

BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME TWO

(ਰ-ਜ)

English Translation of

ਗੁਰਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ

ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

by

BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA



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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 wholeheartily 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 half way 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

ੳ, ੁ u	ਊ, ੁ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ ə	ਆ, -ਾ a
ਐ, ੲ ɛ	ਐ, ੲ ɔ	ਇ, ੲ ɪ	ਈ, -ੀ i	ਏ, ੲ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ ~	ਬਿੱਦੀ ~		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ŋ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ɳ
ਟ t	ਠ th	ਡ d	ਢ dh	ਣ n
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ r
ਸ਼ ʃ	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

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 : ਅ/- [ə], ਈ/- [ɪ], and ਉ/- [ʊ].
4. The long vowels are : ਅਾ/-ਾ [a], ਈ/-ੀ [i], ਉ/-ੂ [u],
ਏ/-ੈ [e], ਐ/-ੈ [ɛ], ਓ/-ੌ [o],
and ਔ/-ੌ [ɔ].
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 ਲਗਾਂ [ləgā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always ə-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kəɾ] and ਕਰਤਾ, ‘ਕ’ is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkaraṅt] and ‘ਰ’ is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkaraṅt] means that the consonant symbol includes ə, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is ə-less.
9. To put in other words, ə is *neither* marked *nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and ʊ, 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 ɪ and ʊ 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 ə 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 ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜੀਵਨੀ [svejiṽni], ਖਾਦ੍ਯੋ [khadyō], ਰਖਾ [rəkha] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [həɾs], ਹਸਤ [həst], ਬਹਸਿਤ [bəɦɪst], ਬਿਸਤ [biɪst], ਕਰਮ [kəɾm], ਗਰਮ [gəɾm], ਸਰਬ [səɾb], ਸਰਦ [səɾd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hypersensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer ə-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of visəɾəg [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿੜੱਤਣਃ [drɪʀətəṅəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bən̄hɪ].

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 ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə 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 [ਅ]; 2. VC [ਉਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਬੋਰ]; 5. CCV [ਸ਼ੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
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 /~/ is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
ਕੰਤ /kāt/ ... ਅੰਬ /əb/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *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:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੁਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe pritɪ houve ənu khaɪ.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ

səṙəṅɪ pəɪa nanək souhela.

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ

səhəs murətɪ nənā ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhəra) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੁੰ 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 | S... for metre are retained.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAJ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

Abbreviations used in the English Version

ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰਗ. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸ਼ੁਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਯਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅੁ.	ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੋ.	ਫੋਟੋਕ ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਜਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aje</i>
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhāt</i>
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahās</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਾਮਾ.	ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sānama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਰਿਤਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sāmudrmāthān</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sāloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sāva</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sāveye 33</i>
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੁਹੀ.	ਸੁਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhi</i>
ਸੁਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੁਰਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suraj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skṭ</i>
ਸੰਗਯਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	<i>n</i>
ਸੰਮਤ.	ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸਾਲ.	<i>sāmāt</i>

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	sri
ਹਕਾਯਤ.	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ.	hakayat
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ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
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ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	krīsan
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	adv
ਖਾ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	xa
ਖਾਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	xam
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	gau
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Gj
ਗੁਪੁਸੁ.	ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	GPS
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੁਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	gurupad
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਛੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੂਜ.	ਗੂਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੌਂਡ.	ਗੌਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	gōḍ
ਗਜਾਨ.	ਗਜਾਨਪੁਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੋਲੇ.	cau
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਪਾਖਯਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	charitr
ਚੌਪਈ.	ਬੇਨਤੀ ਚੌਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	capai
ਚੌਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cobis
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਡਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cāḍi 1
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cāḍi 2
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cāḍi 3
ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cādr
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	C
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b

ਜਸਭਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	<i>JSBM</i>
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	<i>JSBB</i>
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəg</i>
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəjatɪ</i>
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jənmejəy</i>
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਹ.	<i>jəfər</i>
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jələdhər</i>
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	<i>jɪdgi</i>
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jeja</i>
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jet</i>
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ੇਬੁੰਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	<i>jəgnama</i>
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>toḍi</i>
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	<i>Dg</i>
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>tənama</i>
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>tɪləŋ</i>
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>T</i>
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>tukha</i>
ਥਲੀ.	ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Th</i>
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Den</i>
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dətt</i>
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dɪlip</i>
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	<i>digo</i>
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	<i>d</i>
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dev</i>
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dhəna</i>
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dhənāṭər</i>
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	<i>vr</i>
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>nəsihət</i>
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	<i>nəṭ</i>
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərsɪŋh</i>
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərnarayəṇ</i>
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərav</i>
ਨਾਪ੍ਰ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	<i>NP</i>
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pa</i>
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>pərəs</i>
ਪਰੀਛਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਕਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prichət</i>

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਰਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਸ਼ੰਨਾਬ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>parās</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਠੋ.	ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੂ.	ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PP</i>
ਪੁਤਯ.	ਪੁਤਯਯ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪ੍ਰਭਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prabhā</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pkt</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੂ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
ਫ਼ਾ.	ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>P</i>
ਫ਼੍ਰ.	ਫ਼੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bāsāt</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavān</i>
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīhā</i>
ਬਿਲਾ.	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīlā</i>
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ.	<i>BC</i>
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਵੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੈਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੋ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੋ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	<i>bāno</i>
ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਵ.	ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>brāhām</i>
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਬਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਆਰਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਯਾਖਯਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>bhāgtavli</i>
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਬਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਉ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮਗੋ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	<i>māgo</i>
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mācch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>mānu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mānuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>māla</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>mā sāg</i>
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਗਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਝ.	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mājh</i>

ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mādhata</i>
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ.	<i>Mv</i>
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	<i>maru</i>
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mali</i>
ਮੁਲ.	ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Ml</i>
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਪਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਪਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhistar</i>
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>G</i>
ਯੋਂ.	ਯੋਂਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd, ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	<i>rəht</i>
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rəghu</i>
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ram</i>
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ramav</i>
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rudr</i>
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>L</i>
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ.	<i>prov</i>
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	<i>vəd</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vərah</i>
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕਯ.	<i>sen</i>
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vamən</i>
ਵਾਰ ੧. }	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{var 1} \\ \text{var 2} \\ \text{var 3} \\ \text{var 7} \end{array} \right.$
ਵਾਰ ੨. }	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩. }	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭. }	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visən</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰੁ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰੁ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵਜ.	ਅਵਯਯ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵ੍ਰਜ.	ਵ੍ਰਜਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵਿੰਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦ.	ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਤਸਈ.	<i>vrīd</i>

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.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ
ऋ रि-रिसि	ت ز-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	ث س-ਸਬੂਤ
श स-सरीर	ط ز-ਤਬੀਬ	س س-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ष स-सट सफ़्त्र	ه ह-ਹਜਵ	ش س-ਸਹੀਦ
स स-समाज	ح ह-हराम	ص स-सबर
क्ष क-कमा	خ क-कुसक	ع उ-अ-इ
ज्ञ ज. जान (गजान)	; ज-जिकर	ع़ उमर-अक़ल-इलम
- हर् ¹	ز ज-जहिर	غ ग-गरक
: -दुःख नमः ²	ژ ज-अजदहा	ف ड-दोज
मन्स् ³	ض ज-जयादत	ق क-क़तल
	ظ ज-जहुर	ّ चसमे मा. ⁴

¹This 'r' is marked over a character.

²This is called visərgā.

³This marks a ə-less consonant.

⁴This 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.¹ 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 semantics² 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

¹In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: ਸਉਤ, ਸਲਿਤਾ, ਸਮਰੰਬ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਹਜਸਮਾਪਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਕ, ਉਕਤ, ਉਖਰ, ਉਗਲਾਰੇ, ਓਘ, ਉਚ, ਉਛਾਹੜਾ, ਉਚੁ, ਉਜਲ, ਓਜਾੜ, ਉਝਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

²“akākṣa pun योग्यता संधान पश्चान्. tatparyā cōtho mīle, hove ṣabādgyan.”-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji. In this connection, See ਫ਼ਿਤਿ 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.¹

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 of Patiala 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 of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.²

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh (Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature)* the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

1. Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
2. Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əu], ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəθ], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughəṭ], ਅਉਚਰ [əucər], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əɪan], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਰ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəthɪ], ਅਸਥਿਰ, [əsthɪr] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəθ], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman], ਅਸ਼ਰਫੀ [əʃrəphi], ਅਸਾ [əsa], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsɑḍɑ], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsim], ਅਸੀਲ [əsil], ਅਸੁ [əsʊ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əʃucɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsʊr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsua], ਅਸੁਤ [əsut], ਅਸੇਖ [əsekʰ], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəṅkʰ], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəṅgət], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəṅbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸ਼ੁ [əʃru] etc.
3. Meanings of words 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 of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From *vr* ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means ‘to cut’. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhara], ਛਵੀ [chəvhi] or ਟੋਕਾ [toka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
4. If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਰ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
5. If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ, ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖੁ, ਪਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਜਵਲਕਯ... etc.

¹Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

²I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

³Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [tɪppi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [ədhɪk] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : अस्सी, अस्सू , conjunct characters not being there [həl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ.

6. Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸ੍ਰੀਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
7. Full location of gurdwaras, alongwith historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
8. Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
9. Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਦੰਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੌਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
10. Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੋਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਭੁਚਾਲ... 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 ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [ədrəhman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj jənavər], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təʃihri ʃekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [ʃekh brəhəm], ਢਬਾਈ [dhabai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loṇi əkhtər]... etc.
12. Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖਲੀਫਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੁਸਾ... etc.
13. At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
14. Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤਿ, ਸ੍ਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
15. Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.
16. Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਫ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫ਼ਸ਼ਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... 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 doesnot regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: प्रसुमोद for प्रसुमुदे, हन्यात् for हतवान्; प्रशस्तक्यौ for प्रशस्तक्यौ; अभिजायत for अभ्यजायत; उष्य for उपित्वा; गच्छती for गच्छन्ती. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Caball (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, ਤੜਸਮ [tətsəm], ਅਰਧ ਤੜਸਮ [əɾədh tətsəm], ਤਦਭਵ [tədbhəv], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mɪʃrɪt], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukəɾəŋ], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪ੍ਰਿਨਿ [prətɪdhvənɪ], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sāketək], and ਸੰਕਿਪੁ [səksɪpt].

- (a) ਤੜਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttəm], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [ənōt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman], ਅੰਤ [āt], ਅੰਨ [ān], ਇੱਛਾ [ɪccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugədh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [həth], ਹਲ [həl], ਹੰਸ [hōs], ਕਥਾ [kətha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਗੁਣ [gūn], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cēcəl], ਜਗਤ [jəgət], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [dɪn], ਧਨ [dhən], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pəl], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prəsad], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praŋ], ਫਲ [phəl], ਬਲ [bəl], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhən], ਭਜਨ [bhəjən], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [məll], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mɪtr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māgəl], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mōtr], ਰਸ [rəs], ਰਣ [rəŋ], ਰਥ [rəth], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vəstu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummət], ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət], ਅਮੀਰ [əmir], ਔਰਤ [ɔrət], ਸਨਦ [sənəd], ਸਬਬ [səbəb], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sərdar], ਸਲਾਮ [səlam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [həveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [hɪmət], ਹੌਲ [həl], ਕਬਾਬ [kəbab], ਕਮਾਲ [kəmal], ਕਮੀ [kəmi], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kɪtab], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [cəmən], ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan], ਜਲਸਾ [jəlsa], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jɪgəɾ], ਜੰਗ [jəŋ], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dəstar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dərgah], ਦਰਜਾ [dəɾja], ਦਰਦ [dəɾəd], ਦਿਲ [dɪl], ਦੀਨ [dɪn], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dɔlət], ਨਹਿਰ [nəhɪr], ਨਰਦ [nəɾəd], ਨਰਮ [nəɾəm], ਨਵਾਬ [nəvab], ਨੋਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nɔbət], ਬੰਦ [bānd], ਮਦਰਸਾ [mədrəsa], ਮਰਦ [məɾəd], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murəbbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [mɔj], ਮੌਤ [mɔt]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [əpil], ਸਕੂਲ [səkul], ਸੋਡਾ [soɖa], ਕਲਾਸ [kəlas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalər], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalɪj], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਕੋਰਟ [korət], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kəpōḍəɾ], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tənɪs], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [tremve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [ɖakṭəɾ], ਨਿਬ [nɪb], ਪਲੀਡਰ [pəliɖəɾ], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [prophesəɾ], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [berɪstəɾ], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordɪŋg], ਮਾਸਟਰ [mastəɾ], ਮੈਚ [mɛc], ਮੋਟਰ [motəɾ]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤੜਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjəl], ਉੱਦਮ [uddəm], ਅਕਾਸ [əkas], ਅਗੰਮ [əgəḡm], ਅਨਿੱਤ [ənɪtt], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ɪkāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [səmrəthh], ਸੂਰਜ [surəj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [səjog], ਕਲੋਲ [kəlɔl], ਕਾਰਜ [karəj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gɪan], ਛਿਤਿ [chɪtɪ], ਛਿਨ [chɪn], ਜਮ [jəm], ਜੈ [jɛ], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [dəɪa], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nɪɖɪa], ਨੈਣ [nɛŋ], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purəkh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhɪ], ਬਾਹਰ [bahər], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bɪjog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahməŋ], ਭਗਤ [bhəgət], ਭੈ [bhɛ], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [məɾjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maɪa], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [ləcchmi], ਵਣਜ [vəŋəj], ਵਰਖਾ [vərkha], ਵਿੱਦਿਆ [vɪɖɪa]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [səhid], ਸੱਕਰ [səkkər], ਸਜਾ [səja], ਸਰਬਤ [sərbət], ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [həjar], ਹਾਜਰ [hajər], ਕਸਾਈ [kəsai], ਕਬਜਾ [kəbjə], ਕਰਜ [kərəj], ਕਾਗਜ [kagəj], ਖਸਮ [khəsəm], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [cərkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jərurət], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nəgara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜੂਰ [mənjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian; and ਅਸਟਾਮ [əstam], ਅਫਸਰ [əphsər], ਸਕਿੰਡ [səkīd], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kəptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabīn], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunən], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnəl], ਟਿੱਕਸ [tīkkəs], ਟੈਮ [təm], ਡਿਗਰੀ [dīgri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [dəresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [pətlun], ਪਰੇਟ [pəret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pīstəl], ਬੈਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botəl], ਮਿੱਟ [mīt], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਜਮਟ [rəjmət], ਰਪੋਟ [rəpət], ਰਫਲ [rəphəl] etc. are from English.

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

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸ਼ਣੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sɪɪ pəhɪ usnik-hɪ nik bənai."—NP.
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bɪkhu kəðhə mukh uglare."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪਤੁ	ਅਉਤ	"əut jənedə jaɪ."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਚੁ	"navənu purəbu əbhicu."—tukha chət m 4.
ਸਪਤ੍ਰੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	"səukənɪ ghər ki kət tɪagi."—asa m 5.
ਸਤ੍ਯਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	"sətɪ nɪrətɪ bujhe je koɪ."—sukhməni.
ਕਬੁੱਰ	ਕਬਰੇ	"jɪu kəcən koṭhari cəɾɪo, kəbro hot phɪro."—sar m 5.
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆਤਾ	"əsmənɪ kɪaɾə chɪkɪonu."—var ram 3.
ਉਵੰਰੁ	ਖਰਬਾਤੁ	"khərbaɾu khira."—BG.
ਅਕੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	"khɪma vɪhuɳə khəpɪge khuhəɳɪ ləkh əsəkh."—oəkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	"nə gəllɪgakhie."—BG.
ਗੋਸੁਾਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gusai ! pərtapu tuharo dɪṭha."—sar ə m 5.
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲੁ	"kəməl əlɪpət he sɛ hətha vɪcɪ gulalu."—m 4 var sri.
ਘਸਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	"ghəsɪ cəðənu jəsə ghəsɪa."—kəɪɪ m 4.
ਜਾਹੁਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jahərnəvi təpə bhəgɪrəṭhɪ əɳɪ."—məla m 4.
ਜੁਗੁਪ੍ਰਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo gur gope apɳə, su bhəla nahɪ."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਸਨੈਸੁਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chənɪchər varɪ səuɳ sasət bicaru."—bɪla m 3 var 7.
ਜਾਮਾਤ੍ਰ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kuɾəm səke nalɪ jəvai."—asa m 4.
ਜਲੋਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jɪu kusɪ tənɪ jok."—sar surdas.
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰੁ	"ɪhu jɪu məchli, jhivəru trɪsna kalu."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੁ	ਡੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutu dɪṭhɪ."—bəsət kəbir.
ਤਤ੍ਰਵੇਤਾ	ਤਤਬੰਦ	"mokh tətɪd məhɪ jan nɪrdhar he."—NP.
ਤ੍ਰਿਣਪਟ	ਤਪਤ	"təpət jhaɾ vɪchaɪ."—BG.
ਤਾਂਬੁਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kajəl har təmol rəs."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਤ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	“kɪt-hi kamɪ nə dhəʊlhər jɪtʊ hərəɪ bɪsrae.”— <i>suhi m 5</i> .
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	“pʊt pʊtə pəʊtə nəttə.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	“nanək pəɪəpə kərhu kɪrpa.”— <i>bɪla chōt m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸਿੱਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	“səgəl pərachət lathe.”— <i>sor m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸਿਨੀ	ਪੜੋਸਣਿ	“pəʊsəɳɪ puchɪle nama.”— <i>sor namdev</i> .
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	“masi ɔr mɔsə jəg vɪvɪdɪh vɪkhyata hɛ.”— <i>BGK</i> .
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	“kɪnhɪ ləʊg sʊpəri.”— <i>keda kəbir</i> .
...
Arabic-Persian	Punjabi	Example
ਕਫ਼ਸ	ਕਉਸ	“kəʊsɛ səpət pəyala.”— <i>bher namdev</i> .
ਕ਼ਬਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	“gəʊlhʊ kəvəɪ khʊɪ pəhɪnai.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ਼	ਕੁਨਸ	“kunsā kini tin prəbina.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਖ਼ਾਜਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	“khusre kɪa ghərvəsʊ?”— <i>m 1 var majh</i> .
ਖੁਗੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	“jin khurgir səbhʊ pəvɪt həhɪ.”— <i>m 4 var sor</i> .
ਜ਼ਜਾਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	“cʊɳɪ vəkɪ kəɖhe jəjmalɪa.”— <i>var asa</i> .
ਤਗੀਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	“mərɬəte dəkhɳi kɪye təgɪr.”— <i>PPP</i> .
ਤਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	“sətɪgʊrʊ pʊrə kərə təbibi.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਤਅੱਲੁਕ	ਤਾਲਕ	“tɪsʊ maɪa səgɪ nə talka.”— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> .
ਦੁੰਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	“me gur mɪɪɪ ʊc dumalɾə.”— <i>sri m 5 pəpəɪ</i> .
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	“gur kɛ səbədɪ nəjɪkɪ pəchanhʊ.”— <i>maru solhe m 3</i> .
ਨਾਮੁਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	“ʊs di nəmosi hoɳ ləgi.”— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	“ʊs di nit bədli vekhke.”— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨਖ਼ਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	“nugədi modək adɪk brɪd.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	“kɪʊkəri pəɪa hoɪ bəjgari.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਮਸਲਹਤ	ਮਸਲਤਿ	“bio puchɪ nə məslətɪ dhərə.”— <i>gōd m 5</i> .
ਮਸ਼ਤਵਰ		
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	“kɪa məsɪtɪ sɪr nəe?”— <i>prəbha kəbir</i> .
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜ਼ੂਰ	“brɪd məjʊr ləge təb aɪ.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਅੱਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	“pəθyo matbər tākə pas.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	“ənɪk musəddi kərtə kar.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਲਿਹਾਫ	ਲੇਫ	“na jəʊ leph tulaia.”— <i>vəɖ əlahəni m 1</i> .
...

Similar is the rule applicable to tədbhəv words from English, Portuguese and French languages – ਅਜੀਟਣ–Adjutant; ਅੜਦਲੀ–Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ–Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ–Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ–Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ–Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ–Commandant; ਗੜਾਡੀਲ–Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ–Gaiters; ਗੁਲਜਰੀ–Bull’s eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਲੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ–Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਫਟੈਂਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ–Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਂਟ–Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [əṇiale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudərṣan prēs], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [həkikətraī], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੌੜੀ [həri ki pōṛī], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibəḍər], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalsakalij], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbəkhəṣ sīgh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [gurudom], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarəjnəgər], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [muxlīsḡəṛh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relḡəḍḍī], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layəlpur]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੰ ਸੁੰ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭəṇ ṭəṇ], ਟੈਂ ਟੈਂ [ṭē ṭē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭhah ṭhah], ਠੈਂ ਠੈਂ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਡੁਗ ਡੁਗ [ḍuḡ ḍuḡ], ਡੌਂ ਡੌਂ [ḍō ḍō], ਧੜਮ [dhəṛəm]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਢ [kəṭṭ vəḍḍh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khaṇa daṇa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇi ḍhaṇi], ਪੂਰੀ ਊਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾੜ [mar ḍhar]... etc.¹
- (g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anəḍ for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪੁ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such ṣaba from ṣadbaṣ, sodi from ṣukəl dīṇ, bədi from bəhul dīṇ.
18. Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੁਪਕ... etc.
19. Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਧੁਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
20. Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਂਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਤਣੀ ਛੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... 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 ਅਣਮਤਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ., ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ., ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੂਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ., ਫੀਲੁ., ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤੁ ਪਿਛੇਰੀ ਮਾਈ. 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 ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... 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 ਚਉੜਿ [cəuṛī] after ਚਉੜ [cəuṛ], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rīnhī] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rīnh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕੜੀ ਕਚੋਰੀ, ਪੜੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰੜੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

²I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉੜਿ as ਚਉੜੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿੰਨੁ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਬਿ ਕਰਾਰ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ. 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.¹ 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.² 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.³

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.⁴

¹See under 'New Letters'.

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

³Due 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.

⁴The 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

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ਹ [haha] fifth character of Punjabi script. Its place of articulation is larynx. **2** In Punjabi ਹ is used for *visarag*, as ਨਮਹ is used for ਨਮ:. **3** ɔ̄ of Persian becomes [a] in Punjabi and [o] in Sindhi and Dingal; as for example ਦਰਮਾਂਦਾ and ਦਰਮਾਂਦੇ for ਦਰਮਾਂਦਹ, ਦਰੀਚਾ and ਦਰੀਚੇ for ਦਰੀਚਹ, ਦਰਾ and ਦਰੇ for ਦਰਹ, ਦਸਾ and ਦਸੇ for ਦਸਹ, ਦਮਦਮਾ and ਦਮਦਮੇ for ਦਮਦਮਹ. **4** *Skt part* a vocative. **5** remorse. **6** disrespect. **7** *n* water. **8** Shiv. **9** sky. **10** heaven.

ਹਉ [həu] *pron* ego, I. “*tisʊ guru kəu həu varɪa.*”—*var vəd m 4*. **2** *n* ego, egoism; idea of self. “*koʃɪ kərəm kərə həu dhare.*”—*sukhməni*. “*dukh kaʃe həu mara.*”—*bher ə m 1*. “*həu tap bɪnse səda sərse.*”—*suhi chət m 5*. **3** This word has been used in place of ਹੋ or ਹੋਂ. “*tum jəu kəhət həu nəd ko nədæn.*”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘What you say.’

ਹੌਉ [həu] *pron* ego, I. “*tisʊ guru kəu həu səda nəməskari.*”—*var vəd m 4*. **2** *n* ego, egoism, pride.

ਹਉਸ [həus], ਹੌਉਸ [həus] *A ʃʌ n* ardent desire, yearning. “*bhɪchukən həus nə dhən ki rəhi.*”—*ramav*.

ਹਉਕੁਲਵਾਨ [həukulvan] *n* sound of uneasiness, cry of pain. “*pəusi həukulvan.*”—*JSBB* and *məgo*.

ਹਉਦਾ [həuda] See ਹੋਦਾ.

ਹਉਮੈ [həume], ਹਉਮੈ [həume] *n* ਅਹੰ-ਮਮ. ego, egoism, pride, self-esteem. “*tinɪ ətəri həume kəda he.*”—*sohila*. **2** See ਹਉਮੈ ਗਾਵਨਿ.

ਹਉਮੈ ਗਰਬੁ [həume gərəbu] *n* pride and disobedience. See ਗਰਬੁ. “*həume gərəbu jaɪ mən*

bhinē.”—*ram ə m 1*. **2** pride of the self; introspecting over self-importance.

ਹਉਮੈ ਗਾਵਨਿ [həume gavənɪ] *Skt* ਹੋਮਜ ਗਾਯਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍, Ritvij; a priest who recites Vedic mantar during an oblation.¹ “*həume gavənɪ gavəhi git.*”—*bher ə kəbir*.

ਹਉਮੈ ਮਮਤਾ [həume məmta] *n* egoism, selfhood, self-assertion. “*həume məmta səbədɪ jəlae.*”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਹਉਚਾ [həura], ਹਉਚੋ [həuro] *adj* light, weightless, useless. “*bhəɪo lobh səgɪ həura.*”—*gəu m 9*. “*həu həuro tu ʃhakur gəuro.*”—*asa m 5*.

ਹਉਲ [həul] *A ʃʌ n* fear, fright, dread, terror. “*nɪt həule həulɪ mərahi.*”—*var gəu l m 4*. See ਹੋਲ.

ਹਉਲਾ [həula] *adj* light. **2** worthless, cheap. “*hor həuli məti həule bol.*”—*var sar m 1*.

ਹਉਲਿ [həulɪ] in fear, See ਹਉਲ

ਹਉਆ [həua] *n* an object of terror; imaginary dread. Women often use this word to frighten their children. **2** dreadful, terrible.

ਹਉਇ [həɪ] *Skt* ਹਤਿ, *n* destruction, devastation, See ਹਉਓ. **2** *Skt* ਹਯ horse. **3** *part* alas!; an expression of pain.

ਹਉਓ [həɪo] *adj* whisked, struck. “*phɪri phɪri kal həɪo.*”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Death has struck.’

ਹਉਆ [həɪa] *adj* struck. **2** *A ʃʌ n* shyness, shame. “*trisən nə bujhe bəhutu həɪa.*”—*ram m 5*. ‘It is a matter of great shame.’

ਹਈ [həi] (he) kills, (he) slaughters. “*səda səda kal həi.*”—*kan m 5*. **2** is. “*mɪrətu nɪkəʃɪ*

¹Those scholars who interpret həume as home i.e. pride, don’t understand the context.

nikəṭi sēda hāi.”—*kan m 5*. **3** *adj* one who owns a horse. **4** *n* horse rider, cavalry. “rəṭhi gəji hāi pəṭi¹ əpar sən bhəjj hē.”—*parəs*.
ਹਈ ਤਈ [hāi t̪ai] derogatory word used for showing disrespect. “təb sēdo hāi t̪ai kərən ləggā.”—*JSBM*.
ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [həimadr̪i] *Skt* हिमाद्रि *n* mountain of ice; Himalaya. “k̪i hāimadr̪ija hē.”—*dətt*. ‘Is Parvati the daughter of Himalaya?’
ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ [həimadr̪ija] See ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.
ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ [həimadr̪i] people living in the Himalayan range. See ਹਈਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ.
ਹਏ [hæ] *adj* were struck, got killed. “rəṇ mo jəb man məh̪ip hæ.”—*d̪lip*. **2** See ਅਏ.
ਹਏਂਦ੍ਰ [hæ̃d̪r̪] ਹਯ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, king of horses, ucceṣṛava, an exalted person.
ਹਸ [həs] *Skt* हस *vr* laugh, ridicule. **2** *Skt* हस *n* joy, delight “le laha mən̪i həs j̪u.”—*gəu m 4*.
ਹਸਣ [həsəṇ] *n* fenced space in which Parsees keep dead bodies for birds like kites and hawks to eat them; dākḥma. Tower of silence. See ਹਸਣਿ. **2** *Skt* laughter, amusement. **3** *Skt* ह्रासन attenuating activity, attenuation.
ਹਸਣਾ [həsṇa] See ਹਸਣ 2. bursting of the pouch of a gun or a cannon. **2** See ਫਿਆਲਾ 2.
ਹਸਣਿ [həsəṇ̪i] in laughter. See ਹਸਣ 1. “Ik bhi ph̪iṛi həsəṇ̪i pah̪i.”—*var sor m 3*.
ਹਸਣੁ [həsəṇu] See ਹਸਣ. **2** “tənu mənu dije səj̪na esa həsəṇu saru.”—*səva m 1*.
ਹਸਤ [həsət] *adj* laughing. “həsət khelət tere dehore aṛa.”—*bḥer namdev*. **2** See ਹਸਿਤ. **3** *Skt* ਹਸੁ *n* hand. “həsət cərən sət̪ t̪əh̪i l kəmaie.”—*gəu th̪iṛi m 5*. **4** half a yard; a measure of length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; cubit. **5** *Skt* ਹਸੁ (हस्तिन्), one who has a trunk; elephant. “p̪otr kələtr nə s̪əg̪i sobha həs̪t̪ g̪hor̪i v̪ikari.”—*b̪i ha chāt m 5*. **6** See ਹਸੁ.
ਹਸਤਊਚ [həsət-uc] *n* a bag of the shape of a cow’s mouth. While telling beads, they are kept

¹पत्ति- ਪੱਤਿ, infantry, foot soldiers.

within it. Hindu scriptures do not allow beads to touch the ground; one should keep them close to his chest and so həsət-uc figures as a noun. “həs̪tuc p̪rem dhariṇi.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ [həsət əl̪əbən] *Skt* हस्तलंबन. *n* hand’s support. “həsət-əl̪əbən dehu p̪rəbh̪u.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਹਸਤਗਤ [həsətɡət] in hand, something in hand.
ਹਸਤਗ੍ਰਹਣ [həsətɡrəhən] holding one’s hand. See ਹਸੁਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਹਸਤਤਲ [həsət-təl] palm of the hand; palm.

ਹਸਤਨਾਪੁਰ [həs̪tənapur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਹਸਤਨਿ [həs̪təni], ਹਸਤਨੀ [həs̪təni] *n* female elephant; one who has a trunk. **2** troop of elephants.—*sənama*. **3** See ਹਸਿਨੀ.

ਹਸਤਪ੍ਰਦ [həsətprəd] one who gives hand i.e. one who saves by giving a helping hand; a helper.

ਹਸਤਾਖਰ [həs̪takhər] ਹਸੁਾਕਰ, signature.

ਹਸਤਾਮਲ [həs̪taməl], ਹਸਤਾਮਲਕ [həs̪tamələk] həs̪tāmlək, 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. “lakh̪i həs̪taməl atma.”—*GPS*.

ਹਸਤਾਲੰਬਨ [həs̪tāl̪əbən] support of the hand. See ਹਸਤਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਹਸਤਿ [həs̪ət̪i] elephant, See ਹਸੁੀ. “həs̪ət̪i ghore jore mənbhani.”—*asa m 5*.

ਹਸਤਿਚਿਤਾਈ [həs̪ət̪iç̪iṛai] See ਚਿਤਾਈ.

ਹਸਤਿਨਾਪੁਰ [həs̪t̪inapur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਹਸਤੀ [həs̪ti] *adj* smiling. **2** *n* elephant. “həs̪ti ghore pakhre.”—*sri ə m 1*. See ਹਾਈ. **3** *adj* (an elephant) with lifted trunk. “gəj̪ həs̪ti ke pran udhariəle.”—*mali namdev*. ‘saved the life of an elephant calling for help.’ **4** See ਹਸੁੀ.

ਹਸਤੀਏਸ [həs̪ti-es] *n* Indar, who is the master of Airavat, the elephant.—*sənama*. **2** Airavat, chief of all elephants.

ਹਸਤੀਏਸਪਿਤਾ [həsti-espɪta] *n* Indar, the master of Airavat; Kashyap, his father.—*sənama*.

ਹਸਤੋ [həsto] *adj* laughing. “həsto jaɪ su rovət ave.”—*sar kəbir*.

ਹਸਦ [həsəd] *A* حسد *n* jealousy, *n* envy, jealousy, spite.

ਹਸਨ [həsən] *Skt n* laughing, indulging in laughter.

2 A حسن *adj* beautiful, charming. **3 n** elder son of Caliph Ali and Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohammad. He was born on (1st 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 ਧੁਨੀ (ਖ).

ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ [həsən əbdal] *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. As the 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 ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਹਸਨ ਖਾਂ [həsən xā] 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.

ਹਸਨਪੁਰ [həsənpur] 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 for 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.

ਹਸਬ [həsəb] *A* حسب *adj* according to; in accordance with. **2 n** counting, inclusion. **3** حسب fuel, firewood, wood suitable as fuel.

ਹਸਮਤ [həsmət] *A* هشمته *n* majesty, wealth, property, prosperity. **2** glory, grandeur. **3** huge force.

ਹਸਮੁਖ [həsmukh] *adj* jovial, cheerful.

ਹਸਰ [həsər] *A* حسر *n* trust, dependence. **2** help. **3 A** حشر to collect. **4** rising on the day of reckoning. **5** misconduct.

ਹਸਰਤ [həsɾət] *A* حسرت desire, longing, unfulfilled craving, unrealised thought. **2** pain of unfulfilled longing.

ਹਸਲੀ [həsli] *n* small river (canal). See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ. **2** small necklace; ornament worn around the neck. **3** See ਹੌਸਲੀ.

ਹਸੁ [həsu] See ਹਸ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਸ.

ਹਸੁਲ [həsul] *A* حوّل receive, attain.

ਹਸੇਬ [həseb] *A* حيب *n* count, estimate, number; this is transform of hīsab. “həseb thəke kər hath nə ae.”—*əkal*.

ਹੱਸ [həss] *n* laughter, laughing. **2** collarbone. **3** A necklace worn by women around the neck that touches the collarbone. **4** *Skt* हस short for हस, joy.

ਹਸੁ [həst] *Skt n* hand. “həst kəməl mathe pərī dhəriā.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** cubit. **3** elephant’s trunk. **4** thirteenth planet. **5** *P* هست existing. **6** *P* هشت eight.

ਹਸੁਦੁਚ [həstuc] See ਹਸਤ ਦੁਚ.

ਹਸੁਅਰਿ [həst-ərī] sword, enemy of the elephant’s trunk.—*sənama*. See ਕਸਤ.

ਹਸੁਗੁਣ [həstgrəhəṇ] *n* act of grasping a hand; holding of hand. **2** marriage, in which a husband holds the hand of his wife at the time of the wedding.

ਹਸੁਨ [həstən] *P* هست existence.

ਹਸੁਮਲਕ [həstmələk] fruit of emblic myrobalan placed in the hand, i.e. lucid knowledge. **2** A sage, author of Hastamalak, a famous treatise on Vedant.

ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ [həstīnapur] a city established in his father’s name by Ajmidh who was son of Hastin and grandson of Sahotar. It was the capital of Kauravs. 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

ਹਸਿਨੀ [həstīnī] *n* female elephant with a trunk. **2** erotic type of a woman “thul əguli cərəṇ

¹Geographical 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.

mukh, ədhər bhrīkuṭī kəṭu bol. mədənsədən rəd kādhra, mād cal cīt lol. sved mədənjəl dvīrəd məd gādhiṭ bhure keṣ. ətī tichən bəhu lom tən bhəniṭ həstīnī ṭh ves.”—*rāsīk prīya*.

ਹਸੀ [həsti] See ਹਸਤੀ. **2** *P* هست *n* being, existence.

ਹਹ [həh] *part* a word, indicating grief, insult or wonder.

ਹਹਕਾਰ [həhkar] *n* loud lamentation, cry of mourning; sound of distressing commotion.

ਹਹੱਕ [həhəkk] short for ਹਹਕਾਰ. “həhəkk bhervə srotō.”—*ram*. ‘heard a terrible lamentation.’

ਹਹਨਾਤ [həhnat] neighs, neigh. “həhnat həyō.”—*nərsīgh*.

ਹਹਰ [həhər] *Pkt n* shiver, tremble. “həle həhər kəhā cəl gəyo.”—*GPS*. “bīrkhe bīarī lage jese həhrat pat.”—*BGK*. **2** horse’s neighing. “həhrət həyō.”—*nərsīgh*.

ਹਹਰਾਟ [həhrat] *n* neighing sound, sound of neighing. “tej cəlē həhrat kīe.”—*krisən*.

ਹਹਰਾਤ [həhrat] See ਹਹਰ.

ਹਹਰਾਨਾ [həhrana] *v* tremble. **2** be scared. **3** be surprised. **4** neigh.

ਹਹਰਾਰਾ [həhrara] *adj* frightening; terrible; seeing whom one utters words of terror. “srən prəvah bəhīṭ həhrara.”—*cəritr 405*.

ਹਹਾ [həha] *part* ha! alas! “həha həmre grīh syam nə ayo.”—*krisən*. **2** incessant killing. “kər lē həthīyar həha kəhī dhuke.”—*cəritr 2*.

ਹਹਾ ਹੁਹ [həha huh] *n* loud laughter, laughter with a loud noise. “həha huh hasō.”—*VN*. **2** See ਹਹਾ ਹੁਹੁ.

ਹਹਿ [həhī] *v* is. “həhī bhi hovənar.”—*bavən*. **2** are. “nanək ae se pərvaṇ həhī.”—*sri m 3*.

ਹਹਿਰ [həhīr] See ਹਹਰ.

ਹਹੁ [həhu] (you) are, (you) exist. “əb tum həhu, həm nahi.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Now you exist, not we.’

ਹਕ [hək] *A* حك *adj* truth. “hək hukəm səcu khudāīa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** truthful. **3** *n* right to possess; an object which one desires

to own. “həku pəraɪa nanka! us suər us gaɪ.”
–*var majh m l. 4* justice, fairness. “vəðhi leke
həku gəvae.”–*var ram l m l. 5* the Creator,
the exalted One. “hək səcu khaləku khələk
mɪane.”–*tlīg kəbir. 6* This word has also
been used for roaring; lion’s roar, thunder. “dəl
dətən mədh pəra həkke.”–*jalədhər. 7* See ਹੱਕ.

ਹਕਣਾ [həkɳa] *v* goad, inspire, push.

ਹਕਨਿਆਇ [həknɪaɪ] true justice. **2** divine justice.

ਹਕਪਰਸੂ [həkpərəst] *P* حق پرست *adj* the Creator’s devotee, Allah’s believer. **2** practitioner of truth.

ਹਕਲਾ [həkla] *Skt* हेउल. *adj* stammerer; one whose speech is not clear; one whose vocal cords are damaged.

ਹਕਵਾਰਾ [həkvāra] *adj* driver, prompter. **2** owner of one’s own right.

ਹਕਾ [həka] *P* هڪ vocative for god, hailing the Creator, who is truth incarnate. “həka kərim kəbir tū.”–*tlīg m l. 2 part* in the name of the Creator. **3** investigation, thorough confirmation.

ਹਕਾ ਹਕੀ [həka həki] *n* shoving and jostling, pull and push. **2** *adv* through harassment. “həkahəki maca ghəmsana.”–*cəɪtr 405*.

ਹਕਾਨੀ [həkāni] *A* هڪاني *adj* related to one’s right, divine power. “ɪke həkāni ɪʂək hē.”–*məgo*.

ਹਕਾਯਤ [həkayət] *A* هڪايت *n* story, tale.

ਹਕਾਯਤਾਂ [həkaytā], ਹਕਾਯਤ [həkayət] *A* هڪايت plural of həkayət; tales. **2** Eleven tales in Persian attached to Zafarnama at the end of Dasam Granth by some scribe having no relation with the Book.

ਹਕਾਰ [həkar] *n* appeal call, cry, See ਹੁੇ *vr.* **2** ਹ character. **3** pronunciation of ਹ character.

ਹਕਾਰਤ [həkarət] *adv* call, summoning. **2** *A* هڪارت *n* regarding the other as inferior; hatred, dislike.

ਹਕਾਰਨਾ [həkarna] *v* call, summon, call aloud, See ਹੁੇ *vr.*

ਹਕਾਰੜਾ [həkarɳa], ਹਕਾਰਾ [həkara] caller. See

ਹਕਾਰਨਾ. “aɪa həkara cələn vara.”–*sədu. P* هڪار messenger, postman.

ਹਕਿ [həkɪ] in truth. “ləge həkɪ jaɪ.”–*var ram l m l.*

ਹਕਿ ਨਿਆਇ [həkɪ nɪaɪ] through true justice, in all fairness. “gʊrʊmʊkʰ sɪʊ mənʊmʊkʰ əʃe dʊbɛ həkɪ nɪaɪ.”–*m 2 var majh*.

ਹਕੀਕਤ [həkikət] *A* حقيقت *n* reality, truth. **2** story, tale “kəri hē həkikət malum khud devi seti.”–*cəḍi l. 3* state of knowledge. See ਸੁਫੀ.

ਹਕੀਕਤ ਰਾਇ [həkikət raɪ] Haqiqat Rai was born in 1781 in the house of Bagh Mall Puri, a Khatri of Sialkot. His mother was Gauran who was from a Sikh family. He was married to Durga Devi, daughter of Khatri Kishan Chand Uppal, a sahadhari Sikh. He was a resident of Batala. In the company of Bhai Budh Singh, he became a devotee of the Sikh doctrine. His father sent him to school in the town to learn the then state language. One day during a religious exchange between Haqiqat Rai and his Muslim classmates, the latter made some derogatory remarks against the Hindu goddess. Haqiqat Rai countered by asking how they would feel if such remarks were uttered about Bibi Fatima, daughter of Mohammad? The maulvi and his classmates could not bear this just remark and got a report lodged against him by the ruler Amir Beg of Sialkot to the state of Lahore.

The Muslim rulers told him to convert to Islam but Haqiqat Rai declined to do so. At this young Haqiqat Rai was killed by the order of Subedar Khan Bahadur (Zakriakhan) on 5th day of the eleventh month of Bikrami calendar in 1841 (Sammāt 1798). The memorial of Haqiqat Rai is situated to the east of Lahore at a distance of two miles, where a big fair of Basant Panchmi is held every year.

ਹਕੀਕਤ ਰਾਹ ਮੁਕਾਮ ਸਿਵ ਨਾਭ ਰਾਜੇ ਕੀ [həkikət rah

mukam sɪv 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 “sɪahi di bɪdhɪ.”

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. Bhai Banno included it in his bɪr (manuscript):

“pɛra khəro əgr kər jor.
rah həkikət səgəl sunai.
so bəno sɪkh lɪkhi gərəth,
janət tāko səglo pəth.”—*GPS*.

ਹਕੀਨ [həkin] *A* حقین *adj* caught, stopped; its root is ਹਕਨ “rəg təmase maɪɪ həkina.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Enjoy life’s pleasures by controlling your senses.’

ਹਕੀਨਾ [həkina] See ਹਕੀਨ.

ਹਕੀਮ [həkim] *A* حکیم *adj* learned, scholarly, intelligent, clever, philosopher. **2** *n* physician.

ਹਕੀਮਪੁਰ [həkimpur] See ਨਾਨਕਸਰ 6.

ਹਕੀਯਤ [həkiyət] *A* حقیقت *n* ownership, possession.

ਹਕੀਰ [hakir] *A* حقیر *adj* insulted. **2** mean, inferior, indigent.

ਹਕੁ [həku] See ਹਕ. “mərəɲu muɲsa surɪa həku he.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahəni*.

ਹਕੁਕ [həkuk] *A* حقوق *plural* of ਹੁੱਕ

ਹਕੰਹਕ [həkəhək] incessant calling, cacophony of calls.

ਹੱਕ [həkk] See ਹਕ. **2** *n* stammer, indistinct articulation. See ਹਕਲਾ. “us nū bolde hoe hək pēdi he.”—*prov*. **3** *Skt* word commonly used by a keeper to call the elephant. **4** See ਹੱਕਣਾ. **5** call, cry. “hək devə kərə.”—*ramav*.

ਹੱਕਣਾ [həkkəɳa] *v* goad, drive. **2** push, move lightly.

ਹੱਕਤਾਲਾ [həkkɪtala] *A* الحکّات the Divine, the true One. “bēda ki khuṣaməd se aməd nə jyada hot pana to vahi he jo dɪlana həkktala ne.”—*bava ramdas*.

ਹੱਕਾ [həkkə] See ਹਕਾ. **2** See ਹਿਚਕੀ.

ਹੱਕਾ ਬੱਕਾ [həkkə bəkka] *adj* wonderstruck; surprised. “gɪre hək bəkkə.”—*VN*. **2** stunned due to surprise.

ਹਗ [həg] *Skt* हृद् *vr* excrete faeces, ease oneself.

ਹਗਾਮਾ [həgama] *P* هگامه *n* time, period. **2** assembly of diverse men. See ਹੰਗਾਮਾ. **3** in Punjabi this word is also used for a gathering at the feast of a dead person.

ਹਚਕੋਲਾ [həckola] *n* swing. **2** push. **3** jerk.

ਹਚਨਈ [həchnəi] *n* tidiness, purity, cleanliness. **2** *adj* pure, clean. “məlin budhɪ həchnəi.”—*asa m 5*.

ਹਚਾ [həcha], ਹੱਚਾ [həchha] *Skt* अच्छ *adj* clean, pure. “bhāḍa ətɪ məliɲu dhota həcha nə hoɪsi.”—*suhɪ m 1*. “nanək nau khudaɪ ka dɪɪɪ həc he mukhɪ lehu.”—*var majh m 1*. “tənɪ dhote mənu həcha nə hoɪ.”—*vəḍ m 3*. **2** healthy, sound, hale and hearty. **3** In Chambese dialect this word is used for clean and white.

ਹਜ [həj] See ਹਜਿ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਜ. **2** *A* هج *delight*, happiness. **3** portion, part. **4** taste, relish.

ਹਜਦਹ [həjdəh] *P* هجده *eighteen*.

ਹਜਮ [həjəm] *A* هضم *break*, crush. **2** digest, be digested.

ਹਜਰਤ [həjɾət] *A* حضرت *n* closeness, intimacy, presence. **2** This word is used as a mark of reverence for elderly people. “həjɾət jo phərmaɪa phətava məjɪh kɪtab.”—*JSBB*.

ਹਜਰਾਤ [həjɾat], ਹਜਰਾਯਤ [həjɾayət] See ਹਜਰਾਤ.

ਹਜਰੋ [həjɾo] main town of a subdivison of district Attak. See ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ 8.

ਹਜਵ [həjəv] See ਹਜੋ.

ਹਜਾਮਤ [həjamət] *A* هجمت *draw blood* with a hollow horn or cone after a slight cutting in the skin. **2** i.e. tonsure. The skin is cleared

after shaving the hair while fixing cone to purify the blood, so this word is used for shaving.

ਹਜਾਰ [həjar] *P* ۱۰۰۰ *n* ten hundred, one thousand, 1000.

ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਦਾਸਤਾਂ [həzar dasətā] *P* ۱۰۰۰ داستان - ۱۰۰۰ *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 əgən and smaller than a gūṭar. Poets have used this name for əgən, cādol, Indian lark, and bulbul. “titar cōkor caru dastāhəjar laI, pījre məjhar paI dhəre pātI pātI ke.”—*GPS*. See ਅਗਨ, ਚੰਡੋਲ ਅਤੇ ਬੁਲਬੁਲ.

ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ [həjara] *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.

ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [həjara 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.

ਹਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਸਬਦ [həjare səbəd] seven hymns of Guru Granth Sahib and ten hymns of Dasam Granth; Devout Sikhs name them ‘həjare’. This name was not given by the Guru nor was it popular then for həjar means the main or the chosen one. **2** Some devout people think that word həjare derives from hījər (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, “ਮਿਟਿ ਪਿਐ ਨੁੰ ਹਲ

muridā da kəhṭṭa.”

ਹਜਿ [həjɪ] for Haj, to Haj. “koi nave tirəthṭ koi həjɪ jaɪ.”—*ram m 5*. See ਹੱਜ.

ਹਜੀਰ [həjir], ਹਜੀਰਾਂ [həjirā] See ਹੱਜੀਰਾਂ.

ਹਜੁਮ [həjum] See ਹੁਜੁਮ.

ਹਜੂਰ [həjur] *A* حضور *adj* visible, present. “ətərojami səda həjur.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2 part** an honorific term; Sir.

ਹਜੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [həjur sahɪb] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਹਜੂਰ ਹਾਜਰ [həjur həjər] See ਹਾਜਰ ਹਜੂਰ.

ਹਜੂਰੀ [həjuri] *P* حضور *n* presence, attendance. **2 adj** who is in attendance, i.e., “həjuri sewək, həjuri sēgətɪ.”

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

ਹਜੂਰੀਐ [həjuriɛ] in attendance, visible, present, closeby. “parbrəhəm gurdev səda həjuriɛ.”—*var jet*.

ਹਜੋ [həjo] *A* ۱۰۰ *n* defamation, calumny. “həjo apki jəgət əlavɛ.”—*GPS*.

ਹੱਜ [həjj] *A* ۱ *n* a pilgrimage to Kaaba, which as a dictum in Islam is essential for Muslims to undertake.

It comes in zulhɪjəh, 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 təlbiya. 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.’

¹Hajis command the same respect among Muslims as do həjuris among the Sikhs.

He should take bath after reaching the sacred place Kaaba, and kiss sōg əsvəd. 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 səfa mərūh (صفا مروه) and pray, with face turned towards Kaaba. Then he should pray at the hill of Marva. Thereafter, he should listen to the xutba (خطبة) in Kaaba. Thereafter, he should stay for a night in mīna (مينا) and move to the hill ərafat (عرفات) to pray there and listen to xutba. From here, he should go to muzdəlīfa (مزدلفة) and perform evening nəmaz there.

The entire process should be completed by the ninth day of the month and on the tenth day, which is the day of nəhər sacrifice, he should again perform nəmaz at muzədəlīfa. 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 əllahu əkbər move the knife on the neck. After this, the Haji should remove ehəram 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 zənzəm (زمنزم) 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 vəhabi 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 "kɪa həj kabə jəe."—*prabha kabir*. See ਮੱਕਾ.

ਹੱਜਾਮ [həjjam] *A* 𑂔𑂱 barber, a person who draws blood with a cone, See ਹਜ਼ਾਮਤ. **2** a barber who tonsures.

ਹਟ [hət] imperative form of həṭna; turn, come back. **2** *Skt* हट् shine, glitter. **3** *Skt* हट्ट *n* shop, store. **4** market "dāscarɪ həṭu tudhu sajɪa."—*var sri m 4*. Here it means 'the fourteen worlds.' **5** short for hərət, See ਹਟਮਾਲ.

ਹਟਕ [hətək] *n* obstruction, prohibition.

ਹਟਕਣੁ [hətəkəṇu] ਹਟਕਨਾ [hətəkna] *v* check, prevent. "jɪh dər avət jatɪəhu həṭkə nahi koɪ."—*s kabir*.

ਹਟਕਾਰ [hətkar] *n* prohibition, obstruction. **2** pushing back or aside, warning.

ਹਟਣਾ [həṭna], ਹਟਣੁ [həṭəṇu] *v* stop. **2** come back, return. **3** deny, withdraw one's word. **4** go away. "kɪu edu boləhu həṭie."—*var ram 3*.

ਹਟਤਾਰ [həṭtar], ਹਟਤਾਰਿ [həṭtarɪ], ਹਟਤਾਲ [həṭtal] *Skt* हटतालक strike, *n* locking the shop, closing the shop. "jəməhɪ kio həṭtarɪ."—*sor m 5*. 'Yam closed his office.' **2** sitting idle after leaving the work in protest; strike.

ਹਟਨਾਲਾ [həṭnala], ਹਟਨਾਲੀ [həṭnali] *Skt* हट्टप्रणालिका a row of shops; a line of shops; market. "duɪ dive cəudəh həṭnale."—*var suhi m 1*. 'The sun and the moon are two lamps and the fourteen worlds are the market. "ghər mādər həṭnale sohe jɪs vɪcɪ nam nɪvasi."—*suhi chət m 5*. i.e. innerself and the senses.

ਹਟਮਾਲ [həṭəmal] *Skt* अरब्यट माला *n* in the well, the gear string with which metallic pots are kept tied to draw water. "kər hərɪ həṭmal ʔɪd pərovəhu."—*bəsət m 1*.

ਹਟਵਾਣੀ [həṭvaṇi], ਹਟਵਾਣੀਓ [həṭvaṇio], ਹਟਵਾਣੀਆ [həṭvaṇia] *Skt* हट्टवणिक *adj* shopkeeper. "həṭvaṇi dhən mal haṭkit."—*bəsət m 5*. "bɪkhu sēcē

həṭvaṇia.”—*gəu m 4*.
ਹਟੜੀ [həṭṛi] *n* shop, store. “tənu həṭṛi ɪhu mən vən̄jara.”—*sɪdhgosaṭɪ*. **2** toy made of clay resembling a shop, on which the Hindus light lamps on the Diwali day. **3** i.e. body, physique “həṭṛi chodɪ cəɪɪa vən̄jara.”—*prov*. ‘The soul departed after leaving the body.’
ਹਟਿ ਹਟ [həṭɪ haṭ] at every shop. “gʊr bəcənɪ bɪkano həṭɪ haṭ.”—*mali m 4*. ‘in each community of devout Sikhs.’
ਹਟੀ [həṭi] See ਹਟਣਾ. **2** See ਹੱਟੀ.
ਹਟੁ [həṭu] See ਹਟ 3.
ਹਟੂਆ [haṭua], **ਹਟੋਵਾ** [haṭova], **ਹਟੋਆ** [həṭə] *adj* (a person) who runs a shop; shopkeeper. See ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਹਟੂਆ.
ਹੱਟ [həṭṭ], **ਹੱਟੀ** [həṭṭi] See ਹਟ 3.
ਹੱਟੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [həṭṭi sahɪb] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ.
ਹਠ [həṭh] *Skt* हठ *vr* jump, kill, prove fake, oppress, repress, hold tight. **2** *n* insistence, stubbornness. “həṭh kəɪɪ mərə nə lekhe pave.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** *S* persistence, body, physique. “həṭh məjhahu mapɪɪɪ.”—*sri chət m 5*.
ਹਠ ਕਰਮ [həṭh kərəm], **ਹਠ ਧਰਮ** [həṭh dhərəm] See ਹਠੇ ਕਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਹਠ ਧਰਮੀ.
ਹਠ ਧਰਮੀ [həṭh dhərmi] *n* stubbornness, insistence. **2** *adj* stubborn, obstinate, tenacious, dogged.
ਹਠ ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ [həṭh niɡrəh], **ਹਠ ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [həṭh niɡrəhi] *n* act of controlling senses with strong will. “həṭh niɡrəhi əɪɪ rəhət.”—*kan m 5*.
ਹਠ ਯੋਗ [həṭh yog] *n* a type of yog involving austerities. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ. **2** It is written in həṭh yog prədipɪka that ਹ is the sun, ਠ is the moon, and the combination of these two is həṭh yog. i.e. combining ɪɾa and pɪɾgla with sukhməna.
ਹਠਲੀ [həṭhli] *adj* stubborn, headstrong. “mʊhkəm phɔj həṭhli re.”—*asa m 5*.
ਹਠਵਾਰ [həṭhvar], **ਹਠਵਾਰਾ** [həṭhvara] *adj* obstinate, stubborn.
ਹਠਾ [həṭha] *adj* obstinate. “cəle bir dhirə

həṭhe.”—*gyan*.
ਹਠਿ [həṭhi] by insisting, from insistence. “həṭhi nə pətije nə bəhu bhekhe.”—*dhəna ə m 1*.
ਹਠਿਓ [həṭhiɔ] See ਹਠੜੇ.
ਹਠੀ [həṭhi], **ਹਠੀਆ** [həṭhia] *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 vɪcar kəhā gəṇɪka ko laj kəhā gəd-ha ko man kəhā ādhre ko arsi, niɡun ko gun kəhā dan kəhā darɪdi ko seva kəhā sum ki ɪrəḍ chah ḍarsi, mədyəp ki şucɪ kəhā sac kəhā ləṭṭi ko nic ko bəcən kəhā syar ki pukar si, “toḍər” su kəvɪ ese həṭhi ko nə bhavə sikh bhavə kəho sudhi bat bhavə kəho pərsi.”
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 pər sɪɾər nə dina, rəc səman deh kər cina.”—*VN*.
ਹਠੀ ਸਿੰਘ [həṭhi sɪŋh] 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 ḍera is situated in Burhanpur.
ਹਠੀ ਦੈਤ [həṭhi det] Ravan, the obstinate demon, who refused to return Sita even after the advice of all relatives and friends. “tumi ram hvəkə həṭhi det ghayo.”—*cəɪɪɪ 1*.
ਹਠੀਲਾ [həṭhila] *adj* obstinate.

ਹਠੁ [həʈhu] See ਹਠ. “həʈhu niḡrəhu kəri.”
–*ram ə m 1. 2* See ਹਠ 3.

ਹਠੇ [həʈhe] *adj* stubborn. “həʈhe kəʃt vari.”
–*kəliki*. ‘the obstinate residents of Kashtwar.’
See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ.

ਹਠੇ ਕਰਮ [həʈhe kəɾəm] deeds performed
obstinately for their own sake, without strong
will and concentration. “həʈhe kəɾəm kəri udər
bhəre.” –*ram kəbir. 2* deeds such as theft and
murder causing pain and harm to others etc.
See ਹਠ *vr.*

ਹਠਯੋ [həʈhyo] performed with persistence.
2 jumped, skipped. See ਹਠ ਯਾ. “həʈhyo mahri
cədyə gəg ramā.” –*VN.*

ਹਡ [həḍ], **ਹੱਡ** [həḍḍ] *Skt* हड्ड *n* bone. “jiu pīḍ
cəmu tera həḍe.” –*var gəu 1 m 4. 2* See ਹਾਡਾ.

ਹੱਡ ਭੰਨਣੀ [həḍḍ bhəṇṇi] See ਹਾਡ ਫੋਰਨੀ.

ਹਢ [həḍh] See ਹੜ.

ਹਢਾਉਣਾ [həḍhauna] *v* wear out. “səji kaia
pəʃu həḍhae.” –*maru m 1.* “paʃ pəʃəbər pəhiṛi
həḍhavəu.” –*gəu ə m 1. 2 Ml* adopt, keep.
“gusa mənī nə həḍhaṛ.” –*s kəbir. 3* turn,
rotate. “bənī bəkri sihu həḍhaṛa.” –*sor m 4.*

ਹਢਿਆਇਆ [həḍhiāia], **ਹਢਿਆਯਾ** [həḍhiāya] a
town in Patiala state about three kōhs 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.

ਹਢਯੋ [həḍhayo] got carried away by a current,
was washed away. **2** overflowed, jumped
“mənō niḍhi nir həḍhyo.” –*krīṣən.*

ਹਣ [həṇ] See ਹਨ.

ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ [həṇvəntaru], **ਹਣਵੰਤੁ** [həṇvəntu] *Skt* हनुमत्
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
of 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. “həṇvəntaru aradhīa.”
–*səva m 1.* “həṇvəntu jage dhəri ləkur.” –*bəsət
kəbir.* See ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

ਹਤ [hət] *Skt adj* killed. **2** destroyed. **3** tied. See
ਹਨ *vr.*

ਹਤਕ [hətək] *Skt adj* like the dead, like a corpse.
2 A هتک *n* tearing a curtain. **3** i.e. insult,
disgrace.

ਹਤਤਿਆਗੀ [hət-tiāgi] killed, destroyed. “hət-
tiāgi həume.” –*maru solhe m 5.*

ਹਤਨ [hətən] *Skt* ਹਨਨ *n* killing, act of killing,
murder.

ਹਤਿ [həti] *Skt n* murder, killing, act of killing.

ਹਤਿਆ [hətiā] *Skt* ਹਤਯਾ *n* murder, assassination,
killing. “əsəkh gəl vəḍhi hətiā kəmahī.”
–*jəpu.* See ਹਤਯਾ.

ਹਤਿਆਰਾ [hətiāra] *Skt* ਹਤਯਾਕਾਰ *adj* killer,
murderer, assassin. “sət ka niḍək məha
hətiāra.” –*sokhmāni.*

ਹਤੁ [hətu] See ਹਤ. 2 *Skt* हतु *n* hunter 3 sharp-edged weapon.

ਹਤੇ [həte] killed. See ਹਤ. “sāt ke hāte kəu rəkhe nā koI.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਹੱਤਾ [həttā] *A* ۛ *adv* to such an extent.

ਹਤਿਆ [hətyā], ਹਤਿਯੋ [hətyō] See ਹਤਿਆ. “ghor dukhyō anIk hātyō.”—*səhās m 5*.

ਹਥ [həth] *Skt* हथ, *n* hand. “həth deI apI rəkhu.”—*ram var 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* attack, assault, blow.

ਹਥ ਕੱਢਣਾ [həth kəḍḍhṇā] *v* donate, extend hand to give. “həriI datē dataru hāth kəḍḍhṇā mihu vūṭhā sēsare.”—*var kan m 4*.

ਹਥਕੜੀ [həthkəṛi] *n* handcuff, manacle.

ਹਥ ਖਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ [həth khəla kərnā], ਹਥ ਖੜਾ ਕਰਨਾ [həth khəṛā kərnā], ਹਥ ਚੱਕਣਾ [həth cəkṇā] *v* strike, assault. 2 raise one’s hand to show consent. This is a figure of speech named *sukṣam*, which is to give consent through indication without uttering a word.

ਹਥ ਚਰਨਾ [həth cərnā], ਹਥ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [həth cəṛṇā] *v* get hold of something. “həth cəriō həriI thoka.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 dance to someone’s tunes.

ਹਥ ਚੁਟ [həthchut], ਹਥ ਚੋਰ [həthchor] *n* free assault with the hand; unobstructed attack. “tin pər hve səbh ki hāthchor.”—*GPS*.

ਹਥ ਤੱਡਣਾ [həth təḍḍṇā] *v* extend hand, put forth hand for begging. See ਤੱਡਣਾ.

ਹਥ ਦੇਣਾ [həth deṇā] *v* offer hand for help; help; cooperate.

ਹਥਨਾਲ [həthnal] *n* a gun that is fired by raising a hand without any other support. “jəbərjəg hāthnal.”—*sənama*.

ਹਥਿਨੀ [həthni] See ਹਸਿਨੀ.

ਹਥ ਪੈਣਾ [həth peṇā] *v* get something in hand. 2 get support as does a drowning man. “ət kalI tIthe dhəhe jIthe hāth nā paI.”—*səva m 3*.

ਹਥ ਫਲਘਾ [həth phəlghā] See ਫਲਘਾ.

ਹਥ ਫੜਨਾ [həth phəṛnā] *v* hold hand.

ਹਥ ਫੂਲ [həth phul] *n* a type of firework that resembles a pomegranate. Sparkles emerges from it and the fire worker holds it in his hand.

ਹਥ ਬੱਖ [həth bəkkh] *adj* catching the side with both arms; tight embrace. “mIle hāth bəkkhō maha tej tatte.”—*VN*.

ਹਥ ਲਗਣਾ [həth ləgṇā] *v* achieve, receive a thing. 2 be someone’s pawn. 3 gun powder to be ignited with hand.

ਹਥਲੇਵਾ [həthleva] See ਹਸੂ ਗੁਹਣ.

ਹਥਵਾਈ [həthvai] *n* a pouch with thick hair, put on as glove for massaging the horse. “maləṣ kərəhI pəhI hāthvai.”—*GPS*.

ਹਥਵਾਸਾ [həthvasā], ਹਥਵਾਸੋ [həthvasō] *n* handle. 2 hilt, grip. 3 strap to hold a shield.

ਹਥਵਾਰਿ [həthvarI] scarecrow put up by farmers in the fields to ward off animals. “luṇe khetI hāthvarI kəṛe.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਹਥਾਸਾ [həthasā] *n* support of the hand. “həriI rakhda de apI hāthasā.”—*gəu m 4*. 2 handle, grip.

ਹਥਾਹਾ [həthaha] in the hand. “vəsi ape jugəti hāthaha.”—*sor m 4*.

ਹਥਾ ਵੱਖ [həthā vəkḥ], ਹਥਾ ਵੱਥ [həthā vətḥ] See ਹਥ ਬੱਖ. “dhəka dhəkk birō hāthā vətḥ hoe.”—*GPS*. ‘grappled with each other.’

ਹਥਿ [həthI] in the hand. “raja nIau kəre hāthI hoI.”—*asa m 1*. “jIṣu aIa hāthI nIḍhanu.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਹਥਿਆਉਣਾ [həthIauṇā] *v* swing (used for an) elephant.

ਹਥਿਆਰ [həthIar] *Skt* हतिवार, *adj* killer. 2 *n* deadly weapon. 3 instrument, tool.

ਹਥਿਆਰ ਧੋਣਾ [həthIar dhəṇā], ਹਥਿਆਰ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ [həthIar pəkharna] *v* put an end to warfare; be content after removing enemy’s blood from the weapons. i.e. killing the enemy. “jit səbhe jəg satəhu sIḍh hāthIar pəkhare.”—*VN*.

ਹਥਿਨੀ [həthini] See ਹਸਿਨੀ. 2 troop of elephants.

—*sənama*.

ਹਥੀ [həθi] *n* arm, that bears the hand. “həθi dɪti prəbhv devənhare.”—*majh m 5*. **2** leather bag for keeping water. “həθi kəḍḍh nə dɪtto paṇi.”—*BG*. **3** pouch made of hair or cloth which is put on the hand like glove for massaging. **4** handcuff, manacles. “həθi pəudi kahe rove?”—*maru m 1*. ‘When the gods of death manacle you then why do you cry?’ **5** *S* and *Po* help, support. **6** handle; e.g. “cəkki di həθi”.

ਹਥੀਆਰੁ [həθiaru] See ਹਥਿਆਰ. **2** hammer, sledgehammer. “əhɪrəṇɪ mətɪ vedu həθiaru.”—*jəpu*.

ਹਥੁ [həθu] See ਹਥ.

ਹਥੇਲੀ [həθeli] *Skt* ਹਸੁ-ਤਲ *n* palm of a hand.

ਹਥੋਹਥਿ [həθohəθɪ], **ਹਥੋਹਥੀ** [həθohəθi] *adv* from one hand to another. “həθo həθɪ nəcaie vənjarɪa mɪtra.”—*sri m 1 pəhɪre*. **2** *n* act of getting reward with the hand with which work is done. **3** fight with hands; hand-to-hand fight, scuffle, fisticuffs.

ਹਥੌਰਾ [həθɔra], **ਹਥੌੜਾ** [həθɔra] *n* hammer made of iron with a handle for shaping the metal.

ਹੱਥ [həθh] See ਹਸੁ. “kəre bhav həθhə.”—*VN*. **2** short for ਹਥੀ. “həṛəṭ həθh.”—*kəlki*. **3** trunk of an elephant “həθi həθh prəməθh.”—*GPS*.

ਹੱਥ ਉੱਤੇ ਬਚਨ ਦੇਣਾ [həθh utte bəcən deṇa] *v* vow by putting a hand on some one's hand or by drawing a line on his hand. “bəcən dehu more jə həθa.”—*cəɪtr 301*.

ਹੱਥ ਬੱਖ [həθh bəkkh], **ਹੱਥ ਬੱਥ** [həθh bəθh] See ਹਥ ਬੱਖ. hand-to-hand fight, duel, fisticuffs, scuffle.

ਹੱਥੜਾ [həθhɔra] *n* edge of an arm without a hand; amputated arm. “jyṭ kəɾ tūḍe həθhɔra.”—*BG*.

ਹਦ [həd] See ਹੱਦ.

ਹਦਫ [hədəph] *A* هدف *n* target, goal.

ਹਦਰਤ [hədrət], **ਹਦਰਥ** [hədrəθ] See ਹਜਰਤ. Per

rules of Arabic phonology its pronunciation as hədrət is also correct.

ਹਦਰਥਿ [hədrəθɪ] from Hazrat. “tə tā hədrəθɪ paɪo man.”—*səveye m 2 kə*. ‘Thou (Guru Nanak) hast bestowed honour.’

ਹਦਾਯਤ [hədayət] *A* هداية *adv* advising; directing. **2** advice, guidance.

ਹਦੀ [hədi] *A* هدی *adj* guide, mentor. **2** i.e. teacher, mentor. “uc hədi vənʊ vɪrkɪonʊ.”—*var ram 3*. ‘The exalted mentor (Guru Nanak) gave a sermon.’

ਹਦੀਆ ਬਾਦ [hədia bad] 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.

ਹਦੀਸ [hədis] *A* حديث *n* saying; anecdote. **2** a saying relating to prophet Mohammad. A book in which Mohammad's teaching or conduct is described. “nəpək pək kəɾɪ həduɾɪ hədisa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘purifying the impure mind.’

ਹਦੀਸ ਕੱਢਣੀ [hədis kəḍḍhɪ] *v* rub one's nose, i.e., pledge not to repeat an error. “tāke age khəre kəḍḍhəɪ hədis.”—*rəṭənmala bəno*.

ਹਦੂਰ [hədur] *A* حضور it is also pronounced as hədur in Arabic. “səce səbədɪ hədur.”—*var bɪla m 3*.

ਹਦੂਰਿ [hədurɪ] *adv* in the presence of; face to face. “cəgɪaɪā buɾɪaɪā vacə dhəɾəmu hədur.”—*jəpu*. **2** in front of the people, in the open

ground. “māhīla ādārī hodia, huṅī bēhāṅī nā mīlānī hādūrī.”—*asa ə m l*.

ਹੱਦ [hədd] *A* حد *n* bank, boundary, duration. **2** quickness, fierceness.

ਹਨ [hən] plural of he. In Gurbani its form ਹੰਨਿ is used. See ਹੰਨਿ. **2** *Skt* हन् *vr* kill, go, deny, check, collect.

ਹਨਛਾ [həncha] See ਅੱਛਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਛਾ. “mīlī sāgētī kār prābhū hānche.”—*bāsōt m 4*.

ਹਨਨ [hənən] *Skt n* killing, murder. See ਹਨ *vr*.

ਹਨਨਾਤ [hənən-nat] *Skt* हननाथ, for killing, for murdering. “hānən-nat lē tahī sīdhare.”—*cārītr 368*. **2** See ਹਿਨਨਾਤ.

ਹਨਫੀ [hənəphi] See ਸੁੰਨੀ.

ਹਨਮੰਤ [hənmōt], ਹਨਮੰਤਰ [hənmōtār], ਹਨਵੰਤ [hənvōt] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ.

ਹਨੀਫ਼ [hənif] *A* حنيف *adj* firm in faith.

ਹਨੁ [hənu] *Skt n* chin. **2** lower jaw. **3** short for ਹਨੁਮਾਨ. **4** one whose chin is long. **5** *adj* one with a long jaw.

ਹਨੁਨਾਟਕ [hənunaṭək] See ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

ਹਨੁਮਾਨ [hənumān] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ. **2** *adj* one with a long jaw.

ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ [hənumān naṭək] *Skt* हनुमन्नाटक 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 Hridayam of Bhalla dynasty during the time of emperor Jahangir i.e. :

“sāmēt bīkrām nrīpētī sēhās khəṭṭ sət əsīh¹ vər, cetr cādni duj chətr jāhōgīr subhəṭ pər, ṣubh lēcchən dēcchən sudeṣ kəvī ram vīcēcchən, krīṣṇdas tēnu kul prəkās yəṣ dipək rēcchən, rəghupētī crītr tīn yəthamētī
prəgəṭ kəryo ṣubh ləgən gən,
de bhəktī dan nrībhəy kəro,
jəy rəghupētī rəghovōṣ mənī.”

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

ਹਨੁਮੰਤ [hənumōt] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ.

ਹਨੁ [hənu] See ਹਨੁ. These words hənū and hānu are of Sanskrit. **2** a Rajput warrior, “hath ləgə ərī hasī hānu ke.”—*cārītr 2*.

ਹਨੁਦ [hənud] See ਹਨੁਦ.

ਹਨੁਮਾਨ [hənumān] See ਹਣਵੰਤਰੁ. “hənumān sərī gəruṭ səmana.”—*dhāna kəbir*. See ਸਰਿ.

ਹਨੋਜ਼ [hənoz] *P* جزئ *adv* just now, now. **2** till today, till now.

ਹਫਸ [həphəs] This word is used for ਹਬਸ. “həphəs vəlayət ke tən kare.”—*GPS*.

ਹਫਣਾ [həphṇa] *v* breathe heavily; be out of breath due to strenuous exertion.

ਹਫਤ [həphət] هفت seven.

ਹਫਤ ਅਕਲੀਮ [həfət əklīm], ਹਫਤ ਇਕਲੀਮ [həfət īklīm], ਹਫਤ ਕਿਸ਼ਵਰ [həfət kīṣvər] *P* هفت اقليم - هفت کشور seven īklīm or kīṣvər parts; həfət īklīm 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.

ਹਫਤ ਖਨ [həphət khən], ਹਫਤ ਖ਼ਾਨ [həfət xvan] *P*

¹1680 Bikrami.

²Many poets hold that Bahadur Shah presented the manuscript written by Hridayam 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 *dəstərxvan* (table cloth), to which this word owes its origin.

ਹਫਤ ਜੁਬਾਂ [həphət jubā] *P* هفت زبان 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: قریش [koreš], ط [tə], هوازن [hvazɪn], يمن [yəmən], ثقیف [səkif], یزید [həzell], تمیم [tənim].

ਹਫਤਾ [həfta] *P* هفته *Skt* week.

ਹਫਤਾਦ [həftad] *P* هفتاد seventy.

ਹਫ [həb] *A* حب *n* seed, grain. **2** tablet, pill.

ਹਫਸ [həbəs] *A* حبس *n* control. **2** imprisonment, confinement. **3** *A* حبش Abyssinia in Africa. “həbəs vəlayat gæ dəyala.”—*NP*.

ਹਫਸਦਮ [həbəsədəm] See ਦਮ 9.

ਹਫਸੀ [həbʃi] *adj* a resident of Habash. “həbʃi həlbi dhəyavē.”—*əkal*.

ਹਫਾ [həba] *A* هباء *n* dust, dirt, pollen. **2** See ਹਵਾ.

ਹਫਾਬ [həbab] *A* حباب *n* bubble of water. **2** dew. **3** stand for placing a water pitcher; wooden-stand for a water pitcher.

ਹਫੀਬ [həbib] *A* حبيب *adj* dear, beloved. **2** friend, companion. See ਹੁੱਬ.

ਹਫੂਬ [həhub] *A* حبوب plural of həb; seeds. **2** tax levied on the farmer at the time of harvest by a king or owner of the land for various rights. “həhub ləgavē, kar bɪgar ənek bhāt ki.”—*PP*.

ਹਭ [həbh] *S* *adj* all, everyone. “səhədɾo həbh ʰaɪ.”—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਹਭਕਿਹੁ [həbhkiɦu], **ਹਭਕਿਚੁ** [həbhkiɕɦu], **ਹਭਕਿਝੁ** [həbhkiʝɦu] everything, all objects.

ਹਭਕੋ [həbhko], **ਹਭਕੋਇ** [həbhkoɪ] everyone, everybody.

ਹਭਾਹੁੰ [həbhahū] of all, from all. “bed kəteb səsar həbha hū bahra.”—*asa m 5*.

ਹਭਿ [həbhɪ] *adv* all, all of, every. See ਹਭ. “həbhɪ rəg maṇəɦɪ jɪsə səgɪ.”—*var jet*.

ਹਭੀਆ [həbhia] of all, of everyone. “vəsəɦɪ həbhia naɪ.”—*vəð m 1*.

ਹਭੁ [həbɦu] all. See ਹਭ. “dukh dərəd rog maɪ mɛɖa həbɦu nəse.”—*asa m 5*.

ਹਭੇ [həbɦe] *adv* all, entire. “həbɦe ʰol səhəvŋe səɦu beʰɦa əɟəŋ məlu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹਭੋ [həbɦo] all. “həbɦo kɪɕɦu səhəda.”—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਹਮ [həm] *pron* we. “həm mele tum uʝəl kəte.”—*sor m 5*. **2** *n* egoism, vanity. “həm kaləkh dhovē.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. **3** *pron* I. “əvəɪɪ pəɕ həm ek ʝəna.”—*gəv m 1*. **4** *P* همه *adj* all, entire. “həm ʝer jɪmi donia pira məsaɪka raɪa.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘All the pirs, mullahs and kings of the world got buried under the earth.’ **5** *P* هم *suf* also, with, like, etc. e.g. “həmsər, həm dərəd, həm məktəb, həmsira, həmnam, həmrah, etc.

ਹਮਸਹਰੀ [həmsəɦri], **ਹਮਸਹਿਰੀ** [həmsəɦɪri] *P* همشهری *adj* living in the same city, a fellow citizen. “jo həmsəɦri so mitu həmara.”—*gəv rəvidas*. ‘He who lives in our town (Begampur) is our mate.’

ਹਮਸਰ [həmsər] *P* همسر *adj* comparable, co-equal. “həmrəg həmsər ləɾət bɦe.”—*səloh*.

ਹਮਸਰਿ [həmsərɪ] like us or resembling us. “həm sərɪ diɪu, diɪalə nə tum sərɪ.”—*dhəna rəvɪdas*.

ਹਮਸਰੀ [həmsəri] *P* همسری *n* equality, parity.

ਹਮਸਾਇਆ [həmsaɪa], **ਹਮਸਾਯਾ** [həmsaya] *P* همسایه *adj* living under the same shade (i.e. under the same roof). **2** i.e. neighbour.

ਹਮਸੋਸ [həmsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ.

ਹਮਹ [həməɦ], **ਹਮਹਿ** [həməɦɪ] *P* همه *adj* all, everyone. “pɾətɪpələ nənək həməɦɪ.”—*bəvən*. ‘nourishes all of us.’ **2** *us*.

ਹਮਕੀਨ [həmkɪn] *P* همکین fellow-traveller.

ਹਮਕੀਨੀ [həmkini] faithful friend, constant companion. See ਹਮਕੀਨ. “jis guru te həri paia su guru həkini.”—*gəu m 3*.

ਹਮੱਕ [həmækk] *A* ہمک *adj* bewildered. “dhəmække həkke.”—*kəlki*.

ਹਮਗਿਨਾਂ [həmgɪnā] *P* ہمگیاں *adv* all, whole. 2 every one.

ਹਮਗੀ [həngi] *P* ہمگی *adv* all, total, entire.

ਹਮਚਿਨੀ [həmcɪni] *P* ہمچینی *adv* like this, such as. “həmcɪni patsah savle bərna.”—*tlæg namdev*.

ਹਮਚੁ [həməcu] *P* ہمچو *adj* like, just as.

ਹਮਚੁਨਾ [həməcuna] *P* ہمچوں *adj* like that, resembling that.

ਹਮਚੇ [həmce] our. 2 like us, just as we are. See ਤੁਮਚੇ.

ਹਮਜਬਾਂ [həmjəbā] *P* ہم زبان *adj* talkingalike; engaged in mutual talk. 2 speaking the same language.

ਹਮਜਾ [həmja] *A* ہمجا 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, attained spiritual self-realization. “həmja jəjja jaɳie.”—*BG*. 4 in grammar, the letter ələf which carries zer, zəbər or peş vowel markers.

ਹਮਤੁਮ [həm tum] we and you, i.e. all the people. “un kə səgɪ həm tum səgɪ mel.”—*asa m 5*. 2 I-ness and thou-ness. “kəhu nanək həm tum gurɪ khoi hē.”—*ram m 5*.

ਹਮਦ [həməd] *A* ہمد *n* praise, appreciation, acclaim.

ਹਮਦਮ [həmdəm] *P* ہمدم *n* alter ego, bosom friend, true friend.

ਹਮਨ [həmən] See ਹਵਨ. 2 *Pu* I, mine. “həmən ki pukare suno rajdhani.”—*səloh*. 3 we.

ਹਮਨਸ਼ੀਨ [həmnəʃin] *P* ہمنشین *adj* sitting by one's side. “sahɪbe to həmnəʃino həmzubā.”—*jɪdgi*.

2 *n* courtier, favourite.

ਹਮਯਾਂ [həmyā] *P* ہمایاں *n* pouch (for keeping

money), purse.

ਹਮਰਾ [həmra] *pron* our. “həmra mənəu berag bɪrkətu bhəɪo.”—*asa m 4*. 2 ہمرا to all or of all.

“həmra bɪnəu sunəu prəbhə ʃhakur.”—*gəu m 4*. ‘O Lord! You hear the supplication of all.’

ਹਮਰਿਨ ਤੇ [həmɪn te] *sen* from amongst us or ours. “doɪ sətɪru həmɪn te ek səgharɪe.”—*cəɪtr 153*.

ਹਮਲ [həməl] *A* حمل *n* carrying of burden or load. 2 gestation, pregnancy. 3 The word has also been used for həmləh (ie. invasion) in *GV 10*.

ਹਮਲਹ [həmləh], ਹਮਲਾ [həmla] *A* حمل *n* attack, invasion, swoop.

ਹਮਾ [həma] See ਹਮਹ. “əcɪt həma kəu səgəl sɪdhāt.”—*bher ə m 5*. ‘The carefree Creator is a perfect principle for all.’ 2 to us, for us.

ਹਮਾਂ [həmā] *P* ہما the same, that. 2 See ਹਮਹ.

ਹਮਾਇਤ [həmaɪt] See ਹਮਾਯਤ.

ਹਮਾਇਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ [həmaɪti nala] See ਹਮਾਯਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ.

ਹਮਾਕਤ [həmakət] *A* حماقت *n* folly, stupidity.

ਹਮਾਚਾ [həmaca] *n* bag, pouch or cloth bag. “təb həmaca bhəg ka khoɪa.”—*JSBB*. This word derives from the Persian həmyā.

ਹਮਾਤੁਮਾ [həmatuma] we and you; everybody. “dibanu eko kələm eka həma toma melu.”—*var asa*.

ਹਮਾਨਾ [həmana] *P* ہمانا without doubt, certainly.

ਹਮਾਮ [həmam] *A* حمام *n* closet for hot water bath; bagnio. “həjrət kin sənan həmam.”—*GPS*.

ਹਮਾਯਤ [həmayət] *A* حمایت *n* partiality, support. 2 patronage.

ਹਮਾਯਤੀ [həmayti] *P* حمایتی *adj* partisan, supporter, helper.

ਹਮਾਯਤੀ ਨਾਲਾ [həmayti nala] near Anandpur a small branch of river Satluj, which proved helpful to the Khalsa Dal during the time of war.

ਹਮਾਰਾ [həmara] *adjour*. 2 ہمرا of our, for every one. “həmara ek as vəse.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘All

have just one hope.’

ਹਮੀਂ [həmī] just we, we alone. **2** we all. **3** P

ہمیں this very, the same.

ਹਮੀਦ [həmid] A حمید *adj* praised, commended, lauded.

ਹਮੀਦਾ [həmida] *adj* (of a woman) praised, lauded. **2** See ਅਕਬਰ

ਹਮੀਰ [həmir] A حمیر *adj* victorious, victor. “haṭh həmir.”—*kəlki*. ‘tenacious and victorious.’ **2** *n* a Rajput king of Ranthambore who ascended the throne in 1357 AD. Mir Mohammad, an officer of Alauddin Khilji, 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, “tɪrɪya tel həmir həṭh cəḍhət nə duji var.”—*prov*. **3** a raja of Mewar. He was also a contemporary of Alauddin Khilji. He kept on invading the province of Maldev Jhalor. 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.

ਹਮੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ [həmir sɪŋh] The first raja of Nabha who was younger son of Surtie and great grandson of Baba Tiloka Singh. After the death of his grandfather, Gurditta, Hamir Singh became master of the area comprising Dhanaula, Pakkho 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, Amloh 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.

ਹਮੂ [həmu] P هم all, entire. “khel khana bɪradər həmu jəjala.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** P هم the same, the very same.

ਹਮੇ [həme] P هـ a suppletive Persian suffix which is used as a filler like ਮੇ. See ਮੇ.

ਹਮੇਸ਼ [həmeʃ], **ਹਮੇਸ਼ਹ** [həmeʃəh] P هميشه *part* always, ever (perpetually).

ਹਮੇਰ [həmer], **ਹਮੇਲ** [həmel] A همال shoulderbelt. **2** a gold or silver necklace. It is an ornament for men, women and horses, etc. **3** The Muslims also wear Koran as rosary.

ਹਮੈ [həme] to us, for us. **2** See ਹਮਹ.

ਹਮੈਨੇਕ [həmenek] *sen* we, many. “həmenek mari.”—*GV 10*. ‘We fired many shots.’

ਹਯ [həy] *Skt* ह्य *vr* go, move, produce sound. **2** *n* horse.

ਹਯਸਾਰ [həysar], **ਹਯਸਾਲ** [həysal] *Skt* हयसाल *n* stable. “chor ləyo həysarəhɪ te həy.”—*ramav*. ‘untethered the horse from the stable.’

ਹਯਕੁਤੁ [həykrətu], **ਹਯਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [həykrɪtu] horse. sacrifice.

ਹਯਗ੍ਰੀਵ [həygriv] Per Visnu Puran, army chief of Bhomasur was a companion of demon Mur. He was killed by Krishan. **2** In Devi Bhagvat, he was an incarnation of Vishnu. The story goes that once Vishnu’s neck got severed with the string of his own bow. At the bidding of the goddess, the gods fixed a horse’s head on Vishnu’s trunk and thus was born the incarnation of Haygriv. Haygriv saved Veds by killing Madhu and Kaitabh.

ਹਯਣੀ [həyṇi] cavalry.—*sənama*.

ਹਯਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ ਅਰਣੀ [həyṇi ɪsɪɪ ɪsɪɪ ɪsɪɪ ɪsɪɪ əɾɪɪ]—*sənama*. Master

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

ਹਯਤੁਣ [həytraŋ] *n* armour meant to protect a horse's body.

ਹਯਨਰਿ [həynərɪ], **ਹਯਨਾਂਤਕ** [həynātək] enemy of horses, killer of horses; lion.—*sānāma*.

ਹਯਨੀ [həyni] cavalry.—*sānāma*.

ਹਯਲ [həyəl] *A* **حِل** power. "həyəl kayəm ruh."—*māgo*.

ਹਯਾ [həya], **ਹਯਾਉ** [həyau] *A* **ل** *n* rain. **2** modesty, bashfulness. **3** woman's sexual organ, vagina **4** *Skt* ਹਯਾ. mare.

ਹਯਾਤ [həyat] *A* **حَیَات** *n* lifetime.

ਹਯਾਤ ਖਾਂ [həyat xā] commander of a hundred and twenty-five cavalrymen whom Buddha 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 ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ ਦਾਸ.

ਹਯਾਤੀ [həyati] *adj* living, alive. "sekh həyati jəgɪ nə koi thɪru rəhɪa."—*asa fərid*.

ਹਯਾਤੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ [həyatulla xan] See ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ ਖਾਂ.

ਹਯੋ [həyo] murdered, killed. "səmərseŋ rāja pun həyo."—*caritr* 52.

ਹਰ [hər] *adj* green. "jese bən hər pat."—*sar kəbir*. "bən hər pat re."—*dhāna m* 5. **2** *Skt n* Shiv. "kəmlasən dhyavət jahɪ bhəje hər."—*GPS*. **3** fire. **4** Yam, the god of death. **5** remove, cure. "meri hərəhu bɪpətɪ."—*gəu rəvɪdas*. **6** *P n* part every, each, per. "hərdɪnu həɪ sɪmrənu mere bhai."—*gəu m* 5. "bāde khoju dɪl hərroj."—*tlīg kəbir*. **7** This word has also been used in place of həl. "hər bahət ɪk purəkh nɪhara."—*dətt*. **8** At various places in Gurbani hər has been used for həɪɪ which means God. **9** a Rajput clan largely inhabiting largely the Boondi region. The word həravli derives from

this hər. See ਹਰਾਵਲੀ.

ਹਰਉਲ [hərəul] See ਹਰੌਲ.

ਹਰਅਰਿ [hər-ərɪ] *n* Kam, who is the enemy of Shiv. "gɪri murchəna hvə dhərənɪ hər-ərɪ sər gəyo mar."—*cəɪtr* 9.

ਹਰ ਇਕ [hər ɪk] *adj* everyone, each, every.

ਹਰਏ [hərəe] dative; to God, the Creator. "hərəe nəmāste."—*gōd namdev*.

ਹਰਸ [hərəs] *Skt* ਹਰਸੰ *n* joy. **2** comfort. See ਹਿਸੂ *vr* **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 Harishcharitr. Harsh made Kannauj his capital. He died in 647 AD.

ਹਰਸਕਤਣਿ [hərsəktəŋɪ] See ਹਰਿ ਸਕਤਨਿ.

ਹਰਸਨ [hərsən] *Skt* ਹਰਸਣ *n* act of getting thrilled. **2** *adj* giving joy; who enjoys. "dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən."—*asa m* 5. **3** *Skt* ਹ੍ਰਾਸਨ *n* diminution, abolition. "dokh səgəl məl hərsən."—*kan m* 5.

ਹਰਸਾਤ [hərsat] is thrilled or delighted. See ਹਰਸ.

2 **حَیَات**. every moment, always. "boləhɪ həɪɪ həɪɪ ram namu hərsate."—*var sor m* 4.

ਹਰਸਿੰਗਾਰ [hərsɪgar] See ਹਾਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. **2** snake, which is Shiv's garland.

ਹਰਹਟ [hərhət] *Skt* ਅਰਘੱਟ *n* Persian wheel. "hərhət bhi tū tū kərəhɪ boləhɪ bhəli baŋɪ."—*səva m* 3.

ਹਰਹਟ ਮਾਲ [hərhət mal] *n* links over a Persian wheel, to which pots are attached.

ਹਰਹਾਰ [hərhər] Shiv's garland, white snake. Shiv wears a white snake around his neck. "hərhər si həlbaner."—*əkal*. "sukh gəyo trəske hərhər."—*cōdī* 1.

ਹਰਕ [hərək] See ਹਲਕ.

ਹਰਕਤ [hərkət] *A* **حَک** motion, movement, effort.

ਹਰਕਾ [hərka] *adj* petty, shallow, hollow. "təm kanh bhəe hərka ho."—*krɪsən*.

ਹਰਕਾਇਆ [hərkaɪa] *adj* rabid. See ਅਲਰਕ. “jɪu kukər həkaiɑ.”—*sri m 5*.

ਹਰਕਾਤ [hərkat] plural of ਹਰਕਤ.

ਹਰਕਿ [hərki] *P* ੜੜ *pron* whoever, whosoever.

ਹਰ ਕੀ ਧਰਨੀ [hər ki dhərni] Shiv's consort, Parvati. “hərɪ rup kɪye hər ki dhərni hē.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਹਰਕੌਰ [hərkor] daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Jodhpuria who was consort of raja Jaswant Singh and mother of raja Devendra Singh.

ਹਰਖ [hərəkʰ] See ਹਰਸ. See ਹਿਸ਼. *vr 2* happiness, joy. “hərəkʰ ənət sog nəhi bia.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** anger, rage. Sanskrit word आमस has become ਹਰਖ in Punjabi.

ਹਰਖਸੋਗ [hərəkʰsog] joy and sorrow. “hərəkʰ sog jakə nəhi beri mit səman.”—*s m 9*.

ਹਰਖਣ [hərəkʰəŋ] *v* be angry, be enraged. **2** be glad. See ਹਰਸਨ.

ਹਰਖਵਾਨ [hərəkʰvan], ਹਰਖਵੰਤ [hərəkʰvət] *adj* happy. “hərəkʰvət ənət dəɪala.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਹਰਖੀ [hərkhɪ] *adj* hot-tempered. See ਹਿਸ਼. *vr 2* joyful, glad. **3** sheer happiness. “sogʊ nəhi səda həkʰi hē re!.”—*kan m 5*.

ਹਰਗਣਾ [hərgəna] a village in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place.

ਹਰਗਾਹ [hərgah] *P* ੬੬ *adv* when, any time. **2** See ਹਰ ਅਤੇ ਗਾਹ.

ਹਰਗਿਜ [hərgɪj] *P* ੜੜ *adv* quite, absolutely. **2** never.

ਹਰਚਿ [hərəɕɪ] *P* ੜੜ whatever, whatsoever.

ਹਰ ਚੰਦਉਰੀ [hər cəndəuri] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਹਰਜ [hərəj] *P* ੮੮ *n* loss, harm. **2 A** ੮੮ scarcity, want. **3** snare, noose.

ਹਰਜੱਛ [hərjəcʰ] *Skt* ਹਰਜੱਛ. yellow-eyed; lion. “adɪ səbəd hərjəcʰ ucəro. tā pache əɪ pəd də dəro.”—*sənama*. ‘lion’s enemy, the gun.’

ਹਰਜੱਛ ਅਰਿ [hərjəcʰ əɪɪ] See ਹਰਜੱਛ.

ਹਰਜੱਛਨਿ ਨਾਦਿਨੀ [hərjəcʰənɪ nadɪni] which

produces sound like a lion’s roar, the gun. —*sənama*.

ਹਰਜਨ [hərjən] god’s creatures, holymen. See ਹਰਿਜਨ.

ਹਰਜਾ [hərja] *P* ੮੮ *n* loss, harm. **2** ੮੮ everywhere, “hər ja əsɪ ɛsə sunyo kərət ek te doɪ. bɪrəhɪ bəðharɪn ke bədhe ek doɪ te hoɪ.”—*cəɪɪɪ 98*. ‘Everywhere it is heard that the sword severes a thing into two parts but persons severed by a sharp sword of separation become one.’

ਹਰਟ [hərət] See ਹਰਹਟ.

ਹਰਣ [hərən] See ਹੀ *vr. n* carrying from one place to another; transportation. **2** pilfer, steal. **3** *Skt* ਹਰਿਣ. deer. “hərənā bajā te sɪkdarā.”—*var mōla m 1*.

ਹਰਣ ਹੋਣਾ [hərən hoŋa] *xa v* take to one’s heels, run away like a deer.

ਹਰਣਖ [hərənəkʰ] *Skt* हिरण्याक्ष *n* a demon having brown (golden) eyes. “təm dʊsət tare hərənəkʰe.”—*nət m 4*. See ਹਰਣਾਖਸ.

ਹਰਣਖੇ [hərənəkʰe] like ਹਿਰਣਾਖ. See ਹਰਣਖ.

ਹਰਣਾ [hərna] *v* steal, pilfer. See ਹਰਣ. “pərtrɪy hərna.”—*BG. 2* See ਹਿਰਣਾ.

ਹਰਣਾਖਸ [hərənəkʰəs], ਹਰਣਾਖਸੁ [hərənəkʰəsʊ] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ. “hərənəkʰəsʊ le nəkhəhʊ bɪdhasa.”—*gəu ə m 1*. See ਬਿਧਾਸਾ. “hərənəkʰəsʊ dʊsətʊ hərɪ marɪa prəhɪlad tərɪaɪa.”—*asa chət m 4*.

ਹਰਣਾਖੀ [hərənəkʰi] *Skt* ਹਰਿਣਾਕੀ *adj* doe-eyed. “hərənəkʰi ku səcʊ vɛŋ sʊnai.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “sʊɪ mʊdhe hərənəkʰie.”—*səva m 1*.

ਹਰਣੀ [hərni] *Skt* hind, doe. **2** *xa* louse. **3** See ਹਰਿਨੀ.

ਹਰਣੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ [hərniā da sɪkar] *xa* killing of lice.

ਹਰਣੋਟਾ [hərnoṭa] young deer, fawn.

ਹਰਤ [hərət] See ਹਰਿਤ. **2** short for ਹਰਤਾ. “dʊkʰ hərət kərta sʊkʰəh sʊami.”—*dhəna chət m 5*.

ਹਰਤਾ [hərta] *Skt* हर्तृ *adj* pilferer, thief. “atəmgʰati

hærte.”—*māla m 5*. ‘They commit suicide and are thieves.’ **2** one who takes away or siezes. **3** destroyer. “*dukh hærta hærīnam pæchano.*” —*bīla m 9*.

ਹਰਤਾਲ [hærtal] *Skt* हरिताल *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.

ਹਰਦਮ [hærdəm] *adv* with each breath, each moment. **2** always.

ਹਰਦਾਸ [hærdas] See ਹਰਿਦਾਸ. **2** Name of Guru Ramdas’s father.

ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨਯ [hærdastənəy], ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨੈ [hærdastənə], ਹਰਦਾਸਤਨੈ [hærdastənə] son of Hardas, Guru Ram Das. “*hærdastənə guru ramdas sær æbhær bhære.*” —*sæveye m 4 ke*. See ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨਯ.

ਹਰਦਿਨ [hærdīn] *adv* eachday, daily, always. “*hærdīn hærīsimrənū mere bhai.*” —*gəu m 5*. **2** *Skt n* Shiv’s day; 14th of the dark fortnight of Phagun.

ਹਰਦੀ [hærdi] *Skt* हरिद्रा *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. “*kæbir hærdi piæri.*” —*s kæbir*.

ਹਰਦੁ [hæradu] *adv* both. “*hæradu gajē.*” —*gyan*.

ਹਰਦੇਗੀ ਚਮਚਾ [hærdegi cæmca] 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 bhægæt kæbū mirā ko upasæk he
das sultan ko ੭ kæbū lalbegi he,
mæn me he ੭ æru mukh mahī duji bat
pæræm pækhædi nækh sīkh lo phærebi he,
svaræth ko manæt he mukkh pærmaræth tē

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

nību ko nīcoṛ age kæræt rækebi he,
sīgh rup dhari ænæy mæt ko præcari bhari
pæth te nīkaro jo cæmæc hærdégi he.

ਹਰਦੇ [hærdə] See ਹਰਦੁ.

ਹਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਾ [hær do særa] *P* ۱۰۰۰ both the houses, i.e. this world and the next world. See ਦੁਹੀ.

ਹਰਦੇਖੀ [hærdokhi] *Dg n* Kam. **2** *adj* inimical to all; malevolent.

ਹਰਦੇ ਨਮੋਹ [hærdə næmoh] See ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਹਰ ਧਰ [hær dhær] See ਹਲ ਧਰ. **2** See ਹਰਿਧਰ.

ਹਰਨ [hærən] See ਹਰਣ. “*hærən bhærən jā ka netr phor.*” —*sukhmæni*. ‘Giving and taking occurs with the twinkling of His eye.’ **2** destroy, obliterate. “*patak hærən.*” —*GPS*. **3** deer. “*locæn hærənvari dosæn hærənvari.*” —*GPS*. ‘doe-eyed, obliterator of all blemishes.’ **4** gold.

ਹਰਨਕਸਪ [hærænkæsəp] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪ.

ਹਰਨ ਭਰਨ [hærən bhærən] See ਹਰਨ 1.

ਹਰਨਾ [hærna] See ਹਰਣਾ.

ਹਰਨਾਖਸ [hærænakhæs], ਹਰਨਾਖਸੁ [hærænakhæsū] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਹਿਲਾਦ. “*hærī hærænakhæs hære pæran.*” —*gōḍ namdev*. “*hærænakhæsū jīnī nækhæh bīdarīo.*” —*bhær namdev*.

ਹਰਨਾਖਿ [hærænakhi] Hærænakhas did. “*præhīlad jān hærænakhi pækrīa.*” —*mali m 4*.

ਹਰਨਾਛ [hærænach], ਹਰਨਾਛਸ [hærænachæs] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਰਨੀ [hærni] *n* doe. “*hærni sæm ækh su şrimætī ki.*” —*GPS*. **2** *adj* pilferer, bungler. “*rætī ki præbhūta sægri hærni.*” —*GPS*. ‘pilferer of all the grace of Kam’s wife.’

ਹਰਪਾਤ [hærpat] See ਹਰ 1 ਅਤੇ ਪਾਤ.

ਹਰਪਾਲਪੁਰ [hærpalpur] 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.

ਹਰਿਆਵਲਾ [həriavla] *adj* green, verdant. 2 blossoming tree. “gurmukhī brāhəmu həriavla.”—*sri ə m 3*.

ਹਰਿਅੰਬਰ [həri-əbər] deerskin. 2 elephant's skin. 3 lion's skin. “jəhā bəthe hār həri-əbər ko darke.”—*cādi 1*.

ਹਰਿਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [həriəmrit] *n* ambrosial name (of the Divine). 2 tears of bliss. “həri əmrīt bhīne loṭṭa.”—*asa chōt m 4*.

ਹਰਿਏ [həriē] See ਹਰਏ.

ਹਰਿ ਸਕਤਨਿ [həri saktəni]—*sənama*. army having the strength of a lion. 2 army equipped with bows and spears.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ [həriścōdrə] *Skt* हरिश्चन्द्र. 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 Indarlōk (Indar's paradise). In Markandey Puran it is mentioned that one day when Harishchandar had gone out for hunting, he heard the lamentations of Vidyakala 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 fulfil his vow of donation. Suppressing his feelings, Harishchandar sold his son, wife and even himself to a cōḍal (who, in fact, was

Dharamraj). The cōḍal 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, cōḍal, 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 cōḍal, he could not proceed to heaven. At this Dharamraj appeared before him in the form of the cōḍal. 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 sōbhṇagər, hāricādrī, gādhəṛəv nəgər, cītrīm, sikoṭ, 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 Harchandauri 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 Harchandauri or Gandharab Nagar has been used in Gurbani for the ephemeral and mundane objects. “pekhu hāri cādāurī āsthīru kichū nahi.”—asa chāt m 5. “drī sətī dekhu jese hāri cādūri.”—asa m 5. “mrīg trīsna pekhi bhulne vūthe nāgār gēdhārb.”—sāvēye m 5.

ਹਰਿ ਸੱਜਣ [həri səjən] *adj* Creator’s friend. 2 friend-like Creator.

ਹਰਿਸਰ [həri sər] *n* Amritsar, which is the Creator’s tank. 2 holy congregation. “həri sər nirmālī nae.”—suhi chāt m 4.

ਹਰਿਸਰਿ [həri səri] in the Mansarovar lake. “nirmāl hēsa prem pīarī. həri səri vāsē hāume marī.”—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. “həri səri tirāthī jānī mānua nāra.”—var mēla m 1. 4 river Ganga.

ਹਰਿਸਰੁ [həri səru] Creator like lake. 2 Amritsar.

ਹਰਿਸਿੰਘਾਸਣੁ [həri siŋghasənu], ਹਰਿਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [həri siŋghasən] the Creator’s throne. 2 the heart of the devout. 3 Indar’s throne. 4 golden throne.

ਹਰਿ ਸੀ ਕਰਤਾ [həri si kərbha] radiance like that of the sunrays.

