order all the notes are allowed. gādhar is vadi (primary); maḍḍhām is sharp; dhēvat and riśabh are flat. All the remaining notes seem to be pure. The time for its singing is 4th quarter of the day.

ascending-ṣa ga mi pa na ṣa
descending-ṣa na dha pa mi ga ra ṣa

The place of Jaitsari is eleventh in Guru Granth Sahib.

There arose a misunderstanding between the employees of the state and the Akali Dal over akhād path on September 14, 1923 AD, resulting in the loss of many lives on February 21, 1924 AD. Ultimately a peaceful settlement was arrived and 101 ākhād patha were started on July 21, 1925 which concluded on August 6, 1925.

Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib is situated at a distance of one and a half miles north of Jaito. Guru Gobind Singh used to hold the evening religious congregation of rāhirs here. Eight acres of land has been allotted to the gurdwara by the state.

The cattle fair of Jaito is very famous. People from far and near come here to buy and sell cattle. Jaito is also a station of BB&CI railways.

Jaito is 96 miles from Lahore and 17 miles from Bhatinda.

There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near the fort in this village. Maharaja Hira Singh got constructed a beautiful building for the gurdwara. A tank named Gangsar is situated nearby. Land measuring 70 ghumaons, alongwith regular annual grant of Rs. 432, has been given to the gurdwara by Nabha state. An additional 18 ghumaons of land is granted by the village. A huge religious congregation is held here on Poh sudi 7 on full moon in the lunar month of Kattak (eighth month of Bikrami Sammat).
Jeyrath’s enemy, Arjun.


Jeda [jeda] See mogal.


Jeda [jeda], Jede [jedev] Skt. तव्येद्वेद a scholar in the court of Vikramaditya, popularly known as Pakshadharmisar. 2 son of Bhojdev, a Brahman of Kanauj, born in Kendooli district Birbhoomi in Bengal. His mother was Ramadevi. Jaidev was a Vaishnavite worshipper of Krishan, but constant company of metaphysical saints made him a unique follower of the Creator. He had profound knowledge of Sanskrit and Prakrit. His composition, Geet Gobind, is a marvellous work of poetry. Jaidev was very fond of music and in very charming voice used to sing along with his wife Padmavati hymns composed and written by him. He spent most of his life with Raja Lakshmansen, son of Raja Bhallalsen of Bengal. 1 Two hymns written by Jaidev, one in Hindi and another in Prakrit, are included in Guru Granth Sahib. “jeda ttragto ahamev.”

—basantam 5. 3 The Almighty, who is victory-incarnate, conquers all, is conquered by none. “bodat jeda jeda kauramta.”—maru jeda.


Jen [jen] a follower of the sect founded by Jin (Rishabh Dev); Jaini. The Jain religion is older than Buddhism, Jainism has five main principles — non-violence, truth, renunciation, of theft, celibacy, and giving up of attachment.

Jainism has two main sects—one is called Shwetanbar, and other is known as Digambar. A Jain follower is required to keep his mouth covered while speaking and carry a broom made of cotton threads called rajohra, to sweep the place before sitting on it so that no living creature gets killed. A Jain monk is allowed to take cold meals and boiled water.

To take bath with fresh water is prohibited because by doing so creatures may get killed. A Jain is not allowed to deposit or hoard money. Apart from other fasts, eight fasts from Bhadon badi 12 to Bhadon sudi 4 are regarded auspicious. The last day of these fasts named chamchari, is hailed as the most sacred day.

In Jainism, God is not regarded as the creator of the universe, only the emancipated soul is awarded this epithet. “jen marag sojam ati sadhan.”—sukhmani. See चित्तवर्ण, भगवीनि तिथिज्ञ and विख्यातेऽर. 2 A अ J quality, virtue. 3 decoration, adornment, ornamentation. 4 P renunciate; who has renounced worldly pleasures.

Zena [zenxa] P जेना was installed as subedar of Sirhind in Sammat 1818 (1761 AD) by Ahmad Shah Durrani. The rulers of Phool dynasty, with the assistance of Khalsa forces, killed him in Peernjain on Magh 4, 1820 Bikrami (1763 AD) in a battle near Manahere, seven miles away from Sirhind. Zainkhan was beheaded by Tara Singh of Marhi. After this victory, Sirhind, along with most of the surrounding area, was brought under the control of the Patiala state and many villages were also merged with Nabha and Jind states.

Zena [zenxa] P जेना son of Imam Hussain, who was the first ruler of Sayyad dynasty. He was born in 657 AD and died in 713 AD. 2 son of the emperor Sikandar and
father of Haidershah, who ascended the throne of Kashmir in 1423 AD. He died in 1474 AD.

3 Alauddin Khilji has also been called by this name in 199th cantI. viz “jEnalavadi sah ko tab hi dayo bhajai. ransen rana gae gari ih cariit dikhai.” See Ro.

2 warrior of a hill state, who fought against the army of Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhangali. “jEmal kop caðhyo rao me kar me barchi tirchi gahi lini.”–gurosobha.

This Kanheya chief was a wealthy person of Fatehgarh (district Gurdaspur). With great pomp and show the marriage of his daughter, Chand Kaur, was solemnized with prince Kharag Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, on February 6, 1812. This marriage was graced by the rulers of Phulkian clan, Bhai Sahib of Kaithal and Sir David Octorlony, a representative of the Governor General. Maharani Chand Kaur gave birth to Naunihal Singh. See Ro.

A garland of victory; garland put around the neck of a victor in a battle or in a competition for the selection of her spouse by a damsel.

A scholar amongst the disciples of Vyas, who was a famous religious teacher of the earlier Hindu philosophy. Ashvmedh written by Jemini, is quite different from Ashvmedh Parav of Mahabharat. It has many anecdotes which vary from those in Mahabharat. Sumantu, son of Jemini, was also a great scholar.
“phiri phiri joni joi.”—maru m 5. 2 P search, discoverer. See गौरीनाथ.

[jośa] P जोश while discovering or searching.

[jośi] astrologer. “pādit padhe josī.”—asa m 1. 2 will find, will search. 3 will see. See गौरीनाथ.

[joṭ] a hymn of Kabir in Basant Rag.

1 joṭ khasāmu he jata,
2 bīnu sraṇa khiru pīlāta, ...
3 sūti muklai apni mau,
4 paṅga bīnu hūria marta,
5 bōdne bīnu kīr kīr hasta,
6 nīdra bīnu nāri pe sove,
7 bīnu bāsan kīr hū bīlove,
8 bīnu iṣṭam gau laveri,
10 pēde bīnu baṭ ghanerī...

This means that as utterances written in this verse are impossible to happen, likewise the achievement of spiritual knowledge without a mentor is incomplete. Some sectarian scholars interpret them as under:

1 The woman (maya) has given birth to husband (God), which means that the distinction between creature and the Creator is of illusion only.

2 The son compelled the father to dance to his own’s tune i.e. human beings kept the Creator engrossed in nourishing his creatures.

3 (Maya) fed milk without teats (nipples). Illusion kept the human beings engrossed in enjoyment of worldly pleasures.

4 The son (creature) exploited his mother (illusion) for his carnal desires.

5 The mind is without feet, still its leaps have no bounds.

6 The mind is without mouth, still it laughs boisterously i.e. gloats over worldly pleasures.

7 Human beings, in fact, are devoid of sleep (ignorance) but are still drowsing.

8 The utensil is without the body but is still involved in worldly pleasures.

9 A cow is without any nipple but (illusion) is still supplying milk (material pleasures).

10 The creatures are free from transmigration, but still pass through 84 lacs births.


[joi] pron who, whoever. “joī joī jorī soī soī phāṭī.”—mala ravidas. 2 n wife, consort spouse. “kavān purākhi joī.”—asa kābir. 3 adv having explored or verified. “sāgle me dekhe joī.”—maru m 5. See गौरीनाथ. 4 fastened, coupled. 5 wherever I see. “joī sāi muh khaṛa.”—var maru 2 m 5.

[joie] wherever we glance. 2 wherever we search. See गौरीनाथ. “gursābdi dār joie.”—maru m 1.

[joidan] v search, find, discover. जोट [jos], जोस [joś] A जोश n ebullience. 2 anger. “uṭhyo kāṭoĉen jos.”—VN. 3 Skt affection. 4 comfort.

[josta] Skt जोसा n the woman who serves; wife. “mīli josta balāk god.”—GPS. See जेंदित्र.

[jośāda] P जोश कित adj boiled. 2 n decoction; herbs or drugs decocted in water.

[josi sosī] Skt जोसी सोसी Whosoever you are, so you are i.e. ‘You alone know yourself. “śri nanak jo hāmre svami, josī sosī hē āṭarjī.”—NP.

[josī] See जोस.

[josī] astrologer. 2 a subcaste of Brahmans from Maharashtra. 3 a subcaste of Brahmans from the hills; josī.
नैफ [joh] n surveillance, supervision. “cuke jom
ki joh.”—baven. See नैफ़ी. 2 search,
exploration. “pargruh joh na cuke.”—dhana m
5. 3 wait, expectation.
नैफ़ी [johāह] sees. “tarun tejo partria mukh
johāह.”—sri beghi.
नैफ़ [johāह] S v harm. 2 compete. 3 bury.
4 See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [johā] See नैफ़ी.
नैफ़ी [joh] sees. “mukh kau johiti.”—phunhe
m 5.
नैफ़ [johad] See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [johāन], नैफ़ [johna] v see; look. 2 search,
explore. 3 wait, expect. 4 occur, happen.
5 See नैफ़. “johāн pap brīdarān kau.”—sāveye
sri mukhvāk m 5.
नैफ़ [johā], नैफ़ [johā] n pond containing
water; unlined pool, pit.
नैफ़गारिव [johāsahib], नैफ़ सी [johā jī] a
gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev situated under
police station Dharampur, tehsil Kandaghat of
Patiala state. It is about eight to nine miles from
the railway stations of Dharampur and
Kumarhatti. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place
while imparting his message. He dug out water
just by lifting a stone on the request of Mahia
Gujjar of the area. There is a small concrete
pond at this place now and is known as Mahia
Johar. A gurdwara has been built nearby. A
large tract of hilly land is attached to the
gurdwara. The priest of this gurdwara is
Ramraia of Haripur Daun. He has popularised
this holy place in the name of Baba Jawahar
Singh which is misleading. A religious
congregation is held in the months of Jeth and
Kattak. Food is served free to all.
नैफ़ [joh] n search, exploration. See नैफ़. “ma�a
ki nūt johā.”—var ram 2 m 5.
नैफ़ [johā] salutation, greeting. See सार.
“sāda sāda takāō johā.”—bher m 5. “tīsū johāri
sūsātī tīsū.”—var asa.
नैफ़ [joh] See नैफ़. 2 having seen. 3 having
explored.
नैफ़ [johā] See नैफ़. 2 disappeared. “kāō
mīlā mero sābh dukhu johā.”—asa m 5. See
नैफ़.
नैफ़ [johā] See नैफ़. 2 disappeared. “hari
ekāthī lagī sohīa dōkh sābhī johā.”—sri chāt
m 5. See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [joh] See नैफ़. 2 who gazes constantly;
onlooker. “parghār johi nic sānāt.”—sri m 1.
नैफ़ [joh] seen, See नैफ़. “nūt johē jāmjāle.”
—sri m 3.
नैफ़ [joh] See नैफ़. 2 affect. “matgārabh māhī
āņāt na johē.”—gōd m 5.
नैफ़ [johā] See नैफ़. 2 See नैफ़. “jīsū sunīē
mānī hor rāhā ōtī rīde mān dūkh johē.”
—sar m 5. ‘Worry disappears.’ 3 योगी
whatsoever I am.
नैफ़ [jok] Skt सर्व न leech; a creature living in
water and at humid places, having the shape
of a bag or sac. It sucks blood by clinging to
the body. Many people get their contaminated
blood extracted with its help. The leech is also
named as blood sucker, carnivore, penetrator.
“jīsū kūṣṭī tānī jok.”—sar surdas. e.g. ‘A leech
sucks only contaminated blood.’
नैफ़ [jokh] Skt सर्व (vr - estimate, assess) n
weight, measure.
नैफ़ [jokha], नैफ़ [jokha] n weight. See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [jokham] See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [jokham] woman, wife. See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [jokhā], नैफ़ [jokhā] n weigh. See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [jokhā] See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [jokhā] woman, wife. See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [jokhā] woman, wife. See नैफ़.
“bāhū jokhā jor su sīl vihnā.”—NP.
“jokhāt purkhan ke hūt sajān.”—sāloh.
नैफ़ [jokhā] See नैफ़.
नैफ़ [jokhā] get weighed. “kīō bol hōv
jokhīvē?”—var ram 3. ‘How can the Guru’s
words be weighed?’
नैफ़ [jokhō] n worry, anxiety. 2 fear, terror,
scare. 3 fear of adversity. 4 wealth, riches.

नेंज [jog] or नेंज [jogu] part to, for e.g “नज्ठम उत्तमसिंध, नेंज बहाई गुरुमुख सिंध्” 2 for, for the sake of, on account of. “मान माही जहूं रामनूज सिंधु सिंधु” 3 स्कट नेंज n one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy—a sacred work by sage Patanjali for cultivating the concentration of mind. 

6 This word is also used for जोग. “सत्सग जोग का तहा निवास, जह अविगत नधो अगम धनी” 4 जोग n combination of planets; relationship, association. “उत्तम जोग पार्यो इन शुभ” 5 जोग कल्याण n 5 combination of planets; relationship, association. “उत्तम जोग पार्यो इन शुभ” 6 This word is also used for जोगी. “सत्सग जोग का तहा निवास, जह अविगत नधो अगम धनी” 7 Getting engrossed in the Almighty by meditating on His Name is also termed as नेंज [jog] in Gurmat. See आभासिन्, एतराजेय, उदयेय and भद्रामेय.