ਹਰਿ ਸੇਵਕ [həri sevək] the Creator’s servant. “həri sevək nahi jānī pīr.”—bīla m 5.

ਹਰਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ [həri sāgətī] Sikh community, congregation of devout Sikhs. “vād bhagi həri sāgətī pavāhi.”—majh m 4.

ਹਰਿ ਸੰਗੀ [həri sāgi] *adj* the Creator’s companion; saint, devotee.

ਹਰਿਸੰਤ [həri sāt] *adj* a devotee of Vishnu. “sun bhupətī ya jāgət me dukhi rāhī həri sāt.”—krīsən. 2 the Creator’s servant, devotee of the Lord. “həri sātā nō horū thāu nahi.”—asa chāt m 4.

ਹਰਿਸੰਪੈ [həri sōpə] *n* divine treasure; spiritual wealth. “həri sōpə nanək ghəri takē.”—bavən.

ਹਰਿ ਹਰਿ ਛੇਤੁ [həri həri chetr] 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

ਹਰਿ ਹਰਿ ਰੁਖੁ [həri həri rūkhū] See ਹਰਿ 44.

ਹਰਿ ਹਾਂ [həri hā] vocative. O God ! the words “həri hā” have been used at the end of phunāhe chāts in the same way as “ho !” has been used in the last line of əṛīll. See ਧੁਨਹਾ.

ਹਰਿਕ [həri k] *adv* every. 2 *Skt* हिरूक part without, except, sans. 3 forsaking, renouncing. 4 near. “hīrāktva hīrdanē.—gyan. ‘you are near the heart.’

ਹਰਿਕਥਾ [həri kəthā] narration of the Creator’s glory. “hāhe həri kəthā būjhu tū murē !.”—asa pəṭī m 3.

¹Compare it with ਗਜ 3.

ਹਰਿਕਰਮ [həɾɪkəɾəm] *adj* devout actions. “kəɾ həɾɪkəɾəm sɾəvən həɾɪkəθa.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਹਰਿ ਕਾ ਗ੍ਰਿਹ [həɾɪ ka grɪh] abode of the Divine, the world. **2** human body. **3** congregation. **4** pure conscience. **5** Harimandir. **6** Gurdwara.

ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੌੜੀ [həɾɪ ki pəɾi] meritorious act, a step towards union with the Divine. **2** a step of the tank at Amritsar, behind Harimandir on the side of Dukhbanjani. **3** Per Hindu belief, the step of the stairs of river Ganga, near Brahmakund, at Haridwar.

ਹਰਿਕੀਰਤਨ [həɾɪkirtən], **ਹਰਿਕੀਰਤਨੁ** [həɾɪkirtənu] chanting of the Creator’s glory. **2** chanting of Gurbani. “həɾɪkirtənu gurmukhɪ jo sunte.”—*bavən*.

ਹਰਿ ਕੇ ਲੋਕ [həɾɪ ke lok], **ਹਰਿ ਕੇ ਲੋਗ** [həɾɪ ke log] saintly people. “həɾɪ ke lok sɪ sac suhele.”—*bher ə m l*. “həɾɪ sərənagət həɾɪ ke log.”—*guj ə m l*.

ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [həɾɪkrɪsən sətɪguru] the eighth Guru of the Sikhs. He was born in the house of Guru Hari Rai to Mata Krishan Kaur, on Monday the 8th of Sawan (10th of dark fortnight) Sammat 1713 (7th July, 1656), at Kiratpur and was invested with Guruship on 8th of Kattak, Sammat 1718 (7th October 1661). On a complaint of Baba Ram Rai, Aurangzeb summoned him to Delhi where due to smallpox he breathed his last on the 14th of the bright fortnight (3rd of Baisakh) Sammat 1721 (30th March 1664). Bala Sahib and Bangla Sahib, are two holy places in Delhi, consecrated to his memory. His Guruship lasted for 2 years, 5 months and 26 days. “sɾi həɾɪkrɪsən dhɪaie jɪtu dɪθe səbh dukh jai.”—*cəḍɪ 3*.

ਹਰਿਗਲ [həɾɪgal] narration of the Creator’s glory. “həɾɪgal gəloie.—*var vəd m 4*.

ਹਰਿਗੀਤਾ [həɾɪgita], **ਹਰਿਗੀਤਕਾ** [həɾɪgitɪka] a poetic metre. Its stanza has four lines, each line having 28 matras. The first pause is at the

16th matra and the second at the final 12th. Each line ends with læghu guru or a rægəṅ, that is, SJS.

Example:

“səbhɪ droṅ grɪɪvər sɪkhər tər nər,
pəp kəɾəm bhəe mənə,
uṭh bhaj dhərm səbhərm hvəe chəmkət
damənɪ so mənə.” .. —*kəlki*.

(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 rægəṅ at the end of the line. This form is also known as sətɾpəta and pəḍi (pəɾi).

Example :

“phɪɪ kər səgre nəgər me,
mərdana ur əkulaɪke,
beṭhe sɾi nanək jəhā,
təhɪ thəkɪt su besyo aɪke,
sɾi mukh so bujhət bhəye,
tɪh bədənəhɪ bɪkəl nɪharke,
bɪn rəbab avən bhəyo,
nɪj bɪrthə bhənəhu sɔdharke.”—*NP*.

ਹਰਿਗੁਣ [həɾɪgʊṅ] the Creator’s qualities. “həɾɪgʊṅ gavəhɪ əndɪnu jage.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਹਰਿਗੁਬਿੰਦ [həɾɪgʊbɪnd] See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ. **2** Krishan “həɾɪgʊbɪnd pər lərən sɪdhava. həɾɪgʊbɪnd pər tɪm ɪh avə.”—*GPS*. As the god of death had assaulted Krishan similarly Abdul Khan mounted assault on Guru Hargobind.

ਹਰਿ ਗੁਰੂ [həɾɪ guru] *adj* Satguru like the Divine. **2** the Guru who frees his disciple from aberrations and blemishes. “həɾɪguru nanək jinɪ pərsɪo te ɪt ut səda mukte.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਹਰਿਗੋਪਾਲ [həɾɪgʊpəl] See ਬਿਸੰਭਰ ਦਾਸ.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ [həɾɪgʊbɪnd] See ਖਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ. **2** See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. **3** See ਖੁਸਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [həɾɪgʊbɪnd sətɪguru] 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 Daroli, 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 maintained 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 ਫੂਲ.

(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),

¹Many 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).¹ The name of his memorial at Kiratpur is “Patal Puri”. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

His Guruship lasted for 37 years, 10 months and 7 days and his life span comprised 48 years 8 months and 15 days. “ærjun hærgobīdu nū SIMRØ SRĪ HÆRĪRĀĪ.”—*cōḍi* 3.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [hæriɡobīdpuɾ] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦੁ [hæriɡobīdu], ਹਰਿਗੋਵਿੰਦ [hæriɡovīd]

See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ. “hæriɡobīduɾækhĪO pærmesæɾĪ.”—*guj* m 5. “hæriɡovīdu guɾĪ rakhĪA.”—*sor* m 5.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦ [hæriçāḍ] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦੁ. 2 See ਹਰੀਚੰਦ.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦਉਰਤੀ [hæriçāḍəuɾ-ri], ਹਰਿਚੰਦਉਰੀ

[hæriçāḍəuɾi] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦੁ.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨ [hæriçāḍən], ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨੁ [hæriçāḍənu] *Skt*

n a kind of white sandal tree (*santalum album*), the fragrance of which turns the neighbouring trees also fragrant. “ram parəs cāḍən hæm kasəṭ losəṭu, hæri səḡĪ hæri sətĪsəḡu bhæ hæri kācənu cāḍənu kine.”—*dhəna* m 4. ‘God is the philosophers’ stone and as also the sandal tree, we are the wood and the iron.’ 2 one of the trees in heaven. See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ. 3 moonlight. 4 lotus pollen.

ਹਰਿਚੰਦੋਰੀ [hæriçāḍəri] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦੁ.

ਹਰਿਜ [hæriːj] See ਹਰਜ. 2 *n* lotus springing from water. 3 tree. 4 day that emerges from hæri (the sun).—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਜ ਅਰਿ [hæriːj æri] the day emerging from hæri (the sun) and its enemy, the night. —*sənama*. 2 a tree coming out of hæri (water), and its enemy, the elephant.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਜਸ [hæriːjəs], ਹਰਿਜਸੁ [hæriːjəsʊ] praise of the Creator. “hæriːjəsʊ kəɾət sāt dĪnu rati.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਹਰਿਜੱਛ [hæriːjəçch] See ਹਰਜੱਛ.

¹Some historians have erroneously confused the date of the demise of Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1695, with that of the sixth Guru.

ਹਰਿਜੱਛਨਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ [hæriːjəçchənĪ nadənĪ] See ਹਰਜੱਛਨਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ.

ਹਰਿਜਨ [hæriːjən] *n* creatures of the Creator, the saintly people. “hæriːjən hæri ətær nəhĪ.”—*s* m 9.

ਹਰਿਜਨੀ [hæriːjəni] pious and saintly people. “Īh bicari hæriːjəni.”—*bəsət* m 5.

ਹਰਿਜਾਨ [hæriːjan] See ਹਰਿਜਨ. “jo səca hæriːjan.”—*var bĪha* m 4. 2 vehicle of Vishnu, ਗੇਰੁਰ.

3 Indar’s vehicle, Airavat. 4 the sun’s vehicle, horse.

ਹਰਿਜਾਨੈ [hæriːjanə] of the pious people. “cəɾni aɪpəvə hæriːjanə.”—*kəli* m 4.

ਹਰਿਜੰਨ [hæriːjən], ਹਰਿਜੰਨੀ [hæriːjəni] See ਹਰਿਜਨ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਜਨੀ. “vicari dĪtha hæriːjəni.”—*var vəḍ* m 4.

ਹਰਿਣ [hæriːn] *Skt* *n* deer.

ਹਰਿਣਾਖੀ [hæriːnəkhi] See ਹਰਣਾਖੀ.

ਹਰਿਣੀ [hæriːni] *Skt* *n* female deer, doe.

ਹਰਿਤ [hæriːt] *Skt* *adj* green. “hæriːt vət tən dhəɾə.”—*parəs*. 2 See ਚਿਤ.

ਹਰਿਤਾ [hæriːta] short for ਹਰਿਤਾਲ. “lāɪ tənə hæriːta.”—*krĪsən*. 2 greenery, vegetable. 3 See ਹਰਤਾ.

ਹਰਿਤਾਲ [hæriːtal] *Skt* *n* yellow orpiment. See ਹਰਤਾਲ. 2 a kind of yellowish-green pigeon.

ਹਰਿਦਸ [hæriːdəs] servant of the Creator. “cəɾəṅ mələhu hæriːdəsna.”—*gōḍ* m 4. ‘Massage the feet of the Creator’s creature.’

ਹਰਿਦਸਨਾ [hæriːdəsna] of the Creator’s creature. See ਹਰਿਦਸ.

ਹਰਿਦਯਾਲ [hæriːdəyal] an astrologer, resident of Talwandi, who was family priest of Baba Kalu. He prepared the horoscope of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 See ਬੇਣੀ 5.

ਹਰਿਦਰ [hæriːdər] See ਹਰਿਦਰੁ.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨ [hæriːdərən] intuitive vision of the supreme One through self-realization. 2 philosophy of Sikhism, doctrine of the faith articulated by Guru Nanak Dev. “hæriːdərənʊ

pave vəḍbhagI.”—*asa m 3*. **3** Sikh religion. “həriḍərsən ke jən mukəṭI nə māgəhI.”—*kəṭI ə m 4*.

ਹਰਿ ਦਰਸਨ ਕੇ ਜਨ [həriḍərsən ke jən] people having faith in the religion of Guru Nanak Dev, the Sikhs. “həriḍərsən ke jən mukəṭI nə māgəhI.”—*kəṭI ə m 4*.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨਿ [həriḍərsənI] through the glimpse of the Creator’s vision. “həriḍərsənI trIptai.”—*gōḍ m 4*.

ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨੁ [həriḍərsənu] See ਹਰਿਦਰਸਨ.

ਹਰਿਦਰੁ [həriḍəru] gateway for realising the Creator; congregation of true believers, the Sikh community. “həriḍəru seve ələkh əbheve.”—*sri chət m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦਾਸ [həriḍas] a physician, resident of Talwandi, who came to cure Guru Nanak Dev from some illness and to whom the latter then recited this səlōk, “ved bulāIa vedgi.” **2** See ਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. The name of the father of Guru Ram Das is written as hərdas and həriḍas. **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. “həriḍasən ki agIa manət te nahi phunI gərəbh pərən.”—*sar m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦਾਸਸੁਤ [həriḍas-sut], ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨਯ [həriḍastəny], ਹਰਿਦਾਸਤਨੈ [həriḍastənə] son of Hardas, i.e. Guru Ramdas.

ਹਰਿ ਦਿਨ [həri dīn] See ਹਰਿ ਵਾਸਰ.

ਹਰਿਦੀਬਾਣ [həriḍibāṇ], ਹਰਿਦੀਵਾਨ [həriḍivan] the court of the Creator, religious congregation, or community of the Sikhs. “jo mIliā həriḍibāṇ siu, so səbhni dibanI mIliā.”—*var sri m 4*. ‘He who is a member of the Sikh congregation is a member of every religious community of the world.’

ਹਰਿਦੁਆਰ [həriḍuar] See ਹਰਿਦੁਾਰ. “sukhu pavəhI həriḍuar pərani.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਹਰਿਦੂ [həriḍr] *Skt* turmeric-coloured. See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਰਿਦ੍ਰਾ [həriḍra] See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਰਿਦੁਾਰ [həriḍvar], ਹਰਿਦੁਾਰਾ [həriḍvara] door or means of spiritual-realization, holy congregation. **2** knowledge of the self (soul). **3** per Hindu faith, a famous bathing place at river Ganga, near Kankhal, in district Saharanpur (U.P.). It is also called Brahmakund. “nəhI mIliē həriḍvara.”—*sor ə m 5*. Mayapur is another name for Haridwar.

ਹਰਿਧਉਲ [həriḍhəul] See ਹਰਿਧੌਲ.

ਹਰਿਧਨ [həriḍhən], ਹਰਿਧਨੁ [həriḍhənu] the wealth of the Creator’s name. “həriḍhən ke bhəriḍlehu bhəḍḍar.”—*sukhməni*. “həriḍhənu səci rasI hē.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਹਰਿਧਰ [həriḍhər] cloud. **2** tank (of water). **3** river.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਧਰ ਈਸਰਾਸਤੁ [həriḍhər iṣrastrə] a noose i.e. the weapon of Varun who is the master of water contained in a tank or flowing in a river.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਧੌਲ [həriḍhəl] the white mansion of Indar, paradise “Itno sukh na həriḍhələn ko.”—*krīṣən*.

ਹਰਿਨਾਖ [həriṇakh], ਹਰਿਨਾਖਸ [həriṇakhəs] See ਹਰਣਖ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਰਿਨਾਮ [həriṇam] *Skt* हरिनामन् the Creator’s

name, sətɪnam vahguru. “hərɪnam rəsna kəhən.”—*bɪla ə m 5*. **2** a kind of bean, digestible pulse. See ਮੂੰਗੀ.

ਹਰਿਨਾਰਿ [hərɪnarɪ] illusion, the phenomenal world. **2** an ardent devotee, who regards himself as the Creator’s consort. “harɪnarɪ suhagne ! səbhɪ rəg maɳe.”—*bɪha chāt m 5*.

ਹਰਿਨਾਵ [hərɪnav] See ਹਰਿਨਾਮ. “hərɪnave nalɪ gəlā hərənave nalɪ məslətɪ.”—*var vəd m 4*. **2** ferry-like Creator whose name ferries one across the ocean-like world.

ਹਰਿਨੀ [hərɪni] See ਹਰਿਣੀ. **2** army comprising elephants.—*sənama*. **3** the earth.—*sənama*.

ਹਰਿਪਦ [hərɪpəd], ਹਰਿਪਦੁ [hərɪpədu] fourth state of the soul. “hərɪpəd cɪnɪ bhæ se mukte.”—*bher ə m 1*.

ਹਰਿਪੁਰ [hərɪpʊr] paradise, heaven. **2** world of Vishnu. “tā dɪn so sukh jəgət mɛ hərəpʊr me hū nahɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr 103*. **3** celestial firmament, abode of həri (the sun) “hərəpʊr pʊr sər.”—*ram*. ‘The firmament was filled with arrows.’

ਹਰਿਪੋਰਿ [hərɪpɔrɪ] See ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋੜੀ. “le hərəpʊr acmən ae.”—*GPS*.

ਹਰਿਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [hərɪprɪya] 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 pət vɪvɪdh rəg, hir cir vɪməl əg,
rətənən mənɪmal şubhrə bhukhən əmɔl hi,
damənɪ chəbɪ chəʔakar, dəmkət ʊr mukt-har,
mənɪ gən phənɪ nil kātɪ, manɪk ətol hi.”
—*səloh*.

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

Example:

“re mən, kəun gətɪ hoɪ he teri¹?...”

¹This first verse of that of the pause.

manəs ko jənəm lɪn, sɪmrən nəhɪ nɪməkʰ kɪn,
dara sukh bhəɪo² dɪn, pəgəhu pəri beri...”

3 See ਚਚਰੀਆ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਹਰਿਬਾਣ [hərɪbaɳ] Cupid’s arrow. **2** arrow of God’s name. “hərɪbaɳe prəharəɳəh.”—*gatha*. **3** See ਸਿਵ ਬਾਣ 2.

ਹਰਿਬਾਣੀ [hərɪbaɳi] the eternal Word, Guru’s utterance. “mɪlɪ sətɪsəgɪ boli hərəbaɳi.”—*majh m 4*.

ਹਰਿਬੋਲ ਮਨਾ [hərɪbol mənə] name of a poetic metre which is also known as tɪlka. It has four lines and each line comprises two səgəɳs: llS, llS.

Example:

“kəruɳaləy hē. əɪgʰaləy hē.
khəlkʰəḍəɳ hē. məhɪməḍəɳ hē.”—*jəpu*.

ਹਰਿਬੰਸ [hərɪbəns] See ਹਰਿਵੰਸ਼. **2** a bard who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. His poetic compositions have been included in bhəʔtā de səveye. “hərɪbəns jəgətɪ jəsu səcaryəu.”—*səveye m 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.

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

ਹਰਿਭਗਤਿ [hərɪbhəgətɪ] contemplation of the Creator. “hərɪbhəgətɪ həri ka pɪar hē.”—*sri m 3*.

ਹਰਿਭਗਤ [hərɪbhəgat] devotees of the Creator. “te həri ke jən sadhu hərəbhəgat.”—*sar m 4 pərtal*.

ਹਰਿਭਾ [hərɪbʰa] the Creator’s luminosity. **2** spiritual light. “həri ʊr dhəriɔ gurɪ

²For the sake of the metre, it is pronounced as bhayo.

hərɪbha.”—*prəbha m 4*.

ਹਰਿ ਭੰਵੁ [hərɪ bhəɳu] remembrance of the Creator. See ਭੰਵੁ.

ਹਰਿਮਾਰਗ [hərɪ marəɳ] pathway to the Creator. **2** the Sikh way. “mo kəu hərəmarəɳɪ paɪa.”—*majh m 5*.

ਹਰਿਮਾਰਗਿ [hərəmarəɳɪ] in the pathway to the Creator. “ohu hərəɪ marəɳ apɪ cəlda, hɔrna no hərəmarəɳɪ pae.”—*var majh m 4*.

ਹਰਿਮਾਲਾ [hərəɪmala] introspecting over the Creator. **2** mental rosary comprising involuntary repetition of the Word. “hərəɪmala ur ətəri dhare.”—*asa m 5*.

ਹਰਿਮਿਲਾ [hərəɪmɪla] *adj* who has realised the Divine, who has attained self-realisation. “həm jivəhɪ dekhɪ hərəɪmɪle.”—*nəɳ m 4*.

ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ [hərəɪmədər], **ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰੁ** [hərəɪmədəru], **ਹਰਿਮੰਦਿਰ** [hərəɪmədɪr] palace of the Divine, the world. “hərəɪmədər ehɪ jəgət he.”—*prəbha ə m 3*. **2** human body. “hərəɪmədəru ehɪ sərir he.”—*prəbha ə m 3*. **3** holy congregation. “hərəɪmədər soi akhie jɪthəhu hərəɪjata.”—*var ram l m 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. “hərəɪ jəpə hərəɪmədər sajɪa sət bhəgət guɳ gavəhɪ ram.”—*suhɪ chət m 5*. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. **5** abode of the sixth Guru in Kiratpur. **6** birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. **7** a Hindu Temple. “kahū kəhyo hərəɪmədər me hərəɪ, kahū məsɪt ke bic prəmanyo.”—*səveɳe 33*.

ਹਰਿਯਾਨ [həriyan] See ਹਰਿਜਾਨ 2-3 and 4.

ਹਰਿਰਸ [həriɾəs], **ਹਰਿਰਸੁ** [həriɾəsɪ] relish of the Creator’s name. “piə həriɾəsɪ bəhuɾɪ nə ɾɪsna lage aɪ.”—*ənədu*. **2** ecstasy of spiritual knowledge. “həriɾəs upəri əvəru kɪa kəhie?”—*sor ml*.

ਹਰਿਰਾਇ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [həriɾaɪ sətɡuru] 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 Hargobind¹. See ਫੂਲ.

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. “sɪmrɔ sɾi həriɾaɪ.”—*cədi 3*.

ਹਰਿਰਾਸਿ [həriɾasɪ] wealth of the Divine’s name. “həriɾasɪ meri mənu vənɳjara.”—*ənədu*.

ਹਰਿਰਾਤਾ [həriɾata] *adj* devoted to the Divine, imbued with love of the Divine.

ਹਰਿਕੁਖ [həriɾukh], **ਹਰਿਕੁਖ** [həriɾukkh] **ਹਰਿਚੰਦਨ**. **2** the wish-granting tree of (Indar’s) paradise. “kamdhenu parjat həriɾukh.”—*toɳɪ m 5*. “The Divine are the Kamdhenu (wish-granting, heavenly cow), Parjat (one of the five trees of

¹See footnote to ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

paradise) and the Kalp Birchh (another wish-granting tree of paradise).’

ਹਰਿਚੰਗ [həriːɔ̃g], ਹਰਿਚੰਗੁ [həriːɔ̃gu] love of the Divine. “həri kəu loce səbhkoi.”—*suhi m 4*. “harı̃ɔ̃gu kəde nə utre.”—*gəu m 4 kərhəle*.

ਹਰਿਲਾਲ [həriːlɑl] 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.

ਹਰਿਲਿਵ ਮੰਡਲ [həriːliːv mɑ̃dɑl] 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. “mən həriːliːv mɑ̃dɑl mɑ̃dɑ he.”—*sohı̃la*.

ਹਰਿਲੋਕ [həriːlɔk] *n* Vaikunth, Vishnu’s heaven. **2** Indar’s paradise, heaven. **3** holy congregation. **4** the Creator’s creatures. “həri ke sə̃g bəse həriːlɔk.”—*sar surdas*.

ਹਰਿਲੋਗ [həriːlɔg] creatures or servants of the Divine. “te utəm həriːlɔg jıu.”—*asa chət m 4*.

ਹਰਿਵਰ [həriːvər] the Creator as husband; husband-like Creator. “nanək həriːvər paıa mə̃gəl.”—*və̃d m 4 ghorı̃ā*. **2** the Divine as the best sword. “həriːvər dhər kər.”—*ramav*.

ਹਰਿਵਰਸ [həriːvərəs], ਹਰਿਵਰਖ [həriːvərəkʰ] *Skt* ਹਰਿਵਰਸ. a region of the Jambudveep. “tho həriːvərəkʰ khə̃d̪ jıh thai.”—*NP*. See ਨਵ ਖੰਡ.

ਹਰਿਵਾਸਨਾ [həriːvasna] eternal desire for realising the Supreme Soul, self-realisation. “jıni ap tə̃jıa həriːvasna sə̃maɲi.”—*ə̃nə̃du*. ‘Those who have given up their ego, have their minds occupied with the desire to attain spiritual realisation.’

ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ [həriːvasər] the day of Vishnu, the 11th day of a lunar fortnight when the devotees of Vishnu observe fast and regard eating of

cereals a sin¹. **2** Sunday.

ਹਰਿਵੰਸ਼ [həriːvə̃ʂ] 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.

ਹਰੀ [həri] warded off, removed, abolished. “nanək tə̃pət həri.”—*asa m 5*. **2** green, verdurous. “həri nahi nəh d̪ə̃d̪uri.”—*sri m 5*. **3** *n* a Jatt subcaste. See ਹਰੀ ਕੇ. **4** See ਹਰਿ. **5** *Skt* ਹ੍ਰੀ modesty, bashfulness. **6** Lakshmi. “həri bı̃sənu ləkhe.”—*ramav*. Vishnu’s consort. ‘Lakshmi took Ram for Vishnu.’

ਹਰੀਅਲ [həriəl] *Skt* ਹਾਰਿਲ *n* a green pigeon, a pigeon-like green-coloured bird.

ਹਰੀਆ [həriɑ] *adj* stealing, capturing. “həriɑ kı̃ jə̃ və̃ tən ke.”—*ramav*. captivating life and body. **2** *suf* having, possessed of. “dukh bı̃d̪arən həriɑ.”—*majh m 5*. **3** *n* white water-lily said to open at the moonrise. “cə̃d̪rə̃ma cə̃rhe te jı̃yō bı̃rɑjē set həriɑ.”—*krisən*. **4** *adj* verdant, flourishing. “mənı̃ mə̃ulə tənə̃ həriɑ.”—*suhi chət m 5*. **5** third declension, God, the Creator. “nı̃rguɲ həriɑ sə̃rguɲ dhəriɑ.”—*suhi m 5 pə̃rtal*. ‘The abstract God has become concrete.’

ਹਰੀਆਰਾ [həriɑrɑ], ਹਰੀਆਵਲਾ [həriɑ vələ] *adj* green, verdant. “sə̃phlıo bı̃rəkʰu həriɑvələ.”—*sri ə̃ m 1*. “ı̃hu həriɑrɑ tal.”—*s kabir*. ‘The pool of the world is surrounded by the verdure of sensual pleasures.’

ਹਰੀਆਂ ਵੇਲਾ [həriā 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 inbetween the villages of Chaggran, Bohan, Chabbewal and Bajror.

¹It occurs in the fourth chapter of the vrı̃ddh harı̃t simritı̃ that a Brahman who eats cereals during həriːvasər 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.

ਹਰੀਅੰ [həriā] *adj* destroyer. “hərɪā kəriā.” –*japu*. the destroyer and the creator. **2** of the Creator. “kɪrpət həriā.”–*səhəs m 5*. ‘by the Creator’s grace.’

ਹਰੀਸ [həris] *A* *adj* احرص *adj* avaricious, covetous.

ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ [həri sɪŋh] a Rajput fighter of the hill states who fought a battle with Husaini. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 11.

2 Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa who was son of Sardar Gurudyal Singh (Uppal Khatri) of Gujranwala. He was born to Mai Dharam Kaur in Sammat 1848. This Sikh warrior was an eminent general of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Till date, the dread of his name is prevalent among the frontier Pathans. He won many a battle for the Sikh empire. He died on 19th Baisakh, Sammat 1894, fighting valiantly in a

fierce battle against Pathans near the Jamrod fort. The memorial of this jewel of the Panth is situated in the fort of Jamrod. **3** grandson of raja Gajpati Singh of Jind and son of Mehar Singh. He died at the age of 18 years, in 1791 AD, of a fall from the roof in inebriation.

4 See ਸਿਆਲਬਾ. **5** See ਭੰਗੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਹਰੀ ਕਾ ਪੱਤਨ [həri ka pəttən] 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.

ਹਰੀ ਕੇ [həri ke] members of Hari subcaste. **2** a village, populated by Jatts of Hari subcaste, on the north bank of the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas, near Valtoha railway station, under police station Patti in tehsil Kasur of district Lahore. Guru Angad Dev visited this place. Earlier a gurdwara was there but it no longer exists, and the old habitation, has been inundated by the river. The present habitation is new and there is no gurdwara.

ਹਰੀਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਪੁਰ [hərigobɪd pur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਹਰੀ ਚੰਦ [həri cād] See ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ. “həri cād dan kərə jəs lev.”–*gəu ə m 1*. **2** name of father-in-law of Guru Hargobind. See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ. **3** hill-chief of hāḍḍur who had come to help raja Bhim Chand of kəhɪluri to fight against Guru Gobind Singh, in the battle of Bhangani in the month of Baisakh, Sammat 1746.¹ He was a great archer. His bravery was mentioned by the tenth Guru in Vichitar Natak. “təhā ek birō həri cād kopyo.”–*VN*. He died of an arrow shot by the tenth Guru.

ਹਰੀਜੈ [hərije] become green or verdurous. “mɪɪ sadhu sōg hərije.”–*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. **2** (please)

¹Some writers have given Sammat 1743 as the year of the battle of Bhangani which is not correct. See footnote to ਪਾਂਵਟਾ.

eliminate, remove.

ਹਰੀਤਕੀ [həritki] *Skt n* myrobalan. *L* Terminalia Chebula. “gān jok hāritki or mādō.” –*samodramthāp*. 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.

ਹਰੀਪੁਰ [həripur] See ਗੁਲੇਰ. **2** a major city of district Hazara, founded by Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in 1822 AD. See ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ. **3** a village in tehsil and police station Abohar of district Ferozepur. It is situated at a distance of half a mile westward from railway station Panjkosi. On the bank of a pool named Bat Tirath, to the north of the village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru visited this place on his way to the Deccan. This gurdwara came to be known in Sammat 1933. It has been tastefully raised through the efforts of sardar Gurmukh Singh Nilewale.

ਹਰੀਪੁਰਾ [həripura] See ਹਰੀਪੁਰ **3**.

ਹਰੀਫ [həriph] *A* ريف *adj* rival, adversary, co-professional. **2** cunning, deceitful. **3** friend. “həriphul əjime.” –*japu*. **4** enemy. “həriphul sikən hē.” –*japu*. “hātən hāriph rəhyo ih kit-hu, nəhi səstrə kər pəkəryo jāt.” –*GPS*.

ਹਰੀਫੀ [həriphi] *A* ريف *n* friendship. **2** enmity. **3** deceit. “ədhik hāriphi jan bhog pətriy jo kərhi.” –*cəritr 21*.

ਹਰੀਰਾ [həriṛa] *A* رير *n* a liquid dish. **2** the dish especially, prepared from the kernels of almonds, pumpkin and gherkin seeds, etc. and wheat milk. It is used as an invigorator for the brain.

ਹਰੀੜਾ [həriṛā], ਹਰੀੜੀ [həriṛi] of the Creator. “sadhū sāgətī səc təkhat hāriṛi.” –*BG*. **2** See ਹਰੀਤਕੀ.

ਹਰੁਵਾ [həruva] *adj* not heavy, light. **2** trivial,

humble, flippant.

ਹਰੁਵਾਈ [həruvai] *n* triviality, flippancy. “həruve purkhən ki hāruvai.” –*GPS*.

ਹਰੁਆ [hərua], ਹਰੁਏ [həruē] *adj* not heavy, light. **2** i.e. free from the burden of pride and perversion. “həruē hāruē tiri gæ dube jinsiri bhar.” –*s kabir*. **3** *adv* by degrees, slowly. “cal cālē hāruē hāruē.” –*krīsən*.

ਹਰੁਫ [həruf] plural of hərəf.

ਹਰੁਫੇ ਤਹੱਜੀ [hərufe təhəjji] *A* حرفت plural of hərəf is hərəf and təhəjji is the mode to spell; alphabet.

ਹਰੇ [həre] *adj* green. **2** eliminated, warded off. “apī kəre ape hāre.” –*asa ə m l*. **3** merged. “jo həri hāre su hohī nə ana.” –*gəu kabir*. **4** *adv* slowly. “hāre bol bəl yō kəhyo.” –*krīsən*.

ਹਰੇਕ [hərek] *P* هرک *adj* every, each.

ਹਰੇਖਾ [hərekha] *Skt* वृषा *n* neighing (of a horse). “bhəyo şəbəd hāy kin hārekha.” –*GPS*.

ਹਰੇਵ [hərev], ਹਰੇਵੀ [hərevi] *A* رور *adj* resident of Hirat. “kādhari hārevi iraki nī sake.” –*kəlki*. ‘the dauntless people of Kandhar, Hirat and Iraq.’

ਹਰੇਯਾ [həreya] *adj* stealer, pilferer. **2** vanquisher. **3** snatcher, seizer.

ਹਰੋਲ [hərol], ਹਰੋਲ [hərol] *Dg n* vanguard, forefront “hərol hal calyā.” –*VN*. “mar hərol bhəjāt dāe.” –*krīsən*. **2** *A* رور cantering of the horse. “hərol thāmyo hōe təb khəre.” –*PPP*.

ਹਰੰਗ [həṛəṅ] every limb. “hərisətua hərəṅe.” –*gyan*. ‘O Divine! you are present in every limb.’

ਹਰੰਤ [həṛət] pilfering. **2** neighing. “həṛət bajī əpar.” –*gyan*.

ਹਰਜਉ [həryəu] removed, eliminated, abolished. “əghān həryəu.” –*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਹਲ [həl] *Skt* हल *vr* plough; pull; draw a line. **2** *n* a plough. See ਹਲੁ. It is written in § 218 of the ətri simriti that the pious plough with eight bullocks, though the use of six bullocks

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 *apəstəbh sɪmrɪtɪ*. The same is written in the *saloks* numbering 8, 9 and 10 of the 2nd 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.¹ “*bhumɪ pāc həl ki ɪn dije.*”—*GPS*. See *ਚੜਸਾ*. 4 In grammar, a vowel-free consonant. The name *həl* is given to such a consonant because of the line drawn under it.² 5 See *ਹੁਲ੍* *vr* 6 *A* *ਯ* *pron* and *adj* what.

ਹਲਹਰ [həlɦər] ploughman. “*jəse həlɦər bɪna jɪmi nəɦɪ boie.*”—*gɔd kəbir*. 2 bullock (that pulls the plough).

ਹਲਹਲ [həlɦəl] See *ਹਲਹਲ*.

ਹਲਕ [hələk] *A* *نزل* *n* throat. 2 *Skt* *अलक* *نزل* hydrophobia. This disease is caused by the bite of a rabid dog, jackal, fox, etc. It should be got treated immediately from the Pasteur³ 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

¹The unit of measure of *həl* is not constant in different parts of India. It comprises 30 *ghumaons* at one place, 35 at another and 40 somewhere else. But generally a *həl* of irrigated land comprises fewer *ghumaons* than a *həl* of arid lands.

²See *ਨਵੇਂ ਅੱਖਰ*.

³Pasteur was a French scientist. He was born in 1822 AD. He invented the best cure for hydrophobia. The said institution has been named after him.

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* (*phuṭhkāḍe*) 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*).

ਹਲਕਣਾ [hələkɳa] *v* become rabid or hydrophobic.

2 become extremely greedy; get omnivorous.

ਹਲਕਾ [həlka] *adj* not heavy, light. 2 low. 3 *A*

نزل *n* area, region. “*həlke dəlke həlke kər ḍare.*”

—*krɪsən*. 4 Some people use this word for the rabid. See *ਹਲਕਾਇਆ*.

ਹਲਕਾਇਆ [həlkaɪa] *adj* rabid, extremely greedy. “*ətər lobh phɪrəɦɪ həlkae.*”—*asa m* 5.

See *ਹਲਕ* 2.

ਹਲਕਾਰਾ [həlkarə] *n* messenger, courier, postman. “*ɪkɦ həkare badsəh phɪr tərət pətɦae.*”—*jəg*.

ਹਲਕਿਓ [həlkɪo], ਹਲਕਿਆ [həlkɪa] *adj* See ਹਲਕ 2 ਅਤੇ ਹਲਕਾਇਆ. “həlkɪo səbhəhɪ bɪgare.” –*nəf ə m 4*.

ਹਲੱਕ [hələk] *adj* dreadful. Who makes others tremble with fright. “hələk hak marhī” –*suraj*. “They raise such cries in the battle as cause dread.”

ਹਲਚਲ [həlcəl] stir, commotion. *n* one who makes others tremble with fright.

ਹਲੱਚ [hələcc] *adj* bestirred, in commotion; one who makes others tremble with fright.

ਹਲਣਾ [həṇa] *v* stir or move. See ਹਿਲ *vr*.

ਹਲਤ [hələt], ਹਲਤ ਪਲਤ [hələt pələt], ਹਲਤਿ ਪਲਤਿ [hələtɪ pələtɪ], ਹਲਤੁ [hələtu], ਹਲਤੁ ਪਲਤੁ [hələtu pələtu] *Skt* ਇਹਤਯ ਪਰਤੁ *adj* here and there, in this world and the next. “hələtɪ pələtɪ mukh ujle.” –*sri m 5*. 2 this world and the next. “hələtu pələtu səvarɪonu.” –*majh barəhmaha*.

ਹਲਦੀ [həldi] See ਹਰਦੀ.

ਹਲਧਰ [həldhər] *adj* plough-bearing or farming. 2 *n* elder brother of Krishan, Balram, who used the plough as his weapon. See ਹਲਾਯੁਧ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲੀ.

ਹਲਧਰ ਅਰੁਜ ਅਰਿ [həldhər ənuj ərɪ] –*sənama*. the arrow (the enemy of Krishan who was younger brother of Balbhadar). See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ.

ਹਲਫ [hələph] *A* حلف oath, swearing (by anything sacred).

ਹਲਬ [hələb] *A* حلب a famous city of Syria. 2 the area around Halab.

ਹਲਬਾਨੇਰ [həlbəner] City of Halab. See ਹਲਬ 1. “hərbhar si həlbəner.” –*əkal*. ‘In Halab resides glory, luminous like Shiv’s necklace (i.e. the white snake).’

ਹਲਬਿ [hələbɪ], ਹਲਬੀ [hələbi], ਹਲੱਬੀ [hələbbi] *adj* alpine. 2 the alpine sword (regarded as of outstanding merit). “məhɪd phuladi tej hələbbi.” –*GPS*. 3 alpine glass.

ਹਲਵਾ [həlvə] *A* حلوة sweetmeat. 2 pudding.

ਹਲਵਾਈ [həlvai] *adj* maker of pudding or sweetmeat, confectioner. See ਹਲਵਾ.

ਹਲਵਾਨ [həlvən] See ਅਲਵਾਨ. 2 ploughman.

ਹਲਾਹਲ [hələhəl] həlhəl, həlahəl and halahəl are all correct in Sanskrit. That poison which (like a plough) cuts furrows in the stomach. See *P* حله “char bhəyo dal danəv ko jɪmɪ ghum həlahəl ki məkhiā.” –*cəḍi 1*. ‘...as flies die hovering over poison.’

ਹਲਾਹਲ ਧਰ [hələhəl dhər] *adj* venomous. 2 *n* snake. 3 Shiv. See ਨੀਲਕੰਠ.

ਹਲਾਕ [hələk] *A* حلك kill, murder. 2 perish, get exterminated. “chudhɪt həlak hoɪ nər məre.” –*GPS*.

ਹਲਾਕਤ [hələkət] *A* حلاکت *n* murder, manslaughter. 2 destruction, extermination.

ਹਲਾਕੀ [hələki] *adj* killing, destroying. 2 *n* See ਹਲਾਕਤ.

ਹਲਾਚਲ [hələcəl] See ਹਲ ਚਲ. “kəbəhu nə həlɪa pəri həlachəl.” –*cəɪtr 327*.

ਹਲਾਯੁਧ [həlayudh] *Skt n* Balram who has plough as his weapon, Balbhadar¹. “əɪ kop həlayodh hath ləyo.” –*krɪsən*.

ਹਲਾਲ [hələl] *A* حلال having religious sanction, lawful. “marəṇ pahɪ həram məhɪ, hoɪ həlal nə jaɪ.” –*var majh m 1*. 2 the meat of the animal slaughtered in the Islamic way which, according to Islam, it is lawful to eat. “jə ju marəhɪ jor karɪ kəhɪ te həhɪ ju həlal.” –*s kəbir*. 3 butchered (in the Islamic way). “hoɪ həlalə ləge hək jaɪ.” –*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਹਲਾਲਖੁਰ [hələlkhur], ਹਲਾਲਖੋਰ [hələlkhōr] *P* حلال خور *adj* one who eats what is lawful; whose earnings are legitimate. 2 people of the lowest castes, such as sweepers etc., who get converted to Islam are also called həlalkhōr for honour’s sake. “hē həlalkhōr nic cəmar.” –*GPS*.

¹Balram used to carry a plough on his shoulder. Wielding it like a crooked stick, he used to hook his enemy’s neck. Pulling him towards himself, he used to crush the latter’s head with a threshing club. See ਮੁਸਲੀ.

ਹਲਾਲ [həlalə] See ਹਲਾਲ.

ਹਲੀ [həli] See ਹਲਣਾ. “it ut na həli.”—*keda m 5*.
2 *Skt* हलिन adj possessing a plough. **3** *n*
 Balram. “kanh həli bal kə təb hi cəturəḡ dəso
 dɪs bɪc bəḡai.”—*krɪsən*. **4** ploughman,
 agriculturist.

ਹਲੀਮ [həlim] *A* هلم adj clement, forbearing.
2 calm, humble. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੀਮੀ [həlimi] *P* هلمی n clemency, forbearance,
 humility. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੁ [həlu] See ਹਲ. “həlu jətə udəmu kərə.”—*gəu*
m 4.

ਹਲੁਕੀ [həluki] *adj* light weight, “həluki ləḡə nə
 bhari.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਹਲੁਵਾ [həluva], ਹਲੁਆ [həlua] See ਹਲਵਾ.

ਹਲੁਨਣਾ [həluṇṇa] *v* shake. **2** joggle (a tree,
 etc).

ਹਲੁਫਾ [həluḡfa] See ਅਲੁਫਾ.

ਹਲੁਲ [həluḡ] *A* هلول alight, descend, penetrate,
 enter. See ਮਹਲਾ.

ਹਲੇ [həle] *part* hello ! “həle yara! həle yara !
 khūs khəbri.”—*tlɪlḡ namdev*. **2** *A* ५ *part* take
 care ! beware ! **3** be it known, pay heed.

ਹਲੇਮੀ [həlemi] See ਹਲੀਮੀ. “tije həlemi cəuṡhe
 kheri.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Humility is the third
 nəmaz (prayer) and God’s ḡrace the fourth.’
2 *adj* humble, clement and polite. “Iṡu hoā
 həlemi rajṡ jiv.”—*sri m 5 pəpax*. See ਹਿਲਮ.

ਹਲੇਮੀ ਰਾਜ [həlemi raj] See ਹਲੇਮੀ **2**.

ਹਲੇਕ [hələk] See ਹਲਾਕ. **2** he who carries a
 plough on his shoulders, See ਹਲਧਰ. **3** See ਹਲਕਾ.
4 See ਹਲਕ. “hələk hak markī.”—*VN*.

ਹੱਲ [həll] *A* هال dissolving, mingling.

ਹੱਲਾ [həlla] See ਹਮਲਾ.

ਹਵ [həv] *Skt n* See ਹੁ and ਹ੍ਵੇ. what is given to a
 ḡod after invoking him. **2** sacrificial rite.
3 permission. **4** See ਹਵੜ.

ਹਵਸ [həvəs] *A* هوس n avarice, covetousness.
2 a kind of mania.

ਹਵਕ [həvək] *A* هوك n herd, flock, group, mass.

“əspən kuḡday əe həvək hāk line.”—*səloh*.

ਹਵਨ [həvən] *Skt n* act or process of invoking a
 ḡod by uttering Vedic hymns and simultaneously
 pouring clarified butter, etc. into the fire; an
 oblation or offering made to the fire.

ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ [həvən kōḡḡ] a sacrificial pit, prepared
 according to procedure given in Shastars, for
 oblation by fire. According to the Amnay
 Rahasay, the sacrificial pit should be of
 quadrangular shape in the east; in the southeast
 it should be vulva-shaped; in the south.
 crescent-shaped; in the south-west, hexagonal;
 in the north, lotus-shaped and in the north-east,
 octagonal.

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
 mantars.”...

ਹਵਾ [həva], ਹਵਾਇ [həvaɪ] *A* هواء n air. **2** desire.
3 avarice, covetousness. **4** *A* هواء Eve. See ਆਦਮ.

ਹਵਾਈ [həvai] *adj* aerial. **2** *A* هوى friend, lover.

3 *n* coloured matchstick, a kind of firework. “prem pālita surətī havai.”—*bher kəbir*. In ancient times, the fuse of a cannon was ignited with the help of hāvai.

ਹਵਾਏ ਖਮਸਾ [həvæe xəmsa] *A* حوالے خمسہ five objects corresponding to the five sense organs.

ਹਵਾਸ [həvas] *A* حواس plural of ਹਿਸ; sense organs. 2 the power that renders a word tactile, sensuous and fragrant.

ਹਵਾਸਿ ਖਮਸਾ [həvasi xəmsa] *A* حواس خمسہ sense organs.

ਹਵਾਲ [həval] *A* حوال plural of ਹਾਲ. state, condition. “tīn ko kəun həval.”—*s kəbir*. “Ihi həval hohige tere.”—*gəv kəbir*.

ਹਵਾਲਾ [həvala], ਹਵਾਲੈ [həvalə] *A* حوالہ *n* consignment, custody. “kəhu nanək həm ihe həvala rakhu sātən ke pache.”—*sor m 5*. “hərī bhəgta həvalə hōta.”—*ram m 5*. 2 reference, allusion.

ਹਵਾੜ [həvaɾ] *n* sultriness. 2 humid heat; vaporous heat (of the earth).

ਹਵਿ [həvi], ਹਵਿਖਯ [həvikhy], ਹਵੀ [həvi] *Skt* ਹਵਿ: *n* the offering to be put in an oblation. 2 clarified butter (which is the main item). “həvi jīm khir məhī.”—*NP*. 3 *Skt* ਹਵਿਸਯ *adj* (objects) which are regarded fit for oblation. “luṭ khat həvikhy.”—*ramav*.

ਹਵੇਲੀ [həveli] *A* حصہ *n* a walled house, a house with a surrounding wall on all sides.

ਹਵੇਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [həveli sahīb] the həveli 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 ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਹਵਜ [həvy] *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) *krīt* (cooked rice, parched barley meal, etc.)

(b) *krītakrīt* (dried sesame seeds, rice, etc.)

(c) *əkrīt* (unhusked rice, barley, etc). See ਘਬੁ.

ਹਵਜ ਕਵਜ [həvy kəvy] See ਹਵਜ and ਕਵਜ.

ਹੜ [həɾ] *n* flow. 2 floodwater, “gobīd bhājən bīnu həɾ ka jəl.”—*toḍi m 5*. i.e., ephemeral objects. 3 həɾ—the cry of the dead warriors (who laid down his life in a battle)¹. “həɾ bolte jīs ṭhor.”—*GPS*.

ਹੜ ਹੜ [həɾ həɾ] *onom* sound of loud laughter. “durga ben suṇōdi həssi həɾ-həɾaī.”—*cōḍi 3*.

ਹੜਨਾ [həɾna] *v* be washed away, drift away.

ਹੜਤਾਲ [həɾtal] See ਹਟਤਾਲ. 2 See ਹਰਤਾਲ.

ਹੜੱਪਣਾ [həɾəppṇa] *v* gobble up, gulp down.

ਹੜੱਪਾ [həɾəppa] *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 ਨਾਨਕਸਰ 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.

ਹੜੱਪੂ [həɾəppu] *adj* who devours. 2 omnivorous.

ਹੜਬੜ [həɾbəɾ] See ਹੜਬੜੀ.

ਹੜਬੜਾਨਾ [həɾbəɾana] *v* be confused or flurried. 2 be in a hurry. “həɾbəɾaī pəhūci dukhīari.”—*GPS*.

ਹੜਬੜੀ [həɾbəɾi] *n* flurry, confusion. 2 commotion, bustle. 3 haste, rashness.

ਹੜਵਾਣੀ [həɾvaṇi] flood water. 2 flowing river.

“rəttu de həɾvaṇi cəlle bir khet.”—*cōḍi 3*.

“nīdək la-ītbār mīle həɾvaṇi.”—*var mēla m 1*. ‘Slanderers and backbiters get lost in the flow of death.’ 3 *Skt* हड्डूक वानीर the cane of a cōḍal. Slanderers and backbiters are caned by the cōḍals (i.e. the lowest and most despised people) in a jail.

ਹਾ [ha] *Skt vr* give up, wander, go about.

2 *adj* killer, destroyer. “sājog nam sətru ha.”

¹People believe that the souls of the soldiers killed in the battlefield keep on crying: “Kill!” “Catch!”, etc.

- parās*. 3 *part* expression of grief or dejection, alas! 4 woe. 5 slander. 6 *P* ੳ a suffix indicating plural in Persian like ਹਜ਼ਾਰਹਾ thousands (of).
- ਹਾਂ [hā] *part* expression of acceptance or assent. 2 aye, all right. 3 also used as a reminder. 4 *P* ੳ take care! beware!
- ਹਾਉਭਾਉ [haubhau] See ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ.
- ਹਾਉ [hau] *adj* killer, destroyer. 2 *n* bogey created by ignorant people to frighten children. “vak kærur te jhirkæto hau it ora.”—*GPS*.
- ਹਾਇ [haɪ] *part* expressing distress or sorrow, ah! “haɪ haɪ kære dɪno ratɪ.”—*dhana chõt m* 4. See ਹਾਇ ਭਾਇ.
- ਹਾਇਹੂ [haɪhu] See ਹਾਯ ਹੂ.
- ਹਾਇ ਭਾਇ [haɪ bhaɪ] See ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ. “bɪsekh haɪ bhaɪ ke.”—*ramav*. “haɪ bhaɪ bæhu bhāt dɪkhae.”—*cæritr* 16.
- ਹਾਇਲ [haɪl] See ਹਾਯਲ.
- ਹਾਈ [hai] *n* a blue bottlefly that, while sitting on an open wound, multiplies germs and bacteria. 2 *Skt* used for *Skt* ਅਸਿ. “tū mera guru hai.”—*sor m* 5. ‘You are my guru (teacher).’ 3 ੳ. used at the end of words to indicate plural. “gɪani dhɪani gur gur hai.”—*sodæru*. “guruhaɪ guru.” See *E* high. 4 *adj* killer, destroyer, assassin. “dæl̥shot hai.”—*GV* 10.
- ਹਾਸ [has] See ਹਸ *vr n* laughter. 2 joke. 3 a sub-caste of Rajputs.
- ਹਾਂਸ [hās] *n* an ornament, worn by women around the neck.
- ਹਾਸਤਾ [hasta] laughing. See ਖਿਰ ਖਿਰ.
- ਹਾਸਦ [hasəd] See ਹਾਸਿਦ.
- ਹਾਸਲ [hasəl] *A* حاصل *adj* acquired, attained. 2 *n* consequence, result. 3 purport, object. 4 toll, revenue. “hukəm hasəl kəri beṭha.”—*sri m* 1.
- ਹਾਸਾ [hasa] See ਹਾਸ.
- ਹਾਸਿਦ [hasɪd] *A* حسد *adj* jealous, who resents the prestige and glory of another. “sikhya hasɪd jənō ki pyari man nəvab.”—*PP*.
- ਹਾਸਿਲ [hasɪl] See ਹਾਸਲ.
- ਹਾਸੀ [hasi] See ਹਾਸ.
- ਹਾਂਸੀ [hāsi] See ਹਾਸ, ਹੱਸੀ. 2 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.
- ਹਾਸੀਆ [hasia], ਹਾਸੀਯਹ [hasiyəh] *A* شیبہ selvage, border, margin.
- ਹਾਸਜ [hasy] *Skt n* laughter. 2 jest, joke. 3 one of the nine sentiments, of mirth or humour in poetry. See ਹਸ.
- ਹਾਹ [hah] *part* expression of grief and surprise. ah! alas!
- ਹਾਹਲਾ [hahla] *n* uproar, cry of distress or lamentation.
- ਹਾਹਾ [haha] *part* expression of grief, distress or lamentation. 2 remorse, repentance. “haha prəbhu rakhɪlehu.”—*dhana m* 5. 3 a mythological minstrel. See ਹਾਰਾ ਹੂਹੁ. 4 sound of laughter. “haha kærət bɪhani əvədhəhɪ.”—*jet m* 5. 5 pronunciation of the character ਹ. “haha hot hoɪ nəhi jana.”—*gəv bavən kəbir*.
- ਹਾਂ ਹਾਂ [hā hā] *part* expressive of assent. 2 all right, correct, true. 3 oh! “hā hā læpɪɪo re muɾel.”—*ṭodɪ m* 5. 4 undoubtedly; without hesitation. “hā hā mən cærən renu.”—*kan m* 5.
- ਹਾਰਾ ਹੂਹੁ [haha huhu] *Skt* two heads of Gandharavs who are musicians in the court of Indar. “haha huhu gədhɾəb əpsra.”—*məla m* 5 *pərtal*. It is written in Gajendarmoksh (a text from the Mahabharat) that Haha and Huhu became proud of their art and, because

of their pride, they were cursed by sage Deval to be born as elephant and octopus respectively.

ਹਾਹਾ ਕਾਰ [haha kar] *n* uproar of distress or lamentation.

ਹਾਹੁਕ [hahuk], **ਹਾਹੁਕਾ** [hahuka] a sad sigh. “hahuk let gəi səbh hi.”—*krīṣṇ*.

ਹਾਕ [hak] *n* a call, shout. “jəra hak di səbh mətī thaki.”—*suhī kəbir*. “When old age beckoned, then all the wisdom got weary.” **2** See, ਹਕ. “soi səc hak.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **3** See ਹਾਕੁ.

ਹਾਂਕ [hāk] *n* goading. **2** a call, shout. **3** See ਹਾਂਕਿ.

ਹਾਂਕਨਾ [hāknā] *v* urge on, drive. **2** shove on.

ਹਾਕਮ [hakəm] *A* حاکم *adj* ruler, governor.

ਹਾਕਮਰਾਇ [hakəmraī] 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.

ਹਾਕਲ [hakəl], **ਹਾਕਲਾ** [hakla] a poetic metre also called sūdhadhər. 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:

“gəl mala tīlək, līlāṭə,
dūī dhoti bəstrə, kəpāṭə...”—*var asa*.
“ənməṛīa mādəl bajē.
bīn savən ghənhər gaje.
badəl bīn vəkha hoi.
jəu tattu bīcarə koi.”—*sor namdev*.

2 See ਹਕਲਾ.

ਹਾਕਾਰੜਾ [hakarṛa], **ਹਾਕਾਰਾ** [hakara] *adj* who calls, janitor, messenger. “dərī hakarṛa aīa hē.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahñi*. “hakara aīa ja tīsu bhāīa.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahñi*.

ਹਾਂਕਿ [hāki] *pron I*. **2** part that I. “hāki bəli bəli bəli bəli sād bəlihar.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. **3** undoubtedly, definitely.

ਹਾਂਕਿਨੀ [hākini] according to Tantar Shastar, a species of female demons.

ਹਾਕੁ [haku] See ਹਕ ਅਤੇ ਹਕ. “dīla ka malīk kərə haku.”—*ram m 5*. ‘does Justice (həkk).’

ਹਾਂਕੇ [hāke] See ਹਾਂਕਿ.

ਹਾਜਤ [hajət] *A* حاجت *n* necessity, requirement.

ਹਾਜਮਾ [hajma] *A* هاضم *digestive power, digestion.*

ਹਾਜਰ [hajər] *A* حاضر *adj* present. **2** ostensible, visible. “oī hajəru mīṭha bolde.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਹਾਜਰ ਹਜੂਰ [hajər həjūr] *A* حاضر حضور *present and visible, transparent.* “kī hajər həjūr hē.”—*japu*.

ਹਾਜਰਜਵਾਬ [hajərjəvab] *A* حاضر جواب *he who is ready with an answer; quick-witted.*

ਹਾਜਰਨਾਮਹ [hajərnāməh], **ਹਾਜਰਨਾਮਾ** [hajərnāmā] a hymn attributed to Guru Nanak Dev, which begins as “hajrā ko mīhər hē.” “hajərnāmā kin bəkhana.”—*NP*. **2** a rəhīṭ-nāmā written by Bhai Harnam Singh.

ਹਾਜਰਾ ਹਜੂਰ [hajra həjūr] See ਹਾਜਰ ਹਜੂਰ. “hajra həjūr dər pes to mənī.”—*tīlīg namdev*.

ਹਾਜਰਾਤ [hajrat] *A* حاضرات *practice of calling the ghosts etc.* “hajrat jəb bēṭh mōgavē. dev bhut jīnat bolavē.”—*cəriṭr 135*.

ਹਾਜਰੀ [hajri] *A* حاضری *presence, availability; being at hand.*

ਹਾਜਰੁ [hajəru] See ਹਾਜਰ.

ਹਾਜਾ [haja] *A* *pron* this.

ਹਾਜੀ [haji] a pilgrim to Mecca. See ਹੱਜ. “jo dīl sodhē soi haji.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** slanderer, vilifier.

ਹਾਜੀਪੁਰ [hajipur] a well known town of district Muzaffarpur in Bihar. “hōs kesi hajipur.”—*əkal*.

ਹਾਂਝੀ [hāñhi] See ਹੰਝੀ.

ਹਾਟ [haṭ] *n* shop. “aju mē besio həri haṭ.”—*məla m 5*. **2** See ਹਟਣਾ. “maīa gəia haṭ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਹਾਟਕ [haṭək] *Skt n* thorn-apple. **2** gold. “kəṭī ṣəmṣər muṣṭī jīṣ haṭək.”—*GPS*.

ਹਾਟਕਪੁਰ [haṭəkpur] *n* Lanka, which is said to be built of gold. **2** translated form of Kundanpur. See ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰ.

ਗਟਕੀ [haṭki] *adj* golden, made of gold.

ਗਟਲੀ [haṭli] See ਗਟਲੀ.

ਗਟਿ [haṭi] *n* shop. **2** *adv* afterwards. “mr̥ig pākṛe ghār aṇe haṭi.”—*bher m 5*. **3** at the shop. “t̥isu jən ke hām haṭi b̥ihajhe.”—*māla m 4*.

ਗਟਿਓ [haṭio] *adj* turned, refrained. “n̥idāk gur k̥irpa te haṭio.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** *n* shopkeeping. “jhuṭhe bənəji uṭhi hi gəi haṭio.”—*māla rəvdas*. **3** shop.

ਗਟੀ [haṭi] *n* shop. **2** home. “haṭi baṭi rəhəhi n̥irale.”—*s̥idhgosəṭi*. That means ‘within and without or inwardly and outwardly.’ **3** *adj* abandoned, moved away.

ਗਟੀਬਾਟੀ [haṭibaṭi] *n* shop and garden; home and garden; home and forest; family life and asceticism. “haṭi baṭi rəhəhi n̥irale.”—*s̥idhgosəṭi*.

ਗਟੁ [haṭu] See ਗਟ.

ਗਟੁਲੀ [haṭuli] *n* shop. See ਸਫਰੀ.

ਗਟੇ [haṭe] stopped, halted. “m̥aia b̥ikh məm̥ta ih b̥iadhi te haṭe.”—*guj m 5*.

ਗਟੈ [hṭe] turns away. “gur ka s̥ikh b̥ikar te hate.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਗਟੈਗਟ [haṭehaṭ], ਗਟੈਗਟ [haṭohaṭ] *sen* from one shop to another. “rovəhu sakəṭu bapure ju haṭe haṭ b̥ikaɪ.”—*s̥ kabir*. i.e. ‘born as various types of creatures in hell, heaven or other worlds.’

ਗਟੋਲੀ [haṭoli] *n* bazaar, a row of shops. **2** shopkeepers.

ਗਠ [haṭh] *adj* resolute, persistent. “r̥isvət haṭh hām̥ir.”—*kalki*. “f̥j̥ sətāni haṭh p̥j̥ā jor̥e.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** *n* side, faction, aspect. “haṭha dove kitio.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘both sides of attachment and detachment.’ **3** army’s flank. “d̥əhe ju khet jəṭale haṭhā jor̥ke.”—*cāḍi 3*.

ਗਠਾਂ [haṭhā] plural of ਗਠ. See ਗਠ.

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

ਗਠੀਸਾ [haṭhisa] *n* longing to obtain with

obstinacy or persistence. “kuṛe murəkh ki haṭhisa.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਗਠੀਲਾ [haṭhila] *adj* resolute. **2** *n* persistence, obstinacy. “t̥ragəhu man haṭhila.”—*guj m 5*.

ਗਠੁ ਸਿੰਘ [haṭhu s̥iṅh] In Sammat 1815 when a few imprisoned Singhs were presented before Ahmad Shah Durrani, he said, “A Singh (lion) can combat an elephant, can you with the epithet of a lion do so? Haṭhu Singh showed his desire to combat an elephant. Ahmad Shah pleased with his courage, patience and strength, released all the Sikhs.—*PP*. According to Prachin Panth Prakash Ahmad Shah got him killed.¹

ਗਠੋ [haṭho], ਗਠੋ [haṭho] *adj* resolute, persistent.

ਗਡ [haḍ] *n* bone. “haḍ mas naṛi ko p̥j̥er.”—*sor rəv̥idas*.

ਗਡਸਨ [haḍsən] 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.

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

ਗਡਾ [haḍa] a Rajput clan. In the 156th generation of Chauhan dynasty, there was a

¹This version of Prachin Panth Prakash is true.

majestic raja name Bhanuraj. He was a great worshipper of Durga. Once during a hunting expedition, demon Gabhir devoured Bhanuraj. After collecting his bones, Durga revived Bhanuraj with her powers and named him Hada. The pedigree beginning from Bhanuraj is known as Hada to which Maharaja Bundi belonged. (See ਮੁਰਾਰੀਦਾਨ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਤਿੰਗਲ ਕੋਸ਼) “gḍaḍa cālē nā haḍa cāl hē.”—*VN*. ‘A pitched pillar may move but a rajput does not move away from the battlefield.’ “haḍa alēm cōd hē.”—*BG*. **2** a menial caste in district Kangra.

ਹਾਂਡਾ [hāḍa] *n* a cooking vessel. **2** a subcaste of Khattris, who do not eat meat and consider Sheikh Farid as their lineal spiritual guide.

ਹਾਂਡੀ [haḍi] wife of Hada; a Rajput woman. “tōb haḍi pōtī sō nāhī jēri.”—*cārītr* 195. **2** *adj* one having weakness for sucking bones and eating meat.

ਹਾਂਡੀ [hāḍi] *Skt* हण्डा and हण्डिका *n* a wide-mouthed earthen cooking vessel. “kōbhār ke ghār hāḍi ache.”—*ṭōḍi namdev*.

ਹਾਂਡੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਗਤ [hāḍi valī sāḡat] See ਦਾਨਾਪੁਰ. ਹਾਂਢਣਾ [hāḍhṇa], ਹਾਂਢਨ [hāḍhṇ] *v* move. See ਹੰਢਣਾ. “dāh dīṣī cālī cālī hāḍhe.”—*gḍu* *m* 4. “kārē nīd bāhu jōnī handhe.”—*gḍḍ rāvīdas*. “jōnī hāḍhie.”—*var ram* 2 *m* 5.

ਹਾਂਣ [haṇ] See ਹਾਣਿ and ਹਾਨ.

ਹਾਂਣਤ [haṇət] *Skt* ਹੀਨਤਾ *n* dearth, paucity, inferiority. **2** loss. “haṇət kōde nā hōī.”—*var bīha* *m* 3. **3** *A* هانت contempt, insult.

ਹਾਂਣਿ [haṇī], ਹਾਂਣੀ [haṇi] *Skt* ਹਾਨਿ *n* loss, harm. “pār ghārū jōhe hāṇe haṇī.”—*sīdhgōṣṭī*. ‘It is pure and simple a loss.’ “mulū jāṇī gḷa kārē haṇī lāī haṇū.”—*var majh* *m* 2. ‘persons of the same age; equal in age.’ **2** *Skt* ਹਾਯਨੀ. of the same age. “nāv haṇī nāv dhān sēbēdī jāgī, apṇe pīr bhāia.”—*bīla chōt* *m* 1.

ਹਾਂਣੁ [haṇu] See ਹਾਣਿ.

ਹਾਂਣੇਹਾਂਣੁ [hāṇehāṇu] See ਹਾਣਿ. **2** *Skt* ਹਾਨੇ: ਹਾਨਿ:

nothing but a loss.

ਹਾਂਤ [hat] See ਹਤ. *Skt* हत. abandoned. **2** worth abandoning, worth foregoing. “bīn nam nanāk hat.”—*kan* *m* 5. **3** *A* آت bring, give.

ਹਾਂਤਕ [hatək] *adj* who destroys; who obliterates. “ānīk bhāt ke patāk hatāk.”—*GPS*.

ਹਾਂਤਮ [hatəm] short for ਹਾਂਤਿਮਤਾਈ.

ਹਾਂਤਾ [hata] *A* هاتا enclosure; fenced area. **2** division of a country. **3** See ਹਤ. Muslims from the hills who carry loads and split firewood are also called hatas.

ਹਾਂਤਿਫ [hatīph] *A* آتف *n* a prophesying angel.

ਹਾਂਤਿਮ [hatīm] *A* آيم *adj* who judges.

ਹਾਂਤਿਮਤਾਈ [hatīmtai] an Arab chief of Tai descent who was very prudent, benevolent and pious. He lived before Prophet Mohammad was born. His benign book of sermons has been translated into many languages, including Persian, Urdu, English etc.

ਹਾਂਤੇ [hate] were destroyed. See ਹਤ. “koṭī dokh roga prābhū dīṣṭī tuhārī hate.”—*dev* *m* 5. **2** plural of ਹਾਂਤਾ.

ਹਾਂਤ੍ਰੀ [hatrī] *Skt* हर्तृ *adj* who steals. **2** who takes away. **3** See ਹੰਤਾ.

ਹਾਂਥ [hath] *n* hand. “sētīguru kaḍhīlie de hath.”—*kan* *m* 4. oar. “nā tulhā nā hath.”—*var māla* *m* 1. **3** rudder, helm. **4** depth, extent. “suṇīe hath hōve āgāhu.”—*jāpū*. ‘Immeasurable gets measurable.’ “hām ḍhuḍhī rāhe pai nāhī hath.”—*kan* *m* 4.

ਹਾਂਥ ਚਰਨਾ [hath cārṇa], ਹਾਂਥ ਚੜਨਾ [hath cārṇa] *v* See ਹਥ ਚੜਨਾ. “hath cārīo hārī thoka.”—*guj* *m* 5.

ਹਾਂਥ ਡਾਰਨਾ [hath ḍārṇa], ਹਾਂਥ ਡਾਲਨਾ [hath ḍālṇa] *v* interfere. **2** lay hand on. **3** lay hand upon a woman for adultery. “tē muhī ḍārā hath bāṭhō.”—*cārītr* 266.

ਹਾਂਥਦੇਨਾ [hathdena] *v* help, come to one’s rescue. “hath dēī rakhe pārmēsārī.”—*guj* *m* 5.

ਹਾਂਥ ਪਸਾਰਣਾ [hath pāsārṇa] *v* extend hand.

2 beg. 3 dare to oppress. "hath pəsari səke ko jən ko?"—*bīla kəbir*.
ਹਾਥ ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [hath pəchorṇa], ਹਾਥ ਪਛੋੜਨਾ [hath pəchorṇa] v repent, regret. "hath pəchorəhɪ sɪrɪ dhərənɪ ləgahɪ."—*bher m 5*. "hath pəchoṛə sɪrɪ dhəne."—*tɪlāg m 1*.
ਹਾਥ ਲਗਾਨਾ [hath ləgana] v show one's physical might. 2 plunder one's wealth. 3 warn and punish. "mūd̥ ko mūd̥ utar dɪyo, əb cəḍ̥ ko hath ləgavət cəḍ̥i."—*cəḍ̥i 3*.
ਹਾਥਾਲਾ [hathala] n bottom, measure, extent. "sagər guṇi əthah, kɪn hathala dekhie?"—*var maru 1 m 1*. 2 hand, palm.
ਹਾਥਿ [hathɪ] in hand. "hathɪ tɪsə kə nabeṛa."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'The decision lies with the Creator.' 2 See ਵੰਡੀ.
ਹਾਥੀ [hathi] *Skt* ਹਸਿ, one having a trunk. "kəha bhəɪo dərɪ bādhe hathi?"—*dhəna namdev*. In Rajputana's Dingal dialect, the following different names are assigned to elephants according to their age
 An elephant of
 five years age is bal
 ten years age is bot
 twenty years age is bikk
 thirty years age is kələbh
 2 arm, which carries a hand. "guru hathi de nɪklavego."—*kan ə m 4*. "səsar sagər te kədhə, de hathi."—*vəḍ m 5*.
ਹਾਦਰ [hadər] *A* حاضر present, existing, at hand. "hadər hot jəhā sɪmre."—*GPS*.
ਹਾਦਰ ਹਦੂਰ [hadər hədur], ਹਾਦਰਾ ਹਦੂਰਿ [hadra hədurɪ] See ਹਾਜ਼ਰਹਜੂਰ. 2 nearby. "gavə ko vekhe hadra həduri."—*jəpu*.
ਹਾਦਿਸਾ [hadɪsa] *A* حادث accident, incident, event.
ਹਾਦੀ [hadɪ] *A* هادي adj one who gives instruction; instructor. 2 n religious preacher, spiritual guide. 3 arrow.
ਹਾਥੋ [hadho] happens. "gurməti sudh hadho."

—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

ਹਾਨ [han] *Skt n* abandonment. 2 See ਹਾਯਨ. "han bɪkhe jəv jvan hute."—*krɪsən*. 'who were of the same age.'

ਹਾਨਤ [hanət] insult, contempt, disrespect. See ਹਾਣਤ 3. "hanət kəhyo nəbi ki kəri."—*cəɪtɪr 99*.

ਹਾਨਿ [hanɪ], ਹਾਨੀ [hani] See ਹਾਣਿ.

ਹਾਫਿਜ਼ [hafɪj] *A* حافظ adj one who has memorised some scripture. 2 This word is especially used for persons who remember the holy Koran by heart. 3 a famous poet of Persia who composed a sublime book of poetry. He died in 1389 AD at Shiraz, where stands his mausoleum. Many people call blind persons by this name, the reason being that they learn Koran by heart.

ਹਾਫਿਜ਼ਾ [hafɪja] *A* حافظ n memory; power to memorise.

ਹਾਫਿਜ਼ਾਬਾਦ [hafɪjabad] a principal town of a tehsil in district Gujranwala. It was founded by Hafiz, a revenue official of Akbar. Situated to the west of Wazirabad at a distance of twenty kohs, it is an important railway station. Guru Hargobind stayed here on his return from Kashmir. A beautiful hall has been raised there. Since the Sikh rule, forty ghumaons of land from Hafizabad and twenty-eight ghumaons from village Batera are assigned to this gurdwara. A fair is held every year at this place on 15th of Harh.

ਹਾਬਸੀ [habsi] See ਹਬਸੀ. "bhəje habsi halbi."—*kəlki*. 'Warriors from Habash and Halab fled.'

ਹਾਬਿਲ [habɪl] See ਆਦਮ.

ਹਾਮਾ [hama] n responsibility; showing agreement. 'Yes I am his supporter.' "gur pɪru hama tā bhəre, ja murdaru nə khaɪ."—*var majh m 1*. "cor ki hama bhəre nə koɪ."—*dhəna m 1*. See ਹਾਸੀ.

ਹਾਮਿਲ [hamɪl] *A* حامل adj the bearer. See ਹਮਲ.

ਹਾਮਿਲਾ [hamɪla] *A* حامل pregnant. See ਹਮਲ.

ਹਾਮੀ [hami] *A* ١٤ supporter.

ਹਾਯਹੁ [hayhu] *P* ١٤ *n* loud noise, loud protest.

ਹਾਯਨ [hayən] *Skt n* year. “ek doṛ hayən me kijīye sucet so.”—*NP*. **2** rice; paddy. **3** flame of fire.

ਹਾਯਲ [hayəl] *A* ١٤ *adj* interrupter, disrupter. **2** discoloured. “bhrīṭ mīṭ put pəṭhar, raja əṭṭ hayəl bhəyo.”—*cāṛitr 114*. **3** *A* ١٤ horrible, terrifying, fearful

ਹਾਰ [har] *n* defeat. See ਹਾਰੀ. “rən har nīhar bhəe bəl rite.”—*cəḍi 1*. **2** *Skt* garland. “har ḍor rəs paṭ pəṭəbər.”—*tukhari barəhmah*. **3** *adj* carrier, bearer. “ram bhəgət ke panihar.”—*gṛḍ m 5*. **4** *suf* having; owning. “dekhega devəṇhar.”—*sohīla*. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਹਾਰਈ [harəi] gets defeated, meets with defeat. **2** a garland is like a rosary. “namu nīdhanu rīde ṭrī harəi.”—*səva m 5*.

ਹਾਰ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [har sīgar] *Skt* हार शृङ्गार *n L* *Nyctanthes arbortristis*; a tree which bears white fragrant flowers; its twigs are of golden hue and are used for colouring clothes. See ਬਨਮਾਲਾ. **2** adornment with a garland.

ਹਾਰਕ [harək] *Skt adj* thief. **2** carrier. **3** destroyer.

ਹਾਰ ਜੁਆਰ ਜੁਆ ਬਿਧੇ [har juar jua bīdhe]—*gəṭ m 5*. ‘like a gambler’s defeat in gambling.’

ਹਾਰਣਾ [harṇa] get defeated, be defeated. **2** loss of strength.

ਹਾਰਦ [harəd] *Skt* हार्द *adj* related to the heart or the mind. **2** *n* love, affection. **3** emotion, feeling.

ਹਾਰਲ [harəl] *Pkt* lame, lameness. “hərī hərī harəl ki ləkri jyō prīṭ hē.”—*əlēkar sagər sudha*.

ਹਾਰਾ [hara] *adj* defeated, subdued. “kərət pap əb hara.”—*jet m 9*. **2** *suf* capable. “sədəṇhara sīmrie.”—*sohīla*. **3** *Skt* ਹਰਾਲਯ *n* a drum-shaped earthen vessel in which dung cakes are burnt and milk, green vegetable and khīcṛī etc are cooked.

ਹਾਰਾਇਅਨੁ [haraṭənu] defeated, subdued. “īkī mənṃukh kərī haraṭənu.”—*var kan m 4*.

ਹਾਰਿ [harī] having been defeated, having been routed. “ṭīn jəṃṃ neṛī nə ave gursəbəḍu kəṃave, kəbəhu nə avəhī harī jū.”

ਹਾਰਿਓ [harīo], ਹਾਰਿਆ [harīa] *adj* was defeated. **2** was exhausted.

ਹਾਰਿਜ [harīj] *A* ١٤ interrupter.

ਹਾਰੀ [hari] *Skt n* act of losing in gambling etc; defeat, reversal. **2** a group of pilgrims, horde of visitors. **3** pearl. **4** *Skt* हारिन् *adj* carrier. **5** thief. **6** garlanded person. **7** charming, enchanting. “jīnī die bhrat put hari.”—*ram ə m 5*. Here the word hari is perhaps a transformation of hərə See ਹਰਾ 6. **8** fire, which is the carrier of sacrifice to gods. **9** *suf* capable. “prema bhəgətī ṭpavənhari, hari nīḍək brīḍən dah.”—*GPS*. fire to burn a vilifier. **10** *S* ploughman, cultivator.

ਹਾਰੁ [haru] See ਹਾਰ.

ਹਾਰੂ [haru] *adj* abductor; thief. “mənharu.”—*GPS*. enchanting, fascinating.

ਹਾਰੂ [harū] *A* ١٤ 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 (هارون الرشيد) 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 ਕਾਰੂੰ.

ਹਾਦੂਤ [harut] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਹਾਰੂਨ [harun] See ਹਾਰੂੰ.

ਹਾਰੋ [haro] See ਹਾਰਾ. 2 defeated. “jito buḍe haro tære.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਹਾਲ [hal] A ۱۷ n present time. 2 love. “bhæ gəltan hal.”—*nəṭ m 4 pərtal*. 3 state, situation. “hæri bɪsrət hovət eh hal.”—*gəv thɪti m 5*. “ənbolət hi janəhu hal.”—*bɪla m 5*. 4 ecstasy of love, in which one loses control over his body. “khelət khelət hal kəri.”—*s kəbir*. 5 description, narration. “bənave grēth hal hē.”—*krɪsən*. 6 short for dərhal; urgently.

ਹਾਲ ਹੁਲ [hal hul] n loud noise. 2 commotion.

ਹਾਲ ਚਾਲ [hal cal] See ਹਲਚਲ. 2 condition, mood, behaviour. “us da ki hal cal hē?”—*prov*.

ਹਾਲਤ [halət] A ۱۷ n condition.

ਹਾਲਬੀ [halbi] *adj* of or pertaining to Halab. See ਹਾਬਸੀ.

ਹਾਲਾ [hala] n revenue or tax per plough. “pōc sɪkdara pāce magəhɪ hala.”—*suhi kəbir*. 2 *Skt* liquor. “pɪyē ek hala gūhē ek mala.”—*ramcōdrɪka*. “hala sevən jɪn kəri kal nɪmātrəṇ dɪn, sukh səmpəd ko khoikē ət bhæ ətɪ dɪn.” 3 A ۱۷ *adv* just now. “kərhō nəhɪ ḍhil deū pēt hala.”—*krɪsən*. 4 P ۱۷ halo, a circle of illumination around the sun and the moon.

ਹਾਲਾਹਲ [halahəl] See ਹਲਾਹਲ.

ਹਾਲਾ ਢੋਲ [hala ḍol] n commotion. “hala ḍol pərət kuber hū ke ghər me.”—*52 Poets*.

ਹਾਲਾਪ੍ਰਿਯ [halapɾɪy] *Skt adj* addicted to liquor. 2 n Balram, elder brother of Krishan, who was addicted to liquor. “həli mədɪra pit-tho.”—*krɪsən*.

ਹਾਲੀ [hali] P ۱۷ *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. “mən hali kɪrsaṇi kərnɪ.”—*sor m 1*.

ਹਾਵ [hav] *Skt n* evocation, act of evoking. 2 In poetics, longing manifest in bodyparts expressive of feelings of the heart. “hav pərsəpər duhūən bhəyo.”—*cərrɪtɪ 367*. See ਹਸ.

ਹਾਵਨ [havən] P ۱۷ n mortar. n a stone or wooden mortar for pounding grain.

ਹਾਵਨ ਦਸੂ [havən dəstə] pestle and mortar.

ਹਾਵ ਭਾਵ [hav bhav] See ਹਾਵ and ਭਾਵ.

ਹਾਵਾ [hava] n sigh. 2 repentance, remorse. “jɪtu vela vɪsəərəhɪ ta lage hava.”—*vəd m 5*. 3 separation. “sa dhənu duḅlia jɪu pɪr ke have.”—*gəv chət m 1*.

ਹਾਵਾਈ [havai] n which flies in the air; firework. See ਹਵਾਈ. “jese havai chɪn vɪc asman nū cəṛ jādi hē.”—*JSBB*. 2 *adj* just as air. “əkhɪ mɪt gəɪa havai.”—*BG*.

ਹਾਵੀ [havi] A ۱۷ overwhelming, overpowering. 2 apprehender, controller.

ਹਾਵੇ [have], ਹਾਵੈ [havə] plural of ਹਾਵਾ. “tɪn kəde nə cukənɪ have.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 due to sighing or repentance. “nid na ave have.”—*bɪla m 5 pərtal*.

ਹਾੜ [haɾ] n sound produced by the dead in a battlefield. See ਹੜ 3. 2 fourth month of the Bikrami era. 3 flood. See ਓ. 4 See ਹਾੜਨਾ.

ਹਾੜਨਾ [haɾna] v estimate, assess.

ਹਾੜੀ [haɾi] n winter crop. 2 a subcaste of Jatts who are residents of Jind state.

ਹਾੜੂ [haɾu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Vij subcaste. 2 See ਹਾੜੂ. 3 one who makes an estimate. 4 will make an estimate.

ਹਾੜੰਬਾ [haɾəba] the land surrounding Magahar. See ਮਗਹਰ. “həri ka sət mərə haɾəbe tə səglɪ sən tərɪ.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਹਾੜੀ [har̥bē] in Harhmba, in Magahar. See ਹਾੜੀ and ਮਗਹਰ.

ਹਾੜ [har̥h] See ਅਖੜ.

ਹਾੜੂ [har̥hu] produced in the month of Harh.

ਹਿ [hi] *Skt vr* go, inspire, send, feel distressed, grow. **2** *part* determination, faith. **3** cause. **4** ਹਿ denotes the end of a word, and indicates ਅਸਿ (existence). “kɪ ətapəhɪ, kɪ əthapəhɪ.”—*gyan*. **5** in old Punjabi it gives the sound of dulaiā [ɛ] as ਜਪਹਿ in place of ਜਪੈ, ਕਰਹਿ in place of ਕਰੈ etc. **6** at the end of the word it also gives the meaning of the second and seventh declensions. as “jɪsəhɪ jəgəɪ piavə ɪhu rəsɪ.”—*sohila*. after awakening whom. “mənəhɪ nə kije rosɪ.”—*ram namdev*. ‘One should not feel any regret.’

ਹਿਆ [hiə], ਹਿਆ [hiə] *Skt* हृदय *n* mind.

ਹਿਆਂ [hiā] See ਹਿਆ and ਹਜਾਂ.

ਹਿਆਉ [hiəu] *n* mind. “təpə hiəu jəɾə bɪl laɪ.”—*dhəna m 1*. “hiəu nə ʈhahe kəhi da.”—*s fərid*. See ਹਯਾ.

ਹਿਆਇ [hiəɪ] See ਹਿਆਉ and ਹਯਾ. **2** earnestly. “bɪn jɪhva jo jəpə hiəɪ.”—*məla m 1*. “hiəɪ kəməɪ dhɪəɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹਿਆਲਾ [hiəla] mind as temple. “bəse rəb hiəliə.”—*s fərid*. “ghəʈɪ ghəʈɪ ramu hiəliə.”—*maru ə m 5 əjuli*. ‘In the mind of each and in every body puts up the Supreme.’

ਹਿਆਲੀਐ [hiəliə] in the temple of the mind. See ਹਿਆਲਾ.

ਹਿਸ [his] *A* حس *n* sense of touch; touch.

ਹਿੰਸ [hɪs] *Skt* हिंस *vr* kill, torment, torture.

ਹਿੰਸਕ [hɪsək] *Skt adj* violent killer who obliterates breathing from the body.

ਹਿੰਸਤ [hɪsət] neighing. “hɪsət hē həyraj həjare.”—*əkāl*. **2** *adj* killed.

ਹਿੰਸਨ [hɪsən] horse’s neighing. **2** *Skt n* killing, murder.

ਹਿੰਸਮ [hɪsəm] *n* part, portion. See ਹਿੰਸਾ.

ਹਿੰਸਾ [hɪsa] *Skt n* killing, murder. “hɪsa təu mən

te nəhi chuʈi.”—*sar pərmanəd*. **2** tormenting.

ਹਿੰਸਾਬ [hɪsab] *A* حساب *n* calculation, computation, addition.

ਹਿੰਸਾਰੂ [hɪsarū] *Skt* animal killer. **2** lion.

ਹਿੰਸਾ [hɪssa] *A* حصّ part, portion, share.

ਹਿੰਸੂ [hɪsrə] *Skt adj* tormentor, killer. **2** *n* animal like a lion. **3** See ਹੀਂਸ.

ਹਿੰਨਾਨਾ [hihnana] *v* neigh. “hihnəvət bəhu phɪrəhɪ turəg.”—*GPS*.

ਹਿੰਨਾਰੀ [hihnari] *n* neighing.

ਹਿੰਨਾਵ [hihnəv] *n* neighing. “pun uce hihnəv sunəva.”—*GPS*.

ਹਿਕ [hɪk] See ਹਿੱਕ. **2** In Sindhi and western Punjabi it is ਹਿਕੁ. In Dingal it is ਹੇਕ. “je ɖekhe hɪk var.”—*var maru 2 m 1*.

ਹਿਕ ਦੂ ਹਿਕਿ [hɪk dū hɪki] one after another. “hɪk du hɪki caɾə.”—*jet chəʈ m 5*.

ਹਿਕਨੀ [hɪkni] some have. “hɪkni ləɖɪə hɪki ləɖɪ gəe.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਹਿਕਮਤ [hɪkmət], ਹਿਕਮਤਿ [hɪkmətɪ] *A* حکمت *n* wisdom, sagacity, erudition. “murəkh pəɖɪt hɪkmətɪ hujəɪ.”—*var asa*. **2** art of healing.

ਹਿਕਮਤੀ [hɪkməti] *adj* wise, skilled, ingenious.

ਹਿਕਾਯਤ [hɪkəyət] See ਹਕਾਇਤ and ਹਕਾਯਤ.

ਹਿਕਿ [hɪki] indefinite pronoun; several, so many, numerous. See ਹਿਕਨੀ.

ਹਿਕੁ [hɪku] See ਹਿਕ. **2** “hɪku sevi hɪku səmla.”—*var jet*.

ਹਿਕੋ [hɪko] the only one. “hɪko mɛɖə tu dhəni.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਹਿੱਕ [hɪkk] *n* chest. **2** *Skt* हिक्क *vr* torment; give out a sound resembling a hiccup.

ਹਿੱਕਾ [hɪkka] See ਹਿਚਕੀ. **2** It is also a transformation of ਹਿਕੋ. only one. See ਹਿਕੋ.

ਹਿੰਗ [hiŋg] *Skt* हिङ्गु *L* Ferula Asafoetida. Its effect is hot and moist. Asafoetida helps in digestion. It is anti phlegmatic, antifatulent. It is also used in cooking pulses and vegetables and is put as a spice in small cakes of grounded pulse.

ਹਿੰਗਲਾ [hĩgla] See ਹਿੰਗੁਲਾ.

ਹਿੰਗਲਾਜ [hĩglaj] *Skt* हिङ्गलाज्. It is a place where the palate of the goddess had fallen. A temple of the goddess stands on the bank of Hingol river¹ 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.

ਹਿੰਗੁ [hĩgu] See ਹਿੰਗ.

ਹਿੰਗੁਲ [hĩgul] *Skt* हिङ्गुल *n* connabar.

ਹਿੰਗੁਲਾ [hĩgula], **ਹਿੰਗੁਲਾਜ** [hĩgulaj] See ਹਿੰਗਲਾਜ. “hĩglaj jagmat ko rāhe dehuro ek.”—*cārītr* 165.

ਹਿੰਗੁਲੀਆ [hĩgulia] *adj* resident of Hinglat; Durga, the goddess. See ਹਿੰਗਲਾਜ.

ਹਿੰਛ [hĩɲ], **ਹਿੰਛੁ** [hĩɲu] See ਹਿੰਗ. “rāhi su beri hĩɲu di gāi kəthuri gādh.”—*s fārid*. i.e. hĩg as sensuality remained entrenched.

ਹਿਚ [hɪc] *n* hesitation, hitch. “hɪcəhɪ tə prem ke chabək marəu.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਹਿਚਕਨਾ [hɪcəkna] *v* hesitate. See ਹਿਚ.

ਹਿਚਕੀ [hɪckɪ] *Skt* हिक्का. hiccup. It is caused by overeating and taking in rotten, sticky and stale food. Unnecessary and frequent eating, exposure to smoke and dust and an upset stomach due to hunger also lead to hiccup. Wind from the gullet, mixed with breathing, puts a drag upon the liver and the intestines to produce the sound of hiccough. It is this sound that is called hɪck. 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, yāmla, kṣudra, gābhira and māhəti.

The usual measures adopted for its treatment are these:

To hold breath for a short while, to crush

¹This river is also known as Agor. “morāg əgər nəypalbhīt.”—*kəlki*. ‘People residing on the bank of Agor.’

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 snuff, 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.

ਹਿਚਣਾ [hɪcɳa] See ਹਿਚਕਨਾ.

ਹਿਜਰ [hɪjər] *A* ڄڙ *n* separation.

ਹਿਜਰਤ [hɪjɾət] *A* ڄڙ *migration; exodus.*

ਹਿਜਰੀ [hɪjri] *adj* who migrates. See ਹਿਜਰ. 2 See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ.

ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ [hɪjri sən] Muslim era which began with the migration of prophet Mohammad from Mecca on 15th July 622 AD. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

ਹਿਜਲੀ [hɪjli], **ਹਿਜਲੀਬੰਦਰ** [hɪjlibəndər] an old town Hijli situated on the estuary of Rasulpur river. Once it used to be an important base for mercantile ships. “hɪjli bəndər ko rāhe banirāɪ nərəs.”—*cārītr* 140.

ਹਿਜਾਬ [hɪjab] *A* ڄڙ *n* veil, privacy.

ਹਿੰਜਾ [hɪjja], **ਹਿੰਜੇ** [hɪjje] *A* ڄڙ *combining characters to form a word; spelling a word.*

ਹਿਠਾਹਾਂ [hɪɮhahā] *adv* downwards.

ਹਿੰਡ [hɪɳd] *obstinacy. Skt* हिण्ड् *vr* go astray; insult; ignore.

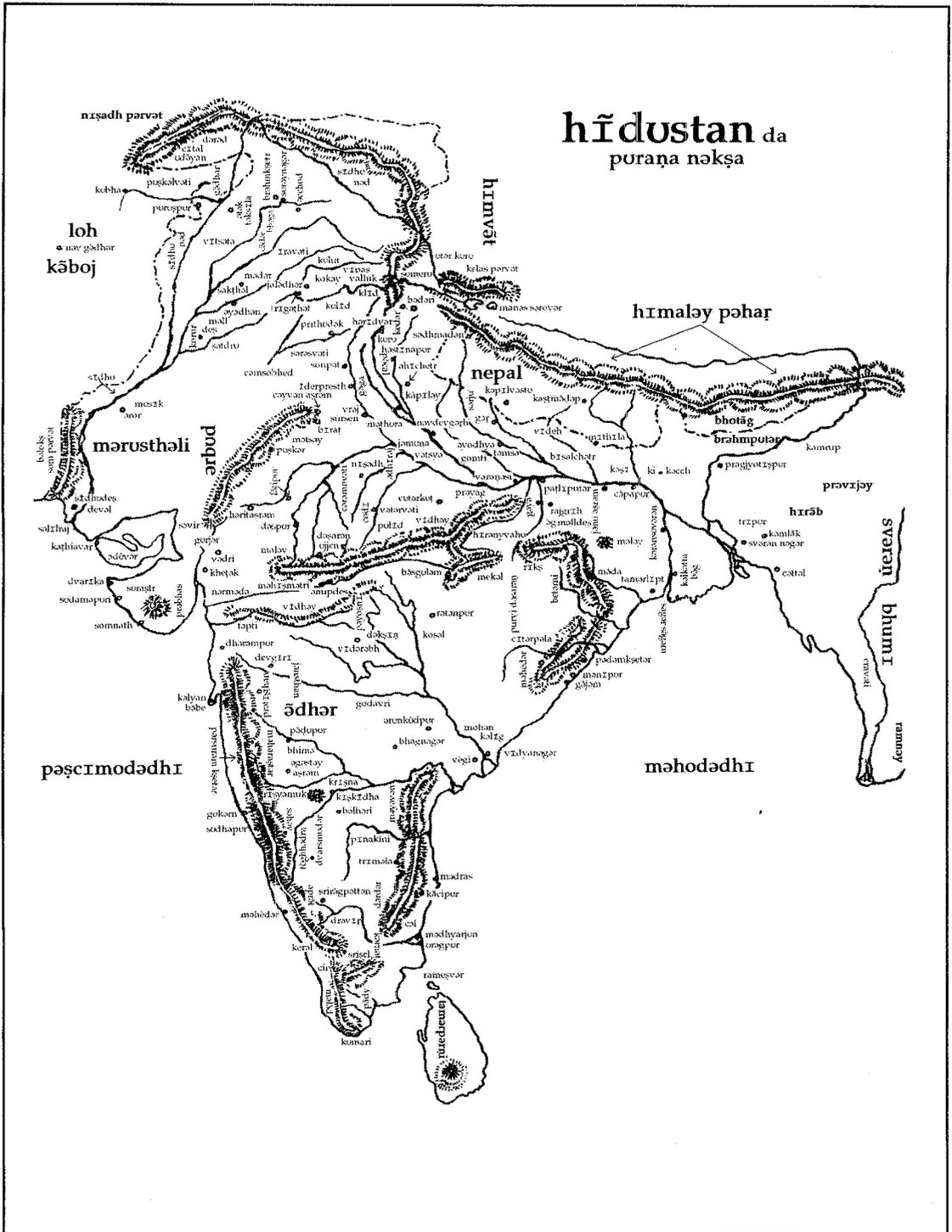
ਹਿੰਡਕੀ [hɪɳkɪ] See ਹਿਚਕੀ.

ਹਿੰਡੀ [hɪɳdi] *obstinate. 2 Skt* goddess Durga.

ਹਿੰਡੁਕ [hɪɳduk] *Skt* Shiv, Mahadev.

ਹਿੰਡੁਰ [hɪɳdur] See ਹੰਡੁਰ.

ਹਿੰਡੋਲ [hɪɳdol] *Skt* हिन्दोल *n* swing. 2 palanquin. 3 one from amongst six principal rags. It is a pēcəm əɾəv rag of kəlyāɳ ɮat. rɪʃəbh and gādhar are not permitted. dhevat is primary note and gādhar is secondary one. ʃəɾəj gādhar, dhevət and nɪʃad are pure and mæddhəm is sharp. Singing time is the first



MAP OF HINDUSTAN

ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣੀ [hīdvāṇī] Hindu lady. “jatī sənati horī hīdvāṇia.”—*tlīg m l*. **2** pertaining to India. **3** pertaining to Hinduism.

ਹਿੰਦਵਾਨਾ [hīdvāna] See ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣਾ. **2** *P* *انواع n* water melon. *n* See *उरबुज*.

“kopyo le kṛīpan bālvān śri gobīd sīgh
mare cūn khaṇ lūtth roli rav rana ki,
ḍakīni ḍakarē ɔ pukarē pūj pretān ke
khopri khāvis khat mūgāl pāṭhana ki,
kāhīṭ prētap sīgh mūd bādḥ gājkhāl
ladyo sābhū bēl kāhū sobha vā ṭhīkana ki,
nādi ke kīnara pē gārib e becara kou,
jat bānjara lie gonī hīdvāna ki.”

ਹਿੰਦਵੀ [hīdvi] *adj* of India. **2** sword of India. “kātī yamāni hīdvi.”—*sēnāma*. ‘sword of India.’

ਹਿੰਦਾਯਤ [hīdayət] See ਹਦਯਤ.

ਹਿੰਦਾਲ [hīdal] See ਹੰਦਾਲ. **2** See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਹਿੰਦਾਲੀਏ [hīdālie] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਹਿੰਦੀ [hīdi] 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 Sindhī.

ਹਿੰਦੂ [hīdu] See ਹਿੰਦੂ. **2** foreign writers have mentioned river Sindh as Hind.

ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ [hīdustān] ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ [hīdustān] the place where Hindus reside; a country which is especially populated by Hindus. So many names have been assigned to it, such as Aryavārat, 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:-

Christians	4,754,000
Sikhs	3,229,000
Hindus	216,735,000
Jains	1,178,000
Parsees	102,000
Tribals	9,775,000
Bodhs	11,571,000
Muslims	68,735,000
Jews	22,000

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:-

Hindi (western Hindi)	96,714,000
Kanari (kanrhi)	10,374,000
Gujarati	9,552,000
Tamil	18,780,000
Telgu	23,601,000
Punjabi	16,234,000
Western Punjabi	5,652,000
Bengali	49,294,000
Brahmi	8,423,000
Marhati	18,798,000
Rajsthani	12,681,000

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.

ਹਿੰਦੂ [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 hām hīdu nā musalman.”—*bher m 5*.

3 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.

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

ਹਿੰਦੂਕੁਸ਼ [hīdukuṣ] 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.

ਹਿੰਦੂਪਤੀ [hīdupāti] 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.

ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ [hīdostan] See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਹਿੰਦੋਲ [hīdol] See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ.

ਹਿਨਕਨਾ [hinəkna] See ਹਿਣਕਾਰ.

ਹਿਨਨਾਤ [hin-nat] neighing. See ਹਿਹਨਾਨਾ and ਹਿਣਕਾਰ.

ਹਿਨਾ [hīla] See ਮਹਿਦੀ.

ਹਿਫਾਜਤ [hīphajət] *A* حفاظت supervision. **2** protection, safety.

ਹਿਬਾ [hība] *A* هبة gift.

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

ਹਿਮਕਰ [hīmkār] *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 ‘ਰੁਤੀ’ *rotī* (ਰਿਠਿਰਿ) is written in place of hīmkār and hīmkār is attributed to the months of Magh and Phagun as—“hīmkār *rotī* mənī bhavti maghu phagəṇu guṇvət jiu.” and “*rotī* *sisār* *sītāl* *hərī* *prəḡṭe* *māghār* *pohī* *jiu.*”—*ram rotī m 5*.²

ਹਿਮਕੂਟ [hīmkūt], ਹਿਮਗਿਰਿ [hīmgīrī] *n* mountain of snow. Himalay. See ਹੇਮਕੁੰਟ.

ਹਿੰਮਤ [hīmət] *A* نية *n* intention, resolve, determination. **2** courage, persistence.

“vedəhū char vicarət bat

puran əṭharəhī əḡ me dhare,
rag te adī jīti cəturai

“sujan” kəhe səbh yahī ke lare,

cītrəhū ap līkhe səmjhe kəvītan

ki rīti me varta pare,

hinta hoy ju hīmət ki tu

prəbinta le kəhā kup me ḡare.”

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 ਸਿਸਰ and ਹਿਮ. Here ਹਿਮਕਰ means one that gives coolness.

ਹਿੰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ [hīmət sīgh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਿਜਾਰੇ. **2** 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).

ਹਿਮਧਰ [hīmdhər] bearer of snow, Himalay.

ਹਿਮ ਰਿਤੁ [hīm rītu], **ਹਿਮ ਰੁਤ** [hīm rut] हिमऋतु, season of snowfall; period of Maghar Poh.

ਹਿਮਵੰਤ [hīmvāt] Himalay, the house of snow. **2** the mountain that lies between Kalkut and Gandhmadan. It is also a part of Himalay. See ਹੇਮਕੁਟ.

ਹਿਮਾ [hīma] *Skt n* snow. “hīma si hīmale.” –*akal*.

ਹਿਮਾਇਤ [hīmatī] See ਹਮਾਯਤ.

ਹਿਮਾਂਸੁ [hīmāsu] *Skt ਹਿਮਾਂਸੁ n* rays of which are cool, the moon. **2** camphor.

ਹਿਮਾਕਤ [hīmakət] *A* حمت *n* folly, foolishness.

ਹਿਮਾਚਲ [hīmacəl], **ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰਿ** [hīmadrī], **ਹਿਮਾਦ੍ਰੀ** [hīmadrī] an immovable mountain of snow. On the northern side of India and inbetween Tibet and India, a huge mountainous mass of snow. It is the highest in the world. Its peak is 29,002 feet in height. **2** हिमद्रिन् *adj* pertaining to Himalaya. Shiv. “rijhət hīmadrī poṣt sis.” –*kalkī*.

ਹਿਮਾਮ ਦਸੁਆ [hīmam dāsta] *P* دسوا *n* pestle and mortar.

ਹਿਮਾਲਯ [hīmaləy], **ਹਿਮਾਲਾ** [hīmala], **ਹਿਮਾਲੈ** [hīmale], **ਹਿਮੰਚਲ** [hīmācəl] See ਹਿਮਾਚਲ.

ਹਿਮੰਬਾਰ [hīmābar] heap of snow, an agglomerate of snow. **2** wind that melts and removes snow. –*sānama*.

ਹਿਮੰਬਾਰਿ [hīmābarī] son of the wind, Bhimsen. –*sānama*. See ਹਿਮੰਬਾਰ **2**.

ਹਿੰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ [hīmmət sīgh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਿਜਾਰੇ.

ਹਿਯ [hīy], **ਹਿਯਰਾ** [hīyara], **ਹਿਯਾ** [hīya] *Skt* हृदय *n* mind, heart, conscience.

ਹਿਯਾਂ [hīyā] *adv* here, at this place.

ਹਿਯਾਉ [hīyau] *n* mind, heart. “hīau sēbhīn

ka dāryo.”–*krīṣān*. See ਹਯਾ.

ਹਿਰ [hīr] See ਹਿਰਿ. **2** See ਹਰਣ. “hīrāhī pārdārəbu udər kē tai.”–*gəu thīti m 5*. ‘steals the wealth of other people.’ “jīsu pekhat kīlvīkh hīrāhī.”–*sri m 5*. ‘Sins vanish.’

ਹਿਰਸ [hīrəs] *A* حرس *n* yearning, craving, greed. **2** fondness. **3** desire, inclination.

ਹਿਰਸੀ [hīrsī] *adj* ambitious, greedy.

ਹਿਰਡ [hīrəd], **ਹਿਰਡੁ** [hīrəḍu] See ਏਰੰਡ. “hīrəd pələs sōgī hārī buhīa.”–*bīla ə m 4*. “cōdān nīkəṭī vāsē hīrəḍu bəpura.”–*gōḍ m 4*.

ਹਿਰਣ [hīrən] deer, stag, skeleton. **2** stealing. See ਹਰਣ. “pārdārəb hīrṇō.”–*sāhəs m 5*. **3** See ਹਿਰਣਜ.

ਹਿਰਣਗਰਭ [hīrəṅgərabh] See ਹਿਰਨਜਗਰਭ. “hīrəṅgərabh atəm cīt cīn.”–*GPS*.

ਹਿਰਣਰਾਟ [hīrəṅrāt] *n* king of the deer, lion. **2** lord of the deer, moon.

ਹਿਰਣਰਾਟਭਗਨੀ [hīrəṅrātḥbḥgnī] *n* sister of the moon – Chandrbhaga river.–*sānama*.

ਹਿਰਣਾ [hīrṇa] See ਹਰਣ stealing. “hīrāhī pārdārəbu udər kē tai.”–*gəu thīti m 5*. **2** gold. “kesər kūsəm mīrgāmē hīrṇa, sārəbh sārīri cārṇa.”–*tīlōg m 1*. ‘When touched, saffron, flower, musk and gold do not get defiled.’

ਹਿਰਣਜ [hīrəṅj] *Skt n* gold. **2** dhatura, thorn-apple. **3** wealth. **4** silver. **5** cowrie.