नेंज मनसा [jog sajog] n proper relationship, legitimate relationship.

नेंज मानवी [jog sajogi] adj legitimately related, having forged properly relationship. “ननक एपो जोग साजोगी” 2 involved with yog.

नेंजवानी [jogkari] adj one who practises yog. “मुनि दो दो माह स्तव जोगकेरी” 3 नेंज भें [jog khem], नेंज बें [jog chem] स्कट नेंज भें n procurement of material objects and their protection; acquiring the object not achieved so far and protecting what has been achieved.

नेंजसमाज [jogjugat], नेंजसामाज [jogjugta], नेंजसमाजस्थिति [jogjugtari] adj engrossed in yog. “जोगजगत निसनी” 4 जोगजगत n method of yog; scheme of yog; type of yogic practice. “जोगजगत सुन्न एको गुरु ते” 5 “जन माही निराजनी रथी जोगजगती ताहे पाई” 6 सुही चाँट m 1. 2 involved with yog.

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सक्तितत्त्व [jogjogesvar] n god of yogis practising yog; lord of master yogis like Shiv etc—the Creator. “नमो जोगजगेश्वर” 7 नेंजवानी [jogni] See नेंज वानी.

नेंजधन [jogasah] See नेंज धन.


नेंजधत्त [jogdpav] See नेंज धत्त. 2 a lady practising yog. 3 Ghor Devi, always in attendance upon Durga, who in the battlefield sucks blood of the warriors.


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नेंजविव [jogavant] n ability, talent, competence. "सच जोगवं रामनूज है" 8 एसा कबीर.

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known as Jog Maya temple.


A [joga] adjable, talented, intelligent. “prēbhun sōbhun gāla joga jiu.”—mājhe m 5. 2 n a village in tehsil and police station Mansa of district Barnala in Patiala state. It is about nine miles south-west of railway station Tappa. While blessing the Malwa region, Guru Teg Bahadur visited this village that has donated 23 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

A son of Bhai Gurmukh of Asia mohalla in Peshawar, who adopted Sikhism after being baptised by Guru Gobind Singh.

Considering him the most obedient and deserving disciple, Guru Gobind Singh always kept Bhai Joga Singh in his attendance. Once Bhai Gurmukh requested the Guru to allow his son Joga Singh to get married in Peshawar. The Guru permitted Joga Singh to do so, but to test his loyalty, a written command was handed over to one of the disciples with the instruction that this be delivered to Joga Singh only when he had completed the first pherā [phera], first ritual circumambulation. The disciple followed the order accordingly and handed over the Guru’s command to Joga Singh. This was an instruction from the Guru for Joga Singh to return to Anandpur immediately on reading the order. So Joga Singh left for Anandpur and the remaining three circumambulation were performed with his girdle (waistband) to complete the marriage ceremony.

On his way back to Anandpur, Bhai Joga Singh became vainglorious, thinking himself an exceptional disciple who could follow such an order of his Guru. When he reached Hoshiarpur he was tempted by the beauty of a harlot. He got so excited that he made up his mind to cohabit with her, against the tenets of the Sikh religion. He reached the house of the harlot but, the Guru in the guise of a gatekeeper, kept guard throughout the night so as to save his most devoted follower from this repugnant act. When Bhai Joga Singh saw three or four times the gatekeeper standing vigilant at the door, he moved towards Anandpur cursing himself for his heinous thought and begged pardon for his sin in the court of the Guru.

In Peshawar the shrine raised in memory of Bhai Joga Singh is very famous. The residents of the area remember him as Jogan Shah too.

“jogadharī lākhī gātī se. 
maṁhīt cōbdar guru hōe. 
saṁajh vartā cānī paryo. 
dhān prēbhun de hath ubryo. 
ap sōman no āpēr kṛpāla. 
saḍa das ke bān rākhvala. 
tajhū īṭhai sīkhe ke karān. 
yō kyō kārhō das udharān.—GPS.

A adj who adopts yog; practitioner of yog. “sūdār jogadhari jiu.”—maru m 1.

A See A. 2 adj capable, proper, intelligent, deserving. 3 through yog; by yog.

A to the capable. “gaiē ratī dīnāt gavon joga.”—vṛṛm 2 m 5. 2 vocative, ‘O, the capable!’

A lord of yogis. 2 Gorakh Nath. 3 Shiv. 4 Baba Sri Chand.

A adj of the lord of yogis; relating to Gorakh; of Gorakh. “darsānu bhekh kārohu jogīdṛā.”—sīdhgosātī.

A See जोगिनी. जोगिनी [jogīnī] See जोगिनी. जोगिनी [jogī] Skt the one who practises yog. 2 n a person engrossed in the soul; enlightened one. “esa jogī vād bhagi bheṭe māta ke bādhān kaṭe.”—gav m 5. “pōrniṇā ustātī nātī jāke
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In Gorakh Nath’s view, one who wears yogi’s dress and practises hathayog. “jogi jāgām bhāgve bhekha.”—basāt m 1. 4 one who is conversant with 27 yogs including Vishkumbh; an astrologer. “thitivaru nā yogī jāne ruti mahū na koi.”—jopu. 5 adj competent, intelligent. “āsā vekhejogī vāsātu na kai.”—BG.

2 relating to a yogi. 3 yog practitioner. “jogī adan jogī.”—sri m I.

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6 as much as, of as much quantity (as).

2 relating to a yogi. 3 yog practitioner. “jogī adan jogī.”—sri m I.

4 one who is learned in astrology and possessor of its knowledge, astrologer. See nāmā. “pāri pari pādī jotki vad karāhī vicar.”—sri m 3.

5 fastened, yoked. “jese brāhkh jātī jot.”—keda m 5. ‘like the ox firmly fastened to the yoke.’ 3 n strap used to yoke an animal firmly.

2 self-realisation; spiritual knowledge.

4 sun, moon and planets. 5 God; true Master. “sabh māhī jotī jotī he soī.”—sohīla.


8 eyesight. “nēnān jotī gai ghōtke.”—GPS.

2 science giving knowledge of good
or bad effects of the planets; astrology. Astrology is one of the six sections of Veds. It tells us about the good or bad times for performing oblation or any other rituals.

**Jotisarup** [jotisarup], **Jotiswrapped** [jotisarupi], **Jotiswrapped** [jotisvarup], **Jotiswrapped** [jotisvarupi] n God, manifested as light—the Transcendent One. “jotisarup sada sukhetata.”—maru solhe m 1.

“jotisarupi sabh jag maulo.”—maru solhe m 5.

“nau khad mahi jotisvarupi rahi bhati.”—savaye m 5 ke.