ਹਿਰਣਜਕਸਿਪੁ [hīrṇyəkəsīpu] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਿਪੁ.

ਹਿਰਣਜਕੇਸ਼ [hīrṇyəkēṣ] *Skt adj* one having golden hair. **2 n** Vishnu.

ਹਿਰਣਜਗਰਭ [hīrṇyəgərabh] See ਹਿਰਨਜਗਰਭ.

ਹਿਰਣਜਾਕ [hīrṇyakəṣ] See ਹਰਣਯ and ਪੁਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰਤ [hīrət] steals. See ਹਰਣ. “jīu cor hīrət nīsōg.”–*bīla ə m 5*. **2** *Skt* हृत. *adj* stolen, robbed. “mārət hīrət sāsar.”–*cəu m 5*. ‘the robbed world (the duped world) is vanishing.’

ਹਿਰਤੇ [hīrte] *adv* stealing, robbing. “kahu bhīhave jāih hīrte.”–*ram ə m 3*. **2** killing, murdering.

ਹਿਰਦਯ [hīrdəy], **ਹਿਰਦਾ** [hīrda] *Skt* हृदय *n*

conscience, mind, heart. “hīrda sudh brāhāmu bicarē.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** one residing in conscience – the transcendent One. See ਛਾਂਦੋਗ ਉਪਨਿਸਦ. “hrīdyāyē tasmāt hrīdyā.” “hīrde rīde nīhal.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Find the Creator within your conscience.’ **3** chest. “jese āḍo hīrde mahī.”—*mali m 5*. ‘as a bird broods the eggs under its chest.’

ਹਿਰਦਾ ਰਿਦਾ [hīrda rīda] See ਹਿਰਦਾ 2.

ਹਿਰਦੈਕਮਲੁ [hīrdekāməlu] mind in the form of a lotus. “hīrde kāməlu prəgastā.”—*sri m 3*.

ਹਿਰਨ [hīrən] See ਹਿਰਣ.

ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪੁ [hīrnəkəsəpu] *Skt* हिरण्यकशिपु one wearing a golden dress; a demon who was son of Kashyap from Diti. He was elder brother of Harnakhas. According to Mahabharat and Purans, he was father of Prahlad. Narsingh Bhagwan killed him.

ਹਿਰਨ ਕੰਚਨ [hīrən kācən] See ਹਿਰਣਜ and ਕੰਚਨ. Where these two words are used side by side, there the former stands for silver and the latter means gold.

ਹਿਰਨਖੰਡ [hīrənkhāḍ] *Skt* हिरण्य खण्ड. according to Bhagwat, a region of Jambu island, mentioned as golden land. “pəhuce hīrənkhāḍ me jai.”—*NP*.

ਹਿਰਨਗਰਭ [hīrəngərabh] See ਹਿਰਨਜਗਰਭ.

ਹਿਰਨਾਛ [hīrnach] See ਹਰਣਖ and ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰਨੀ [hīrni] See ਹਰਿਣੀ.

ਹਿਰਨੁ [hīrənu] See ਹਿਰਣਜ. “loha hīrənu hove sōḡṛ parəs.”—*kan ə m 4*.

ਹਿਰਨਜਗਰਭ [hīrnyəgərabh] *Skt* हिरण्यगर्भ *adj* born from a golden egg. **2 n** according to Rig Ved at first there was Hiranyagarabh. He was the lord of all living beings, pillar of the sky and the earth, creator of body and soul, top most amongst the gods and bestower of soul to all the beings. **3** According to Manu, Hiranyagarabh is Brahma who was illuminator as the sun and in the beginning was born from a golden egg.

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.

ਹਿਰਨਜਾਕ [hīrnyakṣ] See ਹਰਣਖ and ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਹਿਰਫਤ [hīrphət] *A* حرفت *n* vocation, profession. **2** craftsmanship.

ਹਿਰਮਚੀ [hīrmāci], ਹਿਰਮਜੀ [hīrmāji] *A* دُزر dust of red hue used for colouring floor, wall etc; cochineal.

ਹਿਰਾਇਆ [hīraia] got robbed, got depossessed. **2** astonished. “herət herət səbhe hīraia.”—*tənsokh*.

ਹਿਰਾਏ [hīrae] See ਹਰਣ. “kan phəraia hīrae tuka.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. ‘Having turned a yogi, he asks for alms; disciples beg food and take it to the guru.’

ਹਿਰਾਸ [hīras] *P* ارس *n* fear, dread. “her aj ko jōḡ hīrasa.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਹੁੱਰਾਸ.

ਹਿਰਾਸਤ [hīrasət] *A* امرات supervision. **2** protection.

ਹਿਰਾਸੁਲ ਫਿਕਨ [hīrasul phīkən] See ਫਿਕਨ.

ਹਿਰਾਤ [hīrat] is robbed. See ਹਿਤ. **2** robs, steals. **3** a region of Afghanistan and a principal town, it is situated 2,500 feet above the sea level. It is known for hides and silk.

ਹਿਰਾਨਾ [hīrana], ਹਿਰਾਨੀ [hīrani], ਹਿਰਾਨੋ [hīrano] *adj* lost. “pūji hīrani bənəju tūṭ.”—*bəsət kəbir*. **2** robbed. “bəhu bīdhi maia moh hīrano.”—*məla m 5*.

ਹਿਰਿ [hīri] *Skt* ह् vr take away, steal, rob, copy, give, accumulate, finish, abandon, stop, beat, roll together, insult, oppress, combat, snatch. **2 adv** having stolen, having robbed. “hīri vit cit dukhahi.”—*asa pəṛtal m 5*.

ਹਿਰਿਓ [hīrio], ਹਿਰਿਆ [hīria] *Skt* हृत *adj* stolen, snatched.

ਹਿਰਿਨੜੋ [hīriṇyo] Short for ਹਿਰਨਜਕਸਪੁ. “hīriṇyo hīrənachsō dōi birō.”—*verah*.

ਹਿਰਿਲੀਨਾ [hɪrɪlɪna] See ਹਿਰਿ. “rətənu ɡɪanʊ səbh ko hɪrɪlɪna.”—*gəu m 9*.

ਹਿਰੀਆ [hɪrɪa] *adj* one who takes away; a thief. “pər kəʊ hɪrɪa.”—*suhɪ m 5 pəʔtal*. ‘thief of another man’s wealth.’ “kanh bæɖe rəs ke hɪrɪa.”—*krɪsən*.

ਹਿਰੇ [hɪre] See ਹਰਣ. stole. **2** eliminated. “koʔɪ bɪghən hɪre khɪn mahɪ.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਹਿਰੈ [hɪrɛ] takes away. **2** steals. **3** gets reduced. “labh mɪle toʔa hɪrɛ.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. **4** sees. “hōdi kəʊ ənhōdi hɪrɛ.”—*ram m 5*. “kɔɖa ɖarət hɪrɛ juari.”—*gōɖ namdev*.

ਹਿਰੌਲ [hɪrɔl] See ਹਰੌਲ. **2** commotion. **3** a mountain in the background of which the god (sun) resides. “hɪmət bādʰ hɪrɔləhɪ ɫ.”—*cəɪtr 2*. **4** army squad. “jesə cɪr hɪrɔl ko.”—*cəɪtr 103*.

ਹਿਰੌਡ [hɪrɔɖ] See ਏਰੌਡ and ਹਿਰਡ.

ਹਿਰੌਨ [hɪrɔn] See ਹਿਰਣਜ.

ਹਿਰੌਨਕਸਪੁ [hɪrɔnkəsəpu] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸਪੁ.

ਹਿਰੌਨਾਛਸ [hɪrɔnachəs], ਹਿਰੌਨਾਛ [hɪrɔnyach] See ਹਰਣਖ and ਪੁਹਿਲਾਛ.

ਹਿਰੌਯੋ [hɪrɔyo] stolen. **2** snatched. **3** seen. “ākʰən hɪrɔyo.”—*cəɪtr 231*.

ਹਿਲ [hɪl] *A* **ج** *adj* legal, legitimate. **2** See ਹਿਲਣਾ.

ਹਿਲਣਾ [hɪlɳa], ਹਿਲਨਾ [hɪlna] *v* swing, move. **2** get used to. “mera mənʊ tənʊ hərəɪ səɡɪ hɪlɳa.”—*gəu chōt m 5*. “hɪlɳo ɔr vəsətu le javɛ.”—*GPS*.

ਹਿਲਮ [hɪləm] *A* **ع** *n* humbleness, humility. Words like ਹਲੀਮ and ਹਲੀਮੀ are derived from it.

ਹਿਲਾਕ [hɪlək] See ਹਲਾਕ.

ਹਿਲਾਲ [hɪləl] *A* **ل** *n* new moon; moon of the second day of the lunar month.

ਹਿਵ [hɪv] *Skt* ਹਿਮ. snow. “ɡuru hɪv sɪtəl əɡənɪ bujhavɛ.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਹਿਵਘਰ [hɪvghər] abode of snow, Himalay. **2** moon.

ਹਿਵਧਾਰ [hɪvdhar] bearer of snow, Himalay. **2** *adj* cold stream, stream of cold water. “pəvən

bəhɛ hɪvdhar.”—*s kəbɪr*. 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.

ਹਿਵਾਲਯ [hɪvələy], ਹਿਵਾਲਾ [hɪvala], ਹਿਵਾਲੈ [hɪvələ] See ਹਿਮਾਲਯ. “koʔɪ jəʊ tɪrəθ kərə tənʊ jə hɪvələ ɡarɛ.”—*ram namdev*.

ਹਿਵੈਘਰ [hɪvɛghər] *n* moon. **2** Himalay. “ɡuru data ɡuru hɪvɛghər.”—*var majh m 1*. **3** i.e. a peaceful soul.

ਹਿੜੰਬਾ [hɪʔəba] *Skt* हिडिम्बा. hɪɖɪbi 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.

ਹੀ [hi] *part* must. **2** only. “nath hi səhai sətna.”—*bɪla m 5*. **3** strange. **4** *n* mind. “sɔnɪ sɔnɪ hi ɖərəɪa.”—*suhɪ m 5 pəʔtal*. “hərəɪ kɪrtən hi tɪɪptavɛ.”—*sor m 5*. **5** chest. “cəɪrənkəməl hi pərəs.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਹੀਉ [hiʊ], ਹੀਉ [hɪʊ] *n* mind. “hiʊ kio kurbana.”—*sar m 5*. **2** reasoning power, conscience. “hɪʊ deʊ səbh tənʊ mən əɪpəʊ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਹੀਓ [hio], ਹੀਅ [hiə], ਹੀਅਉ [hiəʊ], ਹੀਅਰਉ [hiərəʊ], ਹੀਅਰਾ [hiərə], ਹੀਅਰੋ [hiərə] *n* mind, conscience. “nanək nam ədhar hio.”—*asa m 5*. “bed puran jas ɡun ɡavət tako namʊ hie mo dhəru re.”—*gəu m 9*. “mere hiərə rətənu namʊ hərəɪ bəsɪa.”—*jet m 4*.

ਹੀਅਲ [hiələ] heart’s core. See ਤਲ.

ਹੀਅੜਾ [hiəɳa] heart, mind.

ਹੀਆ [hia] See ਹੀਅ. “jiə hia prānpətɛ.”—*bɪla chōt m 4*. **2** courage.

ਹੀਇ [hiɪ] See ਹੀਅ. “hie ko prɪtəm bisəɪɪ nə jaɪ.”—*kan m 5*.

ਹੀਸ [his], ਹੀਸ [hɪs] *Skt* हिंसू. a thorny shrub.

“bīṛa hīs ko sēghānghāno.”—*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.

ਹੀਕਣਾ [hikṇa] *v* hiccup. **2 n** braying.

ਹੀਂਗ [hīṅ] See ਹੀਕਣਾ. **2** See ਹਿੰਗੁ. “hīṅ ləgaṭ tēhā uṭh ave.”—*cərItr 193*.

ਹੀਂਗਣਾ [hīṅṇa], ਹੀਂਗਣਾ [hīṅṇa] See ਹੀਕਣਾ. “nīṭ uṭh hase hūge mārē.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਹੀਂਗੁ [hīṅgu] See ਹਿੰਗੁ. “bañie ke ghər hīgu ache.”—*toḍi namdev*.

ਹੀਜ [hij], ਹੀਜਰਾ [hijra], ਹੀਜੜਾ [hijṛa] *P* ੜ eunuch; they make both ends meet by singing and dancing on the occasions of weddings and births of newborn children. “nacən hijgaṭ sur racē.”—*GPS*.

ਹੀਡ [hiḍ] *Skt* हीड़ *vr* draw, tear, give vent to one's rage.

ਹੀਡ [hiḍ] *Dg n* exertion, running about.

ਹੀਡਣ [hiḍṇ] *Dg* whirling. **2** wanderer.

ਹੀਡੁ [hiḍu] heart, conscience. **2 Skt** हूड़ *vr* go. **3 n** motion, gait. “bholtəṅṅ bhe mənṅ vāsē heko padhəru hiḍu.”—*var maru 1 m 1*. ‘Same is the path and same is the gait, still there is fear in one's mind of going astray.’ See ਹੀਡ.

ਹੀਡੇ [hiḍe] *Dg* runs. **2 n** race, rout.

ਹੀਡੋ [hiḍo] *Dg* swing.

ਹੀਡੋਲ [hiḍol] See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ.

ਹੀਡੋਲਾ [hiḍola] See ਹਿੰਡੋਲ. “hiḍoli cəṛṭ aia.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘They came riding in a palanquin.’

ਹੀਣ [hiṅ], ਹੀਣਉ [hiṅəu] *Skt* हीन *adj* condemned. **2** deficient, less. “dhən rup-hiṅ kiču sak nə sīna.”—*jet var*. **3** less, imperfect. “hiṅəu nic kəṛəu benāti.”—*suhi chēt m 1*.

ਹੀਣਸ [hiṅəsy] *Skt* हीनेमि is low, is devoid of. “gurməṭr hiṅəsy jo prani.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਹੀਣਾ [hiṅa], ਹੀਣੁ [hiṅu], ਹੀਣੋ [hiṅo], ਹੀਣੋ [hiṅo] See ਹੀਣ. **2 adj** devoid of. “bhəgəṭhiṅu kahe jəḅṅ aia?”—*sri ə m 3*. **3** cowardly, timid. “nə

koi suru nə koi hiṅa.”—*ram ə m 5*. “na ko hiṅu nahi ko sura.”—*gəu ə m 5*. “hiṅu nicu buru buru aru.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਹੀਤ [hit], ਹੀਤੁ [hitu] See ਹਿਤ. “tū mera pritəmu tum sēḅḅ hitu.”—*gəu m 5*. “sēḅḅḅ nā caləhṭ tṭṭṭṭ sṭṭṭ hit.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2 adj** well wisher, affectionate. “hit moh bhē bhərəm bhrəmṇā.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਹੀਨ [hin] See ਹੀਣ and ਹੀਨਾ.

ਹੀਨਤ [hinət], ਹੀਨਤਾ [hinta] *n* loss, lack. **2** meanness. **3** disrespect, insult. “kalu ! me hinət manət hō.”—*NP*.

ਹੀਨੜਾ [hinṛa], ਹੀਨੜੀ [hinṛi] *adj* worthless, mean. “hinṛi jatṭ meri.”—*bher namdev*.

ਹੀਨਾ [hina] *adj* See ਹੀਨ. “səbh utəm kiṭṭṭ akhəu hina?”—*bəsēt ə m 1*. ‘Whom should I call mean?’ **2** weak, feeble. “neni dṛṭṭṭ nəhi, tənəu hina.”—*bher m 1*.

ਹੀਰ [hir] 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.¹ 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,² 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 kōhs from Jhang. Numerous people offer milk at her grave. “rājha hir bəkhāñie oh pṛṛam pṛṛati.”—*BG*.

¹Jhang 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.

²The name of Ranjha's father was Muaazudin, also termed Mauju. During the reign of Bahlol Lodhi, Mauju was governor of Takhat Hazara. During the reign of Lodhi's, Hazara was a well populated town.



MAHARAJA HIRA SINGH JI, RULER OF NABHA
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In Dasam Granth, Hir is mentioned as Menka and Ranjha as Indar. “rājha bhāyo sures tāhī, bhāi menka hir. ya jāg me gavāt sēda sēbh kāvīkul jāś dhir.”—*cārītr* 98. See ਹੀਰਾ. **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 any one else for the rest of his life.

“pas ṭhaḍho jhagrāt jhukāt dārerē mohī
bat nā kārān paū mēhā bēli bir sō,
eso arī bīkāt nīkāt bāsē nīsdīn
nīpāt nīṣāk sēth gherē pher bhīr sō,
darīd kōpūt ! tero mārān bānyo hē aj
kārke sēlam vīda hujē kēbī hir sō,
natēru gobīd sīgh vīkāl kārēge tohī
ṭuk ṭuk hvē hē gaḍhe danān ke tīr sō.”

3 *Skt* diamond. “gurī mīlie hir pērakha.”—*jet m* 4. **4** Shiv. **5** lion. **6** short for ਅਹੀਰ. “ae sēbh brīj hir.” (krīṣān) **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 gurū and the end being rāgān: SīS.

Example:

“sēty rēhīṭ, pap grēhīṭ, krōddh cēhīṭ jānīye,
dhārm hin, āg chin, krōddh pin mānīye.”...

—*kālki*.

(b) gāṇīk metre is a typical characteristic of ਹੀਰ [hir], each line being organised as SII, IIS, III, ISI, III, SIS.

Example:

“sri gurū dhār hi cārān rīde nār dukh ke hāri,
hot nā bhāv me bhārāmān sēda rēhī mūd kō
dhāri.” ... **8 P** fire.

ਹੀਰਕ [hirāk] *Skt* n diamond. **2** See ਹੀਰ 7.

ਹੀਰਾ [hira] See ਹੀਰ and ਹੀਰਕ. “hira namū jōvehār
lalu.”—*asa* m 1. **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. “hire kārū ādes.”—*ram kēbir*. **3** soul. “hire hira bedhī.”—*asa kēbir*. **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* ਹੀਰਾ. Lakshmi, goddess of wealth. **7** ant. **8** short for ਹੀਰਾ.

ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [hira sīgh] son of Phulvanshi Sardar Sukha Singh, rais of Badrukhan. 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 Kaur¹—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.

ਹੀਰਾਹੀਰ [hirahir], **ਹੀਰਾਹੀਰੁ** [hirahiru] the topmost diamond, the topmost gem. “hīrdē rāvī rāhīa hārī hira hīru.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਹੀਰਾਘਾਟ [hiraghat] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਹੀਰਾ ਦਾਸ [hira das], **ਹੀਰਾ ਦਾਸੀਏ** [hira dasie] 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 Gandhi 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.

ਹੀਰਾ ਨੰਦ [hira nād] See ਛਾਪਾ 3.

ਹੀਰੁ [hīru] See ਹੀਰ and ਹੀਰਾ. “dāīa kārē hārī hīru.”—*sri m 1*. “maṅīk lal nam rātān pēdarēth hīru.”—*sri m 1*.

ਹੀਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀਰਾ ਵਿੰਨੁਣਾ [hire nal hira vīnhṇa] *v* 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. “hire hirabedhī pāvān mānu sājhe rāhīa sāmī.”—*asa kābir*.

ਹੀਲਹ [hiləh] See ਹੀਲਾ 3.

ਹੀਲਹਸਾਜੀ [hiləhsājī] *P* حیلہ سازی *n* pretence, evasion.

ਹੀਲਤ [hilət] See ਹੀਲਾ 3. ਹੀਲਤ also means pretence and fraud.

ਹੀਲੜਾ [hilṛa], **ਹੀਲਾ** [hila], **ਹੀਲੋ** [hilō] *n* fraud, deception. **2** distress, suffering. “mān nā suhela pārpāc hila.”—*gəu m 5*. “sadhān ko hārta jou hīlō.”—*krīṣān*. **3** *A* حیلہ pretence. “hīlṛa ehu sāsaro.”—*vaḍ m 1 əlahṇī*. **4** effort, plan, scheme.

ਹੁ [hu] *Skt vr* perform an oblation; eat; satiate, send, get. **2** In old Punjabi ਹੁ is used in place of [] as ਕਰਹੁ in place of ਕਰੋ, ਜਪਹੁ in place of ਜਪੋ etc. “meri hārāhu bīpāt jan kārāhu subhai.”—*gəu rāvīdas*. **3** *part* must. “bhārāmū bhedu bhāu kābāhu nā chutāsī.”—*bher m 1*. **4** ਹੁ also stands for the fifth declension; from. “pretāhu kītonū devta.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਹੁੰ [hū] *Skt* हुम् *part* response—a sound of ਹੁੰ. **2** disrespect. **3** question. **4** acceptance.

ਹੁਐ [huə] See ਹੁੈ.

ਹੁਅੰ [huə] *adj* happened, became. **2** *n* response word of ਹੁਐ. “huə sēbād əsīdhujāhī ucara.”—*cārītr 405*.

ਹੁਇਓ [huīo], **ਹੁਈ** [hui] happened, became.

ਹੁਈ ਹੈ [hui hē] happens. “anəd rup hui hē.”—*gūj m 5*.

ਹੁਏ [huə] became. “mukh huə pādīt mīṭhe.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਹੁਸ [hus] See ਹੁਸਣਾ. **2** See ਹਬਸ. **3** *P* hush, short for ਹੋਸ (sense).

ਹੁਸਣਾ [husṇa] *Skt* हुसनम्, be short. **2** be tired. “hoī nā əs əsu hus nāhī jāī.”—*GPS*. “dīye husāī turāgām sare.”—*GPS*.

ਹੁਸਨ [husən] *A* حُسن *n* beauty. “kī husnū vāju hē.”—*japu*. ‘beauty has existence.’ See ਵਜਹ and ਵਜੂਹ. **2** *adj* beautiful.

ਹੁਸਨਾਕ [husnak] *P* حُسن ناک *adj* beautiful. “əmīt dārəb husnakən dehī.”—*cārītr III*. **2** See ਉਸਨਾਕ.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਚਰਾਗ [husnūlcərag] *P* حُسن لچراغ lamp of beauty. “kī husnūlcərag hē.”—*japu*.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਜਮਾਲ [husnuljəmal] *A* حسن الجال extremely beautiful.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਤਮਾਮ [husnultəmam] *A* حسن التمام perfect beauty.

ਹੁਸਨੁਲਵਜੁ ਹੈ [husnolvəju he] *A* حسن الوجوه having a charming face. See ਵਜਹ and ਵਜੁਹ.

ਹੁਸਿਆਰ [husiar], **ਹੁਸੀਆਰ** [husiar] *P* هوشيار *adj* wise. **2** watchful. “dunia husiar bedar.”—*ram kabir*.

ਹੁਸੀਆਰੀ [husiari] *P* هوشيارى *n* intelligence, wisdom. **2** watchfulness. alertness.

ਹੁਸੈਨ [husen] حسين 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 Muharram. On the 10th day, Hussain was killed. Hence Shias mourn for these ten days. See ਹਸਨ and ਸੱਯਦ.

ਹੁਸੈਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ [husen šah] a hermit of Lahore. He is also known as Shah Hussain. See ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਹੁਸੈਨਾਬਾਦ [husenabad] a town in the district of Gaya (Bihar) “hira si husenabad.”—*əkal*.

ਹੁਸੈਨੀ [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 incharge of an army of 5000 soldiers. When Dilavar Khan's son, fearing for his life, returned from Anandpur Sahib,

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 ਸੰਗਤੀਆ. “kəryo jor senə huseni pəyanə.”—*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.

ਹੁਸੰਗਾਬਾਦ [husəgabad] See ਹੋਸੰਗਾਬਾਦ.

ਹੁਹਰ [huhər] *adj* astonished. “cəracəryə hührə.”—*VN*.

ਹੁਹੁ [huhu], **ਹੁਹੁ** [huhu] See ਹਾਰਾ and ਹੁਹੁ.

ਹੁੰਕ [hūk] See ਹੁੰਕਾਰ. “bhəṭ hūke dhūke bēkare.”—*ramav*. **2** neighing, sound of hīhī. “hūke kɪkaṇ.”—*VN*. ‘Horses neighed.’

ਹੁਕਈ [hukəi] *adj* hubble-hubble, (hookah) smoker.

ਹੁਕਨਾ [hukna] هكنة *n* enema.

ਹੁਕਮ [hukəm] *A* حكم *n* order, command.

ਹੁਕਮਸਤਿ [hukəmsətɪ], **ਹੁਕਮਸੱਤ** [hukəmsətt], **ਹੁਕਮਸਤਤ** [hukəmsəty] the Creator with truth as his dictum. “ɪk oəkar hukəmsətɪ vahɪguru ji ki phətəh.”—*jəfər*. **2** true command. **3** *xa* death, demise. “hukəm sətt ɪk sɪkh hve gəyo.”—*GPS*.

ਹੁਕਮਨਾਮਾ [hukəmnama] *P* حکم نامه *n* an edict, carrying a dictum. **2** royal decree. **3** an edict of the true Guru (spiritual guide). See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

During the time of the Gurus, edicts written from them to their disciples, were also known as hukəmnamas. Mata Sundari had also been sending these edicts to the səgət (congregation). Edicts have been issued and are still being issued from the four holy Seats under the control of Gurupanth.

ਹੁਕਮਾ [hukma] *A* حکم plural of ਹੁਕਮੀ.

ਹੁਕਮਾਂ [hukmā] See ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ and ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਹੁਕਮਾਉ [hukmau] as per command. “mē kəhɪa səbh hukmau jiu.”—*suhī m 5 guṇvāti*.

ਹੁਕਮਾਵੈ [hukmave] as per command. “sətɪguru ke hukmave.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** command may come.

ਹੁਕਮਿ [hukəmi] as per command. “hukəmi mɪle vəɖɪai.”—*jəpu. 2* See **ਹੁਕਮੀ**.

ਹੁਕਮੀ [hukmi] *adj* one who issues command. ruler. “hukmi hukəmu cəlae rahu.”—*jəpu. 2* as per command. “hukmi bərsəṇɪ lage meha.”—*majh m 5*.

ਹੁਕਮੀਬੰਦਾ [hukmibēda] *adj* one who obeys the command, slave. “hukmibēda hukəmi kəmave.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਹੁਕਮੁ [hukəmu] See **ਹੁਕਮ**. “hukəmu tera khəra bhara.”—*asa chēt m 3*.

ਹੁਕਮੈ [hukmē] in command. “hukmē ēdərɪ səbh ko.”—*jəpu. 2* command. “nanək hukmē je bujhe.”—*jəpu*.

ਹੁੰਕਰ [hūkər] See **ਹੁੰਕਾਰ**.

ਹੁਕਮ [hukam] *A* **ਹੁਕਮ** plural of **ਹੁਕਮ**.

ਹੁਕਮੀ [hukami] *adj* of or relating to command. **2** as per command. “bɪcərde phɪrəhɪ sēsar məhɪ həri ji hukami.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹੁੰਕਾਰ [hūkar], **ਹੁੰਕਾਰਾ** [hūkara] *Skt* sound of hū. “tɪh chɪn sri prəbhū kɪy hūkara.”—*NP*. **2** response, confirmation.

ਹੁਕੁਮਤ [hukumət] *A* **حکومت** *n* act of issuing command. **2** kingdom.

ਹੁੱਕ [hukk] *n* pain in one's side. **2** piercing pain in the lung. **3** *E* hook.

ਹੁੱਕਾ [hukka] *A* **حک** *n* a small box. **2** an enamelled earthen pot or glass pot. **3** hookah, hubble-bubble. “hukke se hūmət gəi nem dhərəm gəyo chuṭ.”—*gɪrɪdhər*.

ਹੁਗਲੀ [hugli] a river in Bengal which, after having confluence with Bhagirathi and Jalangi, falls into the Bay of Bengal. **2** a town situated on the right bank of river Hugli, which falls in Baradvan Pargana. This town was inhabited

by the Portugese in 1537 AD.

ਹੁਗਲੀ ਬੰਦਰ [hugli bēdər] a harbour situated at a place where Hugli river makes a confluence with the sea. “hugli bēdər ko huto hɪmət sɪgh nrɪp ek.”—*cəɪɪtr 133*.

ਹੁਜਤ [hujət], **ਹੁਜਤਿ** [hujətɪ] See **ਹੁੱਜਤ**. “gurmətɪ saci hujətɪ durɪ.”—*asa m 1*.

ਹੁਜਰਾ [hujra] *A* **حجرة** *n* a small room, closet. **2** cloister for meditation. “bēdgi ələh ala hujra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** a place in Madina where prophet Mohammad was buried.

ਹੁਜੁਮ [hujum] *A* **حشود** *n* crowd, gathering. **2** heap, stock.

ਹੁੱਜਤ [hujjət] *A* **جدل** *n* argumentation, disputation. **2** doubt.

ਹੁਟ [huṭ] See **ਹਟਣਾ**.

ਹੁਟਣਾ [huṭṇa] *v* keep away. “mic huṭe jəm te chuṭe.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. **2** get tired. “hərɪməgu nə huṭe.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **3** love strength, get weak. “nən srəvən sərɪr səbh huṭɪo.”—*sar m 5*.

ਹੁਡ [huḍ] *n* boar's tusk. **2** *Skt* a leather-mounted musical instrument, which is specially sounded in the battlefield. It is also known as huḍḍok. **3** cloud. **4** an army camp. **5** See **ਹੁਡੁ**.

ਹੁੰਡ [hūḍ] *Skt* **हण्ड** *vr* collect, select.

ਹੁਡਕ [huḍək], **ਹੁਡਕੀਆ** [huḍkia] camp administrator. **2** player of huḍ or huḍḍok. This instrument belongs to the family of tambourine and tambour. **3** ram fighter. See **ਹੁਡ** and **ਹੁਡੁ**. “kɪɾe mevedar hən huḍək huḍkie loləṇ loli.”—*BG*.

ਹੁੰਡਾਰ [hūḍar] See **ਹੁਡ**.

ਹੁਡਿਆਰਾ [huḍɪara] a village in police station Barki, district Lahore. Guru Hargobind had stayed at this place. There is a beautiful gurdwara. One hundred ghumaons of land is freehold in this village. A fair is held on Maghi. It is at a distance of nine miles from railway station Jallo in the south-west direction.

ਹੁੰਡੀ [hūḍi] *n* bill of exchange. “hūḍi nɪdhən

sahu ko bhai.”—GPS.

ਹੁੰਡੀਆ [hūḍia] See ਹੁੰਡੀ. See ਹੁਡੁ. “mātr səkətī hūḍia tīh kəryo.”—*cəritr* 228. ‘made a ram of him.’

ਹੁਡੁ [hūḍu], **ਹੁੰਡ** [hūḍu], **ਹੁਡੁ** [hūḍu], **ਹੁੰਡੁਆ** [hūḍua] *Skt* हूडु *n* ram. “phīr hvē lərke hūḍua dūhō or te, apəs me sīr melət hē.”—*krīsən*.

ਹੁਡੁਹੁਡ [hūḍuhūḍ] *n* ramfight. **2** *adj* stubbornly, insistently. “sīsu khelət rən hūḍuhūḍ.”—*nərsīgh*.

ਹੁਣ [huṇ], **ਹੁਣਿ** [huṇī], **ਹੁਣੇ** [huṇe] *adv* now, just now. “huṇī kədī mlīe pīrē tudhu bhəgvōta.”—*majh* m 5. Its origin is from Sanskrit अहनि, which means during the day.

ਹੁਤ [hut] *n* argument, unnecessary reasoning. **2** *part* indicative of past tense. “ōbər cəhiyət hut gīryo.”—*PP*. ‘The sky was going to fall.’ **3** present tense marker. “adī mādhdhər āt hute, hut-hē pun honəm.”—*BGK*. **4** *Skt* *adj* marked by fire ritual. **5** *n* offering.

ਹੁਤਭੁਜ [hutbhuj] *Skt* हतभुज. consumer of offerings; fire.

ਹੁੰਟਾ [hūṭa] happens. “pətītpavən nam kese hūṭa?”—*sri ravidas*.

ਹੁਤਾਸ [hutaṣ], **ਹੁਤਾਸਨ** [hutaṣən] *Skt* *n* fire, which consumes the offerings.

ਹੁਤਾਸਨਖੇਲ [hutasənkhel] *n* fireworks.

ਹੁਟੀ [huti] was. “huti ju pīas pīus pīvən ki.”—*səvēye* m 4 ke.

ਹੁਤੇ [hute] were. **2** they were.

ਹੁਟੇ [huto] was. “kərṇo huto su na kio.”—*s* m 9.

ਹੁੰਦਮਾਰ [hūḍmar] *adj* who attacks like a ram; who wrangles without reason.

ਹੁੰਦਾ [hūḍa] past tense of ‘to be’ (ਹੋਣ)

ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਸੁੰਦਿਆਂ [hūḍiā sūḍiā] while having a lot of wealth; notwithstanding.

ਹੁਦੁਦ [hudud] *A* هودود plural of ਹੁੱਦ (boundary), boundaries.

ਹੁੱਦੇ ਸੁੱਦੇ [hūḍe sūḍe] See ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ ਸੁੰਦਿਆਂ.

ਹੁੱਦਾ [hudda] See ਉਹਦਾ.

ਹੁਨ [hun] now. “uḍ hun kaga kare.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਹੁਨਰ [hunər] *P* هنر *n* craftsmanship. **2** quality. “nīj hunrən ko rīde chəpave.”—*NP*.

ਹੁਨੀਆ [hunia] *n* lullaby. “putrəhī den ləgi hunia hē.”—*krīsən*.

ਹੁਨੁਦ [hunud] *A* هوند plural of ਹਿੰਦੂ; Hindus. **2** plural of ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨੀ; Indians.

ਹੁਬਾਬ [hubab] See ਹਬਾਬ.

ਹੁੱਬ [hubb] *A* حب *n* love, affection. **2** longing, yearning.

ਹੁੰਮ [hūm] *Skt* हुम् *n* sultry. **2** *Skt* हुम् response.

ਹੁੰਮਸ [hūməs] See ਹੁੰਮ. **2** *A* همس low sound as of footsteps.

ਹੁੰਮਸ ਹੁੰਮਸ [hūməs dhūməs] *n* hue and cry, furore, hustle and bustle. “barī vīḍanrē hūməs dhūməs, kuka pəia rahi.”—*var guj* 2 m 5. ‘Doors of the rich are ornate but hue and cry pervades them. i.e. they are haunted by lamentation.’

ਹੁਮ ਹੁਮਾਉਣਾ [hum humauṇa], **ਹੁਮ ਹੁਮਾਨਾ** [hum humana] *v* come with fanfare. “hum humaī səgətī səbh ai.”—*GPS*.

ਹੁੰਮਰ ਹੁੰਮਰ [hūmər dhūmər] See ਹੁੰਮਸ ਹੁੰਮਸ. “hūmər dhūmər jagi ghətti surīā.”—*cēḍī* 3.

ਹੁਮਾ [huma], **ਹੁਮਾਉ** [humau], **ਹੁਮਾਇ** [humaī] *P* هوما *n* phoenix; an imaginary bird. A person is believed to be fortunate on whom falls its shadow as it flys non-stop in the sky. “per humau səg lagyo kana.”—*GPS*.¹ “huma ra kəse sayəh ayəd bəzer.”—*jəfər*. **2** هوما daughter of the Persian king Bahiman, who had a son named Darab. **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has written humau in place of humayū. “dīllī ka humau bha sahu.”—*GPS*. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ [humayū] *P* همایو *adj* lucky. **2** *n* Humayun Tuglak. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 20.

¹ Poets have written that if an arrow, attached with the feather of a phoenix, is shot into the sky, it does not return to the earth, rather it continues hovering in the sky.

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 fief 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 Shersah, when Humayun was passing through Punjab, he went to Guru Angad at Khadur. The Guru was engrossed 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 Shersah 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.

ਹੁਯਉ [huyəu] became. "bɪkɪ te əmɾɪt huyəu." –*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਹੁਰਸਾ [hursa] See **ਉਰਸਾ**.

ਹੁਰਕ [hurək] *A* **ق** *n* fire. **2** flame. See **ਹੁਰਕਣਾ**.

ਹੁਰਕਣਾ [hurəkɳa] *v* frighten, threaten.

2 challenge by quivering the nose in anger.

ਹੁਰਕਨਿ [hurəkənɪ] *adj* like a flame. "kəcən hurəkənɪ rup sərɒpa." –*cəɪɪtr 247*. See **ਹੁਰਕ**.

ਹੁਰਮਤ [hurmət], **ਹੁਰਮਤਿ** [hurmətɪ] *A* **م** *n* pride, honour. "hurmətɪ tɪs no əgli." –*var asa*.

ਹੁਰਾ [hura] *A* **ر** *lady* with fair complexion and black eyes. Its plural is **ਹੂਰ**. Mohammedans have used this word for fairies.

ਹੁੱਰਾਸ [hurras] *A* **ر** plural of **ਹਾਰਿਸ** (ਰਾਖਾ); guard. **2** emperor's bodyguards.

ਹੁਰੀਆ [huria] *n* leap, jump. "pəgā bɪn huria marta." –*bəsət kəbir*. 'The mind leaps without feet.' See **ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ**.

ਹੁਰੇਹਿਆ [hurehɪa] was pleased, was overjoyed. "kər kər sāg hurehɪa." –*BG*.

ਹੁਰੇਹੀ [hurehi] *adj* lightweight. "kəttɪ hurehi bhusli." –*BG*. **2** was pleased.

ਹੁਲ [hul] See **ਹੋਲ**. "hulē nərō." –*ramav*. 'People are frightened.' **2** *Skt* **मीढा**. **3** a musical instrument.

ਹੁਲਸ [huləs] See **ਹੁਲਾਸ**.

ਹੁਲੜ [huləɖ] *n* flood. **2** passion. **3** flow of passion.

ਹੁਲੜਵਾਣੀ [huləɖvəɳi] floodwater.

ਹੁਲਾ [hula] short for **ਹੁਲਾਸ** (ਉੱਲਾਸ). "rəg maɳ le pɪaɪa ja jobən nəu hula." –*sri m 1*.

2 See **ਨਉਹੁਲਾ**.

ਹੁਲਾਸ [hulas] *Skt* **उल्लास**. See **ਉੱਲਾਸ**. **2** See **ਕਲਸ**.

ਹੁਲਾਰਾ [hulara] *n* swing. **2** wave of passion.

ਹੁਲੀਯਾ [huliya] *A* **ع** ornament. **2** appearance, features, traces.

ਹੁੱਲਾਲ [hollal] *n* sound and fury, noise produced during an attack. "rəɳ hull kələlō hullalō." –*ramav*.

ਹੁਵੈਨੀ [huvəni] See **ਹੋਵੈਨੀ**.

ਹੁ [hu] See **ਹੀ**. "pivət hu pərvaɳ bhəɪa." –*sri m 3*. just after drinking. **2** with. "bəhurɪ bəhurɪ uahu ləpɳera." –*gəu m 5*. **3** See **ਹੁ**. **4** *A* **ر** *pron*

he.

ਹੁੰ [hū] ego. “mujh me rāha nā hū.”—*s kəbir*.
2 fifth declension: from. “uci hū uca than.”
 —*var guj 2 m 5*. **3** *Skt part* See ਹੁੰ. “druga hū
 kṛiyā khet dhōke nāgare.”—*cāḍi 2*. ‘Durga
 responded by uttering hū.’

ਹੁਅ [huə], ਹੁਆ [hua] happened. “jē kar əpar
 sudhar huə.”—*VN*.

ਹੁਏ [hue] happened.

ਹੁਸਨਾ [husna] See ਹੁਸਣਾ.

ਹੁਹ [huh] *n* oppression, brazen aggressiveness.
 “bīnsi həume huh.”—*sar m 5*. **2** assault,
 attack. “pāre huh ੴ ਕੇ.”—*cāḍi 2*. **3** sound and
 fury.

ਹੁਹ ਕੁਹ [huh kuh] *n* noise produced at the
 time of attack, assault’s fury. “huh kuhā
 bhəri.”—*ramav*.

ਹੁ ਹੁ [hu hu] a musician in Indar’s court. See
 ਹਾ. ਹਾ.

ਹੁਕ [huk], ਹੁੰਕ [hūk] *n* sound of hū.
2 lamentation. **3** call, outcry.

ਹੁੰਕਰ [hūkər] See ਹੁੰਕਾਰ.

ਹੁੰਗ [hūg] sound of hū. **2** *P* ੴ army. “dīgge
 vir jōjhare hūgā phoṭṭiā.”—*cāḍi 3*. **3** alertness.
4 force. **5** nation. **6** blow, percussion, attack.

ਹੁਟ [huṭ], ਹੁਟਨ [huṭən] See ਹੁਟਣਾ. “oī bīkhadi
 dokhia te guru te huṭe.”—*asa m 5*. “bīkhe
 bīadhī tēb huṭo.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਹੁਟਾ [huṭa] *adj* exhausted, tired. **2** *n* swing, jolt.

ਹੁਤ [hut] *Skt* short for ਆਹੂਤ *adj* called. “bīn hut
 nīket dhāre cārna.”—*NP*.

ਹੁਤਨ [hutən] *n* calling. “manəv ek pəṭhyo hīṭ
 hutən.”—*NP*.

ਹੁਤਿ [hutī] *Skt n* calling. **2** name.

ਹੁਤੁ [hutu] happens. “bēcən sēbəd ka sēphla
 hutu.”—*rətānmala*. See ਹੁਤ.

ਹੁਦਾ [hoda] *P adj* old. **2** correct. **3** real, actual.

ਹੁਬ [hub] See ਹੁੱਬ. “det ḍub ko dekh hub ko.”
 —*GPS*.

ਹੁਬਹੁ [hubəhu] *A* ੴ *adj* exactly identical.

ਹੁਰ [hur] *A* ੴ plural of ਹੁਰਾ. *n* fairy; virgins in
 heaven, who in Islam are offered to momīns.
 They are also offered to crusaders who lay
 down their lives fearlessly in defence of faith.
 See ਹੁਰ. “hurā sronət bijnū ghət gher khəloīā.”
 —*cāḍi 3*.

ਹੁਲ [hul] *n* attack. “dekər ek bar dəl hul.”
 —*GPS*. **2** tip of the sword. **3** *A* ੴ
 surrounding. “hul pəve kahaha.”—*s fərid*.
 ‘having surrounded lamented.’ “jodhīā
 dekhəṇ aiā hule hoīā.”—*ramav*. ‘gathered all
 around.’

ਹੁੜ [huṛ] *Skt* obstinacy. **2** stupidity. “apən huṛ
 kəhā ōrjhayo.”—*33 səveye*.

ਹੇ [he] is. “əgē jatī nā he.”—*var asa*. “sīkh
 vəḍbhagi he.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** *Skt part* o ! oh !
 “he praṇ nath gobīdāh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਹੇਇ [heī] is. “cīṭa tīs hi heī.”—*var ram 1 m 2*.
2 See ਰੇਯ.

ਹੇਹ [heh] *n* ਰੇਹਾ. desire (ਈਹਾ) for sexual
 intercourse (ਹੇ). “əheh hehe.”—*ramav*. ‘Those
 sans sexual desire were provoked erotically
 by women.’

ਹੇਹਰ [hehər], ਹੇਹਰਾਂ [hehrā] 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.

ਹੇਹਾ [heha] See ਹੇਹ.

ਹੇਕ [hek] *n* long high-pitched call. **2** chant. **3** *Dg adj* one. See ਹੇਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੇਕੁ.

ਹੇਕਣ [hekən], ਹੇਕਲ [hekəl], ਹੇਕੜੋ [hekṛo], ਹੇਕਾ [heka], ਹੇਕੁ [heku], ਹੇਕੁੜੋ [hekuṛo], ਹੇਕੈ [heke], ਹੇਕੋ [heko] *adj* only one. See ਹੇਕ 3. “cIT nā ave hekṛo.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. “heko padhəhu hek dəru.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਹੇਗਾ [hēga] *Pu n* drawing plank; a plank to break lumps in a ploughed field. See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ.

ਹੇਚ [hec] *P* ੬ a little, insignificant. “dI hec nā dani.”—*tlīg m 1*.

ਹੇਚਕਸ [heckəs] *P* ੬ anyone.

ਹੇਚਗਾਹ [hecgaḥ] *P* ੬ sometime.

ਹੇਜ [hej] *idea* originating from within. **2** love. “dhən ko nā hej rəhe gənka prəsəgi ko.”

3 Kamdev, Eros.

ਹੇਜਮ [hezəm] *P* ੬ *n* fuel, firewood.

ਹੇਜੁ [heju] *n* love. **2** happiness. See ਹੇਜ.

ਹੇਠ [heṭh] *adv* under, below. **2** *Skt* ੬ *vr* stop, be cruel.

ਹੇਠਾਂ [heṭhā] See ਹਿਠਾਠਾਂ and ਹੇਠ.

ਹੇਠਿ [heṭhi] *adv* under, below. “kūne heṭhi jəlaie.”—*s fərid*.

ਹੇਠੀ [heṭhi] *n* derogation, insult. **2** cruelty. See ਹੇਠ 2.

ਹੇਤ [het] love. See ਹਿਤ. “dhənu oI bhəgət jIn tum səgI het.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** cause. See ਹੇਤੁ. “het rog ka səgəl sāsara.”—*bher m 5*.

ਹੇਤਾ [heta] Bhai Heta, a devotee of the tenth Guru. See ਸਿਉਰਾਸੀ.

ਹੇਤਿ [heti] due to love. “kəməl hetI bInSIo he

bhəvra.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2** for. “sāt hetI prəbhI tIbhəvəṇ dhare.”—*gəu ə m 1*. “nad hetI SIru ḍarIo kurāka.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਹੇਤੁ [hetu] *Skt n* result. **2** cause. “sərəb kələṣən hetu əvIḍya.”—*GPS*. **3** This word has also been used for ਹਿਤੁ. “səpe hetu kələt dhən tere.”—*bher kəbir*. “nanək səce nām vIn səbho dūsmən hetu.”—*var suhi m 1*. **4** a figure of speech, which describes cause and effect at the same time.

Example:

“jInI sevia tInI paIa manu.”—*jəpu*.

‘Service is cause and getting of honour is effect.’

“sadh ke səgI nəhi kIchu ghal, dərsən bheṭət hot nIhal.”—*sokhməni*.

“dərsən dekhət hi sudh ki nā sudh rəhi budhI ki nā budhI rəhi mətI me nā mətI he.”—*BGK*.

‘Holy appearance is the cause and disappearance of sensibility is the effect.’

(b) Narration of the oneness of the cause and effect is the second form of this figure of speech.

Example:

“kəhI kəbir əb kəhiə kahI, sadhsəgətI bekōṭhe aḥI.”—*bher kəbir*.

Holy congregation leads to heaven, but here it is held that the holy congregation itself is heaven, and there is no heaven other than this.

5 It has also been used for ਹਿਤ (moh). “hāsu hetu lobh kop.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘violence, infatuation, greed and anger.’ **6** It is used for ਹਿਤ as well. “mina jInI jəlSIu hetu bəḍhaI.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਹੇਤੁਤਾ [hetuta] *n* causation. “Is məhI kərəm hetuta jane.”—*GPS*.

ਹੇਤੁਮਾਲਾ [hetumala] See ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ.

ਹੇਤੁਪਨੁਤਿ [hetvapənḥuṭI] See ਅਪਨੁਤਿ. (c)

ਹੇਮ [hem] *Skt n* gold. **2** thorn-apple. **3** one

masha by weight.

ਹੇਮਕਾਰ [hemkar] goldsmith.

ਹੇਮਕੁੰਟ [hemkūt], **ਹੇਮਕੁੰਡ** [hemkūd], **ਹੇਮਕੁਟ** [hemkut] In Himalay range, there is Hemkunt mountain close to Indardyumansar pool. It finds mention in the 119th chapter of the earlier part of Mahabharat. “īdradyumənsərəh prapy hemkut mətityac.” (43) “həmkūt pərbet hē jəhā”—VN. **2** Ratangiri, one of the five hills in Rajgiri in district Patna, is also called Hemkut.¹

ਹੇਮਗਿਰਿ [hemgiri] See ਹੇਮਾਦਿ.

ਹੇਮਪੁਸਪ [hempusəp] Dg n a tree which bears golden flowers, magnolia. **2** a flower made of gold, which in ancient times was showered on the hearse of the rich. See ਕੰਚਨ ਫੂਲ.

ਹੇਮਫੁੱਲਿਕਾ [hemphullika] jasmine blossoming in spring.

ਹੇਮਾ [hema] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Kapahi subcaste, who belonged to Sultanpur. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan and got enlightened.

ਹੇਮਾਚਲ [hemacəl], **ਹੇਮਾਦਿ** [hemadri]. hill of ਹੇਮ (gold), Sumer; hill (ədrī) of gold.

ਹੇਮੂ [hemu] a gentleman of Suini subcaste, who lived at Shahdara. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and grew into a great ethical and philanthropic personage. **2** a bania of Dhusar caste, who was a nobleman of the Delhi king Salim Shah and was appointed a minister in the times of Mohammad Shah Adil. He opposed emperor Akbar and after defeating the Mughal army, conquered Agra. He declared himself king and acquired the title of Bikramajit. Finally on 5th November, 1556, he got wounded in the battle of Panipat, was captured and killed by Bairam Khan, the minister.

ਹੇਯ [hey] Skt adj worth renouncing; fit for

¹See Geographical Dictionary.

renunciation.

ਹੇਰਣ [herən], **ਹੇਰਨ** [herən] v behold, observe, look. “herəu ghəṭi ghəṭi səgəl kē.”—bavən. “herət herət hē səkhi!”—oākar.

ਹੇਰਨਵਾਰ [herənvar] adj observer, seer.

ਹੇਰਨਾ [herna] See ਹੇਰਨ.

ਹੇਰਾ [hera] adj watched, visualised. **2** n a hunter's job; deer hunting. **3** meat. “hera roṭi karne gəla kəṭave kəunu?”—s kəbir. **4** Punjabi song sung in a prolonged sing-song voice. It is specially sung on the occasion of marriage.

ਹੇਰਿਕ [herik] Dg n detective; secret agent who observes everybody minutely.

ਹੇਰੀ [heri] adj seen, observed. **2** n huntsman, hunter. “mriṅni jīm ghavət heri.”—kriṣən. **3** vocative: he əli! əri! hē səkhi!

ਹੇਰੂ [heru] adj observing, looking. See ਹੇਰਿਕ. **2** investigator, researcher. **3** he who eyes people's wealth for providing information to a thief. “təskər heru aṭi ləkane.”—bīla ə m 4. **4** Skt ਹੇਰੁਕ n messenger of death, agent of death. “jəm rajē ke heru ae.”—asa pəṭṭi m 1. **5** adj abductor; thief.

ਹੇਰੰਬ [herəb] Skt हेरम्ब n Ganesh, who enjoys with Shiv.

ਹੇਲ [hel], **ਹੇਲਾ** [hela] n attack, invasion. “hēi pukarət gorin marət.”—GPS. “hela kərəhu pərəhu ik bera.”—NP. **2** a carnivorous creature, which belongs to the wolf family; hyena. See ਤਰਕ. **3** Skt हेल disobedience, insult. **4** game, sensuous play or sport. “sīdh budh gəṅ gədhəṛəb banve hela.”—māla namdev. ‘enact play in the theatre.’ **5** In poetics, gesture born of coquetry; flirtatious gesture.

ਹੇਵ [hev], **ਹੇਵ** [hēv] See ਹਿਮ. means cool. “mən tən hēv bhəe səc paṭa.”—māla ə m 1. See ਹਵ.

ਹੇਵਈ [hevəi], **ਹੇਵਹੀ** [hevhi], **ਹੇਵਤ** [hevət] is cool; endures the chill; freezes like snow. “sitəl jəl hevhi.”—var māla m 1. “jəl hevət bhukh əru nōga.”—kan m 5.

ਹੇੜਾ [heɾa] *n* huntman, hunter. **2** meat. **3** body, physique, mortal frame. “heɾe muti dhah.”—*s færid*. ‘the body wailed.’ “heɾa jəle məjith ɟɪu upəɾɪ əgəra.”—*s færid*.

ਹੇੜ੍ਹ [heɾh] *n* herd of animals, flock. **2** herd of animals assembled by traders.

ਹੈ [hɛ] *n* present form of be. “he bhi səcu.”—*jəpu*. **2** *Skt* हय. horse. “he gəɪ bahən.”—*s kəbir*. **3** *part* a word expressing grief and pain. “he hɛ kərke oh kərenɪ.”—*səva m l*.

ਹੈਂ [hɛ̃] *part* interrogative, sorrowful and exclamatory expression. **2** plural of hɛ, hən, hən.

ਹੈਆਸਣ [heasən] *n* sitting on (horse) with a good grip. “gɪan heasən cəɾɪəu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. **2** folded cloth put under a saddle. **3** saddle.

ਹੈਸਾਲਾ [hesala] *n* horse stable; building in which horses are kept and fed.

ਹੈਸੀਯਤ [hesiyət] *A* حسییت *n* condition, state. **2** way, method, manner.

ਹੈਹਯ [hehəy] *Skt* हैहय. 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.

ਹੈਹਾਹਾ [hehaha] wailing, sorrowful sound, mournful cry.

ਹੈਹਾਤ [hehat] *A* هیهات *adj* distanced. **2** *part*, alas!

ਹੈਕਲ [hekəl] *A* هیکل *n* appearance, figure. **2** idol house. **3** armour made from engraved metal worn like an ornament for protection by warriors. “hekəl jin həmel əpara.”—*səloh*.

ਹੈਕੜ [hɛkəɾ] *Skt* अहंकृति. haughtiness, arrogance. **2** arrogance due to inflated opinion of one’s own self.

ਹੈਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ [hekɾɪtu] *n* ritualistic sacrifice of a horse; a ritual in which a horse is sacrificed. “hekɾɪtu jəgg əɾəbh nə kije.”—*ramav*.

ਹੈਜ [hej] *A* حیض woman’s menses.

ਹੈਜਮ [hejəm] *Dg n* army, military.

ਹੈਜਮਪ [hejməp] *Dg n* commander of the army.

ਹੈਜਾ [heja] حیضه *Skt* विषुचिका 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 *visucika*.

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, peppermint, 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.

ਹੈਦਰ [hedər] *A* **هيدور** *n* lion, tiger. **2** This is also the surname of Hazrat Ali, son-in-law of prophet Mohammad.

ਹੈਦਰਾਬਾਦ [hedrabad] There are two famous cities by this name, one is in Sindh and the other is in the south which is the capital of the Nizam.

ਹੈਦਰੀ ਝੰਡਾ [hedri jhāḍa] *adj* flag in Hydar's name; sign of Ali; a flag raised by Muslims for religious war. **2** 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 **ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖਾਂ**.

ਹੈਨ [hen], **ਹੈਨਿ** [heni] plural of third person. are. "heni vīrle nahi ghāne."—*slok*. **2** See **ਰਾਯਨ**.

ਹੈਫ [heph] *A* **هيف** *n* grief, sorrow. "he sād heph ju kəri kəmai."—*NP*. **2** tyranny, cruelty. **3** *vr* phew, shame.

ਹੈਬਤ [hebət] *A* **هبت** *n* fear, terror, dread, fright, scare. **2** awe, dominance.

ਹੈਮ [hem] *Skt adj* made of gold. "sis pē hem su nīke he dhari."—*NP*. **2** mountain of snow.

ਹੈਮੇਧ [hemedh] *n* ਹਯ (horse) ਮੇਧ (sacrificial offering). See **ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ**.

ਹੈਮੰਚਲ [hemācəl] *Skt* ਹਿਮਾਚਲ. mountain of snow, Himalay.

ਹੈਮੰਚਲਿ [hemācəlɪ] in the mountain of snow. "tānu hēcəlɪ galie."—*sri ə m I*.

ਹੈਯਤ [heyat] See **ਹਯਾਤ**.

ਹੈਯਤੀ [heyati] *adj* living, alive. See **ਹਯਾਤੀ**.

ਹੈਰਤ [herət], **ਹੈਰਤਿ** [herəti] *A* **هزت** *n* astonishment, bewilderment. "tini dev əru koḗ tetisa tīn ki herəti kəchu nə rāhi."—*guj m 5*. 'Their astonishment knew no bounds.'

ਹੈਰਤੀ [herti] *adj* astonishing, amazing.

ਹੈਰਾਣ [heraṇ], **ਹੈਰਾਨ** [heran], **ਹੈਰਾਨੁ** [heranu] *A* **هراون** *adj* astonished, bewildered. "gungai rāhe heran."—*prābha m 4*. "bhāgətī teri heran dārədu gəvavəhi."—*asa ə m I*.

ਹੈਵਰ [hevər] superior and beautiful horse. "kənɪk kamini hevər gəvər."—*sor ə m 5*.

ਹੈਵਾਨ [hevan] *A* **هوان**. *adj* animate, living. **2** *n* living being. "hevan haram kustāni."—*tīlā m 5*.

ਹੋ [ho] *v* be. **2** *Skt part* vocative. "lālēc choḍəhu ədhho."—*asa ə m I*. **3** indicative of future. "mujh te kəṣu nə hua, ho nə."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਹੋ [hō] 2 ego, I-ness. 3 am. “mē ji nama hō ji.”—*dhāna namdev*.

ਹੋਊ [hou] future tense of be; will be.

ਹੋਆ [hoa] happened, occurred. “hoa apɪ dāɪalɔ.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਹੋਇ [hoɪ] be. 2 will be. “na ko hoa na ko hoɪ.”—*sodarɔ*. 3 adv having been. “hoɪ amro grɪh mæhɪ bēṭha.”—*sor m 5*.

ਹੋਇਪਰੀ [hoɪpəri] has happened, appeared, manifested. “esi hoɪpəri.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

ਹੋਇਬਾ [hoɪba] about to happen, worthy to be. 2 will be, will occur. 3 happens. “jo kɪchu kərəhɪ soɪ pəru hoɪba.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਹੋਇ ਮਹੋਇ [hoɪ məhoɪ] See ਕਿੰਬਾ and ਮਹੋਇ.

ਹੋਈ [hoi] happened. 2 goddess Ahoi. See ਅਹੋਈ.

ਹੋਸ [hos] will be, shall be. “jo tɪs bhavə so bhəl hos.”—*prəbha m 5*. 2 P هوس *n* life, soul. 3 intelligence, wisdom. “hos bhəi phərmos səbhə.”—*NP*.

ਹੋਸਮੰਦ [hosmāḍ], ਹੋਸਵੰਦ [hosvāḍ] P هوسمند *adj* intelligent, wise. “horō hosvāḍ əb dham nɪj janɪye.”—*NP*.

ਹੋਸਿ [hosɪ] will be, will happen.

ਹੋਸਿਆਰ [hosɪar] See ਹੁਸਿਆਰ.

ਹੋਸੀ [hosi] will be. “nanək hosi bhi səcu.”—*jəpɔ*.

ਹੋਸ਼ੰਗ [hošəŋ] P هوشنگ famous emperor of Iran.

ਹੋਸ਼ੰਗਾਬਾਦ [hošəŋgabad] a prominent city of a district at the bank of river Narbada in Central India (CP.), which is 476 miles from Bombay.

ਹੋਹ [hoh] may happen. See ਹੋਹਾ.

ਹੋਹਾ [hoha] happens. “mənurəhu kəcən hoha.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *n* jolt, jerk. “bəhɔɪ nə maɪa hohɪa.”—*sri chət m 5*. 3 swing, oscillating motion, elation. 4 wave, current. “jese məha sagər hohe.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*. 5 a metre also called sūdhi, characterised by four lines, each line comprising |S|, 5.

Example:

tɔtə pərə. nəvə mure. əsə dhərə. rɪsə bhərə.
—*ramav*.

ਹੋਹਿ [hohɪ] present. 2 may be.

ਹੋਹੁ [hohu] See ਹੋਹ. be, become. “hohu səbhna ki reṇuka.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਹੋਕਾ [hoka] *n* call. 2 public proclamation.

ਹੋਗ [hog], ਹੋਗੀ [hogi] shall, will be.

ਹੋਗੀਆ [hogia] has happened. 2 shall be, will be. “tu ape kərəhɪ su hogia.”—*var kan m 4*.

ਹੋਗੁ [hogu] See ਹੋਗ. “hogu tɪsə ka bhāṇa.”—*gəu m 1*. “dusər hoa nə hogu.”—*bavən*.

ਹੋਛਉ [hochəu] *adj* trivial, petty, mean. “hochəu kaj ələp sukh bədhən.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਹੋਛਤਾ [hochta] *n* pettiness, triviality, meanness. “bēṭhyo nɪkəṭ hochta heri.”—*GPS*.

ਹੋਛਾ [hochə], ਹੋਛੀ [hochi], ਹੋਛੇ [hochə] See ਹੋਛਉ. “hochə sahu nə kijai.”—*BG*. “kəvən su dana kəvənɔ su hochə?”—*maru solhe m 5*. Here ਹੋਛਾ [hochə] means stupid. “həɪɪrəs chaṭɪ hoche rəsɪ mata.”—*asa m 5*. ‘happy with trivial matters.’ “hochi sərəṇɪ pəɪa rəhɪṇɔ nə pai.”—*asa m 5*. weak refuge.

ਹੋਛਣਾ [hoṭṇə] *v* dissuade, forbid. “ucɪt nə bhojən ke kəhɪ hoṭe.”—*GPS*. “bhe həm ṭhəḍhe səbh ko hoṭa.”—*BG*.

ਹੋਟਾ [hoṭə] See ਹੋਛਣਾ. 2 *n* loss, deficit, diminution, dearth. “pɪr murɪda pɪrɪhəri huɪ kəde nə hoṭa.”—*BG*.

ਹੋਠ [hoṭh] *Skt* हठ lips, especially upper lip.

ਹੋਠੀਆਂ [hoṭhiā] a village in district Gurdaspur, tehsil Batala, half a mile away from which is the gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru stayed here while going from Barath to Guru ke Bag (Ghukewali). Ninety-three ghumaons of land (eighty-eight ghumaons here and five ghumaons in village Valewal) is with the gurdwara. It is three and half miles to the east of Batala railway station.

ਹੋਡ [hoḍ] *S* and *Dg n* bet, vow, pledge. “bədəhu kin hoḍ madhəu mo sɪou?”—*sor namdev*. 2 *Skt* होड़ *vr* go, insult.

ਹੋਡਾਹੋਡੀ [hoḍ-hoḍi] *adv* in rivalry. **2** as a wager.
ਹੋਡੀ [hoḍi] *adj* stubborn, obstinate. “Ih murəkh hoḍi.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. **2** who put the condition.
3 a raja of Gakhar, clan, famous by the name of Hudi. See ਹਸਾਲੂ. “hoḍi tāko rup nIharyo.”—*cəriTr 97*.

ਹੋਣਹਾਰ [hoṅhar] *n* which must happen, inevitable, destined to happen. See ਹੋਣਹਾਰ.

ਹੋਣਾ [hoṅa] *v* be. **2** worth happening. “hoṅa sa soi phuṅI hosi.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਹੋਣੀ [hoṅi] sense of being. “jəl te sitəl hoṅi.”—*dev m 5*. **2** which must happen, destiny. “hoṅi jan səbhIn ke math.”—*GV 6*.

ਹੋਤ [hot] short for ਹੋਵਤ. “hot punit koṅI əpradhū.”—*bavən*.

ਹੋਤਾ [hota] denoting continuous or habitual action. “səṅI hota əsəṅI kəṅI manIa.”—*maru m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਹੋਤ੍ਰ who performs a fire ritual.

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

ਹੋਤੀ [hoti] has been. **2** one who performs a fire ritual. “mala tIlək soc pak hoti.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **3** a town near Mardan of district Peshawar. Both are jointly called Hoti Mardan.

ਹੋਤੋ [hotə] is present; i.e. omnipresent, the Creator. “hotə səgI nə jano.”—*məla m 5*.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰ [hotr] *Skt n* fire sacrifice, oblation.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ [hotrI] *Skt* ਹੋਰੁ *adj* who performs a fire ritual; who does an oblation.

ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [hotri] ਹੋਰਿਯ *adj* who performs a fire ritual; concerning the oblationer; of the person who performs an oblation.

ਹੋਂਦ [hōd] *n* existence, being i.e. potential. **2** presence.

ਹੋਂਦਾ [hoda], **ਹੋਂਦਾ** [hōda] *adj* present, existing. “ghəṅI hoda purəkh nə pəchanIa.”—*sri m 3*. **2** existed, believed in asserting. “hōda phəṅiəgu nanək jaṅu.”—*var məla m 1*.

ਹੋਂਦੀ [hodi] See ਅਣਹੋਂਦੀ.

ਹੋਂਦੈ [hode] *adv* inspite of having, even after having. “je ghəṅI hode məgəṅ jaie.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਹੋਂਨ [hon] be, be present. **2** existence, being.

ਹੋਂਨਹਾਰ [honhar] See ਹੋਣਹਾਰ. “mai honhar su hoie.”—*dev m 5*.

ਹੋਂਨਮ [honəm] *adj* likely to happen; inevitable. See ਹੁਤ.

ਹੋਂਨਾ [hona] See ਹੋਣਾ. “hona he so hoi he.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਹੋਂਨਿ [honI] are. “honI nəjik khudaI de.”—*s fərid*.

ਹੋਂਨੀ [honi] See ਹੋਣੀ. **2** *adj* existing, being. “so brəhəm əjoni he bhi honi.”—*sor m 1*.

ਹੋਂਮ [hom] *Skt n* clarified butter. **2** offering clarified butter etc to the sacred fire for the deity; ritual fire. “hom jəg tIṛəth kie bIcI həume bədhə bIkar.”—*gəu m 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. “nIṅli kəṛəm jəl hom pavək pəvən hom.”—*əkal*. ‘offering something to water and sacrificing the same to fire and air dieties.’

ਹੋਂਮਕੁੰਡ [homkūḍ] *n* a fire pit, where after oblation with Vedic ritual, worship is done. See ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ for a comparison between ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ and ਹੋਂਮਕੁੰਡ.

ਹੋਂਮਨ [homən], **ਹੋਂਮਨਾ** [homna] *v* offering clarified butter and other fragrant thing to the fire; perform rituals.

ਹੋਂਮਗਉ [homagəu] will offer clarified butter etc to the fire; will worship with Vedic rituals. **2** will offer sacrifice. “kəṛəu benti əṅI ghəni Ij jə homagəu.”—*bIla m 5*.

ਹੋਂਮੀ [homi] was offered to the fire. **2** who offered clarified butter etc to the fire. ਹੋਂਤ੍ਰਿ

ਹੋਂਯਉ [hoyəu], **ਹੋਂਯਾ** [hoya], **ਹੋਂਯੋ** [hoyo] was,

existed, happened. “jIh kRīpal hoyəu gobīd.”—*səveye m 5*. “hoyo je hovəto.”—*gatha*.

ਹੋਰ [hor] *part and, other. 2 other, another, different.* “kəre dūhkəram dīkhavə hor.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘does false deeds, shows himself as noble.’ **3** See ਹੋਰਨਾ. “rəhe hor lokā.”—*VN*. ‘People were warning.’

ਹੋਰਤੁ [horətu] See ਤੁ. **2** in another way, in a different style. “horətu bhəgətI nə pae koi.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਹੋਰਠੈ [horθə] from someone else. **2** See ਹੋਰਥੈ.

ਹੋਰਥੈ [horθə] *adv* another place. “horθə sukh nə bhal.”—*var bIha m 3*.

ਹੋਰਨਾ [hornə] *v* prevent, prohibit, forbid. “ISU miṭhi te Iḥu mən hore.”—*gəu m 5*. “nīdək so jo nīda hore.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Our actual slanderer is he, who forbids someone else from slandering us.’

ਹੋਰਨਿ [horənI] because of others, from others. “apṇa karəju apI səvare horənI karəju nə hoi.”—*asa m 1*.

ਹੋਰਾ [hora] prohibited; stopped. **2** *Skt* ਅਹੋਰਾਤੁ 24th part of day and night; one hour. **3** horoscope.

ਹੋਰਿ [horI] other, another; plural of ਹੋਰ “horI kete gavənI.”—*jəpu*.

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

ਹੋਰਿਆ [horia] forbade, stopped.

ਹੋਰੀ [hori] prohibited, forbidden, stopped. “mohni mohət rəhe nə hori.”—*sar m 5*. **2** someone else, with someone else. “vIṇu mənə jI hori nalI lujhṇa.”—*var sri m 3*. **3** See ਹੋਲੀ. **4** vocative used to denote pleasure, surprise or disappointment etc. aho əli! “gvarənI yō kəhyo hori.”—*krIsən*.

ਹੋਰੁ [horu] See ਹੋਰ. “guṇ eho, horu nahi koI.”—*sodəru*. ‘His biggest attribute is that there is none equal to Him.’ **2** prohibition, restriction. “tI the horu nə koi horu.”—*jəpu*.

ਹੋਰੇ [hore], ਹੋਰੈ [horə] See ਹੋਰਨਾ. “koṭI jore lakh kore mənū nə hore.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** something else, opposite, quite different. “sara dIn laləcI əṭIa mənmuḥh hore gəla.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਹੋਲ [hol] *Skt* ਹੋਲਕ *n* grains, rice and grams along with bran roasted in dry hay are called ਹੋਲਾਂ.

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

ਹੋਲਾ [hola] See ਹੋਲ and ਹੋਲਾ ਮੱਹਲਾ. bəcha dhal kəṭara tega kəṛcha dega gola he, chəka prəsad səja dəstara əru kərdəna ṭola he, subhəṭ socala əru ləkhbahākalgasīgh socola he, əpəṛ muḥhəIra daṛha jese, tese bola hola he. —*kəvI nIhal sīgh*.

ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੱਲਾ [hola məhəlla] *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 ਹੋਲ ਗੜ੍ਹ and ਮਹੱਲਾ.

ਹੋਲਿ [holI], ਹੋਲਿਕਾ [holika], ਹੋਲੀ [holi] *Skt* ਹੋਲਾਕਾ or ਹੋਲਿਕਾ *n* burning of holika, a festival which is celebrated on Phagun 15 in the light half of a lunar month. See ਢੁੰਡਾ. “holI dəs-həra dərsən avəhu.”—*GPS*. “holi kini sətsev.”—*bəsə m 5*.

ਹੋਵਗ [hovəg] shall be, will be.

ਹੋਵਣ [hovəṇ] See ਹੋਣਾ.

ਹੋਵਤ [hovət] *v* used for denoting continuous or habitual action. “hovət ae səd sədīv.”—*bavən*.

ਹੋਵਨ [hovən] being, existence. **2** *adj* inevitable;

i.e. death. "hovən kəura ənhovən miṭha." —*bīla m 5*. 'Death is bitter and life is sweet.'

ਹੋਵਨਹਾਰ [hovənhar] *n* fate, destiny. **2** eternal Creator. "hovənhar hot səd aṭa."—*bavən*.

ਹੋਵਨਿ [hovənɪ] be, happen. "hukmi hovənɪ akar."—*jəpu*.

ਹੋਵੀ [hovi] will be, shall be. **2** used to happen. "ṭis da kədə nə hovi bhəla."—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਹੋਵੈਨੀ [hovəni] *adj* likely to happen, worth happening. "sa hovə jo bat hovəni."—*bīla m 4*. **2** They happen.

ਹੋਵੈਤੋ [hovəto] been. **2** inevitable. "hoya he hovəto."—*gatha*.

ਹੋੜ [hoʔ] See ਹੋਡ and ਹੋੜਨਾ.

ਹੋੜਨਾ [hoʔna] *v* forbid, prohibit, stop, distract. "surbir vətɪam kɪnə nə hoʔie."—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** tip; roughen by cutting grooves, i.e. to tip the stone mill.

ਹੋੜਾ [hoʔa] *n* enclosure in which animals are kept and stopped from going out. **2** obstacle. **3** attached vowel sign in Punjabi; (˘) [o].

ਹੋ [hə] See ਹਉ.

ਹੋਂ [hə] See ਹਉ.

ਹੋਸ [həs], **ਹੋਂਸ** [həs] See ਹਉਸ.

ਹੋਸਲਾ [həsla] *A* **حومل** *n* animal's liver. **2** effort, valour. **3** Philanthropy

ਹੋਂਕਨਾ [həkna] *v* pant, puff, be out of breath.

ਹੋਂਕਨੀ [həkni] *n* heavy breathing due to fast heartbeat, breathe heavily. "dore avət həkni soe urədh svas."—*cəɪɪtr 7*.

ਹੋਜ [həj], **ਹੋੜ** [həd] *A* **حوض** *n* pit for holding water; water tank. "bədo həj ɪk huto bənayə."—*GPS*.

ਹੋੜਜ [hədəj], **ਹੋੜਾ** [həda] *A* **حوض** *n* open or covered seat placed over a camel or an elephant; howdah. "kəcən rəjət ghəre jɪn həda."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਨ [hən] See ਹਵਨ.

ਹੋਮੈ [həmə] See ਹਉਮੈ.

ਹੋਰ [hər] See ਹਉਲ. "rər pəra pur dər cəle nər hər uṭhyo ur."—*NP 2 A* **جر** throw upward. "jəmna

kəhu gvarəni hərə."—*kɪsən*. 'Milkwomen splash water of Jamna upward while swimming.'

ਹੋਰਵ [hərəv], **ਹੋਰਵਤ** [hərvət], **ਹੋਰਵਤਾ** [hərvəta] *n* lightness, meanness, flippancy, triviality. "ələp arbəl chɪma kərət hē. ɪh jəṭho hərvər dhərət hē."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਰਾ [həra] light, not heavy. See ਹਉਰਾ. "həra bhəya səgəl tɪrkana."—*GPS*.

ਹੋਲ [həl] *A* **جر** *n* fear, terror. **2** heart's trembling, fright. See ਦਹਲ.

ਹੋਲਾ [həla] *adj* light. **2** mean, base, low.

ਹੋਲੀ [həli] *adv* slowly, gently, softly.

ਹੋਂ [hə] short form of ਅਹੋਂ. **1**. "hə bhi vəjna dūmṇi."—*sri m 1*.

ਹੋਉ [həu] See ਹਉਉ. "ṭɪn kə həu lagəu pae."—*vəḍ m 3 əlahṇi*. "həu vari həu vari gurəɪkɪh mit pɪare."—*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਹੋਉਮੈ [həumə] See ਹਉਮੈ. "səbhɪ bɪnse həume papa ram."—*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਹੰਸ [həs] *Skt 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 mansər tyag həs an sər jat,
khat nə mukətpħəl bhugəṭɪ ju gat ki."
—*BGK*.

"pəchɪn mə həs mɪɪgrajən mə sardul."
—*BGK*. **2** sun. "məhɪma ja ki nɪrməl həs."
—*bher ə m 5*. **3** soul, spirit. "kəɪa həs kɪa prɪɪ he jɪ pəɪa hi chəḍɪjəɪ?"—*var guj m 3*.

4 wise, discerning. "sɪkɪ həs sərverɪ ɪkəṭhe hoe."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "həsə vekhɪ trəḍɪā bəgā bhɪ aṭa cau."—*var vəḍ m 3*. **5** a raja who was a friend of Jarasandh. **6** white hair, which are

¹Swans have blackfeathers too.

swan-coloured. “hās ulthare aṭ.”—*sri m 5 pəhṭre*. 7 hās praṇayam. While inhaling one utters the sound of ‘hā’ and while exhaling, it is the sound of ‘s’ that is uttered. See ਅਜਪਾ and ਹੰਸਾ. 8 hās incarnation. See ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ. 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 ləghu at the end.

Example:

jəhṭ təhṭ bəḍha pap ka kərm,
jəg te ghəṭa dhərm ka bhərm.—*kəlki*.

(b) Keshav Das has prescribed a bhəghəṇ, Sll at the beginning of this metre :
avət jat raj ke log.

• murətdhari manəhu bhog.—*ram chədrṭka*.

(c) See ਹੰਸਕ.

(d) See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11.

ਹੰਸ ਹੰਸਾ [hās hāsa] swan among swans, superior swan. “hās hāsa bəg bəga ləhe mən ki jala.”—*vəḍ chət m 1*. ‘By shedding the scum of the mind, you will turn from a hypocrite into a pure person.’

ਹੰਸਕ [hāsək] a metre. It is also called uchal and pəktṭ. It has four lines, each structured as Sll, S, S.

Example :

bəram khana. kin mədana.
khēc krṭpana. birən hana.—*GPS*.

Many books of prosody term it as hās. 2 *Dg* a ring or ornament for ankles or toes; jingling anklet.

ਹੰਸਗਤਿ [hāsgətṭ] 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 ləghu guru at the end. Numerous books on prosody have prescribed a rəgəṇ, SSS, at the end.

Example:

kete kəhəhṭ vəkhaṇ, kəhṭ kəhṭ javṇa,
ved kəhəhṭ vəkḥṭaṇ, ətu nə pavṇa....

—*var majh*.

teri pənəhṭ khudaṭ, tu bəkhšəḍgi,
sekhfəride kher, dije bəḍgi.—*asa*.

(b) See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਹੰਸਗਮਿਨੀ [hāsgamṭni] *adj* she who walks like a swan; one having the graceful gait of a swan.

ਹੰਸਤ [hāsət] See ਹੰਸਤ.

ਹੰਸਨੀ [hāsni] female swan.

ਹੰਸਯਾਨ [hāsyān] he who rides a swan; Brahma. 2 she who rides a swan; Sarasvati, wife of Brahma, goddess of speech and eloquence.

ਹੰਸਰਾਜ [hāsrāj] See ਪਰਮਹੰਸ. 2 a particular kind of swan; royal swan.

ਹੰਸਰਾਮ [hāsrām] a great poet in the court of the tenth Guru, who, besides other literary works, translated Karan Parav of Mahabharat into Hindi poetry.

“kən bəḍo ya jəgət me ko data ko sur?

kāke rən əru dan me mukh pər bərsət nur?

rəcyo brəhm kər apne dino bhu ko bhar,

so to guru gobṭd he nanək ko əutar.

ese kahū ke nəhi sur surpətṭ ke bhən,

is munis dṭlis e nər nəres ke kən?

car bərən carō jəhā aṣrəm kərət ənəd,

tā ko nam ənəḍpur he ənəd ko kəd.

səbət sətrā se bərəs bavən bitənar,

marəg vədṭ tṭthṭ duj ko tā dṭn məgəlvar,

hās ram tā dṭn kəryo kərən pərəb arəbh. ...

prṭthəm krṭpa kər rakh kər guru gobṭd udar,

ṭəka' kəre bəkhšṭ təb mo ko saṭh həjar,

tā ko ayəs payke kərən pərəv mē kin,

bhakra ərəth vṭcṭṭ kər sune sukəvṭ pərbin.”

ashirvad—

“kayəm kuber sat sayər sumeru jəb

kirətṭ kərən ki kərən əvgahbi,

jəb pən pənəg prəbəl puhmi ke bhar

¹Rupees; silver coins.

parəθ ko jɔb purkharəθ sərəhbi,
jɔb ʃɪvʌlɪtə¹ su kəvɪ həsram kəhe
jɔb ram ravən ko ramayən cahbi,
jɔb dhruv dhərənɪ tərən tej rajə jəg
tɔb ʃri gobɪd sɪŋh tere sis sahbi.”

ਹੰਸਲੀ [həslɪ] *Skt* ਅੰਸਲੀ. a bone below the neck and above the chest; collar bone. **2** See ਹਸਲੀ.

ਹੰਸਵਾਹਨ [həsvahən] Brahma, who rides a swan.

ਹੰਸਵਾਹਨੀ [həsvahni] Sarasvati.

ਹੰਸ ਵੰਸ [həs vəs] swan's clan (sun). **2** sacred clan, pure clan.

ਹੰਸਾ [həsa] who own a swan or has a swan; Brahma. “tace hāsa səgle jəna.”—*dhāna namdev*. **2** human soul. “hāsa sərver kal sərɪr.”—*gəv kəbir*. **3** opposite of ਸੌਰੰ. ਹੰ (I) ਸਾ (he). “nanək sohə hāsa jəpu japəhu.”—*var maru l m l*.

ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ [həsavətar] 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.

ਹੰਸੀ [həsi] female swan. ਹੰਸਨੀ

ਹੰਸੁ [həsu] See ਹੰਸ. **2** See ਹੰਸਾ. “həsɪ hetu lobhu kəpu care nədiā əgɪ.”—*var majh m l*. **3** conscience. “kəɪtə həsɪ nɪrməlu dəɪɪ səcə jəpu.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **4** human soul.

ਹੰਸੁਲਾ [həsula] swan's son; young swan. “bəgule te phunɪ həsula hovə.”—*bəsət m l*.

ਹੰਸੇਸੁਰੀ [həsəsuri] goddess of swan. Sarasvati, who rides a swan. “kɪ həsəsuri hɛ.”—*dətt*.

ਹੰਕ [hək] *adj* proud, haughty, egoist. “bhɪɾe bhumɪ həkə.”—*VN*. **2** *n* call, entreaty for help. **3** monosyllabic response, indicating a listener's attention or concurrence. **4** pride.

ਹੰਕੀ [həki] *adj* proud, haughty. “məde an həkɪ.”—*VN*.

ਹੰਗ [həg] *P* ५५ army, military. See ਸਰਹੰਗ.

ਹੰਗਤਾ [həgta] See ਅਹੰਤਾ.

ਹੰਗਾਮ [həgam] *P* ५५ *n* time, occasion.

ਹੰਗਾਮਾ [həgama] *P* ५५ *n* community of people. **2** war, battle. **3** expedition. “bəhut bəɾəkɪ ko huɪ həgama.”—*GPS*. See ਹਗਾਮਾ.

ਹੰਗੁਰਾ [həgura] See ਹੁੰਕਾਰ. “ləe ləʃɪkə det həgura.”—*NP*.

ਹੰਘ [həgh] *n* capability, strength, vigour.

ਹੰਘਈ [həghəi] strong, capable. “kən koi kədhɪ nə həghəi.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. ‘None dares hear a calumny.’

ਹੰਘੁਰਾ [həghura] See ਹੁੰਕਾਰ and ਹੰਗੁਰਾ.

ਹੰਜੀ [həji] only if, boatman, oarsman, rower.

ਹੰਜੀਰ [həjir] See ਅੰਜੀਰ. **2** See ਹੰਜੀਰਾਂ.

ਹੰਜੀਰਾਂ [həjirā] ५५ *Skt* गण्डमाला. 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 hərəs, drinking essence of china-root and decoction of ਮੁੰਡੀ ਬੂਟੀ (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 scrofulo:

¹Ganga.

Take saphed kasgari 6 mashas, sādthur (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 nīm margosa tree azadirachta indica.

Take leaves of cotton plant, margosa tree, castor oil tree and of bhāgra weighing one chāṭāg grounded in 3 chāṭāg 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 suhājna, of hemp junica, seeds of linseed barley, reddish seed be grounded in sour butter milk for applying on the glands.

“huti hājirā gār māhī tāhī,

det bīkhaḍ mīṭṭat so nahī.”—GPS.

ਹੰਜੁ [hājju], ਹੰਝ [hājh] *n* swan. “aī ulthe hājh.”—*s fārid*. 2 heron. “kel kārōde hājh no.”—*s fārid*. 3 wild goose.

ਹੰਝੁ [hājhu] *n* tears. “dukḥ hājhu rove.”—BG.

ਹੰਡੀਆ [hāḍia] See ਹਾਂਡੀ. “sīr mūḍīṭ hē hāḍia jese.”—GPS.

ਹੰਡੂਰ [hāḍur] or ਹੰਡੂਰ [hāḍur] 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 ਭੀਮਚੰਦ.

ਹੰਡੂਰੀਆ [hāḍuria] who is related to hāḍur. 2 resident of hāḍur.

ਹੰਢ [hāḍh], ਹੰਢਣ [hāḍhən], ਹੰਢਨਿ [hāḍhənī] *Skt* हिण्डन *n* wander, roam. “hāḍhənī kārma bahre.”—*var majh m 1*. “hāḍhe un kəṭaīda pēḍha loṛē pəṭu.”—*s fārid*. “kaītu garəbī hāḍhie?”—*var asa*. 2 writing. 3 wielding, supporting.

ਹੰਢਾਉਣਾ [hāḍhaṭṭā] *v* to delude, rotate.

2 wield, wear.

ਹੰਢਿਆਯਾ [hāḍhiyā] See ਹੰਢਿਆਯਾ.

ਹੰਢਿਕੈ [hāḍhikē] *adv* travelling, wandering. “carī gəvaīa hāḍhikē.”—*s fārid*.

ਹੰਤ [hāt] *Skt* हन्त. *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 ਕਾਤਯਾਯਨ ਖੰਡ 13 § 12. 5 See ਹਤ. “dokḥ səbhe hi hāt.”—*majh dīnreṅ*. ਸਰਵੇ ਦੋਸਾ ਹਤਾ: 6 *Skt* हन्तु. killer, destroyer. “səṛəb papa hāt jiu.”—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਹੰਤਕਾਰ [hātkar], ਹੰਤਕਾਰੀ [hātکاری] *adj* destroyer, who devastates. “prəbhasen ke pran ko hātਕਾਰੀ.”—*cārītr 286*. 2 *Skt* हन्तकार *n* food kept aside after uttering hāt. See ਹੰਤ 4. 3 sound of bliss.

ਹੰਤਨਾ [hātna] *n* bodily pride, corporeal vanity. 2 destroyer. “tīagi hōme hātna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਹੰਤਾ [hāta], ਹੰਤਾਰ [hātar], ਹੰਤ੍ਰਿ [hātrī] *Skt* हन्तु. *adj* killer, assassin. “jiu hāta mīrgah.”—*var asa*. “səṛəb-hāta.”—*japu*. 2 hāta is also used for əhāta.

ਹੰਦਾ [hāda] See ਹੰਤਕਾਰ 2. 2 genitive case *part* of. “jəs hāda baṅ.”—*var ram 3*.

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

ਹੰਦਾਲੀਏ [hādalīe] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਹੰਨ [hān] *v* are. 2 ਹੈ-ਨਾ are not?

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

ਹੰਨਿ [hānī] plural of hē. are. “te guṅ me tānī hānī.”—*suhī m 1*.

ਹੰਨੇ ਹੰਨੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹੀ [hāne hāne badšahi], ਹੰਨੇ ਹੰਨੇ ਮੀਰੀ [hāne hāne miri] chieftainship for every cavalry soldier. Each rider is his own lord. “hāne hāne badšahi bhogte māhanīye.”—PP. “hāne hāne tīn ki miri.”—PP.

ਹੰਨੇਬੰਡ [hānebāḍ], ਹੰਨੇਵੰਡ [hānevāḍ] 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 ਕਾਠੀ ਵੰਡ.

ਹੰਬਲੀ [hābli] See ਸੁੰਨੀ.

ਹੰਬੀਰ [hābir] See ਹਮੀਰ. 2 egoistic hero; a conceited warrior. "hahle hābir."—*ramav.*

ਹੰਬੈ [hābē] bangar *part* yes; right; true. It is true. certainly. See ਵਣਾਹੰਬੈ.

ਹੰਭਲਾ [hābhla] ਅਹੰ-ਭਲਾ courage. 2 impulse to exert oneself, enterprise. 3 desire; zeal.

ਹੰਭੀ [hābhi] ਅਹੰ ਅਪਿ me too. See ਹੰ.

ਹੰਭੈ [hābhē] See ਹੰਬੈ.

ਹਜਾਂ [həyā] *Skt* इहत्थ *adv* here, hither. "te hyā aṛ prabhū kahṛvāe."—*VN.* "ese kaha sēbh hyā nē ṭiko."—*krīṣan.*

ਹੁਸ [hrəs] *Skt* ह्रस् *vr* decrease, become less, abate, utter.

ਹੁਸੁ [hrəsv] *Skt* ह्रस्व *adj* short. 2 one matra character. 3 dwarf, short-statured.

ਹੁਦ [hrəd] *Skt* हृद *n* rhythm, beat. 2 sound, noise.

ਹੁਸ [hras] *Skt* ह्रास *n* deficiency loss, subtraction.

ਹਿ [hrī] *Skt* ह् *vr* take, steal, destroy, adopt, collect.

ਹਿਸ [hrīṣ] *vr* be happy, tell lie, get excited.

ਹਿਸੀਕ [hrīṣik] *Skt* हृषीकप senses which get pleasure from indulgence.

ਹਿਸੀਕੇਸ [hrīṣīk] *Skt* हृषीकेश the Creator, who is the inspirer of senses.

ਹਿਸੁ [hrīṣṭ] *Skt* हृष्ट *adj* happy, glad, pleased.

ਹਿਸੁ ਪੁਸੁ [hrīṣṭ puṣṭ] *Skt* हृष्ट पुष्ट. happy and fit.

ਹਿਖੀਕ [hrīkhik] See ਹਿਸੀਕ.

ਹਿਤ [hrīt] *Skt* हृत *adj* stole. 2 snatched.

ਹਿਦ [hrīd], ਹਿਦਯ [hrīdəy] mind, heart. 2 chest, breast.

ਹਿਦਯ ਰਾਮ [hrīdəy ram] See ਹਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

ਹਿਦਾ [hrīda] See ਹਿਦਯ.

ਹਿਦੈ [hrīdē] See ਹਿਦਯ. 2 in the mind, in the heart. "hrīdē kəpəṭu mukh gṛāni."—*sor kəbir.* 2 in the chest, in the breast.

ਹਿਦੈਸੰਘਾਤ [hrīdēsāghat] 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. "ārḍhīṣra ṛ hrīdēsāghata."—*cārītr 405.*

ਹੀ [həri] *Skt* ह्री *vr* feel shy. 2 abashment, shame.

ਹੀ [həri] *Skt* ह्री *vr* feel shy. 2 abashment, shame. 3 carry, steal, destroy, forsake, prevent, collect, snatch.

ਹੇਸ [hreṣ] *Skt* ह्रेष् *vr* neigh, go, slip.

ਹੇਸਾ [hreṣa] *Skt* ह्रेषा *n* neighing of a horse, neigh, whinny.

ਹਲਾਦ [hlaḍ] *Skt* हलाद् *vr* enjoy; be happy; rejoice loudly. 2 *n* bliss, happiness. See ਅਹਲਾਦ.

ਹਲਾਦਕ [hlaḍək] rejoicing. 2 who gives happiness.

ਹੁਲ [hvəl] *Skt* ह्वल् *vr* tremble; be enchanted.

ਹੁਾਂ [hvā] *adv* there, thither, at that place.

ਹੁਾਨ [hvan] *Skt* ह्वान *n* invocation, call, entreaty.

ਹੁੈ [hve] *Skt* *vr* call, beg, challenge.

ਹੁੈ [hve] ਅਸੁ, be. 2 *adv* being.

ਕ [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 ਕੰ. 17 *adj* who does. In this situation it comes at the end of the compound words, i.e. ਜਾਖਕ, ਸੇਵਕ etc. 18 *part* also used in place of ਕੁ. See ਕਰੁਪੀ. 19 also short for ਇਕ i.e. ਕਲਾਗੇ (ਇੱਕ ਲਾਗੇ).
ਕਉ [kəu] postposition for the dative case; to, for. “*krīpa jālu dehī nanək sarīg kəu.*” —*sohīla*. “*nam ki bəḍai dāi gur ramdas kəu.*” —*səveye m 4 ke*. See ਕੌ.
ਕਉਸ [kəus] *P* کفش *Skt* ਕੌਸ਼ੀ *n* pair of shoes. “*jinī akas kuləh siri kini kəuse səpət pīyala.*” —*bher namdev*. 2 pair of wooden sandals. See ਕੌਸ.
ਕਉਸਕ [kəusək] See ਕੌਸਿਕ.
ਕਉਸਲ [kəusəl] See ਕੌਸਲ and ਕੌਸਲ.
ਕਉਸਲਿਸ [kəuslīs] See ਕੌਸਲਿਸ.
ਕਉਕ ਬੰਦਰ [kəuk bəḍər] See ਕੌਕ ਬੰਦਰ.
ਕਉਚ [kəuɕ] See ਕਵਚ.
ਕਉਡਾ [kəuḍa] See ਕੌਡਾ. 2 small seashells, cowries. See ਕਉਡੀ. “*kəuḍa ḍarət hīre jāri.*” —*gōḍ namdev*. ‘While throwing cowries, the gambler watches his move intently.’
ਕਉਡੀ [kəuḍi] *Skt* कपडिका *n* cowrie (used as money). “*kəuḍi kəuḍi jorət.*” —*guj m 5*. 2 chest-bone.
ਕਉਣ [kəuṇ], **ਕਉਣੁ** [kəuṇu] *pron* an interrogative: who, which. “*kəuṇ kəuṇ əpradhī bəkhstənu pīare.*” —*sor m 3*. “*kəuṇu su gīani kəuṇu su bəkta.*” —*majh ə m 5*.

ਕਉਤਕ [kəutək] *Skt* कौतुक *n* desire. 2 spectacle. 3 action that enraptures the mind. “*kəutək kod təmasīa.*” —*var jet*. 4 a wonder.
ਕਉਤਕਹਾਰ [kəutək-har] *adj* who performs a miracle. “*soi ram səbhe kəhe soi kəutək-har.*” —*s kəbir*.
ਕਉਤਾ [kəuta] See ਕਵਿਤਾ. 2 *adj* performer of a miracle. 3 who amuses people by doing mimicry. “*kapri kəute jaguta.*” —*sri ə m 5*.
ਕਉਧ [kəudh] See ਕੌਧ.
ਕਉਧਨ [kəudhən] See ਕੌਧਨ.
ਕਉਨ [kəun] ਕਉਨੁ [kəunu] who, which. See ਕਉਣ. “*kəun kərəm bīḍīa kəhu kəsi?*” —*sor m 9*. 2 any, some. “*bən bic gəe dīn kəune.*” —*krīṣən*. ‘...some day went to the forest.’
ਕਉਬਚਿਤਿ [kəubɕitī] *sen* ਕੌ-ਅਬ-ਚਿੱਤ ਵਿੱਚ to- now- in the mind. “*maīa kəubɕitī dhərəu.*” —*dhəna ə m 5*. ‘nurturing the idea of wealth in the mind.’
ਕਉਰ [kəur] *n* morsel, mouthful. 2 prince. 3 See ਕੌਰ.
ਕਉਰਉ [kəurəu] See ਕਉਰਾ. 2 See ਕੌਰਵ.
ਕਉਰਪਾਲ [kəurpal] See ਕੌਰਪਾਲ.
ਕਉਰਵ [kəurəv] See ਕੌਰਵ.
ਕਉਰਾ [kəura] *adj* bitter, acrid, pungent. “*oh kəde nə bole kəura.*” —*suhī chāt m 5*. “*əmrit kəura bīkhīa miṭhi.*” —*ram m 5*.
ਕਉਰਾਇ [kəuraɪ], **ਕਉਰਾਪਨ** [kəurapən] *n* bitterness, pungency, acidity. “*mukhī miṭhi khai kəuraɪ.*” —*prəbha ə m 5*. “*kəurapən təu nə jai.*” —*sor kəbir*.
ਕਉਰੀ [kəuri] See ਕਉਡੀ. 2 *adj* bitter, pungent. 3 *n* embrace, hug.

ਕਉਲ [kəul], or **ਕਉਲੁ** [kəulu] *n* lotus-shaped bowl; drinking vessel. **2** *Skt* कमल “kəulu tu he kəvia tu he.”—*sri m 1*. **3** heart of the size of the lotus-bud; mind. “mānmukh udha kəulu he, na tisu bhagətī nā nau.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. **4** *A* قول word of honour, utterance, promise. “putri kəul nā palio.”—*var ram 3*. **5** a bite, mouthful, morsel. **6** See ਕੌਲ.

ਕਉਲਸਰ [kəulsər] See ਕੌਲਸਰ.

ਕਉਲਨਾਭਿ [kəulnabhī] See ਕੌਲਨਾਭਿ.

ਕਉਲਾ [kəula] *Skt* कमला *n* Lakshmi, whose abode is in the lotus. “seve cārən nī t kəula.”—*var kan m 4*. **2** See ਕੌਲਾ.

ਕਉਲਾਸਣ [kəulasəṇ] See ਕਮਲਾਸਨ. **2** according to Ratanmala, the location of the ultimate stage, which is the seat of the Creator. See ਕਉਲਾਸਣਿ.

ਕਉਲਾਸਣਿ [kəulasəṇī] (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. “puria sətī upərī kəulasəṇī.”—*rātənmala bāno*. ‘The Supreme Being transcends seven orders and stages.’

ਕਉਲਾਸਨ [kəulasən] See ਕਮਲਾਸਨ.

ਕਉਲਾਰ [kəular] *Skt* कैरव *n* blue lotus, water-lily, red lotus. “cād dekhi bīgəsəhi kəular.”—*bāsāt m 5*.

ਕਉਲਾਲੀ [kəulali] *Skt* कुमुदाली *n* row of blue lotuses. “kəulali surəjmukhi ləkkh kəvəl khīrde rəsiale.”—*BG*.

ਕਉਲੁ [kəulu] See ਕਉਲ.

ਕਉੜਤਣਿ [kəuṛətəṇī], **ਕਉੜਤਨ** [kəuṛəttən] *n* bitterness, acridity. “bīkhe kəuṛətəṇī səgəl mahī.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਕਉੜਾ [kəuṛa] *adj* bitter, pungent. **2** neglected, ignored. “kəuṛa kīse nā ləgəi.”—*var bīha m 4*. **3** *n* a subcaste of the Bahujai Khatri. **4** a Jatt subcaste.

ਕਉੜੀ [kəuṛī] See ਕਉੜੀ. **2** *adj* bitter, pungent,

acrid.

ਕਉਆ [kəua] *Skt* कक *n* crow. “kəua kəha kəpur cərae.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** creature given to sensuality. “jəgu kəua namu nāhi citī.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** See ਕਉਆਕਾਗ. **4** See ਫੀਲੁ. **5** a reed like the stick of a weaver’s warp. “phasī panī so kəua ləe.”—*cəritr 93*. ‘handled the warps of one hundred sticks.’

ਕਉਆਕਾਗ [kəuakag] *Skt* क्रव्यादकाग a crow that feeds on carrion. “kəua kag kəu əmriturəs paie.”—*guj m 4*.

ਕਉਸਕ [kəusək] See ਕੌਸਿਕ.

ਕਉਧਤ [kəudhət] See ਕੌਧਿਤ.

ਕਉਮਾਰੀ [kəumari] See ਕੌਮਾਰੀ.

ਕਈ [kəi] *did*. “təsi bīdh kəi.”—*GV 6*. **2** *adj* many, numerous. “kəi jənəm bhəe kiṭ pətəga.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਕਸ [kəs] *adv* how, what for, in which way. “ram kəhət jən kəs nā təre?”—*gəu namdev*. **2** *n* bark of a tree like acacia, which can be separated by pulling from the trunk. “kəṛī kəṛni kəs paie.”—*asa m 1*. Its root is ਕਸੀਦਨ **3** *Skt* कस whip. **4** *Skt* कस hone, grindstone, whetstone. **5** criterion, touchstone. **6** test, examination. **7** *P* کش attraction, pull. See ਕਸਮਕਸ. Used after a word, it means ‘a puller’, i.e. ਜਰੀਬਕਸ **8** *P* کس pron someone, somebody. “kəs nes dəstəgīr.”—*tīlīg m 1*. **9** See ਕਸਣਾ. “tuphəgən me gulīka kəs marət.”—*GPS*. See ਕਸਿ. **10** short for ਕਸਾਯ (ਕਸੈਲਾ) as in “pīttəl kəhē de bhāde vīcc dāhi kəs gəi he.” **11** short for ਕਣਸ. See ਕਣਸ.

ਕਸਉਟੀ [kəsəuṭī] *Skt* कसपटी. *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. “ram kəsəuṭī so səhe jo mərjiva hoī.”—*s kəbir*.

ਕਸਕ [kəsək] *n* shooting pain, pang. **2** old enmity. **3** jealousy. **4** attraction, fascination. **5** See ਟਸਕ.

ਕਸਕਣਾ [kəsəkṇa], **ਕਸਕਨਾ** [kəsəkna] *v* prick, rankle, pierce. “nī s dīn kəskət he mən

mero.”—*GPS*.

ਕਸਕਰ [kəskər], ਕਸਕਾਰ [kəskar] See ਕਾਸਗਰ.

ਕਸਟ [kəsət] *Skt* कसृ *n* grief, pain. **2** crisis, trouble.

ਕਸਟਕਰਿ [kəsətəkəri] *n* which causes pain; poison.—*sənama*.

ਕਸਟਵਾਰ [kəsətvar] कसुवार. 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 ਕਸਟਵਾਰ.

ਕਸਟਵਾਰੀ [kəsətvari] *adj* citizens of Kasatwar. “kəte kašmiri hæthe kəsətvari.”—*kəlki*.

ਕਸਟੁਆਰ [kəsətuar], ਕਸਟਵਾਰ [kəsətvar] See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ. “gəṇ yahī bhəyo kəsətvar nrīpā. jīh kekəyī dham suta supṛəbhā.”—*ramav*.

ਕਸਣਾ [kəsṇa] *Skt* कसं v pull. **2** tie securely. **3** press; hammer. **4** dry by frying in clarified butter.

ਕਸਤ [kəsət] *adj* tight. **2** In Shastarnammala some ignorant writer has written kəsət in place of həsət. “kəsət kərikər pṛīthəm kəhī pun əṛī səbəd sunāī”. The actual text is “həsət kərikər pṛīthəm kəhī”. həstəṛī and kərikər-əṛī stand for a sword, which can chop off an elephant’s trunk.

ਕਸਤੁਰਾ [kəstura], ਕਸਤੁਰਿ [kəsturī] कसतुरिका [kəsturīka] कसतुरी [kəsturi] *Skt* कस्तूरी ਸ੍ਰਗ, ਕਸਤੂਰਿਕਾ, ਕਸਤੂਰੀ 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. “jīu kəsturi mīṛəgu nə jāṇe.”—*var sor m 3*. “kəsturī kūgu əgəru cādən.”—*sri m 1*. **ਕਸਦ** [kəsəd] *A* كسد *n* resolution, thought, resolve.

ਕਸਨਾ [kəsna] See ਕਸਣਾ.

ਕਸਨਿ [kəsənī] *n* a rope or lace with which an object is securely tied. “kəsənī bəhətəṛī lagi tahī.”—*bəsət kəbir*. Here the reference is to the seventy-two veins.

ਕਸ਼ਨੀਜ਼ [kəʃniz] *P* كشيح or كشيح coriander. See ਧਨੀਆਂ.

ਕਸਬ [kəsəb] कैसे-अब how-now. “chūte kəsəb ləgən ləg gəi.”—*cəritr 289*. **2** *A* كسب *n* profession, occupation, work. “īs brabər əṛ bhəgətī nəhī jo kəsəb kərke bādgi kəre.”—*prem sumarəg*. **3** condemnable deed.

ਕਸਬਾ [kəsba] *A* كسبه *n* town. **2** handpump, water tap.

ਕਸਬੀ [kəsbi] *adj* resident of a town; of a town, related to a town. **2** professional. See ਕਸਬ. **3** one who does condemnable work. See ਕਸਬ. **3**.

ਕਸਮ [kəsəm] *A* قسم *n* oath, vow. **2** resolution. **3** *P* كشم I will pull.

ਕਸ਼ਮਕਸ਼ [kəʃəmkaʃ] *P* ككش *n* struggle, tussle.

ਕਸਮਲ [kəsməl], ਕਸਮਲ [kəsməlu] *Skt* कसमल *n* loss of consciousness; a fit. **2** sin, vice. “sīməṛī sīməṛī kəsməl səbh həru re.”—*gəu m 9*.

ਕਸਮਿਨ [kəsmīn] कस्मिन् seventh declension: in which. “kəsmīn ʃastrə pṛəvrīttī dīj?”—*GPS*. “he dīj, təv kəsmīn ʃastre pṛəvrīttīh?” ‘O! Brahmin in which branch of knowledge are you adept?’

ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ [kəʃmīr] *Skt* कश्मीर 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 Lalitaditya 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 enhance 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 its 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

¹See Gulab Singh 5.

Baramula on the other bank of Jehlum.

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 बारांमुला.

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 डगाडगी.

8 In several villages, where the Guru stayed, there are places known as thəra saħɪb.

कसमीरयास [kəsmirghas], **कसमीरज** [kəsmirəj] grass of the Kashmir; saffron. “kəsmirghas ghorət subas.”—*mənu*.

कसमीरी [kəsmiri] *adj* of Kashmir state, related to Kashmir, Kashmiri.

कसर [kəsər] *A* كسر *n* deficiency, loss. **2** part, portion, section. **3** act of breaking. **4** a muslim tribe in the Rawalpindi area from which many villages have come to be known as Balaksar.

कसरत [kəsərət] *A* كسرت *n* exercise, practice, toil. **2** *A* كثرت profusion, abundance.

कसवटी [kəsvəti], **कसवट्टी** [kəsvəṭṭi] **कसपट्टी**. See **कसपट्टी**. “mənu ramɪ kəsvəti laɪa.”—*asa chət m 4*.

कसा [kəsa] *Skt* कसा *n* rope, fastener. **2** whip, lash. “kəṣṭ nəɾək ko kəsa dɪkħavən kijɾye.”—*NP*. “kər kəsa kuṭhare.”—*əkal*.

कसावु [kəsau] *n* tightness, pull.

कसाष्ट [kəsaɪ] *Skt* कसाष्ट *adj* astringent.

2 catechu-coloured, saffron-coloured. 3 *n* astringent substance. 4 gum. 5 kalyug, evil era. **कसायी** [kəsai] *n* act of pulling. 2 attraction, fascination. “səbədɪ sūhai prem kəsai.”—*vəḍ chōt m 3*. “əkhi premɪ kəsai.”—*var kan m 4*. “həri premɪ kəsae.”—*var guj l m 3*. 3 *A* قسائی. قسائی is also correct and its root is قسوة (hard-heartedness) meaning a butcher.

कसास [kəsas] *n* admonition, punishment. “səhɪde bəhūt kəsas.”—*məgo*. See कसास.

कसाब [kəsab] *A* قصاب *n* slaughterer, butcher.

कसाबि [kəsabɪ] butcher (in the nominative case). See कसाब. “maha kəsabɪ churi sətɪpai.”—*ram m 5*. ‘The indignant butcher threw away the knife of violence.’

कसार [kəsar] *Skt* कृसर *n* pējiri, a preparation of flour, roasted in clarified butter and made sweet with sugar. See कसास. 2 See कसीर.

कसाला [kəsala] *n* कसु trouble, botheration. “anbe het kəsala kyō tum jhala?”—*GPS*. 2 *A* كسل laziness.

कसि [kəsɪ] securely. See कस 9. 2 See कसी. 3 *adv* after warning or testing. “ape kis hi kəsɪ bəkhse.”—*maru sohle m 1*. 4 after pulling, after rubbing. “kəsɪ kəsvəṭi laie.”—*asa ə m 1*.

कसिआउंठा [kəsɪaʊṅṅa] *v* for eatables to get astringent in a utensil of bronze. 2 get astringent.

कसिस [kəsɪs] *P* کشش *n* attraction, pull, gravitation.

कसिकार [kəsɪkar] See कसागर. “kasmir kəsɪkar kəbəj kabul ko kino.”—*cəɪtr 217*.

कसिपु [kəsɪpu] *Skt* कसिपु *n* a mattress made from straw. 2 pillow, cushion. 3 cot, bedstead. 4 diet; food got from different households. 5 clothes, attire. 6 See कसप.

कसी [kəsi] *n* spade; implement for digging soil. 2 subdistributary of a canal. 3 *v* past tense of कस.

कसीस [kəsis] *n* attraction, pull, gravitation. 2 *Skt*

कसीस 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.

कसीदगी [kəʃidgi] *P* کشیدگی *n* pulling. 2 annoyance.

कसीदन [kəʃidən] *P* کشیدن *v* embroider; draw.

कसीदा [kəʃida] *P* کشیده embroidered. 2 *n* embroidered (flower etc.) with a needle on cloth. “kəḍhɪ kəsida pəhɪrəhɪ colɪ.”—*bəsət m 1*. 3 *A* قصید *adj* thick, dense. 4 *n* a poetic composition in which the verse is closely interwoven, which should not have fewer than 15 stanzas. “kəryo kəsida peṣ guru ke.”—*GPS*.

कसीर [kəsir] *Skt* किंसाचु *n* sharp bristles growing on the ears of corn as rice, barley or wheat etc; awn. 2 *A* کسیر *adj* broken, disintegrated. 3 *A* کثیر lots of; in excess; abundant.

कसीरा [kəsira], कसीरे [kəsiro] *n* one fourth of a paisa. 2 पेला [dhela] half a pice. “kamuk mētr kəsire ke kam nə.”—*VN*. “kəḍḍh kəsira səpɪa rəvɪdas gāga di bheta.”—*BG*.

कसु [kəsʊ] See कस. 2 pain, warning. “drum səpur jɪʊ nɪve khəve kəsʊ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘...like a tree ladden with fruit bends and has to suffer the onslaught of stones.’

कसुध [kəsudh] impure, adulterated. See कसुप.

कसुंभ [kəsūbh], कसुंभड़ा [kəsūbhṛa], कसुंभा [kəsūbha] *Skt* कुसुम्भ *n* flame; a plant which has flame-coloured flower and hard core like saffron. Its red colour is gaudy, but fades fast in the sun and in water. In Gurbani, the glitter of material things is compared with this colour. “kuṛa rēg kəsūbh ka.”—*sri m 3*. “həṭhu nə laɪ kəsūbhṛe jəlɪ jasi dhola.”—*sūhi fərid*. See कलिल. 2 a reddish brown distillate or juice of opium, used extensively in Rajputana. “pan ḍəraɪ kəsūbhṛo ruro.”—*cəɪtr III*. ‘liquor mixed with opium sap.’

कसुंठाडिला [kəsūbhaɪla] *adj* having the colour of a kusūbh flower. 2 with the colour of kusūbh,

suggestive of flamboyant and false things. See ਕਸੁੰਭਾਇਲੇ.

ਕਸੂਤ [kəsut] See ਕੁਸੂਤ.

ਕਸੂਦਨ [kəʃudən] *P* كسودن *v* untie.

ਕਸੂਰ [kəsūr] See ਕੁਸੂਰ.

ਕਸੇ [kəse] *P* كسے *pron* someone.

ਕਸੇਰਾ [kəsera] *Skt* कासर n grasscutter. 2 *Skt* कांसजकार one who makes bronze utensils.

ਕਸੈਲਾ [kəsela] See ਕਸਾਇ.

ਕਸੋਟੀ [kəsōti] See ਕਸਉਟੀ.

ਕਸੰਮਲ [kəsəmāl] See ਕਸਮਲ. “pap kəsəmāl bhāne.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਕੱਸਪ [kəssəp] *Skt* कस्यप *adj* कस्य (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. “pun dhəra brəhm kəssəpəvtar.”—*brəhəm*. 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.

ਕੱਸਪਸੁਤ [kəssəpsut] Kashyap’s son, Vaman. 2 Indar. 3 sun. “kəssəpsut nīksio.”—*GV 6*.

ਕਸਿਸੂਤ [kəscit] *Skt* कश्चित् *pron* somebody, anybody.

ਕਸ੍ਰ [kəʃt] *Skt n* suffering, ache.

ਕਸ੍ਰਿਪੁ [kəʃripu] sword—*sənama*. 2 ambrosia, nectar.

ਕਸ੍ਰਵਾਰ [kəʃtvar] See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ and ਕਸਟਵਾਰ.

ਕਸ੍ਰਵਾਰੀਆ [kəʃtvaria] a Rajput subcaste. Its capital was Kastvar. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਕਸਜ [kəsy] *Skt pron* whose. 2 ਕਸਜ *adj* drawn or sucked through a pipe. 3 *n* liquor, wine.

ਕਸ਼ਯਪ [kəʃyap] one who drinks liquor. See ਕੱਸਪ.

¹In etymology, pəʃyək is the antonym of kəʃyap. pəʃyək means an observer. In several scriptures, one addicted to drinking is mentioned as kəʃyap. See ਕਸ਼ਯਪਪਿਯ.

ਕਸ਼ਯਪਸੁਤ [kəʃyəpsut] See ਕੱਸਪਸੁਤ.

ਕਸ਼ਯਪਪੁਰ [kəʃyap-pur] a major city of Kashmir, now called Srinagar. It was founded by sage Kashyap after killing demon Jalodbhav.

ਕਸ਼ਯਪਪਿਯ [kəʃyap-priy] liquor, which is very dear to Kashyap. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 sun etc. dear to Kashyap for being his sons.

ਕਹ [kəh] *adv* where, at what place. “mən, kəh əhəkar əphara?”—*dev m 5*. “gərabh jonɪ kəh ave?”—*nəʃ m 5 2* sometime, any time. “kəh phuləhɪ anəd bɪkhe sog kəb həsno kəb roie.”—*dev m 5*. 3 *pron* what. “kəh kərə mūla kəh kərə sekh?”—*bher kəbir*. 4 See ਕਹਨ. 5 See ਕਹੱ. 6 *part* of, belonging to. 7 to. “əsuraṅ kəh ɪm aɣya dini.”—*səloh*.

ਕਹੱ [kəhə] *suff* for, for the sake of. 2 to, for. “guru mənua kəhə kəhyo sudhari.”—*VN*.

ਕਹਉ [kəhəu], ਕਹਉ [kəhəhu] recite, utter. “kəhəhu gusai mɪliɛ keh?”—*gəu m 5*. 2 may I speak, may I recite. “kəhəu kəhə əpni ədhmai.”—*toḍi m 9*.

ਕਹਕ [kəhək] *n* cawing of crows. 2 peel of laughter. See ਕਹਕਹਾ.

ਕਹਕਹ ਦੀਵਾਰ [kəhkəh divar] See ਕਹਕਹਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ “jis prəkar kəhkəh divar.”—*GPS*.

ਕਹਕਹਾ [kəhkəha] *A* كَهكِه *n onom* peel of laughter.

ਕਹਕਹਾਟ [kəhkəhaʃ] *n* See ਕਹਕਹਾ. noise of loud laughter. “kəhkəhaʃ kəhū kal sunave.”—*cəritr 52*.

ਕਹਕਹਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ [kəhkəha divar] *P* كَهكِه دیوار *n* 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 ਸੱਤ ਅਚੁਥੇ and ਕਹਕਹ ਦੀਵਾਰ.

ਕਹਗਲ [kəhgəl], **ਕਹਗਿਲ** [kəhgɪl] *P* **کھگ** *n* mixture of mud and chaff used as building material.

ਕਹਣ [kəhəŋ], **ਕਹਣਾ** [kəhəna] *Skt* **कथन** *n* utterance, statement. “kure kəhəŋ kəhəŋ.”—*var Bīla m 3*. “tame kəhɪa kəhəŋu.”—*vəḍ chōt m 1*. “kəhna sunṇa əkəth.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਕਹਣਿ [kəhəŋɪ] by uttering, through talking. “kəhəŋɪ nə vəḍa hoɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕਹਣੁ [kəhəŋu] See **ਕਹਣ**.

ਕਹਣੈ [kəhəŋe] through talking, by saying. “kəhəŋe kəthəŋɪ nə bhije gobīdu.”—*sor m 5*.

ਕਹਤ [kəhət] *adv* saying, talking. “kəhət sunət kəchu jog nə hou.”—*bavən. 2 A ੫੨ n* starvation, famine.

ਕਹਤਉ [kəhtəu], **ਕਹਤਾ** [kəhta], **ਕਹਦਾ** [kəhda] *adj* (one) who speaks, or narrates. **2** speaks, narrates. “kəhtəu pəṛṭəu suṇṭəu ek.”—*dhəna ə m 1*. “kəhde kəce sunde kəce.”—*ənōdu*.

ਕਹਨ [kəhən], **ਕਹਨਾ** [kəhna], **ਕਹਨੁ** [kəhənu] See **ਕਹਣ**. “prəbhu kəhən mələn dəhən.”—*kan m 5*. “ustətɪ kəhənu nə jaɪ.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਕਹਯੋਨ [kəhyon] See **ਕਹਯੋਨ**.

ਕਹਰ [kəhər] *A ੫੩ n* wrath, anger. **2** oppression, tyranny. **3** punishment, penalty. **4** calamity, disaster. **5** suffering.

ਕਹਰਨਾ [kəhərna] *v* groan, cry with pain, beseech for pity. **2** suffer pain. “bāstrə nə pəhɪrə əhɪnɪsɪ kəhrə.”—*var asa*. See **ਕਹਰ**.

ਕਹਰੀ [kəhri] *adj* angry, irate. “məhā bir kəhri dɪp-həri ko bhanu mano.”—*cōḍi 1. 2 n* a Rajput subcaste.

ਕਹਰੁ [kəhəru] See **ਕਹਰ**. “jəhəru kəhəru səva pəhəru.”—*səva m 1*.

ਕਹਲ [kəhəl] *n* fever, pain. **2 adj** agitated, nervous. “kurəm kəhəl phəniphən nəskət he.”—*52 Poets*. ‘The tortoise underneath the earth gets nervous.’ **3** See **ਕਹਲ**. **4** See **ਕਹਿਲ**.

ਕਹਲ ਗਾਂਉ [kəhəl gāu] a town ten kols to the east of Bhagalpur in Bihar, visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. The gurdwara here is under the

supervision of the chief priest of Patna Sahib. **ਕਹਲੂਰ** [kəhlur] 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 **ਬਿਲਾਸਪੁਰ** and **ਭੀਮਚੰਦ**.

ਕਹਾ [kəha] said, uttered. **2 adv** where. *Skt* **कहा**. “kəha sukhel təbela ghore?”—*asa ə m 1. 3* why, what for. “sɪmrət kəha nəhi.”—*sor m 9. 4 pron* whom. “an kəha pəhɪ javəhu?”—*sar m 5*.

ਕਹਾਂ [kəhā] See **ਕਹਾ** **2**.

ਕਹਾਉਣਾ [kəhaʊna] *v* get one iterate, make one utter.

ਕਹਾਈ [kəhai] loincloth. See **ਕਯਾਈ**.

ਕਹਾਹ [kəhah] *n* brouhaha. **2** uproar, lamentation, outcry. “bɪn bohɪth bhe ḍobie pɪare, kəḍhi pəɪ kəhah.”—*sor ə m 1*. “bha kəhah ko səbəd məhəna.”—*NP*.

ਕਹਾਣ [kəhaŋ] *n* discussion, oration. **2** saying, discourse.

ਕਹਾਣੀ [kəhaɳi] **ਕਹਾਣੀ** [kəhani] *n* story, tale. “əkəth ki kəhəɪ kəhaɳi.”—*ənōdu*.

ਕਹਾਨੋ [kəhano] *n* narration, context. “srən sunyo səkhɪ, prɪɪ kəhano.”—*krɪsən*.

ਕਹਾਰ [kəhar] *n* ਕੌ (water) ਹਾਰ (carrier), water carrier. **2** palanquin bearer. **3 A ੫੩** the Creator, inflicting his wrath upon mean and ignoble persons. “sɪphət kəhar sətər he.”—*GPS*.

ਕਹਾਵਣ [kəhavəŋ], **ਕਹਾਵਣੁ** [kəhavəŋu] See **ਕਹਾਉਣਾ**. “musəlmaŋu kəhavəŋu muskəlu.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Claiming to be a true Muslim is arduous.’

ਕਹਾਵਤ [kəhavət], **ਕਹਾਵਥ** [kəhavəth] *n* proverb, saying. **2** riddle, puzzle. **3** tale. “ba ki kəhi nə jaɪ kəhavət.”—*sar m 5*. “mənmuḱh əḍhu kəhavəth.”—*maru m 5*.

ਕਹਿ [kəhɪ] See **ਕਹ**. **2 to**. “prəbhu ju, to kəhɪ laj həməri.”—*həjare 10*.

ਕਹਿੰ [kəhɪ] *adv* where. **2** See **ਕਹਿ** **2**.

ਕਹਿਓ [kəhɪo], **ਕਹਿਓ** [kəhɪəu], **ਕਹਿਓ** [kəhɪə]

said, told, uttered. “kəhɪo nə bujhe òdh.”—*prəbha m 1*. “kəhɪa nə mane sɪrɪ khak chane.”—*jet chōt m 5*.

ਕਹਿਸੰਗਾ [kəhɪsəŋga] can say, can tell. “ɪk guɪ nahi prəbhə kəhɪsəŋga.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਹਿਗਲ [kəhɪgəl] See ਕਹਿਗਲ.

ਕਹਿਣਾ [kəhɪɳa] *v* narrate, say. **2** *n* big spider that weaves a cobweb in the houses. See ਕਰਨਾ.

ਕਹਿਤ [kəhɪt] See ਕਹਤ. **2** *adj* said, stated. **3** *n* utterance. “rəhɪt kəhɪt ke sath bəðere.”—*GPS*. ‘through what one says and does.’

ਕਹਿਤਅਹ ਕਹੜੀ [kəhɪt-əh kəhɪtɪ] mere utterance; empty statement. “kəhɪt-əh kəhɪtɪ suɳi, rəhət ko khusi nə ayhu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. **2** utterances of the poets.

ਕਹਿਤਾ [kəhɪta] narrator, spokesman.

ਕਹਿਨਾ [kəhɪna] See ਕਹਿਣਾ.

ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ [kəhɪnavət], ਕਹਿਬਤ [kəhɪbət] See ਕਹਾਵਤ.

ਕਹਿਰ [kəhɪr] See ਕਹਰ.

ਕਹਿਰੀ [kəhɪri] See ਕਹਰੀ. **2** See ਇਕਹਰੀ. **3** See ਕੇਹਰੀ.

ਕਹਿਲ [kəhɪl] *S* mercy, compassion.

ਕਹਿਵਤ [kəhɪvət] See ਕਹਾਵਤ. **2** statement, conversation, tête-à-tête. “gur ki kəhɪvət səkəl sunai.”—*GPS*.

ਕਹੀ [kəhi] stated, told. “upma jat nə kəhi.”—*bɪla ə m 5*. **2** See ਕਸੀ. “kəhi curai.”—*GPS*. **3** anybody. “hɪau nə ʈhahe kəhi da.”—*s fərid*. **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 kəhi kərna. **5** also used for plunder, meaning to take stock of the fields without authorization. “nɪrbhə jat kəhi kər 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 kəhɪ. *E* Sappers and Miners. “kəhɪ chɪrɪ tɪrkən ləkhi.”—*PPP*. **7** See ਕਹੀ. “kəhi nə upje.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਕਹੀ [kəhi] *Skt* कुराधि *adv* at some place, somewhere.

ਕਹੀਅਤ [kəhiət] (used to be) said, stated. “kəhiət das tumara.”—*maru m 5*.

ਕਹੁ [kəhu] speak, utter. **2** *n* speech, tale. “suk səg raje kəhu kəhi.”—*krɪsən*. See ਕਹੂੰ.

ਕਹੂੰ [kəhū] *adv* somewhere, anywhere.

ਕਹੁੱਕ [kəhūk] *adv* at a particular place. **2** at a particular time.

ਕਹੂੰ [kəhū] See ਕਹੂੰ. “kəhū nə bhije səjəm suami.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਕਹੁੱਕ [kəhuk] See ਕਹੁੱਕ. **2** See ਕਹੁਕ.

ਕਹੌਤ [kəhōt] deliver a discourse. “kəhōt beda guɳət gunia.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਕਹੌਨ [kəhyon] ਕਹਿਆ-ਉਨ he said. “ɪau kəhyon, ɪaɪhō.”—*krɪsən*. ‘He said, ‘Bring’ and the response was : I am bringing.’

ਕਕਈ [kəkəi], ਕਕਹੀ [kək-hi] *Skt* ककती *n* comb.

ਕਕਨ [kəkən] short form for ਕਕੁਦਮਿਨ੍ bull, stud-bull. See ਕਕੁਦ, ਕਕੁਦਮਿਨ੍. **2** For many this word means water-fowl. “tokək kəkən kok.”—*NP*. ‘rain bird, cuckoo or partridge.’

ਕਕਰ [kəkər] *Skt* ककर *n* pebbles. “kəkəru cuɳənɪ.”—*s fərid*. **2** See ਪਾਲਾ ਕਕਰ.

ਕਕਰੀ [kəkri] See ਕਕੜੀ. **2** corncob of a wild plant. “raja ram kəkri abre pəkəe.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਕਕਰੂ [kəkəru] See ਕਕਰ 1.

ਕਕਰੇਜੀ [kəkreji] *P* ككري black colour with red hue. “dəstar ko subh kəkreji rəg.”—*GPS*.

ਕਕੜ [kəkəɳ] *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.

ਕਕੜੀ [kəkɳi] *Skt* ककटी melon; oblong fruit; cucumber.

ਕਕੜੇਲ [kəkɾɛl] skin of a hill deer. See ਕਕੜ.

ਕਕੜੇਲੀ [kəkɾɛli] *adj* made of the skin of a hill deer. See ਕਕੜ.

ਕਕਾ [kəka] pronunciation of character ਕ. **2** ਕ character. “kəka karən kərta sou.”—*bavən*.

ਕਕਾ ਕਿਕੀ [kəka kiki] *n* recitation of consonants along with vowels; recitation drill for learning by rote. “dua tia visrə sən kəka kiki.”—*BG*. ‘all the tables and recitation of consonants with vowels.’ **2** *S* ਕਿਕੇ-ਕਿਕੀ young child, male or female.

ਕਕਾਰ [kəkar] See ਕਕਾ and ਕੱਕਾ.

ਕਕੁਤਸਥ [kəkutəsth] See ਰਾਮ **3** and ਪੁਰੰਜਯ for Ram Chandar’s genealogy.

ਕਕੁਦ [kəkud] *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.

ਕਕੁਦਸਥ [kəkudəsth] See ਪੁਰੰਜਯ.

ਕਕੁਦਮਿਨ [kəkudmin] *Skt* ककुद्मिन, bull with a heavy hump, male bull, stud bull, buffalo bull. **2** bullock.

ਕਕੁਭ [kəkubh] *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 ləghu guru norm at the end.

Example:

bhəjo səda dəʃmeʃ,
kəre ʃriɾgalən turət mriɾgeʃ,
cəʈka baz kag hvə hāsa pəʈbijna di neʃ.

ਕਕੁਭਾ [kəkubha] a metre also called ‘kəkubh’ and ‘prəmodək’ with four lines, each line having thirty matras, pauses being at 16–14 matras with two guru’s at the end.

Example:

ʃəstər vidya siɾkhi nahi,
na turəg di əsvari,
siɾkhi di nə rəhiɾt kəmai,

tənkhaɬia hə bhari....

ਕੱਕਰ [kəkkər] See ਕਕਰ. **2** of a snow-like pebble. **3** pebble of snow; hailstone. **4** a Khatri subcaste. It is also pronounced as kəkkəɾ.

ਕੱਕੜ [kəkkər] See ਕਕੜ and ਕੱਕਰ.

ਕੱਕਾ [kəkka] pronunciation of character ਕ. **2** those signs of the Sikhs whose initial sound is ‘k’ i.e. keʃ (hair), kiɾpan (sword), kəcch (breeches coming to the knees). **3** a clan, settled on the eastern bank of Jehlum. It originated from the Khatri. **4** See ਕੇਕਯ. **5** See ਕੁੱਕਾ. **6** *adj* brown.

ਕਕਾ [kəkʂa] *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.

ਕਕਖ [kəkʰ] *Skt* कक n dry stalk of grass; straw.

ਕਕਖਇ [kəkʰai] See ਕਕਖਇ.

ਕਕਖਈ [kəkʰai] *adj* of ashen-grey colour; saffron coloured. **2** loose end of a long cloth worn round the waist and covering the lower body. “teɾ dhoti kəkʰai.”—*var asa*. According to Hindu scriptures, the prescription is to tie a loose cloth around the waist, three parts of which are to be tucked.

“वामे पृष्ठे तथा नाभौ कक्ष त्रय मुदाहतम्।

णभिः कक्षैः परीघत्ते यो विप्रः स शुचिः स्मृतः।”

—*əTRI SIMRITI*.¹

ਕਕੁਤਰ [kəkʰutər] in the womb. “ərdh rəha tən mat kəkʰutər.”—*cəRIɾ 297*.

ਕਕਗਰ [kəgər] *n* wavy line made on sand by the blowing wind. **2** bank of a river. **3** raised boundary of a field; field’s demarcating line.

ਕਚ [kəc] *n* rawness. “kəc pəkai othe paɾɪ.”—*ʃəpu*. **2** glass. “kəcəhu kəcən bhəɪo.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **3** See ਕਚੁ. **4** *n* dross of iron. “pərəs pərəs kəc kəcna huɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **5** *Skt* hair, which shine on the head. (कच् vr shine, articulate) “kəc ghūghrarə ɔ harə.”—*ramav*.

¹yagy vələky has also confirmed it.

“chātri vēsān ke kāc hāre.”—*GPS*. 6 cloud; son of Vrihaspati.¹ “baruni kəu kəvɪ syam bhāne kāc ke hɪt to bhɪɪɡunəd kərayo.”—*kr̥tsən*.

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 it apart. With the help of his knowledge Kach revived Shukar.

ਕਚਅਚਿ [kəc-əɾɪ] *n* Rōmnashni, which is destroyer of kəc (hair).² “kəc-əɾɪ lay dur kəc kɪye.”—*cəɾɪtr 119*. 2 razor.

ਕਚਹਰੀ [kəc-həri] *Skt* कुत्सित हरी; which puts an end to a condemnable act – the court. 2 eradicator of hair. See **ਕਚਅਚਿ**.

¹In Sanskrit occur both the words i.e. ਬ੍ਰਿਹਸਪਤਿ [br̥h̥spətɪ] and ਵ੍ਰਿਹਸਪਤਿ [vr̥h̥spətɪ].

²A mixture of mənʂɪɪ, hətal, cuna (kəli), loṭa səjji, dissolved in water, when applied to the body, removes the hair.

ਕਚਹਿਰੀ [kəc-hɪri] See **ਕਚਹਰੀ** 1.

ਕਚਕੜਾ [kəckəɾa] glass bangle. 2 glass bead.

ਕਚਕੋਲ [kəckol] *P* کچول *n* mendicants’ begging bowl. “bhər kəckol prəsad da.”—*BG*.

ਕਚਧਾਗਾ [kəcdhaga] fragile thread, meaning a feeble relationship. “tuṭe kəc dhage.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਕਚਨ ਕੱਚ [kəcən kəcc] *adj* most unripe, not ripe at all; transitory to the utmost. 2 who cannot be firm even for a short while. 3 devoid of faith.

ਕਚਨਾਰ [kəcnar], **ਕਚਨਾਲ** [kəcnal] *Skt* काञ्चनार *n* a tree, whose flowers are cooked as vegetables for treating maladies of blood. *L* Bauhinia Variegata.

ਕਚਨਿਕਚੁ [kəcənɪkəcʊ] See **ਕਚਨਕੱਚ**. “ədhā kəcā kəcənɪkəcʊ.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕਚਪਚ [kəcpəc], **ਕਚਪਾਚਾ** [kəcpaca], **ਕਚਪਿਚ** [kəcpɪc], **ਕਚਪਿਚੁ** [kəcpɪcʊ] *adj* not fully baked, unfaithful. “bɪnəʂɪ jəɪ kʊɾā kəcpaca.”—*gəu m 4*. 2 *n* falsehood and lack of faith. “kəcpɪc bolde se kʊɾɪar.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਕਚਰਾ [kəcra] *n* fruit like melon, or water melon etc, which is yet not ripe.

ਕਚਰਾਇਣ [kəcraɪṇ] *onom* sound of eating raw fruit; gossip, babble. “bhərəmɪ bhule nər kərət kəcraɪṇ.”—*bhər m 5*. 2 unripeness; an utterance that cannot stand logic.

ਕਚਰੀ [kəcɾi] *n* dry slice of an edible wild fruit borne on a creeper.

ਕਚੜਾ [kəcɾa], **ਕਚਾ** [kəca] *adj* not ripe, raw. 2 lacking in faith; who does not have conviction. “jo həkəm nə bujhe khəsəm ka soi nər kəca.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. 3 liar; who breaks a vow. “bəcən kərə te khɪsəkɪjəɪ bolə səbhū kəca.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “jɪnɪ mənɪ horu mukhɪ horu sɪ kadhə kəcɪa.”—*asa fərid*. “nanək kəcɾɪa sɪu toɾ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 4 mortal. “kəɪa kəci kəca cɪru həḍhae.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਕਚਾਈ [kəcai] *n* unripeness.

ਕਚਾਣ [kəcaṇ] *n* rawness, immaturity. **2** *adj* raw. “rōḡ kəsōbh kəcaṇ.”—*gōḍ m 4*.

ਕਚਾਰੂ [kəcaru], **ਕਚਾਲੂ** [kəcalu] *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. *pəṭəṭ* (a snack of *pəkəṛas* prepared from its leaves mixed with gram flour, spiced and fried) is made. “*ṣəkəṛ kəcaru lyae.*”—*cəṛitr 24*. *L* Arum Colocasia.

ਕਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ [kəci sari] an unreliable pawn. See **ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ**. “*ape dhəṛi dekhəṛi kəci pəki sari.*”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਕਚੀਚੀ [kəcici] *n* gritting of teeth or tightening of jaw in anger.

ਕਚੀ ਚੋਲੀ [kəci coli] *adj* not a lasting dress, suggestive of body being perishable. “*kam krodh ki kəci coli.*”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਕਚੀ ਧਾਤੂ [kəci dhatu] ore extracted from a mine which is not purified; unrefined person.

ਕਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [kəci baṇi] *n* utterance sans practice. **2** a composition going against the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev. “*səṭguru bina hor kəci he baṇi.*”—*ənēdu*.

ਕਚੀ ਮਤਿ [kəci məṭi] wisdom without firm belief. “*kəci məṭi phika mukh bol.*”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਕਚੂ [kəcu] *n* glass. **2** *adj* of fading colour. “*na bhəḡva nə kəcu.*”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਕਚੁਨਿਕਚੁ [kəcunikəcu] See **ਕਚਨਕਚ**. “*jo məṛi jōme su kəcunikəcu.*”—*var asa*.

ਕਚੁਪਾਰਕੈ [kəcuparke] *sen* by pulling out the hair. “*sitro kəcuparke.*”—*cəṛitr 150*.

ਕਚੁਆ [kəcuə] *adj* raw, unripe. “*mənmukh rōḡ kəsōbh he kəcuə.*”—*mali m 4*. **2** of fading colour. **3** See **ਕੱਚੁਆ**.

ਕਚੂਰ [kəcur] *Skt* **ਕਚੂਰ** *n* wild turmeric. It is used in several medicines. *L* Curcuma Zerumbet.

ਕਚੋਰੀ [kəcōri] *n* a salted delicacy, which is stuffed with ground material and then fried in clarified butter or oil. Its original name is

ghṛitcōri, which means absorber of oil.

ਕੱਚਾ [kəcca] See **ਕਚਾ**.

ਕੱਚਾ ਬੋਲਾ [kəcca bola] *xa* an utterance that goes against the ethos and practice of the Khalsa like *roṭi* instead of *pṛəsade*, *khaṇa* instead of *chəkṇa*, *pəḡri* instead of *dəstar* etc.

ਕੱਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ [kəcci sari] See **ਕਚੀ ਸਾਰੀ**.

ਕੱਚੀ ਰਸੋਈ [kəcci rəsoi], **ਕੱਚੀ ਰੋਟੀ** [kəcci roṭi] per Hindu religion, food cooked in water i.e. *ਦਾਲ* [dal], *roṭi* and boiled rice etc. See **ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ**.

ਕਛ [kəch] See **ਕਛੁ**. **2** See **ਕੱਛ**. **3** tortoise, turtle. See **ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ**.

ਕਛਉਟੀ [kəchəuṭi] *n* small underwear, or drawers worn by wrestlers. “*kəṛəm kəṛi kəchəuṭi məphiṭəs ri.*”—*dhəna trilocən*.

ਕਛਹਿਰਾ [kəch-hira] a special type of stitched underwear worn by the baptised Sikhs.

ਕਛ ਕੁਰਮ [kəch kurəm] See **ਕਛ 3** and **ਕੁਰਮ 5**.

ਕਛਣਾ [kəchṇa] *v* measure boundaries of the fields. **2** plan; design a loose cloth. “*kuṛa kəpəṛu kəchie.*”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਕਛਣੀ [kəchṇi] female tortoise. **2** power of reincarnated Kashap.

ਕਛਨੀ [kəchni] small underwear.

ਕਛਪ [kəchəp] See **ਕੱਛਪ**.

ਕਛਵਾਹਾ [kəchvaha] 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. “*jəy sīḡh bhup huto kəchvaha.*”—*GPS*.

ਕਛਾਰ [kəchar] See **ਕੱਛ 1**. “*nīksyo jənu sīḡh kəchar tē.*”—*GPS*.

ਕਛੁ [kəchu] See **ਕਛੁਕ**. “*kəchu biḡṛio nahən əjəhu jag.*”—*bəsāt m 9*. **2** *n* turtle, tortoise. **3** Kashap deity. “*ape məchu kəchu kəṛṇikəṛu.*”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਕਛੁਕ [kəchuk], **ਕਛੁ** [kəchu], **ਕਛੁਅ** [kəchuə], **ਕਛੁਅਕ** [kəchuək] *adja* little, bit of something. **2** a little, a bit of, a little bit. “*həm bəṛk kəchuə nə*

When emperor of Iran, Ismail Safvi **اسماعيل صفوي** 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.

ਕਜਲਾਖੀ [kəjlakhi] See ਕਜਰਾਖੀ.

ਕਜਲੀ [kəjli] something finely ground like collyrium.

ਕਜਲੀਬਨ [kəjlibən] grove of bananas. “**काजा कजलिबनु भहाजा, मनु कुचरु मयमोत.**”—*s kabir*. ‘An inebriated elephant can even break trees, for him to crush a banana grove is very easy.’ **2** a famous forest of Assam where elephants are found in abundance.

ਕਜਾ [kəja] *P* **قضا** *n* command of God or God’s Will i.e. death. **2** Qaziship; the rank of a Qazi. **3** a decision/judgement made by a Qazi.

ਕਜਾਂ [kəzā] *P* **از** short for ਕਿ-ਅਜ-ਆਂ; from him.

ਕਜਾਇ [kəjaɪ] See ਕਜਾ.

ਕਜਾਵਾ [kəjava] *P* **كباد** or **كبا** *n* camel’s saddle on which people can sit on both sides. It is very common particularly in Arabia.

ਕਜਿਆ [kəjɪa] covered. “**हारी पड़ा कजिया.**”—*var kan m 4*.

ਕਜੀਆ [kəjɪa] *A* **تضيق** *n* conflict, lawsuit.

ਕੱਜਣ [kəjjən] *n* cloth for covering; lid. “**rattu bharia kappra kar kəjjən tas.**”—*BG*. **2** *v* cover, enshroud.

ਕੱਜਣਾ [kəjjənə] See ਕੱਜਣ **2**.

ਕੱਜਣੁ [kəjjənʊ] See ਕੱਜਣ.

ਕੱਜਲ [kəjjəl] *Skt n* collyrium, antimony. **2** blackness, darkness. **3** riches. **4** a metre, having four lines, each line having 14 matras with ləghu guru at the end.

Example:

guru sevau karɪ nəməskar...

aju həmare məgəlar.¹

aju həmare grɪhɪ bəsət,

gun gae prəbhu tum beət.—*bəsət m 5*.

ਕੱਜਾਕ [kəzzak] *A* **قزاق** dacoit, robber. **2** a tribe living in the southern arid plains of Russia, a large number of whose menfolk join the Russian cavalry. It is believed that they are a mixed breed of Turks and Russians. Cossack.

ਕਟ [kət] See ਕਟਿ. **2** See ਕਟਣਾ. **3** short for kəṭək (kəṭa). “**kər məhɪ kət pəd nupər sohe.**”—*NP*.

4 See ਕੱਟ. **5** *Skt* mat. **6** grass; Andropogon muraticum. **7** bəṭer (pəṭar) grass. **8** weather, season. **9** corpse. **10** bier, ladder. **11** elephant’s temple.

ਕਟਹਰ [kət-hər], **ਕਟਹਲ** [kət-həl] *Skt* कण्टकिफल *adj* kəṭel tree and its fruit. It is an evergreen tree and is found in hot countries. It bears fruit without any flower, which grows from its branches. The fruit has fine bristles on it. The raw fruit is used for making vegetable dish and pickle; the ripe fruit is used for eating. *L* Artocarpus integrifolia.

ਕਟਕ [kəṭək] *Skt n* army, legion. “**kəṭək bəṭor an rəjdhani.**”—*NP*. **2** community, gang. “**पालि कटक कुतब.**”—*s kabir*. **3** rock salt. **4** capital. **5** bracelet, metal-ring. “**अनिक कटक जेसे भुलिपारे.**”—*sor rəvɪdas*. **6** a famous city of Orissa.

ਕਟਕ ਕੁਟੰਬ [kəṭək kuṭəmb] See ਕਟਕ **2**.

ਕਟ ਕਟਿ [kət kaṭɪ] *adv* having cut into minute pieces, tiny fragments.

ਕਟਣਾ [kəṭna] *v* pass or spend i.e. pass time, spend day. **2** *Skt* कर्त्तन *n* severing mutilating. “**kəṭie tera əhōrog.**”—*gəu m 5*. See *E* cut.

ਕਟਰਾ [kəṭra] *n* commercial lane, goods market, walled market. **2** witness box, grating, railing.

ਕਟਲ [kəṭəl] See ਕਟਹਲ.

ਕਟੜਾ [kəṭra] See ਕਟਰਾ.

ਕਟਾ [kəṭa] *n* chopped fodder; anything chopped into small pieces, minced (meat). “**kəṭa kərəhu sətru səṃudai.**”—*GPS*.

ਕਟਾਈ [kəṭai] *n* (wheat) harvesting. **2** wages for harvesting.

¹For flow in the metre, the text employs məgəl and brət.

ਕਟਾਸ [kəʃas] 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 (कटाक्ष) and Puskar (पुष्कर) are two eyes of Shiv. “mædhy kəʃas kəra əsthana.”—*parəs*. Per Dasam Granth, Parasnath breathed his last at this place.

ਕਟਾਹ [kəʃah] *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.

ਕਟਾਕੁੱਟ [kəʃakut] massacre, genocide.

ਕਟਾਕ [kəʃakʃ], **ਕਟਾਖ** [kəʃakh], **ਕਟਾਖੜ** [kəʃakhly]
ਕਟਾਛ [kəʃach] *Skt* कटाक्ष *n* act of glancing obliquely; oblique look; graceful thinking. “krɪpa khəʃakhy əvɪləkən kinəv.”—*dhəna m 5*. “jɪnɪ kəv tʊmre vəd kəʃakh hē te gʊrmukhɪ həri sɪmərɲe.”—*nəʃ m 4*. **2** insinuation, hint. **3** taunt, gibe.

ਕਟਾਣਾ [kəʃaɳa] 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.

ਕਟਾਰ [kəʃar] *Skt adj* sexy, lecherous. **2** *Skt* कटार *n* double-edged small dagger, which is tied to the waist. See ਸਸੜੁ.

ਕਟਾਰਾ [kəʃara] See ਕਟਾਰ 2. “kəmərɪ kəʃara bəkuɾa.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **2** ਕਟਾਕ pinpricks, which cut dagger like. See ਮੁੰਧ. **3** a Khatri subcaste. **4** a goldsmith, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਕਟਾਰੀ [kəʃari] small dagger. “apən kəʃari apəs kəv lai.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕਟਾਰੂ [kəʃaru] 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.

ਕਟਿ [kəʃɪ] after cutting away. “kəʃɪ devəu hiəra ten.”—*kan m 4*. **2** after being cut into pieces. “purja purja kəʃɪ mərə.”—*maru kəbir*. **3** *Skt n* waist. “kəske kəʃɪ ayo.”—*GPS*. **4** wife. **5** small red and black seed of *Abrus precatorius* used as fractional weight by goldsmiths (one eighth of a masa).

ਕਟਿਅੜਾ [kəʃɪəɾa] cut (past tense) “kəʃɪəɾa jəm kalu.”—*sri m 5*. **2** (which has been) cut.

ਕਟਿਕ [kəʃɪk] metallic bangle. See ਕਟਕ. “kənɪk kəʃɪk jəl tərəg jesa.”—*sri rəvɪdas*.

ਕਟਿਤ [kəʃɪt] *adj* (which has been) cut, chopped.

ਕਟਿਤਕਟੀਤਿ [kəʃɪtkəʃɪtɪ] *adj* who maims those already killed. “həm bəvə pap kie əpradhɪ gʊɾɪ kəʃe kəʃɪt kəʃɪtɪ.”—*kan m 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.

ਕਟਿੰਦਾ [kəʃɪɪda] *adj* who cuts.

ਕਟਿਦੇਸ਼ [kəʃɪdɛʃ] portion of the body comprising waist. “kəʃɪdɛʃchin desi.”—*ramav*. ‘whose waist is slim.’

ਕਟਿਦੇਸੀ [kəʃɪdɛsi] pertaining to the waist, meaning ache in the waist. See ਕਟਿਪੀੜ.

ਕਟਿਪੀੜ [kəʃɪpɪɾ] *Skt* backache. كَطِيْر, 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 bhākhṛa seeds (tribulus alatus) early in the morning, taking pure ṣṬajit (kind of mineral or rock secretion) with hot milk, taking two mashas of nāgṛi aṣgādh (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 pinās kəṭdesi."—*cāṛitr 405*. See ਕਟਿਦੇਸੀ.

ਕਟਿਬੱਧ [kəṭɪbəddh] *Skt adj* who has girded up his loins; ready for undertaking any task.

ਕਟੀਆ [kəṭia] *n* young female buffalo, calf. **2** minced meat, chopped fodder, anything chopped into small pieces. "ek-hī bar kəṛē kəṭia."—*GPS*. **3 adj** who cuts. "so kəṭia ṣṬ dūrjənən."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਕਟੀਤ [kəṭit] See ਕਟਿਤ ਕਟੀਤਿਤ.

ਕਟੀਲਾ [kəṭila] *adj* prickly. **2** thorny. "kəmlē kəṭilo kəḥē."—*BGK*. 'There are delicate thorns on the stem of the lotus.'

ਕਟ [kəṭ], **ਕਟਕ** [kəṭok] *Skt adj* bitter, sour. **2** unpleasant, unpopular.

ਕਟਵਾਚੀ [kəṭvāci] *adj* bitter-tongued, scurrilous.

ਕਟੂ [kəṭu] See ਕਟ. **2** waist. See ਕਟਿ. "kəṭu pəṛ kehəṛī ros."—*aj*.

ਕਟੂਆ [kəṭua] a biting creature. See ਖਟਮਲ.

ਕਟੋਰਾ [kəṭera] *adj* which bites.

ਕਟੋਰੈ [kəṭere] removes, cuts. "mēl kəṭere."—*kan m 5*.

ਕਟੋਯਾ [kəṭeya] *adj* which cuts or bites.

ਕਟੋਚ [kəṭoc] 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. "təbe kopiṣ kāgresṣ kəṭocṣ."—*VN*.

ਕਟੋਨਾ [kəṭona] *adj* who cuts or bites or kills, or murders. "kaṭe pap kəṭona."—*var kan m 4*.

ਕਟੋਰਾ [kəṭora], **ਕਟੋਰੀ** [kəṭori] *n* wide-mouthed metallic bowl; a utensil, cup, small bowl.

ਕੱਟ [kəṭṭ] See ਕਟਣਾ. **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.

ਕੱਟਣਾ [kəṭṭṇa] See ਕਟਣਾ.

ਕੱਟਰ [kəṭṭər] *adj* hot-headed and short-tempered. **2** ignorant, fanatic, bigoted. **3** obstinate, obdurate.

ਕੱਟਾ [kəṭṭa] buffalo's young male. See ਕਟਾਰ 4. **2** *xa* ਹਾਥੀ.

ਕੱਟੂ [kəṭṭu] 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 bən khojən 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 ਕੱਟੂਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਕੱਟੂਸ਼ਾਹ [kəṭṭuṣah] a Kashmiri muslim, who acquired spiritual knowledge after becoming a follower of Guru Hargobind. He preached the Sikh doctrine in Kashmir.

ਕਠ [kəṭh] a sage. **2** an Upnishad of Yajurved, containing the discourse between Yam and

Nachiketa.
कठगड्ड [kəʈgəɾh] wooden fort; fort constructed by using wood. “tɪn kəʈgəɾh nəvrəs pər bādho.”—*VN*. **2** See कठगड्ड 3.
कठन [kəʈhən] *Skt* कठिन *adj* hard, stiff. **2** cruel, merciless. “kəʈhən kərodh ghəʈ hi ke bhitarɪ.”—*gəu m 9*. **3** difficult, arduous.
कठनयी [kəʈhnəi], कठनडा [kəʈhənta], कठनयी [kəʈhnai] *n* difficulty, toughness. **2** hardness, cruelty.
कठपुतली [kəʈpʊtli] wooden puppet. **2** one who cannot think by himself but act like a puppet in the hands of another.
कठफोडा [kəʈphoɽa] 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.
कठमंडु [kəʈməɽdu] 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.
कठल [kəʈhəl] See कठल. “kəʈhəl bəʈhəl bər pipər khəre.”—*GPS*.
कठिन [kəʈhin] See कठन.
कठिनडा [kəʈhɪnta] See कठनडा.
कठुर [kəʈhur], कठुल [kəʈhul] *adj* hard, cruel. “ətɪ papɪsʈ kəʈhur.”—*kəlki*. “ɪkɪ rəhe sukɪ kəʈhule.”—*bəsət m 5*.
कठेनी [kəʈheni] *adj* hard, difficult. “eha bat kəʈheni.”—*bɪla m 4*.
कठोर [kəʈhor] *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.
कठोरडा [kəʈhorta] *n* hardness, stiffness. **2** cruelty.
कठोला [kəʈhola] *adj* woodenpot. **2** wooden effigy.

कठोडा [kəʈhota] *n* wide wooden vessel, kneading trough or basin made of wood.
कठोडी [kəʈhɔti] *n* a musical instrument of wood with a single string; oval shaped begging bowl. “mən mera cəga, tā kəʈhɔti vɪc gəga.”—*prov*.
कडा [kəɽa] *adj* hard, stiff. See *vr* कड.
कडी [kəɽi], कडु [kəɽu], कडु [kəɽu] *S adv* when. “phɪɪ kəɽu ave rʊtɪ?”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
कड [kəɽɔ] *Skt vr* harden, stiffen.
कडहा [kəɽhə] *v* drag. **2** pull out. “dusmən dut səbhɪ marɪ kəɽhie.”—*var bɪla m 4*. **3** expose, disclose. “kaɽ kəɽhən te chuɽɪ pəri.”—*asa m 5*. **4** dig, excavate, uproot. “kəɽhɪ kup kəɽhe pənɪhare.”—*nəʈ ə m 4*. **5** embroider on cloth. **6** plan a new thing, think of a new idea. “koi kəɽhəhu ɪhu vicaru.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.
कडाडुहा [kəɽhaɽna] *v* get extracted. **2** get something said, or articulated. “ghasi kəu həriɪnam kəɽhai.”—*gəu m 4*. “əpni bɪrtha bəhu bəhutu kəɽhasa.”—*gɔɽ m 4*.
कडि [kəɽhi] *adv* having extracted. “həri colɪ deh səvari kəɽhɪ pəɽhi.”—*var sor m 4*. ‘having embroidered’.
कडिडा [kəɽhɪbha] became a saviour. “ɽubde bāh deɪ kəɽhibha.”—*prəbha m 4*.
कडीडे [kəɽhie] expelled, pulled out. **2** expel, pull out.
कडीडे [kəɽhije] kindly save; let us pull them out.
कडु [kəɽhu] *S* extract, embroider.
कडुलना [kəɽholna] *v* extract. “məthɪ tətu kəɽhole.”—*var ram 1, m 3*. ‘extracts’. **2** search. **3** drag, pull. “tən jəbuk gidh kəɽholət.”—*kɪɪsən*.
कड [kəɽ] *Skt n* particle, granule. **2** grain, particle, seed. “kəɽ bɪna jese thoθər tukha.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** broken rice. **4** *Skt कण् vr* become small; close the eyes; meditate.
कडम [kəɽəs] *n* कड-डुमडा, mild fever, slight fever.
कडमेदि [kəɽsoɪ], कडमेडी [kəɽsoi] *n* overheard

information; inkling.

ਕਣਕ [kəṇək] *n* wheat. **2** See ਕਣਿਕ.

ਕਣਕੱਚ [kəṇkəcch] *n* measure of grains, appraisal of standing crop; particle.

ਕਣਕਵਾਲ ਕਲਾਂ [kəṇəkval kəlā] a village in police station, tehsil and district Sunam in Patiala state. 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.

ਕਣਕਾ [kəṇka] *n* small piece; particle, granule. See ਕਣਿਕ.

ਕਣਕੂਤ [kəṇkut] See ਕਣਕੱਚ.

ਕਣਛ [kəṇəcch] See ਕਣਿਛ. **2** See ਕੁਣੱਖਾ.

ਕਣੱਟ [kəṇəṭṭ] granular stone, generally seen studded in old buildings.

ਕਣਤਾਉਣਾ [kəṇtaʊṇa] *v* harass someone like grains roasting in a furnace; torture.

ਕਣਾਦ [kəṇad] *Skt n* a sage who lived only by eating grains of rice; hence his name. His real name was Uluk. Out of the six shastars, Vaisheshik Darshan was written by him. See ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ.

ਕਣਾਦਕ [kəṇadək] *adj* who eats grains of rice. **2** See ਕਣਾਦ.

ਕਣਿਕ [kəṇɪk] *Skt n* particles, granules. **2** wheatflour.

ਕਣੀ [kəṇi] *n* drop of water. **2** particle, small granule. “de nave ek kəṇi.”—*sor m 5*. **3** tiny piece of diamond. **4** tiny and fine broken piece from the tip of an edged weapon like an arrow.

ਕਣੌਡ [kəṇoḍ] *n* pressure. **2** obligation. **3** an act that makes one abashed. See ਕਣ *vr*.

ਕਣੌਡਾ [kəṇoḍa] *adj* obliged. **2** (one) who is abashed. **3** shy. See *vr* ਕਣ.

ਕਣਿਛ [kəṇəcch] *n* sound, word. See ਕਣ *vr*.

“kəṇəcchət gaji.”—*kəlki*. “kəṇəche kɪkəṇə.”—*ramav*.

ਕਤ [kət] *part* why, for what. “sɪghsəɾən kət jaie jəu jəbuk grase.”—*BIla sədhna*. “kagər nav ləghəhɪ kət sagər?”—*məla m 5*. **2** *pron* whose. “kət ki mai bap kət kera.”—*gəu m 1*. **3** *adv* where. “kət jaie re ghər lago rəg.”—*bəsət ramanəd*. **4** anywhere. “kət nəhɪ thər mulu kət lavəu?”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘There is no place where to apply the herb (medicine).’ **5** *A ɪ*; act of chopping. “səcɪ nə lage kətu.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Truth cannot be chopped’, means that truth cannot be refuted. **6** jealousy, envy. “dēdi mēl nə kətu mən jibhə səca soi.”—*var sor m 1*. **7** See ਕਤਫੀ. “əkhi kət nə sājə tɪn.”—*BG*.

ਕਤਾਅ [kətə] *A* قطع cut away, settle something one way or the other. **2** determination, belief.

ਕਤਈ [kətəi] *A* قطعی *adv* exactly, surely.

ਕਤਹ [kətəh], ਕਤਹਿ [kətəhɪ] *part* for what, why. “pavən pətɪt punit kətəh nəhi sevie.”—*phonhe m 5*. **2** *adv* where, whither. “pɪrəhɪ bɪhun kətəhɪ sukh pae?”—*suhi fərid*.

ਕਤਹੀ [[kətəhi], ਕਤਹੂ [kətəhu], ਕਤਹੂ [kət-hu] *adv* no where. “kət-hu nə jae ghəɾəhɪ bəsae.”—*kan m 5*.

ਕਤਕ [kətək] *Skt* ਕਤਿਕ *n* month of Kattak; it derives this name from the full moon night of Karittaka (the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades). See ਕਤਿਕ.

ਕਤਖੁਦਾ [kətxuda] See ਕਦਖੁਦਾ.

ਕਤਾ [kətə] *Skt* ਕਤੰ *v* spin or make fibre or thread (tendril) of wool, cotton etc on the tip of the rotating spindle of a spinning wheel; twine a cord. “nanək kuɾə kətɪɛ kuɾə tənɪe taṇu.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਕਤਧੌਉ [kətdhəʊ], ਕਤਧੌ [kətdhə] *Skt* ਕਤਿਧਾ *adj* of many kinds; variegated. **2** from many sides, from all directions. See ਧੌ. “bhəɾəm ədher mohɪo kətdhəʊ.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਕਤਰਹ [kətrəh] See ਕਤਰਾ.

ਕਤਰਣ [kətrəŋ] *n* a small piece of cloth left after cutting. **2** See ਕਤਰਣਾ.

ਕਤਰਣਾ [kətrəŋa] *Skt* कृत्तरन cut into pieces with an implement or scissors; cut.

ਕਤਰਣੀ [kətrəŋi] *Skt* कर्तनी *n* scissors. See ਕੈਂਚੀ.

ਕਤਰਨਾ [kətrəna] See ਕਤਰਣਾ.

ਕਤਰਾ [kətra] *A* قطر *n* drop, droplet. **2** run, flee.

ਕਤਲ [kətal] *A* قتل *n* assassination, murder, violence.

ਕਤਲਗੜੀ [kətalgəɾhi] 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 ਬੁੱਧੁਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਕਤਲਾ [kətla] *A* قتل *adj* murdered, assassinated; plural of ਕਤੀਲ. **2** *P* قتل chopped stuff, minced meat, anything chopped into small pieces. “kətla kəro muro nəhɪ dhur læg.”—*GPS*.

ਕਤਲਾਮ [kətlam] *A* قتل عام *n* massacre, genocide.

ਕਤਵਾਰ [kətvar] *n* garbage; useless straw. “katərta kətvar buharē.”—*kṛṣṇan*.

ਕਤਾ [kəta] *A* قطع *n* plan; finely cut piece, chiselled stuff. “kaṭ kəta kər lino.”—*cāḍi* 1. See ਕਤਾਘ.

ਕਤਾਬ [kətab] See ਕਿਤਾਬ.

ਕਤਾਰ [kətar] *A* قاتر *n* line, row, class, bevy.

ਕਤਾਲ [kətal] *A* قاتل *n* human soul. **2** power, capability, competence. **3** body, physique. **4** See ਕੱਤਾਲ.

ਕਤਿ [kəti] *Skt* adj how many.

ਕਤਿਕ [kəti:k] month of Kattak. See ਕਤਕ. “kəti:k hove sadhu sēg.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** *adj* to what extent.

ਕਤਿਕਿ [kəti:kɪ] in the month of Kattak. “kəti:kɪ kərəm kəməvṇe.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਕਤੀਆ [kətia] See ਕੱਤੀ.

ਕਤੀਫ [kətiph] *A* كتيّف *adj* having rancour, malice or grudge. “carō vicc šərif ko, kon kətiph kəhaɪ.”—*məgo*.

ਕਤੀਫਾ [kətipha] *A* قטיפه velvet, satin. **2** See ਕਤੀਫ.

ਕਤੀਫਿਆ [kətiphiə] plural of ਕਤੀਫੜ. قטיפى silken

clothes of velvet, satin etc. “rāg pərāg kətiphiə pəhɪrəhɪ dhərmai.”—*var sar m* 4. ‘Worldly person wears multicoloured silken clothes.’

ਕਤੁ [kətu] See ਕਤ.

ਕਤੂਨ [kətuŋ] *S* tape embroidered with a golden thread used to fix on clothes for glamour. See *E* Acton.

ਕਤੂਰਾ [kətura] See ਕੁਤੂਰਾ.

ਕਤੇਬ [kəteb] *A* كتيب book, sacred book. It is a transform of kɪtab. **2** In Gurbani, kəteb stands for kutəb, and refers in particular to the four books, namely tōret, zəbbur, ʔjil and Koran. “dev bhev nə janhi jɪh bed ɔr kəteb.”—*japū*. “bed kəteb sāsar həbhahū bahra.”—*asa m* 5.

ਕਤੇਲਾ [kətela] *A* قاتل *adj* assassin; murderer. “kəm kətele.”—*BG*.

ਕਤੇਯਾ [kəteya] *adj* engaged in spinning. **2** performing the act of cutting.

ਕਤੰਚ [kətəc] *Skt* कुत्रचित् *adv* where, at what place. **2** कुत्र from where, from what place. “kətəc mata kətəc pɪta.”—*səhəs m* 5.

ਕੱਤਾ [kətta] *n* small sword, which is broad and straight. *A* كتيّف .

ਕੱਤਾਲ [kəttal] *A* قاتل *adj* who kills. “suṇ nanək kəttal.”—*məgo*. ‘O! Guru Nanak, you who put to end with words, listen!’

ਕੱਤੀ [kətti] *Skt* कर्तिका *n* rapier; thin straight sword. “pərē kəttiɾyō ghat.”—*VN*.

ਕਤੁ [kətr] See ਕੁਤੁ.

ਕਥ [kəth] *n* legend, story. **2** See ਕਥਨ. **3** See ਜਥ ਕਥ. **4** See ਕੱਥ.

ਕਥਉ [kəthəu] tell, relate. **2** say, speak. “kəthəu nə kəthni hukəm pəchana.”—*gəu ə m* 1.

ਕਥਕ [kəthək] *Skt* adj expert in narrating; adept in delivering a religious discourse. **2** See ਕੱਥਕ. **2**

ਕਥੱਕੜ [kəthəkkəɾ] See ਕਥਕ.

ਕਥਤ [kəthət] *Skt* कथयति *v* narrates, speaks. **2** See ਕਥਿਤ.

ਕਥਤਾ [kəthta] *Skt* कथयिता *adj* who narrates. **2** of

- a story, of an anecdote. “kəthta bəktə sounta soi.”—*gəu m 1*.
- ਕਥਨ** [kəθən] *n* utterance, statement. “kəθən sunavən git nīke gavən.”—*dev m 5*.
- ਕਥਨਾ** [kəθna] *v* say, narrate. **2** *n* description, explanation. See ਕਥੀ.
- ਕਥਨੀ** [kəθni] *n* act of talking; explanation. “kəθni kəhɪ bhərəmu nə jai.”—*sor kəbir*.
- ਕਥਨੀ ਬਦਨੀ** [kəθni bədni] *n* only in words; mere talk sans action. “səbədū nə cinə kəθni bədni kərə.”—*sri m 3*.
- ਕਥਨੀਯ** [kəθniy] *Skt n* describable, expressible.
- ਕਥਨੁ** [kəθənu] See ਕਥਨ.
- ਕਥੜੀ** [kəθɜi] *n* tale. “kəθɜia sətah te sūkhaupədhia.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
- ਕਥਾ** [kəθa] *Skt n* story, anecdote, description, explanation. **2** annotation. “kəθa sūṇət mələ səgli khovə.”—*majh m 5*.
- ਕਥਾਇਆ** [kəθaɪa] got described, got expressed. “mɪɪ sadhu əkəθu kəθaɪa tha.”—*maru m 5*.
- ਕਥਾਕ** [kəθak] narrator; story teller.
- ਕਥਾਗੀ** [kəθagi] sang the story. **2** singer of a tale in verse. “həm hərəɪkəθa kəθagi.”—*dhana m 4*. ‘We are singers of the Creator’s praise.’
- ਕਥਾਨਕ** [kəθanək] *Skt n* summary of a story. **2** legend, story, tale.
- ਕਥਿ** [kəθɪ] *adv* having described, having narrated. “kəθɪ kəθɪ kəθi koɟi koɟi koɟi.”—*jəpu*. ‘Millions of speakers have described it again and again giving millions of arguments.’ meaning, it has been described in many ways on innumerable occasions. “səca səbədū kəθɪ.”—*sri m 5*. See ਕੱਥ 4.
- ਕਥਿਤ** [kəθɪt] *Skt adj* said, told, described.
- ਕਥਿਤਾ** [kəθɪta] *Skt ਕਥਿਤਾ adj* in the profession of story telling, expert in oratory.
- ਕਥੀ** [kəθi] described. “kəθna kəθi nə ave toɟi.”—*jəpu*.
- ਕਥੀਰ** [kəθir] *n* ਕਥਿਤ-ਇਰਾ uttered composition; tale in verse, eulogy. “kəvɪān kəθthe kəθhire.”—*cādi 2*. “kəθthe kəθirē.”—*VN. 2* bangle.
- ਕਥੁਰੀ** [kəθuri] See ਕਸਤੂਰੀ. “ratɪ kəθuri vādiə.”—*s fərid*. i.e. ‘narration of God’s glory.’ **2** glory. **3** auspicious smell, fragrance.
- ਕਥੋ** [kəθō] *Skt* कथम् *adv* how, in what way. “jəg bɪvhar kəθō so ləhə.”—*GPS*.
- ਕਥੋਚਨ** [kəθōcən] *Skt* कथञ्चन *part* how, in what way.
- ਕਥੋਚਿਤ** [kəθōcɪt] *Skt* कथञ्चित *adv* in some way, somehow. **2** perhaps.
- ਕੱਥ** [kəθh] *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* कथ्य praise, appreciation. “dəl gahən kəθthe.”—*cādi 3*. ‘an admirable, warrior.’ **4** *adj* proper to narrate, describable. See ਕੱਥੀ.
- ਕੱਥਕ** [kəθhək] *Skt adj* expert in narrating, maker of a statement. **2** *n* singer who expresses the meaning of a song through bodily gestures.
- ਕੱਥਾ** [kəθha] See ਕੱਥ 2.
- ਕੱਥੀ** [kəθhī] recited, uttered. “pərə sam bedə jujər bed kəθhā.”—*VN*.
- ਕਦ** [kəd], **ਕਦਹੁ** [kədəhu] *adv* when, at what time. “kəuṇ kəhə tu kəd ka.”—*tukha chēt m 5*. “kədəhu səmjhaɪa jai.”—*var sri m 3*. **2** See ਕੱਦ. **3** *A* جُهد effort, endeavour. **4** *P* كُره house. **5** person, someone.
- ਕਦਖੁਦਾ** [kədxuda] *P* كده خدا owner of the house. **2** king. **3** soul, human soul. **4** married man.
- ਕਦਨ** [kədən] *Skt n* anguish, trouble. “suməɪ sədən bhəyo kədən bɪram hə.”—*NP. 2* war, battle. **3** destruction, assassination.
- ਕਦਮ** [kədəm] See ਕਦੰਬ. **2** *A* قدم feet, foot. “tere kədəm səlah.”—*bher m 5*. **3** *Dg* stride, foot.
- ਕਦਮਪੋਸੀ** [kədəmposi], **ਕਦਮਬੋਸੀ** [kədəmbosi] *P* کدم پوسی *n* act of kissing the feet. In the following utterance, the scribe has used kədəmposi

instead of kədāmbosi. “phɪrē kədāmposi kəu karte.”—GPS.

ਕਦਰ [kədər] *Skt n* saw. **2** goad. **3** white catechu tree. “kədər bəṭ tēmal.”—GPS. See *G* Kedros. **4** *A* ڤر honour, glory, respect. **5** measure, standard, weight.

ਕਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਸ [kədərʂənas], **ਕਦਰਦਾਨ** [kədərdan] *P* ڤدرشاد *adj* appreciative; seeking merit.

ਕਦਰਯ [kədrəy], **ਕਦਰਾਈ** [kədrai] *Skt* काडर्य *n* cowardice; faint-heartedness. **2** nervousness. **3** fear, terror.

ਕਦਲ [kədəl] See ਕੰਦਲ.

ਕਦਲੀ [kədli] *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.

ਕਦਲੀਪੁਹਪ [kədlipuhəp] *n* heart, which is shaped like the flower of a banana. “kədlipuhəp dhup pərgas.”—*bher ə kəbir*.

ਕਦਲੀਬਨ [kədlībən] See ਕਜਲੀਬਨ.

ਕਦਵ [kədəv] *Skt* कन्दुक *n* ball; ball made of rags; material rolled into a round mass. “kɦɪlēt jaṇu kədd-vā.”—*ramav*.

ਕਦਾ [kəda] *Skt adv* sometime, at some moment. “jəg sukɦ me ʊrjhe nəɦɪ kəda.”—GPS. **2** *A* ڤر *n* prohibition, taboo. “nili sɪahi kəda kərnɪ.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Blue dress is meant to dispel mind’s darkness.’ **3** *A* ڤر tear, saw. **4** set on fire. **5** taunt.

ਕਦਾਚ [kədac], **ਕਦਾਚ** [kədāc], **ਕਦਾਚਹ** [kədacəɦ], **ਕਦਾਚਹੁ** [kədacəɦu], **ਕਦਾਚਨ** [kədacən], **ਕਦਾਚਿਤ** [kədacɪt], **ਕਦਾਚਿਦ** [kədacɪd], **ਕਦਾਪਿ** [kədapɪ], **ਕਦਾਪੀ** [kədapi] *adv* perhaps. **2** some time, rarely, seldom. “kədac nəɦɪ sɪmrət nanək.”—*var jet*. “nəɦɪ sɪmrət mərṇō kədācəɦ.”—*səhəs m 5*. “bhəlo kərəm nəɦɪ kin kədapi.”—GPS.

ਕਦਾਮੜ [kədāmət] *A* ڤرامت *n* sense of being antique; antiquity, ancientness.

ਕਦਿ [kədɪ] *adv* when, at what time. “səphəl dərsən kədɪ pau.”—*sar m 5*. “pap bɪnase

kədɪke.”—*bavən*.

ਕਦੀਮ [kədɪm] *A* ڤكدم *adj* ancient. **2** primitive. “sevək kədɪm tək ae teri sam hə.”—*cədi 1*.

ਕਦੀਮੀ [kədɪmi] *adj* from the beginning, See ਕਦੀਮ. “hute kədɪmi gurughər kere.”—GPS.

ਕਦੂ [kədu], **ਕਦੂਆ** [kədūa] *P* ڤكدو *n* gourd. “beləɦɪ te kədūa kəṭ dəryo.”—*cədi 1*.

ਕਦੂਰਤ [kədūrət] *A* ڤكدرت *n* darkness. **2** muddiness, dirtiness. **3** anger.

ਕਦੂਰੀ [kədūri] See ਕਦੂਰਤ. **2** *P* ڤكدری *n* dining-table cloth; cloth on which meals are served. **3** meal taken in the name of Fatima, daughter of prophet Mohamamad in which prayer is offered in her name. “mɪsɪmɪɪ tāməsu bhərəmʊ kədūri.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘Pray after killing ignorance and confusion.’ Those who read the text as bhərəm kədūri, do not pay heed to the vowel sign [ʊ] after [m].

ਕਦੇ [kədə] See ਕਦਾ. “səhsa kədə nə jaɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਕਦੰਚ [kədāc], **ਕਦੰਤ** [kədāt]. See ਕਦਾਚਿਤ. “kədāc kəruṇa nə ʊpəɾjətē.”—*səhəs m 5*. “cɪt me cɪtvyo nəɦɪ kədāt.” and “janyo gəɦyo nə chʊṭe kədōta.”—GPS.

ਕਦੰਨ [kədān] *Skt n* food prohibited in religious scriptures. **2** medically forbidden food. **3** food grain of the coarse variety.

ਕਦੰਬ [kədāb], **ਕਦੰਮ** [kədām] *Skt* कदम्ब *n* group, community. “sɪrjət he brəɦməd̪ kədāb.”—*NP*. **2** a particular tree that has yellow flowers. Krishan 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.

ਕੱਦ [kədd] Khatri subcaste of the Sarins. **2** *A* ڤد height, physique, sturdiness.

ਕੱਦਾਵਰ [kəddavər] *P* ڤدآور *adj* tall.

ਕੱਦੂ [kəddu] See ਕਦੂਆ.

ਕੱਦੂਕਸ [kəddukəs] *P* ڤكدوش *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.

ਕਦੂ [kədru], **ਕਦੂਕਾ** [kədruka], **ਕਦੂ** [kədru] *Skt* कदू *n* according to Purans, daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to snakes. “bINTa kədru dITi adITi eRIkhi bəri bənay.” –VN.

ਕਧਾਰ [kədhār] See ਕੰਧਾਰ.

ਕਨ [kən] See ਕਣ. **2** ear. “jIN kən kine əkhi nak.” –dhəna *m 1*. **3** drop of water. “jəl kən subhəg jhəre.” –parəs. **4** short for kənək; gold. “uc bhəvən kən kamni.” –s *kəbir*.

ਕਨਉਜ [kənəuj] See ਕਨੋਜ.

ਕਨਸੋਇ [kənsoi] See ਕਣਸੋਇ.

ਕਨਕ [kənək] *Skt n* gold. “kənək kəṅk jəl tərəg jesa.” –sri rāvīdas. **2** thorn-apple. “kənək kənək te sɔ guno madək me ədhikaI.” –bIhari. **3** pəlas tree; Butea frondosa. **4** wheat and its flour. See ਕਣਿਕ **2**. **5** See ਛੱਪਯ **3**.

ਕਨਕਕਸ਼ਿਪੁ [kənək-kəʃipu] See ਹਿਰਨਕਸ਼ਿਪੁ.

ਕਨਕਕਲਾ [kənək kəla] *Skt* ਕਨਕਕਲਾ: one who knows the art of making gold ornaments; goldsmith. “jese kənək kəla ciTu maḍiale.” –ram namdev.

ਕਨਕਟਾ [kənəkəṭa], **ਕਨਕਟੀ** [kənəkəṭi] a disciple of Gorakh, or a woman, who has pierced ears. **2** with ears cut or shortened.

ਕਨਕਬਜਾ [kənəkəbja] Some ignorant scribe has substituted this for kankubəj. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ **217** number **3**.

ਕਨਕਲੋਚਨ [kənəklocən] See ਹਰਣਖ (ਹਿਰਨਜਾਕ).

ਕਨਕਾ [kənka] See ਕਣਕਾ. **2** virgin; unmarried girl. “ɔr mɪli kənka təhī an.” –NP.

ਕਨਕਾਚਲ [kənkaçəl] kənək (gold) əçəl (mountain); mountain named Sumer.

ਕਨਕਾਮਨੀ [kənkaṃni] short for ਕਨਕ and ਕਾਮਿਨੀ. See ਕਨ.

ਕਨਕਾਯਾ [kənkaɣa] *Skt* ਕੰਕਾਕ: *n* water crow, water ouzel. “kək bhək kīçəl kənkaɣa.” –GPS.

ਕਨਕੂਤ [kənkuṭ] See ਕਣਕੂਤ.

ਕਨਖਲ [kənkhəl] 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 Dakshesvar Mahadev is situated here. Guru Amar Dev stayed here for some time and a gurdwara is situated here.

ਕਨਪਟੀ [kənpaṭi] *n* area between the eye and the ear; temple. **2** See ਕਨਫਟੀ.

ਕਨਪਾਟਾ [kənpaṭa], **ਕਨਪਾਟੀ** [kənpaṭi], **ਕਨਫਟਾ** [kənphaṭa], **ਕਨਫਟੀ** [kənphaṭi], **ਕਨਫਾਟਾ** [kənphaṭa] See ਕਨਕਟਾ-ਕਨਕਟੀ. “jogabhyasi əru kənpaṭe.” –GPS.

ਕਨਯਾ [kənəɣa] *n* spider; a species of creatures which spin a web. **2** Krishan. “əṭeru ko kənəɣa nam.” –əkal.

ਕਨਾਅਤ [kənə-ət] *A* كنعان *n* content with very little; satisfaction, contentment.

ਕਨਾਇਤ [kənəit] See ਕਨੈਤ.

ਕਨਾਈ [kənai] *n* Krishan. **2** the Creator. “sImrIo nahI kənai.” –maru *m 9*.

ਕਨਾਤ [kənət] See ਕਨਾਅਤ. **2** *T* كنعان tent wall; wall of cloth around a tent. **3** *A* lance. **4** backbone, spine.

ਕਨਾਯਤ [kənəɣət] See ਕਨਾਅਤ and ਕਨੈਤ.

ਕਨਾਰ [kənār] *P* كنعان bank, side. **2** margin of a book. **3** catarrh afflicting a horse.

ਕਨਾਰਾ [kənāra] See ਕਨਾਰ **1** and ਕਿਨਾਰਾ.

ਕਨਾਲ [kənāl] measure of land equal to one eighth of a ghumaon.

ਕਨਾਵੇਜ [kənəvez] *n* a kind of silk cloth of the dərɪai mould; kənəvez from Bakhara used to be very popular.

ਕਨਿ [kənɪ] to, towards, in the direction of. “aɪ nə səka tujh kənɪ pɪare.” –vəḍ *m 1*. **2** in the ear. “kənɪ mūdɾa pai.” –var ram *1 m 1*. **3** *S* adv near, in the proximity of, close to.

ਕਨਿਸ਼ੂ [kənɪʃh] *Skt* adj tiny, very small. **2** mean,

abject.

ਕਨਿਸ਼ਾ [kənɪʃʈha] *adj* the smallest. **2** *n* little finger. **3** in poetics, a lady not loved enough by her husband.

ਕਨਿਸ਼ਿਕਾ [kənɪʃʈɪkka] *n* little finger. **2** younger sister.

ਕਨਿਕ [kənɪk] gold, wealth. See ਕਣਕ and ਕਨਕ. “kənɪk kamni het gəvara.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਕਨਿਕਕਲਾ [kənɪk-kəla] See ਕਨਕਕਲਾ.

ਕਨਿਯਾ [kənɪya] *P n* armpit. “kənɪya bɪkhe krickən dhare.”—*cəritr 184*. ‘Bhimsen holds Kichak and his brothers in his armpit.’ **2** lap. **3** an embrace, hug. **4** See ਕਨੜਾ.

ਕਨੀ [kəni] See ਕਣੀ.

ਕਨੀਆ [kənia] an embrace, hug See ਕਨਿਯਾ **3**. “sadər so nɪj bhər kər kənia.”—*NP*.

ਕਨੀਜ਼ [kəniz], **ਕਨੀਜ਼ਕ** [kənizək] *P* کنیز *n* slave girl. **2** maidservant.

ਕਨੀਰ [kənir] See ਕਨੇਰ.

ਕਨੁ [kənʊ] *S* ear.

ਕਨੁਕਾ [kənuka] *n* particle, mote. “dhurɪ ke kənuka pher dhurɪ hi səmahɪge.”—*əkal*. **2** spark. “jese ek ag te kənuka koɪ ag uɬhē.”—*əkal*.

ਕਨੇਸ਼ਾ [kənəʃta] See ਕਨਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਕਨੇਚ [kənec] 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.

ਕਨੇਤ [kənət] See ਕਨੈਤ.

ਕਨੇਰ [kənər], **ਕਨੇਲ** [kənəl] *Skt* कन्धेर *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. *Pterosperrum Acerifolium*. *P* ਖਰਜ਼ਹਰਹ.

ਕਨੈਤ [kənət] a tribe dwelling in mountains,

which originated from Rajputs. Many writers have described its root as kənyahet, because Rajputs used to kill their daughters, while these people regarded such killing as a sin.

ਕਨੌਜ [kənɔj] *Skt* कान्यकुब्ज *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 Brahmins. See ਕਾਨਕੁਬਜ਼.

ਕਨੌਜੀਆ [kənɔjia] *adj* resident of Kanauj. **2** *n* a Kanyakubaj brahman.

ਕਨੌਡ [kənɔd], **ਕਨੌਡਾ** [kənɔda] See ਕਣੌਡ-ਕਣੌਡਾ.

ਕਨੁਈ [kənhai] *n* Krishan. **2** the Creator, the Divine.

ਕਨੁਈਯਾ [kənheya] *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 Ghanaiya. Many writers have mistaken Bhai Mihan as Kanhaiya. See ਮੀਰਾਂ.

ਕਨੁਈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [kənheyā di mɪsəl] 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 Rakkhanwale in tehsil Kusur and chieftains of Fategarh in tehsil Vatala were from this misl.

ਕਨੜਕਾ [kənɜka] *Skt n* unmarried girl, virgin. **2** daughter.

कनडा [kənyə] *Skt* *n* daughter. **2** unmarried girl.

3 one of the twelve signs of Zodiac, Virgo.

4 variety of large cardamom. **5** a poetic metre.

See अकदा.

कप [kəp] See कपडा. **2** See कप. “həth məroṛə tənə kəpə.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **3** See कपि.

4 *Skt* कप् *vr* walk, move, tremble.

कपट [kəpəṭ] *Skt* *n* deceit, guile. “kuṛṭ kəpəṭi kīnə nə pāṭo.”—*sri m 4*. **2** See कपाट. “kholṭ kəpəṭ guru melia.”—*jet chāt m 5*. “nanək mṛləhu kəpəṭ dər khələhu.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

कपटहथिआर [kəpəṭ-həthiār] *Skt* कृतासु *n* a weapon like baghnakha (shaped as lion’s claw) kept hidden underneath the dress. “kuṛ kəpəṭ həthiār jīṭo.”—*BG*.

कपट कपाट [kəpəṭ kəpəṭ] deceitful doors; doors of guile. “kholē nə kəpəṭ kəpəṭ.”—*rəhmən*.

कपटपुरख [kəpəṭpurəkh], **कपटपुरुस** [kəpəṭpuruṣ] *n* scarecrow, frightener i.e. effigy as of a man made to stand in the field to scare animals.

कपटि [kəpəṭi] with guile, by deceit. See कपट 1 and निमुनीआदा.

कपटी [kəpṭi] *adj* deceitful, beguiling. **2** hypocritical.

कपटे [kəpṭe] deceitful persons. “kəḍi kəḍi jorəṭ kəpṭe.”—*guj m 5*. **2** with guile, fraudulently.

कपडा [kəpṭa] *Skt* कर्तन *v* cut, chop. “pharida jī dīh nala kəpṭa.”—*s fərid*.

कपटी [kəpṭi] *adj* of the monkeys. “cəli sən kəpṭi səkruddh.”—*ramav*.

कपड [kəpəṭ] See कपिड.

कपथल [kəpṭhəl] See कैथल. “pəri luṭ kəpṭhəl vīkhe.”—*GPS*. ‘Looting took place in Kaithal city.’

कपार [kəpəṛ] *S* कपारु *n* steep bank of a river. “bera kəpəṛ vat.”—*s fərid*. ‘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.’

2 wrong path, misleading path.

कपर्द [kəpəṛəd], **कपर्दक** [kəpəṛədək] *Skt* कर्पूर-कपर्दक fully purified by water; lock of Shiv’s hair, from which flows the Ganga. **2** knot of matted hair. **3** small seashell, purified by the seawater.

कपर्दन [kəpəṛdən] See कपर्दिन.

कपर्दिका [kəpəṛdika] *Skt* कपर्दिका *n* cowrie. See कपर्दक.

कपर्दिन [kəpəṛdīn], **कपर्दिनी** [kəpəṛdīni], **कपर्दी** [kəpəṛdī] *Skt* कपर्दिन् *adj* with tangled hair. See कपर्द. **2** matted hair; female with a knot of hair on the head. “jē jē hosi mahīkhasur mardəni rāmkəpəṛdīni chətrəchite.”—*əkal*.¹

कपर्दाड [kəpəṛvat] See कपार.

कपरा [kəpra] See कपडा.

कपरु [kəpəru] See कपार.

कपरे [kəpre] plural of कपडा. “mele kəpre kəhaləu dhovəu.”—*məla rəvīdas*. means polluted mind.

कपरे बागे वाली [kəpre bage vali] *sen n kūj*, a migratory bird which is white in appearance. “gəgən phīṛṭi uḍṭi kəpre bage vali.”—*gəu m 4*.

“bhəgvəti pədy puṣpājli stotr” composed by Pandit Ramkrishan is a very old text, and has thirty three-lined stanzas. Its free translation in twenty such stanzas forms Akal Ustat, not to be found in Chandichrit. For the information of the readers some pieces from both are given below:

“rəktasur mardəni cəḍ cəkərdəni danəv ərdəni bīḍal bəḍhe,

sərdhar bībəkḥəṇi dūrjən dhərkḥəṇi ətul əmərḥəṇi dhərəmdhəje,

dhumrach vīdhvōsəni sronītcōsəni sōbh nīpat nīsōbh məthe,

jē jē hosi mōhīkhasur mardəni rāmkəpəṛdīni chətr chite.”—*əkal*.

शर वर बर्षिणि दुर्धर घर्षिणि दुर्मष मषाणि हर्षरते ।...

अयिनिजहुड्कृति मात्र निराकृत धूमविलोचन धूम शते ।

समरविशोषित शोणितबीज समुद्रवशोणितबीजलते ।

शिव शिव शुम्भ निशुम्भ महाहव तर्पित भूतपिशाचपते ।

जयजय हे महिषासुर मर्दिनि रम्यकपर्दिनि शैलसुते ।।१०।।

कपल [kəpəl] See कपिल.

कपज़ [kəpəʃ] See कपज़ा. **2** *Skt* कर्षटिक one who wears a ragged blanket. “kəpəʃ kedare jai.”—*sor kəbir*.

कपज़क़ेठा [kəpəʃkəʈha] *n* tent; dwelling; camp.

कपज़ा [kəpʒa], **कपज़ु** [kəpəʒu] *Skt* कर्षट *n* clothes, dress. “kəpəʒu rup suhava.”—*var asa*. **2** robe of honour. “σΙΡΗΘΕΙ ΣΕΛΗ ΚΕΡΡΑ ΡΑΤΑ.”—*var majh m l*. **3** mortal frame, human body. “kərmī ave kəpʒa.”—*jəpu*.¹ “pərhəɪ kəpəʒu je pɪr mɪle.”—*var sor m l*. Renunciation of hypocrisy is meant here.

कपास [kəpas], **कपाह** [kəpah] *Skt* कर्षास *L* Gossypium Herbaceum. “dəɪa kəpah sətəkh sut.”—*var asa*.

कपाहउ [kəpahəhu] from cotton. “təgu kəpahəhu kətɪe.”—*var asa*.

कपाही [kəpahi], **कपाहीआ** [kəpahia] *adj* made of cotton. **2** *n* a Khatri subcaste. This name is derived from the dealers in kəpah (cotton), just as Ghei is derived from ग्ही [ghi] (purified butter). “hema vɪcc kəpahia.”—*BG*.

कपाट [kəpaʈ], **कपाटै** [kəpaʈə] *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. “duɪ dhəti vəstrə kəpaʈə.”—*var asa*.

कपाल [kəpal] *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.

कपालक [kəpalək] See कपालिक.

कपालक्रिया [kəpalkriya] *n* a Hindu ritual of breaking skull of the burning corpse with a wooden stick. As per Garur Puran, the skull of a family man should be broken with a heavy

¹वाससि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि ।

तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही ।।

stick while that of a saint or a sage with a bṛl fruit. This ritual transfers the dead to the transcendental world of the forefathers.²

कपालमोचन [kəpalmocən] 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 Sadhaura 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. “ɪk kəpalmocən sūbh tal. təhɪ ko mela əyo vɪsal.”—*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 [kəpali] *Skt* कपालिन् *adj* bearing or carrying a skull. **2** *n* Shiv. **3** monk with a begging bowl. **4** Kapalini, Goddess Durga, Kali. “kaɪɪ kaɪɪ dəye kəpali.”—*cōḍi 2*.

कपाली आसन [kəpali asən] posture in Yog, with head on the earth and legs raised towards the sky.

कपालु [kəpalu] See कपाल. “kəɾəm kəɪ kəpalu

²अर्थे दग्धे ऽथवा पूर्णे स्फोटयेत्तस्य मस्तकम् ।

गृहस्थानांतु काष्ठेन यतीनां श्रीकलेनच ।

प्राप्तये पितृ लोकानां भित्त्वा तद्ब्रह्मरन्ध्रकम् ।।

māphitāsI ri.”—*dhāna trilocan*. See कपालमेचन and महीटसि.

कपालं [kəpālō] See कपाली. “hāhasā kəpālō.”—*kalki*. ‘Kapali (Shiv) laughs.’

कपाचन [kəpavən] See कपाचन. “kər kaḥ krīpan kəpavhīge.”—*kalki*.

कपि [kəpɪ] *adv* having cut off, having chopped off, “so sɪru kəpɪ utar.”—*s fərid*. **2** *Skt n* monkey. **3** elephant. **4** sun. See कप 4. **5** *adj* who wanders. “bhṛamət phɪrət telək ke kəpɪ jɪu.”—*guj kəbir*. ‘going in circles like an oilman’s ox.’

कपिटीस [kəpɪsɪs], **कपिस** [kəpɪs] See कपीस. “bən māhɪ rəhɪt kəpɪs hənūmana.”—*NP*.

कपिक [kəpɪk] *Skt n* monkey. “phakɪo min kəpɪk ki nɪai.”—*gōḍ m 5*. ‘got trapped like a fish and a monkey.’

कपिकुंजर [kəpɪkōjər] supreme among monkeys, Hanuman. **2** Sugriv.

कपिकेतु [kəpɪketu] Arjun, whose standard bears the emblem of a monkey.

कपिच [kəpɪc], **कपिच** [kəpɪch] See कपिच.

कपिजल [kəpɪjəl] *Skt n* kind of partridge. **2** rain-bird. **3** a sage.

कपिथ [kəpɪθ] *Skt n* kind of wild pear; tree on which a monkey [kəpɪ] sits (Monkeys enjoy its fruit). See केष.

कपिधुन [kəpɪdhun], **कपिधुन** [kəpɪdhvən] See कपिकेतु “ḍar kəpɪdhvən rəθ ləi bəhu bɪrən ko ghaɪ.”—*cəɪtr 137*. ‘Arjun threw it in his chariot.’

कपिपति [kəpɪpətɪ], **कपिराज** [kəpɪraj] lord of the monkeys, Sugriv. **2** Hanuman.

कपिल [kəpɪl] *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 “siddhanā kəpɪlo munɪh.” 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. “gavəhɪ kəpɪladɪ adɪjogesur.”¹—*səveye m 1 ke*. **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.

कपिलवस्तु [kəpɪlvəstu] a town situated on the bank of river Rohini in Gorakhpur district in Nepal’s foot hills, 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.

कपिला [kəpɪla] *Skt n* a river of Kamrup. **2** Indian rosewood tree; *siṣəm*. **3** Kapil—a cow of brown and white colour, whose teats are black. In Hindu mythology, this cow is regarded very sacred. See कपिल. **4** See कामपेतु **2**.

कपिलाद [kəpɪlad], **कपिलादिक** [kəpɪladɪk] sage Kapil etc. See कपिल **6**.

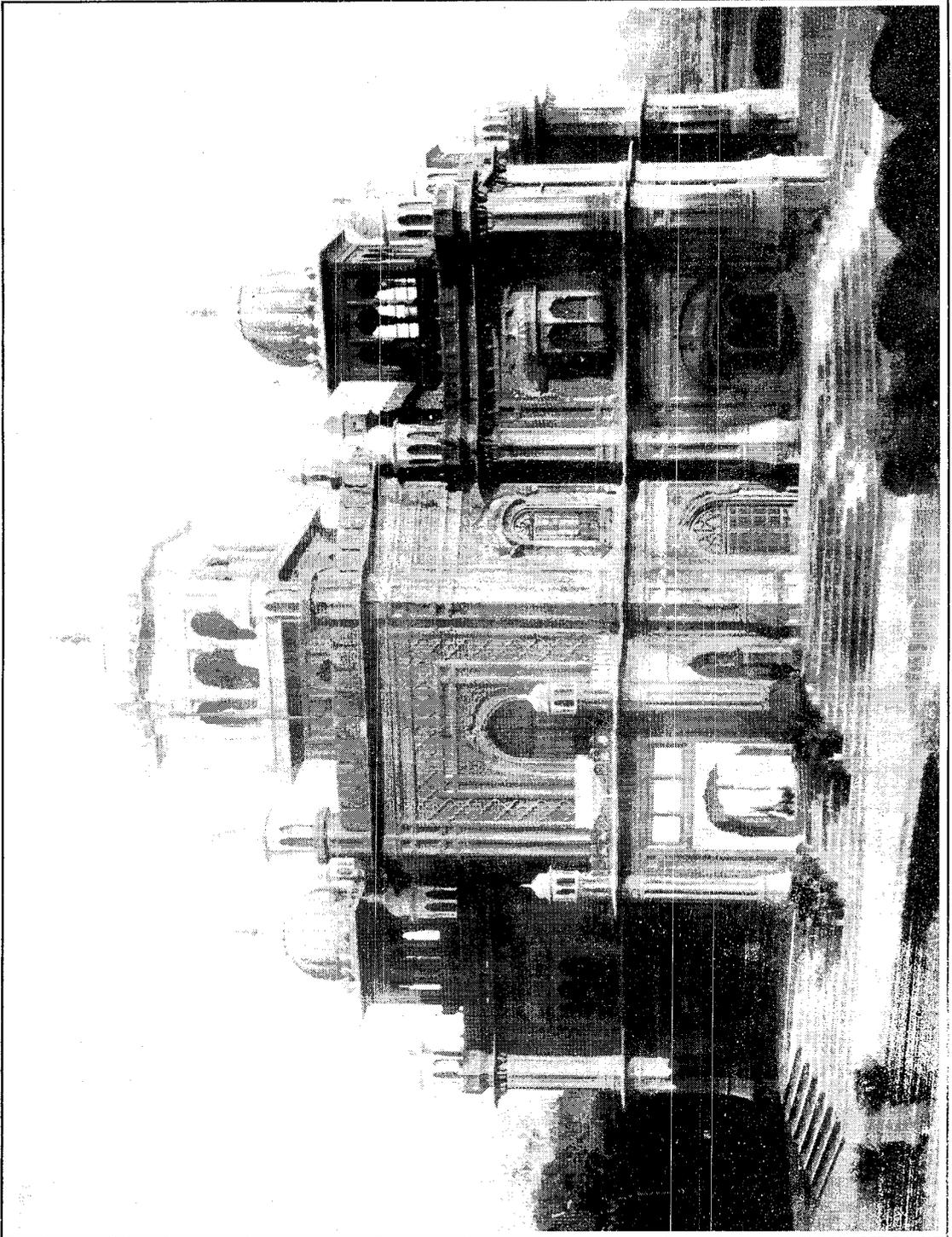
कपी [kəpi] See कपि. *P* कू ल०gur.

कपीस [kəpɪs], **कपीसुर** [kəpɪsɪvər], **कपीचू** [kəpɪtʃ] king of monkeys, Sugriv. **2** Hanuman.

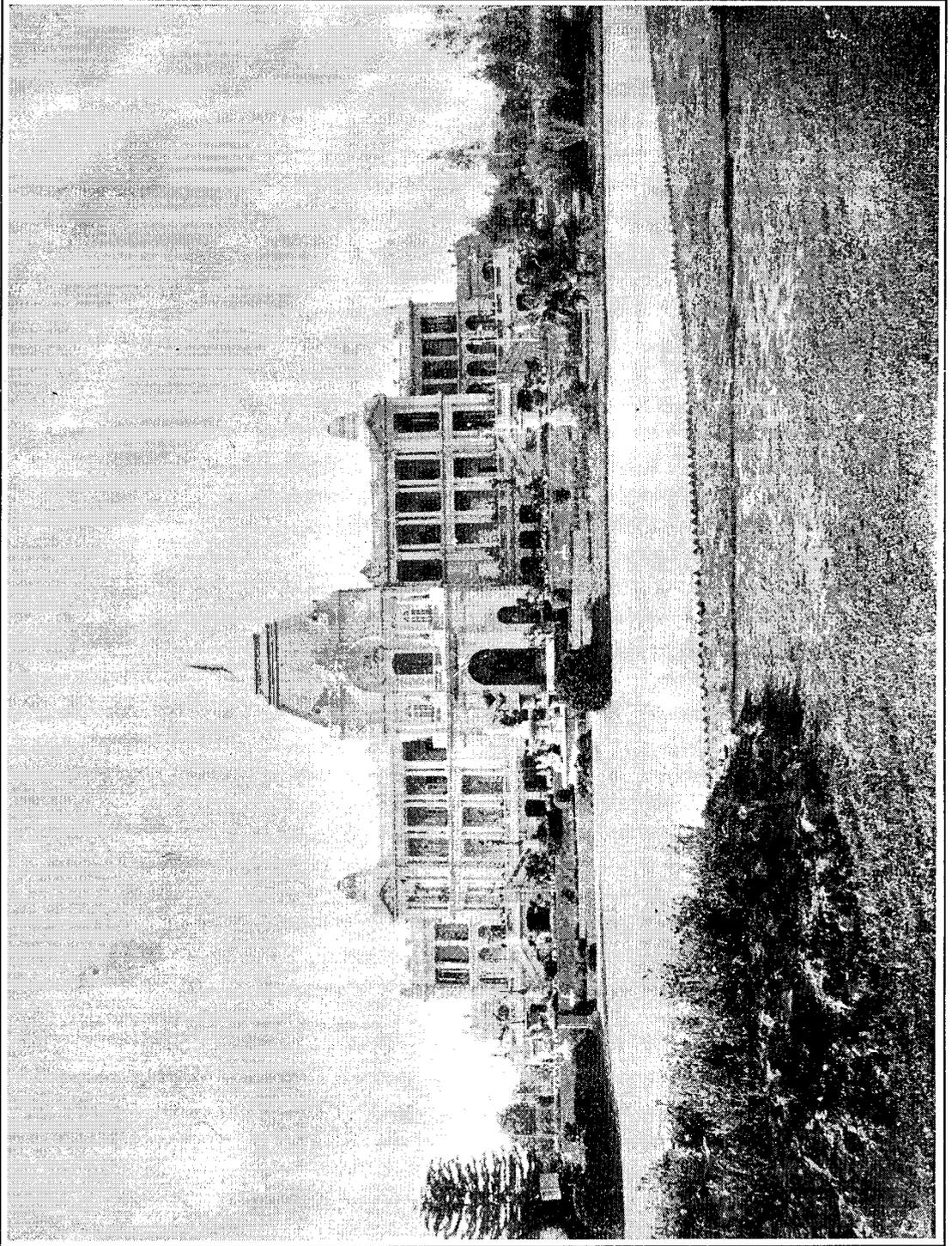
कपीरा [kəpɪra] *n* cutting tool. **2** dagger. “ek kəpɪra lehu hāmara.”—*GPS*. **3** *S* unlucky. **4** vicious, evil.

कपुच [kəpɪtʃ] *Skt* कपुच *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 आरती [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 ¹adɪjogesɪvər means Kapil, of noble birth.



KAPURTHALA GURDWARA



PALACE OF THE KAPURTHALA RULER



THE VALIANT CRUSADER, SARDAR JASSA SINGH AHLUWALIA



MAHARAJA JAGATJIT SINGH JI, RULER OF KAPURTHALA

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 *kəpur* instead of *kərpur*. See ਕਰਪੂਰ.

ਕਪੂਰਸਿੰਘ ਨਵਾਬ [kəpursiŋh nəvab] 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 ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ. 2 grand son of Gurditta—an eminently pious personality 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 Hamir Singh, younger brother of Kapur Singh, succeeded him to the throne. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਾ 1.

ਕਪੂਰਗੜ੍ਹ [kəpurgərh] a village founded by Hamir Singh's elder brother Kapur Singh, in Nabha state, subdivision Amloh, police station Bhadson. 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.

ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ [kəpurthəla] 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.¹ Badar 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 Badar Singh. Badar 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

¹Village Ahlu, alongwith a few adjoining villages is now under the control of Kapurthala State.

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 whole heartedly 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 alongwith the title of “fərzāde dɪlbād rəsixul ɪtkad dɔləte ɪgləʃia.”

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.

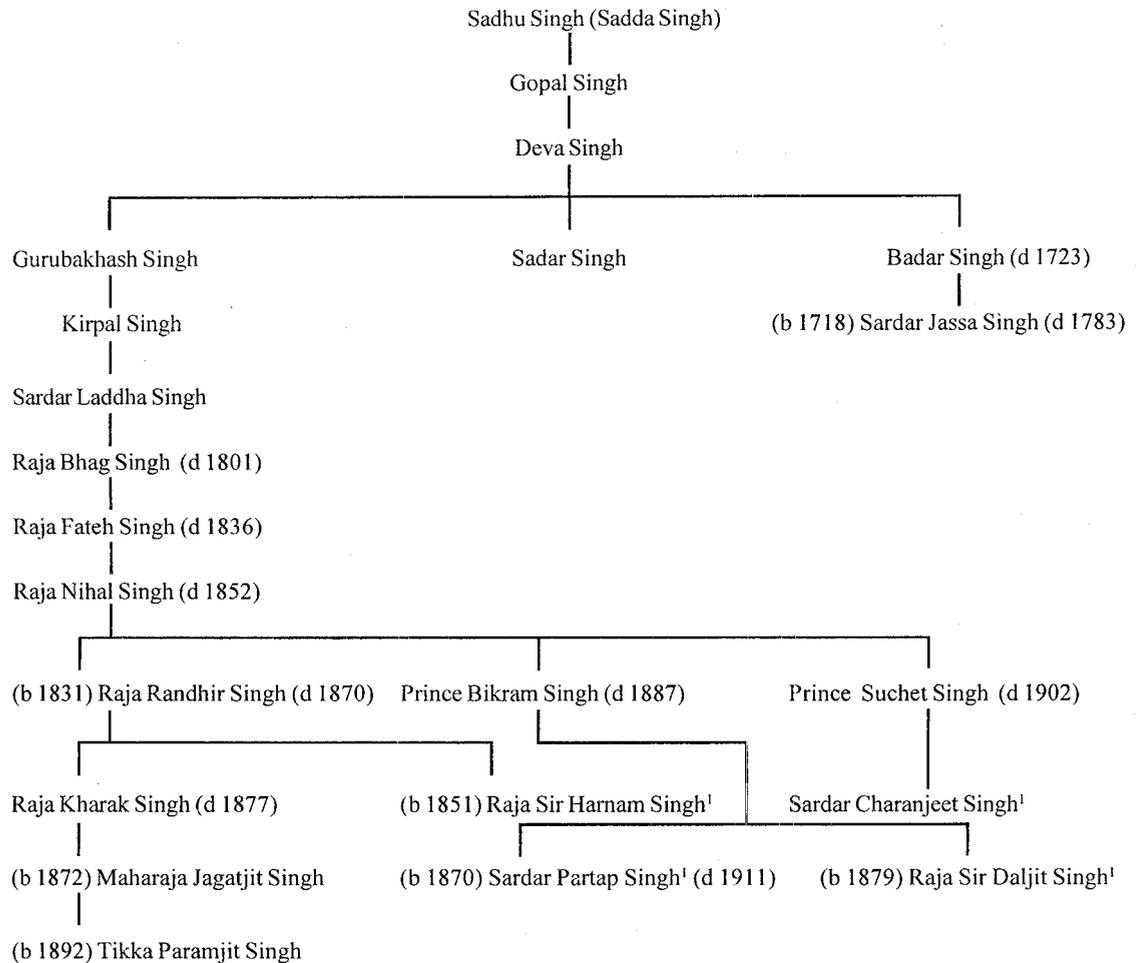
Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, born on 24th November, 1872, ascended the throne on 16th October, 1877 and attained full power to run the state in 1890. Maharaja Jagatjit Singh was very fond of architecture. The buildings erected during his rule, the palace, courts, darbar hall, a gurdwara, a mosque etc are 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 full title of the maharaja is—His Highness Colonel Farzande Dilband Rasikhul Itkad Daulte Inglishia Raja-e-Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Wali-e-Kapurthala.

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



ਕਪੂਰਦੇਉ [kəpurdəu] a dedicated disciple of Guru Arjun Dev. See ਸੰਮਨ.

ਕਪੂਰਾ [kəpura] 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

¹For fear of dilution, detail about his genealogy has been withheld.

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 ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ.

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.

ਕਪੂਰੀ [kəpuri] *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. Banda Bahadur destroyed this town and the Khalsa army looted it before devastating Sadhaura.

ਕਪੈ [kəpɛ] trembles. “həth məroʀɛ tənʊ kəpɛ.” –*majh barəhmaha*. **2** See ਕਪਣਾ.

ਕਪੋਤ [kəpot] *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. “kir ɔ kəpot bīb kokīla kəlapī bən lute phuṭe phīrē mən chen hū nə kīṭ-hī.” –*cāḍī 1*. Pigeons flying in the sky are employed to deliver letters.

ਕਪੋਤਿ [kəpoti] pigeon (nominative case) “jīu pākhi kəpoti apu bənāṭa.” –*bīha m 4*. ‘as a flying bird (the pigeon) tempted by the seed, got itself trapped in the net.’

ਕਪੋਤਿਕਾ [kəpotika], **ਕਪੋਤੀ** [kəpoti] female pigeon (nominative case). “səghən chav tərʊ bən məhī əha. rəhīṭ kəpot kəpoti təha.” –*GPS*.

ਕਪੋਲ [kəpol] *Skt n* cheek.

ਕਪੋਲ ਕਲਪਨਾ [kəpol kəlpənā] *n* gossip; a concocted story not based on any authentic reference.