**Nodi** [jotik] See **Nodi**. “jotik janahri, bahubahu bia(k)arna.”—asa kibir.

**Nodi** [jotiki] See **Nodi**.

**Nodi** [jotjut] adj lit; with light.

**Nodi** [jotismari] in the hymn of the radiant God; in the true Vaheguru. “jotismari manu asthiru kare.”—bhera kibir.

**Nodi** [jotirit] Skt jyoti-ritya n per Shiv Puran, a glorious lig of Shiv like kalagani, created only to dispel the vanity of Brahma and Vishnu for neither of them could locate its end points. 2 according to Vaidya Nath Mahatam it is the name given to one of twelve ligs of Shiv. See **Nodi**.

**Nodi** [jotirup] See **Nodi**.

**Nodi** [jotirup] See **Nodi**. 1. “jotirup hari api.”—savaye m 5 ke.

**Nodi** [jot] See **Nodi**. 2 giver of light to the human body (mortal frame); human soul. “sabh teri jot ki jot vich varthari.”—var kan m 4. 3 the Transcendent One. “tir jotisadgi jot ki saman.”—sukhmari. 4 self-knowledge, spiritual knowledge. “joti hu prabhu japa.”—sri m 3. 5 See **Nodi**.

**Nodi** [jotisar] a pond three kohs from Thanesar in district Karnal, where Krishan gave Arjun Geeta sermon before the start of war between Pandavs and Koravas. A majestic Geeta Bhawan has been constructed near the Kurukshetar pond by the devotees to mark this significant event. Guru Amar Das and Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place. Jyotisar is located on Pehowa road at a distance of six miles to the west of Kurukshetar railway station.

**Nodi** [joti sarup] n the radiant Creator. 2 a gurdwara in Sirhind where Mata Gujri and two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were cremated. See **Nodi** and **Nodi**.

**Nodi** [jotijoti] n the Creator who provides light to a lamp; the Transcendent One; God, who provides brilliance to miraculous objects like the sun, fire etc. “jotijoti mili, jot ki samani.”—tukha chat m 4. 2 adj illuminator, emitter of light. “jotijoti mili bhagyan.”—asa em 3.

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**Nodi** [jotismari] n source of the rays—sun.

**Nodi** [jotjut] Skt jyoti-ritya adj luminous, illuminated. “jen kila sasi sur nakhyatr jotisa.”—saosas m 5.

**Nodi** [jotjut], **Nodi** [jotjut], **Nodi** [jotxlo], **Nodi** [jotxlo], **Nodi** [jotxlo] Skt m 5. “mohan, ghar avahu karo jodri.”—sar m 5. “gur age kari jodri.”—gau em 4.

**Nodi** [jodh] Skt n warrior, fighter. “kawan jodh jokal saghare.”—srighosati. 2 a Jatt belonging to Khahira subcaste, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. 3 a cook of Guru Amar Das. 4 a Brahman, who acquired spiritual knowledge after becoming a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. 5 See **Nodi**. 6 See **Nodi** (f). 7 a mahan and devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, who was a resident of Kotkamal. The
Guru forgave him while punishing the other preacher-cum-collectors. 8 a subcaste of Rajputs. 9 Dg son, male child. 10 a village, eleven kohs away from Ludhiana, where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a few days after leaving Alamgir. See आँगनाली 3.

नैरुष्क [jodhpur] a capital city of a state in Rajputana, founded by a Rajput named Jodh in Sammat 1515 Bikrami.

नैरुष्क [jodhraɪ], नैरुष्क [jodhray] or उपनेय [rayjodh] prominent warrior, Mahar Mittha, belonging to Dhaliwal subcaste. Jodhray was his descendant who became the chief of Kangar and Dina. He embraced Sikhism on the persuasion of his wife (who herself was the daughter of a Sikh) and became a follower of Guru Hargobind. He always had an armed force of 500 mounted soldiers with him. Jodhray fought for the Guru, along with his force, in the battle of Gurusar. His grandsons, Samir and Lakhmir, accorded great reception and hospitality to Guru Gobind Singh during the latter’s long stay in their village. The holy place where the Guru stayed is now converted into a gurdwara named Lohgarh. Jodhray’s genealogy is as under.

Mittha Mahar
| Chainbeg
| Umar Shah
| Jodhray
| Phatta

Samir, Lakhmir & Takhat Mal

नैर [jodha] Skt योत्शा warrior, fighter, valiant person. 2 from Dhutta subcaste, a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev; he rendered great service during the construction of Amritsar. 3 a māsōd of Tulaspur, who was a follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

नैरुष्क [jodhāṭak] n killers of a warrior – sword and arrow. –साना.

नैरुष्क [jodhabai] daughter of Maldev, Rana of Jodhpur, who was married to emperor Akbar in 1569 AD. 2 Balmati, the daughter of Uday Singh, king of Jodhpur, whom many writers mention as Jodha Bai. She was married to Jahangir in 1585 AD. She gave birth to Shahjahan.

नैर [jodhi] Skt योत्शाद्य adj fighter, warrior.

नैर [jodha] Skt योत्शाद्य birth; creation. “परभ्राहम परमेश्वर जोनी ना आवे.”—var maru 2 m 5. 2 vagina. 3 womb, uterus, pregnancy. “जोनी चाज जो जग महाँ अरा.”—ग्रू kābir. 4 reason, cause. 5 source of life; mine of life.

नैरिक्ल [jonisīla] Skt जोनिसिल n sexual urge, a religious seat of Sati Devi, located in Assam. “जी नर को धनवन ताकवे। जोनिसिल मेहि ताहि प्रसवे.”—caritr 266. There is a slit in the shape of a vagina passing through which people feel themselves liberated from the cycle of rebirth. The priests of the temple play such a trick that they get the person entangled in the slit whom they desire and release him or her after extorting a large amount of money.

नैर [jon] See स्त्री. 2 See स्त्री. 3 moonlight.

नैर [jon] Skt जोन n birth; creation. “परभ्राहम परमेश्वर जोनी ना आवे.”—var maru 2 m 5. 2 vagina. 3 womb, uterus, pregnancy. “जोनी चाज जो जग महाँ अरा.”—ग्रू kābir. 4 reason, cause. 5 source of life; mine of life.

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नैर [jon] See स्त्री. “सो मुक्त जावू जितु कावेंटी ठाकुर जोनी.”—bher m 5. 2 by virtue of. “जों आकूल नरोजन गारा.”—maru solhe m 1.

नैरिक्ल [jonibat] n transmigratory cycle in which an unliberated soul wanders (as per Hindu mythology), in cycles of births and deaths. “भूत ना आवे जोनिमात्.”—bher kābir.

नैरिक्ल [jonimāt] See अत.
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**A**  
1. weakness.  
2. laziness.  
3. old age, senescence.

**joban**  
1. Skt  
2. youthfulness, young age.  
3. old age, senescence.  
4. due to youth, from young age.  
5. of youth.  