ਕੱਪੜ [kəppəʀ] cloth material. See ਕਪੜਾ. “kəppəʀ koṭ usarīən.” –*BG*.

ਕੱਪੜੇ ਆਉਣੇ [kəppɛ aūṇe] menstruate.

ਕਪੂਦਨ [kəpūdən] See ਕਪਰਦਿਨ.

ਕਫ [kəph] *Skt n* cough, phlegm. See *E* cough. **2** *P* کف palm, inner side of the hand. **3** foam, lather.

ਕਫਸ [kəfəs] *P* کفش *n* slippers, shoes. **2** pair of wooden sandals. **3** *P* قفس or قفس cage.

ਕਫਗੀਰ [kəfgir] *P* کفگیر *n* implement to take foam off a cooking vessel; a small ladle, spatula,

¹According to this derivation, aeroplane is also a kəpot.

spoon.

ਕਫਨ [kəfən] *A* کفن *n* coffin; cloth put over a dead body. “əb acho ṭīh kəfən bənəyɛ.” –*cəṛṭṭr 37*.

ਕਫਨੀ [kəfni] *A* کفنی *n* coffin cloth worn by fakirs around the neck; also worn by persons who regard themselves as dead.

ਕਫਯਤ [kəfayət] *A* کفایت *act* of being enough. **2** moderation, restraint.

ਕਫਾਰਹ [kəfarəh], **ਕਫਾਰਤ** [kəfarət] *A* کفارہ and کفارات *n* payment of penalty to atone one’s sins; meditating, fasting escaping from evil or sins.

ਕਫਾਲਤ [kəfalət] *A* کفالت *n* responsibility.

ਕਫੀ [kəphi] *adj* phlegmatic. “kəphi həkari khaṭ grəhən kər chatibojh bənə bəḍ man.” –*GPS*. ‘A vain person is phlegmatic, divine knowledge is ghee.’

ਕਫੀਦਨ [kəfidən] *P* کفیدن *n* breaking, ripping. “kəfide dəl bə-əsorana.” –*səloh*.

ਕਬ [kəb] *adv* when, at what time. “kəb lage məstək cərnən rəj.” –*BGK*. **2** *n* poet, versifier.

ਕਬਹੁ [kəbəhu], **ਕਬਹੁਕ** [kəb-huk], **ਕਬਹੂ** [kəb-hu], **ਕਬਹੂੰ** [kəb-hū], **ਕਬਹੁਕ** [kəb-huk] *adv* sometimes, at a time, any time. “kəb-huk kou pavə atəm prəgas kəu.” –*səvɛyɛ m 4 ke*. “kəb-hu nə bīsəʀəhu mən mere te.” –*nəṭ m 5*.

ਕਬਜ [kəbəj] *A* قبض *n* act of obstruction. **2** controlling. **3** catching hold of. **4** a disease. *Skt* कोष्ठबद्ध 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 myrobolan (hərəṛ); walking on foot; eating meals by chewing; taking butter, almond oil etc; consuming pith or pulp of əməltas golkād (a medicinal paste prepared by mixing rose-petals with sugar), bənəfşa (viola odorata—a medicinal herbal plant); aniseed (səph–pimpinella anisum), after boiling all these like tea.

Taking kernels of almond, seeds of cucurbit, cassia lanceolate, raisin, golkād 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.

वृषभर [kəbjəh], वृषभ [kəbja] *A* قبضه *n* act of controlling. “dɪl kəbəj kəbja kadro dojək səjaɪ.”—*TLlġ* *m* 5. 2 grip of a sword.

वृषभर वसुल [kəbjul vəsul] *A* قبض الوصول *n* receipt given after taking possession of an object.

वृषभरी [kəbəd̪i] See वृषभरी.

वृषधी [kəbd̪hi] *n* prosody. “hərɪ ke sət kəbd̪hi sunaũ.”—*krɪsən*.

वृषर [kəbər] *A* قبر pit dug for burying the dead; grave; 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 əzabul kəbər. 2 See वृषर.

वृषरा [kəbra], वृषरे [kəbro] *Skt* वृषर *adj* dappled, spotted. 2 *Skt* वृषर *n* gold. “ɟɪɯ kəcən koθhari cəɟɪɯ kəbro hot pɪɪɯ.”—*sar m* 5. ‘as an ornament of gold, melted in a crucible, takes the crucible’s shape, but assumes its original form, after all to remain gold.’

वृषल [kəbəl] *A* قبل *adv* earlier, sooner.

वृषलम [kəblas] See वृषलम.

वृषा [kəba], वृषाउ [kəbau], वृषाउ [kəbaɪ] *A* ष *n* dress, apparel. 2 gown.

वृषाउल [kəbaɪl] See वृषाउल.

वृषाउड [kəbahət] *A* قباحة defect, badness. 2 difficulty, hardship, distress.

वृषाउद [kəbadəh] *P* كباد *n* soft bow; to learn archery one has to start with pulling a soft bow. “gəhē kəbada khēcən kəɾē.”—*GPS*.

वृषाव [kəbab] *A* كباب *n* roasted meat. 2 minced meat in roasted form.

वृषावी [kəbabi] *adj* kəbab (roasted meat) eater.

वृषावल [kəbayəl] *A* قبال plural of वृषील.

वृषालर [kəbaləh] *A* قبال stand surity. 2 take someone’s responsibility. 3 He Qabbaleh *E* Cabbala (or Cabal); explication of the holy scripture’s meaning, elaboration of the latent

doctrine. **4** a secret group; friends' circle.¹

ਕਬਾੜ [kəb'ɑː] *n* garbage, junk, rags.

2 futile acts, evil deeds. "je səu kuɾiɑ kuɾ kəbɑː."—*dhəna m 1*. "choðəhu pɾɑni kuɾ kəbɑː."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਕਬਾੜੀ [kəbɑːi], **ਕਬਾੜੀਆ** [kəbɑːiɑ] *adj* who deals in discarded articles or junk.

ਕਬਾੜੂ [kəbɑːu] See **ਕਬਾੜ**.

ਕਬਿ [kəbɪ] *adv* at any time. **2** *Skt* कवि *n* poet, versifier. "kəbɪ jən jogi jəʃadhari."—*bəsə̄t kəbir*.

ਕਬਿਤ [kəbɪt] See **ਕਬਿੱਤ**.

ਕਬਿਤਾ [kəbɪtɑ] See **ਕਵਿਤਾ**. **2** *Skt* poet, versifier. "kəbɪt pəɾe pəɾɪ kəbɪtɑ muɛ."—*sor kəbir*.

ਕਬਿੱਤ [kəbbɪt] *Skt* कविट्ट *n* poem; poetry.

motɪn kəsi mənohər mal guhe
tək əççər rijh rɪjhəvɛ,
pɾem ko pə̄th kə̄thɑ hərɪnɑm ki
uktɪ ənuʃhi bənay sunəvɛ,
'ʃhakur' so kəvɪ bhəvɛ həmə jɪt
sərv səbħɑ me bə̄dhəppən pəvɛ,
pə̄dɪt log pɾəbinən ko joi
cɪtt hərə su kəbbɪt kəhəvɛ.

2 poetic art, poetic quality. **3** a poetic metre; generally all the poetic metres can be said to be 'kəbbɪt' but it is a special kind of a metre comprising long lines and is called mənəhər or mənəhərə̄n. It is characterised 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 gɾu. Use of the same characters and their alliteration in this poetic metre makes the composition very delightful.

¹It is evident from the history of England that in 1672 AD a committee was constituted to discuss foreign affairs, which had Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley and Lauderdale as its members. This club came to be known by the name of the word formed from the initial letters of the five names comprising the group.

Although the above-mentioned characteristic specifies a kəbbɪt, some poets have also laid down the following rules to maintain its rhythmic charm:

(1) It should not begin with a jəgə̄n that is ləghu, gɾu, ləghu.

(2) A single word comprising a təgə̄n is also not permitted at the beginning.

(3) A təgə̄n should not occur after four characters.

(4) A word of three characters in the form of məgə̄n at the end is not appropriate.

(5) At the end of the line there should be no combination of gɾu, ləghu, ləghu, and gɾu i.e. bhəgə̄n and a gɾu.

(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) chətr-dhari chətripətɪ chelrup chɪtɪnath,
choɳikər chayəbər, chətripətɪ gəiɛ.—*gyan*.
- (b) vɪsvpəl jəgʃkəl dɪndyəl vɛɾɪsəl,
səda pɾətɪpəl jəmjal tɛ rəhɪt hɛ.—*əkal*.
- (c) soðh hərə devtɑ vɪroðh hərə dano bə̄de,
boðh hərə boðhək pɾəboðh hərə jəpsɪ.—
əkal.

krɪpən and ghənəkʃɪ metres are also included among the category of kəbbɪt. See कृपान and यनाकरी.

ਕਬਿੰਦ੍ਰ [kəbɪndr] *Skt* कवीन्द्र poet laureate; leading poet.

ਕਬਿਲਾਸ [kəbɪlɑs] *Skt* कैलास *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 Sumeru. It is the dwelling place of Shiv. "koʃɪ məhədev əru kəbɪlɑs."—*bhɛr ə kəbir*.

ਕਬੀ [kəbi] *adv* at any time. **2** *n* poet, versifier.

कबीर [kəbis] *adj* leading poet; mentor of poets.

कबीर [kəbir] 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: "bhoja bādhi bhīla kəri dario."-*g5d*. 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

"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. "kəhət kəbir choḍi bikhīarəsū."-*sri*. See कबीर **2** *A* کبير *adj* elderly, aged, old person. "həka kəbir kərim tū."-*tIlg m l. 3 n* God, the Creator who is the greatest of all.

कबीरपंथी [kəbirpəthi] a member of Kabir's sect, a disciple of Kabir. **2** The weavers also call themselves Kabirpanthis as the cobblers (shoemakers) are called Ravidasie.

कबीरवंशी [kəbirbōsi] belonging to the pedigree of Kabir. **2** The weavers also call themselves as Kabirbansi.

कबीरु [kəbiru] See कबीर. "bhəio kəbiru udasū."-*s*.

कबीला [kəbila] *A* قبيلة *n* family, tribe, clan. "guru kəbila let ləghae."-*GPS*.

कबुज [kəbuʃ] See कबीर. **2** See कबुजल वसुल. "kəbuʃ iikha kaji te ləi."-*cəritr 287*.

कबुउर [kəbutər] *P* کبوتر *n* pigeon. See कबुउर.

कबुउरबाज़ [kəbutərbaz] pigeon fancier.

कबुउरी [kəbutri] female pigeon.

कबुद [kəbud] *P* کبود *adj* blue. "sosəni kasəni kəbud."-*səloh. 2 n* a particular mountain.

कबुल [kəbul] *A* قبول *n* acceptance, approval. "bīn bhəgətī ko nə kəbul."-*əkal. 2* bag tied to the saddle of a horse, in which the rider keeps his articles.

कबुलपुर [kəbulpur] See कबुलपुर.

कबुलि [kəbuli] having accepted. "pəhīla mərən kəbuli."-*var maru 2 m 5*.

कबोज [kəboj] See कबीर.

कबोट [kəbot] See कबुउर.

कबोध [kəbōdh] *Skt* कबन्ध *n* headless body. "lərət

kābād̥h turək gən 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.

ਕਭੀ [kəbhi] *adv* at some time.

ਕਮ [kəm] *P* کم *adj* little.

ਕਮਸਰੇਟ [kəməsreʈ] *E* commissariat. *n* a department charged with furnishing of provisions, as for the army.

ਕਮਖਾਬ [kəmxab] *P* کھاب *n* a costly cloth, in which the warp is of silk and the waft is of golden thread. This cloth manufactured in Kashi is of fine quality. It is also known as ਕੀਮਖਾਬ [kimkhab].

ਕਮਖਯਾ [kəməkhya] See ਕਾਮਾਖਯਾ.

ਕਮੱਗਰ [kəməggər] *P* کمر maker of bows.

ਕਮਚੀ [kəməci] *T* کچی *n* fine stick.

ਕਮੱਚਿਆ [kəməcchia], ਕਮਚਯਾ [kəməchya] See ਕਾਮਾਖਯਾ.

ਕਮਜਾਤ [kəmjat], ਕਮਜਾਤਿ [kəmjati] *P* کم ذات *adj* mean, base. “khəsəm vīsarəhi te kəmjati.”—*sodəru*.

ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ [kəməzər] *P* کمزور *adj* weak, feeble.

ਕਮਠ [kəməṭh] *n* tortoise. **2** porcupine, rabbit. **3** bamboo.

ਕਮਠਾ [kəməṭha], ਕਮਠੀ [kəməṭhi] *n* small bow.

ਕਮਤਰ [kəmətər] *P* کمتر *adj* much less.

ਕਮਤਰੀਨ [kəmətərin] *P* کمترین *adj* minimum, lowest, poorest, inferior most. “mən kəmin kəmətərin.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਕਮਤਾ [kəməta] *n* shortage, scarcity, loss, humiliation. “kīm kəmta əpni cəhe.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* performed. See ਕਮੱਤਾ. “so dəre jīnti pap kəmtē.”—*bīha chōt m 4*.

¹In numerous chronicles, there are stories of valiant persons fighting headless against their enemies.

ਕਮੱਤਾ [kəmətta] *adj* did; put into practice. “jəgəḷ ədər jaɪkə pakhəḍ kəmətta.”—*BG*.

ਕਮੱਧ [kəməddh] See ਕਬੰਧ. “dhavət əddh kəməddh əneka.”—*gyan*.

ਕਮਨੀ [kəməni], ਕਮਨੀਯ [kəməniy], ਕਮਨੀਵ [kəməniv] *Skt* कमनीय *adj* desirable. **2** beautiful, charming.

ਕਮਬਖ਼ਤ [kəmbəxət] *P* کمبخت *adj* unfortunate, unlucky, ill-fated.

ਕਮਬਖ਼ਤੀ [kəmbəxti] *P* کمبختی *n* bad luck, misfortune.

ਕਮਰ [kəmər] *Skt* *adj* loving, erotic. **2** *P* کمر *n* waist, loins. **3** girdle, waistband. **4** *A* قمر moon.

ਕਮਰਕਸਾ [kəmərkəsa] *n* strip of cloth worn round the waist. **2** act of wearing a strip of cloth round the waist. **3** gum of pēlas tree and a dish prepared by mixing it, especially taken by women. It relieves them of pain in the waist.

ਕਮਰਖ [kəmərkəh] *Skt* कमरख *n* a tree which produces sliced citron fruit used in pickle and sauce. Its fruit and roots are used in many medicines. *L* Averrhoa Carambala.

ਕਮਰਬਸਤਾ [kəmərbəsta] *P* کمربسته *adj* determined to act; with loins girded up ready.

ਕਮਰਬੰਦ [kəmərbəḍ], ਕਮਰਬੰਦੁ [kəmərbəḍu] *P* کمربند *n* cloth that is worn round the waist, girdle. “kəmərbəḍu sātōkh ka.”—*sri m 1*. **2** belt. **3** *adj* determined to act.

ਕਮਰਾ [kəməra] *L* Camera *G* Kamara. *n* room, cubicle.

ਕਮਰੀ [kəməri] *adj* related to the waist. **2** mad, infatuated. “jūtīn sō kəməri kər ḍari.”—*cəritr 121*. **3** *n* blanket, thick woollen covering. “tən upər kəməri sīt lina.”—*NP*. **4** loincloth. **5** brassiere to which strings are attached. **6** *A* قمری pertaining to the moon.

ਕਮਲ [kəməḷ] *Skt* *n* lotus. “həri cərəṇ kəməḷ məkrəḍ lobhīt mənō.”—*dhəna m 1*. **2** water. **3** eyeball. **4** a metre consisting of four lines, each line comprising a nəgəṇ:।।।

Example:

bhəjən. kərən. dukhən. dərən

(b) a variation of chəppəy metre. See ਗੁਰੁਛੰਦ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ. 5 short form of ਕਮਲਾ; Lakshmi. “səkəl ənup rup kəməl bīkhə səmat.”—BGK.

ਕਮਲਸੁਤ [kəməlsut] Brahma, son of lotus.

ਕਮਲ ਕੁਸੁਮ [kəməl kusum] lotus flower. 2 See ਰਾਗਮਾਲਾ.

ਕਮਲਜ [kəmləj], **ਕਮਲ ਤਨਯ** [kəməl tənəy], **ਕਮਲਤਾਤ** [kəməltat] Brahma, who is born to lotus flower; son of lotus.

ਕਮਲ ਤਾਤ ਤਾਤ [kəməl tat tat] Brahma, son of lotus, his son Naval. “kəməl ke tat ke tat səg narɪ lɛ.”—GV 10. ‘Narad, taking female demons along with him.’

ਕਮਲਤ੍ਰਣ [kəməltran] pond, which protects lotus flowers; a lake.—sənama.

ਕਮਲਨਯਨ [kəməlnəyən], **ਕਮਲਨੈਨ** [kəməlnen] *adj* having eyes like lotus. “kəməlnen əjən sɪam.”—cəu m 5.

ਕਮਲਪੁਤ [kəməlpʊt], **ਕਮਲਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [kəməlpʊtr] Brahma. See ਕਮਲਸੁਤ. 2 *adj* born to lotus. “brəhəm kəməlpʊt, min bɪasə.”—kan ə m 4. ‘Brahma is the son of lotus and Vyas of Matsyodari.’

ਕਮਲਪ੍ਰਗਾਸ [kəməlpʁəgas], **ਕਮਲਬਿਗਾਸ** [kəməlbɪgas] *n* act of heart’s blossoming; that which is shaped like a lotus bud; blooming of the heart. “carɪ pədarəth kəməlpʁəgas.”—sukhməni. “kəməlpʁəgasu bhəɪa guru paɪa.”—mali m 4. “kəməlpʁəgas səda sʊkh paɪa.”—majh ə m 3.

ਕਮਲਬੰਧੁ [kəməlbədhʊ] sun, who is a friend of lotus flowers.

ਕਮਲਵਿਗਾਸ [kəməlvɪgas] See ਕਮਲ ਬਿਗਾਸ. “kəməlvɪgəsə səcu mən.”—var mālā m 3.

ਕਮਲਾ [kəmɫa] *adj* mad, insane. “bɪnʊ navɛ jəgu kəmɫa phɪrɛ.”—var sor m 3. 2 lotus. “kʊtəb dekh bɪgəsəhɪ kəmɫa jɪʊ.”—sri kəbir. 3 *Skt* Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. “kəmɫa bhrəm bhɪɪ kəmɫa bhrəm bhɪɪ he.”—asa chət m 5. ‘Looking at the wall of illusion, the ignorant

person is fearing confusion.’ 4 an ardent devotee¹ of Guru Nanak. “kəmɫa nam das ɪk aha.”—NP. 5 See ਕੌਲਾ 4.

ਕਮਲਾਸਨ [kəmlasən] Brahma, who uses lotus as his seat.

ਕਮਲਾਹ ਗੜ੍ਹ [kəmlah gəʁh] 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 ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਕਮਲਾਕਾਂਤ [kəmlakāt], **ਕਮਲਾਕੰਤ** [kəmlakōt] husband [kāt] of the goddess of wealth [kəmɫa]; Vishnu. 2 the Creator, whose maidservant is worldly power (maya) “kəmlakōt kərəhɪ kətuhəl.”—maru solhe m 5.

ਕਮਲਾਛਣਿ [kəmlachənɪ] *Skt* ਕਮਲਾਛੀ *adj* having lotus-like eyes. “krorɪ krəlap kərə kəmlachənɪ.”—cəɪɪtr 115. ‘Lotus eyed woman makes crores of laments.’ See ਕੁਲਾਪ.

ਕਮਲਾਪਤਿ [kəmlapətɪ] See ਕਮਲਕੰਤ. “kəmlapətɪ kəvla nəhi jana.”—dhəna kəbir.

ਕਮਲਾਵਤੀ [kəmlavəti] See ਪਦਮਾਵਤੀ (b).

ਕਮਲੀ [kəmɫi] *adj* mad, headstrong. 2 *n* blanket. “lɛ kəmɫi cəlɪo pəɫɪaɪ.”—bher namdev. 3 *Skt* कमलिन् Brahma.

ਕਮਲੀਆ [kəmlia] See ਅਲਮਸਤ.

ਕਮਲੇਸ [kəmlɛs] *n* Brahma 2 lord [iʃ] of Kamla [ləkʃmi], Vishnu. 3 lord of material world, Brahma.

ਕਮਲੇਹਿ [kəmlɛhɪ] is of the lotus. “ɛsi hərəɪ sɪʊ prɪɪ kərəɪ jəsi jəl kəmlɛhɪ.”—sri ə m 1.

ਕਮਲੋਹਾ [kəmləhə] 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.

¹It is different from kəmɫie (godṛie); several writers have taken kəmɫa and kəmlia to mean the same. See ਅਲਮਸਤ.

ਕਮਾਉਣਾ [kəmauṇa] *v* make money by doing work. **2** put into practice, practise. “apɪ kəmau əvra updes.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** rightful payment received by a village menial in return for professional service.

ਕਮਾਉ [kəmau] *adj* earner, breadwinner. **2** practitioner, doer.

ਕਮਾਉਂ [kəmaũ] *Skt* Kamrup comprises western part of Assam and eastern and northern parts of Bengal. “kasi bic jəe te kəmaũ jaye mərə hē.”—*cəritr 266*. **2** See ਕੁਮਾਉਂ **2**.

ਕਮਾਉਂ ਗਢ (ਗੜ੍ਹ) [kəmaũ gəḏh (gəḥh)] a fort in the capital of Kamrup. “phəṭək si kelas kəmaũ gəḏh.”—*əkal*.

ਕਮਾਇਓ [kəmaɪo], **ਕਮਾਇਅੜਾ** [kəmaɪəṛa], **ਕਮਾਇਅੜੋ** [kəmaɪəṛo] earned; made with hard work. **2** practised. “dɪn rati kəmaɪəṛo so aɪo mathe.”—*asa chəṭ m 5*.

ਕਮਾਇਣ [kəmaɪṇ], **ਕਮਾਇਣੁ** [kəmaɪṇu] *n* undertaken action. **2** *adv* as a result of hard work. “papi pəɪa apɪ kəmaɪṇu.”—*bher m 5*.

ਕਮਾਈ [kəmai] *n* earning. **2** intense effort, hard work. **3** practice, action. “pure guru kəmai.”—*ram ə m 5*. **4** ਕਮ-ਆਈ [kam-ai] is useful. “əpna kia kəmai.”—*sor m 1*. **5** a small earthen bowl [ku-məy] “pothi puraṇ kəmaie. bhəu vəṭi ɪtu tən paie.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Acting upon teachings contained in the holy scriptures, is like a small earthen bowl for the lamp.’

ਕਮਾਈਐ [kəmaie] is [ku-məy] (a small earthen bowl). **2** See ਕਮਾਈ.

ਕਮਾਸਿ [kəmasɪ] can do. “kɪa ɪh kəɾəm kəmasɪ.”—*kan m 5*.

ਕਮਾਹੀ [kəmahi] earn, earns. **2** practise, earn. “kuraṇu kəteb dɪl mahɪ kəmahi.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਮਾਚ [kəmac] a musical measure; also called khəmac. It is a complete musical measure wherein the ascending scale, second note, rɪṣəbh, is forbidden. Therefore it is a complete

musical measure of six notes in the ascending order. The seventh note, nɪṣad, is full tone, but in the descending order it is half tone. The third note, gādhār, is primary note and the seventh note, nɪṣad, is secondary. The home note is the third note, gādhār. The first quarter of night is the time for singing it.

ascending: ṣə gə mə pə dhə nə ṣə

descending: ṣə na dhə pə mə gə rə ṣə

“gujəɪ əɾ kəmac dhənvəti.”—*GPS*.

ਕਮਾਣ [kəmaṇ] See ਕਮਾਨ.

ਕਮਾਣਚਾ [kəmaṇca] See ਕਮਾਨਚਾ.

ਕਮਾਣਾ [kəmaṇa] *adj* which has been earned or put into practice. “ethe kəmaṇa su əgə aɪa.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** earned. **3** used. “cəhu juɟɪ mas kəmaṇa.”—*var məla m 1*.

ਕਮਾਣੀ [kəmaṇi] put into practice. **2** earned, produced. **3** See ਕਮਾਨੀ.

ਕਮਾਣੈ [kəmaṇe] from doing. “kuɾɪ kəmaṇe kuɾo hovə.”—*var asa*.

ਕਮਾਤਾ [kəmata] earned, done. “səbh lathe pap kəmate.”—*sor m 5*. **2** ਕਮ-ਆਤਾ [kam-ata] is helpful. “səbh tərɔ kia kəmata he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਮਾਤਿ [kəmatɪ] uses. “həɪɪ həɪɪ əukhədhə sadh kəmatɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਕਮਾਦ [kəmad] *n* smell of the field – sugarcane. “tɔɪəhu ən kəmad kəpaha.”—*var məla m 1*.

ਕਮਾਂਦਾ [kəməda] earns.

ਕਮਾਦੁ [kəmadu] See ਕਮਾਦ.

ਕਮਾਨ [kəman] *P* کمان *n* [khəm-an] curved weapon, bow. **2** earned, did “duɪ mas raj kəman.”—*gyan*. “nanək kɪɾət kəman.”—*bavən*. **3** *E* command, order, permission.

ਕਮਾਨਗਰ [kəmanɟər] See ਕਮਾਂਗਰ.

ਕਮਾਨਚਾ [kəmanca] *P* کمانچہ small bow. **2** soft bow, kəbada. **3** bow-like instrument which carpenters use to rotate a drill.

ਕਮਾਨਜਨਾਉ [kəmanjənaʊ], **ਕਮਾਨਜਨੜ** [kəmanjəny] *n* an arrow, which is shot from a bow.—*sənama*.

ਕਮਾਨੀ [kəmani] See ਕਮਾਣੀ 2 *P* كُنْج a device of flexible and bent metal which when pressed gets pushed but tends to return to its original position when the pressure is relaxed. *E* spring.

ਕਮਾਮ [kəmam] *A* كَمَام roses in bloom. 2 *A* كَمَام sense of being mixed. 3 justice. 4 truth, reality. 5 thick syrup.

ਕਮਾਰ [kəmar] See ਕੁਆਰ 5.

ਕਮਾਲ [kəmal] *A* كَمَال *adj* perfect, complete. “kərimul kəmal he.”—*japu*. 2 *n* Kabir's son. “upjɔtə put kəmal.”—*s kabir*. 3 a Muslim of Kashmir, who after becoming a disciple of Guru Har Gobind, turned very pious and remained in the service of the Guru at Kiratpur. 4 Two famous Iranian poets also carried the same name; one lived in Afghan and the other was a resident of Khajand. The first died in 639 and the second in 883 Hijri.

ਕਮਾਲਦੀ [kəmaldeɪ] See ਧੁਨੀ (b)

ਕਮਾਲਪੁਰ [kəmalpur] a village in Patiala state, district Sunam, tehsil Bhawanigarh, police station Dirhba. To the north of this village at a distance of half a mile, there is a place which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind respectively.

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 upto 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

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.

ਕਮਾਵਹਿ [kəmahɪ] make use of. “hovəhɪ rajə rəs kəs bəhutu kəmahəhɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. 2 See ਕਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਕਮਾਵਦੜਾ [kəmahvdəɾə], ਕਮਾਵਦੜੋ [kəmahvdəɾo] *v* earns, does. “kurɔ kəpəɾu kəmahvdəɾo jənəməhɪ səsara.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਕਮਾਵਨ [kəmahvən] *v* See ਕਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਕਮਿਛੜਾ [kəmiɕhɪ] See ਕਾਮਾਖੜਾ.

ਕਮਿਤਾ [kəmita] See ਕਮੱਤਾ. “se kəɾəm kəmita.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਕਮੀ [kəmi] *P* كَمِي *n* loss, deficiency.

ਕਮੀਆ [kəmia] shortage, loss, lack. 2 is wanting; lacks. “tɪsɔ jən ko kəhu kaki kəmia?”—*gəu m 5*.

ਕਮੀਜ [kəmiɟ] *A* كَمِيَة shirt. *L* Camisia. *F* Chemise
ਕਮੀਨ [kəmin], ਕਮੀਨਾ [kəmina], ਕਮੀਨੋ [kəmino] *P* كَمِين *adj* little, trifle. 2 low, mean, base. “mən kəmin kəmtəɾin.”—*var mələ m 1*. “bɪnse tən te səb kam kəmino.”—*gurusobha*.

ਕਮੀਰ [kəmir] See ਕਬੀਰ. “kəhɪ kəmir kul jatɪ patɪ təɟɪ.”—*ram kabir*.

ਕਮੁ [kəmu] *S* work. 2 less. See ਕਮ.

ਕਮੇਰ [kəmer] See ਕੁਬੇਰ. “koɾɪ kəmer bhəɾəhɪ bhəɟdar.”—*bher ə kabir*.

ਕਮੋ [kəmo] See ਕੰਬੋ.

ਕਮੋਦ [kəmod] See ਕੁਮੁਦ.

ਕਮੋਦਕੀ [kəmodki] Vishnu's mace. See ਕੋਮੋਦਕੀ. “kəmodki hath ke bic səbhari.”—*krɪsən*.

ਕਮੋਦਿਨੀ [kəmodɪni] See ਕੁਮੁਦਨੀ.

ਕਮੰਡਲ [kəməḍəl], ਕਮੰਡਲੁ [kəməḍəlu] *n* that which acquires the splendour of water; water container with a handle, jug with a spout. 2 water container used by fakirs, made of riverine coconut; oval shaped bowl carried by monks. “rajən ʃri rəghonath ke ber kuməḍəl choḍ kəməḍəl line.”—*ramcəḍɾɪka*. “hath kəməḍəlu kapɾia mənɪ trɪsna.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਕਮੰਦ [kəmāḍ] *P* كَمَد *n* noose, snare. “ka vərṇadī bəkhānke mād bəhur pād dehu. hovət nam kəmāḍ ke cin cətur cīṭ lehu.”—*sənāma*. **2** rope made by twisting cords. **3** See ਅਤਿਗੀਤਾ.

ਕਮੰਧ [kəmādh] See ਕਬੰਧ. “kəmādh ədh uṭṭhi.”—*rvdr*.

ਕਮੁ [kəmr] *Skt adj* beautiful, pleasing. **2** See ਕਮਰ.

ਕਮ੍ਰਾਟ [kəmrat] See ਕਰਤਾਲ.

ਕਯ [kəy] *A* قَيْء vomit, puke, spew. See ਛਰਦਿ.

ਕਯਾਸ [kəyas] *A* قِيَاس *n* guess, conjecture. **2** idea, thought.

ਕਯਾਸਨ [kəyasən] *adv* supposedly, by guessing, by estimate.

ਕਯਾਫਹ [kəyafəh], **ਕਯਾਫਾ** [kəyafa] *A* قِيَافَة *act* of knowing someone's qualities and feelings from his appearance; physiognomy.

ਕਯਾਮ [kəyam] *A* قِيَام stay; state. **2** to stand.

ਕਯਾਮਤ [kəyamət] *A* قِيَامَت *n* condition, state. According to Islam, dead bodies will stand up on the doomsday. So on the last day, persistence [kəyəm] of souls in bodies is named as kəyamət. “kəyamət ke hi dīvəs me səbho nəbeṛa hoī.”—*məgo*. 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.

ਕਰ [kər] *Skt n* hand. “kər kəpəhī sīr dōl.”—*jet chāt m 5* “kər kərī ṭəhəl rəsna guṇ gavəu.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘service performed with hands.’ **2** ray. “cəḍ ke ban kīdhō kər bhanəhī dekhke det gəi dutī dia.”—*cəḍī 1*. **3** land revenue, duty, tax. See ਕਰੁ **2**. **4** elephant's trunk. “kūcəru tədue pəkəri cəlaio kər upəru kəḍhī nīstare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. **5** hailstone. **6** *adj* who does something, as in sukhkər, duškər etc. **7** *suf* of. “ja kər rup rōg nəhī jənīət.”—*həjare 10*. **8** kər has been used for kəl (peace, quiet or relief) also. “pərət nə chīn kər.”—*cəri tr 278*. **9** See ਕੜ. “kər toryo

jīs ne nīj hath.”—*GPS*. **10** imperative of kərna *Skt* ਕਰੁ. “kər mītrai sadh sīū.”—*asa m 5*.

ਕਰਉ [kərəu] See ਕਰਣਾ “kərəu seva gur lagəu cəran.”—*dhəna ə m 5*. **2** *n* distance covered by two steps, measure of one and a half yard. “kərəu əḍhai dhərti māgi bavən rupī bəhane.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. **3** do, (ṭ) *act*.

ਕਰਉਤੀ [kərəuti] See ਕਰੋਤੀ.

ਕਰਉਲੀ [kərəuli] See ਕਰੋਲੀ.

ਕਰਾਜ [kər-aj] *Skt* nail, that grows on the hand [kər] “hərnakhəs phare kər-aj.”—*səvəye m 4* ke.

ਕਰਈਆ [kərəia] See ਕਰੋਯਾ.

ਕਰਸ [kərəs] *Skt* कर्ष *n* pulling, ploughing. **2** measure equal to sixteen mashas.

ਕਰਸਕ [kərsək] *Skt* कर्षक *adj* who ploughs; engaged in farming. **2** yoked to pull.

ਕਰਸਨ [kərsən], **ਕਰਸਨੀ** [kərsənī] will do (plural) “kərsənī təkhət səlam.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** *Skt* कर्षਣ *n* pull, attraction.

ਕਰਸਾਇਲ [kərsaīl] See ਕਰਸਾਯਲ.

ਕਰਸਾਖਾ [kərsakha] *n* finger, which is a branch of the hand. “kərsakha īksar vīsala.”—*NP*.

ਕਰਸਾਯਰ [kərsayər], **ਕਰਸਾਯਲ** [kərsayəl] *Skt* कृष्णसार *n* black deer. “ghaīl ek pəre tərphē su mənə kərsayəl sīgh bīḍare.”—*krīsən*.

ਕਰਸੀ [kərsi] (He) will do.

ਕਰਸ਼ਮਾ [kərsəma] *P* كَرَشْمَة *n* strange or wonderful action. **2** magic.

ਕਰਹਲ [kərhəl], **ਕਰਹਲਾ** [kərhəla], **ਕਰਹਲੁ** [kərhəlu] *Skt* कर्मल *A* قَرْمَل *S* ਕਰਹੋ *E* Camel *n* camel, dromedary. “belī balha kərhəla.”—*dhəna namdev*. “jese kərhəlu belī rijhai.”—*asa m 4*. “əsv nag kərhəl aruṛīṭ koṭī tetisa gaje.”—*səloh*. In olden times, trading goods were carried to different countries on camelbacks and the camels always kept travelling in foreign lands. The idea of a camel as a transmigratory creature recurs in Gurbani. See the hymn kərhəle mən pərdesia.—*gəu m 4*. under ਕਰਹਲੇ.

ਕਰਹਲੇ [kərhəle] See ਕਰਹਲ.

ਕਰਹਾ [kərhə] See ਕਰਿਹਾਂ.

ਕਰਹਾਲੀ [kərhali] *n* cry, wail. “sūbh sūṇi kərhali srəvnətbij di.”—*cāḍi* 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.

ਕਰਹੁ [kərahū] *do*. “kərahū ənuḡrəhū parbrəhəm.”—*asa m* 5. 2 get done. “həri jiu! tɪn ka dərsən na kərahū.”—*var sor m* 4.

ਕਰਕ [kərek] *n* shooting pain, pang, twinge. “kərek kəreje mahi.”—*sor bhɪkhən*. 2 lightning followed by thunder; crash. 3 *Skt* कर्मडलु. 4 pomegranate. 5 mōlsəri tree; minusops elangi. 6 kərir, a wild caper. 7 kəcnar tree. *bauhinia variegata*. 8 *Skt* कर्क crab. 9 fourth sign of the Zodiac, whose stars are in the form of a crab; capricornus. 10 *Skt* कर्क adj bitter, harsh. “kərek səbəd səm vɪkh nə vɪkhəm hē.”—*BGK*. 11 hailstone.

ਕਰਕਸ [kərkəs] See ਕਰਕ 10.

ਕਰਕਟ [kərkət] garbage, refuse. 2 *Skt* कर्कट crab, which lives in water and looks like a scorpion. 3 pair of circular logs. “kərkət pai jhəbie.”—*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 ਕਰਕ 9.

ਕਰਕਟੀ [kərkəṭi] *Skt* कर्कट a kind of sparrow. 2 See ਕਰਕੀ.

ਕਰਕਨ [kərkən] See ਕਰਕਨ. “ətɪ kərkən jɪh ki kɪlkari.”—*NP*.

ਕਰਕਰ [kərkər] *Skt* कर्क n salt obtained from

seawater. 2 *P* كرك a powerful emperor. 3 the Creator, God. 4 *Dg* a bone.

ਕਰਕਰਹਿ [kərkərahɪ] the Creator did. See ਕਰਕਰ 3 and ਕਰਿਕਰਹਿ.

ਕਰਕਰਤਾ [kərkərtə] *adj* performing action; practising; putting into practice. “kərkərtə utərəsɪ parə.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਕਰਕਰਾ [kərkəra] *crisp*. 2 See ਅਕਰਕਰਾ. 3 crisp white gourd cooked in sweetened milk, candied white gourd, sweet pudding prepared with white gourd. “bhatu pəhɪtɪ əru lapsi kərkəra.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਕਰਕਾ [kərka] *Skt n* hailstone. “kərka ko bərkhar bɪsala.”—*NP*.

ਕਰਕਾਰੁ [kərkəru] *Skt* कर्कारु *n* white gourd.

ਕਰਕੇ [kərke] *adj* equal, comparable. “me sətiguru nū pərmesər kərke jənda hā.” 2 *adv* through, by means of. “guru kərke gɪan prapət hūda hē.”

ਕਰਖ [kərxə] See ਕਰਸ and ਕਰਖਣ “təmre dərəs kərxə mən lina.”—*NP*. ‘fascinated’. 2 كرك a town near Baghdad.

ਕਰਖਣ [kərxəṇ] *Skt* कर्खण *n* pull. 2 drawing furrows with a plough.

ਕਰਖਤ [kərxət] *P* كركت *adj* harsh, rugged. 2 rough. 3 See ਕਰਖਿਤ.

ਕਰਖਨਾ [kərxəna] See ਕਰਖਣ.

ਕਰਖਾ [kərkha] 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 yəgəṇ. This metre describes best the emotion of heroism. There is a reference in Dasam Granth:

“dhadhɪsən dhadi bhəv ləyo. kərkha var ucarət bhəyo.—*cəritr* 405. “gae je kərkha.”—*cāḍi* 2.

The more the number of ləghu characters, the more enchanting does this metre become.

This metre is also known as raṇoddhīṭ.”

Example:

udət nābh gārəd, mukh jārəd nīṭ bhrāmət rāvī,
 udādhi ur dārəd, dəl dābət lāka,
 əcəl vəd dāgət, ṣīv jəgət nāhī ləgət līv,
 khəgət bhəy bhəgət, bīdhi dāgət ṣāka,
 əhīp hīy dhārək pīṭh kāməṭh luṭh kārək uṭh,
 khārək sun bhārək, hār brīkhəbh bāka,
 bīkət bhəṭ kətək, rīpu ṭhəṭək tən tājət jəb,
 gājət gurusīgh, bhəl bājət dāka.

—*Ṣīkhi prābhakər.*

2 *adj* ਕਰੰਣ fascinated, attracted.

ਕਰਖਿਤ [kərkhit] *Skt* ਕਰਿੰਤ *adj* pulled, drawn.

ਕਰਗ [kərag], ਕਰੰਗ [kəṅg] See ਕਰੰਗ.

ਕਰਗਸ [kərgəs] *P* کَرگس *n* vulture. “kərgəs min kəcchu lumri.”—*səloh*. “The stream of blood has vultures, crocodiles, foxes and tortoises in it.”

ਕਰਗਹ [kərgəh] weaver’s loom; comb in which warp is inserted. **2** *P* کَرگه *n* place of work, factory. “dhərənī əkas ki kərgəh bənai.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਕਰਗਹਿ [kərgəhi] having acquired. “cərən sərənagət kərgəhi lehu ubari.”—*həjare 10*.

ਕਰਗੀਰੀ [kərgiri] *n* handicraft. “kyō na kərō ṣīkhən kərgiri?”—*GPS*.

ਕਰਘਾ [kərgəha] See ਕਰਗਹ 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.

ਕਰ ਚਰਨ ਮਸਤਕ ਮੇਲ ਲੀਨੇ [kər cərən məstək mel line]—*ram chət m 5*. Khatris, Shudars and Brahmans brought to an agreement. “car vərən īk vərən kəraīa.”—*BG*. **2** having made Brahmans from Shudars.

ਕਰਚਾ [kərcha], ਕਰਚੀ [kərchi] *Skt* कररुचि *n* a ladle. “rīs te kərcha təpət uṭhāyo.”—*GPS*. “juṭhi kərchi pərosən laga.”—*bəsāt kəbir*.

ਕਰਜ [kərəj] *Skt n* nails, which grow on the hand. “kərəjəruṇ jīm nəg hvē suce.”—*NP*. **2** *A*

کَرج loan, debt. “həm kərəj guru bəhu sadhe.”—*gəu m 4*. ‘We are highly indebted to the Guru.’ See ਸਾਢੇ 2.

ਕਰਜੁ [kərəju] See ਕਰਜ 2. “kərəju utarīa sətīguru.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਕਰ ਜੋੜਿ [kər jōṛi] with folded hands. See ਸਾਲਗਿਹੁ.

ਕਰ ਝਾਰ [kərjhar] See ਝਾਰ.

ਕਰਟ [kərət] *Skt n* crow. **2** elephant’s temple.

ਕਰਟੀ [kərṭi] *Skt n* elephant, from whose temple an intoxicant oozes.

ਕਰਣ [kərən] *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 ਵਢ ਬਾਲਵ etc which figure in the solar month. **8** *Skt* कर्ण ear “kərən dehū nāhī nīda or.”—*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 Kurukshetar. There is a story in Mahabharat that once Durvasa, fascinated by Kunti, daughter of Bhojraj, taught her a mantar 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. “bhəe kərən sənəpəti chətrpālā. mācyo juddh kruddhā maha bīkralā.”—*jənmejy*. **10** triangular plank on the back side of a boat. See ਪਤਵਾਰ. **11** *A* کَر one, indivisible. “kərən kərim nə jato karta.”—*maru ājuli m 5*.

ਕਰਣ ਆਧਾਰ [kəɾəɳ adhar] basis of the senses; the Creator.

ਕਰਣਸਸਕੁਲੀ [kəɾəɳsəskuli] *Skt* कर्णसकुली *n* ear lobe. **2** a dish looking like an ear; samosa.

ਕਰਣਹਾਰ [kəɾəɳhar], **ਕਰਣਹਾਰੁ** [kəɾəɳharu] *adj* the Creator. “kəɾəɳhar prəbhū hɪɾde vuʃha.” – *ram m 5*. “kəɾəɳharu jo kəɾɪ rəhɪa sai vəɖɪai.” – *bil m 5*.

ਕਰਣ ਕਰਾਵਣਹਾਰ [kəɾəɳ kəɾavəɳhar] *adj* (one) who himself does and can get things done from others. **2** who gets things done by organs of perception. “kəɾəɳ kəɾavəɳhar prəbhū data.” – *sor m 5*.

ਕਰਣਕਰੇਣ [kəɾəɳkəɾəɳ] *adj* the Creator of causation; of all the elements, which caused the creation of the world, the Supreme. “hor nahi kəɾəɳkəɾəɳ.” – *majh dɪnɾəɳ*.

ਕਰਣ ਕਾ ਥੇਹ [kəɾəɳ 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 ਬਨੇਸਰ ਨੰ: 5.

ਕਰਣਕਾਰਣ [kəɾəɳkarəɳ], **ਕਰਣਕਾਰਨ** [kəɾəɳkarən]. See ਕਰਣਕਰੇਣ. “kəɾəɳkarəɳ səmrəθu hē.” – *var majh m 2*. **2** apparently and conventionally. **3** cause of the medium.

ਕਰਣਦੈਵ [kəɾəɳdɛv] Karan, son of the sun. “kəɾəɳdɛv prəman ləu əɾɪ jitke bəhu saj.” – *gyan*. ‘having conquered the enemy like the glorious Karan.’

ਕਰਣਧਾਰ [kəɾəɳdhar] *n* sailor, boatman; one who controls a boat, by rotating the oars. See ਪਤਵਾਰ.

ਕਰਣਪਲਾਹ [kəɾəɳ pəlah], **ਕਰਣਪਲਾਵ** [kəɾəɳpəlav] *Skt* कर्णपल्लव *n* wail of sorrow that generates compassion. “kəɾəɳpəlah kəɾə bəhūtere.” – *tɪlɔg m 1*. “kəɾəɳpəlav kəɾə bɪl-lavē.” – *maru solhe*

¹It is so known because it was at here that Karan and Arjun combated with each other.

m 1.

ਕਰਣਪੁਰ [kəɾəɳpur] *n* sārīh tree (allizzail bebbek) **2** blue lotus. **3** an ornament which women wear in their ears.

ਕਰਣਵੇਧ [kəɾəɳvedh] *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.

ਕਰਣਾ [kəɾɳa] *v* do; perform. **2** *adj* worthdoing. “jo kɪchū kəɾɳa so kəɾ rəhɪa.” – *var asa*. **3** *n* effect, work. “tudh ape kəɾəɳ ape kəɾɳa.” – *vad m 5*. **4** cause. “ape hi kəɾɳa kio.” – *var asa*. **5** compassion. “kəɾəɳ kəɾɳa nə upəɾjəte.” – *səhəs m 5*.

ਕਰਣਾਟ [kəɾɳat], **ਕਰਣਾਟਕ** [kəɾɳatək] *n* territory near Mysore. **2** language of Karnatak state.

ਕਰਣਾਂਤਕ [kəɾɳātək] *n* Arjun, who killed Karan. – *sənama*.

ਕਰਣਾਮਯ [kəɾɳaməy], **ਕਰਣਾਮੈ** [kəɾɳamə] *adj* compassionate, merciful. “kəɾtar kəɾɳamə dɪn bənti kəɾē.” – *sukhməni*.

ਕਰਣਾਰਿ [kəɾɳarɪ] *n* enemy of Karan, Arjun. – *sənama*.

ਕਰਣਾਲਯ [kəɾɳaləy] **ਕਰਣਾਲੈ** [kəɾɳalə] abode of mercy. See ਕਰੁਣਾਲਯ.

ਕਰਣੀ [kəɾɳi] *n* deed, action. “ɟɪh kəɾɳi hovəhɪ sərmɪda.” – *dhəna m 5*. **2** toil, labour, work. “ɟəh kəɾɳi təhɪ puri mətɪ.” – *sri m 1*. **3** mason's implement, which looks like a hand [kəɾ]. **4** *adj* worthdoing. “kəɾɳi kar dhurəhu phurmai.” – *dhəna chət m 1*. **5** See ਕਰਿਣੀ. **6** See ਕਰਨੀ 3.

ਕਰਣੀਯ [kəɾɳiy] *adj* worthdoing.

ਕਰਣੇ [kəɾɳə] See ਕਰਣ. **2** duty.

ਕਰਣੈ [kəɾɳə] of the Creator. “kəɾte kə kəɾɳə

²It also means ‘He himself does and gets things done’.

nahi sumaru.”—*jəpu*. ‘There is no end to the feats of the Creator.’

ਕਰਣੇਹਾਰੁ [kəɾɳeharu] See ਕਰਣਹਾਰ. “kəɾɳeharu rɪdɛ məɦɪ dharu.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਕਰਣੰਤ [kəɾɳənt] *Skt* कर्णन्ति up to the ear. **2** end of the ear; upper end of the ear. “saph səməsu ke kəc bɪc cire. dɪsɪ dono kəɾɳənt ucire.”—*GPS*. ‘Divided the beard into two equal parts and wrapped one part around each ear.’

ਕਰਣੰਦਰਿ [kəɾɳəndəɾɪ] within the body. **2** See ਨੰਦਰਿ.

ਕਰਤ [kəɾət] does. **2** duty, action. “nana kəɾət nə chuɳɛ.”—*oəkar*. **3** the Creator. “he gobɪd kəɾət maɪa.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘O merciful God!’ **4** *Skt* कर्त्त difference, division. **5** pit, depression. **6** *A* كرت turn, time, opportunity.

ਕਰਤਗਿ [kəɾətəgɪ], ਕਰਤਗਜ [kəɾətəgɟ] See ਕੁਤਗਜ and ਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਜ.

ਕਰਤੱਤ [kəɾətətt] *Skt* कर्तृत्व *n* control; righteousness of the Creator.

ਕਰਤਨ [kəɾətən] *Skt* कर्त्तन *n* cutting. **2** spinning of yarn. **3** doers, creators. “kəɾətən məɦɪ tū kəɾta kəɦɪəɦɪ.”—*guj ə m 5*.

ਕਰਤਬ [kəɾətəb] *Skt* कर्तव्य *adj* worthdoing. “səɾəb kəɾətəb məməəkəɾta.”—*səhəs m 5*. “tɪs ke kəɾətəb bɪrthe jat.”—*sukhməni*.

ਕਰਤਰੀ [kəɾətəri] *Skt* कर्त्तरी *n* scissors. **2** See ਕਰਤਾ and ਕਰਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਕਰਤਲ [kəɾətəl] *n* palm of a hand. “nəv nɪdɦɪ kəɾətəl tākɛ.”—*sorəvɪdas*. “əsəɳsɪdhan ʃhakur kəɾətəl dhəɾɪa.”—*sodəru*. **2** *Skt* कर्तुं gimlet. “rɪd ətəɾ kəɾətəl kati.”—*prəbha beni*. ‘within is a deadly knife.’

ਕਰਤਲ ਕਾਤੀ [kəɾətəl kati] See ਕਰਤਲ **2**.

ਕਰਤਲਿ [kəɾətəlɪ], ਕਰਤਲੀ [kəɾətli] on the palm. **2** *n* palm, fist (tight grip) “khəɳ dəɾsən kəɾətəlɪ re.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Evil deeds have tight control over the six systems of thought.’

ਕਰਤਵਜ [kəɾətəvɟ] See ਕਰਤਬ.

ਕਰਤਾ [kəɾta], ਕਰਤਾਰ [kəɾtar] *Skt* कर्तु adj doer,

creator. “kəɾta hoɪ jənavɛ.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *n* God; the Creator. “kəɾtarə məm kəɾtarə.”—*NP*. ‘The Creator has created me.’

ਕਰਤਾਰ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੈ [kəɾtar cɪtt əvɛ] *sen* Blessings of Guru Nanak (be upon you). Whenever some one greeted the Guru, he used to utter this sentence.

ਕਰਤਾਰਨ [kəɾtarən] rays of the sun; rays of the sun to dispel darkness of ignorance. “kəɾtarən se subh vak vɪlas.”—*NP*. **2** clapping. “bɪɦəg vɪkarən ko kəɾtarən.”—*NP*. See ਤਾਰਨ. **3** kəɾtar-ɦən. are the doers, are the makers.

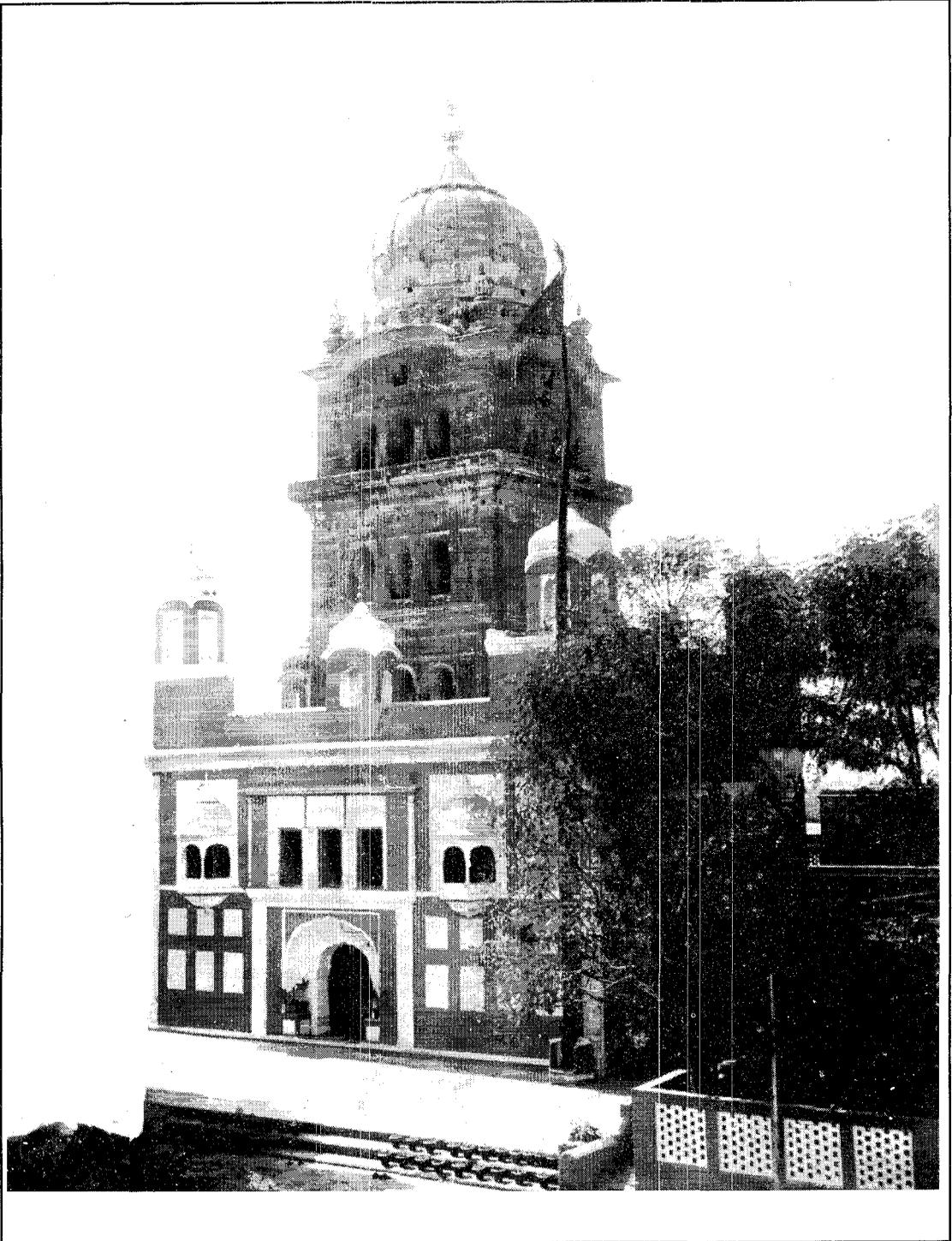
ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ [kəɾtarpuɾ] a town founded by Guru Nanak Dev in Sammat 1561. It is situated in tehsil Shakargarh of district Gurdaspur. It is the same place where the universal Guru settled in Sammat 1579 after travelling far and wide to preach his doctrine.¹ Bhai Gurdas writes:

“baba aɪa kəɾtarpuɾ
bhekh udasi səgəl utara.
pəɦɪɾ səsari kəppɾe
məɦɪ beʃh kia əvtara.”—*var 1*.

Bhai Doda and Duni Chand (Karoḥimall) 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.



GURDWARA THAMM SAHIB, KARTARPUR

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 & 3) Rose-wood trees where Baba Sri Chand used to sit;
- (4) Dehra Sahib, where the memorial is situated;
- (5) 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 ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ.
 - (b) Guru Hargobind's sword, which weighs standard six seers. Painda Khan was killed with this sword.
 - (c) a Khanda, khāḍā, (a broad double-edged sword) of Guru Har Rai. It has the following

inscription on it: ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਸਹਾਇ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ ੴ੯੪.

(d) a Gutka, guṭka, (a religious hand-book) of Guru Arjan Dev.

(e) ਸੇਲੀ [seli] and ṭopi – a garment and cap of Baba Sri Chand which he gifted to Baba Guruditta.

(f) ਨੜਸ਼ਾਨ – a standard of Guru Hargobind.

(g) dāstar – a small turban of Baba Gurditta.

(h) ਸੋਜ਼ਨੀ [sozni] (a quilted cloth used as carpet) by Baba Guruditta.

(i) oḍhəṅ di ṣal – 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.

(4) Gangsar Well, which Guru Arjan Dev got constructed in Sammat 1656.

(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 ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰਿ.

ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰਿ [kərtarpurɪ] in holy assembly. “kərtarpurɪ kərtā vāse.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਕਰਤਾਰਿ [kərtarɪ] the Creator did. “əgikaru kio kərtarɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*. 2 to the Creator. “jo bhanɪ kərtarɪ.”—*asa m 5*

ਕਰਤਾਰੀ [kərtari] Guru Nanak Dev’s disciple, who is a devotee of the Creator. 2 clapping of hands. “bɪkhe bɪhəgən ko kərtari.”—*GPS*. ‘clapping of hands particularly to shoo the birds away.’

ਕਰਤਾਰੇ [kərtare] *Skt* कर्त the Creator did. “ʃhadɪɪ pai kərtare.”—*sor m 5*.

ਕਰਤਾਲ [kərtal] *n* castanet. “kər kərtal pəkhavəj nənəhu.”—*ram m 5*. ‘castanet for the hands and timbrel for the eyes (a kind of drum).’ 2 clapping of both the hands.

ਕਰਤਾਲੀ [kərtali] See ਕਰਤਾਰੀ 2.

ਕਰਤਿਆ [kərtɪa] *adj* got done. “kita kərtɪa os da səbhu gəɪa.”—*var gəu l m 4*. ‘Everything done and got done proved futile.’

ਕਰਤਿਕਾਨੀ [kərtɪkyani] Kartikey’s might. “nəmo kəɾətɪkyani sɪva sitlayə.”—*cəḍi 2*.

ਕਰਤੂਤ [kərtut], **ਕਰਤੂਤਿ** [kərtutɪ] *n* deed. “kərtutɪ pəsu ki manəs jatɪ.”—*sukhməni*. 2 satirical naming of a misdeed. “cəgi kərtut kiti he!”—*prov*.

ਕਰਤੋਯਾ [kərtoya] *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 ਕਰਮਨਾਮਾ.

ਕਰਤ੍ਰੀ [kərtɾi] *Skt* कर्तृ actor; doer. 2 nominative case in grammar. 3 *Brahma*. 4 ਕਰਤ੍ਰੀ female doer.

ਕਰਦ [kəɾəd] *adj* who is a taxpayer or octroi payer. 2 supporter. 3 *Skt* कर्द mud, filth. 4 *P* کر done. 5 *P* کرا knife, sword. 6 Bhai Santokh Singh has written: “nɪjkəɾte sətɡuru ko dəi, yāte kəɾəd nam vɪɾtəi.”—*GPS*. But this etymology seems without any basis.

ਕਰਦਹ [kəɾdəh] *P* کر done.

ਕਰਦਨ [kəɾdən] *P* کړن *v* do. “gusəl kəɾdən bud.”—*tɪlɔg kəbir*.

ਕਰਦਭੇਟ [kəɾədbhet] offering of a sword. See ਭੇਟ ਕਰਨਾ.

ਕਰਦਮ [kəɾdəm] *Skt* कर्दम *n* mud, filth. “kəɾdəmə təɾət pəpɪləkəh.”—*səhəs 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 ਕਪਿਲ. 4 *P* کر I did.

ਕਰਦਲ [kəɾdəl] crying, shouting, screaming. 2 crushed. 3 *Skt* कृदर house, home. 4 abdomen, womb. 5 See ਦਲ 4.

ਕਰਦੀ [kəɾdi] *P* کر you did. Its root is ਕਰਦਨ.

ਕਰਦੇਮ [kəɾdəm] *P* کریم we did. “kəɾdəm bədi khɪal.”—*tɪlɔg m l*.

ਕਰਦੰ [kəɾdə] See ਕਰਦਨ.

ਕਰਨ [kəɾən] See ਕਰਣ. “kəɾdəl kəɾən vari, sumətɪ kəɾən vari, kəməl kəɾən vari gətɪ he kəɾɪn 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.

suggest letters and their snap the vowels. To explain the word गुरु [guru], moulding the hands into the shape of a lotus, means क [kəkka] row of which ञ [gəgga] is the third character. Raising the third finger, to depict ञ, that carries the fifth vowel, which shows snapping the index finger five times. The second character is र [rara]; for it at first touch the moustaches, and it will indicate the य [yayya] 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.

करपा [kərpə] *n* a double-edged broad sword, with a wooden handle. It is used like a lance. **2** protector of the hand, tongs. **3** glove.

करपाडी [kərpəti] *Skt* करपात्रिन् *adj* who uses his hands as a vessel; who discards other vessels except his hands. “mon bhətiə kərpəti rəhiə nəgən phiriə bən mahi.”—*sor ə m 5*.

करपान [kərpən] See क्खिपाण. **2** drinking with hand or one who drinks with hand.

करपाल [kərpəl] tax collector. **2** See करदाल.

करपाली [kərpəli] See करपल्लवी.

करपुर [kərpur] *Skt* elephant, who fills his belly with the help of his trunk. “kərpurgətī bīnəkəl dujo kəvən?”—*gyan*. Some ignorant scribes have written this term as “kəpurgətī”. “kəbogriv kərpurgətī.”—*səloh*. **2** *Skt* the tree and the fragrant substance made from its sap; camphor. “kərpur puhəp sugədhā.”—*gatha*. See कपूर.

करघ [kərəb] doing. “bəhūr jəgg ko kərəb mītayo.”—*ərhət*. **2** *A* كرب *n* sorrow, grief, woe. **3** distress. **4** anxiety.

करबाला [kərbəla] *A* كربلاء 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 हुमैन.

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.

करबाल [kərbal] See करदाल.

करबुर [kərbur] *Skt* कर्बुर *n* gold. **2** jimson weed, datura stramonium. **3** water. **4** sin. **5** demon. “kərbur bīnāsi.”—*bhavərsāmrit*.

करब [kərəbh] *Skt* *n* young one of a camel. **2** young one of an elephant. “kərikərəbh bīsal kər.”—*NP*. ‘arms as long as the trunk of an elephant's young one.’ See चोर 13.

करबिध [kərbhikh] son of king Dhritrashtar.

करबी [kərbhi] feminine of करब.

करम [kəram] *Skt* कर्म *n* a long stride, pace, step; one and a half yard in length; a three cubit measure.¹ prem pīrēm ke gənəu ek kəri kəram.”—*cəu m 5*. **2** *Skt* कर्म action. “kəram kərət hove nīhkəram.”—*sukhmāni*.

Scholars have divided actions into three categories:

(a) कर्त्तव्यमण, which are underway.²

(b) प्रारबध, which have brought forth the existing body.

¹In Delhi, Hissar, Ambala etc. the measure of a kəram is 57 inches, and in Simla it is 54 inches. Such variations exist elsewhere also.

²कर्त्तव्यमण कəram 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 Gurburabs or prayers, charitable deeds and oblations performed on the occasions of death and marriage etc.

(c) s̄acit, those actions from previous births whose consequences have not yet been experienced. **3** *adj* कर्मिन् (one) who performs. “kəuṅ kərəm kəuṅ niḥkərma?”—*majh m 5*. **4** At one place in Guru Granth Sahib kərəm is used in place of kər mē. See ਮੁਖਖੀਰੰ. **5** practice. “mānsa kərī siṁrētū tujhe... baca kərī siṁrētū tujhe... kərəm kərī tuā dərās pərās.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **6** *A* ڪ generosity. **7** kindness, benevolence. “nanək rakhīlehu apən kərī kərəm.”—*sukhmāni*. “avəṅ jaṅ rəkhe kərī kərəm.”—*gəu m 5*. “nanək nam mīle vədīai edu upərī kərəm nāhi.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਕਰਮਇੰਦ੍ਰਯ [kərəm-īdrəy], **ਕਰਮਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ** [kərəm-īdri] See ਕਰਮੇਂਦ੍ਰਯ.

ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ [kərəm siŋh] 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.

ਕਰਮਹੀਣ [kərəmhiṅ] **ਕਰਮਹੀਨ** [kərəmhin] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky.

ਕਰਮਕ [kərmək] See ਕਾਰਮੁਕ.

ਕਰਮਕਾਂਡ [kərəmkāṅḍ] *Skt* कर्मकाण्ड *n* part of a shastar dealing with kərəm (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. “kərəmkāṅḍ bəhu kərəhī əcar.”—*gəu m 3*.

ਕਰਮਕਾਂਡੀ [kərəmkāṅḍi] performer of an action.

ਕਰਮਕਿਰਤ [kərəmkīrət] actions performed. “kərəmkīrət ki rekh.”—*bavən*.

ਕਰਮਖੰਡ [kərəmkhāṅḍ] *n* country of grace; situation or role in which God bestows His mercy and forgiveness. **2** philanthropic role or detached action. “kərəm khāṅḍ ki bani jorū.”—*jəpu*.

ਕਰਮਚਾ [kərəmca] based on actions. “dhorəkərəmca.”—*var maru 2, m 5*.

ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ [kərəmcharī] worker, employee, official. **ਕਰਮਚੰਦ** [kərəmchāṅḍ] son of Chandu, who fought against Guru Hargobind and was killed by him in the battle of Hargobindpur. **2** See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼. **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.

ਕਰਮਜਾਰ [kərəmjār], **ਕਰਮਜਾਲ** [kərəmjal] *n* group of actions. **2** warp of actions. “bīthryo ədrīsət jīh kərəmjār.”—*əkal*.

ਕਰਮਜੋਗ [kərəmjog] *Skt* कर्मयोग *n* practising altruism, for the purification of mind without expectation of any reward. **2** always remaining ready to perform actions as part of one's duty.

ਕਰਮਠ [kərməṭh], **ਕਰਮਠੀ** [kərməṭhi] *Skt* कर्मठ *adj* performer of actions, doer of good deeds. “māhā kərməṭhī māhā sujajnū.”—*dīlip*.

ਕਰਮਣਾ [kərməṇa] *Skt* कर्मणा third declension: due to action. “rīḍ kərməṇa bəcsa.”—*gujjedev*. ‘due to mind, action and utterance.’

ਕਰਮਣੇ [kərməṇə] *adj* कर्मिन् who is a doer, worker. **2** कर्मਣज capable of performing action, capable of doing a deed. **3** *n* कर्मिन् action.

ਕਰਮਦਫ [kərəmdəḍ] *adj* adept in performing action.

ਕਰਮ ਧਰਮ [kərəm dhəram] *adj* mundane action and spiritual activity. “kərəm dhəram ki sar nə jaṅ, surətī mukətī kīu paie.”—*asa m 1*.

ਕਰਮਨਾ [kərməna] See ਕਰਮਣਾ. “mānsa baca kərməna mē dekhe dojək jat.”—*maru kabir*.

ਕਰਮਨਾਸਾ [kərəmnasa] *Skt* कर्मनाशा 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 “cələt cələt krəmnasa səlta. təhā aɪ heryo jəl cəltə.” –*GPS*. In order to remove this misconception Guru Teg Bahadur took a bath in it.

ਕਰਮਨਾਮ [kərəmnām] name assigned to someone according to his deeds. “kərəm nam bərnət sumətɪ.” –*jəpu*.

ਕਰਮਪੇਡ [kərəmped] virtue in the form of a tree.

ਕਰਮਫਲ [kərəmphəl] outcome of one’s action.

ਕਰਮਬਧ [kərəmbədh] bound by actions. “kərəmbədh tum jiu kəhɪt hɔ.” –*gōḍ kəbir*.
2 destruction of actions.

ਕਰਮਬਿਧਾਤਾ [kərəmbɪdhata] *Skt* कर्मविधातृ *adj* maker of rules for action; God, the Creator. “səbhna ka data kərəmbɪdhata.” –*asa chət m l*.

ਕਰਮਭਾਗ [kərəmbhag] *adj* righteous actions, virtues. “kərəmbhag sətən sēgane kasɪ loh udharɪo.” –*gəu kəbir*.

ਕਰਮਭਾਵਨੀ [kərəmbhavni] *n* feeling for actions, desire for doing. 2 destiny determined by action.

ਕਰਮਭੀਰੁ [kərəmbhiru] shirker; dodger due to fear of interruption and misfortune.

ਕਰਮਭੂਮਿ [kərəmbhumɪ] *n* per Hindus Bharat

¹See an assertion from Simriti:

कर्मनाशा जलस्पर्शात् करतोया विलङ्घनात्
गण्डिका बाहुतरणाद्धर्मः शरति कीर्तनात् ।।

Touching the waters of Karamnasha, crossing the Kartoya river, swimming through Gandika, praising one’s self, all result in the ruin of religions beliefs and noble deeds.

desh; territory between Vindhyaçal and the Himalaya. In Purans, actions performed on this terrain have to be accounted for in other territories. All other territories are the terrain for suffering their consequences. “ketia kərəmbhumɪ mer kete” –*jəpu*. 2 according to Sikhism, human body is both the territory and the terrain. “kərəmbhumɪ bijən so khavən.” –*toḍi m 5*.

ਕਰਮਭ੍ਰਸ਼ੁ [kərəmbhrəʃɪ] *adj* who has gone astray from good action.

ਕਰਮਮਣੀ [kərəm-məni] gem of virtue. 2 arrogance born of action.

ਕਰਮਯੋਗ [kərəmyog] See ਕਰਮਯੋਗ.

ਕਰਮਰਤ [kərəmrət] *adj* who performs good actions; having craving for action. “həu həu kərtə kərəmrət.” –*bavən*.

ਕਰਮਰੇਖ [kərəmrekh], ਕਰਮਰੇਖਾ [kərəmrekha] *n* line drawn by destiny; its writing; destiny itself.

ਕਰਮਵਿਪਾਕ [kərəmvɪpak] *n* outcome of action. 2 a book containing the sermon taught by the sun to its charioteer Arun describing the outcome of actions. “kərəmvɪpak su grēth vɪcarē.” –*GPS*.

ਕਰਮਵੀਰ [kərəmvir] *adj* a brave, unrelenting man of action whom trials and tribulations cannot force away from his path. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh.

ਕਰਮਾ [kərma] *adj* who acts; a man of action. 2 fortunate. “kəhu nanək kəun uh kərma. jəkə məni vəsɪa hərɪnəma.” –*asa m 5*.

ਕਰਮਾਉ [kərmau] action. 2 effort, performance, achievement. “jɪsu guru saca bheɪɛ bhai, pura tɪs kərmau.” –*sor ə m 5*.

ਕਰਮਾਕਾਰੀ [kərmakari] *adj* who is a performer of good actions. “suɪɪ pəḍɪt kərmakari.” –*sor ə m l*.

ਕਰਮਾਤ [kərmat] See ਕਰਮਾਤ and ਕਰਮਾਤ.

ਕਰਮਾਂਤ [kərmāt] *adj* the end of an action; its completion.

ਕਰਮਾਂਤਕ [kərmātək] destroyer of destiny i.e. knowledge. “gɪanubhəɪa təh kəraməhɪ nas.”—*bher rəvidas*.

ਕਰਮਾਤਾ [kərmata] *adj* engaged in action. “purək kōbhək recək kərmata.”—*bavən*. **2** *Skt* कर्मत्ता destiny's vessel.

ਕਰਮਾਤਿ [kərmati] See ਕਰਮਾਤ and ਕਰਮਾਤ. “nanək sa kərmati sahɪbu tuʃe jo mɪlɛ.”—*var asa*. “dhɪgu sɪdhi dhɪgu kərmati.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਕਰਮਾਨ [kəрман] *Skt* कर्मण्य *adj* capable of performing; adept in working. **2** *n* salary, wages. **3** action, activity. “nɪhphəl səbh kəрман.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕਰਮਾਬਾਈ [kərmabai] 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 khɪɕɪ she had prepared. “kərmabai kəri khichri jɪm əvɪ tum rup murarɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਕਰਮਾਬਾਹਰਾ [kərmabahra] *adj* devoid of good action. **2** unfortunate. **3** deprived of the Creator's grace. “nanək kərmabahre dəɪɪ ɔhoə nə ləhɪni.”—*var asa*.

ਕਰਮਾਲ [kərmal] *Dg n* sun. **2** See ਕਰਮਾਲਾ.

ਕਰਮਾਲਾ [kərmala] *n* hand used as a rosary, counting on fingers rather than on rosary.

ਕਰਮਾਵਿਸ [kərmavis] See ਵਿਸ੍ਰਕਰਮਾ. “bhən rəgin bənai mənə kərmavis.”—*cādi 1*.

ਕਰਮਿ [kəramɪ] See ਕਰਮੀ. **2** by the grace of. “jɪs no kəramɪ prapət hovɛ.”—*sor m 5*. See ਕਰਮ. **3** by virtue of (good) actions. “kəramɪ pəvɛ nisan.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਕਰਮਿਆ [kərmɪa] *Skt* कर्मागत *adj* some form

successively achieved. “kɪrət rekh kəɪɪ kərmɪa.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. **2** performer of actions. **3** believer in destiny.

ਕਰਮਿਸੁ [kərmɪstʃ] *Skt* कर्मिष्ठ *adj* ready and eager to perform actions.

ਕਰਮੀ [kərmɪ] due to actions. “kərmɪ səhəjə nə upjɛ.”—*ənədu*. **2** performer of action. **3** believer in destiny. **4** merciful; forgiver of sins.

ਕਰਮੁ [kəramu] See ਕਰਮ. “jɪs no kəramu kərə kərtar.”—*bher m 5*. ‘May God be merciful.’

ਕਰਮੁਕ [kərmuk] See ਕਾਰਮੁਕ. “kərmukə udhə.”—*cādi 2*. ‘raised bow.’

ਕਰਮੇਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ [kərmēndriy] *Skt* कर्मेन्द्रिय *n* organs of action: hands, feet, mouth, anus and penis.

ਕਰਮੋ [kərmə] 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. “dhɪk dhɪk kərmə kin kəkərmə, hətɛ bal kya kərmə aɪ?”—*GPS*.

ਕਰਯਾਰ [kəryar] This word has been used in place of ਕਰਵਾਲ; sword. “an pəryə kəryar nɪkare.”—*cəɪɪr 51*. See ਕਰਵਾਲ.

ਕਰਰਾ [kərra], ਕਰਰੋ [kərrə] *adj* strong, hard. **2** rude, unaccommodating. “kərrə dhərməɪa.”—*suhi m 5 pərtal*.

ਕਰਲ [kəral], ਕਰਲਾ [kərla] *S* sound, voice. “kəhən kəhavən ɪhə kɪrətɪ kərla.”—*sri m 5*. **2** path, way. “sahɪb ka pʰurman hɔɪ uʃhi kərlɛ pahɪ.”—*var sar m 2*. **3** *Pa* entertainment, show. **4** dance.

ਕਰਲਾਉਣਾ [kərlauna] *v* levy tax. **2** moan, groan. See ਕਰਲਾਪ and ਕੁਰਲਾਉਣਾ. “mar pəi kərlanɛ.”—*asa m 1*.

ਕਰਲਾਪ [kərlap] *Skt* कारुण्यपुलाप *n* moaning, groaning; lamentation that pleads for mercy.

ਕਰਵ [kərv] This word has been used to mean *Dg* kədəm. i.e. pace, step. “duɪ kərvə kəɪ tɪn loə.”—*BG*. **2** *E* curve.

ਕਰਵਟ [kərvət], ਕਰਵਟੁ [kərvətu] *Skt* कर्वट *n* (in

lying position) act of turning with the support of a hand. “kərvətu bhāla nā kərvəṭ teri.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘It is better to die than to be shunned by you.’ 2 *Skt* बरैट market, bazaar.

वर्णन [kərvət], **वर्णन** [kərvətu], **वर्णन** [kərvətrə] *Skt* करपत्र saw; an implement for sawing wood. “māno rukh kəṭe kərvətrən ke.”—*kṛtsn*. 2 In ancient times there was a saw in Kashi and Prayag, under which innumerable persons cut themselves to pieces to achieve salvation. “əṛədh sərīr kəṭaie sīrī kərvətu dhəraī.”—*sri ə m l*.

वर्णन [kərva] paces, steps. “duī kərva kər tīn loə.”—*BG*. ‘Vaman covered all the three worlds in two steps.’ 2 *adj* bitter, acrid, astringent. 3 *n* loṭa—a small earthen pot (used for holding water). *Skt* बरै pitcher. “kace kərvə rəhe nā pani.”—*suhi kəbir*. “kərvə hoīsu ṭoṭi rekhe.”—*BG*. ‘Whatever is in the loṭa, will come out of its spout.’

वर्णन [kərvaī], **वर्णन** [kərvaī] *n* bitterness, acidity, astringency. 2 act of getting things done by others.

वर्णन [kərvar], **वर्णन** [kərval] *Skt* बरवाल *n* nail, which is hand’s son. 2 sword, which is curved like a nail. “kərvar ubharət var kəryo.”—*GPS*. “kalayudh kərvar.”—*sənama*.

वर्णन [kər-ṛa], **वर्णन** [kər-ṛi] *adj* cruel, unkind. “kər-ṛa mən mukh gavaru.”—*sīdhgosəṭī*. 2 difficult, arduous. “guru pirā ki cakri mēhā kər-ṛi sukhsaru.”—*səva m 4*.

वर्णन [kəra] See बरल. “səbh təji mənē ki kamkəra.”—*asa m 5*. “gvarənī cədkəra si.”—*kṛtsn*. ‘Gopi like a phase of the moon.’

वर्णन **उपरि** [kərā upərī] *adj* over the hand, clear, undoubted, above suspicion. This term is a synonym of həstamələk vət. “gurmukhā kərā upərī həri cetīa, se paīnī mokhduaru.”—*səva m 3*. ‘There is no doubt about the existence of God.’

वर्णन [kəraīh], **वर्णन** [kərai] gets done. “jeha kəraīh teha həu kəri vəkhiān.”—*suhi m 4*. 2 (You) get it done. 3 (I) get it done.

वर्णन [kərasī], **वर्णन** [kəraśi] will get it done. 2 gets it done.

वर्णन [kərah] See बरग. “kāhyo kī tere udər mē guru ker kərahu.”—*GPS*. 2 See बरगन. 3 *n* levelling plank that brings earth from the higher to the lower side. 4 *A* حرا field in which sowing has been completed. 5 field ready for sowing. 6 clean water. 7 *P* حرا edge. 8 limit.

वर्णन [kərahna] *v* groan, moan, lament. See *P* حرا 2 process of levelling soil with the help of a levelling plank.

वर्णन [kərahət] moans, laments. “kərahət hē gīrī se gəj lāge.”—*cəḍi l*. 2 levels the field. 3 *A* حرا *n* aversion, disgust.

वर्णन [kərahna] See बरगन.

वर्णन [kəraha] See बरग. “dirəgh kərahe lin.”—*GPS*.

वर्णन [kərahi] See बरगी. “kərahi carhke line bəre pəkaī.”—*cəṛītr 32*. 2 consecrated food offered to Durga and other gods.

वर्णन [kərahiyət] *A* حرا causing aversion; state of disgust.

वर्णन [kərakus] See बरल.

वर्णन [kəragəu] will do, will earn. “jīu mīle pīara apna te bol kəragəu.”—*bīla m 5*.

वर्णन [kəragur] finger of the hand. “gəhī tat kəragur.”—*NP*. ‘holding father’s finger.’

वर्णन **बंदर** [kəraci bəḍər] in the territory of Bombay, the wharf near Karachi, the main city of Sindh where ships are anchored. It was founded in 1725 AD.

वर्णन [kəracur], **वर्णन** [kəracor], **वर्णन** [kəracol] *P* حرا *n* sword. “kəracor kərdhər cəmkae.”—*GPS*. “kəracol kīrpan ke lijəhu nam sudhar.”—*sənama*.

वर्णन [kərajh] *n* mourning cry. See बर व. “oī khəpī khəpī mue kərajha.”—*jet m 4*.

ਕਰਾਬਤ [kərabət] *A* **كربت** *n* feeling of being near; state of being a close relative.

ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabin] *T* **كرايبن** long pistol having a broad muzzle, which can have many bullets in its magazine. **2** See *E* carbine.

ਕਰਾਮ [kəram] See **ਕਰਮ**. “so pae jisu məstəkɪ kəram.”—*dhəna m 5. A* **كرام** plural of **ਕਰੀਮ**.

ਕਰਾਮਤ [kəramət] *A* **كرامت** *n* venerability. **2** grace. **3** miracle.

ਕਰਾਮਲੁਕ ਨਜਾਯ [kəramlək nyay] See **ਨਜਾਯ**.

ਕਰਾਮਾਤ [kəramat], **ਕਰਾਮਾਤਿ** [kəramatɪ] *A* **كرامات** plural of **kəramət**; miracles; supernatural powers with the help of which impossible things can be turned into possible happenings. Apart from those referred to in Hindu and Sikh scriptures, miracles do find mention in the scriptures of Jews, Christians and Muslims. See Zabbur Chapter 105 and Koran Surat Bakar Ayat 87 and Surat Araf, Ayat 160.

ਕਰਾਮਾਤੀ [kəramati] *adj* performer of miracles; person having supernatural powers.

ਕਰਾਮੰ [kəramə] See **ਕਰਮ**.

ਕਰਾਯਨ [kərayən] *A* **كراين** plural of **kərina**; imprints, signs, facets.

ਕਰਾਰ [kərar] *n* bank, coast, shore. “səta ke gɪre kəraɾa.”—*rudr*. “kərarən te bəḏh manəhu nɪrəḏhɪ kəpke gajyo.”—*krɪsən*. **2** See **ਕਿਰਾੜ**. **3** crevice, creek, hole. “mano pəhar kərar mē cōc pəsar rəhe sɪsu sarək jese.”—*cəḏi 1. 4 A* **کر** stability. **5** courage. “kɪchʊ pəkro kərar.”—*nəsɪhət*. **6** promise, commitment. **7** satisfaction, contentment.

ਕਰਾਰਕੰਦਨੀ [kərankəḏni] *n* rivulet that erodes its banks.—*sənama*.

ਕਰਾਰਨਿ [kərarənɪ] rivulet bound by its banks.—*sənama*.

ਕਰਾਰਾ [kəraɾa] *adj* spicy; in which salt, chillies and spices are opulently put. **2** patient. “gavəhɪ vir kəraɾe.”—*jəpu*. **3** satisfying. “bɪn gursəbəd kəraɾe.”—*gəu chət m 3. 4* difficult, full of

dangers and obstacles. “age pəth kəraɾa.”—*sri m 5 pəhɪre. 5* fast, sharp. “khəɾəg kəraɾa.”—*var maru m 3. 6* determined, enthusiastic. “sɪkkhā di seva kəraɾa hoɪke kəmāvda he.”—*bhəgtavli. 7* bank of a river, shore.

ਕਰਾਰੀ [kəraɾi] feminine of **kəraɾa**. See **ਕਰਾਰਾ**. *n* determination. **2** situation. “ʃuk dəm kəraɾi jəu kəraɾu.”—*tlɪg kəbir. 3* *adj* strong, hard. “vɪc həume bhɪt kəraɾi.”—*məla m 4. 4* difficult, full of obstacles. “hukmi bəde kar kəraɾi.”—*BG. 5* promise, pledge. “həm sō ɪh bɪḏhɪ kəre kəraɾi.”—*gurusobha*.

ਕਰਾਲ [kəral] *adj* horrible, dreadful. **2 n** a minister of Ravan.

ਕਰਾਲਾ [kərala] *Pa n* dance. **2** pageant, play. **3** *Skt* herb having unending roots. **4** goddess Kali. **5** feminine of **ਕਰਾਲ**.

ਕਰਾਵਣਿ [kəravəḏɪ] for getting done. “həɪ kəm kəravəḏɪ aɪa.”—*suhɪ chət m 5*.

ਕਰਾਵਨ [kəravən] *v* get done. **2** destroy, take away. See **ਕ੍ਰਿ** *vr*. “apɪ upavən apɪ sədhəna. apɪ kəravən dəs nə lena.”—*bɪla m 5*. ‘to create, sustain, destroy and still remain blameless, detached.’

ਕਰਾੜ [kəraɾ] See **ਕਿਰਾੜ**.

ਕਰਿ [kəɪɪ] in hand, within reach. “ɪḏhɪ sɪḏhɪ nəv nɪḏhɪ bəsəhɪ jɪsu səda kəɪɪ.”—*phunhe m 5. 2* *adv* having done. “kəɪ ənəreθ dərəbu sōchɪa.”—*var jet. Skt* **करिन्** elephant; which has got a trunk. “ekəhɪ kəɪɪ he kəɪɪ, kəɪɪ səhəs kəɪɪ nahɪ.”—*vrɪd*. ‘An elephant having one trunk is said to be one-armed but one who possesses thousands of arms is not an elephant.’

ਕਰਿਸ਼ਮਾ [kəɪɪʃma] See **ਕਰਸ਼ਮਾ**.

ਕਰਿਹਾਂ [kəɪɪhā] utter. “gobɪd gobɪd kəɪɪhā.”—*asa m 5. 2* *Pkt n* waist. “bər kəɪɪhā ʃəmʃer.”—*GPS*. “kehəɪ so kəɪɪhā.”—*cəḏɪ 1*.

ਕਰਿਕਰਹਿ [kəɪɪkəɾəhɪ] the Creator has. “səgəl bhətɪ kəɪɪkəɾəhɪ upaɪo.”—*bavən*. See **ਕਰਕਰ**.

ਕਰਿਕੁੰਭ [kəɾɪkūbh] *n* pitcher-like spot on the forehead of an elephant. “kehəɾɪ jyō kəɾɪkūbh vɪdare.”—*səloh*.

ਕਰਿੰਗ [kəɾɪŋ] 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*.

ਕਰਿਜਵਾ [kəɾɪjəvə] *Pu n* liver. “kaɖh kəɾɪjəvə əpən ləla ko dijɪyɛ.”—*cəɾɪtr 2*.

ਕਰਿੰਜੈ [kəɾɪjɛ] (please) do.

ਕਰਿਣੀ [kəɾɪɳi] *Skt* female elephant.

ਕਰਿੰਦ [kəɾɪɳd] *adj* king of elephants, Gajraj.

ਕਰਿੰਦਾ [kəɾɪɳda] See ਕਰਿੰਦਾ.

ਕਰਿਨੀ [kəɾɪɳni] See ਕਰਿਣੀ. **2** army of elephants. —*sənama*.

ਕਰਿਪਟੰਬੁ [kəɾɪpəṭəmbu] kəɾ-pəṭ-vɪcc-əbu. holding water in the palm; with water in the palm. “kəɾɪpəṭəmbu gəli mən lavəsɪ.”—*gəu m 1*. ‘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.

ਕਰਿਪਾਈ [kəɾɪpai] “kəɾɪ kəɾtɛ kəɾɳi kəɾɪpaɪ.” —*oākar*. ‘Having created living creatures according to their actions, the Creator has done His duty,’ i.e. has determined their fate.

ਕਰੀ [kəri] elephant. See ਕਰਿ 3. **2 n** arm that holds the hand. “təm rakhəhu dharɪ kəri.”—*guj m 5*. **3** short for ਕਰੀਰ. **4** you should do, I should do. “kēcən ke koṭ dətɔ kəri.”—*sri ə m 1*. **5** did; past tense of kəɾən. “jakəu kɾɪpa kəri prəbhɪ merɛ.”—*sor m 5*.

ਕਰੀਅਹੁ [kəriəhu] let us do. “həri! sakət seti səgu nə kəriəhu.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** Please do.

ਕਰੀਆ [kəriə] *n* sailor, boatman. “tuhɪ dəɾɪə tuhɪ kəriə.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2 adj** who does. “kəriə dhruvbudhɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕਰੀਅੰ [kəriə] *adj* the Creator. “həriə kəriə.” —*japu*. ‘destroyer and creator.’

ਕਰੀਹ [kərih] *A* كرهى *adj* condemned; evil. **2** ugly. **3** nauseating, disgusting. See ਕਰਾਹਤ.

ਕਰੀਹਾ [kəriha], ਕਰੀਹਾਂ [kərihā] the will to do. **2 I** do. “gɔn kaməɳ kəriha jɪu.”—*gəu m 4*. **3** See ਕਰਿਹਾਂ.

ਕਰੀਕਰ [kəɾikəɾ] elephant’s trunk.

ਕਰੀਕਰਬਾਹੁ [kəɾikəɾbahu] *adj* who has long arms like the trunk of an elephant.

ਕਰੀਕਰਾਂਤਕ [kəɾikəɾātək] *n* sword, that destroys an elephant’s trunk.—*sənama*.

ਕਰੀਖਨ [kəɾikhən], ਕਰੀਛਨ [kəɾichən] *v* pull, attract. **2** shear, tear.

ਕਰੀਜਾ [kərija] *adj* worth doing.

ਕਰੀਟ [kəriṭ] See ਕਿਰੀਟ.

ਕਰੀਠਾ [kəriṭha] See ਕਾਰਕਰੀਠਾ.

ਕਰੀਂਦੁ [kəriṅdu] See ਕਰਿੰਦ.

ਕਰੀਨਾ [kəriɳa] *A* كرينه *n* rule, method. **2** order. **3** sign.

ਕਰੀਫਲ [kəɾiphəl] caper fruit, fruit of capparid aphylla. “sudha miṣṭan pan ke bədle kəɾiphəl.”—*BGK*.

ਕਰੀਬ [kəɾib] *A* قريب *adv* near, close by. **2** approximately.

ਕਰੀਬੀ [karibi] *adj* near, close by. **2 n** nearness, closeness. See ਕਰੀਬ.

ਕਰੀਮ [kəɾim] *A* كريم *adj* merciful, benevolent. **2** generous. **3** elderly.

ਕਰੀਮਬਖਸ਼ [kəɾimbəxəʃ] an army official of emperor Shahjahan who was killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in the battle of Hargobindpur.

ਕਰੀਮਾ [kəɾimia] *A* كريمه *O* merciful! *O* benevolent! “kəɾima rəhima əlah tu gəni.” —*tlīg namdev*.

ਕਰੀਮਾਰ [kəɾimar] killer of an elephant, the lion. —*sənama*.

ਕਰੀਮੁਲ ਰਹੀਮ [kəɾimul rəhim] (japu) merciful and compassionate, generous and benevolent.

ਕਰੀਰ [kəɾir], ਕਰੀਲ [kəɾil] *Skt* ਕਰੀਰ *n* bamboo’s new shoot. **2** pitcher. **3** capparid aphylla, which bears caper fruit.

ਕਰੀਲੀ [kəriili] *adj* pertaining to the wild caper.

2 (female) doer. “karəṅ kəriili.”—*akal*.

ਕਰੁ [kəru] See ਕਰ. “əhɪkəru kəre su əhɪkəru pae.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘As you sow, so shall you reap.’ **2** *Skt* ਕਰ. See ਕਰ 3. “gəu bɪrahmən kəu kəru lavəhu.”—*var asa*.

ਕਰੁੰਜੜਾ [kəruŋjra] See ਕਰੁੰਜੜਾ.

ਕਰੁਣ [kəruŋ] *adj* full of grief, troubled. **2** merciful.

ਕਰੁਣਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੁ [kəruŋkrɪpalu] compassionate to the miserable. “kəruŋkrɪpal gopal dinbədhu.”—*kan m 5*.

ਕਰੁਣਾ [kəruṇa] *n* compassion, mercy. **2** in poetics one of the nine aesthetic tastes. See ਰਸ.

ਕਰੁਣਾਨਿਧਾਨ [kəruṇanɪdhan], **ਕਰੁਣਾਨਿਧਿ** [kəruṇanɪdhi] treasure house of mercy. **2** mainstay of compassion.

ਕਰੁਣਾਪਤਿ [kəruṇapəti] lord of compassion.

ਕਰੁਣਾਂਬੁਧਿ [kəruṇābudhi] ocean of kindness.

ਕਰੁਣਾਮਏ [kəruṇaməi], **ਕਰੁਣਾਮਏ** [kəruṇaməe], **ਕਰੁਣਾਮਯ** [kəruṇaməy], **ਕਰੁਣਾਮੈ** [kəruṇamə] incarnation of kindness; kindest of all. “bhəgətvəchəl kəruṇaməyəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “tako dukh həriṅ kəruṇamə.”—*maru m 9*.

ਕਰੁਣਾਯਤਨ [kəruṇayətən], **ਕਰੁਣਾਲਯ** [kəruṇaləy] abode of kindness, abode of compassion. “kəruṇaləy hē.”—*japu*.

ਕਰੁਣਾ [kəruṇa] See ਕਰੁਣਾ.

ਕਰੁਣਾਜਲੀਸ [kəruṇajəlis] ocean of kindness, treasure house of mercy. “suno ərəj das kəruṇajəlis.”—*GV 10*.

ਕਰੁਣਾਮੈ [kəruṇamə] See ਕਰੁਣਾਮਯ. “nanək kəhɪt gaɪ kəruṇamə.”—*gəu m 9*.

ਕਰੁਵਾ [kəruva], **ਕਰੁਆ** [kərua] *adj* bitter, acrid. “ləgɪ sɛgətɪ kərua miṭha.”—*gəu m 4*. **2** *Skt* ਕੰਕ ਨ earthen vessel, pitcher. See ਕਰੁਆਚੌਥ. **3** *Skt* morsel, bite. “layək hē tumre mukh ki kərua.”—*krɪsən*.

ਕਰੁਆਚੌਥ [kəruačəth] *Skt* On the fourth day of

the month of Kattak, Hindu women observe fast during daytime, offer water to the moon through the spout of an earthen vessel and end their fast. Widows do not observe this fast.

ਕਰੁੰਜੜਾ [kəruŋjra] *Skt* क्यरटा *n* hawker; now this term is being used for the vegetable vendor, in particular.

ਕਰੁਠ [kəruṭh], **ਕਰੁਠੀ** [kəruṭhi] *adj* cruel, hard-hearted. “məno phag khelē pɪsacə kəruṭhi.”—*GV 6*.

ਕਰੁਪ [kərup], **ਕਰੁਪੀ** [kərupi] See ਕਰੁਪ. “duje bhəi kərupi dukh pavəhɪ.”—*vəḍ m 3*.

ਕਰੁਰ [kəruɾ] See ਕਰੁਰ.

ਕਰੁਰਾ [kəruɾa] See ਕਰੁਰਾ.

ਕਰੁਰਾਛ [kəruɾach] *Skt* कुराख *n* one having dreadful eyes; Saturn. **2** a demon in Ravan’s army. **3** a demon who was killed by the goddess. “kəruɾach ghaya.”—*cāḍi 2*. **4** per Sarvloḥ, son of Brijnad, the demon. “kəruɾach bhəṭ.”—*səloh*.

ਕਰੇਹੁ [kərehu] do. “kari ehə kərehu.”—*var bɪha m 3*.

ਕਰੇਕੈ [kəreke] having done. “nədərɪ kəreke apni.”—*sri m 1 jogi əḍər*.

ਕਰੇਜਾ [kəreja] *Skt* यकृत *n* liver. “kəɾək kəreja məhi.”—*sor bhɪkhən*. **2** This word also stands for mind (heart).

ਕਰੇਟੁ [kəreṭu] *Skt n* aquatic bird which belongs to the family of Sarus crane.

ਕਰੇਦੜ [kəɾədəṛ] *adj* who is a doer. “pap kəɾədəṛ səpəɾ muṭhe.”—*maru ə m 5 əjuli*.

ਕਰੇਦਾ [kəɾēda] *adj* who does. **2** while working.

ਕਰੇਰ [kəɾer], **ਕਰੇਰਾ** [kəɾera] *adj* hard, severe. “mano luhar lɪye ghən hathən loh kəɾere ko kam səvare.”—*krɪsən*. **2** See ਕਰਾਰਾ.

ਕਰੇਰੈ [kəɾerē] does. “dhurɪ pəvɪtɪ kəɾerē.”—*kən m*. ‘purifies.’

ਕਰੇਲਾ [kərela] *Skt* कारवेल् n bitter gourd creeper bearing fruit, which looks like a corncob. **2** bitter gourd vegetable. **3** collryium container

shaped like a bitter gourd.

ਕਰੋਵ [kərev] kəre-IV. 2 does. “ape kərəṇ kərev.”—*sri m 5*.

ਕਰੋਵਾ [kəreva] socially approved widow-remarriage.

ਕਰੋੜਾ [kərəṛa] See ਦੰਤਸਰਕਰਾ.

ਕਰੋਯਾ [kəroya] *adj* engaged in, doing. “bər juddh kəreya.”—*KRISAN*.

ਕਰੋਟ [kəroṭ] kər-oṭ. shield to protect the hand. 2 trench. “oṭən kud kəroṭən phādh.”—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* skull.

ਕਰੋਟਿ [kəroṭi] See ਕਰੋਟ 3. kəroṭ and kəroṭi are both Sanskrit words.

ਕਰੋਟਿ ਓਟ [kəroṭi oṭ] *n* protective head covering made of iron; helmet. “ched kəroṭin oṭən koṭi.”—*ramav*.

ਕਰੋਟੀ [kəroṭi] *n* goddess Kali who holds a skull in her hand. “kəməchya kəroṭi.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਕਰੋਡ [kəroḍ] See ਕਰੋੜ and ਕਰੋੜ. 2 according to Guru Pratap Suraj, during his sojourn in Malwa Guru Teg Bahadur reached village Karod after having visited Barhe and Gurne. “cāle kəroḍ gram məhī ae.”—*GPS*. ‘From Karod, the Guru reached Dhamdhan.’

ਕਰੋਤਿ [kəroṭi] does. “jese pavək kasəṭ bhəsmə kəroṭi.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਕਰੋਧ [kərodh] See ਕ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਕਰੋਧਿ [krodhi] due to anger, angrily. “kam kərodhi nəgəru bahu bhəria.”—*sohila*. 2 See ਕ੍ਰੋਧੀ.

ਕਰੋਧੁ [krodhu] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰੋਧ anger, wrath. “kamu kərodhu kəpəṭu bikhia təji.”—*asa m 1*.

ਕਰੋਪ [kərop] *Skt* ਕੋਪ *n* wrath.

ਕਰੋਰ [kəror] *Skt* ਕੋਟਿ *n* ten million, one crore. See ਸੰਖੜਾ.

ਕਰੋਰੀ [kərori] See ਕਰੋੜੀ.

ਕਰੋਲੀ [kəroli] *n* mischief, taunt. “kəre kəroli nitt.”—*PPP*. See ਕਰੋਲੀ.

ਕਰੋੜ [kəroṛ] See ਕਰੋਰ.

ਕਰੋੜਾ [kəroṛa] *n* supervisor. See ਅਕਬਰ. 2 revenue

officer of a territory submitting one crore coins as land revenue. See ਕਰੋੜੀ 2.

ਕਰੋੜਿ [kəroṛi] ten million i.e., unlimited. “kəroṛi həsət teri ṭəhi kəməvəhi.”—*suhi chət m 5*.

ਕਰੋੜੀ [kəroṛi], **ਕਰੋੜੀਆ** [kəroṛia] *adj* multi-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 amīl or kəroṛi. During those days a ਦਾਮ [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 Duni Chand, 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 dharamsala for the devotees. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ 1.

ਕਰੋੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [kəroṛiā di misəl] one of the twelve Sikh misls. Its leader was a Jatt Karora Singh Barkiwala. Hence it came to be known as misəl kəroṛiā. 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.

ਕਰੋੜੀਮੱਲ [kəroṛiməll] See ਕਰੋੜੀ 4.

ਕਰੋਂ [kəro] pace, step. See ਕਰਉ. “kəro əḍhai dhəratī māg.”—*BG*. ‘Vaman having demanded two and a half steps of land.’

ਕਰੋਂਜਾ [kəroṛja] See ਕਰੋਂਦਾ. “bədri khədar kəroṛje jal.”—*GPS*. 2 thorny bitter plant.

ਕਰੋਂਤੀ [kəroṛti] *n* serrated sword. “kəroṛti kəṭarə.”—*cāḍi 2*. See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਕਰੋਂਦਾ [kəroṛda] *Skt* ਕਰਮਦੰਕ *n* thorny plant with leaves like those of a lemon tree, the fruit of

which is used for making pickle. *L* Carissa carandas.

ਕਰੌਲ [kəɾɔl], **ਕਰੌਲਾ** [kəɾɔla] *n* hunter. “dhər kər bhes kəɾɔl ko gəi təvən ke dham.”—*cərɪtr* 298.

2 *adj* horrible, terrible.

ਕਰੌਲੀ [kəɾouli] *T* ۱, ۲ short, straight sword; long knife. “kəɾli kɪni kaɬh pəɦɪlu bɪɔaryo.”—*səloh*. **2** a state of Rajputana, whose noblemen are of Yadu lineage.

ਕਰੌਊ [kəɾəu] *do*, perform. “bhəgətɪ kəɾəu lɪv lae.”—*vəɖ chət* *m* 5. **2** pace, step.

ਕਰੌਕ [kəɾək], **ਕਰੌਗ** [kəɾəg] *Skt* कर्क *n* skeleton. “kəɾəgi læga həs.”—*var suhi* *m* 1. ‘A living being in the form of a swan, whose business was to pick up pearls (virtues) has instead fallen a prey to sensuality.’ “kəɾəg bɪkhu mukɦɪ laɪɛ.”—*ram* *m* 4.

ਕਰੌਜਨ [kəɾəjən] **ਕਰੌਜਨੋ** [kəɾəjno] (they) *do*, (they) perform. “seva kəɾəjən.”—*BG*. **2** doer, performer. “krɪpa kəɾəjno.”—*BG*. **3** (one) who sustains the poor.

ਕਰੌਜੁਆ [kəɾəjua], **ਕਰੌਜੁਆ** [kəɾəjua] *Skt* कण्टकरञ्ज *L* Caesalpinia Bondaccella. This thorny plant is very bitter. Its effect is hot and dry. It is useful in curing piles, leprosy, abdominal worms and skin diseases. It removes inflammation, purifies blood. It is generally grown as a hedge around the fields.

ਕਰੌਡ [kəɾəɖ] *Skt* कण्ड *n* large basket; small basket. **2** honeycomb. **3** sword. **4** swan-like bird.

ਕਰੌਤਾ [kəɾəta] *does*, performs. “khəɬkəɾəm kəɾəta.”—*sopurəkhv*. **2** See ਕਰੌਤੇ ਕੀ ਆਗਿ.

ਕਰੌਤੇ ਕੀ ਆਗਿ [kəɾəte ki agɪ] *Skt* कृत्विग् oblationary fire regarded as most sacred. “gəɾəga ka udək kəɾəte ki agɪ.”—*bəsət* *m* 1. **2** artificial fire produced with a wooden instrument by invoking the sun. It is ordained that only such fire be used in oblations. See ਅਰਣੀ.