**joban bāhikram**  
See *bāhikram*.

**joban balari**  
adj  
1. young girl.  
2. young boy.  
3. young (female).  
4. male of young age, youth.  
5. killer of youth -- old age; and its destroyer, nectar.  
6. female in young age.

**joban c**  
adj  
1. ambition, excitement.  
2. ego, pride, arrogance.  
3. zeal, enthusiasm.  
4. of wives or women.  
5. forcibly, by force.  
6. forcibly; unjustly.  
7. powerless, mighty, bully.

**zoravarīgh baba**  
son of Guru Gobind Singh, who was born to Mata Jeeto on Maghar sudi 3, Sammat 1753 Bikrami in Anandpur. He was martyred on the order of Vazirkhan subedar of Sirhind on Poh 13, Sammat 1761 Bikrami. Many historians mention his death by stacking into the wall of the fort.

The memorial in honour of his martyrdom is named as Fatehgarh while the place of his cremation is known as Jyotisarup.

**jor**  
1. pair, couple.  
2. by putting together.  
3. jointly.  
4. forcibly, by force.  
5. forcibly; unjustly.

**jorā**  
adj  
1. added, combined, united.  
2. deposited, collected.

**jorā rāvidas**  
See *rāvidas*.  

**jorā sakti**  
force and prowess, strength and courage.

**zoravar**  
See *zoravarīgh baba*.

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जोर [joru] n wife, spouse, better half. 2 woman, lady. “ज़ाज़ो० जोर सिरनव्यू अथ वरोगय्यू.”—var asa.

जोरा [jora] See जोरल। “मोख जोरा.”—kan m 5. ‘live collectively.’ 2 See जोरु।

जोरल [jorula] जोरल [jorlan] v go, walk, move. “जोरले, के गैर लागे धार.”—s farid। “जो गुर दोसे बात मुरिदा जोली.”—asa sekh farid।

जोला [jola] जोलाह्रा [jolahra] जोलहा [jolah] weaver of clothes. See सलुपण। Per Brahmavaiverat Puran, Jola caste was born of the womb of a weaver’s daughter from a barbarian father. “निच कुला जोलाह्रा.”—asa dhâna। “नामा चिबा कबिर जोलाहा.”—sri m 3।

जोलिके [jolike] having gone or walked. See जोलु।

जोली [jolie] let us go. See जोलु।


जोलु [jolal] adj which connects; (one) that binds. 2 n companion, social acquaintance. “हार्नामे के होवाहू जोली.”—bâsot m 5। 3 partner, joint owner. 4 matching, equivalent. 5 a pair of two (male and female etc). 6 tambourine (pair of small drums), a pair of one sided drums, comprising one sound bass and other tenor.

जोली [jori] adj having joined. “जोली विचोरे ननाक थापि.”—asa m 5।

जोली [jori] brought together. “जोली जुरे ना तो तुरे.”—gau kâbir। 2 n companion, social acquaintance. “हार्नामे के होवाहू जोली.”—bâsot m 5। 3 partner, joint owner. 4 matching, equivalent. 5 a pair of two (male and female etc). 6 tambourine (pair of small drums), a pair of one sided drums, comprising one sound bass and other tenor.

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“lākhyo ap ne ṛpan apa so ṛk.”—GPS.

सेन [jɔ] A ˈr̥j ə n husband.
सेनार [zɔja], सेन [zɔja] A ˈr̥j ə n wife.
सेन [jo] pron which, that. 2 who, that. “nkd ustaw jn ke sam.”—hajare 10. 3 n See लक्ष्य (लक्ष्य). 4 moonlight. “taḥā cādra ki nā jn he.”—ramav. “bar kirat jn.”—NP.

सेलपुर [jɔnpur] Skt मलिक a town on the bank of river Gomti, in Benaras division of UP. It is a district headquarters. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara named Sangat Mridangwali is situated in this town. The Guru stayed at the residence of Gurbax Singh and offered him a mṛidāg (a two-sided drum) for singing of hymns. Still it is reverently preserved at this holy place. The scented and perfumed oils of Jaunpur are very popular.

से [jɔp] part if, in case, provided.
सेह [jo] if now, now if.
सेहाल [jɔb] n youth. “jɔbāh bāhkram kānīk kōdlāh.”—sahās m 5.
सेहाल [jo] adv until, till, as long as.
सेह [jɔl], सेहाल [jɔl] See सेह.
सेह [jɔb] See सेह.

सेन [prə] n twins, either of the twins, twin-born.
सेन [jɔg] P ˈɡ̃ n rust. 2 large bell or gong, conch shell. “jɔg ghōḥāru tālikā upjāt rag ānēt.”—prichat. 3 island of Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. See जंजीब and सूनी संजीबी. 4 P ˈɡ̃ battle, war.

सेन अजोम [jɔg azama] P ˈɡ̃ ˈə one who tries his hand in war; experienced in warfare.

सेन रत्नपुर [jɔg dārayad]’ description of the war of Kalayvan in Krishnavatkar of Dasam Granth is given in the following saṣaye:

1 jɔg dārayad kaljāmnān,

bāgoyad ki mān phoj ko ṛahām,

2 ba man jɔg bugo kun bāya

हर्गित्त दिल मो ना जाए कुन वाहाम,

3 roz mayā duniā uphtadām

शबस बे-अड़ी शाबसाहम,

4 kan! gurez mākun tu byaxuṣ

मात कुनेम ज जग गुहाहम्,

This means:

1 Kalayavan came to the battlefield and said, “I am the commander of the army.”

2 And repeated, “O Baman! come and combat with me. Don’t have any illusion in your mind.”

3 I, the day, come to the battlefield as the sun. I am unique and as the moon, am night’s husband.

4 O Krishan! Don’t hesitate. Come joyfully so that we may win the game of warfare that is so crucial.”

संकाम [jгnam] epic of a battle. 2 Many books of this title are available, which have description of the battle between the army of Lahore Darbar and British forces. 3 a composition of thirty-two stanzas by a devotee popularly known as Var Guru Gobind Singh ji. This depicts a conversation between emperor Aurangzeb and his daughter Zebbunisa, and details of the battle of Bhangani.

संकम [jгm] Skt जंगम wanderer, roamer, abodeless homeless. “अष्ठवार जगम कित पातोगा.”—gau kābir. 2 a branch of Shaivite sect. Its ascetics, wear a serpentine cord over their head with a metallic moon fitted in it. Instead of heavy earrings they put on brass ornaments decorated with peacock feathers. They are divided into two classes—unattached wanderers and householders (having families). “जगम जोध जोति सोनसशि.”—maru m 1.