ਕਰੌਦੜ [kəɾəɖəɾ] *S* *adj* doer, performer. See

ਕਰੌਦੜ.

ਕਰੌਮ [kəɾəm] See ਕਰਮ. “kəɦu nanək take purkəɾəma.”—*sor m* 5. “so prəbɦu cɪtɪ nə avəi nanək nəɦi kəɾəm.”—*var maru* *l m* 5.

2 See ਕ੍ਰਮ.

ਕਰੌਮਕਾਲ [kəɾəmkal] chronological account of events. “kəɾəmkal yə bhəɪ.”—*VN*.

ਕਰੌਮਾ [kəɾəma] See ਕਰੌਮ. **2** *adj* lucky. “kəɦu nanək həm nic kəɾəma.”—*asa m* 5. **3** due to actions. “həɪɪ jəpiɛ vəde kəɾəma.”—*bɪla m* 4.

ਕਰੁਨਾ [kəɾɦna] *v* boil, get heated, be in distress. “kəɾɦe nə jɦure nə mənυ rovənhara.”—*asa m* 5.

ਕਰੁਹਾ [kəɾɦa] a village of police station Pahoa, tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal. To the south east of this village at a distance of half a mile, is a gurdwara. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. Guru Hargobind Sahib also stayed here. The Guru cured a blind leper at this place. Guru Teg Bahadur Sahib also lent dignity to this place with his visit.

The ninth Guru provided money for the construction of a well and the setting up of a garden. Guru Gobind Singh also came to this village but he did not stay here. Mounted on his horse, he gave a sermon to the congregation and left the village. All these sanctified places are located in the same complex. The ruler of Kaithal, Bhai Uday Singh, got them renovated. The gurdwara is situated sixteen miles to the west of Kurukshetar railway station. It receives grants of Rs 425, Rs 55 and Rs 15 annually from the states of Patiala, Jind and Nabha respectively. Bhai Uday Singh donated three hundred bighas of land to these gurdwaras.

ਕਰੁਹੈ [kəɾɦe] See ਕਰੁਨਾ.

ਕਲ [kəl] *Skt* कल् *v* make a sound; count; throw; go; take; be impatient. **2** *adj* fascinating, pleasing. “kəɦɪɪ əmɪɪt kəl dɦaləɪ.”—*səveye m*

2 ke. 'Charming utterance of the Guru is like nectar.' 3 n melody. 4 semen. 5 supernatural power. "niki kiri mēhī kəl rakhe."—*sukhmāni*. "jīn kəl rakhi meri."—*suhi m 5*. 6 part, segment. "kəli kal mēhī īk kəl rakhi." and "tretē īk kəl kini durī."—*ram m 3*. 7 tomorrow. "cəraṇ nə chaḍəu sərīr kəl jai."—*gəu rəvīdas*. 8 rest, peace. "mān kəl nīmākhmatr nēhī pərə."—*GPS*. 9 art, education. "jīs bhūlāe aṛī tīs kəl nēhi jāṇīa."—*var gəu 2 m 5*. "tu beātu sərəb kəl pura."—*bera m 4*. 10 ignorance which shackles human beings. "gur kē baṇī bəjər kəl chedi."—*gəu kəbir*. 11 device, machine. "bōdhən kaṭe so prəbhū jākē kəl hathī."—*bīlā m 5*. 12 goddess Kali, Yōgīni. "kəl sənmuḅh avət bhāi jāhī bek hīkral."—*NP*. 13 short for अकाल. "jo kəl ko īk bar dhīehē."—*cəpəi*. 14 one line of a poetic metre. 15 See कलि.

ਕਲਉ [kələu] pen. "kələu māsajni kīa sədaie?"—*var sri m 3*. 'Where is the need to ask for a pen and ink pot?'

ਕਲਸ [kələs] *Skt* कलस n crest dome on the top of a temple, which is gold-plated. "tē jən kəu kələs dipaiəu."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 'You have made your servant shine like a dome.' 2 pitcher. "kənək kələs bhər anē."—*səloh*. 3 a measure, which at present is equivalent to eight seers. 4 a metre, also known as hullas,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 sīghavəlokən (back reference). In Dasam Granth, this metre has been created by combining cəpəi and trībhāgi, as:

adī əbhē əngadh sərūpə,
rag rāg jīh rekh nə rūpə,
rāk bhəyo ravət kəhū bhupə,
kəhū səmudrə sərīta kəhū kupə, -

¹Poet Sainapati in his Gursobha Granth mentions it as loṭən chād.

sərīta kəhū kupə, səmudsərūpə,
ələkhbībhutə əmītgətə,
ədve əbīnasi pərəm prəkasi,
tej surasi, əkrītkrītə,
jīh rūp nā rekhə, ələkh əbhēkhə
əmīt ədvēkhə, sərəbmāi,
səb kīlvīkh hārṇə pətīt udhārṇə,
əsərəṇ sərṇə ek dāi."—*gyan*.

(b) In Guru Granth Sahib kələs metres have been created by combining numerous metres. A few of those are given below.

kələs from the combination of cəpəi and səveye.

sətīguru sevī pərəmpədu payəu,
abīnasi əbīgətu dhīayəu,
tīs bhēṭe darīdrə nə cəpə,
kəlyəs-harū tasu guṇ jəpə.—
jəpəu guṇ bīməl sujən jən kere,
əmīənamu jakəu phurīa,
īnī sətīgur sevī səbəd rəsu paya,
namu nīrājən urī dhārīa,
hərīnam rəsīk gobīd gungahaku
cahəku tət səməttəse,
kəvī kəly ṭhəkūr hārīdastəne,
gur ramdas sər əbhər bhəre.

—*səveye m 4 ke*.

(c) kələs from the combination of nīta and sar: Characteristics of nīta are four lines, each having twelve matras, the last two being guru.

Example:

həm ghər sajən ae, sacē melī mīlāe,..
səhīj mīlāe hārī mən bhāe,
pəc mīle suk h paīa.
sai vəsətu pərəpət hoi,
jīs setī mənū lāīa.² ...

—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਕਲਸਹਾਰ [kələs-har] a Bhat eulogizer of the Guru. "kəhū kirətī kələs-har."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 2 *Skt* water pitcher carrier, water man.

²for the purpose of matras rhyme is paya and laya.



RAJA RAVISHWAR SINGH, RULER OF KALSIA

with a sweet voice; melodious.

ਕਲਖ [kələkh], **ਕਲਖਾ** [kəlkha] See ਕਲੁਖ. *Skt* कलख. आकृष्ट *adj* drawn. “sɪr upəɾɪ khəɾəg kəlkha.” –*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਕਲਗਾ [kəlgə] a flowering plant, which has a red-coloured, crest-shaped flower at its top; coxcomb. **2** *xa* bald man.

ਕਲਗਾ ਸਿੰਘ [kəlgə sɪŋh] *xa* bald man.

ਕਲਗੀ [kəlgɪ] *T* كلكى *n* gem-studded feathered ornament worn on their heads by kings and maharajas of India. **2** comb on the head of a bird.

ਕਲਗੀਧਰ [kəlgidhəɾ] Guru Gobind Singh, who used to wear a marvellous crest on his head. “əb anki as nɪras bhəi kəlgidhəɾ vas kɪyo mən mahi.”–*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

ਕਲੱਗ [kələgg] *adv* on one side, at one end.

ਕਲਘਾ [kəlgə] *adj* Time, the killer. “pəkəɾɪ khəɾə səbh kəlgə.”–*suhi m 4*.

ਕਲਜੁਗ [kəljug] See ਕਲਿਕਾਲ and ਯੁਗ.

ਕਲਤ [kələt], **ਕਲਤੁ** [kələtu], **ਕਲਤ੍ਰ** [kələtr] *Skt* कलत्र *n* wife. “tənu dhənu kələtu səbhū dekhū əbhɪmana.”–*bilā ə m 1*. “putr kələtr məha bɪkɦɪa məɦɪ gurɪsacə ləɪ təɾəɪ.”–*ram ə m 5*. **2** buttocks. **3** vagina. **4** See ਕਲਿਤ. “səpə hetu kələtu dhən tere.”–*bher kəbir*. ‘accumulated wealth.’

ਕਲਦਾਰ ਰੁਪਯਾ [kəldar rupya] See ਚੇਹਰੇ ਸਾਰੀ.

ਕਲਧਉਤ [kəldhəut] See ਕਲਧੌਤ.

ਕਲਧਾਰੀ [kəldhari] See ਕਲਾਧਾਰੀ.

ਕਲਧੌਤ [kəldhət] *Skt n* gold. “kəldhət ke bhukhən əg səje jɪh ki chəbɪ sō səvɪtə dəb-hi.”–*krɪsən*.

¹See Lady Login’s recollections, page 80.

2 silver. **3** *adj* whose dirt has been washed away; spotless.

ਕਲਨ [kələn] *Skt n* counting. **2** making, creating. **3** morsel. **4** adorning, embellishing.

ਕਲਨਾਮਾ [kəlnama] a chapter in Sausakhi and Gurpratap Suray, wherein is a description of actions marking the age of vice. “kəlnama gurbəkhəs sɪŋh toko dino eh.”–*GPS. rutt 5, ch 24*.

ਕਲਪ [kələp] *Skt* कल्प *n* 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-mantars 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 kələp i.e when a leaf of the Kalap tree falls a kələp has elapsed and when all the leaves fall, holocaust takes place. **4** Kalap tree. **5** short for ਕਲਪਨਾ. “ətəɾɪ kələp bhəvaie joni.”–*prəbha ə m 5*. “rove put nə kəlpe mai.”–*asa m 1*. **6** *S* doubt, suspicion.

ਕਲਪਸੂਤ੍ਰ [kələpsutr] scriptures composed by saints like Ashvlayan and Apstamb detailing methods for performing oblation etc. **2** a book written by Jain Saint Bhadarvahu.

ਕਲਪਣਾ [kəlɾəɳə] See ਕਲਪਨਾ. “mənυ dɾɪɾυ kəɾɪ asəɳɪ besu jogi, ta tərɪ kəlɾəɳə jai.”–*ram ə m 3*.

ਕਲਪਤਰੁ [kələptəɾu] ਕਲਪਦ੍ਰੁਮ [kələpdɾum] Kalap tree See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਕਲਪਦ੍ਰੁਮ ਅਨੁਜਾ [kələpdɾum ənujə] Lakshmi, the youngest sister of Kalap tree. According to Purans, both of them emerged from the churning of the ocean. “kələpdɾum ki ənujə kəmni bɪn.”–*cəɾɪtr 109*. ‘Lakshmi lost her grace.’

ਕਲਪਧੇਨੁ [kələpdhənu] Kamdhenu, which fulfils the wish that comes to mind.

ਕਲਪਨਾ [kəlɾəɳə] *Skt* कल्पना *n* creation. **2** remedy,

effort. 3 scheme, plan. 4 pretext, logic. 5 feeling.

कलपघरह [kələpɪrəçh] **कलपघरिह** [kələpvrɪks] See मुरउतु.

कलपा [kəlpə] bedding sheet. See उलपा. “ta pər kəlpə ruɪrɪ bɪchava.”—*NP*. An ignorant scribe has written kəlpə in place of təlpə.

कलपाउठा [kəlpəuṭa] *v* cause worry, upset, render fanciful.

कलपै [kəlpə] See कलप 5.

कलढ [kələpɪh] *A* کلف *n* lunar spot that looks black. 2 scar on the face. 3 dye that is used to colour grey hair; hairdye. See कलिभा.

कलघ [kələb] *A* قلب *n* heart.

कलघलाट [kələbələt] *n* furore, hue and cry, din in which nothing is audible. “kələbələt həm ne sunpava.”—*GPS*. 2 cry in distress.

कलघिँक [kələbɪk] See कलिँक.

कलघुउ [kələbut] See कलघुउ.

कलड [kələbɪh] *Skt* *n* young one of an elephant. 2 young one of a camel. 3 thorn-apple.

कलडी [kələbɪhi] feminine of kələbɪh.

कलम [kələm] *A* قلم *n* pen. “kələm jələu səṇu məsvəniē.”—*var sri m 3*. 2 branch of a tree, cut for grafting. 3 anything looking like a pen. 4 short for कलमा. “kələm khudai pakū khəra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘To remain absolutely pious is a divine order.’ 5 *Skt* a variety of rice.

कलमध [kələməkh] *Skt* कलमध *n* spot, blemish. 2 sin, defect.

कलमझन [kələmzən] *P* قلمزن *n* writer. 2 painter, artist. 3 *adj* struck off what was already written; material stricken off.

कलमदान [kələmdan] *P* قلمدان *n* penstand, a small box for keeping pen, inkpot and other writing material.

कलमचिपु [kələmrɪpu] *n* penknife.—*sənama*.

कलमल [kələməl] See कलिमल.

कलमलाना [kələmələna] *v* writhe. 2 fidget and make noise. “kələmələt ɪkəṭhi bhəṭ bhīr.”—*GPS*.

“kəi həjar subhəṭ kələmələ.”—*GPS*.

कलमलि [kələməlɪ] rendered impious in the era of vice. “kələməlɪ hoi medni.”—*var mələ m 3*.

कलमा [kələma] *A* كالم *n* Muslim confession of faith. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله “la ɪlah ɪll-lahu muhəmədurrəsuləllah.” i.e. None but Allah is worthy of worship and Mohammad is His prophet. “təv turək jənəm kələma ucar.”—*GPS*.

2 meaningful sentence. 3 talk, matter, discourse.

कलमास [kələmas] *Skt* कलमास *adj* black. 2 dappled. 3 name of a country. See कलमाक.

कलमासपाद [kələmaspad] *Skt* कलमासपाद *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.

कलमाक [kələmak] कलमाक [kələmak] *T* قلماق *n* Tartar country. 2 *adj* Tartar. “rumi jəgi ɪrməni həbʃi te kələmak.”—*məgo*.

कलमी [kələmi] *adj* written with a pen. 2 grafting of a branch.

कलमुचरग [kələmʊrəɟ] *P* کلموچرگ *ghogər*. In Punjabi, this bird is also known as bəggi-ɪll i.e. 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. “maryo kələmurg kələl jɪy me bhəe.”—52 *poets*.

कलमेट [kələmɔt] 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.

वलर [kələr] *n* alkaline soil. *Skt* वल्लुर. **2** hard and dry land that cannot be cultivated. **3** alkaline. “kələr kerī kōdh jīu əhīnīsi kīri dhəhi pāi.”—*sri m l*. **4** nitre, saltpetre. “kələr siri, kiukəri bhəvjəlu ləghəsi?”—*maru solhe m l*. ‘Nitre dissolves in water.’ Here it stands for hypocritical actions.

वलरकवल [kələrəkəvəl] See वलरकवल.

वलरा [kəlrā] See वलर. “kahe kəlrā sīcəhu?”—*bəsət m l*.

वलरि [kələrī] in the barren land. “kələrī kheti bijie kiū laha pave?”—*asa ə m l*.

वलरवड [kəlvət], **वलरवडि** [kəlvəti], **वलरवडु** [kəlvətu], **वलरवडु** [kəlvətri] *Skt* saw. See वरवडु. **2** with a saw. “kēcən vāne pase kəlvətī cirīa.”—*asa fərid*.

वलरवार [kəlvār], **वलरवारि** [kəlvāri], **वलरवारी** [kəlvāri], **वलरवारी** [kəlvāri] *Skt* वलरवारी *n* distiller of liquor. “ri kəlvāri gəvāri mudhməti.”—*keda kəbir*. “kəli kəlvāli kam məd.”—*var bīha s mardana*. “kəli kəlvāli māra məd miṭha.”—*asa m l*. **2** *adj* noisy. “kəli kəlvāli səra nīberī.”—*ram ə m l*. ‘In the era of vice [kəlyug], cases are decided through noisy religious quarrels.’

वलरिंक [kəlvīk] *Skt n* male sparrow. “kir kəlvīk kək.”—*NP*. **2** water-melon.

वला [kəla] *n* strife; goddess of war. “təbe kəla guru ke nīktai.”—*GV 6*. **2** quarrel, riot. **3** *Skt* part, portion. **4** sixteenth part. **5** 60th part of the 30th portion [ās] of a sign of the Zodiac. **6** power, authority. “dhəraṇī əkasu jākī kəla mahī.”—*bəsət m 5*. **7** feat, game. “esi kəla nə khedie

jīu dərgəhi gəiā harie.”—*var asa*. **8** basis, support. “bajhu kəla dhər gəgən dhəria.”—*bəsət ə m l*. **9** contraption, machine. **10** learning. **11** skill. “sərəb kəla səmrəth.”—*bavən*. Ancient poets have divided learning and skills into 64 categories, but a difference of opinion exists. Sixteen are mentioned in Brahamvaivarat. 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. kəla should mean learning and skill. See मेलर वला, चैमठ वला and वलर.

वलर [kələ] *P* ۛ *adj* large, big. **2** some ignorant people write kələ as plural of kəla.

वलरायी [kəlai] *Skt* वलरायी *n* joint of the hand and the arm; wrist.

वलरकंद [kəlakəd] *n* a sweet made of sugar candy; a special sweetmeat in which sugar is added to condensed milk by heating.

वलराड [kəlaṇ], **वलराडि** [kəlaṇi] *Skt* वलराड *n* happiness, well being. **2** benediction, blessing. **3** glory; praise sung in the morning by Bhats etc. “tudhu səcə sub-han səda kəlaṇīa.”—*var majh m l*. “bāgaburgu sīṇīa nale mīli kəlaṇ.”—*var suhi m l*. See वुरगु. **2** *adv* through praise, by eulogising. “səca khəsəmu kəlaṇī kəməlu vīgīa.”—*var majh m l*.

वलरापर [kəladhər] *Skt n* the moon, which has sixteen phases. **2** the Creator, the Omnipotent. “əkəl kəladhər soi.”—*sīdhgosaṭī*. ‘He is immortal and omnipotent.’ **3** See मुरपानियि (b).

वलरापारी [kəladhari] *adj* powerful. **2** See देदीईम.

वलरान [kəlan] See वलराड. **2** See वलर. **3** *P* ۛ *n* crown. “kam ke kəlan bīdhi kine he bīcarke.”—*əj*.

वलरानियि [kəlanīdhi] *Skt n* moon. **2** *adj* adept in learning and in craft.

वलरनेर [kəlanəṛ] 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 Singhs were appointed faujdars in place of Suhrab Khan.

ਕਲਾਪ [kəlap] *Skt* n sect, community. “pāp kəlap ap chəpjhē.”—*GPS*. 2 tail of a peacock. “pākh dhəryo bhəgvan kəlapī.”—*krīṣṇ*. 3 quiver. 4 belt, girdle. 5 trade, commerce.

ਕਲਾਪੀ [kəlapī] *Skt* कलापिन् n peacock. See **ਕਲਾਪ**. 2 *adj* wearer of a quiver belt.

ਕਲਾਬੈਤੁ [kəlabəttu] *P* کلابتو intertwined wire of gold and silver.

ਕਲਾਬਾਜੀ [kəlabājī] (the art of) acrobatic feat. 2 a jump in which the body spins with head down and feet above.

ਕਲਾਮ [kəlam], **ਕਲਾਮੁ** [kəlamu] *A* کلام n dialogue comprising many utterances; conversation, talk. 2 utterance, maxim. 3 See **ਕਲਮ**. “səbhna līkhīa vūri kəlam.”—*jəpu*. “kərmī vəhē kəlam.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਕਲਾਮੁੱਲਹ [kəlamulləh], **ਕਲਾਮੁੱਲਾ** [kəlamulla] *A* کلام الله per Muslim faith, the utterance of God, Koran. “kəlamulləh ki an tīhare.”—*cəritr 38*.

ਕਲਾਰ [kəlar], **ਕਲਾਰੀ** [kəlari], **ਕਲਾਲ** [kəlal], **ਕਲਾਲਨ** [kəlalən], **ਕਲਾਲਨੀ** [kəlalənī], **ਕਲਾਲਨੀ** [kəlalnī], **ਕਲਾਲੀ** [kəlali] *Skt* liquor distiller. “ək būd bhər tənū mənū devəu jo mədū deṭ kəlali re.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘kəlali’ means the disposition to be self-sufficient. 2 earthen vessel in which liquor-distiller carries out fermentation. “kaīa kəlalənī lahənī meləu.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਕਲਾਵਤ [kəlavət] artist, singer, musician. 2 scholar. 3 moon. 4 powerful, mighty.

ਕਲਾਵਤਨੀ [kəlavətne] female musician. 2 prostitute. 3 female scholar.

ਕਲਾਵਾ [kəlava] *P* کلاب n embrace, hug. 2 skein, a ball of thread.

ਕਲਾਵਾਨ [kəlavan], **ਕਲਾਵੈਤ** [kəlavət] See **ਕਲਾਵਤ**.

ਕਲਿ [kəli] *Skt* n sin. 2 strife, dispute. “hē kəlīmul krodhē.”—*səhəs m 5*. 3 the fourth era.

“hovē pərvaṇa kərəhī dhīṇaṇa kəli ləkhən vicarī. ... je ko sətū kərə so chijē təp ghərī təpū nə hoi. je ko nau ləe bədnavi kəli ke ləkhən ei.”—*ram ə m 1*. See **ਯੁਗ**. 4 warrior, hero.

5 This word has also been used for the people of kəliyug, the era of evil. “kəli hoi kətemūhi.”—*var sar m 1*. 6 This word has also been used for Kalki Avtar. “pən səman bəhē kəlīban.”—*kalki*. 7 *Skt* कलिल part in the day to dawn, tomorrow. “kheleṇu əju kī kəli.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਕਲਿਉਰਾ [kəliura] See **ਕਲਜੋਰਾ**.

ਕਲਿਅਵਤਾਰ [kəli-əvtar] Kalki Avtar, who will end the era of vice [kəliyug]. See **ਸਰਦਾਰ 2**.

ਕਲਿਆਣ [kəliāṇ] See **ਕਲਿਆਨ 2**. 2 See **ਕਲਜਾਣ**.

ਕਲਿਆਣਮਯ [kəliāṇməy], **ਕਲਿਆਣਮੈ** [kəliāṇmē] blissful, beneficial. “kəliāṇmē pərgəṭ bhəe.”—*biha chāt m 5*.

ਕਲਿਆਨ [kəliān] See **ਕਲਜਾਣ**. kəlyan ṭhaṭ (scale) has five notes. It has many variants; its pure form is give here. In arohi maddhəm (4th note) and nīṣad (7th note) are forbidden. gādhār (3rd note) is primary and dhēvət (6th note) is secondary. maddhəm (4th note) is sharp and the rest are all pure notes. Its time of singing is the first quarter of night.

arohi- ṣə, rə, gə, pə, dhə, ṣə.

avrohi- ṣə, nə, dhə, pə, mi, gə, rə, ṣə.

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.

ਕਲਿਸੁ [kəliṣṭ] *Skt* क्लिष्ट *adj* grieved, distressed. 2 difficult, hard, tough.

ਕਲਿਹਾਰੀ [kəlihari] *adj* termagant, quarrelsome (woman). 2 *Skt* n a herb also known as kəlīkari. 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.

वलिबलेड [kəlikələs] strifes of the era of evil. “mṛṭane səbhṛ kəlikələs.”—*ram m 5*.

वलिब [kəlika] *Skt n* sixteenth phase of the moon. 2 pod; flower bud, lily. “duti kəlika rədān mānīdu.”—*GPS*. ‘Like White lily is the glamour of teeth.’

वलिबल [kəlikal] era of vice [kəliyug].

(a) surtai ādhre me dṛiṛṭtai pahān me
nasika cānan mādhya nān rāhi haṭ me,
dharm rāhyo pothiṇ vādai rāhi vṛikṣān me
bādh prāpa pātān me paṇi rāhyo ghaṭ me,
yāhi kəlikal ne bṛhal kio sēb jōg,
“nāyāk” sukāvṛ kesi bāni he kuṭhaṭ me,
rāj rāhi pāthān rājai rāhi ṣitkal
raja bhāyo nai āru rai rāhi bhaṭ me.

(b) mirzade pīrzade āsāl āmirzade
sahib fākīrzade goṣe tān go rāhe,
rayzade rauzade ṣahzade sahuṣzade
kul ke āsīlzade tajpān kho rāhe,
“ṭhakur” kāhṛit kəlikal ke kāhṛit bic
pāhṛit pāhṛit piche bhare bhrām bho rāhe,
dan kīrpan sāmē syān gurugyaṇ sāmē
səbh zade mṛṭke hāramzade ho rāhe.

(c) kur bhāye kūvār mājur bhāye maldar
sur bhāye gupāt āṣur bhāye jābre,
data bhāye krīpān ādata kāhē data hām
dhāni bhāye nīdhān nīdhān bhāye gābre
sacīn ki batān pātyat kou jōg mājh
raj dārbarān bulēyē log lābre,
bhānāt “prābin” āb chīn bhāi hīmāt, so
kəliyug ādāl bādāl dare sāgre.

2 evil time; painful period. See वलि 3.¹

वलिबली [kəlikali] See वल्ली.

वल्लिंग [kəliṅg] *Skt कलिङ्ग n* a dust-coloured bird, whose neck is long and head is red. “bolāt kāpot bhrīg khājān kəliṅg kəl.”—*NP*. 2 water melon. 3 the territory which lies between the western Ghats and Godavari. To its north is

¹In Mahabharat, Bhisham has accused the king of being the cause of yug’s as: “raja kalāsy karṇā.”

Orissa. 4 īdr jō (Holarrhena antidy-senterica). 5 sārīh tree (alhizzial lebbek).

वल्लिंग [kəliṅga] See वल्लिंग.

वल्लिंजर [kəliṅjār] a town in Bundelkhand. It is known for the ancient fort built by Chandel king Kiratbrahm, and Nilkanth temple known as Kottirath. “des kəliṅjār ke nīkāt sēn bicācchān rai.”—*cārītr 240*. “kōḍe si kəliṅjār, sēbhān mukh rādān si, nānāk ki kirātī sātokh sīgh gānye.”—*NP*. See वल्लिंजर.

वल्लिजुग [kəliṅjug] See वलिबल and जुग. “kəliṅjug udharīa gurudev.”—*asa m 5*. 2 See वलिजुग 2.

वल्लिण [kəliṅṇā] blissful. “dhārām phokṭāṇo sēbhe ṛk kevlā kəliṅṇā bīna.”—*kalki*.

वल्लित [kəliṭ] *Skt adj* accumulated, gathered. 2 afflicted with. “kəliṭ krodh.”—*parās*. 3 decorated, embellished. “astārān bār mṛīdul kəliṭ kār.”—*GPS*. 4 wellknown. 5 fascinating, captivating. 6 See वल्लु.

वल्लितर [kəliṭṭār], वल्लितु [kəliṭṭr] See वल्लु.

वल्लिंद [kəliṅd], वल्लिंदकान्या [kəliṅdkānya], वल्लिंदी [kəliṅdi], वल्लिंद [kəliṅdrā], वल्लिंदी [kəliṅdri] *Skt कलिन्द n* bāhera 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. “kəliṅdrā ke srīghū te nīksyo āhi ko phān kop bhāryo he.”—*krīṣān*.

वल्लिपतर [kəliṅpātār], वलिपतरु [kəliṅpātāru] See मुरतरु and वलिपतरु. “ek nām kəliṅpātār tare.”—*gāv kābir*. “kəliṅpātāru rogḃīdar sāsartap nīvar.”—*sāveye m 2 ke*.

वल्लिभगवत [kəliṅbhāgvāt] *Skt वलिभगवत* a heretic of the era of vice [kəliyug]; hypocritical worshipper. “kəliṅbhāgvāt bād cīramā.”—*prābha beni*. ‘pretends to worship for a long time.’

वल्लिमल [kəliṅmāl] *Skt n* sin, fault. “kəliṅmāl dārān mānāhi sādharān.”—*dev m 5*.

वल्लिडुल [kəliṅmul] basis of the era of evil

[kəliyuɡ]. 2 root of strife. “he kəliṃul krodhā!”—*sāhās m 5*.

कलियुग [kəliyuɡ] the fourth era/aeon. See कलि 3 and युग. 2 a priest of Jagannath, who was a great hypocrite and evil doer. Under the influence of Guru Nanak Dev, he turned into a noble and philanthropic person.

कलियुगी [kəliyuɡi] *adj* pertaining to the era of evil. 2 riotous.

कली [kəli] kəliyuɡ – the era of vices. See कलि. “nāḥi dokh bīapəḥi kəli.”—*keda m 5*. 2 quicklime. 3 earthen top of a hubble-bubble. 4 gusset of a shirt. 5 verse, line. “kəli mādḥ car jəgəṅ bənāi.”—*rupdip*. 6 bud. “əli kəli hi sō bīdhyo.”—*bīhari*. 7 artistic, mighty. “kī sərbō kəli he.”—*japu*. 8 *A* قلعى metal extracted from a mine named kəla; bangle; stannum.

कलीकाल [kəlikal] era of vice [kəliyuɡ]. “kəlikal ke mīṭe kəlesa.”—*suhi m 5*. See कलि 3 and कलिकाल.

कलीचा [kəlica] See कलीचा.

कलीद [kəlid] *P* كلىد *n* key.

कलीदा [kəlida] *n* water-melon. “khərbuja ɔ kəlida səjəl bīkarie.”—*BGK*.

कलीम [kəlim] كليم conversationalist, speaker, orator. “kī sərbō kəlime.”—*japu*. ‘He speaks on everything.’ 2 *A* قليم country, a region of the earth. See *E* clime. “jahər kəlim həftəz.”—*ramav*. ‘evident from the seven foreign lands.’ See कडड इकलीम.

कलीयण [kəliyəḥ] *A* قلىه *n* meat cooked on a round thick iron plate. 2 meat roasted after mincing.

कलील [kəliil] *A* قلیل meagre, inadequate, insufficient.

कलीव [kəliv] *Skt* क्लीव *n* impotent person, eunuch. “talən pur kəliv sū nacəḥi.”—*NP*. 2 cowardly, timid.

कलु [kəlu] See कलि and कलु.

कलुध [kəluḥ], कलुधा [kəluḥa], कलुधाडी [kəluḥai]

Skt कलुध *n* dirt, filth. 2 soot. 3 stigma, blot. 4 sin. 5 anger.

कलुचरे [kəluçəre] sayeth poet Kalh. “kəluçəre jəsu jəpəu ləḥṇe rəsən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

कलु [kəlu] See कलि. “əb kəlu a ɪo re! ɪku namu bovəhu.”—*bəsāt m 5*.

कलुध [kəluḥ] See कलुध. “khot kəluḥən dindəyal.”—*NP*.

कलुधत [kəluḥət] *Skt* कलुधित *adj* sinning, guilty. 2 stigmatised. 3 *n* sin, fault, filth. “sadh ke səgī kəluḥət həre.”—*sukhmāni*.

कलुनामनि [kəlunasənī] Ganga, which, according to the Hindu faith, is believed to be the destroyer of sins.—*sənāma*.

कलुब [kəlub] *A* كلب plural of kələb (heart)

कलुच [kəluç] See कलुच. “kəsəṭvar kollu kəluç.”—*çəriṭr 217*.

कले [kəle] *adv* which subsumes the underworld; underneath. “pīdhi ubh kəle səsara.”—*dhāna namdev*. The world is like a Persian wheel whose earthen vessels go into water, then come out and thus this process continues.

कलेस [kəles] *Skt* क्लेश *n* grief. 2 dispute. 3 anxiety, worry. 4 anger. 5 In Sanskrit texts, scholars have mentioned five types of kəleş. (a) ignorance, lack of understanding, misunderstanding.

(b) pride and arrogance of material wealth.

(c) love and fondness for material things.

(d) animosity, enmity.

(e) insistence on performing undesirable deeds and fearing the consequence of death

कलेसर [kəlesər], कलेसूर [kəleşvər] a mountain in Bibhaur, district Hoshiarpur. “nam kəlesər brəhme dhəryo.”—*GPS* and *GV 10*.

कलेजा [kəleja] See कलेजा. “kərək kəleje mahi.”—*var mēla m 1*. *Dg* कले.

कलेद [kələd] *Skt* क्लेद See क्लेद *vr n* dampness. 2 sweat, perspiration. 3 distress, pain. 4 puke, vomit.

कलेदन [kələdən] *Skt* क्लेदन *n* wetness, dampness.
2 sweat.

कलेवर [kələvər] *Skt n* body, physique. 2 frame.

कलेवा [kələva] breakfast, light meal.

कले [kələ] See कलह. 2 *Skt* destroyer. 3 epoch, time. “neṛṭ nā avāi jəmkākər jəmkələ.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. ‘Messenger of the god of death and the time of dying will not get close.’

कलेर [kələr] *n* peacock’s tail, tuft of feathers.

कलेरी [kələri] *adj* plumed. 2 *n* peacock.

कलेह [kələh] a village in tehsil Hamirpur, district Kangra, where the tenth Guru stayed.

कलेता [kələta] See टिकलेता.

कलेल [kələl] *Skt* कल्ले. *n* wave, ripple. “maha kələl bujhəṛṭ maṛa ke.”—*dhāna m 5*. 2 state of bliss, mind’s longing.

कलेनी [kələni] *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.

कलेक [kələk] *Skt* कलङ्क *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. “dhatu me tənṭk hi kələk dāre əṇṭk bəṛən meṭ kənək prəkās he.”—*BGK*.

कलेकर [kələkar] *adj* who brings into being power, knowledge and craft. “kələkar rupe.”—*japū*. 2 enemy of evil.

कलेकी [kələki] *adj* stigmatised, blemished. 2 Kalki Avtar. “pərsuram ram kṛsən ho kṛlək kələki əṭṭi əhəkare.”—*BG*.

कलेग [kələg] कलेक. 2 *Skt* a branch of river Brahmaputar, which flows in Assam. Kalang river.

कलेगा [kələga] See कलेग and कलेगा. plural of कलेक. “jənəm jənəm ke hərə kələga.”—*bṛla m 5*. 2 a plume-like flower.

कलेज [kələj] *Skt* कलज *n* tobacco. 2 creature killed with a poisoned arrow.

कलेदर [kələdər], कलेदरु [kələdərū] *P* کَلَدَر or کَلَدَرُ *adj* indifferent, carefree. 2 a particular class of mendicants. See अषदाल. “au kələdər kesva.”—*bher namdev*. “mənū mändərū tənū ves kələdərū.”—*bṛla m 1*. ‘For me mind is the temple, and body a carefree attire.’ 3 These days a person who makes monkeys dance is also known as a kələdər.

“jog to janlio tum udhəv,
asən sadh səmadhṭ ləgane,
purak recək kōbhək ki gətṭ,
en ləgavət ṭhik ṭhṛkane,
pe jəsudhasut ke jou kətək,
kyōkər tu rṭd āṭər ane.
mani mūṇṭdər sū jane kəhā kəchu
bādər bhed kələdər jane—das.

कलेबक [kələbək] *Skt n* a type of green leafy vegetable that grows upon the surface of water like a creeper. 2 lotus. “cādən dhup kədəb kələbək dipək dip təhā dərsae.”—*kṛisən*. ‘The flowers of sandalwood, frankincense, kadəb and lotus shone like magical lamps.’

कलेम [kələm] See कलम. “hathṭ kələm əgəm.”—*phunhe m 5*.

कले [kələh] See कलज.

कलेहन [kələhən] a scholar, Kashmiri Brahmin by caste, who in the twelfth century wrote the chronicle of Kashmir named “Rajtarangini” in Sanskrit. It is written in stanzas, and gives an account of Kashmir from the 7th century.

कलुवादि [kələharṭ], कलुवादि [kələharay] a chieftain of Raikot (district Ludhiana) who was raja of Tihara territory near Jagraon. He was a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru reached Raikot from Machhivara disguised as a Muslim pir. He gave him all the resources at his disposal. He sent his shepherd Nuru to Sirhind who brought the news of the martyrdom of the Guru’s younger sons. The Guru bestowed a sword to Kalharay and bade him

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 rehāl, a folding book-stand. See टाहलीआहा and राजकੋट.

ਕਲਜ [kəly] *Skt n* early morning, dawn. **2** tomorrow. **3** yesterday. **4** liquor. **5** tavern, pub. **6** a Bhatt singer of the Guru's glory. "kəbɪ kəly sʊjəs gavəu guru nanək."—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਕਲਜਸਹਾਰੁ [kəlyas-haru] a Bhatt singing the Guru's glory. "kəlyəs-haru tasu guṇ jəpɛ."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕਲਜਪਾਲ [kəlypal] See ਕਲਾਲ.

ਕਲਜਾਣ [kəlyan] *Skt n* well being, welfare. **2** heaven. **3** name of a rag. See ਕਲਿਆਨ **2**.

ਕਲਜਾਣਰਾਇ [kəlyanraɪ] In Guru Nanak Chandroday, it is the name of Baba Kalu. See ਕਾਲੂ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਕਲਜਾਣੀ [kəlyani] *n* Durga; Goddess, whom the Hindus regard as the bringer of bliss. **2** short for Mata Kot Kalyani. See ਰਾਮਰਾਜ.

ਕਲਜਾਨ [kəlyan] See ਕਲਜਾਣ. **2** See ਕਲਾਣ. benediction; blessing. "ɪʊ sun hərəkh ʊṭhyo mardana. ucryo sɾɪ nanək kəlyana. pɪta pɪtaməh pər pun pərke. bərnən nam kərə jəg guru ke. subh guṇ səg kin pərsəsa. nɪpɪyo vedikul əvtəsa."—*NP*.

ਕਲਜਾਨਾ [kəlyana] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a spiritual and devout person. During the settlement of Amritsar, he went to the hills to collect funds and timber etc. At Mandi he was in great trouble. Due to the non-observance of fast on the occasion of the celebration of Krishan's birthday and for not doing worship in the temple, he was arrested on the orders of the raja of Mandi. Taking him

to be an atheist, the raja wished to impose heavy punishment upon him, but on listening to the sermon of this spiritual personage, he became a totally changed man. So he fell upon Kayana's feet and sought forgiveness. The raja accompanied by Bhai Kalyana reached Amritsar for the Guru's audience and became his disciple. **2** a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to the Bindrau subcaste. He also served Guru Hargobind and took part in the crusades. See ਬਲਵੰਤ ਖਾਂ.

ਕਲਜੁਚਰੈ [kəlyucɾɛ] Poet Kaly sayeth. "guru ramdas kəlyucɾɛ."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕਲਜੋਰਾ [kəlyora] See ਕਲੋਵਰ. "kam ju nɛ korɪk kəlyora kedhō kərə hɛ."—*kɾɪsən*. 'as if cupid has assumed innumerable forms.'

ਕੱਲਰ [kəllər] See ਕਲਰ.

ਕੱਲਰਕੋਲ [kəllərkəʊl] lotus in barren land, that is, getting best from the worst. **2** a noble fellow taking birth in an ignoble family. "kəllərkəʊ bhəgət prəhɪlad."—*BG*.

ਕੱਲਾ [kəllə] *adj* alone, all alone. **2** *P ੫ n* part of the face that lies between the cheek and the neck; jaw.

ਕਵ [kəv] *Skt* क्व् *vr* compose verse, narrate, draw pictures. **2** See ਕਵਿ.

ਕਵਕਾ [kəvka] See ਕਵਿਕਾ.

ਕਵਚ [kəvəç] *Skt n* that which obstructs air; armour, coat of mail. **2** protective mantar. "ram kəvəç das ka sənəhə."—*gōd m 5*. **3** kettledrum.

ਕਵਚ ਸੰਨਾਹ [kəvəç sənəh] wearing an armour or coat of mail.

ਕਵਚਨੀ [kəvəçni] army wearing armour. —*sənəma*.

ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ [kəvčātak], **ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕਰ** [kəvčātkər] destroyer of armour; sword, arrow, spear and gun.—*sənəma*.

ਕਵਚੀ [kəvəçi] *adj* wearer of armour.

ਕਵਚੁ [kəvəçu] See ਕਵਚ.

ਕਵਡੀ [kəvdi] cowrie. "kɪs-hū nə kəvdi pūn te

kāb hi nā kayōhi dēhge.”—*kalki*.

ਕਵੱਡੀ [kāvəddi] 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 tact required is to touch an opponent without taking a breath and not be caught on that side.

ਕਵਣ [kāvəṇ], **ਕਵਣੁ** [kāvəṇu] *pron* who. “tīn kāvəṇu khālave kāvəṇu cugave?”—*sodaru*.

ਕਵਤਕ [kāvətək] See ਕੌਤਕ. “kāləhi kāvətək kār bhari.”—*kalki*.

ਕਵਤਾ [kāvta] See ਕਵਿਤਾ. 2 poet. “kāvte bhi jasi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਕਵਨ [kāvən], **ਕਵਨੁ** [kāvəṇu] See ਕਵਣ. “kāvən guṇ pranpəṭi mīlāu meri mai?”—*gəu m 5*. “kāvəṇu sujən jō səuda jorē?”—*gəu m 5*.

ਕਵਰ [kāvər] See ਕੌਰਵ. “pār nari ke het kətək kāvrən ko ghayo.”—*cəritr 21*. 2 morsel. See ਕਵਲ. 3 *Skt* salt. 4 sour juice. 5 curl, tress.

ਕਵਰਾ [kāvra] *adj* bitter. “pāc biadhī triage kāvre.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕਵਰੀ [kāvri] cowrie. 2 bitter. 3 *Skt* plait, braid.

ਕਵਲ [kāvəl] *Skt n* morsel. “bhāryo kāvəl kār anən payo.”—*GPS*. 2 lotus. “gur ke cārən kāvəl rīd dhare.”—*sor m 5*. “kāvəl khīre mukh kāvəl sūdhare.”—*GPS*. ‘put morsels into the lotus-like open mouth.’

ਕਵਲਨੈਨ [kāvələnən] See ਕਮਲਨਯਨ. “kāvələnən mādhubhən.”—*səveye m 4 kē*.

ਕਵਲਪਰਗਾਸ [kāvəlpərgas] See ਕਮਲਪੁਗਾਸ. “kāvəl pərgas bhāe sadh sāge.”—*guj m 5*.

ਕਵਲਯ [kāvəly] See ਕੁਵਲਯ.

ਕਵਲਾ [kāvla] Lakshmi. See ਕਮਲਾ. “kāvla cārən sārən hē jāke.”—*gəu kābir*.

ਕਵਲਾਸ [kāvlas] Kailash mountain. See ਕਬਿਲਾਸ. “kāvlas mē dhyan chūṭyo hār ka.”—*cādi 1*. See

ਕੁਵਲਯਾਸੁ.

ਕਵਲਾਸਨ [kāvlasən] Brahma. See ਕਮਲਾਸਨ.

ਕਵਲਾਸਪਤਿ [kāvlaspəṭi] Lord of Kailash mountain, Shiv. See ਪਦਮ ਕਵਲਾਸਪਤਿ.

ਕਵਲਾਸੁਯ [kāvlasrəy], **ਕਵਲਾਸ੍ਰੀ** [kāvlasri] Vishnu, the protector of lotus, from whose navel emerged this flower. “mən mē kāvlasri jō gyana.”—*ārḥōta*.

ਕਵਲਾਕੰਤ [kāvḷakāt], **ਕਵਲਾਪਤਿ** [kāvḷapəṭi] See ਕਮਲਾਕੰਤ and ਕਮਲਪਤਿ. “hārījəs suṇāhi tīsu kāvla kōta.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕਵਲੁ [kāvəlu] morsel. See ਕਵਲ. “kāle kāvəlu nīrējən jānē.”—*maru solhe m 1*. ‘One who knows Him, devours death,’ i.e. a spiritual person conquers death.

ਕਵਾ [kāva] *A* ۲۰ n plural of kōvətt. strength, might. 2 See ਕਵਾਇ.

ਕਵਾਉ [kāvau] See ਕਵਾ. 2 spoken word, mandate. “kita pəsau eko kāvau.”—*jəpu*. See ਕਵ *vr*. 3 See ਕਵਾਹਿ. “de lēsāhi jīd kāvau.”—*var asa*. ‘body as garment.’

ਕਵਾਇ [kāvai] *A* ۲۱ n dress, costume of a rich man. “gurī dibāṇī kāvai penaio.”—*sri m 5 pəpāi*. “gələhu kāvai khol pəhīnai.”—*BG*. 2 See ਕਵਾ.

ਕਵਾਇਦ [kāvaiḍ] *A* ۲۲ plural of kāiḍəh. rule. 2 drill. “kāḗ kāvaiḍ vīdya sāg.”—*GPS*.

ਕਵਾਈ [kāvai] See ਕਵਾਇ. “kāhā su lal kāvai.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਕਵਾਚੀ [kāvacī] *adj* who wears an armour. “bhāyo reṇuka te kāvacī kōṭhari.”—*parəs*.

ਕਵਾਟ [kāvaṭ] *Skt n* that lets air in and out; door.

ਕਵਾਦ [kāvad], **ਕਵਾਦਾ** [kāvada] *A* ۲۳ *adj* shameless, immodest, devoid of self-respect. “dārgāhi hon khuar kāvade.”—*BG*. 2 guide, leader. “dīl mēhi soṭi bīcārī kāvade! bhīsət dojək kīnī pai?”—*asa kābir*. ‘Leaders of the Muslims! ponder within.’ See ਕਬਾਦਾ.

ਕਵਾਦਿ [kāvadī] See ਆਦਿਕਵਿ. “dhru prāhīlād kāvadī tīlocən.”—*NP*.

कवायद [kəvayəd] See कवायिद.

कवाली [kəvali] See कँवाल.

कवाव [kəvav] See कवाउ. “ek kəvavē te səbh hoā.”—*maru m 5*. See कव vr.

कवाउ [kəvaʊ] See कवाउ. 2 door. See कवाट.

कवि [kəvi] See कव vr one who composes, creates or narrates is a poet. Scholars have described four types of poets:

“paṭh curave bharya, arṭh curave put,
bhav curave mit so, sute kəhe əvdhut.
arṭh he mul bhəli tuk ḍar so

əchər pətr hē dekhke jije,

chād hē phul nəvo rəs so phəl dan ke
bari sō sicbo kije,

“dan” kəhe yō prəbinən sō suthri

kəvita sunke rəs piye,

kirəti ke birva kəvi hē in ko

kəb-hū kumlan nə dije.

kəhā guru kərən dādhicī bəli benu kəhā
sake səlivaḥən ke əj-hū lə gae hē,

kəhā priṭhu parəṭh pururəva puhəmiṭpəti
həricəd purən ə bhojvidtae hē,

kəhe “mətiram” kou kəvin ko nīdo mət
kəvin prətap səb desən me chae hē,

ḍhūḍ dekho tin lok əmi he kəvin mukh
kete mue mue raja kəvin jivae hē.

2 n Valmiki. 3 Shukar. 4 Brahma. 5 Pandit.

6 in Bengal a physician is also called a kavi.

कविक [kəvik], कविका [kəvika] *Skt* कविका rein, bridle. “mukhbəl əsu kəvika jiv mani.”—*NP*. ‘like a bridle for an intractable horse.’ See कविआला.

कविउ [kəvit] See कविउ. “pothi git kəvit kiḥu kəde nə kərənī dhəria.”—*sri ə m 1*.

कविउा [kəvita] *Skt* n verse; composition in verse.

कविउत [kəvitt] See कविउ and कविउ.

कविउा [kəvitra] See कविउा.

कविउ [kəvitra] *Skt* composing of verse, poem. 2 prudence, cleverness. 3 poetic quality.

कविपुआ [kəvipriya] a book on poetics

authored by the well-known Hindi scholar Keshav Das.

“prəgəṭ pəcmi ko bhəyo kəvipriya əvtar, sorē se əṭṭhanvē phagun sūdī budhvar.”

कविराज [kəviraj] supreme poet. 2 Valmiki.

3 Shukracharya. 4 Vyas. 5 Bhai Gurdas.

6 Bhai Nandlal. 7 Bhai Santokh Singh.

8 Vedraj, a supreme physician. See कवि 6.

कवी [kəvi] See कवि. 2 blue lotus, water lily.

“cōdrəma siveya ko kəvike pəhicanie.”—*əkal*.

“kəulu tu hē kəvia tu hē.”—*sri m 1. 3 A ॐ*

strong, mighty, powerful.

कवीअउ [kəviə] *Skt* poets have. “sujəs kəly kəviən bəkhəni.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

कवीसर [kəvisər], कवीसुर [kəvisvər] master poet.

See कविराज.

कवे [kəve] *Skt* कवे: of the poet. “git nad kəvit kəve sunī.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. ‘having heard music and poetry.’

कवैय [kəvədh] See कवैय.

कवज [kəvy] See कवज. 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.

कँवाल [kəval] *A ॐ* singer; one who sings in the congregation of sufis. Its root is कँल.

कउ [kəʊ] n layer of gravel. 2 attraction. “kəʊ bədhən bādhio sis mar.”—*bəsət ə m 3*.

3 restraint. “maia moh niṭ kəʊ.”—*var ram 1 m 3*. 4 sound produced by gunfire. 5 See कउना.

कउयी [kəʊie] be boiled; be cooked; be pained or troubled “ta mere mānu, kaṭu kəʊie?”—*gōḍ m 4*.

कउक [kəʊək] n sound produced by lightning or gun fire.

कउकना [kəʊəkna] v crackle, give out a loud sound. 2 thunder. “siri kəʊki kal.”—*bher m 5*.

कउकउटा [kəʊkaṭa] v crackle, break. “jīdu niṭmani kəḍhie həḍō kū kəʊkaṭ.”—*s fərid*.

ਕੜਖਾ [kərkha] See ਕਰਖਾ.

ਕੜਛਾ [kərchā] ਕੜਛੀ [kərchī] See ਕਰਛਾ ਕਰਛੀ.
“kərchia phirēni, sau nā jənni sujia.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਕੜਨ [kəṛən], ਕੜਨਾ [kəṛna] *v* fasten tightly, shackle. **2** See ਕੜਨਾ. “ta kaitu kərie?”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **3** *Skt* कङ्क *vr* become unconscious in grief or due to ecstasy. “sətīguru jini dhīāia se kəṛin sāvahi.”—*var sri m 4*. ‘They are always engrossed in ecstasy.’ **4** *M* कडन *adv* far away, on the other bank.

ਕੜਮੁੜ [kəṛmūṛ] *onom* crackling sound. “koldar kəṛmūṛe.”—*parəs*. ‘The tusk of the boar that carries the earth crackles.’

ਕੜਵਾ [kəṛva] *adj* bitter.

ਕੜਾ [kəṛa] *n* bangle, bracelet. **2** hard layer of gravel. **3** bangle-type hook. **4** *adj* hard, stiff.

ਕੜਾਸਣ [kəṛasəṇu], ਕੜਾਸਨ [kəṛasən] *M* ਕੜਾਸਨ *n* seat made of deerskin. **2** *Skt* कटासन seat made of grass. “kaia kəṛasənu mānu jagoti.”—*sidhgosəṭi*. See ਜਗੋਟੀ.

ਕੜਾਹ [kəṛah] *Skt* कटाह *n* cauldron. **2** dish prepared in a cauldron; pudding of flour, sugar and clarified butter; hālva.

ਕੜਾਹਪੁਸਾਦ [kəṛahprəsad] *n* the supreme Sikh offering made to the Almighty and then distributed among the congregation. It is also known as pəcamrīt and məhaprəsad.

The method of preparation and distribution of kəṛahprəsad mentioned in rəhītnamas is as below:

“kəṛah kəṛən ki bīdhī sun lije—
tin bhag ko səmsər kijē,
lepən agē bəhukər dijē,
mājən kər bhājən dhovijē,
kər sənən pəvitr hve bəhē,
vahīguru bīn əvər nā kəhē.
kər tiar cōki pər dhərə,

“se kəṛi nā sāvahi.” ‘Passion does not turn them into ashes.’

car or kirtən bəhī kərə.

jo prəsad ko bāt he mən me dhare lobh,
kīsi thoṛa kīsi əggla səda rəhē tis sog.”

—*tānama*

pavən tən pavən kər than
ghrīt mēda le khōd səman,
kər kəṛah jəpu paṭh su ṭhane,
gurprəsad ərdas bəkhane.”—*GPS*.

See ਪੰਚਾਨਿਮਤ and ਮਹਾਪੁਸਾਦ.

ਕੜਾਹਾ [kəṛaha] See ਕਟਾਹ. “təpət kəṛaha bujhī gəia.”—*maru m 5*. Here it means a mind troubled by perversions and distresses.

ਕੜਾਹੀ [kəṛahi] small cauldron. **2** pudding prepared from flour, sugar and clarified butter. “dhurō pətalō ləi kəṛahi.”—*BG*. **3** sweet pudding offered to the deities.

ਕੜਾਹੀਆ [kəṛahia] *adj* one who prepares pudding from flour, sugar and clarified butter.

ਕੜਾਕੜ [kəṛakəṛ] *onom* crackling sound produced by gunfire etc.

ਕੜਾਕਾ [kəṛaka] *n* explosion. **2** *xa* fasting. “sīgh kəṛake sē rəhē due tie dīn khāhī.”—*PPP*. **3** scorching heat without rainfall.

ਕੜਾਬੀਨ [kəṛabin] See ਕਰਾਬੀਨ.

ਕੜਾਮਾਨਕਪੁਰ [kəṛamaṇəkpur] a village on the bank of Jamna, where the ninth Guru stayed on his way back from Thanesar and Banibadarpur. It was here that Guru Teg Bahadur removed Maluk Das Vaishnav’s misconception about the eating of meat. “kəṛe su manək pur ke rahu. gəmnē sətīguru bepərvahu.”—*GPS*.

ਕੜਿ [kəṛi] tightly. **2** after being rocked, with anxiety. “maia mohī kəṛe kəṛi pəcia.”—*bher m 5*.

ਕੜਿਆ [kəṛīa] *adj* shackled, fettered. “līkhī līkhī pəṛīa teta kəṛīa.”—*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.

ਕੜਿਆਲ [kəɾɪal] **ਕੜਿਆਲਾ** [kəɾɪala] *n* a special type of iron bridle to control intractable horses. 2 rein, bridle.

ਕੜਿਨ [kəɾɪn] See **ਕੜਨ**.

ਕੜੀ [kəɾi] *n* rafter; a wooden piece put aslant on a beam. 2 hook of a fastening chain. 3 hook attached to the sword's sheath. "kəɾiā ər cəpɾas vɪsala."—*GPS*. 4 *adj* hard, stiff.

ਕੜੀਆਲ [kəɾial], **ਕੜੀਆਲੁ** [kəɾialu] See **ਕੜਿਆਲਾ**. "kəɾialu mukhe gurɪ gɪanɪ dɾɪɾaɪa ram."—*vəḍ m 4 ghorā*.

ਕੜ [kəɾu] See **ਕੜ 3**.

ਕੜੁਆ [kəɾua] *adj* bitter. "miṭhe kəu kəuɾa kəhe, kəɾue kəu miṭha."—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕੜੁਚਾ [kəɾuca] *Skt* **ਕੁਚ** *n* tiny bundle. "mūh kəɾuce ghah de chəḍ ghoɾe rakū."—*cāḍi 3*. 'took tiny bundles of grass in their mouths to prove themselves as cows.'

ਕੜੁਨਾ [kəɾhna] *v* boil. 2 be aggrieved, be distressed. 3 ponder over again and again, practise. "pɾɪtɪ pəɾhe kəɾ pɾɪtɪ kəɾhe rəsɾɪtɪn cit suno sɪt cakhe."—*kɾɪsən*.

ਕੜੀ [kəɾhi] *adj* cooked boiled. 2 *n* salted gramflour dish, or a sweet dish, prepared from fine wheat-flour [mēda].

ਕਾ [ka] *part* of. "nanək ka pɾəbhɪ sɪt jɪs ka səbhkoɪ."—*asa m 5*. 2 *pron* what. "kəhu jən, ka nahi ghər tāke?"—*gəu kəbir*. 3 someone. "ka vɪrli jaɪ vɪṭhi."—*gəu m 5*. 4 *which*. "dusər nahi ṭhau ka pəhɪ jaie?"—*jet chōt m 5*. 5 *adj* a little, in some measure. "tɪna bhukh nə ka rəhi?"—*gəu var 2 m 5*. "lobhi ka vesahu nə kije je ka parvəsaɪ."—*səva m 3*.

ਕਾਂ [kā], **ਕਾਉ** [kau], **ਕਾਂਉ** [kāu] *n* crow. "jɪu sūjɛ ghərɪ kau."—*sri m 3*.

ਕਾਂਉ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ [kāu uḍaɪṇa] *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 **ਕਾਗ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ**.

ਕਾਂਉਂਕੇ [kāūke] 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.

ਕਾਉ [kau] *adj* a little, in some measure. "cɪri ai ḍhɪl nə kau."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 *pron* any.

ਕਾਓ [kao] See **ਕਾਂਉ**. "jɪu sūjɛ ghərɪ kao."—*vəḍ m 1 əlahɳi*.

ਕਾਯਾ [kaəba] See **ਕਾਥਾ**.

ਕਾਇ [kaɪ], **ਕਾਂਇ** [kāɪ] *adv* why. "kaɪ pap kəmaie?"—*asa chōt m 5*. "kaɪ pəṭola pəɾti?"—*s fərid*. "tu kāɪ gəɾbəhɪ bavli?"—*bəsōt rəvɪdas*.

2 *for* whom, why. "kes muḍae kāɪ?"—*s kəbir*. 3 *pron* to whom. "jəgɳivənu jəgəɪ nə mɪle kaɪ."—*bəsōt m 1*. 4 *Skt* **काय** *n* body, physique.

ਕਾਇਆਉ [kaɪəu] See **ਕਾਯਉ**. "kaɪəu dhup dip nəibeda."—*dhəna pipa*.

ਕਾਇਆ [kaɪya], **ਕਾਂਇਆ** [kāɪya] *Skt* **काय** *n* body, physique. "tū kaɪya mɛ ruldi dekhi jɪo dhər upəɪ charo."—*gəu m 1*. "jəb ləgu kal grəsi nəhɪ kāɪa."—*bher kəbir*.

ਕਾਇਆ ਸਰੀਰ [kaɪa sərɪr] physique, mortal body. "kaɪa sərɪrɛ vɪcɪ səbhukɪchu paɪa."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਕਾਇਆਕਲਪ [kaɪakəlɐp] *Skt* **कायकल्प** *n* rejuvenation; a Vedic strategy to once again rejuvenate the body. "kaɪakəlɐp kije."—*ram namdev*.

ਕਾਇਆ ਕੀ ਅਗਨਿ [kaɪa ki əgənɪ] *n* heat of the

body that keeps life going. It is generated by the flow of blood in the veins. **2** egotism. “kaṭa ki əgənɪ brəhəm pərjare.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘Bodily vanity should burn in the intense fire of spiritual knowledge.’

ਕਾਇਆਭੋਗੀ [kaɪabhogɪ] *adj* given to enjoying bodily pleasures. **2** he who leads a full life. “jā jətu jogi tā kaɪabhogɪ.”—*asa m 1*.

ਕਾਇਆਰਤ [kaɪarət] *adj* vain (one who loves his body.) “kaɪarət bəhu rup rəcahi.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਕਾਇਸ [kaɪs], **ਕਾਂਇਸ** [kāɪs] *n* dispute, riot. “rah jādi le kaɪs mol.”—*PPP*.

ਕਾਇਕ [kaɪk] See **ਕਾਯਕ**.

ਕਾਇਚੇ [kaɪce] *adv* why, for what purpose. “kaɪce bhərəm bhula?”—*maru m 1*.

ਕਾਇਤ [kaɪt], **ਕਾਇਤੁ** [kaɪtu] *Skt* **ਕਾਮੈਹਿਤ** *adv* why, for what purpose. “agode je cetie tā kaɪtu mɪle səjaɪ?”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਕਾਇਥ [kaɪθ], **ਕਾਇਥੁ** [kaɪθu] *Skt* **ਕਾਯਾਥ** *adj* situated in the body. **2** *n* soul. **3** conscience. See **ਕਾਇਥਚੇਤੁ**. **4** a caste. See **ਚਿਤੁਗੁਪਤ**. **5** one born from a low caste mother and a Kshatri father. It is mentioned in 35th slok of Aushnas Simriti that a Kayasth (ਕਾਯਾਥ) gets his restlessness from the crow (ਕਾਕ), cruelty from Yamraj (ਯਮਰਾਜ) and sawing from the carpenter (ਸਥਪਤਿ) to form an acronym: ਕਾਯਾਥ.

ਕਾਇਥੁਚੇਤੁ [kaɪθucetu] conscience; a quality in the human body to be conscientious and dexterous. “ghəri ghəri ka lekha mage kaɪθucetu nau.”—*maru kəbir*. It is this which is also known as Chitargupt.

ਕਾਇਦਾ [kaɪda] *A* **ਕਾਇਦਹ** rule, principle. **2** convention, practice.

ਕਾਇਨਾਤ [kaɪnat] See **ਕਾਯਨਾਤ**.

ਕਾਇਨੁ [kaɪnu] *A* **كائِن** *n* plural of *kəynət* slave girls, female servants. “bibi kəula sɪu kaɪn tera.”—*bher namdev*. ‘Your relationship with Lakshmi is that of maidservants.’

ਕਾਇਮ [kaɪm], **ਕਾਇਮੁ** [kaɪmu] *A* **كائِم** *adj*

established, fixed. “kaɪmu daɪmu səda patɪsahi.”—*gəu rəvidas*.

ਕਾਇਰ [kaɪr] **ਕਾਇਰੁ** [kaɪru] *Skt* **ਕਾਤਰ** *adj* cowardly, timid, unenterprising. “mən mukhu kaɪru kərupu he.”—*var vəd m 3*.

ਕਾਇਰਤਾ [kaɪrta] cowardice, timidity, lack of enterprising spirit.

ਕਾਇਰੁ [kaɪru] See **ਕਾਇਰ**.

ਕਾਇਲ [kaɪl] See **ਕਾਯਲ**.

ਕਾਈ [kai] *pron* any. “un nə kai bata.”—*ram m 5*. “va kəu biadhɪ nə kai.”—*jet m 5*. **2** *adj* some, a little. “bɪnsət bar nə lage kai.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. **3** *n* algae. “mɪtə nə bhərəm ki kai.”—*dhəna m 9*. ‘ignorance as a form of algae.’ *flaw*.

ਕਾਏ [kae], **ਕਾਂਏ** [kāē] *adv* why, for what purpose. “kāē an an rucie.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

ਕਾਸ [kas] *pron* to whom. **2** *n* short for **ਆਕਾਸ**. “əsəʃ kas khəʃ dhərənɪ kɪy.”—*kəlki*. ‘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* **कास** asthma. “mādagənɪ kas.”—*səloh*. **7** *Skt* **काष** whetstone, grindstone. **8** *T* **كاشف** respect, refrain. **9** fragment. **10** slice. **11** *P* **كاشك** *part* Had it been so! **12** God willing. **13** grief, distress.

ਕਾਸਉ [kasəu] to whom. “ɪhu dukhu kasəu kəhəu re.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਕਾਸਕਾ [kaska] See **ਕਾਸਿਕਾ**.

ਕਾਸਕਾਰ [kaskar], **ਕਾਸਕਾਰੀ** [kaskari], **ਕਾਸਗਰ** [kasgər], **ਕਾਸਗਾਰੀ** [kasgari] *P* **كاشغر** a town in the east of Turkistan. “kaskar ko sahɪk jənɪyət.”—*cəɪɪtr 5*. **2** resident of Kasgar. “kəboj kaskari ke.”—*kəlki*.

ਕਾਸਟ [kasəʃ] *Skt* **कामू** *n* wood. “suke kasəʃ həriɪa.”—*sodəru*. **2** See **ਕਸੁ**. “pret-pɪjər məhɪ kasəʃu bhəriɪa.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਕਾਸਟਕੁੰਦਨੀ [kasəʃkūdni], **ਕਾਸਟਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣਿ** [kasəʃprɪs-

ṭəṇṭ] gun, which has a wooden butt.—*sānāma*.

कासटघोसटं [kasəṭbestō] See **घोसटं**.

कासटा [kastā] See **कासा**.

कासट [kasəṭ] See **कासट**.

कासत [kasəṭ] *P* کاشت agriculture.

कासतकार [kasəṭkar] *P* کاشتکار *n* agriculturist.

कासतन [kasəṭn] *P* کاشت *v* sow.

कासते [kaste] *adv* why, for what purpose. “esi budhī kaste hoi?”—*NP*.

कासद [kasəd] See **कासिद**.

कासनी [kasni] *P* کاسنی *n* a plant with flowers of sky-blue colour. Its seeds are used in numerous medicines. Its effect is cold and wet. Cichorium Intybus. It controls bile and purifies blood. It quenches thirst and relieves temperature caused by prickly heat. **2** *adj* having sky-blue colour.

कासपी [kaspi] See **कासिपी**.

कासम [kasəm] See **कासिम**.

कासमबेग [kasəmbeg] 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.

कासमीर [kašmir] *adj* of or relating to Kashmir. **2** *n* saffron. **3** Persian writers have written kašmir in place of kəšmir. See **कश्मीर**.

कासरा [kasra] a subcaste of Bahujai Khatris. “dipək dipa kasra gurudvare hūkmibōda.”—*BG*.

कासा [kasa] *P* کاس *n* bowl, mug. “kəṛī kasa dərsən ki bhukh.”—*tlīg m I*. “həthi kase ləki phuməṇ.”—*var majh m I*.

कासा [kāsa] *n* vessel made of bronze. **2** flat plate made of bronze. **3** in Rajputana, a plate with meals ready to be served is known as a khāsa.

कासायी [kasai] See **कासायी**. **2** *adj* with the instinct of a butcher. “kəlīkati rajē kasai.”—*var majh m I*.

कासागर [kāsaḡar] brazier, bronze-worker, tinker.

कासा [kasar], **कासा** [kasaru] *Skt n* pond.

2 pōjiri¹, a preparation comprising flour, fried in clarified butter, mixed with sugar. “bhatu pəhīṭī əṛu lapsi kərkəra kasaru.”—*asa kəbir*.

3 *Skt* क़िसरा food prepared by mixing broken rice and sesame seeds.

कासि [kasī] See **कासी**.

कासि [kasī] from whom.

कासिक [kasīk] See **कासीक**.

कासिका [kasīka] *Skt* कासिका *n* Kashipuri. **2** a commentary by Vaman and Jayaditt on Panini’s grammar; an annotation for the clarification of meanings. “kəhū prəkriya kasīka sərəb mətthē.”—*gyan*. **3** *adj* which gives light.

कासिकार [kasīkar] See **कासागर**. **2** See **कासागर**.

कासिकीस [kasīkis] Shiv, lord of the residents of Kashi and the ruler of Kashi. “jīṇyo kasīkisō.”—*gyan*.

कासिद [kasīd] *A* کاسد *adj* who intends. **2** *n* messenger. **3** envoy.

कासिपी [kasīpi] *Skt* कासिपी *n* the earth, which is owned by Kashyap. “je kəṛē pəṭr kasīpi sərəb.”—*dətt*. ‘if the whole earth is put forth as paper.’ **2** *Dg* ग़ोरु, a bird, the offspring of Kashyap.

कासिम [kasīm] *A* کاسم *adj* he who divides or distributes. **2** It happens to be the name of numerous Muslims. See **मुसलमानं** **दा** **डारत** **दि** **रान**.

कासिमबेग [kasīmbeg] See **कासमबेग**.

कासी [kasi], **कांसी** [kāsi] *Skt* कासी *n* 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 mətī upje na kasi mətī jaī.”

¹चूते तपते विनिःक्षिप्य कटाहि पाचयेन्मनाक्

ततस्तत्र विनिःक्षिप्य खण्डं भागसमं पचेत्

तत्तत्राकृष्य तत् पात्रे क्षिप्त्वा सम्यक् सुचिक्रणे

चतुरस्री कृतं ह्येतत् भवेत् कासारं संज्ञकम्.—*vṛīhdabhidhan*.

—guj m 3.

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, alongwith 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 kols 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. **2** bronze. **3** a musical instrument made of bronze. “kasi phuṭi pōḍīta! dhunī kəha səmai?”—*bīla kəbir*. **4** *adj* miraculous, marvellous. See ਕਾਸ 3. “kaṣī krīṣən cəravət gau mīlī hətījən sobha pai.”—*məla m 4*.

ਕਾਸ਼ੀਕ [kasik] *Skt* कश्मिक *adj* of or relating to Kashi. “tū brəhmənu mē kasik jūha.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਕਾਸ਼ੀਪੁਰ [kasipur] See ਕਾਸ਼ੀ. **2** a town in Karond state in C.P. “phəṭək si kelas kəmaūgəḍh kasipur.”—*əkal*.

ਕਾਸ਼ੀਰਾਮ [kaşiram] a poet, whose composition is included in a play authored by Hridayaram, as:—

pəṣuramovac

ətr chəḍvaṭ dou kər jərvaṭ, dəso—
nəkh mukh dyaṭ əpnokə chīṭkayo he,
micən ḍəraṭ bar bar sətiraṭ, aj
hvegəyo sīpahi moso tāhi ko tū jayo he,
kəhe kaşiram təb ram sō pəṣuram
sīkkh bamdev ju ke nīke kə sunayo he,
jāki sōhē khaṭ chətr dhari kəhī kəhī jat
tāhi pē mē dəsən tīnuka pəkrayo he.

ramcədrovac

pharto kəpol bol boləthi bamhən ke
ḍarto ukhar ḍaṛh jəmi jo bədən mē,
jit birkhet pəṭhedet jəmlək tohī
leto səbh chətrīn ko ber ek chīn mē,
kəhā kərō-hətya pran əb jo tīhare hət
subhəṭ kəhaṭ rən ṭhadhe hot rən mē,
yəhe jan nato ho bəcyo hē ek bamhən ke
kaşiram səməjh səməjh kər mən mē.

See footnote to ਰਨੁਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ.

कासु [kasu] from whom, to whom. “tā kəhie kasu?”—*prābha ə m 1. 2* short for आकास. “ərədh urədh mukhɪ lagəu kasu.”—*bher ə kəbir*. The immanent creature (ərədh) is one with the transcendent Creator (urədh), in the sky.

कासेरा [kasera] See कसेरा.

कासृ [kaṣṭ] *Skt* कासु *n* wood.

कासृा [kaṣṭa], **कासृा** [kaṣṭha] *Skt n* limit, boundary. **2** direction. **3** time equivalent to 18 twinklings of an eye. According to Sushrat Sanhita, time taken by fifteen twinklings of an eye, and according to Vishnu Puran, time taken by eighteen twinklings of an eye, is equivalent to one kaṣṭha. **4** daughter of Daksh, who was Kashyap’s wife. **5** situation, circumstance.

कासृजपी [kaṣyāpi] See कासिपी.

काह [kah] what. “kah bhəyo dou locən mūdke beṭh rəhyo?”—*əkal. 2* to whom. **3 P** काह grass. **4 A** काह obedience. **5** elderliness. **6** strength, power.

कांह [kāh] to whom. **2 n** grass, reed.

काहसि [kahəsɪ] *Skt* कास grass. “kukəhɪ kahəsɪ phule.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. i.e. ‘the hair has turned grey.’

काहउं [kahtō] *adv* why, for what purpose.

काहन [kahən] *n* Brahma’s day. **2** Krishan.

काहनसिंघ [kahənsiŋh] See कानुसिंघ.

काहवु [kahru] *adj* wrathful. “kopyo mahru kahru rup dhare.”—*YN*.

काहल [kahəl] *n* perturbation, anxiety. “cɪt me ətɪ kahəl hoi.”—*GPS. 2* haste, hurry. **3** *Skt* large drum. **4** cock, rooster. **5 A** काहल *adj* lazy.

काहली [kahli] *n* haste, hurry. **2 P** काहली laziness. **3** *Skt* young woman.

काहा [kaha] *n S* attack, aggression i.e. riot. “nahi kɪse nalɪ kaha he.”—*maru solhe m 3. 2* worth telling, worthy of narration. “əvər nə duja kaha he.”—*maru solhe m 1. 3* deficiency, shortage, loss. “tɪn sɪrɪ cuka kaha he.”—*maru solhe m 3. See* काहीरन.

काहाहा [kahaha] sound of lamentation. “hul pəve kahaha.”—*s fərid*.

काहि [kahɪ] *pron* what. “kəhɪ kəbir əb kəhie kahɪ.”—*bher. 2* from whom. “magəu kahɪ rək səbh dekhəu.”—*bɪla kəbir. 3* *adv* why. “sɪmrət kahɪ nə ram?”—*s m 9. “hərɪ gun kahɪ nə gavəi?”—tɪlōg m 9.*

काहिल [kahɪl] **काहिली** [kahɪli] See काहल and काहली.

काही [kahi] *adv* why, for what purpose. “bahərɪ navəhu kahi?”—*sor m 1.*

काहीं [kāhī] *n* grass, reed. **2** See कसीस. an alkali meant to produce the effect of iron. **3** *adv* in any way. “cɪt kəṭhor nə bhɪje kāhī.”—*BG.*

काहीरन [kahidən] *P* کاهش v decrease. **2** reduce.

काहु [kahu] *pron* to somebody. “bhe kahu kəu det nəhɪ.”—*s m 9. 2* *adv* anywhere. “mera mənə ənət nə kahu jaɪ.”—*sohi m 5 guṇvəti. 3* what. “kəhu nanək kahu pərvaha jəu sukhsagər me paɪa.”—*sar m 5. 4 P* काहु a medicine, specially used to cure bad cold. Its effect is cold and wet. *Lactuca Stiva*. This medicine controls bile and purifies blood.

काहे [kahe], **काहेकउ** [kahekəu], **काहेकु** [kaheku] *adv* why, for what purpose. “so kahe nə kərə prətɪpal?”—*gəu kəbir. “eko kəhie nanka, duja kaheku?”—var məla m 1.*

काहो [kaho] what is. “tāko əcrəj kaho?”—*dhəna kəbir.*

काक [kak] See काकु.

काकउ [kakəu] to whom. **2** whose. “kakəu durəu kasɪu bəlbəca.”—*bɪla m 5.*

काकडी [kakɳi] *n* female crow. **2** See काकडी.

काकडालीजनजाण [kaktaliynəyay] See कजाण.

काकपक [kəkpəkʃ], **काकपक** [kəkpəkʃh], **काकपक** [kəkpəkʃh] *n* hair given the shape of crow-feathers; tresses. **2** bobbed hair. “bəhu besyən ke sut tɪh thae. kəkpəkʃh jɪn sɪs bər .”—*NP.*

काकपाली [kəkpali] *n* cuckoo. It is believed that a crow by incubating a cuckoo’s eggs hatches the young ones.

ਕਾਕਬਲਿ [kākbaɪ] *Skt n* In Hindu faith, food offered to a crow, during rituals such as shradhs, etc.

ਕਾਕਭਸੁੰਡ [kākḥsūd], **ਕਾਕਭਸੁੰਡਿ** [kākḥsūdɪ] *Skt* काकभुशुण्डि 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. “kākḥsūdɪ te aɪ rɪkḥisvər.” –*NP*. “bəhu bɪhəg hē əngən jəhɪva kākḥsūd vɪraje təhɪva.” –*NP*.

ਕਾਕਮ [kākəm] *P* कक n an Indian antelope and its skin that is very soft and warm, and is used by rich people for their garments. “ətləs jəri kākəm.” –*səloh*.

ਕਾਕਰੀ [kākri] *Skt* ककरी n melon.

ਕਾਕਰੀ [kākri] *n* gravel.

ਕਾਕਲਾ [kākla] **ਕਾਕੜਾ** [kākɾa] *n* unripe ਬੇਰ [ber]; jujube plum. **2** hailstone of the size of a ਬੇਰ [ber]. **3** Durga; a goddess with a melodious voice.

ਕਾਕਾ [kaka] whose. “kəhəhu kou he kaka?” –*dhəna kəbir*. **2** *n* boy. **3** son. **4** *Dg* and *S* father’s younger brother; paternal uncle. **5** kakoli medicine. **6** shrub, berry. **7** Cape gooseberry; physalis peruviana.

ਕਾਂਕਾ [kāka] See ਕਾਕਾ 1.

ਕਾਕਿਣੀ [kākɪni] *Skt n* collection of twenty cowries; dāmɾi, a quarter pice. **2** *adj* woman wearing cowries. **3** *n* Shitla Devi.

ਕਾਕੀ [kaki] *n* little girl. **2** daughter. **3** *Dg* and *S* paternal, aunt. **4** *Skt* female crow. **5** See ਕਾ and ਕੀ; whose. “kaki mai kako bap.” –*gəu m 5*.

ਕਾਂਕੀ [kāki] whose. See ਕਾਂਕੇ.

ਕਾਕੁ [kaku] *Skt n* indicating different meanings by emphasising vowels. “काकुः स्त्रियां विकारो यः शोकभीत्यादिभिर्ध्वनिः –*əmarkoʃ*. See ਵਕ੍ਰੋਕ੍ਰਿ. **2** satire, sarcasm.

ਕਾਕੁਮ [kakum] See ਕਾਕਮ.

ਕਾਕੁਲ [kakul] *P* कक n tress. **2** lock of hair.

ਕਾਕੁਕ੍ਰਿ [kakuktɪ] See ਕਾਕੁ and ਵਕ੍ਰੋਕ੍ਰਿ.

ਕਾਂਕੇ [kāke] whose.

ਕਾਕੇ [kako] See ਕਾਕੀ. **2** See ਕਾਂਕੇ.

ਕਾਂਕੋ [kāko] whom. **2** whose. “kāko tənə dhənu səpətɪ kākɪ.” –*sar m 9*.

ਕਾਕੋਲ [kakol] raven.

ਕਾਂਕਾ [kākʂa] *Skt* काङ्क्षा n desire, ambition.

ਕਾਖ [kakh] *Skt* कख n hay, straw, grass. “hira lalə əmoləku he bhari bɪnu gahəku mika kakhə.” –*jet m 4*. ‘mere straw without a buyer’. **2** See ਕਾਂਖ. **3** *P* ऊक elevated house.

ਕਾਂਖ [kākh] *Skt* कुखि n armpit. “kākh kɪtabəhɪ gunigəhera.” –*NP*. **2** mother’s womb. “jənəkər jəe nə kākḥ te ae nəhɪ səsar.” –*cəɪɪɾ 125*. ‘as if not born from the mother’s womb.’

ਕਾਖਾ [kakha] See ਕਾਖ.

ਕਾਂਖਾ [kākha], **ਕਾਂਖਿਆ** [kākhɪa] See ਕਾਂਕਾ.

ਕਾਖੀ [kaksi] **ਕਾਂਖੀ** [kākhi] *Skt* काङ्क्षिन् adj desirous, wishing for. “kaksi eke dərəs tɪharo.” –*sukhməni*. “nam ke jən kākhi.” –*sar m 5*.

ਕਾਖੇਘੋਠੇ [kakhəghəṭhə] a sermon with characters of the ਕ - row. “kakhəghəṭhə kal bhəɪa.” –*asa pəɪ m 3*.

ਕਾਗ [kag] See ਕਾਉ and ਕਾਗਉ.

ਕਾਗਉ [kagəu] from a crow. “kagəu hoɪ nə uɟla.” –*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਕਾਗ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ [kag uɟaʊnə] See ਕਾਉ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ. “kag uɟavət bhujə pɪrani.” –*suhi kəbir*. ‘Shooing away the crow, in wait for the husband, has caused pain in her arm.’

ਕਾਗਹੁ [kagəhu] from the crow. “kagəhu həs kərəɪ.” –*var sɾɪ m 1*.

ਕਾਗਜ [kagəj] *A* कक n paper. No written document is available to tell when paper was made in India and who invented it. But one thing is certain that paper has been in vogue in India since the ancient times. 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.

ਕਾਗਜੀ [kagji] *adj* made of paper. **2** thin as a sheet of paper. “kagji nēbu” and “kagji əxroʃ”, etc. **3** See ਕਾਗਜੀਆ.

ਕਾਗਜੀਆ [kagjia] *adj* who makes and sells paper. **2 n** clerk, petition writer. “kagjie rəs ko əʔɪ hi su mənə gəntikər jordəyo hē.”—*krīSən*.

ਕਾਗਤ [kagət], **ਕਾਗਦ** [kagəd] See ਕਾਗਜ. “bəsudh kagəd bənrāj kəlma.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਕਾਗਦਕੁੱਟ [kagədkuʈt] one who pounds jute etc and makes paper from it. One who pounds small bits of junk and makes paper from the same.

ਕਾਗਦਿ [kagədɪ] due to papers. “tɪn həʔɪcɪd pɪɪthmipətɪ raje kagədɪ kim nə pai.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. ‘whose glory is not confined to paper’, i.e. his full praise cannot be recorded. **2** on paper. “kagədɪ kələm nə lɪkhəɲharu.”—*jəpu*.

ਕਾਗਦੁ [kagədʊ] See ਕਾਗਜ and ਕਾਗਦ. “kagədʊ luɲu rəhə ghrɪt səʒe.”—*ram m 1*.

ਕਾਗਭੁਸੁੰਡ [kagbhəsūṇḍ], **ਕਾਗਭੁਸੁੰਡਿ** [kagbhəsūṇḍɪ] See ਕਾਕਭੁਸੁੰਡਿ.

ਕਾਗਰ [kagər], **ਕਾਗਰਾ** [kagra], **ਕਾਗਰੁ** [kagəru], **ਕਾਗਲੁ**

[kagəlu] *n* paper. “kagər nav ləghəhɪ kət sagəru?”—*məla m 5*. “duya kagəlu cɪɪ nə jaɲda.”—*sri m 5 pəpai*. In Gurbani these words mean paper, but in varying contexts they carry other meanings as well: “jənəm jənəm ke kaʔe kagər.”—*asa rəvidas*. Here it means account books, while it stands for an almanac in “kəɲhɪ kagəlu dəse rah.”—*var asa*.

ਕਾਂਗੜ [kāgəʔ] 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. “kɪ təʃrɪf dər kəsbəh kāgəʔ kuɲəd.”—*zəfər*. A dagger given by Guru Hargobind to Raijodh is now with the family of Baghel Singh.

Kangar is to the north of Rampura Phul railway station at a distance of 16 miles. See ਜਫਰਨਾਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਕਾਂਗੜਦੀ [kagəʔdɪ], **ਕਾਂਗੜਦੰਗ** [kagəʔdəŋ] terms used in musicology. They are the notes of mɪɪdəŋ. They are marked by alliteration as “kagəʔdɪ kopyo kəpɪ kəʔək.”—*ramav*. See ਸੰਗੀਤਛੰਦ.

ਕਾਂਗੜਾ [kāgra] 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.

ਕਾਂਗੜੇਸ [kāgres] king of Kangra. “təbɛ kopɪyō kāgresō kətočō.”—*VN*.

ਕਾਗੇਸ [kages] ਕਾਕ-ਈਸ. See ਕਾਕਭੁਸੁੰਡਿ.

ਕਾਚ [kac] *Skt n* glass. *vr* ਕਚ shine. “kac bɪhəjhən kēcən chaɲən.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** wax. **3** shellac, sealing wax. **4 adj** unripe. “kac gəgrɪ əbh məjhɪa.”—*asa m 5*. **5 adj** clay-built, temporary. “kac koʔə rəchəʔɪ toyō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਕਾਂਚ [kāc] See ਕਾਚ 1. **2** anal circle. **3** border of

waist-cloth that is first passed between the legs and then hooked. *Skt* वक्र.

वाचकरमि [kackərəmɪ] *adj* cheat, hypocrite. “kackərəmɪ nə jat səhi.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*. ‘A cheat cannot withstand the lure of wealth.’

वांचन [kācən] *Skt* काञ्चन *n* gold. **2** *adj* golden.

वाचमाच [kacmac] *solanum rubrum*, cape goose berry.

वाचा [kaca] *adj* unripe or unbaked. “kace kərve rəhe nə pani.”—*suhi kəbir*. Here earthen pitcher is the body and water is the breath of life. **2** faithless. “mukətɪ bhed kɪa jaŋe kaca?”—*gəv ə m 1*. “kəhɪde kace suŋde kace.”—*ənādu*. **3** an ignorant person, not steadfast in knowledge and action. “kace guru te mukət nə hua.”—*oākar*. **4** hypocrite, untrustworthy. “jɪnɪ mənɪ horu mukhɪ horu sɪ kaḍhe kəcɪa.”—*asa fərid*. **5** mortal; not everlasting. “kaca dhənu sēcəhɪ murəkh gavar.”—*dhəna m 5*. **6** *Dg* cowardly, chicken-hearted, timid.

वाची [kaci] unripe, unbaked. See **वाचा**.

वांची [kāci] *Skt* काञ्ची *Skt n* 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 **कांठी**.

वाचीनगरी [kacinəgri] temporary town, i.e. mortal body.

वाचीपिंडी [kacipīḍi] *adj* having immature body; who has not matured his body through celibacy. “kaci pīḍi səbədʊ nə cɪnɛ udəru bhəre jese ḍhore.”—*maru ə m 1*.

वाचु [kacu] See **वाच** glass. “acu kacu ḍhərɪpahi.”—*məla ə m 1*. ‘Glass melts in the flame of fire.’

वांचुरी [kācuri] *Skt* कञ्चुलिका *n* slough; snake’s cast-off skin. “təjɪ jahuge jɪɪu kācuri bhuyōg.”

—*s kəbir*.

वाचु [kacu] *T* knife.

वाक [kach] *n* measurement. **2** scheme, plan. **3** underwear for the waist. **4** juggler’s dress. “təu nə kach kach ənuhara.”—*rəghu*. **5** act of wearing a dress. “nəṭ jyō kach bes.”—*GPS*.

वाकन [kachən] *n* vegetable-grower’s wife. “kachən ek təhə mɪlgəi.”—*dətt*. **2** See **वाकन**.

वाकन [kachna] *v* measure. **2** plan. **3** wear a dress. “ənɪk svəg kache bhekhhdhari.”—*kan m 5*. **4** dress like a juggler. **5** embellish, decorate. “nɪj nɪj bahən kachən kəre.”—*GPS*. “māḍlik bol boləhɪ kache.”—*məla namdev*. ‘speak in sophisticated idiom.’

वाकनी [kachni] *n* small underwear for the waist. “kəṭɪ kəmniy pə kərət kəl kelɪ esi kachni kəla nɪdhɪ kəla si kanh pyare ki.”—*gval*.

वाकर [kachər], **वाकर** [kachəɾ] *Skt* कच्छ *n* land along the river bank or seashore. **2** foothill.

वांचा [kācha] desire, ambition. See **वांच**. “kācha ɪhe səda ur ətər.”—*səloh*. “mor jɪm vak ache jivən ko bhəch kache.”—*GPS*.

वाकि [kachɪ] See **वाकी**. **2** duly tailored dress. “kərɪ sējogu bənai kachɪ.”—*ram m 5*. Here dress means the body. **3** planned.

वाकि बुकि [kachɪ kuchɪ] duly tailored. **2** duly embellished. “kachɪ kuchɪ tənu dina.”—*sor kəbir*.

वाकी [kachi] measured, planned. See **वाकन**. **2** *n* vegetable grower; cultivator from a low caste; gardener. “kachi ne peḍ te tut gɪrae.”—*cāḍi 1*.

वाकू [kachu] *adj* (one) who measures a field. **2** See **वाकी 2**.

वाके [kache] See **वाकन**. **2** embellished; wearing gorgeous dress.

वाके [kache] See **वाकन**. **2** *Dg* what is the matter?

वाज [kaj] *Skt n* wooden hammer with which nails are driven. **2** *Skt* work. “kaj həmare pure sətɪgur.”—*ram m 5*. **3** See **वज्र**. cover. “təu mukh kajɪ ləjo.”—*sar m 5*. ‘with modesty

covered the face.' 4 *Dg* ṣradh; offering of food to Brahmins in remembrance of the dead ancestors. "jəjɪ kajɪ viaɦɪ suhave."—*var mēla m 1*. 'Meat is befitting for such occasions as oblation, ṣradh and marriage.' 5 *S* feast. 6 *T* 𑀧𑀺 wild goose. 7 button hole of a shirt or a coat.

वामन [kajən] wife of a Muslim qazi. "kaji əru kajən mən janə."—*GPS*.

वामर [kajər], **वामल** [kajəl], **वामलु** [kajəlu] *Skt* वँल *n* collyrium, antimony, ink. "kajərkoṭh məɦɪ bhəi nə kari."—*asa m 5*. "kajəl har tēbəl səbhəkɪchʊ saɟɪa."—*phunhe m 5*. "kajəlu haru təmol rəsʊ."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

वामा [kaja] *A* 𑀧𑀺 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. "jəbəɦɪ səbəd ne mən səmjhayo. kaja kərən bajɪ səm bhayo."—*NP*. After feeding spices to the horse, it is subjected to currying to improve its digestion.

वामि [kajɪ] See **वाम**. 2 in between work. 3 during ṣradh. 4 useful. "terə kajɪ nə grɪh raj mal."—*ram m 5*.

वामी [kaji] *A* 𑀧𑀺 a judge (in Muslim law) "kaji hoɦke bəɦe nɪaɪ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "kaji mʊla kərəɦɪ səlam."—*bher namdev*. 2 of work. "kimətɪ əpne kaji."—*gəʊ m 1*.

वामी [kāji] *Skt* काञ्जिक *n* sort of sour beverage prepared by mixing राई [rai]. It is digestive and is useful in removing liver's heat.

वामु [kaju] work. See **वाम**. "tɪtʊ bɪgərəsɪ kaju."—*bher m 5*.

वामे [kaje] See **वामा**. 2 See **वामर**. "pərde səbh kaje."—*ram m 5*. 'covered.'

वामे [kaje] for some work. 2 useful. "jo janəɦɪ tu əpune kaje."—*gəʊ m 5*.

वांझला [kājhlə] See **झिङ्गमचिङ्ग**.

वाट [kaɪ] *n* act of cutting. 2 cutting, as of a garment etc. 3 wound, hurt. 4 *Skt* depth.

5 deduction as "tənkɦah vɪcō pəjrupəye məɦina kaɪ".

वाटवुट [kaɪkuɪ] planned cutting. 2 act of harvesting and threshing.

वाटन [kaɪən], **वाटना** [kaɪna] *Skt* कर्त्तन *v* cut. "ətɪ tɪkɦən moh ki phas, kəɪənɦar jəgətɡuru."—*gəʊ m 5*.

वांटा [kāta] *Skt* वँटक *n* thorn.

वाटि [kaɪɪ] having cut. "kaɪɪ jevri jən lie ʃchəɟai."—*prəbha m 5*.

वाटि वुटि [kaɪɪ kuɪɪ] having harvested. "kaɪɪ kuɪɪ ke ɟari."—*asa kəbir*.

वाटी [kaɪi], **वाटे** [kaɪe], **वाटै** [kaɪe] has cut, may cut, have cut, cuts. See **वाटना**. "nakəɦu kaɪi kanəɦu kaɪi."—*asa kəbir*. "kəɦu nanək ɡur bəɟdɦən kaɪe."—*sar m 5*. "sətɪɡur sɪkɦ ke bəɟdɦən kaɪe."—*sukhməni*.

वाटै [kaɪo] See **गिलगरी**.

वाठ [kaɪh] *Skt* वासु "kaɪh ki putri kəɦa kərə bəpuri?"—*gəʊ m 5*.

वाठ वी रोटी [kaɪh ki roɪi] See **रोटी वाठ वी**.

वाठगड्ड [kaɪhgərɦ] See **वठगड्ड**. 2 There are so many villages with this name. 3 *xa* pyre.

वाठमारना [kaɪhmarna] 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.

वाठमंडप [kaɪhməɟəp], **वाठमंडु** [kaɪhməɟu] See **वठमंडु**.

वाठा [kaɪɦa] *adj* as hard as wood. 2 made of wood. 3 not grafted. "kaɪɦa əb, kaɪɦa ber." See **वासु**.

वांठा [kāɦa] *n* bank, coast, shore. 2 See **वंठा**.

वाठिगावड्ड [kaɪɦɪɡavaɟ] See **वाठीगावड्ड**.

वाठी [kaɪɦi] *n* saddle, which is made of wood and mounted with skin or silk. 2 wood, fuel, firewood. "kaɪɦi dɦoɪ jəlavəɦɪ."—*asa kəbir*. "tənu bhɪa kaɪɦi."—*gəʊ kəbir*. 'Bodily vanity has taken the place of fuel.' 3 skeleton. 4 *Skt*

position, place. “kaṭhi bhīn bhīn bhīn tṇie.”
–ram m 5. ‘Beads are positioned differently in
a rosary.’

काठीआ [kaṭhia] a Rajput subcaste. See काठीआवाड़.
काठीआवाड़ [kaṭhiavar] territory of Rajputs of
Kathia subcaste; Surashatar. This area lies in
western part of Gujarat from the Bay of Kachh
to the Bay of Khambhat 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.

काठी दरवाजा [kaṭhi dārvāza] 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. “jāhā huto kaṭhi
dārvāja, kīyo praveṣ gārib nīvāja.”–GPS.

काठीवंड [kaṭhivāḍ] 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).

काठ [kaṭh] See काठ.

काठै [kaṭhe], **काठै** [kaṭhe] adv on the bank, on
the shore. 2 aside, to one side. “kaṭhe rāhigāto
ram.”–s kabir.

कांड [kāḍ] Skt काण्ड 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 “ramāṅ de sātṭ kāḍ”. 7 group, cluster.
8 water. 9 column. 10 occasion, chance.
11 stone. 12 cluster of nerves. 13 adj bad,
dull.

कांडी [kāḍi] n horoscope, which has twelve
parts. “gāṅṅi gāṅṅi jotīku kāḍi kini.”–ram ə m
1. 2 branch of Ved. Skt काण्डिका “vedā ki kāḍiā
mē kaha tha.”–JSBM.

काङ [kaḍh] new proposal; deep-seated
utterance. See काङना. 2 See काङि.

काङकु [kaḍhaku] adj who proposes; who invents.
“māṭri kāḍhaku ahī pav dhovāde pivsā.”–var
maru 2 m 5. ‘who with marvellous dexterity
ponders over the eternal truth.’

काङना [kaḍhna] v take out, pull out. 2 embroider.
3 propose something new. 4 separate, reserve.
काङा [kaḍha] n insect with a big head called
ḍhākkmākṛa, because it is found in the ḍhāk
(forest). 2 one, who by diving, takes out sunken
article from a well. 3 amount borrowed from
another.

काङा [kāḍha] n bank, coast, shore. “māha tārōg
te kāḍhe laga.”–prabha ə m 5.

काङि [kaḍhī] See काङ. 2 n decoction. “kaḍhī
kuṭhar pīṭ bat hāta.”–toḍi m 5. See कुठार.
3 adv on the bank, on the coast. “bīkh ḍubda
kaḍhī kaḍhije.”–kālī ə m 4. 4 having taken
out. “kaḍhī khāṛōgū gurgīan kārara.”–kālī ə
m 4.

काङिआ [kāḍhīa], **काङि** [kāḍhi], **काङिअहि**
[kaḍhiāhī], **काङिअै** [kāḍhie] specially told. See
काङना 4. 2 mentioned. “sevāk sei kāḍhīa.”–vāḍ
chōt m 5. 3 stated. “cōhu jūgi kālīkālī kāḍhi.”
–var sor m 3. ‘The era of vice is regarded as
the most blemished one.’ 4 is mentioned, is
stated. “sābh kīchu tāka kāḍhie.”–asa m 5.
“nanāk asaku kāḍhie sād-hi rāhe sāmāṭ.”–var
asa m 2.

काङे [kāḍhe] See काङा. 2 were mentioned. “ram,
hām sātīguru lale kāḍhe.”–gəu m 4.

काङ [kaṅ] n shortage, deficiency. 2 curve, slant.
3 reign. 4 obligation. 5 Skt one-eyed; blind of
one eye.

काङा [kaṅa] See काङ 5. 2 crow. Crows came to
be known as काङा [kaṅa], 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. “hīdu ēna turku kaṇa.”—*gṛd 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*:

“ēdhe kaṇe dojki dojək pərni jaṭ,
kaṇe da chəḍ səg tū ēdhe nal nə paṭ,
nanək kəlṭ vīcc nīrməli gursṭkkhi pərvan,
əgəṇṭ ləghe ōmməṭṭ səcc nam pərdhan.

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.

ਕਾਣਿ [kaṇṭ] *n* See ਕਾਣ and ਕਾਨ. “kaṇṭ kəḍhən te cukṭpəri.”—*asa m 5*. “sṭru dije kaṇṭ nə kije.”—*səva m 1*.

ਕਾਣੁ [kaṇu] See ਕਾਣ.

ਕਾਤ [kat] *A* ਕੁਟ *adj* which cuts. **2** See ਕਾਤੀ. knife. “kat nīkar hve bīdərəd kaṭən ləgyo.”—*GV 10*. **3** See ਕਾਤਨਾ.

ਕਾਂਤ [kāt] *Skt n* husband. **2** moon. **3** saffron. **4** spring season. **5** *adj* beautiful, fascinating. **6** end of comfort.

ਕਾਤਣ [katəṇ] See ਕਾਤਨਾ. **2** *n* cuttings of cloth, resulting from the planning of a garment. “katəṇ kətrə kəṭərṇi.”—*BG*.

ਕਾਤਨਾ [katna] *Skt ਕੱਤੰਨ n* spinning. “bīrdha vēstr kəryo jo kat.”—*GPS*.

ਕਾਤਨੀ [katni] *n* small basket used for keeping the spinning material and the spun yarn; one

who assists in spinning. “katni tuləru sut jṭ paḥi.”—*GPS*. ‘small basket, cotton and spun yarn.’

ਕਾਂਤਪਖਾਣ [kātpəkhaṇ] *Skt ਕਾਂਤਪਾਸਣ n* magnet, loadstone. See ਮਿਕਨਾਤੀਸ.

ਕਾਤਬ [katəb] See ਕਾਤਿਬ.

ਕਾਤਰ [katər] *n* a long cutting of cloth. **2** small thin piece of a broken earthen vessel children set to whirl with force on the surface of water which then floats there for a while. **3** *Skt adj* cowardly, timid. “sur te katər kur te cəṭər.”—*cāḍi l. 4 T* موله mule.

ਕਾਤਰਤਾ [katərta], ਕਾਤਰਯ [katrəy] *Skt ਕਾਤਰਯ n* cowardice, timidity. “katərta kəṭvar buhərə.”—*krṭsən*.

ਕਾਤਲ [katəl] *A* قاتل *adj* murderer, killer. **2** a Rajput subcaste.

ਕਾਂਤਾ [kāta] *n* *Skt* wife. **2** beautiful woman.

ਕਾਂਤਮਣਿ [kātaməṇṭ] See ਕਾਂਤਪਖਾਣ.

ਕਾਂਤਿ [kāṭṭ] *Skt n* beauty, loveliness. **2** wish. **3** brightness, lustre.

ਕਾਤਿਬ [katṭb] *A* كاتب scribe, writer.

ਕਾਤੀ [kati] *Skt ਕੱਤੀਰੀ n* scissors, shears. “se sṭr kati mūniəṇṭ.”—*asa ə m l. 2* knife. “kəlṭ kati rajə kasai.”—*var majh m l*.

ਕਾਂਤੀ [kāṭi] See ਕਾਂਤਿ. **2** kāṭi has also been used in place of kāci. “kasi kāṭṭ pūri duara.”—*maru solhe m l*. See ਕਾਂਚੀ **2**. **3** an ancient city of Nepal, known as Kantipur. Now it is called Kathmandu.

ਕਾਤੀ ਤੀਸ ਬਤੀਸ [kati tis bəṭis] thirty or thirty-two scissors i.e. teeth and molars, which cut like scissors. “jese kati tis bəṭis hē vīcṭ rakhe rəsna mas rəṭu kerī.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਕਾਤਯਾਯਨ [katyayən] *adj* born in sage Kat’s subcaste; Kat. **2** *n* a sage from the pedigree of Vishvamitar, who formulated, house hold-cum-marital maxims and general axioms. **3** son of Gobhil, who authored Grihyasangrah and Karmpradip. **4** Varruch Katyayan who

explicated Panini's aphorisms and wrote essays to make up for their shortage. He lived in 4th century BC.

काउजायनी [katyayāni] 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 Katyayan, hence Durga came to be known as Katyayani. **3** *adj* (female) belonging to Kat subcaste.

काथ [kath] See कथ. **2** See कथ. **3** See कथ. **4** mention, iterate. "ākəθh kəθh kath."—*kən m 4*.

काथा [katha] See कथ, कथ. "cuna ɔ supari katha."—*BG*. **2** story. "suni nə jai səcu ɔmrɪtu katha."—*asa m 5*.

काथि [kathɪ] narration. "gurumukhɪ əkəθo kathɪ."—*sri ə m 1*. **2** *adj* worth narrating, worth mentioning. **3** having narrated, having said.

काथुरी [kathuri] See कसतुरी and कथुरी. "kathuri ko gahəku aɪo."—*sar m 5*.

कादर [kadər] *A* کادر *v* omnipotent, all powerful. "so kəɾta kadər kərim."—*var asa*. **2** Numerous poets have used kadər in place of katər to mean a coward.

कादरा [kadra] *A* کادرا *n* tight dress, stringed dress, long coat for men.

कादरे [kād̥ro] *P* کادرا *v* short for कि-अंदर-छे, within him.

कादाचितक [kadacɪtək] *Skt adv* rarely happening, seldom.

कादिर [kadɪr] See कादर.

कादिर मुत्तलिक् [kadɪr mutlɪk] *P* کادیرمطلق *adj* omnipotent, all powerful.

कादी [kadi] *A* کادی In Arabic ض [z] is also pronounced as د [d] "kadi kuɾu bolɪ məlu khaɪ."—*dhəna m 1*. "vəkhətu nə paɪo kadia."—*jəpu*.

कादीदंड [kadivɪd̥] See बहिल्लेला डाडी.

कादंब [kadāmb] *Skt adj* of Kadamb tree. **2** *n* young one of a swan. **3** sugarcane.

कादंबरी [kadāmbri] *Skt n* cuckoo. **2** Sarasvati, goddess of learning. **3** liquor prepared from Kadamb flower. According to Harivansh, Balram invented it. **4** a book authored by Van Bhatt having a mention of Kadambari, the heroine. She was the daughter of Hans Gandharav. See वाह 6.

कादंबिनी [kadāmbɪni] *Skt n* huge dark cloud floating like a flight of swans or herons in the sky. **2** Sarasvati; goddess of learning.

कादृवेज [kadrv̥ej] *Skt* progeny of Kadru; snake. See कदु.

काध [kadh], **कांध** [kādh] *Skt* wall. **2** shoulder. "phaṭe nakən ṭuṭe kadhən."—*guj kəbir*. **3** *S* husband.