संकम मुसाफ [jг musapha] battlegong, large bell

1Jangnamas written by Shah Muhammad and Bhai Sahib Singh are very famous.
रुंग को गणना करने के लिए। “जाग विसवा वाज़िया।”
- को 3. देख।
जागल [jāgal] or जागल [jāgalu] P जेड़ n अनुकूलित 
लाइंड, लेस। “जागल जागलु का भावाहि?” - स farid. 2 Skt 
ब्लड. 3 मीट, फ़ेस्च। 4 लौंड विनि आकांक नहीं। 5 
देसर।
जागल वुल्प [jāgal jaṇa] v गो लो बन्दो फेकेशन, गो ले 
उतो इसठी फेकेशन, गो टी को फेकेशन 
फेकेशन।
जागल [jāgla] adj रॉवर, सैनिक, फ्लाइटर, 
पर्यावरण तिकरती के लिए। 2 रॉस्टर्ड। 3 
रस्त, डिर्ट, फिल्थ।
जागल [jāgla] See जागल।
जागल [jāgra] को ओकाइ बारी। 2 ओकाइ 
कलेक्टर। 3 देख।
जागल [jāgala] adj चालीस। 2 पैड्डी ब्राइज़। कमजोर 
वशों।
जागल [jāgala] P जेड़ adj रॉवर। 2 P जेड़ n रस्त, 
दीर्त जैसे इरोन बारों इत्यादि।
जागल [jāgla] See जागल।
जागल [jāgala] म्यूड्स इन्फोर और चूज। 2 सवार बन्ड। 
उनुभाव। 3 देख।
जागल [jāgala] adj रॉस्टर्ड इब्ब। 2 रॉस्टर्ड 
व्यापार।
जागल [jāgala] पौड़ी, क्या को कैसे। 2 को पाराली 
n रॉस्टर्ड। 3 n रस्त, डिर्ट, फिल्थ।
जागल [jāgala] —gų m 5.
जागलिक [jāgalā] स्तंभ इन चीफ ऑफ 
क्रूज़ म सेना के लिए।
जागल [jāgh] Skt जाग्घा n थिंग; भाग 
पर्यावरण घर्म और भाग; गेंद। “अख़िन 
नती जाग्घिया फाग़ न्युर्हारी भूवियँग्रे।” - s farid।
जागल [jāghval], जागल [jāgha] देख।
जागली [jāghie] with कमजोर। देख।
जाग [jā] देख।
जाग [jāj], जाग [jājara], जाग [jājali] n 
मानवधर्मी प्राख्या; विश्वास उत्पादन; चेतन 
विकल्प; चेतन, संकल्प। “करम करा जो 
कोज़ा।” - asa m 5। “बाहुरी बाहुरी लाप्तियो 
जोज़ा।” - suhi m 5। “भरल्यो एं जोज़ा।” - sar m 5। “अल्ज जोज़ा 
जोज़ा।” - sūkhmanī। 2 मानव ट्रैप; एं 
स्ट्रीट में काटा जाता। 3 एंग्रेज़ को ट्रैप कर 
भेंड नाज़सेंबी 
जागल [jājali] adj मानवधर्मी प्राख्या। 2 सवार 
बन्ड।
जागल [jājali] adj रॉस्टर्ड। 2 रॉस्टर्ड 
व्यापार।
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बन्ड।
जाग [jāj], जाग [jājara], जाग [jājali] n 
मानवधर्मी प्राख्या; विश्वास उत्पादन; चेतन 
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मानवधर्मी प्राख्या; विश्वास उत्पादन; चेतन 
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जोज़ा।” - sūkhmanī।
A wild tree, pods of which are used for preparing pickle. The ripe pods are sweet. In Malwa, a dish prepared with its raw pods and curd is considered beneficial for dysentery (diarrhoea). *Skt* जाती, *L* Prosopis Spicigera.

**jādsar** See समस्त.

**jādsahīb** that *jād*, tree (*Prosopis Spicigera*) under the shadow of which each of the ten Gurus of Sikhs has taken rest. Many *jāds* are popular in history, a few of which are mentioned below:

1 One such *jād* is at a distance of two miles to the north-west of village Gunmati of division Phool in Nabha state, from which a water pitcher was suspended by Bhai Roopa of Tuklani village. He humbly requested Guru Hargobind in Daroli to take rest under that *jād* tree during the scorching sun at noon and offered cold water to him. Maharaja Hira Singh got constructed a gurdwara at this place. The Nabha state has donated fifty-seven ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

2 Another such *jād* is at a distance of three kohs to the north-west of village Chamkaur under police station Morinda in Ambala district, under which Guru Gobind Singh took rest for a while after coming out of the *garhi*. A small gurdwara has been built there. Land measuring 827 bighas is allotted to the gurdwara from the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The village closeby is also known as Jand Sahib. This holy place is situated twenty-two miles to the east of Doraha railway station.

3 There is a holy place in memory of Guru Har Rai near village Lahili Kalan in district Hoshiarpur. Here the icon of a horse is tied to the *jād*. A beautiful gurdwara has been built there, 27 kanals of land is attached to it. This place is situated at a distance of eight miles to the south of Hoshiarpur railway station.

4 There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh one furlong before the village Thehri under police station Kotbhai, tehsil Muktsar district Ferozepur. All the three *jāds*, on which Guru Gobind Singh swung his clothes and weapons, still exist there. Manji Sahib is situated in the centre and a very beautiful gurdwara has also been raised there. At this place Balaknath satisfied his spiritual thirst by listening to Guru Gobind Singh’s sermon. This place is one mile to the north of Fakarsar railway station.

5 There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh one mile to the south of village Dehrikalan in Faridkot state. The Guru took rest under this *jād*. 25 ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara, which is situated 10 miles to the west of Faridkot railway station.

**jādali** a village under police station Payal, division Sunam in Patiala state. Guru Hargobind stayed at this place for some time. The village people have donated 25 bighas of land to the gurdwara, which is situated nine miles to the south-west of Chava Payal railway station.

**jādīana**, **jādīana** an area where *jād* trees grow (*Prosopis specigera*).

2 a pond, at the bank of which are *jād* trees.

3 Bhai Santokh Singh refers to *jādsar* as *jādīana*. See समस्त 1 (a).

“sayā same jājādīane.

*bet-hī sābhīn hākarān thane.*—GPS.

**jādīala** a village in Amritsar district situated 11 miles to the east of Amritsar town.

See उपर्युक्त and निचलाईटे.

**jādīalī** See निचलाईटे.

**jādī** small *jād* tree, *Prosopis specigera*.

See नंद.

**jāt** *Skt* जन्तु n living creature, animal. “*īkī jāt bhārēmā bhule.*”—*asa chōt* m 3. 2 *Skt* तंत्र
contrivance, machine. “śuc caṛi bhavaiḥi jāt.”–var asa. ‘Contrivances like plates rotated on a spindle.’ 3 musical instrument (wind instrument such as trumpet, clarinet, harmonium). “ḥam tere jāt tu bājavāṇhara.”–bher m 5.


जात्वेक [jātbhekh] bodied creatures, all living beings. 2 beggar, mendicant. “jāt bekh, tu sāphāro data.”–sūhi chāṭ m l.

जात [jātar] See जू and जंद.

जातिय [jātri] See जूं and जंदी. 2 n astronomical calendar, almanac; a publication containing information regarding zodiac signs and their forecast.