कान [kan] *n* ear. "mətu dio hətɪ kan."—*prəbha m 4*. **2** reed. "disəhɪ dadhe kan jɪu."—*s kəbir*. 'look like burnt reeds.' **3** reeds of weaver's warp. "duar upərɪ jhɪlkavəhɪ kan."—*gōḍ kəbir*. **4** Krishan. "gavəhɪ gopia gavəhɪ kan."—*var asa*. **5** See काह, काह and कानि. **6** arrow. "prem ke kan læge tən bhītərɪ."—*maru m 1*. **7** *P* کان mine. **8** *T* کان blood.

काना [kanə] See काना 4.

कानकटा [kankəṭa] See कनकटा.

कानकुबज [kankubəj] *Skt* कानकुबज Kanauj city "kankubəjisvər ko jɪnyo."—*cərɪtr 217*. **2** territory around Kanauj; Farrukhabad district. **3** Kanaujia Brahman. In Ramayan the following reason is given for this name:

Rajrikhi Kushnabh had one hundred daughters from Ghritachi, the fairy. When the girls came of age, god Varun, attracted by their beauty proposed to marry them, but the girls declined the proposal on the ground that they could not accept it without permission from their father. Enraged, Varun made them hunchbacks. Kushnabh married those girls to king Brahm Dutt. After marriage, their hunch disappeared. These hunchbacked girls give the

subcaste and the territory the name Kanya-kubaj.

ਕਾਨ ਧਰਨਾ [kan dhərna] *v* listen attentively; lend a rapt ear. “kəhɪo nə kanu dhæɛ.”—*dev m 9*.

ਕਾਨਨ [kanən] through ears. “gur updes sunɪo nəhɪ kanən.”—*sar m 9*. **2** *Skt* *n* jungle, forest.

ਕਾਨਨੇਸ਼ [kanəneʃ] king of the forest. **2** deity of the jungle. **3** forest official. **4** dense forest, head of all forests. “bæse kanənesə.”—*dətt*.

ਕਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਨ ਲੋ ਤਾਨ ਕਮਾਨ [kan prəman lɔ tan kəman] *sen* drawing the bow so far that the right hand touches the ear i.e. ‘fully-stretched’ bow.

ਕਾਨਰਾ [kanra], **ਕਾਨੜਾ** [kanṛa] a rag, which according to singers has 18 variants—*dərbari*, *nayki*, *mudra*, *kaʃɪki*, *vageʃri* (*vagiʃvəri*), *nəʃ*, *kaphi*, *kolahəl*, *məgəl*, *ʃyam*, *ʃək*, *nagdhvənɪ*, *aḏana*, *ʃahana*, *suha*, *sughər*, *husəni* and *jəyʃjəʃtɪ*.

For information of the readers the form of *dərbari kanṛa* is being put forth. It is *ʃarəv səmpurən*, rag of *ʃtaʃ asavəri* i.e. there are six notes in *arohi* and seven notes in *avrohi*. In *arohi*, *gādhār* is weak, *rɪʃəbh* is the primary note and *pēcəm* is secondary. *nɪʃəb* claims proximity with *pēcəm* and *rɪʃəbh*; *gādhār*, *dhevət* and *nɪʃad* are flat, the remaining ones are pure notes. It is sung during the second quarter of the night.

arohi - na ʃə rə mə pə dha na ʃə.

avrohi - ʃədhā na pə ga mə rə ʃə.

In *Guru Granth Sahib kanəra* is twenty eighth in order.

ਕਾਨਾ [kana] See **ਕਾਣਾ**. **2** *Skt* *काण्ड* reed. *Gk* *Kanna* and *Kanni*. **3** one who avoids others due to some weakness of his own. “əvərən həsət ap həhɪ kane.”—*gəu kəbir*. **4** *A* *عُطْر* patient, contented.

ਕਾਨਾਢੁਸੀ [kanaphusi] See **ਕੰਨਾਢੁਸੀ**.

ਕਾਨਿ [kanɪ] See **ਕਾਣ** and **ਕਾਣਿ**. “jɪh sɪmrənɪ

nahi tuhɪ kanɪ.”—*ram ə kəbir*.

ਕਾਨੀ [kani] one-eyed female. **2** arrow. “je kər ɪk kani kəbɪ chorɛ.”—*GPS*. See **ਕਾਨਾ** **2**. **3** caustic remark, which pricks like an arrow. **4** through the ears. “hərɪ ke sət sunəhu jəsu kani.”—*dhəna m 4*. **5** in the ears. “kani kūḏəl gəlɪ motiən ki mala.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕਾਨੁ [kanu] reed. “jɪu ḏəv dədha kanu.”—*sri ə m 1*. **2** ear. See **ਕਾਨ ਧਰਨਾ**.

ਕਾਨੁਗੋ [kanugo] *P* *کانونگور* petty revenue officer; one who verifies the work done by a *pəʃvari*, his junior. **2** See **ਮਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ**.

ਕਾਨੁਨ [kanun] *A* *کانون* *n* law. **2** rules and regulations governing the affairs of a state. **3** a stringed instrument, invented by *Pyarsen*—a singer descended from *Tansen*.

ਕਾਨੁਨੀ [kanuni] *adj* who knows law. **2** legally. **3** stringed musical instrument.

ਕਾਨੁਵਾਣ ਦਾ ਛੰਡ [kanuvaṇ da chəbh] 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.

ਕਾਨੇ [kane] See **ਕਾਨਾ**. **2** *pron* to whom. “kəhō ɔr kane?”—*ramav*.

ਕਾਨੁ [kanh] *Krishan*. See **ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ** 11.

ਕਾਨੁ ਸਿੰਘ [kanh sɪŋh] son of *Bawa Binod Singh Tehan*. See **ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ**. **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.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kanhtrɪya] wife of Krishan, Yamuna. “nir bəhə nəhɪ kanhtrɪya.”—*krɪsən*. **2** women like Rukmani. **3** Radhika, Radha.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਚ [kanhər] Krishan, Kanh.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਚਾ [kanhra] kanṛa rag. See ਕਾਨੜਾ. **2** a musical instrument – kanun; “nad nəphiri kanhre dūdəbhɪ bəje ənek.”—*cəɪtr* 108.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ [kanha] कृष्ण 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,
jākəu bed purana gavē
khozət khojnə koi re,
jāko narəd sarəd sevē
sevē devi deva re,
brəhma vɪsnu məhes əradhē
kərde jāki seva re,
kəhɪ kanha məm əs sərɒp
əpṛəpər ələkh əbheva re.”

Pilu said:

“əsā nalō se bhəle jo jəmdɪā hi mœ,
cɪkkər pāv nə dɒbɪa na alud bhəe.”
Chhajju recited:

“kagəd sēdi pottəli təu nə trɪya nɪhar,
yōhi mar lɪjavsi jətha bəlocən dhar.”
Shah Hussain said:

“sajjṇa! bolən di jaɪ nahī.
ədər bahər ɪkka sāi, kɪs nū akh suṇāi,
ɪkko dɪlbər səbh ghəṭɪ rəvɪa duja nəhi kədəi
kəhe husen phəkir nɪmaṇa sətɪguru tōbəlɪ jāi.”
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.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕੁਅਰ [kanykuər] Kanh (Krishan). **2** the Creator, the Supreme One. “kanykuər nɪhkəlōk.”—*səveye m* 4 ke.

ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕੁਬਜ [kanykubəj] See ਕਾਨ੍ਹਕੁਬਜ.

ਕਾਪ [kap] *n* a cutting, carving. **2** gum-like adhesive with which birds like nightingales are ensnared.

ਕਾਪਹਿ [kapəhɪ] with whom. **2** cuts.

ਕਾਪਟ [kapət] *Skt adj* fraudulent, deceitful.

ਕਾਪਨਾ [kāpna] *Skt* ਕੰਪਨ *n* trembling, shivering, vibrating.

ਕਾਪਨੀ [kāpəni] *n* trembling, shivering, vibration. “ketək an kāpni cəḍhi.”—*cəɪtr* 405.

ਕਾਪਰ [kapər] See ਕਪੜਾ. “bəhu bhojən kapər sōgit.”—*sokhməni*.

ਕਾਪਰਦੀ [kapərɪdi] See ਕਪਰਦੀ. “kapərɪdi ke kəṭh cəṛhe hē.”—*cəɪtr* 213. ‘will mount on Shiv’s head.’

ਕਾਪਰੁ [kapəru], ਕਾਪੜ [kapər] See ਕਾਪਰ. “kapəru tənɪ nə suhave.”—*gəu chət m* 3. “kapər chode cəmər lie.”—*asa m* 1.

ਕਾਪੜੀ [kaprɪi], ਕਾਪੜੀਆ [kaprɪa] *Skt* कर्पाटीक *adj* (one) wearing tatters. “jogi bhogi kaprɪ kɪa bhəvəhɪ dɪsətərɪ?”—*asa əm* 1. “kaɪ kəməḍəlu kaprɪa re, əṭhsəṭhɪ kaɪ phɪrahi.”—*gɪj trɪlocən*. **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.

ਕਾਪੜ [kapərɪ] See ਕਪੜ. “dhrɪgu dhrɪgu kapərɪ əḡɪ cəṛaɪa.”—*bɪla m* 3.

ਕਾਪਾ [kapa] See ਕਪਾ. cut. **2** *n* a type of adhesive

with which birds like nightingale are ensnared. **कापालिक** [kapalɪk], **कापाली** [kapali] *Skt adj* who holds a skull. **2 n** Shaiv sect which bear skull for begging and consume liquor and meat. **3** Shiv, Mahadev.

कापि [kapɪ] *adv* having cut. “bādhən səgəl kapɪ.”—*var guj 2, m 5. 2 Skt* some woman. **3 Skt** कृपि at some place.

कापुरम [kapurəs], **कापुरख** [kapurəkh] *Skt* कापुरम *n* a low person. **2** useless, good for nothing. **3** cowardly, timid. **4** impotent. “jɪɔ kapurəkh pucare nari.”—*gəu m 5.*

काढ [kaf] *A* كاف *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.

काढर [kaphər] *A* كاف *adj* infidel, atheist. **2** thankless; ungrateful. **3** a race which originated from Kaferiya in Africa.

काढरिसुतान [kafiristan] See काढरिसुतान.

काढला [kaphla] *A* قاف *n* caravan.

काढर [kafir] See काढर.

काढरिसुतान [kaphirsatan] *Skt* कपिस¹ Chitral, 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.

काढला [kaphila] See काढला.

काढी [kafi] *A* كافي *adj* frugal, thrifty. **2 n** the Creator. **3** a ragini, which is heptatonic. It uses gādhār (full tone and flat) and nīṣad is flat and all the remaining notes are full tone.

¹It is also known as ujanək.

pēcām is primary and ṣəṛəj is secondary. Its time of singing is the fourth quarter of the day. Some scholars call it dhəmar.

ascending- ṣə rə ga mə pə dhə na ṣə.

descending- ṣə na dhə pə mə ga rə ṣə.

In Guru Granth, kaphi does not exist separately but it has been used in combination with asa, tɪləg, suhi and maru. **4** كافي means a follower; that line of a stanza which acts as a refrain, after which are added other lines during singing and which is repeated time and again at the cadence. No specific category is assigned to this verse. Sufi hermits sing lovable verse known as काढी [kafi] with the whole party repeating the leader's utterance.

See a kafi of Miana Bakhsh:

mɪθri pən mor mən bhavē,
koɪl məst əvaz sunavē,
kese git pəpiha gavē,
jhɪm jhɪm megh məlare. ...

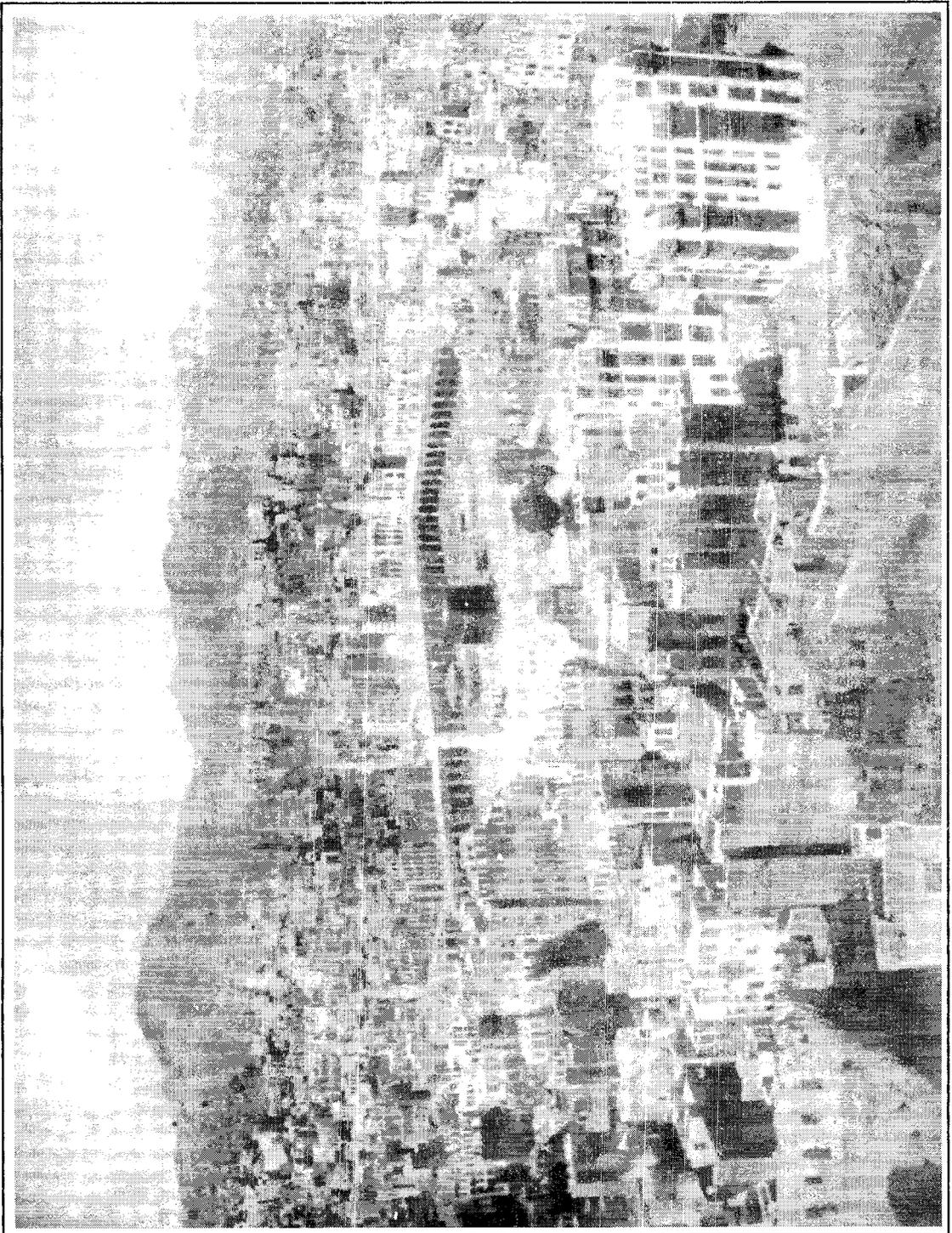
Here three lines are of sixteen matras each.

Last refrain (kafi) is of twelve matras.

(b) In Punjab Bulhe Shah is also very famous for his Kafis These are in the form of cəpəi and have sixteen matras as in :

uθ jag ghurə mar nəhī,—
tū es jəhano javēgi,
pɪr kədəm nə ethə pavēgi,
ɪh jobən rup lutāvegi,
tū rəhɪna vicc səsar nəhī—
mūh ai bat nə rəhīdi he,
uθ ṣəh əsathō vəkḅh nəhī,
bɪn ṣəh tō duja kəkḅh nəhī,
pər dekhən vali əkkḅh nəhī,
ɪh jan pəi dukh səhīdi he.—

(c) Some people have mentioned taṭṭək metre as essential for kafi but this is not correct as it has no specific metre, rather it is a way of singing. **5** a plant found in Arabia and Egypt etc which bears fruit like solonum nigrum.



HOLY SHRINE IN MECCA

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. “jəhī kabul ko nəgər suhava. tɪs məhī prəvɪsə dukhbən 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.

काबुली [kabuli] *adj* of or relating to Kabul.

काबुलीबेग [kabulibeg] a commander of Shah Jahan’s army whom Guru Hargobind killed with a sword in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj.

काबुलीमैल [kabuliməll] a subedar of Lahore appointed by Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1762 AD. In 1765 AD Khalsa Dal captured Lahore from him.

काबु [kabu] *T* कबु *adj* under control, dependent. **2** *n* authority, command.

कांबोज [kāboj] *adj* of or relating to Kamboj territory. See कंबोज.

काम [kam] *Skt* काम work. “utəm uca səbəd kam.”—*bəsət m 3*. **2** *Skt* काम (कम् *vr* wish, desire) Kamdev, Eros. “kam krodh kərɪ ãdh.”—*dhəna m 5*. **3** desire, wish. “mukətɪdayək kam.”—*jəpu*. **4** concept, idea. “tɪagəhu mən ke səgəl kam.”—*bəsət m 5*. **5** Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who being incarnation of Kam, is given this name.

“kəmpal ənujən-ni adɪ bhənijie
jəcər kəhɪke pun nəɪk pəd dije
sətru səbəd ko tākə ãt ucariə
ho! səkəl tɪpək ke nam sumətr vicariə.”

—*sənama*.

Kam (Pradyuman) is fostered by Balram, his younger brother is Anuj, Krishan’s wife is

¹The present Amir (Amanullah) has assumed the title of king.

Yamuna, grass is its produce, its grazer is the deer, its king being the lion, its enemy is the gun. **6** semen. “tā us nū dekhke us ka kam gɪɪɪa.”—*JSBB*. **7** *adj* attractive, heart-stealing. “kamnən sūdər bədən.”—*səloh*. **8** useful. “əvərɪ kaj tere kɪtə nə kam.”—*asa m 5*. **9** *P* क न purpose, motive. **10** palate.

काम आना [kam ana] *v* be useful. **2** lay down life for one’s master. “kamsut əjsut ko ayo.”—*cərɪtr 102*. ‘Dashrath’s charioteer was killed in the battle.’

कामशास्त्र [kamšastrə] a systematic study of men and women, with regard to theirselves, virtues, sexual compatibility, types of sexual intercourse and rejuvenation of their bodies etc. Katyayan, Nandishvar and Vatasayan are said to be authorities on the subject. **2** Kokshastar, a treatise on sex.

कामहार [kamhar] *adj* lustful, lascivious. “mægəl jɪɪ phasəsɪ kamhar.”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

कामक [kamək] *Skt* कामक *adj* lustful with lust. “kamək mətr kəsire ke kamən.”—*VN*. ‘A sexual mantar is totally worthless.’

कामकरा [kamkəra] art of love; sexual desire. **2** art of love. See कर. **3** wife of Kam—Rati. **4** per Tantarshastar, recitation of mantars for the fulfilment of one’s desire.

कामकरी [kamkəri] *Skt* कामकरी *n* work done for the fulfilment of desire. “kamkəri səbh tɪagɪke həv sərənɪ pərəugi.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

कामकार [kamkar] *adj* worker. “mɛ ap ka hō kamkar.”—*səloh*.

कामकी [kamki] See कामकी. **2** wife of Kam—Rati.

कामकेल [kamkel], कामकेलि [kamkelɪ] *n* sexual play, love-making, coitus. **2** *adj* debauch, lewd.

कामकंदला [kamkəḍla] a harlot, who was adept in the teaching of music. Madhvanal, the musicologist, fell in love with her. For details, See *cərɪtr 91* of Dasam Granth.

कामधजा [kaməkhyā] See कामकी.

ਕਾਮਗਹੇਲੀ [kamgəheli] *adj* engrossed in sex.
“sunI sunI kamgəheli!”—*sri m 3*.

ਕਾਮਗਾਮੀ [kamgami] *adj* man of graceful gait.
2 self-willed. 3 woman of graceful gait. “gʊrja kamgami.”—*cōḍi 2*.

ਕਾਮਗਾਰ [kamgar] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* successful, intent on realising his purpose.

ਕਾਮਗ੍ਰਿਹ [kamgrɪh] *vagina, vulva*.

ਕਾਮਚਾਰੀ [kamcari] *adj* self-willed; he who is intent on realising his wish. 2 *n* gəruṛ, a bird; vehicle of Vishnu.

ਕਾਮਚੋਲਨਾ [kamcolna] *lust-enhancing dress*.
2 erotic dress. “kamcolna bhāta hē purana.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਕਾਮੱਛਿਆ [kaməcɪa] See ਕਾਮਾਛੀ.

ਕਾਮਝਾਮ [kamjham] See ਤਾਮਝਾਮ.

ਕਾਮਣ [kaməṇ] *n* singing praise of some deity for the fulfilment of desire; recitation of mantars. “kaməṇ tuṇe oṣiā.”—*BG*. 2 charm, spell. “gʊṇ kaməṇ kaməṇI kərə təu pɪare kəu pavē.”—*tɪlōg m 1*. ‘if a desirous woman recites a mantar of virtues.’ 3 *Skt* काम्पण according to Tantar Shastar adoption of magic spells for thrashing, wooing and taming etc.

ਕਾਮਣਿ [kaməṇI] *Skt* कामिनी *n* beautiful woman. “kaməṇI kamI nə avəi khoṭi əvʁgʊṇɪar.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਕਾਮਣਿਆਰਿ [kaməṇɪarɪ], **ਕਾਮਣਿਆਰੀ** [kaməṇɪari] *adj* (a female) who performs magic spells. See ਕਾਮਣ. “bhūḍi kaməṇI kaməṇɪarɪ.”—*biḷa m 1*. “kamṇɪari kaməṇ pae bəhurəgi gəɪɪ taga.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahni*.

ਕਾਮਣੀ [kamṇi] See ਕਾਮਣਿ. “sunI sunI meri kamṇi parɪ-utara hoɪ.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਕਾਮਣੁ [kaməṇu] See ਕਾਮਣ.

ਕਾਮਤ [kamət] 𑂔𑂱 *n* physique, height.

ਕਾਮਤਰੁ [kamtəru] See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਕਾਮਦ [kaməd] *adj* who creates desire. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਕਾਮਦਾ [kamda] *adj* who arouses desire. 2 *n* a

goddess who was Ahiravan’s favoured deity in the underworld. “dhəryo dhyān ur kaməd devi.”—*tulsi*.

ਕਾਮਦਾਰ [kamdar] an official. “kahū kamdar hoɪ bəḍo bɪvhar hoɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਕਾਮਦਾਰੀ [kamdari] *n* an official.

ਕਾਮਦੂਤ [kamdut] stimulus that arouses emotion.
2 spring season.

ਕਾਮਦੇਵ [kamdev] Rati’s husband; God of love. See *L* Cupid.

ਕਾਮਧੇਨ [kamdhen], **ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ** [kamdhenu], **ਕਾਮਧੈਨ** [kamdhen] per Purans a heavenly cow, that rose from the sea-churning. She is so known because she fulfils all desires. “əɪk bəsudha əɪk kamdhen.”—*sar ə m 5*. “kamdhenu sohi dərbare.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “kamdhen bəsɪ jake.”—*maru rəvidas*.

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 Bhrgu and he in turn entrusted it to the sage Jamdagni. When Kartiviry killed Jamdagni, it went back to Brahmlok. See ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਵੈਵਤੰ ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਕਾਮਨਾ [kamna] *Skt n* wish, desire. 2 effort to change a wish into action.

ਕਾਮਨਾਰਥੀ [kamnarthi] *Skt* कामनार्थिन् *adj* lustful; desirous. 2 *n* Kamdev, incarnation of the god of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਨਿ [kaməṇI], **ਕਾਮਨੀ** [kamni] See ਕਾਮਣਿ and ਕਨਕਾਮਿਨੀ. “kaməṇI cahe sūdər bhog.”—*bəsəṭ ə m 1*.

ਕਾਮਪਾਲ [kampal] Balbhadar. Balram who

brought up Pardyuman in his lap. Pardyuman is described as the god of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਪਾਲ ਅਨੁਜਨਨੀ ਜਾਚਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਸਤੁ [kampal ənujənni jəcər nɑɪk sətɾu]—*sənamā*. 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.

ਕਾਮਬਖਸ਼ [kambəxəʃ] کامبخش *adj* granter of wishes. 2 younger son of Aurangzeb, who was born in 1667 AD and died in 1708 AD.

ਕਾਮਬਾਣ [kambəɳ] See ਪੰਚਬਾਣ. 2 symbol indicative of number five, because Kam has five arrows.

ਕਾਮਰਿਪੁ [kamrɪpu] enemy of Kam—Shiv.

ਕਾਮਰੀ [kamri] blanket. “pɪsən pɪsɪ oðɦɪ kamri.”—*suhī m 5*.

ਕਾਮਰੂ [kamru] short for ਕਾਮਰੂਪ.

ਕਾਮਰੂਪ [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.

ਕਾਮਰੂਪੀ [kamrupi] *adj* who looks like Kam; very handsome. 2 one who can change his form according to his wish.

ਕਾਮਲ [kaməl] *A* كامل *adj* complete, faultless, excellent. 2 capable, worthy.

ਕਾਮਲਾ [kamla] See ਸਟਕਾ.

ਕਾਮਲੀ [kamli] blanket, shawl.

ਕਾਮੜੀ [kamɾi] worker, servant. 2 a tribe of cobblers in Rajputana who in the garb of Sadhus make their living by singing hymns, also named Kamri.

ਕਾਮਾ [kama] *adj* worker. 2 breadwinner. 3 Kamini, a beautiful woman. “ta səm nəɦi kam ki kama.”—*cəritr 296*. 4 Kamkandla, beloved

of Madhvanal. “kēcuki kama kəsi bənaɪ.”—*cəritr 91*. 5 wish, desire. “kama brɪd puri kəri.”—*GPS*. “jəpɪ purən kama.”—*bɪha chət m 5*.

ਕਾਮਾਂਕੁਸ਼ [kamākuʃ] *Skt n* Kam's goad, penis.

ਕਾਮਾਕੀ [kamakʃi], ਕਾਮਾਖਯਾ [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 Brahmaputar river. See ਸਤੀ.

ਕਾਮਾਤੁਰ [kamatur] *adj* afflicted with erotic desire. 2 unhappy (sad) because of sexual desire.

ਕਾਮਾਨੀ [kamani] earned; put into practice. “The kamani ritɪ.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਕਾਮਾਮਨ [kamamən] *v* earn, practise, follow. “kamamən ka maɦa.”—*maru m 5*. ‘is slow to follow (practice).’

ਕਾਮਾਰਤ [kamarət] *adj* afflicted by sexual desire. 2 troubled by sexual urge.

ਕਾਮਾਰਥੀ [kamarthi] *Skt* कामार्थिन् *adj* having sexual desire. “kamarthi, suarthi vaki pej səvari.”—*bɪla sədhna*. 2 who wishes the fulfilment of his desires.

ਕਾਮਾਰਿ [kamarɪ] enemy of Kam—Shiv.

ਕਾਮਾਰਿਜ [kamarɪj] enemy of Kam—Shiv; his sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਕਾਮਿ [kamɪ] See ਕਾਮੀ. “kaməɦɪ deɦɪ kamɪ ləbɦaɪa.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. 2 because of the sexual desire. “kamɪ kərodɦɪ nəgəru bəɦu bɦəɪa.”—*soɦɪla*. 3 useful, in use. “nəru məre nəru kamɪ nə ave.”—*gəɟd kəbir*.

ਕਾਮਿਨੀ [kamɪni] *Skt* beautiful woman. 2 wife, consort. “təjɪ kam kamɪni moh təje.”—*var majh m 4*.

ਕਾਮਿਨੀਮੋਹਨਾ [kamɪnimohna] See ਅਚਕੜਾ.

ਕਾਮਿਲ [kamɪl] See ਕਾਮਲ.

ਕਾਮੀ [kami] deficiency, shortage. “kəɦu nanək nahi tɪnɪ kami.”—*asa m 5*. 2 in work, on duty. “ɦəɪ tɪs ki kami.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘The

Creator helps in his works.’ 3 desire. “tɪaɪɪ sægəl kami.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*. 4 *Skt* कामिन् having desire. 5 affected by sexual longing. “kucɪɪ kəθhɔr kəpəɪɪ kami.”—*kan m 5*. 6 A ੳਕ armed warrior; warrior with armour on. “kami adɪ ucarke əɪɪ pəd ət su dehu.”—*sənama*. enemy of the armoured warrior, the gun. 7 *S* employee, official.

ਕਾਮੁ [kamʊ] See ਕਾਮ. “utəm kamʊ jəpiə həɪɪnamʊ.”—*asa chət m 4*. 2 sex, lust. “kamu krodhu əhəkaru təjəe.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਾਮੁਕ [kamʊk] See ਕਾਮਕ. 2 *n* male sparrow.

ਕਾਮੁਕੀ [kamʊki] *Skt* ਕਾਮੁਕਾ. *adj* desirous. 2 *n* black female buck. “kəhū mɪɾəg hveke bhəli bhāt mohe. kəhū kamʊki jəyō dhəre rup sohe.”—*VN*.

ਕਾਮੋਦਕੀ [kamodki] See ਕੌਮੋਦਕੀ.

ਕਾਮਯ [kamy] *Skt adj* who fulfils desire. 2 what is desired.

ਕਾਮਯ ਕਰਮ [kamy kəɾəm] *n* something done for fulfilling desire.

ਕਾਯ [kay] *Skt n* body, physique. 2 principal amount, capital. 3 group, gathering.

ਕਾਯਉ [kayəʊ] body only. 2 in the body only. “kayəʊ deva kayəʊ devəl.”—*dhəna pipa*.

ਕਾਯਥ [kayəsth], ਕਾਯਥ [kayəth] See ਕਾਇਥ.

ਕਾਯਦਾ [kayəda] See ਕਾਇਦਾ.

ਕਾਯਨ [kayən] *A* كائن present, existent. 2 *T* كائن spouse’s brother, brother-in-law. 3 See ਕਾਇਨ.

ਕਾਯਨਾਤ [kayənət] *A* کائنات *n* plural of kayən, universe.

ਕਾਯਮ [kayəm] See ਕਾਇਮ.

ਕਾਯਰ [kayər] See ਕਾਇਰ.

ਕਾਯਲ [kayəl] *A* كائل *adj* who utters; speaker. 2 he who agrees to. 3 kayəl has been used for vyakul. “bəhu kayəl məm cɪɪ hova.”—*GPS*.

ਕਾਯਵ੍ਯੁਹ [kayvyuh] *n* an act in Yoga by which deeds of many births (lives) can be accomplished merely by imagining them, thus

saving one from rebirths. 2 having many forms through Yogic power.

ਕਾਯਾ [kaya] ਕਾਯਾਂ [kayā], ਕਾਯਾ [kāya] See ਕਾਯ. “kāya lahəɪɪ apu məd.”—*var bɪha mərdana*. ‘Body is clay for the distillery and pride is its wine.’

ਕਾਯਿਕ [kayɪk] *Skt adj* pertaining to the body; corporeal.

ਕਾਰ [kar] *n* work, action. *P* کار “jo tudhu bhavə sai bhəli kar.”—*jəpu*. 2 *adj* doer, as in cəɾəmkar (cobbler), sʊvəɾəŋkar (goldsmith), ਲੋਹਾਰ [lohār] (ironsmith) etc; in such cases it is suffixed to the base word. It is used in the same manner in Persian as in ਮੀਨਾਕਾਰ [minakar] (gold embroiderer) 3 *n* a deed worthdoing. “jɪɪne jəjətu prəbhʊ kine tɪɪne sɪɪɪ kar ɪɪkhavə.”—*məla m 4*. 4 part of earnings used for religious purposes; 1/10th of income kept for noble deeds. “kar bhəɟ gur ki sɪɪkh lavəɪɪ.”—*GPS*.

5 line. “deke cəʊka kəɟhi kar.”—*var asa*. 6 per Tantar texts, a magical line drawn for protection. “cəʊɪɾəd həməɾə rəmkar dukh ləɟə nə bhai.”—*bɪla m 5*. 7 soot. “tɪɪn ətəɪɪ kar kəɪɪθa.”—*gəʊ m 4*. See ਕਾਰ ਕਰੀਠਾ. 8 short for ਅਹੰਕਾਰ. “nə kam hə nə krodh hə nə lobh hə nə kar hə.”—*əkal*. 9 *A* قعر depth of a river or a well; silt in a well or a tank. “khənte kar sʊ vəhɪɪ nɪkəɾhi”—*GPS*. 10 *P* کار war. “xəsəm ra cʊ koro kunəd vəkət kar.”—*jəfəɾ*. 11 *T* کار ice. 12 *A* black colour.

ਕਾਰਸ [karəs] See ਕਾਲਸ. “je karəs ko laɪ vɪsekhe.”—*GPS*.

ਕਾਰਸਾਪਣ [karsapən] See ਕਾਰਸਾਪਣ.

ਕਾਰਕ [karək] *Skt adj* doer. This word is particularly used as a suffix to other words, such as sukhkarək, dukhkarək. 2 *n* in grammar, declensions of a noun or a pronoun which denote (express) its relationship with the

1 Sage 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 sīgh paṭh kārda hæ. guru de sikh ne ærdas kiti.

(b) kærəm: sikkh nū præsad chākaiā.

(c) kærən: kæləm nal ikkho.

(d) sæmpærdan : mere lai ghoṛa iāo.

(e) æpadan : grōthi tō pothi le ao.

(f) sãbãdh : babe kalu da puṭr jægæt de udhar hit aiā.

(g) locative : gurdvare vicc kirtæn hūda hæ.

ਕਾਰਕਦੀਪਕ [karækdipæk] See ਦੀਪਕ (b).

ਕਾਰ ਕਰੀਠਾ [kar kəriṭhā] *n* black soot and hardness, ink and hardness. “mæn mukh hiæra æti kæṭhor hæ, tini ætæri kar kəriṭhā.”—*gæu m 4. 2 adj* black; pitch-dark.

ਕਾਰਕੁਨ [karkun] *P* کارکن *n* servant, worker, manager.

ਕਾਰਕੁਨੀ [karkuni] *n* service. “hæri name ki hæm kæu sæti guru karkuni dæi.”—*var væḍ m 4.*

ਕਾਰਖ [karækh], **ਕਾਰਖਾ** [karkhā] *n* soot; black ink.

ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾ [karxana] *P* کارخانه *n* workshop; a place where work is done.

ਕਾਰਖਾਪਣ [karkhapæṇ], **ਕਾਰਖਿਕ** [karækhik] *Skt* कार्षापण and कार्षिक *n* an old coin made of gold or silver (weighing 16 masha, a masha being equivalent to 5 rattis). 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has used karkhik for rupæya. “mæktæb ai ek karkhik din kalu, kæchuk miṭhai bāṭ pæṭia ikhai hæ.”—*NP.*

ਕਾਰਗਰ [kargæh] *P* کارگر factory, workshop. 2 spinning shuttle. “kæhit kæbir kargæh tori.”—*asa. 3* weaver’s weaving comb.

ਕਾਰਗਰ [kargær] *P* کارگر *adj* useful. 2 effective.

ਕਾਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ [karguzar] *P* کارگزار *adj* who does or

¹In the sixth declension, the inflection is relational, so it is not a case. See ਉਚਾਰਣ (f).

completes a job.

ਕਾਰਚੋਬੀ [karcobi] *P* کارچوبی *n* floral patterns embroidered with golden thread. “tiā karcobi læge lal hira.”—*sæloh.*

ਕਾਰਜ [karæj] *Skt* कार्य *n* work. “karæj sægle sadhe.”—*sor m 5. 2* result; consequence.

ਕਾਰਜਸਿੱਧਿ [karæjsiddhi] **ਕਾਰਜਸੀਧ** [karæjsidh] *n* success, achievement. “nam hæmare karæjsidh.”—*gõḍ m 5.*

ਕਾਰਜਾਰ [karzar] *P* کارزار *n* battle, war.

ਕਾਰਜੁ [karæju] See ਕਾਰਜ. “karæju tera hovæ pura.”—*ram m 5.*

ਕਾਰਣ [karæṇ] *Skt* *n* reason. “jini karæṇi guru visariā.”—*var væḍ m 3. 2* adv for. “roṭia karæṇi puræhi tal.”—*var asa. 3* *n* mode of work; provisions. “karæṇ kærte væs hæ.”—*var majh m 2.* “ape karta kæræn kæræ.”—*majh æ m 3.* Scholars have categorised modes into two types, first *nimitt*, that is, as a weaver of cloth, weaving frame, shuttle etc; the second is *upadan*, that is, material like thread of cloth, clay of pitcher.

ਕਾਰਣਸ਼ਰੀਰ [karæṇṣærir] *Skt* *n* state of the body’s transcendence, eternal bliss, when the senses lose their functions but only the ego stays to assert itself from which the soul gets a feeling of relief.

Vedantists regard ignorance as transcendence or bliss.

ਕਾਰਣਕਰਣ [karæṇkæræṇ], **ਕਾਰਣਕਰਣੇਉ** [karæṇkæræṇu] See ਕਰਣਕਾਰਣ. 2 doer of every thing. “karæṇkæræṇ kæræim.”—*ram m 5.*

ਕਾਰਣਤਨ [karæṇtæn] See ਕਾਰਣਸ਼ਰੀਰ.

ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ [karæṇmala] It is a mode of expression, a way of describing how action results from cause, and their interaction. As a mode it is also termed *hetumala* or “gūpha”.

Example:

“suṇiā mænīā mænī kita bhau ætærgæti tiræth mæli nau.”—*jæpu.*

‘Hearing is a cause for agreeing, agreeing for engagement into thinking, thinking is a reason for assertion.’

“seva te mæn nōmr huē, nōmr rīde vās nam. nam sīmār kær gyan hvē, gyan mokṣ ko dham.”

ਕਾਰਣਿ [karəṇɪ] due to, because of. See ਕਾਰਣ.

ਕਾਰਣਿਆਰੇ [karəṇɪare] *adj* warrior-like. See ਕਾਰ.

“uṭṭhe karəṇɪare rakhəs hərhəraɪ.”—*cāḍi* 3.

2 those causing disturbance.

ਕਾਰਣੁ [karəṇu] See ਕਾਰਣ.

ਕਾਰਣੇ [karṇe] *adv* due to.

ਕਾਰਣੇਯ [karṇey] *adj* worthy of getting done.

ਕਾਰਤਕ [kartək] See ਕਾਰਤਿਕ.

ਕਾਰਤਕਿਆਨੀ [kartəkɪani] See ਕਾਰਤਕਿਆਨੀ.

ਕਾਰਤਕੇਯ [karətkey] See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ.

ਕਾਰਤਵੀਰਯ [karətvirəy] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕ [karətɪk] *Skt* ਕਾਰਤਿਕ *n* month of Kattak; full moon in the month of Kattak.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕਿਆਨੀ [kartɪkɪani] *n* wife of Kartikay; power of lord Kartrik.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ [kartɪkey] *Skt* son of Shiv. See ਖੜਾਨਨ. It is written in Brahmvaivarat that during sexual intercourse with Parvati, Shiv’s semen fell on the earth, the earth put it in the fire, the fire deposited it in the bushes of the elephant-grass (reeds). From this was born his six headed son, whom the moon’s wife breastfed. Thus he came to be known by this name. He was born to kill Tarkasur. He is warrior among gods. Kartikey has been called Tarkari as well.

ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯਪਿਤ [kartɪkeypɪt] Shiv.

ਕਾਰਤੂਸ [kartus] *F* cartouche,¹ *Pg* ਕਾਰਟੂਸ. *E* cartridge. *n* pipe made of paper or metal which contains explosive powder and is fired from a gun.

ਕਾਰਦਾਰ [kardar] *P n* servant, worker. **2** *xa* wooden spade or implement for collecting garbage. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ

¹French Generals brought this word to Punjab..

ਕਾਰਨ [karən] See ਕਾਰਣ. “maɪa karən bɪɪa becəhu.”—*prəbha kəbir*. ‘sells education for money.’ **2** mode of work. “karən bəpura kɪa kərə jəu ram nə kərə səhaɪ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘Man is just a tool for action, what can he do?’

ਕਾਰਨਕਰਨ [karənkərən] See ਕਰਣਕਾਰਣ. “karənkərən tū hā.”—*āsa m* 5.

ਕਾਰਨਿ [karənɪ] See ਕਾਰਣਿ.

ਕਾਰਨੇ [karne] See ਕਾਰਣੇ. “bəlɪ bəlɪ jəu rəməia karne.”—*dhəna rəvidas*.

ਕਾਰਬਾਰ [karbar] *P* کاربار *n* business, exchange.

ਕਾਰਬਾਰੀ [karbari] *adj* worker, servant. **2 n** manager, organiser.

ਕਾਰਮਣਾ [karməṇa] *v* agree to get some work done.

ਕਾਰਮਾ [karma] See ਕਾਲਿਮਾ. “karma hərən kaj sadhən kərət tum.”—*krɪsən*. “ləgyo nɪsəsəhɪ karma tən ek.”—*parəs*. ‘The moon has its black spot.’

ਕਾਰਮਾਦਿ [karmadɪ] short for karmuk; bow etc. “karmadɪ krur kəc tuṭṭ hē.”—*parəs*.

ਕਾਰਮੁਕ [karmuk], ਕਾਰਮੋ [karmō] *Skt* कार्मुक *n* which is capable of killing an enemy; bow and arrow, especially one made of bamboo. “ṣri sətɪguru kər karmuk thɪre dərɪci bic.”—*GPS*. “bɪsɪkkh karmō kəse.”—*cāḍi* 2. ‘pulled arrow in the bow.’

ਕਾਰਯ [karəy] See ਕਾਰਜ.

ਕਾਰਰਵਾਈ [karərvəai] *P* کارروائی *n* effort, plan. **2** readiness for work.

ਕਾਰਵਾਂ [karvā], ਕਾਰਵਾਨ [karvan] *P* کاروان *n* group of travellers. *E* caravan.

ਕਾਰਵਿ [karvɪ] See ਕਾਰਵੀ. **2** blue lotus—the night queen.

ਕਾਰਵੀ [karvi] *adj* bitter. **2** *Skt* कारवी green gourd. **3** fennel. **4** *Skt* कर्क pitcher. “kāɪā kaci karvi.”—*s kəbir*. See ਕਰੂਆ.

ਕਾਰਵੇਲ [karvel] See ਕਰੇਲਾ.

ਕਾਰਾ [kara] *n* disturbance. See ਕਾਰ. “kara kəryo həmhū sōg bhara.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* black. “tɪsɪ

hələtI pələtI mukh kara.”—*suhi m 4. 3 Skt n* bondage, imprisonment. **4** pain, misery. “kara tujhe nā vīapāi.”—*bavān. 5* female messenger or go-between.

कारागार [karagār], **कारागिर** [karagrīh] *Skt n* prison.

कारावास [karavas] *Skt n* imprisonment, living in confinement. **2** gaol, prison.

कारि [karī] See **कारी**. **2 n** action, tradition, method. “jīna kari nā ai.”—*səva m 5. 3* effective, efficacious. “gur ki mēti jā ai kari.”—*gəu ə m 1.*

कारिका [karīka] *Skt n* couplet with a few words but suggesting profound meanings. **2** explanation of a mantrā in verse. **3** wife of an actor in a play.

कारिडद [karīḍḍ] See **कारिडद**.

कारिदा [karīda] *P* **كاريك** *n* servant, official, employee.

कारी [karī] *n* an act. “sətīgoru phormāta kari ehu kərehu.”—*var bīha m 3. 2* treatment. “ved ki jāṇe kari?”—*maru m 1.* “sētəhu īha bətavəhu kari?”—*sor m 5. 3* goddess Kali. “sāghar dāi rən kari.”—*cāḍi 2. 4* Kali Nag which was taken out of river Jamuna by Krishan. “pran ḍāse jāb kari.”—*krīṣən. 5* line. “kari kəḍhi kiā thiē?”—*var sri m 1. 6* adj black, pitch-dark. “kājərkoṭh mēhi bhāi nā kari.”—*asa m 5. 7 Skt* कारिन् *adj* doer. “kukrīṭ prānasānkari.”—*həjare 10.* “ātārī sēbəd rāvīa guṅkari.”—*ram ə m 1. 8* doer of a deed; chief, head. “sətu sātəkhu nāgər mēhi kari.”—*maru solhe m 1. 9 P* **كاري** effective, efficacious. **10** deep, profound. “tən srən jārī bhāyo jākhəm kari.”—*səloh. 11 A* **كاري** reader. **12** Koran’s meticulous reader.

कारीगर [karīgār] *P* **كاريگر** *n* artisan; craftsman.

कारीगरी [karīgārī] *P* **كاريگري** *n* artisanship; craftsmanship.

कारु [karu] *Skt n* craftsman; manual worker.

2 See **कार**.

कारुनज [karuny] *Skt* कारुण्य *n* gratefulness.

कारु [karu], **कारु** [karū] *A* **كورا** 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 **कुरान सुरत 29, ayət 38** and **surət 28 ayət 76-82**. 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.

“rum vələrt jəhā mēhana.
patṣah karū tīh thana. ..
tīn ko sukh dene ke heta.
pūr prāvīṣe vedikūlketa.
karū ker dūrəg jāhī bhārī.
tīs ke beṭhe jāi əgārī.”..

—*NP uttararadh ə 16.*

Nasihatnama (word of advice) has been written in the context of Karun.

“sun sri nanək gīra ucārī.
den nāsīhət sēbh sukh kari.”

—*tīlāg m 1*

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.

kice neknami jo devē khudaṭ.
jo diṣe zṭmi pār so hosi fānaṭ..
cali gāj joṛe nā rākhiṭo iman.
dekho re karū! ju hote pāreṣan.”

—NP *uttararādh* 16.

When Guru Nanak was travelling abroad, king Salim Khan I was on the throne.

ਕਾਰੂਰਾ [karura] *A*  *n* bottle. **2** urine; so named because it is carried to the physician in a bottle.

ਕਾਰੇ [kare] in work. **2** black. “kare ubhe jēt.”—*s kābir*. ‘Thieves wearing black clothes got up.’ Wearing black clothes, a thief is not visible at night.

ਕਾਰੈ [karē] in work. **2** in service. “gurṭ karē laia.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕਾਰੋ [karo] *adj* black. **2** See ਕਾਰਾ.

ਕਾਰੋੜ [karor] relating to one crore (ten million) **2** belonging to Kotlehar. See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ. “su karor rayā.”—*VN*.

ਕਾਰੰਡ [karāṅḍ], ਕਾਰੰਡਵ [karāṅḍav] *Skt* कारण्डव *n* aquatic bird of the swan species; long-necked duck. “hās karāṅḍav min khæg nana.”—*sāloh*.

ਕਾਰਾ [karha] *n* ਕਾਰ੍ਹਾ decoction. **2** worry, mental tension (pain) “karha sāda rāhe mān mahī.”—*GPS*.

ਕਾਲ [kal] *n* time. “hārṭ simrēt kaṭe so kal.”—*bṭla m 5*. See ਕਾਲਪੁਮਣ. **2** death. “kal ke phasṭ sākāt sərū sādhṭa.”—*asa m 5*. **3** Yam, the god of death. **4** starvation, famine. “kal gəvaṭa kārte apṭ.”—*māla m 5*. **5** Shiv, the universal destroyer; he, who destroys the whole world. “kal krṭpalu hīye nā cṭaryo.”—*səveye 33*. **6** short for kalās; ink. “kal māṭi lagi.”—*sri beni*. **7** *adj* black, pitch-dark. “nīdāk ke mukh hoe kal.”—*bṭla m 5*. **8** *n* time of birth; birth. “kal bīkal sēbēdṭ bhāe nas.”—*bṭla 1*. ‘The cycle of birth and death became irrelevant due to the Guru’s teachings. **9** tomorrow. “jo upjṭo

so bṭnās he pāro aju 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.

ਕਾਲਿੰਦੀ [kalīḍi] See ਕਾਲਿੰਦੀ.

ਕਾਲਸ [kalās] *n* black colour, smut. **2** dirt; impurity. **3** blemish.

ਕਾਲਸੇਨ [kalsen], ਕਾਲਸੈਣ [kalsēṇ] a Surajvanshi king. From the text of Vachitar Natak it appears that these kings were chiefs of Vedi, and Sodhi dynasties. “kalsēṇ prīthme bhāyo bhupa.... kalketu dusər bhua bhāyo. krurbārās tisər jæg ṭhāyo... kaldhvāj cəturəth nrṭp sohe... kalketu əru kalray bhān. jṭn te bhāye putr ghər əngən.”—*VN 16*.

ਕਾਲਕ [kalək] *n* black soot, smut. “nən ki kalək bīcāl dekh.”—*cəṭṭr 94*. **2** blemish, sin. **3** black spot; stain. **4** *adj* lord of time (death).

ਕਾਲਕਵਰ [kalkəvər], ਕਾਲਕਵਲ [kalkəvəl] Universal Time that subsumes all micro times. See ਕਵਲ.

ਕਾਲਕਾ [kalka] See ਕਾਲਿਕਾ. **2** ink.

ਕਾਲਕਾਕਾਲ [kalkakal], ਕਾਲਕਾਲ [kalkal] death of all (supreme destroyer) “kal ka kal nrṭjəṇu jəcna.”—*səveye m 4* ke. “nāmo kal kale.”—*japv*.

ਕਾਲਕੂਟ [kalkuṭ], ਕਾਲਕੂਤ [kalkut] See ਰੇਮਕੁੰਟ. **2** one that incinerates even death; poison, because it is a symbol of death.

ਕਾਲਕੇਤੁ [kalketu] See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕਾਲਕੰਨਿਆ [kalkāṇṭa], ਕਾਲਕੰਨਯਾ [kalkāṇya] *n* Jara, daughter of the god of death; old age. “māha sūdri kaṭa kalkāṇṭa graste.”—*səhās m 5*. **2** See ਵਿਖਕੰਨਯਾ.

ਕਾਲਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ [kalkrṭpan] *n* one whose sword spells death; the supreme destroyer. “kalkrṭpan! bīna bīnti nē tēu tūm ko prəbhū nek rṭjehō.”—*VN*.

ਕਾਲਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kalkrṭya] *n* wheel of time, time’s

movement. “kalkṛīya esi t̥ab bh̥ai.”—*VN*.

वालबेप [kalkṣep] *Skt n* passing time, spending time; letting moments trickle.

वालख [kaləkh] See **वालस**. “namhin kaləkh mukhī mata.”—*asa m 4*. “kaləkh dag ləgaṛ.”—*səveye m 3*. **2** stigma.

वालगज [kaləgy] *n* astrologer, who knows about time. **2** wise man who grasps the challenge posed by time. **3** cock, rooster.

वालगुस [kalgrəs], **वालगुसउ** [kalgrəsət] *adj* in the grip of time/death. **2** swallowed by time. (death) “kalgrəs s̥asar.”—*sar m 5*. “kalgrəsət s̥abh lok s̥tane uṭhī p̥āḍṛṛṛ p̥e c̥ale n̥t̥rasa.”—*sor k̥abir*. **3** entangled in the confusion of good and bad times.

वालज [kaləj] *n* Yudhishtar—the eldest among the Pandav brothers. Being the son of the god of death, he gets this name. “kaləj dh̥ərməj ṣ̥əlyar̥ṛp̥u.”—*s̥anama*. See **वालजिन**. *Pa* black wild cock.

वालजमन [kaljəmən], **वालजमुन** [kaljəmūn], **वालजमन** [kaljəmən] *Skt* son of the sage Gargay, from the womb of Gopali, the fairy. He was a dark-coloured Greek king¹ 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 **मुचकंद**. “j̥aras̥ādhī kaljəmūn s̥āghare.”—*g̥əu ə m 1*. “j̥əg̥ d̥ərayəd kaljəmən.”—*kr̥ṛs̥ən*.

वालजाल [kaljal] *n* noose of time (death) “kaljal j̥əm joh̥ṛ n̥ə sake.”—*vəḍ ch̥ēt m 3*.

वालजराणी [kaljharaṇi] See **बेउडी**.

वालजू [kaləṭr] See **कलजू**. “sut p̥ṛṛto s̥əg̥əl kaləṭr mata.”—*sri m 1*.

वालजूदरसी [kaltredārsi] See **डिवालदरसी**. “kr̥ṛpa s̥īdhū kaltredārsi.”—*h̥əjare 10*.

वालदारा [kaldaṛa] death’s jaw, See **जमदग्** and **घनैटी**.

वालदैउ [kaldet] death in a demon’s guise. “kaldet s̥əghare j̥əmp̥ur̥ṛ g̥əe.”—*b̥əs̥ēt m 4*.

वालपुन [kaldhuj], **वालपुन** [kaldhvøj] See **वालसैउ**.

वालनि [kalənṛ] *adj* which causes death. “j̥əg̥-upj̥av̥ənṛ pal̥ənṛ kal̥ənṛ.”—*NP*.

वालनुजा [kalnuja] younger sister of Kal, Yamuna.—*s̥anama*.

वालनेमि [kalnemṛ], **वालनेमु** [kalnemu] maternal uncle of Ravan who wanted to stop Hanuman from bringing the reviving herb. Hanuman killed him. **2** a demon who was son of Hirnaykashipu. He had one hundred hands and as many faces (heads). He captured heaven and expelled gods. He was killed by Vishnu, later reborn as Kans. “r̥ək̥ətbij kalnemu b̥īdare.”—*g̥əu ə m 1*.

वालपाए [kalpaṛ] with the passage of time. **2** by the divine dictum; per the Creator’s order. “kal paṛ br̥ah̥ma b̥əp̥u dh̥əra.”—*c̥əp̥əi*.

वालपिता [kalpṛṛta] the sun, father of the god of death.—*s̥anama*.

वालपी [kalpi] a major town of a tehsil of district Jalaun in U.P. Its crystallised sugar has been rated very high by the ancient poets. “s̥əh̥ṛ kalpi mah̥ṛ b̥əs̥ət te.”—*c̥əṛṛṛ 3*. “maya y̥əh̥ṛ kalpi ki m̥ṛṣ̥ri ko kuja.”—*devīdas*.

वालपुरख [kalpurəkh] *n* messenger of the god of death. “kalpurəkh ka m̥ərd̥e man.”—*b̥h̥er k̥əbir*. **2** short for əkalpurəkh; god. “kalpurəkh ki k̥əri b̥əḍai.”—*p̥arəs*.

वालपुमाङ [kalprəmaṅ] measure of time, thus described in Vishnupuran.

The time taken to utter a monosyllable is *n̥ṛṛm̥eṣ*; it is one wink of the eye.

¹Doctor Spooner writes of him as a king of Persia.

- 15 *nīmeṣas* make one *kaṣṭha*.
 30 *kaṣṭhas* make one *kāla*.
 20 *kālas* make one *mūhurət*.
 60 *mūhurəts* make one day and night.
 15 days and nights make one *pākṣ* or moon's phase.
 2 *pākṣas* make one month.
 2 months make one *ṛitū*.
 6 months make one *əyən*.
 2 *əyəns* make one year.

Amarkosh writes:

- 18 *nīmeṣas* make one *kaṣṭha*.
 30 *kaṣṭhas* make one *kāla*.
 30 *kālas* make one *kṣəṇ*.
 12 *kṣəṇs* make one *mūhurət*.
 30 *mūhurəts* make one day and night (*ahoratr*)¹.
 15 *ahorats* make one *pākṣ*.
 2 *pākṣas* make one month.
 2 months make one *ṛitū* (season).
 3 *ṛitūs* make one *əyən*.
 2 *əyəns* make one year.

According to Jyotish Prabhakar:

- 15 *nīmeṣas* make one *vīsa*.
 15 *vīsas* make one *cāsa*.
 3 *cāsas* make one *pāl*.
 60 *pāls* make one *ghəṛi*.
 8 *ghəṛis* make one *pəhər*.
 8 *pəhərs* or 60 *ghəṛi* 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 *pəhər* (watch).
 8 *pəhərs* (24 hours) make one day and

¹Hindus 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.

night.² See *कल्प* and *पुग*.

कालदाम [kalphas] noose of death. “kalphas jəb gər mē meli.”—*maru m 9*.

कालब [kaləb] *A* کالِب n mould. 2 body, physique, mortal frame.

कालविकाल [kalbīkal] birth and death. See *काल 8* and *विकाल*.

कालबुद [kalbud], **कालबुत** [kalbut] *P* کالِب n mould, frame, figure. “kalbut ki həstəni mən bəura re.”—*gəu kəbir*. 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.

कालभाम [kalbhas] *Skt* कलभाम n light before sunrise. “kī khō kalbhasō.”—*dətt*. ‘Datt is resplendent like the morning light.’

कालमावी [kalmaki], **कालमाधी** [kalmakhi], **कालमाचा** [kalmacha], **कालमाची** [kalmachi] *adj* resident of Kalmas. “kalmakhi chubhe chətrədhari.”

²The 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 4th 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.

—*kalki*. See ਕਲਮਾਕ.

ਕਾਲਮੁਖਾ [kalmukha] *adj* whose face has been blackened with soot. “təu kalmukha uʃɦɪ jahi.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕਾਲਯਮਨ [kalyəmən], **ਕਾਲਯਵਨ** [kalyəvən] See ਕਾਲਜਮਨ.

ਕਾਲਰ [kalər] See ਕਲਰ. “kalər bhɪt ɡɪɾiɛ.”—*biɪa m 5*. **2** nitre, which is drawn from the saline land. “kalər ladəʃɪ sər lāghəu, labh nə pūji sath.”—*var maru l m l*. ‘Nitre dissolves in water.’

ਕਾਲਰਾਇ [kalraɪ] See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕਾਲਰਾਤ੍ਰਿ [kalratrɪ] *Skt n* night of death. **2** dark night. **3** calamitous night. **4** night of lighted lamps (Diwali) Kattak Badi 30. **5** Kali goddess; Kalika.

ਕਾਲਰਾਯ [kalray] See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕਾਲਰਿ [kalərɪ] in saline land. “kalərɪ biʃəʃɪ dʊrmətɪ esi.”—*məla ə m l*. ‘Seed does not sprout in saline land.’ Sowing seed there means putting charity in an undeserving box.

ਕਾਲੜਾ [kalɾa], **ਕਾਲੜੀ** [kalɾi] *adj* black, dark, pitch-dark.

ਕਾਲਾ [kala] *adj* dark, black. **2** blemished, accused. **3 n** thief, who puts on black clothes at night. “kaliā kale vān.”—*var suhi m l*. **4** See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼. **5** a person from the hills who became a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, and turned very pious. **6 Dg** lunatic, obstinate.

ਕਾਲਾ ਹਰਣ [kala hərəɳ] licentious young man. “tu suɳɦɪ hərəɳa kali! ki varɪɛ rata?”—*asa chət m l*.

ਕਾਲਾ ਖਾਨ [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 ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. **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 ਬੁੱਧੂਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਕਾਲਾਗਰ [kalagər] *Dg n* opium, black poison.

ਕਾਲਾਂਤਰ [kalātər] *Skt n* some other time. **2** time

preceding after birth. **3 adj** which happens at other time.

ਕਾਲਾਨੁਜਾਈਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ [kalanujais əstr] Yamuna, the younger sister of Kal (god of death), her master Varun, and his weapon, the noose.

ਕਾਲਾਪਾਣੀ [kalapani] 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.

ਕਾਲਾਬਾਗ [kalabag] *n* a small cantonment in district Hazara, situated on the road between Ebtabad and Murri. **2** a town in Isakhel tehsil of district Mianwali, situated on the right bank of river Sindh. Large quantity of yellow alum is extracted at this place, for use in many medicines.

ਕਾਲਾਯੁਧ [kalayudh] sword, the weapon of the god of death (double edged sword) “kərikəratək kəʃɾɪpʊ kalayudh kərvar; kəracol kɪɾpan ke lijəhu nam sudhar.”—*sənama*. **2** weapon of Yam (death), noose.—*sənama*.

ਕਾਲਾਲੇਖ [kalalekh] vilifying writing; a writing in which the blame is put on others. “je tʊəkəl lətiph kale lɪkx nə lekh.”—*s fərid*. ‘Don’t write against others, when you, yourself overflow with vices.’ **2** evil deeds which may bring bad luck.

ਕਾਲਿ [kali] because of death. “səbh badhi jəm kali.”—*vəð chət m 3*. “jəb ləgʊ kali grəsi nəhi kaɪa.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਕਾਲਿਕ [kali:k] *n* dark colour, soot, black ink. **2 Skt adj** temporal, related to time. See ਕਾਲੀਨ 2.

ਕਾਲਿਕਾ [kali:ka] *Skt 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.

ਕਾਲਿਖ [kali:kx] *n* soot, black ink. **2** black spot, blemish.

ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalɪj] *E* College. *n* institute of higher learning (education).

ਕਾਲਿੰਜਰ [kalɪjər] See ਕਲਿੰਜਰ and ਕਾਲੰਜਰ.

ਕਾਲਿਤੁ [kalɪtr], **ਕਾਲਿਤ੍ਰੀ** [kalɪtri] See ਕਲਤੁ.

ਕਾਲਿੰਦ [kalɪd] *adj* related to the Kalind mountain.

ਕਾਲਿਦਾਸ [kalɪdas] 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, Vikrammovarshiya 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. “Iḥ brəhm vednɪdhan dəs-əst̪ sastrə prəman. kər kalɪdasəvtar. rəghukavy kin sudhar.”—*brəhəm*. **2** There have been several other Sanskrit poets too with this name.

ਕਾਲਿੰਦੀ [kalɪdi], **ਕਾਲਿੰਦ੍ਰਕਾ** [kalɪdrəka], **ਕਾਲਿੰਦ੍ਰੀ** [kalɪdri] river Yamuna (Jamna) starting from the Kalind mountain. **2** daughter of Kalind (the sun). In ancient writings (Purans) Jamuna has been shown as the sun’s daughter. “kalɪdri tət̪ kərə vɪlasa.”—*VN*. “kalɪdri tət̪ sətɪguru bəṭhe sərəb sunaɪ.”—*NP*.

ਕਾਲਿੰਦ੍ਰੀ ਅਨੁਜ ਤਨੁਜ [kalɪdri ənuj tənuj] Dharamraj (god of death), younger brother of Yamuna, his son Yudhishtar. —*sənama*.

ਕਾਲਿਬ [kalɪb] See ਕਾਲਬ.

ਕਾਲਿਮਾ [kalɪma] कालिमन् *n* darkness, black ink dark colour, soot. **2** hair dye.

“gəi ve tərən əb tərɒni nə neh kərə
tərni bətərni tərni əgəm gən,
rəhi he nə baki əb nəjər jubaki bāki.

rəsɪksəbha me bəṭh rəsna to cahē mən.
bite dɪn ji ke əb əvədhɪ nəjike rəhi
ujre bhəye hē kes ujre biṣa ke bhən
kal ki bəli pə mukhkəj ki kəli pə
səsɪəʃu əvli pə ab lipə kalɪma ko kən?”

3 black spot, blemish.

ਕਾਲੀ [kali] *n* black goddess, Kalika. “cēdi dəyo vɪdar, sron pan kali kəryo.”—*cēdi 1*. **2** a river rising from the Himalayan mountain. **3** name of a cannon of the tenth Guru. **4** a serpent which was taken out of Jamuna river by Krishan; Kaliy. “kali nəṭhɪ kɪa vəḍa bhəɪa.”—*asa m 1*. **5** tomorrow. “mət̪ jaṇəhu ajkɪ kali.”—*dhəna m 4*. **6** *adj* black, with black spot. “kali koɪɪ tu kɪt̪ gunɪ kali.”—*suhi fərid*. **7** blemished, polluted. “kali hoia dehuri.”—*səva m 1*. “cəhu jugi kəɪɪ kali kādhi.”—*var sor m 3*. **8** short for ਕਾਲੀਨ [kalin] like səmkali instead of səmkalin. See ਕਾਲੀਨ **2**. **9** *Dg* opium, cannabis. **10** age when the hair is black (young age) “kali jɪnhi nə ravɪa dhəuli ravə koɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਕਾਲੀਆ [kalia] *adj* killer, murderer. “sət̪ kalia dhərətɪ bɪdarəu.”—*gəḍ m 5*. ‘I destroy the saint’s killer from this earth.’

ਕਾਲੀਚਾ [kalica] See ਗਲੀਚਾ.

ਕਾਲੀ ਚਹ [kali dəh] spot in the Jamuna where Krishan tamed the black serpent.

ਕਾਲੀਦਾਸ [kalidas] See ਕਾਲਿਦਾਸ.

ਕਾਲੀਧਾਰ [kalidhar] deep current; pure and deep water that looks dark. “buḍe kalidhar.”—*s kəbir*.

ਕਾਲੀਨ [kalin] *T* كَالِين *n* carpet, soft bedding of cotton. **2** *Skt* ਕਾਲੀਨ *adj* temporal as səmkalin¹ (contemporary).

ਕਾਲੀਨਥੀਆ [kalinəthia], ਕਾਲੀਨਾਗ [kalinag], ਕਾਲੀਨਾਥ [kalinath] Krishan, the nose-chainer of Kalia,

¹Per Sanskrit rules, this is a wrong term; grammatically its correct version should be səmkalɪk, but carried away by tradition, scholars keep using it wrongly.

the black serpent; a huge serpent residing in Yamuna whom Krishan chained by the nose. See ਕਾਲੀ- 4.

ਕਾਲੀਪੋਸ [kalipos] *adj* wearer of black robes. 2 *n* an order of ascetics who wear black robes (as a sign of eternal mourning). “kalipos kəlōdra.”—BG.

ਕਾਲੁ [kalu] See ਕਾਲ. “kalu nā cāpē hārīgūṅ gaṛ.”—oḥkar. 2 See ਕਾਲੁ. 3 yesterday; the day that has passed. “chīnu chīnu kārī gaṛo kalu tēse jatu aju hē.—jeja m 9.

ਕਾਲੁਖ [kalukh] See ਕਲੁਖ, ਕਾਲਸ and ਖਨਿ.

ਕਾਲੁ [kalu] See ਕਾਲੁ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev who served him at Kartarpur. 3 a resident of Sultanpur of Bamni subcaste who was a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 4 a load carrier (bearer) who was a ਪੀਰ [pir] of water carriers (jhūr). 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 ਕਾਲੁਨਾਥ.

ਕਾਲੁਖਤ [kalukhət], **ਕਾਲੁਖੀ** [kalukhi] *adj* with a black spot; culprit, marked by a blemish. “kalukhət moh ādhīar.”—asa chōt m 4. “jīu kajār bhārī mōdīr rakhīo, jo pēse kalukhi re.”—dev m 5.

ਕਾਲੁਚੰਦ [kalucād] This is another name of Baba Kalu. See ਕਾਲੁ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਕਾਲੁਚੰਦ ਕੇ ਦੁਲਾਰੇ [kalucād ke dulare] the darling son of Kalu—Guru Nanak.

“gōriye āhir raīgūjār lūhar nau
kūjre kāhar jahī phuṭē āk bhāl ke,
baṇīe lēbaṇe dhobi dhivār kāsere kachi
dhanāk tēboli koli teli mōdcal ke,
baḍhi bhāṭhīare bari dhonie mēlah mali
koṭī jhūḍ jhivār kulal o kəlāl ke,
kesārī nīhal kalucād ke dulare bīna
tare kōn sare nic bic kəlukal ke.
kayāṭh sūnar suji khati bārīyare brīd

chipe rōgrez je nhāveya paptal ke,
pəṭve pəṭoli kori kūnbi mādari brīd
nrīttāk mēlech pūj khate jiv palke,
cuhre cāmar cūrhere o khāṭik dūm
dumre hālalkhor bhīl buḍhe balke,
kesārīnīhal kalucād ke dulare bīna
tare kōn sare nic bic kəlukal ke.

ਕਾਲੁਨਾਥ [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 ਨਿਥਾਨਾ. 2 See ਕਾਲੁ 4.

ਕਾਲੁਬ [kalub] *P* کالوب *n* body. 2 *A* قلوب. plural is kələb (heart). 3 *A* قلوب turncoat; he who is not firm on what he says. “kalubī ākəl mānī gor nā mani.”—var mēla m 1. ‘A person does not bother to remember the cremation ground’, e.g. has forgotten his death.

ਕਾਲੁ ਬਾਬਾ [kalu baba]¹ born in year 1497 Sammat from the womb of mother Banarasi in the family of Bedi (Vedi) Shivnarayan (alias Shivram) 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 ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ ਉੱਤਰਾਰਥ ੩ 6 page 57.

ਕਾਲੁਬਿ ਅਕਲ [kalubī ākəl] who has frivolous mind; having perverse mind. See ਕਾਲੁਬ 3.

ਕਾਲੇਸੰਭਾ [kalesōṅga] 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. “kale sōṅa phukyo jāṛ. mrīttāk bhāyo im dhārām gāvai.”—GPS. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

¹In history he has been variously described as Kalyan Rai, Kalu Chand and Kalu Rai as well.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾ [kalekha] *n* black colour; soot. “tāke mukhī lage kalekha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕਾਲੇਖਾਨ [kalexan] See ਕਾਲਖਾਨ.

ਕਾਲੇਖੰ [kalekhā] blackness, soot. See ਕਾਲੇਖਾ. “tīlāk kəḍhe īsnan kəṛī ātəṛī kalekhā.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਕਾਲੇਸੀ [kalosi] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from the Kakka subcaste. He was a great warrior. The Guru bestowed upon him the honour of being a warrior and learned man (noble man), hence deserving of salvation.

ਕਾਲੰਕ [kalāṅk] See ਕਲੰਕ. **2** *adj* with a black spot; blemished. “jəmpurī bādḥīkhəre kalāṅk.”—*prəbha ə m 5*.

ਕਾਲੰਗ [kalāṅg], **ਕਾਲੰਗਾ** [kalāṅga] *n* blemish. “ta kəu kəchu nahi kalāṅga.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *adj* connected with the territory of Kaling. **3** See ਕਲੰਗਾ.

ਕਾਲੰਜਰ [kalāṅjər] a mount of Bundelkhand on which is situated the temple of Neelkanth Mahadev. At its foothills is the city of Kalinjar. Mahmud Gazanavi attacked this temple in the year 1022 AD. See ਕਲਿੰਜਰ.

ਕਾਲੁ [kalh] *Skt* ਕਲਜ *n* yesterday. **2** tomorrow.

ਕਾਵ [kav] See ਕਾਵਯ. **2** *n* crow. “pīche pətəṛī sətīhu kav.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਕਾਵਣੀ [kavṇī] *n* female crow.

ਕਾਵਰ [kavər], **ਕਾਵਰ** [kāvər] *Skt* ਕ-ਭਰ a flexible rod of bamboo etc on each side of which are slung pans like a weighing balance, and used for carrying water or other articles. “khir khāḍ pərsad kərae. bəhut sukavər sōg cəlae.”—*GV 6*.

ਕਾਵਰੁ [kavru] See ਕਾਮਰੁਪ.

ਕਾਵਰੁ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [kavru kumārī] daughter of Kamrup; goddess Kamakhya. “kavru kumare adhəmuḍhare.”—*akal*.

ਕਾਵਾਂ [kavā] See ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ **2**.

ਕਾਵੇਰੀ [kaverī] a famous river of south India which originates in the western ghats and falls into the Bay of Bengal. According to Sikand

Puran, she was the daughter of sage Kaver, which flows as a river. It is called Ardhganga. **2** prostitute. **3** turmeric.

ਕਾਵਯ [kavy] *n* a poetic composition. **2** aesthetically—pleasing sentence.¹ Scholars have divided poetry into two types: gədy (prose) and pədy (verse), holding that if this prose or verse is not aesthetic and does not cast a spell, it is not kavəy. Those proficient in prose and verse have described its two more types e.g. sṛəvy and drīsy. e.g. one pleasing to the ear is sṛəvy and the one pleasing to the eye is drīsy i.e. stage play. **3** Shukar, who is proficient in poetry. **4** See ਚੋਲਾ.

ਕਾਵਯਗੁਣ [kavygūṅ] madhury (sweetness or charm), oj (brilliance) and prəsad (offering). For generating these three qualities in poetry, there are three techniques, namely, sweetness, manliness and maturity.

ਕਾਵਯਦੋਸ਼ [kavydoṣ] 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 səbəd-hin is to distort the true form of the verse in order to maintain the flow of its rhyme.

“kənək ɔ mənək pun loṣṭh janiye...

kəi jugg jāne kələppā vītayo.”

—*GV 10*.

“sṛi nanək āgəd əmər, ramdas əṛjən.”

—*GPS*.

“sur sāt kupe nəhī pes jāe. ..

nəkhətt gūru rəvī ləkkh ləṭe. ..

tā mədh ek sudhasər sehər,

lēhərdar əpar həmesē.—*PP*.

¹“səbəd ərəth sūbh vyāg vər salākṛit gūṅrup,

bhavādīk rəs rītī yut ‘kavəy’ ukət kəvībhup.”

—*bava ramdas*.

Likewise many poets have written *sūder* as *sōdr*, *sērāv* as *srāv*, *topkhana* as *topkhana*, *dhobi* as *dhubi*, *bəbər* as *bəbbər*, *prətap* as *pərtap*, *nəgər* as *nəgr* 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 *kərəṅkəṭu* is to use words and sentences which sound discordant to the ears e.g.

“*bhər kē dhīdd dākārəṅ lehī*”.

3 *əśəmərəth* is to use words which may suggest derogatory or impolite meaning.

“*ras mēddh mohən ju tiən sō khelhī*”.

It can be read like this also:

“*ras mēddh mohən jutīən sō khelhī*”.

4 *nīrəthək* are meaningless words used only to complete a metre.

“*puri uri rəs bhəri kəri kəcəri sēg*”.

5 *əşlil* is the use of obscene words:

“*ap sō mīlap kəho kēse hoy məharaj, cobdar cutia nə jandet bhitrē*”.

—*bhəgvant kavī*.

6 *kəlīṣṭ*, or difficult couplets are like a puzzle and not easy to understand.

“*nīs-əri nīrək ghənəjsut həkhyo*”¹.

7 *pəgu* or *yətibhəg* is to use more or fewer characters or matras before a pause in the metre, or to distort harmony by employing forbidden *gəṅ* (foot) like *jəgəṅ* in a couplet.

8 *punərūkti* is the repetition of the same word in the same sense.

“*jā nər ko nəhī gəyan hē, so nər pəsū səman*”.

9 *ədh* is to use words against norms or conventions e.g.

“*nasīka kəməl jesi nən hē nəgare se*”.

10 *bədhīr* is to join antonyms e.g.

“*jaya sō mīl tat bəkhani*”²

11 *mīrītək* is to use such words as carry no significance other than of rhyme and alliteration.

“*anən manən sohto tanən bhanən jan*”.

12 *əparth* is to create a composition that does not carry any marvellous meaning.

“*jəl bərsē ghən gəgən te sur hərə ədhar... netrən se jən pekhte sunət kan se bat*”.

13 *nəgən* is poetry without metaphorical brilliance.

14 *rəsvīruddh* is to write by joining opposed sentiments e.g. to combine the gorgeous and the heroic with the ludicrous and the terrible.

15 *deşvīruddh* is a description going against the land to which it pertains.

“*gīrisīrīgən pər kəmlən şobha, məruthəl rajhəs mən lobha*”.

16 *kalvīruddh* is an anachronism.

“*hīmrītu mēphule kəməl kokīldhunī cəhūr*”.

Bhai Santokh Singh has, in all humility, in the third chapter of Nanak Prakash, thus described poetic defects.

“*ədh ju bədhīr pəgu nəgən mīrītək, punərūkti əparəth ki səməjh nə avəi,*

ver deş kal gən əgən nəvo hi rəs

vīvīdhaləkar hū ko bhed nəhī pavəi,

kou gun he nə mo bhənət mēddh jano mən

gunīən hasyog ətpəti javəi,

ek gun yame so vīdīṭ şrut sət suno !

sətīguru kirəti so nīrməl bhavəi.

ਕਾਵਿਜਲੰਗ [kavəylīg] This is to underline the meaning with a logical example or application.

“*ərəth səmrəth yukti kər hoy,*

kavylīg ko ləcchən soy”.—*gərabgəjəni*.

Example:

“*thapīa nə jāi kita nə hoī*

ape apī nīrəjən soī”.—*jəpu*.

¹“Lotus blossomed on seeing the sun.”

²ਜਾ [jaya] means mother or consort and ਤਾਤ [tat] stands for father or son.

To underline the truth that the divine can neither be created nor changed, there is in the second line the contention that He Himself is everything.

“ṣri guru pṛg surtāru sārās
hē sēb māgēl khaṇṭ,
darīd viḡhān nā vyapāi
bāsahī rīde gētīdan.”—NP.
“sētīguru parās pārās ke
kēcān kārē mānur māliṇa.”—BG.
guru mīl pāltyo jānām mām
ṣākēti kiṭ jīm bhrīg.”
—*alēkar sagar sudha.*

ਕਾਵਯਾਰਥਾਪੱਤਿ [kavyarthapattī] 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 hē jāke,
kāhu jān, ka nahi ghārī tāke?—*gāu kēbir.*
ājamālu pīglā lubhātu
kūcāru gāe hārī ke pas
ese dūrmātī nīstāre
tu kiū nā tārāhī rāvīdas?”—*kedā.*
“mrīg min bhrīg pātēg kūcār ek dokh bīnas.
pāc dokh āsadh jā māhī taki ketāk as.”
—*asa rāvīdas.*
“bāpure kāhā pāharīye ayās nāhī māne?
tīn lok pār hukām tāv nāhī pherān ṭhāne.”
—*GPS.*

“ācār cāre cār ācār bhāe jāb
kya gāntī nār bāpurān ki tāb.”—*GPS.*
“jō pahān lē ṛ dūbāte,
tūmre vācnān te su tārāte,
īh sāgār kāya tārān dūhela?
tārāhū bhāvājāl bhūrī sūhela.”—*NP.*
“kārāv pādāv hāṭh kār nīsthur
sāghār kār vīnse bālras,
īm bādīan ki dāṣa bhāi jāb

ālpān ki gīntī kāhu kas?—*GPS.*

ਕਾੜਾ [kārā], **ਕਾੜਾ** [kārha] *n* decoction; extract prepared after boiling. **2** worry; anxiety. “tā bhāu kēhā kārā?”—*mājh m 5.* “kārā choḍī ācīt hām sote.”—*bher m 1.* “tīsu kī kārīa?”—*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਕਿ [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 akhīa kī mē īh kām ap hī kār lāvāga.” **3 or.** “sadhu mīle sīdhī paie kī īhu jōg kī bhōg.”—*gāu kēbir.* “ghāṭ māhī jīu kī pīu.”—*s kēbir.* **4 question marker;** what. “jīsu ātārī lobhu kī kārām kāmavē?”—*sor ā m 1.* “suru kī sānmukh rān te dārpe?”—*gāu kēbir.* **5 pron** whom. “bīnu gursābde jānām kī lekhhāhī?”—*asa m 1.* ‘is in no reckoning?’

ਕਿੰ [kī] *Skt* किम् *part* what. “jōge nā kī jāge nā kī?”—*gūjjedev.* “kī kārī bīkar?”—*sar pārtal m 5.*

ਕਿਉ [kiū], **ਕਿਉਕਰ** [kiūkār], **ਕਿਉਕੇ** [kiūke] *adv* how. “kiū vārni kīv jāna?”—*jāpu.* “kiūkārī īhu mānu mārie.”—*var ram 1 m 3.* “nīksīo kiūke jā?”—*s kēbir.* **2 for** what (why). “sāmjhāt nāhī kiū gāvar.”—*jeja m 9.*

ਕਿਉਰ [kiūr] See **ਕੇਊਰ**.

ਕਿਓ [kiō] See **ਕਿਉ**.

ਕਿਆ [kiā] *did.*

ਕਿਆਹੁ [kiāhu] *adv* how. **2 of.** “mansa kiāhu dībānāhu koi nāsī bhājī nīkle.”—*var vād m 4.* ‘from the gathering of men’. **3 from.**

ਕਿਆ [kiā] *did* (favour) “mānmukh luṇ hārām kīa nā jāṇīa.”—*var mājh m 1.* **2 of.** “tīs kīa guṇa kā āt nā pāīa.”—*ram ā m 3.* **3 adv** somehow. “ātul nā jāi kīa mīna.”—*maru solhe*

¹According 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 can not be measured by any means.' 4 *pron* what. "kia sev kəməvəu kia kəhɪ rijhəvəu?"—*suhī* m 5. 5 *part* interrogative.

ਕਿਆਸ [kias] See ਕਯਾਸ.

ਕਿਆਕਰਿ [kiakəri] *adv* because, how. "kiakəri kəhɪajai?"—*asa* ə m 3.

ਕਿਆਨੀ [kiani] *P* كيانى *adj* who is related to the Kay [kəy] dynasty of Iran as "kəmane kəyani".

ਕਿਆਮ [kiam] See ਕਯਾਮ.

ਕਿਆਮਤ [kiamət], ਕਿਆਮਤ ਦਾ ਦਿਨ [kiamət da dɪn] See ਕਯਾਮਤ.

ਕਿਆਰ [kiar] ਕਿਆਰਾ [kiara] *Skt* केदार *n* garden, field, raised boundary of a field to store water, cut with a spade to allow the flow of water while irrigating. "mənu tənɪ nɪrməl kərət kiaro, həri sɪce sudha səjori."—*jet* m 5. 2 See ਕਿਆੜਾ 3.

ਕਿਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [kiara sahib] in Nankiana (Nankana) Sahib, the place where Guru Nanak revived the field laid waste by the cattle. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਕਿਆੜਾ [kiara], ਕਿਆੜੀ [kiari] *Skt* कृकाट *n* cervical joint, neck, nape of the neck. 2 *Skt* a type of tent or umbrella. "ləhiɪne dhəriɪɒu chətru sɪri əsmanti kiara chɪkɪɒu."—*var* ram 3. 'A majestic canopy was set.' 3 *P* لُك pain, misery. 4 sadness, grief.

ਕਿਸ [kis] *pron* who, whom. 2 push and pull, struggle. "us di mere nal kis he." 3 also used for kiṣ (monkey). "cəpe kisə." and "jɪɲyo kisə."—*ramav*.

ਕਿਸੰਕ [kisənk] See ਕਿੰਸੁਕ.

ਕਿਸਕਿੰਧ [kiskidh] *Skt* किष्किन्ध *n* territory adjoining Mysore 2 a mountain in the territory of Kishkindh. See ਕਿਸਕਿੰਧਾ.

ਕਿਸਕਿੰਧਾ [kiskidha] 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.

ਕਿਸਟਵਾਰ [kisəvar] See ਕਸਟਵਾਰ.

ਕਿਸਤ [kisət] *A* قسط *n* part, instalment. 2 justice, equity. 3 part of debt which is paid in (instalments). 4 *P* كشت crop, cultivation, farming.

ਕਿਸਤਨ [kisətan] *P* كشتن *v* sow. Its other form is kaṣtan.

ਕਿਸ਼ਤੀ [kiṣti] *P* كشي *n* boat. 2 boat-shaped begging bowl kept by mendicants. 3 boat-shaped tray or plate used for offering presents to the bridegroom.

ਕਿਸਥੈ [kisthe] *adv* where, at which place. "kisthe rovəhɪ roj."—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਕਿਸਨ [kisən] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ.

ਕਿਸਨਚੰਦ [kisəncəd] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਚੰਦ.

ਕਿਸਨਦਾਸ [kisəndas] a trader of Malerkotla who made offerings to Banda Bahadur and saved his town from plunder.

ਕਿਸਨਬੱਲਭਾ [kisənbəlləbha] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਬੱਲਭਾ.

ਕਿਸਨਾ [kiswa] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਗੰਗਾ. 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.

ਕਿਸਨਾਰਜੁਨ [kisənarjun] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਰਜੁਨ.

ਕਿਸਨੁ [kisənu] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ. 2 This word has been used for Vishnu also. "kisənu səda əvtari rudha."—*vəḍ* m 3.

ਕਿਸਬਤ [kisbət] *A* كسبت earn; make profit.

ਕਿਸਮ [kisəm] *A* قسم *n* type. 2 variety, method.

ਕਿਸਮਤ [kɪsmət] *A* قسمت *n* share. **2** luck, fate. **3** country, province, territory.

ਕਿਸਮਿਸ਼ [kɪʃmɪʃ] *P* كشمش *n* dried resin.

ਕਿਸਰਿਯਾ [kɪsrɪyɑ] *adj* dyed in saffron. **2** saffron-coloured; saffron. “jɪt jɪt drɪʃtɪ pəsərɪyɛ tɪtəhɪ kɪsrɪyɑ cir.”—*cəritr* 30.

ਕਿਸਲਯ [kɪʃləy] *Skt n* which moves very little; which shakes slowly in the wind; a tender shoot.

ਕਿਸਵਰ [kɪʃvər] *P* کشور *n* country; a foreign land.

ਕਿਸਾਸ [kɪsɑs] *P* قصاص *act* of sentencing a person to death for committing a murder.

ਕਿਸਾਨ [kɪsɑn] See ਕਿਰਸਾਣ and ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨ.

ਕਿਸਾਰ [kɪsɑr] *n* short for keṣagrā. “khulhe kɪsɑr, jənu jəṭadhɑr.”—*VN*. ‘Buns of hair got undone.’

ਕਿਸਾਰਥ [kɪsɑrth] for what, why. “kɪsɑrəth ko ɪh ja həm gheri?”—*kɪsən*.

ਕਿਸੁ [kɪsu] *pron* who, whom. “kɪsu həu sevi, kɪsu aradhɪ?”—*dev m* 5.

ਕਿਸੁਕ [kɪsʊk] *Skt* कौसिकी *n* bearer of water; in which water flows; stream, river. “maru mih nə trɪptɪɑ əgi ləhe nə bhukh. rɑjɑ rɑjnə trɪptɪɑ sɑɪr bhəre kɪsʊk.”—*var majh m* 1. ‘Desert land is not content with rain, fire is not content with fuel, king is not content with kingdom and sea is not content (filled) with rivers.’ **2** *pron* for any one. **3** by one only. **4** See ਕਿੰਸੁਕ.

ਕਿੰਸੁਕ [kɪʃʊk] *Skt n* kī (what is) ʃuk (parrot) what is in front of a parrot’s beak? Kesu; flower of ਪਲਾਸ [plɑs], which looks like the beak of a parrot. **2** ਢਹੱਕ or ਪੋਲਾਹ, a tree (*Butea frondosa*) **3** its leaf.

ਕਿਸੁਖਾ [kɪsʊkha] got what happiness? attained what comfort? “ghər əsɑḍɑ chəḍkə gole de ghər jɑɪ kɪsʊkha?”—*BG*.

ਕਿਸੋਦਰੀ [kɪsodri] having a slim waist. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸੋਦਰੀ. “sumod me kɪsodri sō gɑḍho ləṭyɑo he.”—*NP*.

ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ [kɪʃor] *Skt n* a boy of 11 to 15 years of

age (teenager). **2** son, male child. **3** colt. **4** sun.

ਕਿੱਸਾ [kɪssa] *A* قصه *n* story; tale, legend.

ਕਿਸ਼੍ਟਾ [kɪʃtɑ] dried fruit of zərdalu, used for cleaning silver or for removing sour taste in spices.

ਕਿਹ [kɪh] *pron* whom. **2** *adv* somehow, in some way. “rup rōg əru rekh bhekh kou kəhɪ nə səkət kɪh.”—*japu*. **3** *P* ل because. **4** *pron* who.

ਕਿਹਾਰੀ [kɪharɪ] *adj* what type. “oɪ pəl ghəri kɪharɪ?”—*keda m* 5. **2** *pron* which.

ਕਿਹਿ [kɪhɪ] *pron* to whom. **2** which. “kɪhɪ bɪdhɪ ləkhəu gusai.”—*sor m* 9.

ਕਿਹੁ [kɪhʊ] *adj* Some, very little. “kɪhʊ cələ nə cəldɪɑ nɑɪ?”—*sor m* 3. “səbh kɪhʊ tere vəsɪ he.”—*var bɪhɑ m* 4. **2** *adv* in some way. “bɪn sətɪguru kɪhʊ nə dekhɪɑ jɑɪ.”—*majh ə m* 3.

ਕਿੱਕਣੀ [kɪkɳi] See ਕਿੱਕਨੀ.

ਕਿੱਕਨਿਅਰਿ [kɪkənɪərɪ] some ignorant writer has erroneously used this word in *Shastarnammala* for kākyaṇərɪ. horse’s enemy—the tiger.

ਕਿੱਕਨੀ [kɪkɳi] *Skt* किकिणी *n* waist band which produces little noise; waist band with bell-beads. “kɪkɳi səbəd jhənətkaɾ khel pahɪ jɪu.”—*səveye m* 4 ke.

ਕਿਕਰ [kɪkər] See ਕਿਕਰਿ.

ਕਿੱਕਰ [kɪkər] *Skt* किकर *n* slave, servant; one who can do menial jobs. **2** a tribe of demons.

ਕਿੱਕਰਣੀ [kɪkərɳi] army of slaves; employing many menials.—*sənama*.

ਕਿਕਰਿ [kɪkərɪ] *Skt* किकराल *n* a tree (*Acacia Arabica*) “kɪkərɪ bɪje jəṭu.”—*s fərid*.

ਕਿੱਕਰੀ [kɪkri] *n* maid, female attendant. “subh bəcən bol gun əmol kɪkri bɪkaɾ.”—*sar m* 5 *pərtal*. ‘Habits (nature) will become like a maid servant.’ **2** kī-kəri? what can we do?

ਕਿੱਕੜੀ [kɪkəɳi] *adj* one who wears waist band with bellbeads. See ਕਿੱਕਨੀ. “kɪkɳi kalkɑ.”—*parəs*.

विकाविका [kɪka kɪki] *S* वका वावी. See वका विका.
विकाट [kɪkaṭ], **विकाट** [kɪkaṭ] horse. See वंकाट.
विकाटी [kɪkaṭi] cavalry.—*sānāma*.
विकान [kɪkan], **विकान** [kɪkan] horse. See वंकाट.
 “mūḍāhi tūḍāhi, rūḍāhi cir plan kɪkan dhəsi vāsudha māhī.”—*cāḍi 1*.

विकानी [kɪkani] See **विकाटी**. **2** horse rider.
विकिउठु [kɪkɪuṭu] has done what. **2** what did he do? “dunīai akhe kɪkɪuṭu.”—*var ram 3*.

विकनी [kɪkni] See **विकनी**.
विकिर [kɪkɪr] *Skt n* horse. **2** moth. **3** cuckoo.
विकुर [kɪkur] *adv* how, because.
विकुरी [kɪkuri] *Skt n* a stringed instrument.
 “kɪkuri anup vaje.”—*ram m 5*.

विकु [kɪku], **विकु** [kɪku] *adv* how. “tɪs di kimətɪ kɪku hoɪ?”—*bɪla m 3*.

विकै [kɪkɛ] *adj* resident of Kekay land. *w* character. “kɪkɛ kalmakhi.”—*parəs*. See **वेकज**.

विकर [kɪkkər] See **विकरि**.
विकुर [kɪkkur] *adv* because, how.
विक्यान [kɪkɪyan] See **वंक्यान**.

विंग [kɪŋ] short for **विंगरी**.
विंगरी [kɪŋri] See **विंगरी**.
विंगुरा [kɪŋura] See **वंगुरा**.
विंगुरी [kɪŋuri] See **विंगरी 2 and 3**. “ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ vaje kɪŋuri.”—*sri ə m 1*. Veena embodying reflective resonance.

विंगुरा [kɪŋura] See **वंगुरा**.
विकिचि [kɪckɪci] gnashing of teeth in anger. See **वकीची**.

विचउ [kɪçət] See **विचिउ**. “kɪɪpa kɪçət gurɪ kinɪ.”—*gəu m 4*.

विचन [kɪçən] *Skt n* a small quantity.
विकिचाना [kɪckɪçana] *v* gnash jaws, grind teeth in anger. **2** get soiled with mud. “kɪckɪçai jodha māḍāhī.”—*cəɪɪtr 1*. ‘Soiled in blood mixed with mud, warriors fight in the battle field.’

विचयेग [kɪçbeg] See **विचयेग**.
विकर [kɪçər], **विकर** [kɪçərək], **विकरु** [kɪçərək],

विकरु [kɪçəru] *Skt* कियच्चिरम् *adv* how long, till when. “kɪçəru jhəɪɪ ləghaie çəpəru tuɔe mehu?”—*s fərid*. “kɪçərəkə bənhə dhuru?” and “kəçə bhāḍe rəkhie kɪçəru tāi nir.”—*s fərid*.

विचल [kɪçəl], **विचलक** [kɪçələk] *Skt* कियचिलिक *n* earthworm; long worm seen during the rainy season.

विचिउ [kɪçit] *Skt* कियचित *adj* very little, a bit.
विचिउ [kɪçɪɪ], **विचिउ** [kɪçɪru] See **विकरु**.
विच [kɪç], **विच** [kɪçu], **विच** [kɪçu] *adj* little.
 “həm murəkh kɪçu nə jaṇha.”—*asa çhət m 4*.
2 pron anything. **3** something. “jo kɪçu kəɪna so kəɪɪ rəhɪa.”—*var asa m 1*.

विजए [kɪjəɪ] please do; let us do. “ləkh bahe kɪa kɪjəɪ?”—*səveye m 4*.

विजय [kɪjəb] *A* كذب *n* lie, falsehood, untruth.
विजयगो [kɪjəbgə] *P* كذبگو *adj* who tells lies; who indulges in falsehood.

विजलक [kɪjəlk] *Skt* कियजलक *n* stamen of the lotus flower. **2** pollen of the lotus flower. **3** ovary of lotus.

विजेग [kɪjeha] *adv* like what, how. “mukh kɪjeha təu dhəni?”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

विज [kɪj], **विज** [kɪjhu] *adj* something. “kɪjhu nə bujhe kɪjhu nə sujhe.”—*s fərid*.

विठ [kɪṭ] See **विठ**. **2** See **वठ**.
विठका [kɪṭka], **विठगा** [kɪṭgə] *n* particle, straw, mote.

विउ [kɪɪ] *adv* which way, where. **2 n** fame, reputation. “jɪh bəɪɪ jat nəhɪ kɪɪnət.”—*dətt*. See **विउ**.

विउक [kɪɪək] *adv* how much, how.
विउविउ [kɪɪkɪɪ] *adv* where. **2 adj** gratitude from one whose task is accomplished. “kɪɪ kɪɪ kin səbh kaj ko sūdhar din.”—*GPS*.

विउकु [kɪɪku] *adv* for what, for whom. “malu dhənu kɪɪku səjɪahi?”—*sri m 1*. **2** where, which way.

विउना [kɪɪna], **विउने** [kɪɪno] *adj* how much.

“rāhīn nāhī, gəhukitno!”—*gəu m 5*. ‘Man has to leave the world (die), but how strong is its grip!’

ਕਿਤਵ [kītəv] *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 kītəv.

ਕਿਤੜਾ [kīṭṛā], **ਕਿਤੜੀ** [kīṭṛī], **ਕਿਤੜੇ** [kīṭṛē], **ਕਿਤੜੇ** [kīṭṛō] *adj* how much, to what extent, how many.

ਕਿਤਾ [kīṭā] did, performed. “jəm kal vāsī kīṭā.”—*var suhi m 3*. “səbh pun tīnī kīṭā.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **2** *n* work, task, profession. **3** *adj* how much. **4** *A* **قطعه** *n* piece, part, division. **5** component of a metre, part of a verse.

ਕਿਤਾਬ [kīṭāb] *A* **کتاب** *n* manuscript, book, scripture. **2** letter, epistle.

ਕਿਤਾਬਤ [kīṭābət] *A* **کتابت** *n* written document. **ਕਿਤਾਬ ਮੁਕੱਦਸ** [kīṭāb mukḱədəs] *A* **کتاب مقدس** holy book; religious book regarded as ordained by the Creator like Guru Granth Sahib, Ved, Bible, Koran etc.

ਕਿਤਾਬੀ [kīṭābī] *adj* related to a book. **2** chapter from a book. **3** book-like. **4** written as in “kīṭābī bolī.” (bookish language).

ਕਿਤਿ [kīṭī] *n* deed, fame. “nam kīṭī sōsar kīṭṛəṇ rəvī.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*.

ਕਿਤੀ [kīṭī] See ਕੀਤਿੰ. **2** *adj* how many. “kīṭī jobəṇ prīṭī bīnu.”—*s fərid*. **3** *pron* any. “upaī nā kīṭī pāṭājāe.”—*mājh ə m 3*.

ਕਿਤੀਂ [kīṭī] *adj* how many. “kīṭīṭu dāriāṭ vəṇṇāṇī vāhīḱīā.”—*asa m 5*.

ਕਿਤੀਆਕੁ [kīṭīākū] *adj* how, how much, how many. “kīṭīākū dhəḱg gujha thīe nā hīṭ.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. ‘Try any means, love cannot be concealed.’

ਕਿਤੁ [kīṭu] *adv* where. “jahī nīṛase kīṭu?”—*var asa*. **2** why; for what. “səṭīguru jīnī nā

sevīo se kīṭu ae sōsar?”—*sri ə m 5*. **3** *pron* which. “kīṭu bīdhī purkha! jəṇəmu gəvāṭā?”—*sīdh gosəṭī*. “paīe kīṭu bhəṭī?”—*sri m 4 vəṇjara*. ‘how to get it?’

ਕਿੱਤੁ [kīṭu] *Skt* **किन्तु** *part* but. **2** but also.

ਕਿੱਤੁ [kīṭu] See ਕਿੱਤੁ.

ਕਿੱਤੇ [kīṭe] *adv* somewhere. **2** *adj* how many. **3** *pron* some, any.

ਕਿੱਤੇ [kīṭe] *Skt* **किञ्चित्** *adj* how many. “kīṭe nama ṭu nā jaṇīā.”—*ram m 1*.

ਕਿੱਤੇ [kīṭe] *adv* somewhere, anywhere. “kīṭe desī nā āṭā suṇīe.”—*ram ə m 1*. **2** somehow; in some way. “horu kīṭe bhəḱəṭī nā hovāi bīnu səṭīgur ke updes.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕਿੱਤੇ [kīṭo] how much. **2** *part* or. “kīṭo cit thare bhəyo bhəṛəm bhari.”—*GV 10*. See ਕਿੱਠੋ. **3** did, performed. “nanək səkha jīə sōḱī kīṭo.”—*gatha*.

ਕਿੱਤ [kīṭt], **ਕਿੱਤਿ** [kīṭṭī], **ਕਿੱਤਿਯੋ** [kīṭṭiyə], **ਕਿੱਤੀਯੋ** [kīṭṭiyə] *Skt* **कीर्ति** *n* fame, reputation. “dev det kīṭṭ bujjh hē.”—*parəs*. “jīne kīṭṭiyə jīṭṭiyə fəj tamō.”—*VN*. ‘who won fame in fierce battle.’

ਕਿਥੁ [kīṭhəu] *adv* from where, from which place. “kīṭhəu upjē kəhī rəhē.”—*var bəsət*.

ਕਿਥਾ [kīṭhā], **ਕਿਥਾਉ** [kīṭhau], **ਕਿਥੇ** [kīṭhē], **ਕਿੱਥੇ** [kīṭṭhē] *adv* from where, from which place. **2** at some place. “rəhəṇu kīṭhau nahī.”—*s fərid*. “kīṭhē ṭeḱe māṛīā?”—*s fərid*.

ਕਿੱਦਬੇਗ [kīḱbeg] The original word is kūdbeg. See ਕੁੱਦ 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.

ਕਿਦਾ [kīḱā], **ਕਿਦਾਂ** [kīḱā] *adv* how, in what way.

ਕਿਦਾਰ [kīḱar] See ਕਿਆਰ and ਕੇਦਾਰ. “her kīḱar su bhəyo hārāna.”—*NP*. ‘was astonished to see the field.’

ਕਿਦਾਰਾ [kīḱara] 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.

“mædrī ōtre guru prabhū¹ dasən lae turəg.

“srī ərən ji ɪs thəl ae,
sɪkkh kɪdara mɪlyo subhae,
huti həjirā gər məɦɪ tahi,
det vɪkhad mɪtət so nahi.”

—GPS rasɪ 5 ə 52.

See ਮਦ੍ਰ 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 ਕੇਦਾਰ.

ਕਿਦਾਰੀ [kɪdari] a famous generous disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 a resident of Dalla who was disciple of Guru Amardev. 3 See ਕੇਦਾਰੀ.

ਕਿਦਿਹ [kɪdɪh] when, which day.

ਕਿੰਦੁਕ [kɪdʊk] *Skt* कंदुक *n* ball.

ਕਿਦੁ [kɪdu] *pron* which. “kɪdu thavəhu həm ae?”—gəu m 1. 2 from whom. 3 *adv* how, in what way. “labh kɪdu hoi.”—bher m 3.

ਕਿਦੁਰ [kɪdur] distant, how far.

ਕਿਧਰ [kɪdhər] *adv* in which direction, in which side.

ਕਿਧੋ [kɪdhō], **ਕਿਧੋ** [kɪdhō] *part* or. “kɪdhō devkənya kɪdhō basvi hē.”—ramav. 2 for example, as a matter of fact. 3 In Dasam Granth at countless places kɪdhō means that time. “hoɪ ɪkətr kɪdhō brɪjbalək.”—krɪsən.

ਕਿਨ [kɪn] *pron* plural of ਕਿਸ. “kɪn bɪdhi mɪlie kɪn bɪdhi bɪchurē.”—majh ə m 3. 2 *adv* why not. “uθ kɪn jəpəɦɪ mʊrarɪ?”—s kəbir. 3 or. “sʊrəg vəkōth kɪn dərəb lije.”—GV 10. ‘Heaven, paradise, acquisition of wealth.’ 4 See ਕਿਨਿ.

ਕਿਨਕਾ [kɪnka] See ਕਿਣਕਾ. *n* a minute particle i.e., for a moment. “həɪnamʊ dɪrəvəhu ɪk kɪnka.”—var sor m 4.

ਕਿਨਕੇ [kɪnkhe] See ਖੇ.

ਕਿੰਨਰ [kɪnər] *Skt* किन्नर *n* a male of abominable

¹Guru Hargobind Sahib.

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 Kubera. They dance in heaven as well. They are also called kɪ-purʊs. “kɪnər gədhɾəb gan kərə gən.”—cədi 1.

ਕਿੰਨਰੀ [kɪnri] *n* wife of Kinner; horse-faced dancing woman. 2 Veena, a double-stringed musical instrument. “kəhū kɪnri kɪnri lə bəjavē.”—ramcōdrɪka. 3 ਕਿੰਗਰੀ a single-stringed musical instrument of the ascetics. See ਕਿੰਗੁਰੀ.

ਕਿਨਾਹ [kɪnah] whom. 2 whose.