जात्वीक [jātrik] creatures, living beings. “ḥam kīa bāpure jātrik.”–sar m 5. 2 See जंदी. 3 an astrologer having an almanac.

जात [jāta] living creature, animal. “utbhuj setaj tere kite jāt.”–sor m l 2 See जंदी. 3 See जातक.

जातक [jātar] animate creature, living beings. 2 Skt जातक act of begging, request.

जाती [jāti] Skt जातित् adj machinist; one who works with a machine. 2 harmonium player. “jās jāti māhī jiū sāmanā.”–gau kābir. ‘As the tune pervades the harmonium player, so does a living being merge with the Creator.’ 3 (yoked to) a machine. “jese bīrakh jāti jot.”–keda m 5. ‘as an ox is yoked with the oil press.’ 4 n a device with small and big holes to stretch a wire.


जातुपह [jātupahal] n a very tall tree L Ficus glomerata. See जातुपाह.


जात्र [jātr] n animal; any living creature. 2 Skt contraption, machine, e.g. body. “jā jātr sābhā tere theape.”–majh m 5. ‘Individual soul and body are all Thy creations.’ 3 harmonium, any (wind) musical instrument like a trumpet, clarinet, harmonium. 4 exorcism, incantation; any ritual supposed to have magical effect. See जात्र. “nā jātr me nā tōtr me nā mōtr vāsa avai.”–ākal. 5 Skt birthplace. “jātr hū nā jātr jāki.”–ākal.

जात्री [jātrī] See जात्वी. 2 See सज्जत्र. 3 See सज्जत्री. जात्री [jātrī] See जात्वी. 2 See जात्र. 3 one who knows and practises exorcism.

जाद [jād] n rope of a cart or a chariot. 2 machine for making noodles. 3 P ज्ञ holy scripture of the Parsees, which was compiled in 600 BC; a critique of Zend popularly known as Zend Avasta or Zend Usta. See हिन्दु.

जादेशु [jādesta], जाद अवस्ता [jād avasta], जाद अविष्ट [jād avista] See हिन्दु and मंत्र 3.

जाद र [jādara] See जादु.

जादोर [jādvari] a village five kohs to the west of Anandpur. See जादुआधर 4.

जाद [jāda] See जादु.

जाद [jādar], जादर [jādara], जाद [jādaru], जादर [jādal] P जाद adj uncivilized, rustic. 2 inebriated. 3 A श executioner, hangman. n Skinner, murderer, killer. “paria vāst jādar.”–sri m 5. “jām jādaru nā lagāi.”–sri m l 1. “jāgh katbe loge jādar.”–GPS.

जाद्व [jādra] n lock, padlock. “jādre vajje trīhu jogi.”–BG. ‘Locked were the treasures of self-realisation (spiritual knowledge).’ 2 an implement of looking like ज्र used for raising boundary lines between the fields.

जान [jān] Skt जान n bridegroom. 2 marriage party; persons accompanying the bridegroom; marriage procession. 3 war, battle. 4 backbiting, vilification. 5 rumour; popular gossip. 6 subject, people. 7 adj born, produced. “jāhi
bhav jān dukkh.”—NP. 8 one who is related to some class, caste or nation. 9 See तत्. “muni jān re.”—वेये m 4 ke. 10 A doubt, mistrust.


जनी [जनी] followers. “विकार गिथा हरिजी.”

—var वेय म 4.

जंघ [जंघ] See तत्.

जंघु [जंघु] सता, जंघु रक्तवर्ण [जंघु कोण्या], जंघु खिण्ड [जंघु तन्य] See तत्, तत्.

जट्ट [जट्ट] See तत्.

चन्द [चन्द] See तत्.

चन्द [चन्द] Dg n utterance, sermon. Skt जतन. See तत्.

चन्द्र [चन्द्र] [ज्योति], संधि [ज्योति], संघ [ज्योति], चन्द्र [ज्योति], चन्द्र [ज्योति] See तत् and तत्.

“जों जापू लहरी रसों.”—वेये m 2 ke. ‘Sing the praise of Guru Angad Dev.’ “तोहिज जय जय जापूहि.”—वेये m 5 ke. ‘(They) sing eulogies?’ “राम जापूहिन भाई.”—वेये m 3 ke. ‘Recite Ram’s name daily.’ “जोपू से स्पारना.”—कालक. ‘Sheshnag utters.’ “ननक जापू पृत्यपवेन.”—साह चत्त 5. ‘utters (repeats).’

चाँद [चाँद] See तत्.

चाँद [चाँद] n a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village under police station Chhanga Manga, tehsil Chuhanian, district Lahore, situated at a distance of five miles from Chhanga Manga railway station. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place on the request of a follower named Prema. There are two pillars situated at this place. People call them Dukhnivaran (reliever of grief) and believe that one gets relief from all kinds of grief just by touching these pillars.1 Land measuring 165 ghumaons is attached to the gurdwara. The priest is a Sikh.

जॉब्री [जॉब्री] adj belonging to Jambar subcaste.

1It is learnt that these pillars do not exist now.

सज्जख [जाबल] Skt जम्बल n mud, sludge, mortar of mud. 2 scented liquid prepared from pandanus odoratissimus.

सज्ज [जाबु] Skt जाबु n a kind of plum and its tree.

सज्ज [जाबुक], सज्ज [जाबुकु] Skt जाबुक n scented liquid. 2 gulab jamun, an Indian sweet. 3 jackal. “सिंघ सरान कृत जाबुक ग्रास.”—बिला साधना.

सज्जधी [जाबुधी] Skt जम्बुधीनी according to Bhagwat, the earth is one of the seven islands, surrounded by saline ocean. This name of the earth is derived from the fact that there is a large tree of plum on it, on which the fruit that grows is of the size of an elephant. When this fruit falls down on ripening, river Jambu river flows from the juice. This island has come out in this river, hence this name.

The dimension of the Jambudvip is one lac yojans. It has nine regions of nine thousand yojans each. These regions are also named as वार्ष. These are इवर्ष, राम्य, हिरय, मय, हर्य, वर्ष, कर्पुर्ष, चारण, बहद्र्य and केतुमाल.

Scholars visualise Asia as a Jambudeep.

सज्जधी [जाबुधी] See सज्जधी.

सज्ज [जाबु] See सज्ज.

सज्ज [जाबु] See सज्ज and सज्ज.

सज्जाम [जाबुआ] n a kind of dagger. See सज्ज.

“जाबुआ आरु बानास खोतास.”—रामाव.

सज्ज [जाबु] Skt प जूज n wasp, yellow hornet. “विचोहे जाबुर.”—वर guj m 5. 2 tongs, forceps; plier.

सज्ज [जाबुर] Skt प जूज n light cannon; cannon mounted on camel back; tong.

सज्ज [जाबु] See सज्ज. 2 juggler’s assistant; acrobat.

सज्ज [जाबु] Skt n a kind of plum tree, cerasus cornuta, svzygium cumini. 2 a plant—flowers
and scent of which scented liquid is prepared.

जभुवा [जभुवा] See जभुवा and जभुवा.

जभ [जभ] Skt जभ n molar, grindertooth.
2 pointed tooth between molar and other teeth, poker. 3 son of Prahlad. 4 father of Mahikhasur, who was killed by Indar. “िद्रज्ञ जभ पॉर.”—bhuşan. 5 son of demon Hiranyakshipu, who was killed by goddess Durga. “नमो अबिका जभ-हा जोत्रुपा.”—cōdi 2. 6 in Ramavtar, name of a demon, who was killed by Ram Chandar. “व्याध जित्यो जभ मार्यो उने.”—ramav.

जभवा [जभवा] killer of demon Jambh, Indar. See मंड 4. 2 Durga. See मंड 5. 3 Ram Chandar. See मंड 6.

जभका [जभका] See जभका.


जभर [जभर] a village under police station Sarai-Mughal tehsil Chunian district Lahore, situated five miles to the north of Chhanga Manga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Arjan Dev has been built in this village. There were two brothers Jatri and Jambhar, who were devoted followers of Guru Arjan Dev. A dispute arose between them over the demarcation of their territories. Jatri’s faction was weaker and some persons belonging to his group got killed. Both the parties requested the Guru to settle the dispute for ever. The Guru persuaded them and divided the land between them in a fair manner. Both the brothers founded Jambhar and Jatri villages after their names.

An elegant gurdwara has been constructed where Guru Granth Sahib is daily displayed and recited. Fifty acres of land is allotted to the gurdwara. A local village committee manages all this.

जभरी [जभरी] मंड—वृषी; killer of demon Jambh—Durga. See मंड 5.

जभरी [जभरी] See मंड. 2 n yawn. Skt जभण.

जभमुक [जभमुक] मंड—भमुक, demon Jambh. See मंड.

जभिका [जभिका] Skt जभिका गुड़सी देवी of sloth.
2 See मंड 5 and मंड 6 ch. 4.

जभुरा [जभुरा] n dagger in the shape of molar (tooth). See मंड 2. In Sanskrit literature its name is mentioned as jatbhak. See मंड.

जभ [जभ] Skt जभ. “जऩा जभहत आरोह.”—सूयेथे m 4 ke. ‘You are riding the cycle of old age and rebirth.’ i.e., not controlled by six distresses.

जभन्त [जभन्त] v take birth; be born. “जभन्ता पुत्र भागतु गोबिड काका.”—asa m 5.

जभस्थार [जभस्थार] Guru Gobind Singh visited this village when he came from Anandpur on a hunting expedition. “जभस्थार से धर्म गौहे. सिख बनजर पिक्ख ताहेल लेए.”—GPS.

जभस्थार [जभस्थार] See जभस्थार.

जभ मंडल वा मुक [जभ मार ना मुक] n ignorance. “जभ मार ना मुक काल कॉल सुख होवि मितयु.”—सूयां m 3.

जभमुना [जभमुना] v give birth, bear a child. 2 produce. “होर किर्सानु इमानु जभमाले.”—स्री m 1.

जभु [जभु] See मंड. 2 a hill State, which includes Kashmir also. The area of Jammu State is 84,258 square miles and its population is 3,320,518. It has annual revenue of rupees two crores and twenty seven lacs. The present ruler of Jammu and Kashmir is Sir Hari Singh, who is a descendant of raja Gulab Singh Dogra, a servant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. See गुरुव ललिंग 5. 3 capital of Jammu State, 25 miles from Sialkot. As mentioned in Guru Nanak Prakash, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. “तृ चिट्ठ जभमुपर मही आए.”—उत्तराध अ 3.
1363


मत [jy] See मत. 2 Skt adj troublesome, inconvenient.

मत [jya] Skt n string of bow. See मत. 2 earth. 3 mother.


ज्याद [zyada] A ज्या adj excessively, abundantly.

ज्यान [jyan] Skt oppression, atrocity. 2 P ज्या loss, damage, harm.

ज्यादत [jyaaf] See ज्यादत.

ज्यादती [jyamati] Skt n measurement of earth, science dealing with dimensions of the earth; geometry.

ज्यादत [jyarat] See ज्यादत.

ज्याद [jyut] Skt n light, lamp.

ज्याद [jyeat] See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyam] adv excessively, abundantly.

ज्याद [jyafat] See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyamithi] See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyarat] See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyotsana] Skt ज्याद n moonlight. 2 moonlit night. 3 lustre, brilliance, shine.

ज्याद [jyots] See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyait] See ज्याद. 3 and ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyatt] Skt n rope, lasso. 2 bowstring. "jyor su locan bhājan le dhānau."—krīsān. ‘Beautiful eyes are bowstrings and eyebrows are arrows.’

ज्याद [jyā] See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyā] See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyāthi] yawn. See ज्याद.

ज्याद [jyar] Skt ज्याद n flame of fire. 2 fire.

ज्याद [jyāth] Skt ज्याद n flame of fire. 2 fire.

ज्याद [jyāth] Skt nt मत_reportantpyretic.

ज्याद [jyāth] Skt ज्याद n antipyretic agent, which cures fever. 2 cactus plant bitter in taste. 3 that which counteracts fever. 4 medicine like quinine, which relieves from fever. 5 adj

अन्तीयक [jvāk] See अन्तीयक.

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अन्तीयक [jvāk] See अन्तीयक.
that part of a mountain from where the volcano erupts.

तुलस्मुळी [javalamukhi] See तुलस्मुळी. 2 a city flourishing near the temple of Jawalamukhi Devi. 3 a mountain, where the temple of Jawalamukhi is situated. The height of its peak is 3284 ft. 4 See तुलस्मुळी परबत.

तुलस्मुळी परबत [javalamukhi parbata] n a mountain from which fire erupts; volcano. All those mountains, in which the inflammable objects catch fire, and hot water, flames of fire, melted objects and gases of many kinds erupt, are called volcanic. They cause several types of turbulences like earthquakes etc.

In India, Kangra mountains, on which Jawaladevi temple is situated and a mountain on Barran Island, are termed as volcanic. Vesuvias and Itna mountains in Italy are very dreadful volcanos. The cause of earthquakes in Japan, Java etc. is traced to such volcanic mountains.

ज्वलामुक्ति [jvalamukhti], ज्वलामुक्ति [jvalamukhti] n emitting fire cannon or gun.—sānāma.

ज्वल [jval] n gun which emits fire.—sānāma. See ज्वलामुक्ति. 2 goddess Kali, who spews fire from her mouth. “नसैत श्रवं जी हस्ति ज्वलि.”—कल्की. 3 Skt ज्वलिन् fire. “धुहुं or cali. उथि jag jvali.”—GPS. 4 Shiv, who has fire in his third eye.


1All words beginning with य (य) should have been written here but as per the old convention, we have written them under य as यज्ञ.