ਕਿਨਾਤ [kɪnat], **ਕਿਨਾਯਤ** [kɪnayət] See ਕਨਾਯਤ. “hərəhu ɪrkha kərəhu kɪnayət.”—NP.

ਕਿਨਾਰ [kɪnar] See ਕਨਾਰ.

ਕਿਨਾਰਾ [kɪnara] *P* کنار *n* bank, shore. 2 side. 3 border.

ਕਿਨਿ [kɪni] who. 2 how, why. “kɪni kəɦie kɪu dekhie bhai, kərtə eku əkəthʊ.”—sor ə m 5.

ਕਿੰਨਿ [kɪni] See ਕਿਨਿ. 2 *adv* how many, to what extent. “khevət kɪni gəe.”—asa fərid. ‘How many rulers have come and gone!’

ਕਿਨਿ ਬਿਧਿ [kɪni bɪdhi] by which method, how, which way. “kɪni bɪdhi avənu javənu tuʔa.”—majh ə m 5.

ਕਿਨੇ [kɪne] *adj* how many. 2 *pron* who.

ਕਿਨੇਹਾ [kɪneha], **ਕਿਨੇਹਿਆ** [kɪnehɪa], **ਕਿਨੇਹੀ** [kɪnehɪ] *adv* how, like what, of what type. “eh kɪnehɪ cakri jɪtu bhəu khəsəm nə jaɪ.”—var asa m 2. “jɪna nə visrə namʊ se kɪnehɪa?”—asa m 5.

ਕਿਨੇ [kɪne] *pron* someone. “kɪne virle cəkhɪ dɪthi.”—gəu m 3.

ਕਿੰਪੁਰਖ [kɪpurəkh], **ਕਿੰਪੁਰਸ** [kɪpurʊs] *Skt* किम्पुरुष *n* an abominable person. See ਕਿੰਨਰ. 2 a part of Jambu island, believed to be between the Himalayas and Hemkut. “kɪpurəkh khəḍ pərvese jai.”—NP. 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.

किंपुरुषेस [kīpuruṣeṣ] lord of Kinpurush gods; Kubera.

किंफायत [kīfayət] *A* كفاية *n* sufficiency. 2 frugality, closeness.

किंबदंती [kībdānti] See किंवदंती.

किबला [kībla] *A* قبله *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. “mən kəri məka, kībla kəri dehi. bolənharu pəramguru ehī.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘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.

किबलाआलम [kībla-aləm] *A* قبله عالم 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 upto them with expectation.

किबलास [kīblas] See कैलास.

किंबा [kība] *part* or. “ek jotī eka mīli, kība hoī? məhoī.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘When the human soul merges with the Divine, can there be any alternative? No, not at all.’

किबोलहि [kīboləhi] through foul words, through depraved utterance. “tuṭe nehu kīboləhi səhi.”—*oākar*. 2 says what?

किम [kīm] *adv* how, in what way.

किमंत [kīmət] See कीमंत. 2 the name of a hill chief who is mentioned in Vichitar Natak eg. “hīmət kīmət səhiṭ rīsaē.”

किमाच [kīmac] See कामाच.

किमार [kīmar] *A* كمار *n* gamble.

किमारबाज [kīmarbaz] *P* كمارباز *adj* gambler.

किमि [kīmī] See किम.

किपुुर [kīyur] armband (wrist band). See केषुुर.

“bhuj sūdər kər səjət kīyura.”—*NP*.

किर [kīr] See किरह.

किरह [kīrəs] *n* vocation, profession. “koi dālali kīrəs kəmaē.”—*BG*. 2 *Skt* कृषि farming. “jəm cuha kīrəs nīṭī kurəkda.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*, 3 cultivation. “na kō kīrəs kəreī.”—*var ram 1 m 2*.

किरसाण [kīrsaṇ] *n* farmer; one who cultivates land; cultivator, ploughman.

किरसाणी [kīrsaṇī], **किरसाणु** [kīrsaṇu], **किरसान** [kīrsaṇ], **किरसानी** [kīrsani] *n* ploughing, cultivation. 2 cultivation. See **किरसाण**. “kīrsaṇi kīrsaṇu kəre.”—*gəu m 4*. “jese kīrsaṇu bove kīrsani.”—*asa m 5*. ‘As the farmer sows the seed.’ “kīrsani jīu rakhe rəkhvala.”—*ram ə m 5*.

किरसूमा [kīrṣma] See कसूमा.

किरक [kīrək] See करक. 2 sand or minute particles of stone which, when they get between the teeth, produce grinding sound. “aṭe vīc kīrək he.”

किरक [kīrək] *Skt* कृषि *n* farming. “jese kīrəkəhi bərəs megh.”—*mali m 5*. “jīu kīrəkə həri aīo pəsua.”—*gəu m 5*.

किरका [kīrkha] *n* process of ploughing; making of furrows with a plough; ploughing. 2 de-weeding; removing unwanted grass (weeds) “bīkhe bīkar dəsəṭ kīrkha kəre.”—*sri m 1*. ‘like deweeding, removing perverse thoughts.’ 3 drawing a line or making a furrow. “lekha dhərəmraī kībaki jəpī həri həri nam kīrkhe.”—*sri chāt m 4*. ‘Recitation of the Creator’s name strikes down the account of ill deeds from the dossier maintained by Dharamraj.’

किरकि [kīrəkhi] See किरक.

किरक [kīrək] *n* small broken piece of bone or glass. “pəri kīrək kuch təhā nīhare.”—*GPS*. 2 straight sword. “īmanīru hələbbi məgrəbī kīrək jūnəbbi jati.”—*GPS*.

किरह [kīrəṇ] *n* fine ray of light. 2 sun.

किरहप [kīrəṇdhər] bearer of the ray of light;

the sun. 2 moon. “dūtīy dīvakār kīdhō kīrāṇdhār.”—*cārītr* 266.

विरहपर पर पर [kīrāṇdhār dhār dhār] bearer of rays, the sun or the moon; their bearer, the sky; and the arrow flying through the sky. —*sānāma*.

विरह [kīrṇa] *Skt vr* व्री means pierce, destroy, throw, separate etc; and kīrṇa is its derivative verb. “kālār kerī kād̄h jīu āhī nīsi kīrī ḍhāhīpāī.” —*sri* m 1.

विरहति [kīrṇī], **विरही** [kīrṇī] *adj* which has rays of light. 2 *n* moon. “sāhājī bhāī sēcīo kīrṇī ōmīrī kəl baṇī.”—*sāveye* m 2 *ke*. ‘From the divine verses of moon-like Guru Nanak, you have attained peace of mind.’ 3 sun. “sārvār kāmāl kīrṇī akāsi.”—*māla* ə m 1. 4 with rays. 5 in rays. “kīrētī rāvī kīrṇī prāgəṭ sāsāra.” —*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 sāmūd jāki hē kīrṇī.”—*bāno*.

विरत [kīrət] *Skt* कृत्य *n* profession, work, job. “dhārāmkīrət kār sātān sevē.”—*GPS*. 2 deed, misdeed. “sīrī sīrī kīrət vīhāṇīa.”—*maru* m 5 *ājūli*. 3 *adj* done, performed. 4 See **विरति**.

विरतमंजोगी [kīrətśājogī] as a result of previous deeds; moved by the inevitable alone. “kīrət śājogī detrajū cālaīa.”—*bher* ə m 3.

विरतकरमा [kīrət kārēma] *Skt* कृतकर्मा *adj* who has performed deeds. “tū suṇī kīrət kārēma.” —*tukha barāhmaha*.

विरत विरत [kīrət kīrət] See **विरति विरति**.

विरतंग [kīrətāgg] See **विरतगज**.

विरतघण [kīrətghaṇ] See **विरतघन**.

विरतन [kīrətān] See **वीरतन**.

विरतनि [kīrətānī] due to deeds. “kīrətānī jurīa.” —*suhī* m 5 *pārtal*.

विरतम [kīrətām] *Skt* कृत्रिम *adj* artificial. 2 imaginary. “kīrətām namū kāthe tere jīhva.” —*maru solhe* m 5. 3 composed, created. “bīn

kārtar nā kīrətām manō.”—*hājare* 10.

विरतरेख [kīrətreh] *n* written according to the deeds done. “kīrətreh kārī kārmaīa.”—*bāsāt* ə m 5.

विरता [kīrta], **विरतादि** [kīrtaī] *n* deeds. “sadh sevo sēda kārō kīrtae.”—*bīla* m 5.

विरताम [kīrtas] *A* قرطاس *n* paper. “kuṭ kuṭ sāṇ kīrtas bēnāīa.”—*BG*.

विरतारथ [kīrtarāth], **विरतारथ** [kīrtarāth] *Skt* कृतार्थ *adj* whose purpose has been fulfilled; successful in mission. “jāp hārī kīrtarāth.” —*ram* ə m 1. “hīrde namū sēda kīrtarāthū.” —*bīla* ə m 1.

विरति [kīrətī] *Skt* वृत्ति *n* deed, misdeed. “kīrətī kārām ke bichūre.”—*barāhmaha majh*. 2 labour, hard work. “jīu goḍāhu tīu tum sukḥ pavāhu kīrətī nā meṭīajāī.”—*bāsāt* m 1. ‘Fruit of this labour will not go in vain.’ 3 fame, glory. “kīrətī sājogī sēti uṭhīhoī.”—*gāu* m 5. ‘burnt herself in her husband’s pyre just for the sake of glory.’

विरतिविरति [kīrətīkīrətī] *Skt* वृत्त वृत्त. See **विरतारथ**. “prābhū kīrətī kīrətī kārī.”—*sar* m 5 *pārtal*.

विरती [kīrtī] *adj* hardworking, industrious.

विरतु [kīrətū] See **विरत**. “nākī nāth khāsām hāth kīrətū dhāke de.”—*var* sor m 2. 2 See **वृत्त**. 3 good deed, practice. 4 performed i.e. having done a good deed; having done a favour. “mau piū kīrətū gāvāīnī.”—*var majh* m 1.

विरदगार [kīrədgar] *P* رازگار the Creator, the Transcendental One.

विरदार [kīrdar] *P* رازگار *n* deed. 2 practice, exercise. “kāīa kīrdar.”—*maru solhe* m 5. ‘Put body to good deeds.’ 3 See **विरद**.

विरन [kīrən] See **विरह**.

विरना [kīrna] See **विरह**.

विरपडे [kīrpāche] See **विरपडे**.

विरपण [kīrpāṇ], **विरपण** [kīrpāṇ] *Skt* कृपण *n* miser. “kīrpāṇ lobh pīar.”—*sri* ə m 5. “kīrpāṇ

tən mən kɪlbɪkʰ bhære.”—*toḍi m 5*. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ.

ਕਿਰਪਾ [kɪrpa] *Skt* कृपा *n* kindness, compassion. “kɪrpa kije sa mətɪ dije. —*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਈ [kɪrpai] *adj* kind; compassionate. “mohən din kɪrpai.”—*maru m 5*. “təu mɪɪɔ jəu kɪrpai.”—*kan m 5*. “bhəgət vəchəlu kɪrpaē.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਸ [kɪrpaːs] *Skt* कृपाशय *adj* seat of kindness; where kindness resides; “prəbhū kɪrpa kəri kɪrpaːs.”—*kan m 4*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਧ [kɪrpadh], **ਕਿਰਪਾਧਿ** [kɪrpadhɪ] *Skt* कृपानिधि, कृपाधुति treasury of kindness; last word in kindness; ocean of kindness. “ho ho guru kɪrpadhɪ.”—*kan m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਨ [kɪrpan] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. **2** *adj* abode of kindness. **3** kind. “həri ho ho kɪrpan.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਨਦ [kɪrpanəd] river of kindness. “dije sadhū səgətɪ kɪrpanəd.”—*sar m 5*. ‘oh! river of kindness.’

ਕਿਰਪਾਨਿ [kɪrpanɪ] See ਕਿਰਪਾਨ. **2** with a sword. **3** from kindness with mercy. “mɪlie gur kɪrpanɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਨਿਧ [kɪrpanɪdh], **ਕਿਰਪਾਨਿਧਿ** [kɪrpanɪdhɪ] *Skt* कृपानिधि, treasury of kindness, ocean of compassion. “kɪrpanɪdhɪ prəbhū din dəɪala.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਨੀ [kɪrpani] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨੀ. **2** *adj* kind and compassionate (female). “jən pər ap kɪrpanɪ.”—*səloh*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਰ [kɪrpar] See ਕਿਰਪਾਲ.

ਕਿਰਪਾਰੀਆ [kɪrparia] *adj* kind, generous, compassionate. “sei hoe bhəgət jɪnɪ kɪrparia.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਲ [kɪrpal], **ਕਿਰਪਾਲੁ** [kɪrpalu] *adj* kind, generous. “kɪrpalusəda dəɪalu.”—*bɪla chāt m 1*.

ਕਿਰਪਾਵਤ [kɪrpavət] *adj* kind, benign. “purɪ rəhe kɪrpavət.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪੀਸ [kɪrpiːs] *adj* कृपा-िः lord of kindness. “həri ho ho kɪrpiːs.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

2 Creator’s kindness.

ਕਿਰਪੇਨ [kɪrpen], **ਕਿਰਪੈਨ** [kɪrpen] *adj* house (source) of kindness. **2** kind. “prəbhū bhə hē kɪrpen.”—*kan m 5*. “tɪnɪ paɪo jɪsʊ kɪrpen.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪੰਗਨਾ [kɪrpəŋna] *adj* whose kindness prevails, lord of compassion. **2** image of kindness; embodiment of compassion; kindness-incarnate. **3** kind. **4** *n* compassion, kindness. “so bujhe jɪs kɪrpəŋna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਿਰਪੰਤ [kɪrpət] *Skt* कृपातः with kindness. “kɪrpət həriə mətɪ tətɡɪanə.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਕਿਰਬਤੀ [kɪrbəti] *adj* with worry, worried. **2** sad, melancholy. See ਕਰਬ 2, 3, and 4. “mukh tɪna de kɪrbəti bat nə puche koɪ.”—*məgo*.

ਕਿਰਮ [kɪrəm] *P* كرم *Skt* कृमि *n* insect; worm. **2** germ, microbe which, unlike bacteria, cannot be seen. **3** microscopic cells or seedlings in blood or semen, which are a source of procreation.¹ “rəkət kɪrəm məhɪ nəhɪ səgharɪa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **4** low, inane mean.

ਕਿਰਮਚੀ [kɪrəmci] *A* كرمچى red dye made from microbes.

ਕਿਰਮਾਇਣਾ [kɪrmaɪɳa] *adj* house of insects; who has maggots in his body; gangrenous; suffering from leprosy. **2** on small insects. “kərəhū dəɪa kɪrmaɪɳa.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕਿਰਮਾਲਾ [kɪrmala] See ਕਰਮਾਲਾ 2.

ਕਿਰਲਾ [kɪrla] *Skt* कृकलास *n* lizard, chameleon.

ਕਿਰਲੀ [kɪrli] house lizard. See ਕਿਰਲਾ.

ਕਿਰਵਾ [kɪrva] *n* insect, microbe.

ਕਿਰਾ [kɪra] *P* كرا *pron* to whom, for whom.

ਕਿਰਾਂ [kɪrā] *A* كرا be near, be close. **2** conglomeration of many planets in a zodiac. **3** See ਸਾਹਿਬਕਿਰਾਂ.

ਕਿਰਾਇਆ [kɪraɪa] See ਕਿਰਾਯਾ.

ਕਿਰਾਖੀ [kɪrakhi] pulled, dragged, removed,

¹See ਗਰਭ.

erased. “jɪʊ surəjɪ rənɪ kɪrəkhi.”—*var sri m 4*.
ਕਿਰਾਤ [kɪrat] *Skt n* a tribe of uncivilised men—
 bhil, nɪʃad. **2** territory of Bhutan, Sikkim;
 Kiratdesh. **3** concoction of four drugs
 (charaita). **4 A** ڪر reading, studying.

ਕਿਰਾਤਾਰਜੁਨੀਯ [kɪratarjuniy] Bharvi's com-
 position that narrates the story of war between
 Arjun and Shiv. This story is described in detail
 in the 3rd chapter of Mahabharat. See ਖਟਕਾਵੜ.

ਕਿਰਾਨ [kɪran] See ਕ੍ਰਿਰਾਂ.

ਕਿਰਾਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ [kɪran šah] 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.

ਕਿਰਾਨੀ [kɪrani] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਤਾਨ.

ਕਿਰਾਮ [kɪram] *A* ڪرام plural of kərim.

ਕਿਰਾਯਾ [kɪraya] *A* ڪرايه *n* fare.

ਕਿਰਾਰ [kɪrar], **ਕਿਰਾੜ** [kɪraɾ] *Skt* ਕਿਰਾਟ and ਕ੍ਰਾਯਰ
n shopkeeper, businessman. **2** slave of wealth.
 “nal kɪraɾa dosti kuɾe kuɾi paɪ.”—*səva m 1*.
3 timid, cowardly.

ਕਿਰਿ [kɪri] *adv* See ਕਿਰਣਾ. “əhɪnɪsɪ kɪri
 dhəhɪpaɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕਿਰਿਆ [kɪrija] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ *n* deed, function.
2 conduct. **3** ritual or performance like śraddh.
 “pɪɖ pətəlɪ meri kesəʊ kɪrija.”—*asa m 1*.
4 See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ.

ਕਿਰਿਆਚਾਰ [kɪriacar] *n* conduct; performance
 of religious ceremonies. “kɪriacar kərəhɪ
 khətkəɾma.”—*guj m 5*.

ਕਿਰਿਸ਼ਮਾ [kɪriʃma] See ਕਰਸ਼ਮਾ.

ਕਿਰੀਆ [kɪria] See ਕਿਰਿਆ.

ਕਿਰੀਆਨ [kɪrian] silken thread used for stitching
 wounds. “təhə təhɪ kɪrian ke ghav sina.”
 —*gurusobha*.

ਕਿਰੀਚਕ [kɪricək] See ਕੀਚਕ.

ਕਿਰੀਚਕਮਾਰ [kɪricəkmar] *n* destructive attack;¹
 assault like the one Bhimsen launched on

¹The saying is “nadɪɾəhɪ kətlam.” (massacre by Nadar
 Shah).

Kichak. “veʃya ek jɪyət nəhɪ baci. ɛsi mar
 kɪricək maci.”—*cəɪɪtr 168*. See ਕੀਚਕ.

ਕਿਰੀਟ [kɪriɪt] *Skt n* crown. **2** See ਸਵੈਯੇ 14.

ਕਿਲ [kɪl] *Skt part* having decided, decidedly.
2 n truth. **3** falsehood. **4** reason. **5** repentence.

ਕਿਲਕ [kɪlək] *P* ڪڪ *n* reed, pen. **2** *Skt* nail.
 “əb lɔ khəro kəɾir təro kɪlək lægyo pəg jeh.”
 —*GPS*. **3** also used for kɪlkari. “mar kɪlək
 bəhɔ ruə ʊʃhai.”—*BG*.

ਕਿਲਕਟੀ [kɪlkəɪ] *n* cry, shriek.

ਕਿਲਕਾ [kɪlka] a couplet which is also called
 əsta and toʃək. As bhujəgprəyat is double the
 form of ʃəkhəri in the same way kɪlka is
 that of tɪlka. It comprises four lines, each line
 with four səgəns, ɪɪs ɪɪs ɪɪs ɪɪs.

Example:

pəkrē nɪt pap pərat ghəne,
 jən dekhən ke tər ʃuddh bəne,
 jəg chor bhəja gətɪ dhərmən ki,
 sɔ jəhə təhɪ papkɪɾya prəcɔri.—*kəlki*.

ਕਿਲਕਾਰ [kɪlkar], **ਕਿਲਕਾਰੀ** [kɪlkari] *n* act of
 persistent shrieking.

ਕਿਲਕਿੰਚਿਤ ਹਾਵ [kɪlkɪcɪt hav] See ਹਾਵ. “hot
 jəhə ɪk var hi tras has rəs roʃ. tə sɔ ‘kɪlkɪcɪt’
 kəhɪt hav səbhe nɪrdoʃ.”—*jəgədvɪnod*.

ਕਿਲਕਿਲਾ [kɪlkɪla] *Skt n* peel of laughter,
 expressive of joy; joyful shriek. **2** *Dg*
 fisherman. *Skt* ककालिका. “jəyɔ kɪlkɪla məchɾie
 du pər.”—*cəɪɪtr 266*.

ਕਿਲਟਾ [kɪlɔ] *Pa n* long basket in cowtail form
 carried by the hillmen on their back.

ਕਿਲਬਿਖ [kɪlbɪkh] *sin*. See ਕਿਲਵਿਖ. “kɪlbɪkh
 kaʃe nɪməkh əradhɪa.”—*sor m 5*.

ਕਿਲਮਾਸਪਾਦ [kɪlmaspad] See ਕਲਮਾਸਪਾਦ.

ਕਿਲਮਾਕ [kɪlmak], **ਕਿਲਮਾਖ** [kɪlmakh] Tartar. See
 ਕਲਮਾਕ. “kāboj kɪlmak kəʃhɪn pəl me kəʃdare.”
 —*cəɪɪtr 217*.

ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [kɪlvɪkh] *Skt* ਕਿਲ੍ਹਿਸ *n* sin. **2** guilt.
 “kɪlvɪkh ʊtərəhɪ sudh hoɪ.”—*blɪa ə m 5*.
3 disease.

ਕਿਲਾ [kɪlɑ] *A* قلعة *n* fort, castle.

ਕਿਲਾਲ [kɪlɑl] water. See ਕੀਲਾਲ. “kin sənɑn kɪɪpɑlu kɪlɑl.”—*GPS*.

ਕਿਲਾਲਜ [kɪlɑləj] grown from ਕੀਲਾਲ [kɪlɑl] (water); lotus. “kɪlɑləj pɔj, dɪvɑkər ke bɪn jəyɔ əkɔləe.”—*NP*.

ਕਿਲੋਖਰੀ [kɪlɔkɦri] See ਤਿਲੋਖਰੀ.

ਕਿਲੋਲ [kɪlɔl] See ਕਲੋਲ.

ਕਿੱਲ [kɪll] small nail.

ਕਿੱਲਤ [kɪllət] *A* قلت *n* feeling of being meagre in number and quantity; shortage, lack.

ਕਿੱਲਾ [kɪllɑ] *n* stake, nail, peg. **2** measure of land equivalent to one acre.

ਕਿੱਲੀ [kɪlli] small peg, spike.

ਕਿਵ [kɪv] *adv* how, in which way, by what means. “kɪv kər akhɑ kɪv sɑlɑhi?”—*jəpu*.

ਕਿੰਦਵੰਤੀ [kɪɪvdənti] *Skt* किन्दवन्ती *n* hearsay; rumour.

ਕਿਵਰਿਯਾ [kɪvɪɪyɑ] *Pu n* doorflap, door. **2** window; opening. **3** See ਕਿਵਰੀਆ **2**.

ਕਿਵਰੀਆ [kɪvɪɪɑ] See ਕਿਵਰਿਯਾ. **2** doorkeeper, guard, sentinel.

ਕਿੰਵਾ [kɪvɑ] See ਕਿੰਬਾ.

ਕਿਵਾਰ [kɪvɑr] See ਕਵਾਰ. “dərsənɔ dije kɦɔɪ kɪvɑr.”—*bɪlɑ kəbir*.

ਕਿਵਾਰੀ [kɪvɑɪɪ] *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. “kam kɪvɑɪɪ dɔkɦ sɔkɦ dərɑvɑni.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘Passion is the officer incharge 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.

ਕਿਵਾਰ [kɪvɑɪ], ਕਿਵਾਰਾ [kɪvɑɪɑ] See ਕਪਾਟ and ਕਵਾਰ.

ਕਿਵਾਰੀ [kɪvɑɪɪ] See ਕਿਵਾਰੀ.

ਕਿਵੈ [kɪvɛ], ਕਿਵੈ [kɪvɛ] *adv* how, in what way. “məlu həume dɦɔti kɪvɛ nə utre.”—*sri m 3*.

ਕਿਵੈਹੈ [kɪvɛɦɛ] have to do. “tryɔdəs bərəs gəe pɦɪrɛɦɛ. jɦu həme kəɦu kɑj kɪvɛɦɛ.”—*ramav*. ‘O Bharat! you go, I have some work to do.’ **2** how (in which way) is it?

ਕਿਵੈ [kɪvɛ] See ਕਿਵ. **2** used in place of ਕੜਿਓ also. “hər kɔp kɪvɛ.”—*rudr*.

ਕਿੜੀ [kɪɪɪ] *Ml n* announcement; shout made to warn; in Pothohar it is called ਕੜ. “kɪɪɪ pəvədi muɦɑɪɔnɔ.”—*sor ə m 3*. “kɪɪɪ pəvədi-i kɦəɾɑ nə ɑpɪ muɦɑɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਕੀ [ki] See ਕਿ. “bəgoyəd ki mən pɦɔj kɔ ʃɑɦəm.”—*kɪsən*. **2** did. “ki pɾətɪpɑl.”—*bher namdev*. **3** *pron* what. “ɑɪgəɪɔ ki nə ɑɪɔ.”—*suhɪ chāt m 1*. ‘When the Creator has come to mind, what is left behind?’ i.e. ‘Nothing remains behind.’ **4** *adv* why, for whom. “ki vɪsəɾəɦɪ? dɔkɦ bəɦɔtɑ lɑgɛ.”—*ɑsɑ m 1*. “jənɦət ki nə muɔ əbɦɑgɑ.”—*maru solɦe m 3*. “gəɦɪɔ ki nə əclɑ?”—*phunɦe m 5*.

ਕੀ [ki] *P* كين short for ਕਿ-ਈ. [kɪ-ɪ], that it.

ਕੀਉ [kiu], ਕੀਓ [kɪɔ], ਕੀਅ [kɪə], ਕੀਅਉ [kiəu] did. “bədhəp hərəɪ ek, nɑnək kiɔ.”—*maru m 5*. “kiɔ sigɑrɑ mɪlən kɛ tɑi.”—*bɪlɑ ə m 4*. “gɔrɔ rɑm dɑs gɦərəɪ kiəu pɾəgɑsɑ.”—*səvɛyɛ m 5 ke*.

ਕੀਅਹਿ [kiəɦɪ] is/are done. “te kiəɦɪ pərɑn.”—*var sɑr m 2*.

ਕੀਅਲੋ [kiəɔlɔ], ਕੀਆ [kiɑ] has done. “kət həmarɔ kiəɔ kɦəsɦɑnɑ.”—*ɑsɑ m 5*. “kiɑ kɦɛlu bəð melu təɦɑsɑ.”—*səvɛyɛ m 4 ke*.

ਕੀਈ [ki-ɪ] did. “həm hərə ki gɔrɔ ki-ɪ hɛ bəsɪɦɪ.”—*nəɪ pəɾtɑl m 4*.

ਕੀਏ [kie] did. “kəi kɔɪɪ kie dɦənvət.”—*sukɦɦəni*. **2** *adv* by doing. “sɔnətɪ kie tɔɾəkɔ je hɔegɑ?”—*ɑsɑ kəbir*.

ਕੀਸ [kis] *pron* who, to whom. “təb chəl chɪdr ləgət kəɦu kis?”—*sukɦɦəni*. **2** did, began (journey) “pɔn kɑsi kɔ kis pɪɦɑnɑ.”—*GV 10*. **3** *Skt* कौस *n* monkey. “məɦɑbəlɪ rɑvən dəs sis. pɾɑkrəm gərəb hərəyɔ mɪl kis.”—*GPS*. **4** kə (sky) iʃ (lord), the sun. **5** bird.

ਕੀਸਾਰ [kɪsɑr] *Skt* किंसार *n* needle-like thorns on the ears of barley, paddy and wheat. “səɦu kisɑrɑ cɪɦɦɑ kəɦu lɑɪɑ təɦu jɦɑɪɪ.”—*var mɑjɦ m 1*. It means organs like fingers etc.

ਕੀਸੁ [kist] *P* كیت what is? short for $k\bar{I}$ -əst. *Skt* ਕਿਸਿਸੁ.

ਕੀਹ [kih] what.

ਕੀਹਾਂ [kihā] *adv* where. “bule beṅ kihā kære ghaṛ jihā?”—*ramav.* (He) said, ‘Where is he who has given wounds.’ **2** In the hill dialect, it means why.

ਕੀਕ [kik] did, made. “nam bina nakte nək kik.”—*prəbha m 4. 2* See ਸਸਿਕੀਕ.

ਕੀਕਸ [kikəṣ] *Skt n* member of a low caste; cāḍal.

ਕੀਕਟ [kikəṭ] *Skt n* Bihar state; where a caste by the name of kikəṭ lived in ancient times that is why is this name for Bihar. **2** horse. **3** poverty, indigence. **4** an old name of Magadh region. **5** *adv* penniless, penurious.

ਕੀਕਰ [kikər] See ਕਿਕਰਿ.

ਕੀਕੁਰ [kikur], **ਕੀਕੁੰ** [kikū] *adv* how, in what way. “tohadē nal kikū nībhēgi.”—*JSBM.*

ਕੀਚ [kic] *n* mud, sludge, slime. “biapət mohkic.”—*asa chāt m 5.*

ਕੀਚਈ [kicəi] should keep. “tin sēgī sēgu nā kicəi nanək jina apṇa suau.”—*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਕੀਚਕ [kicək] *Skt n* hollow bamboo. **2** son of king Kekay and brother-in-law of king Virat who was killed by Bhim for molesting Dropadi. Many Hindi poets have written his name as ਕਿਰੀਚਕ and ਕ੍ਰੀਚਕ. See ਕਿਰੀਚਕ, ਕਿਰੀਚਕਮਾਰ and ਕ੍ਰੀਚਕ.

ਕੀਚੜ [kicəṛ] *n* mud, sludge, slime. “kicəṛ hath nā buḍəi.”—*səva m 1.* Here it means an evil act.

ਕੀਚੜਿ [kicəṛi] in the mud, in the slime. “kicəṛi aṭa gīripəṛia.”—*s kəbir.*

ਕੀਚਿਤ [kicit] put (apart) “bhrəm te kicit bhīn.”—*bavən.*

ਕੀਚੇ [kice] ਕੀਚੈ [kice] make. See ਸੁਧੁਕੀਚੇ. “həriṛəs kice jiv.”—*majh m 4.*

ਕੀਜਈ [kijəi] See ਕੀਚਈ.

ਕੀਜਹੁ [kijəhu] do.

ਕੀਜਤੁ [kijətu] is done. “kahe kijətu he mənībhavən?”—*maru kəbir.*

ਕੀਜਾ [kija] did, provided. “səcu səhīb sukḥ kij he.”—*maru solhe m 5.*

ਕੀਜੈ [kijə] please do. **2** is done.

ਕੀਟ [kiṭ] *Skt n* insect. “kiṭ həsətī səgəl puran.”—*gōḍ m 5. 2* insignificant, petty. **3** *adj* hard, rigid. **4** This word has also been used for Kaitabh, the demon. “səhəsbahu mədhu kiṭ məhīkhasa.”—*gəu ə m 1.* ‘Sahasarbahu, Madhu, Kaitabh and Mahikhasur.’ See ਕੈਟਭ.

5 See ਕਿਰਮ.

ਕੀਟਕ [kiṭək] *Skt n* insect. **2** *adj* hard, rigid.

ਕੀਟਜ [kiṭəj] *n* silk, produced by a kiṭ (insect).

ਕੀਟ ਪਖਾਣੀ [kiṭ pəkhaṇi] *adj* worm in the stone, worm to be found in stone. “əcītdan dei prəbhu mera vici pathər kiṭpəkhaṇi he.”—*maru solhe m 4.*

ਕੀਟਭ [kiṭəbh] See ਕੈਟਭ. “tāte mədhu kiṭəbh tən dhara.”—*VN.*

ਕੀਟੀ [kiṭi] *n* ant. “īk bīhōg īk kiṭi rita.”—*NP. 2* humility, gentleness. “kiṭi pərbat khaīa.”—*asa kəbir.* See ਫੀਲ. **3** *adj* humble, gentle. “kiṭi hoī kē khaī.”—*s kəbir.*

ਕੀਟੁ [kiṭu] See ਕੀਟ.

ਕੀਤ [kit] has made, has done. “koi vīrla apən kit.”—*nəṭ m 5 pəṛtal* “mən əpne kəu mē həriṣəkha kit.”—*ṭoḍi m 5.*

ਕੀਤਾ [kita] done. “kita paie apṇa.”—*var asa. 2* created. “kita kəha kərə mənī man?”—*sri m 1.* “kite kəu mere sōmanē, kərəṇharu trīṇu jane.”—*sor m 5. 3* create. “kita loṛie kām su həri pəhī akhiē.”—*var sri m 4.*

ਕੀਤਾ ਕਰਤਿਆ [kita kəṛtia] work performed. **2** already done; creation, created. “kita kəṛtia os da səbhū gəia.”—*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਕੀਤਿ [kiti] *n* reputation, fame. **2** *Skt* ਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ (ਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ) attempt, effort. “jap nā tap nā kərəm kitī.”—*bəsət m 5. 3* did, performed.

ਕੀਤੀਅਨੁ [kitiənu] he did it. “bhīṛəhu moklai

kitiənu.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. ‘from adversity changed to prosperity.’

ਕੀਤੁ [kitu] See ਕੀਤ. “ṭek nanək səcu kitu.”—*sri m 5*.

ਕੀਤੋਈ [kitoi], **ਕੀਤੋਸੁ** [kitosu], **ਕੀਤੋਸੁ** [kitosu] has made. “meno jog kitoi.”—*mūdavṇi m 5*.

ਕੀਤੋਨ [kiton], **ਕੀਤੋਨੁ** [kitonu] has made. “kiton əṇṇa pəth nīrala.”—*BG*. “jeha kitonu teha hoā.”—*sri m 3*.

ਕੀਤੋਮ [kitom], **ਕੀਤੋਮੁ** [kitomu] I did. 2 has put. “idhəṇu kitomu ghəṇa.”—*var jet*.

ਕੀਦ੍ਰਿਸ [kidris] *Skt* क्रीदृश and क्रीदृष *adv* as it looks; of what kind, of what sort.

ਕੀਨ [kin] has done, had done. “manukh ko jənəm lin sīmrən nəhī nīməkh kin.”—*jeja m 9*. 2 why, for what. “mucu mucu gərəbh gəe kin bəciā?”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘There were so many miscarriages; why has this escaped?’ 3 why not. “kin suṇehi gorie!”—*sri m 1*. 4 *P* كین *n* enmity. 5 battle, war. 6 guile. 7 See ਕੀਂ.

ਕੀਨਸਿ [kinəsī] has done. “jo kīchu kinəsī prəbhurəjā.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. 2 why not. “prəbhū sərṇagətī kinəsī hog?”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

ਕੀਨਹ [kinəh] See ਕੀਨਾ 2.

ਕੀਨਹਕੋਸ਼ [kinəhkoṣ] *P* كيهكوش *adj* one who tries to take revenge.

ਕੀਨਖਾਪ [kinkhap], **ਕੀਨਖਾਬ** [kinkhab] See ਕਮਖਾਬ.

ਕੀਨਾ [kina] did, performed. “so pae jo kīchu kina he.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 *P* كينه *n* enmity, rivalry. See ਕੀਨ 4. 4 The word ਕੀਨ also carries the same meaning.

ਕੀਨਾਰਾਮ [kinaram], **ਕੀਨਾਰਾਮੀਏ** [kinaramie] See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਕੀਨੀ [kini] has done, has performed. “həri gətīkini.”—*gəu m 3*. 2 See ਹਮਕੀਨ.

ਕੀਮ [kim] *A* قيم *n* plural of ਕੀਮਤ, value. “tīs di kim nə pai.”—*sri m 3*. “kim nə səka paī sukḥ mītiḥ bahəre.”—*jet var*.

ਕੀਮਤ [kimət] *A* قیمت *n* price. 2 value. 3 estimate, guess.

ਕੀਮਤਿ [kimətī] See ਕੀਮਤ. “kimətī koī nə jāṇe duja.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 See ਕੀਮਤ 3. “ənīk dokh əṇu bəhūt səjai. taki kimətī kəhəṇu nə jai.”—*maru m 5*. 3 *adj* who knows the worth; who judges the value. “səbh kimətī mīlī kimətī pai.”—*sodəru*.

ਕੀਮਤੀ [kimti] *P* قيمتي *n* valuable, precious. See ਕੀਮਤ.

ਕੀਮਾ [kima] *A* تيمر *n* minced meat.

ਕੀਮਾਏ [kimaē] appreciator, one who values merit. “nəhī kimətī kimaē.”—*bher m 5*.

ਕੀਮਾਹੁ [kimahu] from the price. See ਕੀਮ. “sukḥ kimahu bahre.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਕੀਮਿਯਾ [kimīya], **ਕੀਮੀਆ** [kimia] *G* كيميا *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.

ਕੀਮੀਆਗਰ [kimiagər] *P* كيميائگر *n* alchemist; person engaged in practising alchemy.

ਕੀਮੁਖਤ [kimukhət] *P* كيمخت *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.

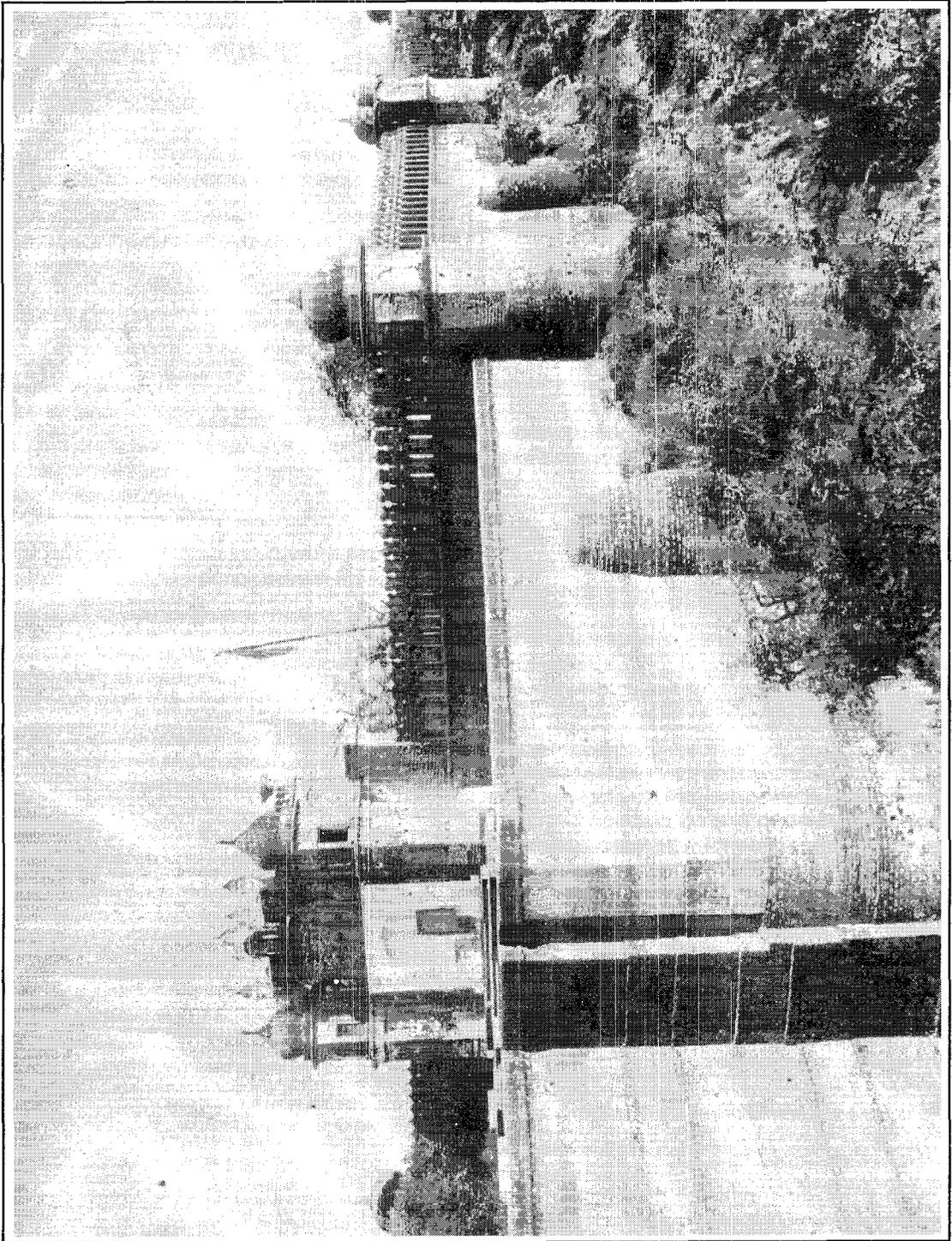
ਕੀਰ [kir] *Skt* कीर *adj* indigent, penniless. 2 parsimonious, miserly. 3 greedy. 4 *Skt n* parrot. “kir sō pritī kəri gənīka.”—*gurusobha*. 5 Kashmir. 6 *adj* of Kashmir. *Dg n* oarsman, fisherman.

ਕੀਰਣ [kirəṇ] *Skt* कीर्ण *adj* scattered, dispersed. 2 extended.

ਕੀਰਣਾ [kirṇa] *Skt* क्रीरणा *n* wail; cry at a high pitch; lamentation.

ਕੀਰਤ [kirət] a poet of Bhatt lineage who sang

¹An ancient name of Egypt. The Egyptians were the first to enter the field of chemistry. Thus was named this science.



SHRINE OF BABA GURDITTA JI, KIRATPUR

eulogies of the Gurus. “kəvɪ kɪrət̪ jo sət̪ cəɾən muɾɪ lagəɦɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke. 2* See ਕੀਰਤਿ.

ਕੀਰਤਨ [kɪrət̪n] *Skt* ਕੀਰਤਨ *n* discourse, speech.

2 In Sikh religion, singing the praise of the Creator in musical measures is termed as kirtən “kirtən namu sɪmrət̪ rəɦəu.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨਸੋਹਿਲਾ [kɪrət̪nsoɦɪla] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ and ਕੀਰਤਿਸੋਹਿਲਾ. **2** ending; completion.

ਕੀਰਤਨਿ [kɪrət̪nɪ] in praise of the Creator. “həɾɪ həɾɪ kɪrət̪nɪ ɪɦ mənʊ rət̪a.”—*sor ə m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨੀਆ [kɪrət̪niə] *adj* who sings the praise of the Creator. “bhəlo bhəlo re kirt̪niə.”—*ram m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਨੁ [kɪrət̪nʊ] See ਕੀਰਤਨ. “həɾɪkɪrət̪nʊ sʊno.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ [kɪrət̪pʊɾ] 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

¹Now there is a railway station at Ropar also.

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 ਬੁੱਢਣਸ਼ਾਹ. 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

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) Patalpuri, related to Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai, is situated on the bank of Suttlej at a distance of two furlongs to the southwest. 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 "Charnauli", 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.

ਕੀਰਤਿ [kirətɪ] *Skt* कीर्ति *n* greatness, reputation, glory, praise. "je ghər kirətɪ akhiɛ."—*sohila*.

ਕੀਰਤਿ ਸਤੰਭ [kirətɪ sətəbh] *Skt* कीर्तिस्तम्भ *n* pillar erected to keep alive the memory of some one.

ਕੀਰਤਿਸ਼ਾਲੀ [kirətɪʃali] *Skt* कीर्तिशालिन् *adj* praiseworthy, honourable.

ਕੀਰਤਿਸੋਹਿਲਾ [kirətɪ sohɪla] a composition containing five hymns recited by Sikhs at the time of going to bed. Its name is 'Sohila' but, many people call it 'Kirtan Sohila'. It is also called 'Arti Sohila'

ਕੀਰਤਿਮਤ [kirətɪmət], **ਕੀਰਤਿਮਾਨ** [kirətɪman] *adj* having good reputation, honourable, praiseworthy. **2 n** the eldest son of Vasudev who was killed by Kans immediately after his birth. "pətr bhəyo vəsudev ke kirətɪmət tɪh nam."—*krɪsən*.

ਕੀਰਤੀ [kirti] See ਕੀਰਤਿ.

ਕੀਰਤੀਆ [kirtia] a mace-bearer in the service of Guru Gobind Singh. **2 adj** who lauds of his mentor.

ਕੀਰਨ [kirən] See ਕੀਰਣ.

ਕੀਰਾ [kira] *n* insect, worm. **2** low, mean. "jən nanək kira."—*gəu m 3*. "sultan khan kərə khɪnɪ kire."—*maru solhe m 5*. **3 A** کیران black stone. See ਸਪੀਅਲ and ਮਖਤੂਲ. "təm məkhtul səpəd səpiəl həm bəpυre jəs kira."—*asa rəvɪdas*.

ਕੀਰਤ [kirat] *A* کیرت measure equal to two rattis; four grains. See ਜਗਾਤ. **2** See ਕਿਰਾਤ.

ਕੀਰੀ [kiri] ant, small insect. **2** unimportant, inferior. "niki kiri məhɪ kəl rakhe."—*sukhməni*. **3** humility, gentleness. "kiri jito səgla bhəvən."—*ram m 5*.

ਕੀਰੇਕਿਰਮ [kirekɪrəm] penniless and low, poor and petty. See ਕਿਰਮ and ਕੀਰ. "həm kire kɪrəm sətɪgur sərɳai."—*sodəru*.

ਕੀਲ [kil] *Skt n* stake, nail. **2** flame of fire. "sohət jyō bərvanəl kila."—*NP*. **3** elbow. **4** according to Tantar Shastar an incantation that prevents the effect of its counterpart. "kil pətəl ərgəla məhatəm səhəs nam sətta jɛ."—*səloh*. **5** weapon. **6** pillar, column. **7 A** کيل artistic piece, poetic utterance. **8 P** کيل *adj* bent, oblique. **9** penniless.

ਕੀਲਕ [kilək] *Skt n* stake, nail. **2** See ਕੀਲ 4.

ਕੀਲਣਾ [kilṇa], **ਕੀਲਨਾ** [kilna] *v* dig a nail after uttering a mantar. See **ਕੀਲ** 4. Those who practise Tantar Shastar (black magic) believe that this practice prevents pain and suffering and controls evil spirits and ghosts.

ਕੀਲਾ [kila] *n* stake, nail. See **ਕੀਲ**.

ਕੀਲਾਲ [kilal] *Skt n* water, which extinguishes flames of fire, so called for its capability of extinguishing fire. **2** nectar. **3** one which is tied to a stake; the animal.

ਕੀਲਾਲਜ [kilalaj] *n* born from water **ਕੀਲਾਲ** [kilal]; lotus.

ਕੀਲਿਕਾ [kilika], **ਕੀਲੀ** [kili] *n* nail; small peg. **2** axle of a handmill that stays in the hole in a piece of wood fixed in the centre of rotating grindstone. “ṣriguru pəg hē kilika mən dano ḍhig kin.”—*NP*. ‘Grain stuck to the axle, escapes from getting ground.’

ਕੀਲੋਕਾਲ [kilokal] *A* **کيلو کال** *n* conversation, dialogue.

ਕੀੜ [kiṛ] a Khatri caste that originated from the Sarin subcaste. “mula kiṛ bəkhāṇie.”—*BG*.

ਕੀੜਾ [kiṛa], **ਕੀੜੀ** [kiṛi] *n* male and female ants. **2** termite. “iṭ siraṇe bhui sāvəṇ kiṛa ləṛio mas.”—*s fərid*. **3** *adj* inferior, inane. “kiṛa thapī deī patsahi.”—*mar majh m 1*.

ਕੀੜੁ [kiṛh] *n* milk of a cow or a buffalo milked for the first time after calving. A sweet dish called bəhuli is prepared from this milk.

ਕੁ [ku] suffix *ku* is used in Punjabi in the sense of ‘approximately a little’ as in “soku rupəye da mal khridīa hē.” **2** *Skt vr* make sound, resound, echo. **3** *part* low. **4** damned. This prefix imparts derogatory sense to a word as in *kuputr* (evil son), *kukəram* (act) etc. **5** *n* earth, land.

ਕੁਅਤ [kuət] force, strength. “duhū hath kər kuət prəharyo.”—*cəṛītr 56*.

ਕੁਅਰ [kuər], **ਕੁਅਰ** [kūr] *Skt* **ਕੁਮਾਰ** boy upto the age of five years. **2** prince, son of a king. “kan kuər niṭhkələk.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

ਕੁਅਰਿ [kuərī] *Skt* **ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** girl upto the age of five years. **2** princess, daughter of a king.

ਕੁਆਉ [kuau] *n* call, cry, shout for help. **2** *S* *adv* where, when. “jīna nēṇ nīdravle tīna mīləṇ kuau.”—*s fərid*. **3** See **ਕਵਾਉ**.

ਕੁਆਹ [kuah] *n* slander; ill [ku] speaking **ਆਹੁਨ** [ahvan].

ਕੁਆਰ [kuar] *n* pitcher. “suīne ka cəuka kēcən kuar.”—*bəsət m 1*. **2** See **ਕੁਮਾਰ**. **3** month of Assu. See **ਕੁਮਾਰ**. **4** *adj* unmarried. “kuar kōṇīa jese kərət sigara.”—*suhi kəbir*. **5** *ghi* *kuar*. *L* *Aloe Perfoliata*; also called *kəmar* by many. Its latent effect is warm, dry and it provides relief from rheumatic and joint pains.

ਕੁਆਰਾ [kuara] *adj* unmarried. “guru ke sut hē jugəl kuare.”—*GPS*. See **ਕੁਮਾਰ**.

ਕੁਆਰਿ [kuarī], **ਕੁਆਰੀ** [kuari] girl upto the age five. **2** girl, maiden. “gachəhu putri raj kuarī.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. “rajkuarī purēḍrie.”—*ram namdev*. **3** unmarried girl. “ja kuari ta cau.”—*s fərid*. **4** maid servant. “jəce ghərī ləchmi kuari.”—*məla namdev*. **5** morsel, bite. “khītha kal kuari kaīa.”—*jəpu*. ‘considering the body as a morsel of death.’

ਕੁਆਲਿਉ [kualīu], **ਕੁਆਲਿਓ** [kualīo] *adj* belonging to a low [ku] house [aləy]; of a house of ill repute; from a low family. “khəri kualīo kurupī kuləkhāṇi.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਕੁਅੰਡ [kuəḍ] *Skt* **ਕੋਦੰਡ**, *n* bow.

ਕੁਇਰ [kuīr] See **ਕੁਅਰ**. “muchī muchī kuīr rulaīa.”—*asa ə m 1*. See **ਕੋਰ**.

ਕੁਇਰਿ [kuīrī] See **ਕੁਅਰਿ**.

ਕੁਇਰੁ [kuīru] See **ਕੁਅਰ**. son of a raja, son of a richman. “babərvaṇi phīrgəi kuīru nə roṭi khāī.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਕੁਇਲਾ [kuīla] See **ਕੋਇਲਾ**. “khītha jəlī kuīla bhāi.”—*s kəbir*. Here *khītha*, means the body.

ਕੁਈ [kui] *pron* any. “əṇ pəṇ thīr nə kui.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਕੁਸ [kus] *Skt* **ਕੁਸ**, *n* kind of spear grass. **2** water.

3 Kushu, son of Ram. See ਲਵ 6. 4 according to Purans one of the seven islands. “pəhuce dip huto kus namu.”—*NP*. 5 a demon killed by Krishan in Dwarika. 6 ploughshare. 7 *P* کُش kill, put to death; its origin is from kuṣṭan, and used as suffix, it denotes a killer as in mærdæmkuṣ (killer of human beings). 8 *P* کُس female genital organ, vagina.

ਕੁਸਟ [kusəṭ] leprosy. See ਕੁਸੁ.

ਕੁਸਣ [kusəṇ] See ਕੁਸਤਨ.

ਕੁਸਤ [kusəṭ] *P* کُست killed, murdered. 2 *Skt* कुसृति *n* deceit, treachery, guile. 3 See ਕੁਸਤੁ.

ਕੁਸਤਗਾਂ [kuṣṭəgā] *P* کُستگان murdered.

ਕੁਸਤਤਾ [kusəṭ-ta] *n* falsehood. “kusəṭ-ta ko bhæle sut bhedyo.”—*parās*. 2 See ਕੁਤਸਤਾ.

ਕੁਸਤਨ [kuṣṭən] *P* کُشتن *v* kill, put to death.

ਕੁਸਤਨੀ [kustəni] *P* کُشتنی deserving to be killed. “gəban hevan hərəm kustəni.”—*tīlāg m 5*.

ਕੁਸ਼ਤਾ [kuṣṭa] *P* کُشته killed. See ਕੁਸਤਨ. 2 *n* oxide of metals for medical use; calcined metal.

ਕੁਸਤਿ [kusəṭi] *Skt* कुसृति *n* illusion. 2 state of being unreal; falsehood. 3 *adv* damned with deceit, guile etc. “tīhu sərīr kuṣṭi bhərīa gəl tāi.”—*gəu chət m 3*.

ਕੁਸਤੀ [kusti] *adj* false. 2 evil doing; immoral act. “bhəṭh kusti gau.”—*s kabīr*. 3 *P* کُشتی *n* fight between wrestlers; wrestling bout.

ਕੁਸਤੁ [kusətu] *Skt* कु-सतु *n* evil. “mohəhu kur kusətu tīni ḍhahīa.”—*var sri m 4*. 2 mean nature. “kuṣ kusətu trīsna əgnī bujhae.”—*dhəna m 3*. 3 sloth, absence of zeal. 4 wealth accumulated through sinful means.

ਕੁਸਤੰਦਹ [kuṣṭədəh] *P* کُشتنده *adj* who kills.

ਕੁਸਪੁਜ [kuṣṭhvəj] See ਸੀਤਾ.

ਕੁਸਨਾ [kusna] See ਕੁਸਤਨ. “kusa kəṭīa var var.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕੁਸਨਾਭ [kuṣnabh] See ਕਾਨਕੁਸਜ.

ਕੁਸਪਾਤੀ [kuspati] *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. “gīan jəneu dhīan kuspati.”—*asa m 1*.

ਕੁਸਪੁਰ [kuṣpur] a town founded by Kush, son of Ram Chandar. See ਕਸੁਰ. 2 old name of Sultanpur in Avadh (Audh).

ਕੁਸਮ [kusəm] *Skt* कुसुम. *n* flower. “pūḍər kes kusəm te dhəule.”—*sri beni*. Here it means white flower. 2 It has also been used for kusūbh: “kusəm rəg səg rəc rəhīa.”—*dev m 5*. “dunia rəg nə ave nərə jīu kusəm paṭu ghīu pak hərəa.”—*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.’

ਕੁਸਮਬਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ [kusəmbiçitrə] a metre, also called kusūmviçitra, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as III, ISS, III, ISS.

Example:

tīn bənbasi rəghubər jane,
dukh sukh səgi sukh dukh mane,
bəlkal ləke əb bən jəhē,
rəghupəṭi səge bənpəhəl khəhē.

—*ramav*.

ਕੁਸਮਯ [kusəməy], **ਕੁਸਮਾ** [kusəma] *n* bad time, evil age. 2 time of adversity.

ਕੁਸਮਾਹੀ [kusmahi] in bloom. “urəjh pərīo kusmahi.”—*sar m 5*. ‘like a black bee got entangled in the world.’

ਕੁਸਮਾਂਜਲਿ [kusmājəli] See ਕੁਸੁਮਾਂਜਲਿ.

ਕੁਸਮਾਂਡ [kusmād] See ਕੁਖਮਾਂਡ.

ਕੁਸਮਾਯੁਧ [kusmayudh] See ਕੁਸੁਮਾਯੁਧ.

ਕੁਸਮਾਵਲਿ [kusmavəli] See ਕੁਸੁਮਾਵਲਿ.

ਕੁਸਮਿਤ [kusmit] See ਕੁਸੁਮਿਤ. “kusmit bən ki prəbha vīlokē.”—*GPS*. ‘are witnessing the splendour of the garden in blossom.’

ਕੁਸਰਾਈ [kusrai], **ਕੁਸਰਾਤ** [kusrat] See ਕੁਸਲਤਾ. “tumre tən hē kusrai.”—*krīṣən*.

ਕੁਸਲ [kusəl] *Skt* कुसल *n* welfare, happiness. “īn bīdhi kusəl hot mere bhai.”—*gəu m 5*. “mit ke kəṭəb kusəl səmana.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 blessing.

- “kusəl kusəl karte jəg bɪnse.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** *adj* wise, clever. **4** *erudite*.
- कुसल खेम** [kusəl khem] *n* welfare and ease, pleasure and happiness. “kusəl khem səbh bhəɪa.”—*sor m 5*. “kusəl khem prəbhū aɪ bəsaē.”—*gəu m 5*.
- कुसलता** [kusəɫta], **कुसलत** [kuslat] *n* state of well-being; feeling of being content; happiness. **2** wisdom, cleverness. “kahe ki kuslat hath dip kue pəre?”—*s kəbir*.
- कुसा** [kusa] *Skt* कुस *n* dābh, a kind of spear grass regarded holy by Brahmans; they use it during worship and spread it underneath a dying person. “thāɪ lɪpaɪ kusa bɪchvai.”—*NP*. **2** See कुसतन. “kusa kəɪia var var.”—*sri m 1*. ‘I may be butchered.’ **3** *P* كسا *adj* used as suffix in the sense of opener or giver as in dɪlkuṣa.
- कुसाटि** [kusaɪ] See आलमकुसाटि. **2** *P* كسا *adj* which opens.
- कुसाटिस** [kuṣaɪs] *P* كسا *n* freedom, liberty, generosity.
- कुसासन** [kusaɣən] *Skt* कुशासनम् asən (seat) made of a kind of kuṣ (spear grass). Spreading of it is regarded as sacred in the Hindu religious scriptures. **2** maladministration.
- कुसागुबुद्धि** [kuṣagrəbuddhɪ] *adj* having sharp intellect like the tip of spear grass, i.e. very intelligent, perspicacious.
- कुसाद** [kuṣad] *P* opened. **2** كسا open. “dono cəṣəm kuṣad nɪṣəsətəhɪ samuhe.”—*NP*. ‘with both eyes open.’
- कुसादह** [kuṣadəh] See कुसाद 2.
- कुसादगी** [kuṣadgi] *P* كسا *n* freedom, opposite of openness. **2** absence of restriction.
- कुसादन** [kuṣadən] *P* كسا *v* open. **2** set free.
- कुसादा** [kuṣada] See कुसाद 2.
- कुसामत** [kusamət] See कुसामद. “kahū kusamət kər khuṣlet.”—*GPS*.
- कुसायँदगकार** [kuṣayəḍdəhkar] *P* كسا *adj* helpful in starting work or in managing it; who generously removes hurdles hindering work.
- कुसाली** [kusali] See कुसाली. **2** कुसाल *adj* ill-natured, mean-minded. “go gərib ko hətē kusali.”—*NP*.
- कुसिक** [kusɪk] *Skt* कुसिक *n* a king who was father of Gadhi and grandfather of Vishvamar; Kausik subcaste has originated from him.
- कुसी** [kusi] *adj* descending from Kush. According to Vachitar Natak, Vedis are descendants of Kush and Sodhis of Lav. See लवी. “lavi sərəb jite kusi sərəb hare.”—*VN*. **2** who has kuṣ (speargrass); wearing kuṣ. **3** ploughshare, which tears the land. **4** Vishvamar, the sage, who belonged to the dynasty of Kusak.
- कुसीद** [kusid] *Skt* *n* interest; its pronunciation as kuṣid is also correct.
- कुसुप** [kusudh] *adj* impious, malevolent. “hɪɾda kusudh laga moh kur.”—*sar m 4*. “kaɪa kusudh hæume məlu lai.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** incorrect, wrong.
- कुसुपा** [kusudha] *adj* impure, contaminated. **2** bent, curved. “sis nɪvate kɪa thie ja rɪde kusudhe jahɪ?”—*var asa*.
- कुसुधु** [kusudhu] See कुसुप.
- कुसुपुर** [kusupur] Kushpur. See कुसुर.
- कुसुंभ** [kusūbh] *Skt* *n* əgnɪsɪk (flame of fire); a plant bearing golden safflowers. **2** its flower. **3** long-necked earthen pitcher. **4** *Skt* कुसुंभ small bag in a poisonous creature wherein poison remains stored; venom bag.
- कुसुंभरंग** [kusūbhrəŋ] colour obtained from safflowers. **2** transient colour; in Gurbani, the pleasure drawn from worldly things is compared to the colour of a safflower.—*gatha*.
- कुसुंभडा** [kusūbhṛa], **कुसुंभडे** [kusūbhṛo], **कुसुंभा** [kusūbha] See कुसुंभ and कुसुंभ. **2** having the colour of a safflower. **3** *Dg* opium juice got through dripping which trickles like the colour of safflower. See कुसुंभडा 2.

ਕੁਸੁੰਭੀ [kusūbhi] *adj* dyed in the colour of safflower. **2** colourful like a safflower.

ਕੁਸੁਮ [kusum] *Skt n* flower. **2** menses.

ਕੁਸੁਮਸਰ [kusumṣar] *n* one who has ṣar (arrows) of kusum (flowers); Kamdev.

ਕੁਸੁਮਚਪ [kusumcap] *n* one who has a bow of flowers; Kamdev.

ਕੁਸੁਮ ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [kusumvicitra] See ਕੁਸਮਬਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਂਜਲਿ [kusumājali] *n* palmful flowers. “dev kusumājaliṭ arpe.”—*sāloh*. **2** a Maithil Brahman named Udyan (Udyanacharya) who in his times was an unparalleled scholar of logic. A treatise entitled ‘Kusumanjal’ 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.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਯੁਧ [kusumayudh] *n* one who has flowers as his weapons; Kamdev who wears arrows made of flowers.

ਕੁਸੁਮਾਵਲਿ [kusumavali] *n* row of flowers; bunch of flowers; string of flowers.

ਕੁਸੁਮਿਤ [kusumit] *adj* in bloom, blossoming.

ਕੁਸੁ [kusu] See ਕੁਸ 3 and ਲਵ 6.

ਕੁਸੁਤ [kusut] *n* entangled cotton yarn. **2** mal-administration; mismanagement.

ਕੁਸੁਧਾ [kusudha] See ਕੁਸੁਧਾ.

ਕੁਸੁਰ [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 : “tāhi tīne bādhe dui purva. ek kusur dotiy lāhurva.” 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** **كُفْر** fault, guilt, crime.

ਕੁਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਯ [kusheshay] *n* one which sleeps (ṣay) on

water (kuṣ), lotus. “sāg pārag kusesay hera.”—*NP*. **2** blue lotus. **3** crane.

ਕੁਸੈਲ [kusel] *adjevil* mountain; mountain without water and trees. “ceṭək se citr caru cōpəkha kusel si.”—*cāritr 12*.

ਕੁਸੋਹਣਾ [kusohṇa], **ਕੁਸੋਹਣੀ** [kusohṇi] *adj* unshapely, ugly. **2** graceless, disgraceful. “kurupṭ kusohṇi pārhārṭ choḍi bhəṭar.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਕੁਸੰਗ [kusōg], **ਕੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [kusōgati] *n* association with immoral persons; deceitful company. “kusōgati bāhāṭi sēda dukh pavāḥi.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਕੁਸੰਗੀ [kusōgi] *adj* who has got into bad company; associated with ignoble persons. “sāgṭ kusōgi bēste.”—*s kābir*. **2** bad companion.

ਕੁਸੰਪ [kusōp], **ਕੁਸੰਪਦ** [kusōpad] *n* ill luck, misfortune. **2** damned property; wealth piled through cruelty and evil means.

ਕੁਸੰਭਾਇਲੇ [kusōbhaile] in the colour of safflower. “tu urājḥ pāriṭo kusōbhaile.”—*gōḍ m 5*.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭ] See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ.

ਕੁਸੁੀ [kuṣṭi] See ਕੁਸੁੀ.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭh] See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ. **2** a medicine named kuṭh; costus speciosus; its latent effect is warm and dry. It gives relief from defects in blood, increases semen and lessens phlegm. It should be used as directed by an expert physician. Taking its overdose is harmful because it is a poisonous material. It is exported from Kashmir to many countries and is highly priced.

ਕੁਸੁੀ [kuṣṭhi] *Skt* कुष्ठिन् *adj* who suffers from leprosy; leper.

ਕੁਸੁ [kuṣṭ], **ਕੁਸੁਨ** [kuṣṭan], **ਕੁਸੁੰਦਹ** [kuṣṭēdah] See ਕੁਸਤ, ਕੁਸਤਨ and ਕੁਸਤੰਦਹ.

ਕੁਸੁਤੀ [kusriti] See ਕੁਸਤਿ.

ਕੁਹ [kuh] *adj* a few, some. **2** See ਕੁਹਣਾ. **3** *Skt* part where, at what place. **4** *Dg n* Kuber.

ਕੁਹਕ [kuhək] *Skt n* deceit, trick. **2** crowing of a cock. **3** thug. **4** *Skt* ਕੁਹਕ; cooing; a melodious

note. "kuhkənɪ kokla tərəl juani."—*vəḍ chāt m 1. 5* See ਕੁਹੁਕ.

ਕੁਹਕਤ [kuhkət] chirps, coos, See ਕੁਹਕ 2. "kuhkət kəpəḥ"—*kan m 5*. 'gives hypocritical cries.'

ਕੁਹਕਬਾਣ [kuhəkbaṇ] See ਕੁਹਕਬਾਣ.

ਕੁਹਕਿਅੜਾ [kuhkɪəɾa] See ਕੁਹਕਿਅੜਾ.

ਕੁਹਣਾ [kuhṇa] See ਕੁਸਤਨ. "jiā kuhət nə sēge praṇi."—*gəu m 5. 2* ku-hənən. heinous killing, merciless butchering, slaughtering in accordance with the Muslim law.

ਕੁਹਥੜਾ [kuhəthɾa], **ਕੁਹਥਾ** [kuhətha] *adj* damned place. **2** a spot which when touched by hand, causes disgust; a filthy part of the body. "vəsədo kuhəthɾe thaɪ."—*jet var*. "kuhəthi jai siɪɪa."—*var asa*. 'in a filthy place.'

ਕੁਹਥੀ ਜਾਇ [kuhəthi jaɪ] damned place, See ਕੁਹਥੜਾ.

ਕੁਹਨ [kuhən], **ਕੁਹਨਾ** [kuhna] See ਕੁਹਣਾ. **2 P** کهن or کهنه *adj* old, dilapidated. **3 Dg** depraved, roguish. **4** jealous.

ਕੁਹਰ [kuhər] *Skt n* hole. **2** pit. **3** glottis; passage in the throat, through which vocal cords produce sound. "kɪlkət kuhər kər."—*ramav*. **4** sound of birds like crows etc. **5** See ਕੁਹੀਰ.

ਕੁਹਰਾ [kuhra] See ਕੁਹੀੜ.

ਕੁਹਰੀ [kuhri] *n* bird of prey. See ਬਹਿਰੀ.

ਕੁਹਲ [kuhəl] *A* کل *n* black sulphite of antimony, collyrium. **2 adj** skilful in gesturing with the eyes. **3** See ਕੁਹਿਲ.

ਕੁਹੜਾਮ [kuhɾam] 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 ਕੋਸਲ. "kuhɾam jəhā sunɪye səhrə; təhɪ kosəl raj nrɪpes bəɾə; upji tɪh dham suta kuslā; jɪh jɪt ləi səsiəsu kəlā."—*ramav*.

ਕੁਹਾਰ [kuhar] *n* pit for drawing water; a well without brick-lining.

ਕੁਹਾਰਾ [kuhara], **ਕੁਹਾਰੀ** [kuhari], **ਕੁਹਾੜਾ** [kuhaɾa], **ਕੁਹਾੜੀ** [kuhaɾi] *n* axe, small axe. See ਕੁਠਾਰ.

ਕੁਹਿ [kuhɪ] *adv* after killing, after butchering. "kuhɪ bəkra rɪnɪ khəɪa."—*var asa*.

ਕੁਹਿਲ [kuhɪl] *Skt* ਕੁਹਿਲ *adj* having betel-leaf in the mouth; having lips reddened with betel. **2** See ਕੁਹਲ.

ਕੁਹਿਲਨ [kuhɪlən] *adj* (woman) wearing collyrium on eyelids and gesturing with her eyes. "ləŋji kuhɪlən avəi pərvəlɪ pɪari."—*BG*. 'A fickle but lame woman with collyrium in her eyes belonging to someone else is always attractive and appealing to a licentious person.'

ਕੁਹੀ [kuhi] *Skt* कुहि *n* black-eyed bird of prey of the hawk species, called şahin kuhi. 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 ਕੋਹੀਲਾ [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 kuhi 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 cərgā kuhiā inā khəvale ghahə."—*var majh m 1*. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ. **2** xa sickle, a serrated blade with a handle for cutting grass.

ਕੁਹੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ [kuhi da ʃɪkar] *n* sport of hunting with a kuhi (falcon). **2** xa act of cutting grass with a sickle.

ਕੁਹੀਰ [kuhir] *Skt* कुहेड़ी *n* mist, fog. "jəse kuhir nɪvar kərə huɪ sur ude mukh tyō prəgtai."—*NP*.

ਕੁਹੀਲਾ [kuhɪla] See ਕੁਹੀ and ਕੋਹੀਲਾ.

ਕੁਹੀੜ [kuhiṛ] See ਕੁਹੀਰ. **2** log of wood on which a pulley is placed for drawing water from a deep well with a leather bag.

ਕੁਹੁਕ [kuhuk] *Skt* *n* melodious sound of singing birds; chirping sound. **2** See ਕੁਹਕ.

ਕੁਹੁਕਬਾਣ [kuhukbaṇ] a kind of arrow with a hole in the tip. As the arrow goes with speed, it produces a whistling sound. “teg tir tuphāg tabraru¹ kuhukəbaṇ ənāt.”—*cāḍi* **2**. Many people believe that this arrow is made of bamboo pieces and it produces sound while in flight.

ਕੁਹੁਕਿਅੜਾ [kuhukīṛā] See ਕੁਹੁਕ. “mor kuhukīṛā səbəd mukh paṭā.”—*gəu* *m* **4**.

ਕੁਹੂ [kuhu] *Skt* *n* new moon night. **2** sound of a peacock or cuckoo. **3** In Purans, river Kubul is named as Kuhu.

ਕੁਹੁਕ [kuhuk] See ਕੁਹੁਕ.

ਕੁਹੁਕੰਠ [kuhukāṭh] *n* cuckoo that coos from the throat. **2** *adj* having a melodious throat like that of a cuckoo.

ਕੁਹੇਤ [kuhet] *n* ill-will, want of affection. **2** hypocritical love; love with a painful ending.

ਕੁਹੇਲਾ [kuhela] *n* See ਕੋਹੀਲਾ.

ਕੁਹੇੜੀ [kuherī] See ਕੁਹੀਰ.

ਕੁਕਹ [kukah] *n* elephant grass; tall grass that grows by the bank of a river, and is used for making baskets. “kukah kahəsī phule.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. ‘Elephant grass and seed grass have grown.’ i.e. the hair has turned grey. **2** rice maturing in winter.

ਕੁਕਟ [kukəṭ] *Skt* कुकट *n* cock.

ਕੁਕਟੀ [kukṭī] *Skt* कुकटि *hen*.

ਕੁਕਨਸ [kuknəs], ਕੁਕਨੁਸ [kuknəs], ਕੁਕਨੁਸ [kuknəs] *G* قنص phoenix. Greek poets have held that a phoenix sings a lot and by singing dipək rag—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

¹təbər-aru, təbər-əte.

hatched; it is genderless but it reproduces itself only in the above-mentioned way.

ਕੁਕਭ [kukəbh] See ਕੁਕੁਭਾ.

ਕੁਕੰਮ [kūkəṃ] *Skt* कुकूम *n* saffron; a dye from Kashmir. “kūkəṃ tīlək bhal me kino.”—*GPS*. **2** short for kumkuma. “ban cəle tei kūkəṃ manəhu.”—*krīṣən*. See ਕੁਮਕੁਮਾ.

ਕੁਕਰਮ [kukəṛəṃ] *n* deceitful action, act of meanness, evil deed. See ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ.

ਕੁਕਰਮੀ [kukəṛmī] *adj* who does evil deeds; vicious.

ਕੁਕਰਾ [kukra] swollen hair, root-cell in the eye lids; granulated cell. See ਕੁਕਰੇ.

ਕੁਕਰੀ [kukri] *hen*. **2** curved dagger shaped like the nail of a lion kept by the Napalese; it is kept tied to the waist. **3** roll of cotton yarn. “bīkherət hē kukri bīstare.”—*GPS*. See ਕੁਕੜੀ.

ਕੁਕਰੇ [kukre] trachoma. *Skt* नेत्रार्श granular lid. كوكري 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 kīṣṭa (a kind of peach), bark of chebulic myrobulan (həṛəṛ) three tolas, essence of Indian barber (rəsōt) 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.
ਕੁਕੜ [kukəɾ], **ਕੁਕੜੀ** [kukɾi] cock, hen. “hāsa seti cɪtu ulasəhɪ kukəɾ di oɖari.—*var gəu 2 m 5.*
2 cob of maize. **3** fruit of əkk (calotropis procera).
ਕੁਕੀਜੀ [kukijē] call, cry. **2** calls, cries. “guru kaɖhi bāh kukijē.”—*kəli ə m 4.* ‘cries with arm raised upward.’
ਕੁਕੁਭ [kukubh] See **ਕੁਕੁਭਾ**. **2** a mountain in Orissa.
ਕੁੰਕੁਮ [kūkum] See **ਕੁੰਕਮ**.
ਕੁੰਕੁਮਾ [kūkuma] See **ਕੁਮਕੁਮਾ**.
ਕੁੱਕ [kukk] a branch of Jatts of Gill subcaste. Kukks are settled in twenty-two villages in Hoshiarpur area.
ਕੁੱਕੜ [kukkəɾ], **ਕੁੱਕੜੀ** [kukkɾi] See **ਕੁਕਟ**- **ਕੁਕਟੀ**.
ਕੁੱਕਾ [kukka] belonging to Kuk subcaste. See **ਕੁੱਕ**.
ਕੁੱਕੁਟ [kukkuɖ] See **ਕੁਕਟ**.
ਕੁੱਕੋ [kukko] a Vadhan Khatri, who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind. He turned a great warrior and benefactor. His son, Ananta, was also virtuous like his father.
ਕੁਕ੍ਰਿਆ [kukriɪa] See **ਕੁਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ**.
ਕੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kukriɪt] *n* misdeed. “kukriɪt kəɾəm jə jəg me kəɾhi.”—*VN.* “kukriɪt pɾənasənkari”—*həjare 10.*
ਕੁਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [kukriɪya] *n* immoral act, bad deed. “kukriɪya tɪh nam su jodh gənə.”—*parəs.*
ਕੁਕਿ [kukʃɪ], **ਕੁੱਖ** [kukkh] *n* abdomen. **2** womb. **3** cavern, cave.
ਕੁੱਖ ਹਰੀ ਹੋਣੀ [kukkh həri hoɳi] be pregnant.
ਕੁਖਿ [kukhɪ] See **ਕੁਕਿ**.
ਕੁਖਯਾਤਿ [kukhyatɪ] *n* disrepute, notoriety.
ਕੁਗਤਿ [kugətɪ] *n* bad condition, sad plight. **2** evil conduct.
ਕੁਗਿਆਨੀ [kugɪani] *adj* having perverted knowledge; who has negative thinking; one without true awareness of reality, but claiming to be omniscient. “səth kəthor kucil kugɪani.”—*səvəye sri mukhvak m 5.*

ਕੁੰਗੀ [kūgi] *n* saffron coloured ant which is very small. It destroys fields of wheat and barley. *Ustilago Triticci.*

ਕੁੰਗੁ [kūgu] safflower, See **ਕੁੰਕਮ**. “kəɾni kūgu jə rəle ghəɖ ətəɾɪ puja hoɪ.”—*guj m 1.* **2** a red coloured powder prepared by mixing turmeric and amla (phyllauntnus emblica), with which the Vaishnav males decorate their foreheads, and the ladies put its line in the parting of their hair.

ਕੁਗੰਧ [kugədh], **ਕੁਗੰਧਿ** [kugədhɪ] *n* foul smell, stink, unpleasant odour. “ədhɪk kugədh nɪɾpətɪ jəb ayo.”—*cəɾɪɪɾ 236.*

ਕੁਗਯਾਨੀ [kugyani] See **ਕੁਗਿਆਨੀ**.

ਕੁਚ [kuc] *Skt n* breast, teat. **2** See **ਕੁੱਚ**.

ਕੁੰਚ [kūc] See **ਕੁੰਚਨ**. **2** *Skt* ਕੁਕੁਬੀ slough of a snake. “sapu kūc choɖe bɪkh nəhi chaɖe.”—*asa namdev.*

ਕੁਚਜ [kucəj] *Skt* ਕੁਚਯਾ *n* immoral act, bad deed. **2** improper way of doing work.

ਕੁਚਯਾ [kucəja] *Skt* ਕੁਚਯ *adj* immoral, vile. **2** not knowing the proper method of doing work.

ਕੁਚਯੀ [kucəji], **ਕੁਚਯੀ** [kucəjji] *Skt* ਕੁਚਯੀ *adja* loose woman. Guru Nanak Dev has taught virtue to loose women in his hymn entitled ‘kucəji’ written in suhi rag. “mājɳu kucəji əmavəɳ dosɾe.”

godhən ke grəh paɳi phēkət.

kəbi uɖhaɪ nə gobəɾ phos,

lən phuravət thəriya me dhər

suhən sekət nəh əphsɔs,

nice beɖhi læghi kəɾ uce

“das” khəri phɪɾ ləɾe pəɾos,

nhavəɳ beɖhi cheɖ dādeye

ap kucəjji beɾhe dos.

—*bava ramdas ji.*

ਕੁੰਚਨ [kūcən] *Skt* ਕੁਕੁਚਨ *n* hesitation; contraction.

ਕੁੰਚਰ [kūcər] *Skt* ਕੁਕੁਚਰ elephant.

ਕੁੰਚਰਇਸਨਾਨ [kūcər ɪsnan] *n* action not practised in life. As an elephant throws dust on his head

after a bath, likewise is, a preacher's going against his own advice. "nanak nIhphal jat tIh jIu kŭcār I snano."—*s m 9*. **2** fruitless actions.

ਕੁਚਰਚਾ [kucərca] futile discussion, discussion sans substance, wrong argumentation. "chaḍI kucərca an nā janəhI."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਕੁਚਰਜਾ [kucərja] *Skt* ਕੁਚਰਜਾ *n* immorality, loose conduct.

ਕੁੰਚਰੀ [kŭcɾi] *n* female elephant. **2** snake's slough. "kŭcɾi jyō əhIraj təjə."—*krIsən*.

ਕੁੰਚਰੀਆ [kŭcɾiə] elephant. See ਕੁੰਚਰ. "tələ kŭcɾiə sIɾ kənIɾk chətrɪa."—*asa m 5*. **2** snake's slough. **3** *adj* who keeps an elephant.

ਕੁਚਲ [kucəl] *Skt* ਕੁਚਰ *adj* speaking ill of others. "Iɾk kucəl kucil bIɾkhlɪptə."—*asa ə m 3*. **2** See ਕੁਚਾਲੀ. **3** See ਕੁਚਿਲ and ਕੁਚੇਲ.

ਕੁਚਲ ਕੁਚੀਲ [kucəl kucil] maligned and dirty. See ਕੁਚਲ and ਕੁਚੀਲ. "həm kucəl kucil ətI əbhImani mIɾI səbde mel utari."—*ram ə m 3*.

ਕੁਚਲਨਾ [kucəlna] *v* crush, trample, grind, tread, stamp.

ਕੁਚਲਾ [kucla] *Skt* कच्चीर and कारस्कार *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.

ਕੁਚਾਰ [kucar], **ਕੁਚਾਰੀ** [kucari], **ਕੁਚਾਲ** [kucal], **ਕੁਚਾਲੀ** [kucali] *n* reprehensible conduct, licentiousness, depravity. "kərhē kucar."—*kəlki*. **2** *adj* immoral, depraved. "gəhI maryo pIɾtsətrɪ kucari."—*GPS*.

ਕੁੰਚਿਤ [kŭcɪt] *Skt* कुञ्चित *adj* coiled, curly. "əlkā kucɪt."—*bhavərsamrɪt*.

ਕੁਚਿਲ [kucɪl] See ਕੁਚਲ and ਕੁਚੀਲ. "kucɪl kəθor kəpəθ kami."—*kan m 5*.

ਕੁੰਚੀ [kŭci] See ਕੁੰਚ 2. **2** armour. **3** See ਕੁੰਜੀ.

ਕੁਚੀਲ [kucil] *Skt* ਕੁਚੇਲ *adj* wearing dirty clothes;

putting on soiled dress. See ਕੁਚਲ ਕੁਚੀਲ.

ਕੁਚੀਲਤਾ [kucilta] *n* impurity, lack of cleanliness of clothes. See ਕੁਚੀਲ and ਕੁਚੇਲ.

ਕੁਚੇਲ [kucel], **ਕੁਚੈਲ** [kucəl], **ਕੁਚੈਲਾ** [kucela] *adj* (female) wearing condemned clothes; who wears dirty dress.

ਕੁੱਚ [kucc] *Skt* कुँच *n* weaver's brush.

ਕੁਛ [kuch] some. See ਕਛ.

ਕੁਛੜ [kuchəɾ] *Skt* कुचि-फ़ल lap. "kəɾ pIar pIu kuchəɾ lita."—*BG*.

ਕੁਛੜਿ [kuchəɾɪ] in the lap.

ਕੁਛਿਤ [kuchɪt] *Skt* कुञ्चित *adj* maligned. "mən mukh kucil kuchɪt bIɾkɾala."—*gəu ə m 1*.

2 barren, unproductive (land); land that does not produce grains and grass. **3** not deserving.

ਕੁਛੋਤ [kuchot] *adj* untouchable, whose contact is believed to defile. See ਕਛੋਤਿ.

ਕੁੱਛ [kucch] some. See ਕਛ.

ਕੁੱਛੜ [kucchəɾ], **ਕੁੱਛੜਿ** [kucchəɾɪ] See ਕੁਛੜ and ਕੁਛੜਿ.

ਕੁੱਛਿ [kucchɪ], **ਕੁੱਛੀ** [kucchi] See ਕੁੱਖ.

ਕੁਜ [kuj] *Skt* *n* born [jə] from the earth [ku]; Mars, a planet. "səməs səni mukh səstI kuj sənyo."—*GPS*. '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. "kuj dɪn me ʃri sətɪguru joti joti mɪlas."—*GPS*. **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 ਭੌਮਸੁਰ.

ਕੁੰਜ [kŭj] *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 ਕੁੰਚ 2. "kŭjəhI tyag bhujəg sɪdharyo."—*krIsən*. **4** *P* 𑂔 corner, bank.

5 narrow street.

ਕੁੰਜਕ [kūjək], **ਕੁੰਜਕਾ** [kūjka] *P* 𑂔 kept on the edge. See **ਕੁੰਜ** 4. a bag tied to the saddle of the horse, in which the rider keeps essential provisions. “həyən kūjke bhəṭ gən lae.”—*GPS*.

ਕੁੰਜਕੁਟੀ [kūjəkūṭi] a cottage in a glade. *Skt* **ਕੁੰਜਕੁਟੀਰ** See **ਕੁੰਜ** and **ਕੁਟੀਰ**.

ਕੁੰਜਗਲੀ [kūjəgli] See **ਕੁੰਜ** 2. “kūjəglin me khel mācayo.”—*kr̥ṣṇan*.

ਕੁੰਜਪੁਰਾ [kūjpurā] village of Wazir Khan, governor of Sirhind, in Karnal. Banda Bahadur razed it in 1768 AD.

ਕੁੰਜ ਬਿਹਾਰੀ [kūj bīhari] See **ਕੁੰਜਵਿਹਾਰੀ**.

ਕੁੰਜਮੇਦ [kūjmed], **ਕੁੰਜਮੇਧ** [kūjmedh] *n* an oblation to worship gods in which an elephant is sacrificed. “həyadī kūjmed rajsu bīna nē bharməṇṣ.”—*gyan*.

ਕੁੰਜਰ [kūjər] *Skt n* one who lives in a glade in the kūj (thick forest); elephant. “ekəl maṭi kūjər ciṭi.”—*mali namdev*.

ਕੁੰਜਰ ਅਸਨ [kūjər əsən] *Dg n* elephant's food, peepal tree.

ਕੁਜਰਤ [kujrət] *A* 𑂔 “kujrət kəmal.”—*akal 269*.

ਕੁੰਜਰਾਰਿ [kūjrarī] *n* elephant's enemy, lion.

ਕੁੰਜਰਾਰਿ ਨਾਦਾਨੀ [kūjrarī nadanī] a gun that makes sound similar to that of its enemy, the lion. —*sənama*.

ਕੁੰਜਰੀ [kūjri] *n* female elephant. **2** army of elephants.—*sənama*. **3** *adj* who keeps elephants.

ਕੁੰਜ ਵਿਹਾਰੀ [kūj vīhari] *adj* wandering on foot on the paths of a forest. **2 n** Krishan Dev.

ਕੁਜਾ [kuja] *Skt n* Sita, who was born from ku (the earth). **2 P** 𑂔 *adv* where, at what place. “kuja aməd kujə rəphti.”—*tīlāg namdev*.

ਕੁਜਾਤ [kujat], **ਕੁਜਾਤਿ** [kujatī] *n* condemned caste; low caste. **2** *adj* belonging to a low caste. See **ਕੁਰੁਪਿ**.

ਕੁੰਜੀ [kūji] *Skt* 𑂔 *n* key. “kūji jini kəu dītia.”—*var sar m 2*. ‘key to spiritual knowledge.’

ਕੁੰਜਾ [kujja] See **ਕੁਜਾ**.

ਕੁਝ [kujh] *adj* some; any, something, a little.

ਕੁਟ [kuṭ] *Skt* 𑂔 *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 (kuṭh), found in Kashmir. See **ਕੁਸੁ** 2.

ਕੁੰਟ [kūṭ] direction, side. “carī kūṭ dāh dīs bhrāme.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** pond. “hərījən əmrītkūṭ sər nīke.”—*ram m 4*.

ਕੁਟਜ [kuṭəj] *n* an ascetic named Agast who was born from a pitcher. **2** Dronacharya was also born from a pitcher. **3** a tree also called kuṛa whose seeds are īdərjō. A decoction of kuṭəj bark cures dysentery. *L* Holarrhena Antidysenterica.

ਕੁਟਣੀ [kuṭṇi], **ਕੁਟਨੀ** [kuṭni] *Skt* 𑂔 a procuress, female panderer who acts as a go-between. “corə jərā rēḍiā kuṭṇiā di baṇu.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਕੁਟਬਾਂਢਲਾ [kuṭbāḍhla] *adj* engaged in the work of cutting and skinning. “meri jati kuṭbāḍhla.”—*māla rəvīdas*. ‘The job of my ‘cəmar’ caste is cutting and skinning of animals.’

ਕੁਟਲ [kuṭəl] See **ਕੁਟਿਲ**.

ਕੁਟਵਾਰ [kuṭvar] See **ਕੋਤਵਾਲ**. **2** guard of a police post.

ਕੁਟਵਾਰੀ [kuṭvari] *n* duty of police officer of a station house. See **ਕੋਤਵਾਲੀ**. “duta ḍanəu ih kuṭvari meri.”—*ram kəbir*. **2** job of a fort's guard.

ਕੁੰਠਾ [kūṭhā] See **ਕੁੰਠਾ**. **2** pond. See **ਕੁੰਟ** 2. “səhəj kəṭhā ke əmrītkūṭhā.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** See **ਕੁੰਟੇ**.

ਕੁਟਿ [kuṭi] *adv* by crushing. **2** *Skt n* twist, arrogance, curve. **3** cottage, hut.

ਕੁਟਿਲ [kuṭil] *Skt adj* bent, curved. **2** deceitful, treacherous. **3** tangled. “kuṭil gāṭh jəb khole dev.”—*bīla kəbir*. ‘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.
वृटिलता [kuṭīlta] *n* bend, curve. **2** guile, deceit. "bēṭhāt uṭhāt kuṭīlta calāhī."—*gāṭhā kāvī*. "hāri kaṭi kuṭīlta."—*sar m 5*.
वृटी [kuṭi] thatched hut of leaves and grass. In Sanskrit kuṭi and kuṭi both are correct.
वृटीचक [kuṭicak] *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.
वृटीचर [kuṭicār] treacherous, deceitful. **2** *Skt n* ascetic who dwells in a cottage; one living in a hut. **3** pig, which lives in water and eats the roots of darnel and lotus.
वृटीर [kuṭir] *Skt n* very small cottage in which another person cannot stay.
वृट्टि [kuṭṭi] See वृट्ट. **वृट्टे** [kūṭe] *adj* deceptive, tricky. "krīa kūṭe nīrahar."—*sor m 5 pāṭal*.
वृटेव [kuṭev] *n* bad habit, depravity. "tā trīy ki kuṭev nāhī jāi."—*cārītr 3/3*. "kāṭhīn kuṭev na mīṭat."—*BGK*.
वृट्टर [kuṭṭar] See वृट्ट वृट्टर.
वृट्टनट [kuṭṭnṭ] *Skt n* fragrant grass. **2** a shrub, which is called kevāṭmōtha. **3** boatman, sailor. **4** water carrier.
वृट्टब [kuṭṭab] *Skt* कुटुम्ब *n* offspring, children. **2** family, household. "kuṭṭab jētān kārṇā."—*var jet*.
वृट्टी [kuṭṭi] *adj* having a family. **2** belonging to a family, of the family.
वृट्ट [kuṭṭ] *n* beating, thrashing. See वृट्ट. **2** a metal, which is very brittle, prepared by beating several metals. "bhānīa bhāḍa kuṭ da."—*māgo*.

वृट्ट [kuṭṭ] See वृट्ट. **2** *n* procurer, panderer.
वृट्टा [kuṭṭa] *v* beat, thrash. See वृट्ट *vr*.
वृट्टी [kuṭṭi] *n* a procuress female panderer. See वृट्टी.
वृट्टिभरवा [kuṭṭi-bhava] *n* in poetics, a female desire to express feelings of the mind, through a gesture of anger when actually she is happy.
वृट्टी [kuṭṭi] *n* cuttings, fragments of paper etc.
वृठ [kuṭh] See वृठ. **वृठ** [kūṭh] *Skt* कुण्ड *vr* surround, blunt. **2** *adj* blunt; without a sharp edge. **3** dull-minded, obtuse.
वृठार [kuṭhāra] *v* kill, butcher.
वृठारिजा [kuṭhārija] *n* See वृठारि. **2** prison cell. "ek kuṭhārija bic rav ko rakhīo."—*cārītr 6*.
वृठा [kuṭha] *S adj* butchered, killed. **2** slaughtered in the Muslim way. "ābhakhīa kō kuṭha bakra khaṇa."—*var asa*. See वृठ. **2**.
वृठाई [kuṭhāi], वृठाई [kuṭhāi], वृठार [kuṭhāra] *n* evil place, ill-reputed place. **2** discomfoting place.
वृठार [kuṭhar] *Skt n* axe. "kaḍhī kuṭhar khāsami sir kaṭīa."—*bīla m 5*. **2** tree. **3** big room, storehouse, house for provisions. **4** *Skt* वृठारि *medicines* for curing leprosy. "kaḍhī kuṭhar pīṭ bat hāta."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 'Kushtar decoction removes all the three types of miasma, vitiated air and phlegmpsora, syphlis and sycosis.'
वृठारि [kuṭhāri], वृठारि [kuṭhāri] *n* small axe. "kaṭi kuṭīlta kuṭhāri."—*sar m 5*. **2** See वृठाली. "īn ākhlīn ki kārē kuṭhāri."—*GPS*. 'As metals are melted in a goldsmith's crucible, so should all evils be destroyed.' **3** incharge of provision house; storekeeper. **4** *adj* who has an axe.
वृठारु [kuṭhāru] See वृठार. **2** *Skt* monkey. **3** tree. **4** armourer. **5** treasure.
वृठाली [kuṭhāli] *Skt* वृ-वृठाली *n* earthen platter; earthen crucible in which a goldsmith melts metals like gold, silver etc.

ਕੁੰਠਿਤ [kūṭhɪt] *adj* blunt. “jəhɪ kūṭhɪt hvē mən bani.”—*NP*.

ਕੁਠੌਰ [kūṭhɔr] *n* bad place, ill-reputed place. 2 improper time.

ਕੁੰਡ [kūḍ] *Skt* कुण्ड *vr* protect, preserve. 2 *n* that which protects water; pit. 3 reservoir. “jese əbh kūḍ kəɪɪ rakhɪo pəɾət sɪdhu gəlɪ jaha.”—*asa m 5*. 4 pit for keeping fire, pit dug as described in the Shastars (holy manuscripts) for oblation to the god of fire. See ਹਵਨਕੁੰਡ. 5 eighty-six deep pits of hell made especially to punish evil-doers. See ਦੇਵੀਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 9 ch 37. 6 (according to Hindu Shastars) son¹ born to a woman from her paramour while her husband is alive. See ਪਾਰਾਸਰ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੩ 4 ਚ 23. 7 also used for kuṭ (direction). “tɪh cətur kūḍ jɪtyo dubar.”—*gyan*. “so cəhu kūḍi janɪe.”—*var majh m 2*. 8 in Punjabi also used for Persian kūḍ.

ਕੁੰਡਰੀਆ [kūḍria] See ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ.

ਕੁੰਡਲ [kūḍəl] *Skt n* circumference. “re nər gərəbh kūḍəl jəb achət.”—*sri beni*. “gərəbh kūḍəl məhɪ urədhdhɪani.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 a circular shaped ornament worn in the ears; ear-ring. “kani kūḍəl gəlɪ motiən ki mala.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕੁੰਡਲਨੀ [kūḍləni] *Skt* ਕੁੰਡਲਿਨੀ. *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 Dasamdwar and not let it come down. It has also been named as

¹It is named kūḍ because it destroys a dynasty. *vr* ਕੁਠਿ [kūḍɪ] means to burn.

bhujāgma (serpent power) 2 jālebi, 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. “kūḍləni surjhi sət səgətɪ.”—*səveye m 4*.

ਕੁੰਡਲਾਕਾਰ [kūḍəlakar] *adj* round, coil-shaped.

ਕੁੰਡਲਿਨੀ [kūḍləni] See ਕੁੰਡਲਨੀ.

ਕੁੰਡਲਿਯਾ [kūḍləɪya] See ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [kūḍli] *adj* who has worn ear-rings. 2 circumference, circle. 3 horoscope in which houses [kūḍəl] of planets are made by lines; snake. 5 jālebi (a sweetmeat).

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ [kūḍlia] who wears earrings. See ਕੁੰਡਲ. “kan kūḍlia bəstrə oḍhliā.”—*asa m 5*.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ [kūḍlia] *adj* who wears earrings. 2 *n* snake. 3 hook, fishhook. “jɪu min kūḍlia kəṭhɪ pəɪɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. 4 a matric stanza, characterised by six lines, first two lines forming a couplet, followed by four ਰੋਲਾ [rola] lines, each having twenty-four matras, first pause at the eleventh and the second at the next thirteenth. According to its style, traditionally called sɪghavəlokən nəyay, the last part of the second line of the couplet initiates the rola and the last line of the rola initiates the couplet. Due to circular repetition of phrases, the metre is named as ‘kūḍlia’. This metre belongs to kələs category.

Example:

“onəm sri sətɪguru cərəṇ, adɪ purəkh adeṣ,
ek ənek bɪbək səsɪ, ghəṭ ghəṭ ka pərvəṣ,—
ghəṭ ghəṭ ka pərvəṣ, ṣeṣ pəhɪ kəhɪt nə ave,
netɪ netɪ kəhɪ net, bed bədiyən gəve,
adɪ məddh əru ət, hote hut hē pun honəm,
adɪ purəkh adeṣ, cərəṇ sɪ sətɪguru onəm”
—*BGK*.

(b) Dasam Granth has a kūḍlia of four lines. The first two lines form a couplet and the next two lines make a rola as in:

“dinən ki rəccha nəmɪt, kər hē ap upay,

pəram purəkh pavən səda, ap prəgəṭ hē ay,—
ap prəgəṭ hē ay, din rəccha ke karən
əvtari əvtar, dhəra ke bhar utarən.”—*kəlki*.

(c) In sīghavəlokən nəyay, if phrases occurring in the kūḍəlia are in yəmək format, the metre gets more fascinating. In yəmək the words remain the same but the meaning differs as:

“hala¹ sevən jīn kəri kalnīmātrən din,
sukh sēpəṭī ko khoy ke, bhəe āt əṭī din,—
din dūni ko man, tan nīj tən ko khoyo,
bīkh beli ko bij, apne hathən boyo,
həṭī vrījesh kulkan tyag karte mukh kala,
səhē nīradar nīty, phīrē dər dər bəd-hala”.

ਕੁੰਡਲੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [kūḍlikrīt] spiral-shaped, spiralled, curl-shaped. “bhrəmāt kūḍlikrītē.”—*ramav*.

ਕੁੰਡਾ [kūḍa] direction, side. See ਕੁੰਡ. “care kūḍa
dhuḍhia.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** See ਕੁੰਡ. **3** chain for fastening the door. **4** goad. “nanək həsti kūḍe bahra.”—*var guj m 3*. **5** ring in which some thing can be fastened.

ਕੁੰਡੀ [kūḍī] fishhook. **2** small chain to fasten the flaps of a door. **3** in the direction. “cəhu kūḍī cəhu jug jate.”—*bīha chāt m 4*. **4** *Dg* horse; the name derives from curving the front feet like a coil while trotting gracefully.

ਕੁੜੌਲ [kuḍəl] *adj* not having a proportionate shape; misshaped, clumsy. **2 n** bad plan, wrong method.

ਕੁੜਬ [kuḍhəb], **ਕੁੜੰਗ** [kuḍhəg] *n* improper method, bad behaviour. **2 adj** ill-managed, clumsy, ill-mannered.

ਕੁੜਕਾ [kuḍka] See ਕੜਕਾ. **2** equal to a mote; a very small quantity of sweet pudding distributed in the Sikh shrines. **3** *kərah prasad* is also called kuḍka. “khavē kuḍka vāḍke.”—*məgo*.

ਕੁੜੱਖਾ [kuḍəkkha] *adj* looking sideways through the corner of the eye, looking in a slanting way. **2** squint-eyed.

¹wine.

ਕੁਣਪ [kuṇəp] *Skt n* corpse, dead body.

ਕੁਣੀਆ [kuṇia] *n* with which water (kə) is brought (aṇia); cupped hands. **2** pitcher-like vessel with a handle. “nədibarī kyō pivie kuṇia na let?”—*GPS*.

ਕੁੰਤ [kūt] *Skt n* which digs the earth (ku); spade. **2** cock. “bhūnsar bhəi dhonī kūt kəi.”—*NP*. **3** lance, spear. **4** louse. **5** water. **6** lotus. **7 adj** horrible, frightening.

ਕੁਤਸਤ [kutsət] See ਕੁਤਸਿਤ.

ਕੁਤਸਤਾ [kutsəta], **ਕੁਤਸਾ** [kutsa] *Skt* कुत्सा *n* slander. **2** insult, disrespect.

ਕੁਤਸਿਤ [kutsit] *adj* damned, condemned. “kəhū kutsit kərəm.”—*əkāl*. **2** insulted, dishonoured.

ਕੁਤਕਾ [kutka] *T* कूट *n* thick but short stick; club. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਦਾਸ.

ਕੁਤਪ [kutəp] *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.

ਕੁਤਬ [kutəb] *A* قطب *n* pole; north and south poles. **2** small peg around which the millstone revolves. **3** chief, head, president. **4 A** کتب plural of ਕਿਤਾਬ.

ਕੁਤਬਖਾਨ [kutəbxan] subedar of Jalandhar 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 Kartarpur.

ਕੁਤਬਖਾਨਾ [kutəbxana] library.

ਕੁਤਬਦੀਨ [kutəbdin] See ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ.

ਕੁਤਬਨੁਮਾ [kutəbnuma] *P* قطب نما compass, the needle of which points to the north because of magnetic force. It is very helpful to the sailors. mariner’s compass.

ਕੁਤਬਮੀਨਾਰ [kutəbminar] See ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ.

ਕੁਤਬਾ [kutba] See ਕੁਤਬਾ. “oh kutba mera pəraṅge vic dohō jəhana.”—*jəgnama*.

ਕੁਤਬੀ [kutbi] *A* قطبي a sect of the Muslims.

2 *adj* related to Kutab.

ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ [kutəbuddin] قطب الدين *adj* the Pole Star of religion; what sustains religion. **2** 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 ਕੁਸੁਰ 1. **4** See ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ.

ਕੁਤਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਐਬਕ [kutubuddin əbək] قطب الدين ابيك
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 Kavvatulislam¹ 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.

ਕੁਤਰ [kutər] *A* قطر diameter.

ਕੁਤਰਕ [kutərək] *Skt* कुतर्क *n* frivolous argument, worthless reasoning. **2** evil thought, bad idea.

ਕੁਤਰਨਾ [kutərna] *Skt* कुतर्न *n* cutting, chopping.

ਕੁਤਰਾ [kutra] *n* mince; material crushed into pieces. **2 n** an insect which destroys crops by

¹Several writers have written its name as “kətbul ɪslam”.

nibbling them. **3** puppy. *Skt* कुतुर. “dekhət kutra legəi bɪlai.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ.

4 adj who is a bad swimmer. See ਕੁਤਰੇ ਕਾਢੇ.

ਕੁਤਰੇ ਕਾਢੇ [kutərə kadhe] helped the bad swimmers reach the bank. “jən nanək kutərə kadhe.”—*gəu m 4*.²

ਕੁੰਤਲ [kōtəl] *Skt n* sharp pointed spear; hair. “kōtəl ləlɪt ələk əɦɪtʃənə.”—*NP*. **2** barley stalks which are sharp-pointed. **3** plough, which has pin like a small sharp spear. **4** cock, having sharp nails.

ਕੁਤਵਾਰ [kutvar] See ਕੋਤਵਾਲ. **2** See ਕਤਵਾਰ.

ਕੁਤਾ [kuta] *n* dog. “ətərɪ lobh bhəuke jɪu kuta.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਕੁਤਾਰੂ [kutaru] *adj* not a good swimmer; bad at swimming.

ਕੁਤੀ [koti] bitch, female dog.

ਕੁਤੀਂ [koti] dogs, worthless persons. **2** vile persons. “rətən vɪgəɾ vɪgoe kuti”—*asa m 1*.

ਕੁੰਤੀ [kōti] daughter of Shursen, king of Mathura, Krishan's paternal aunt. King Pandu's queen and mother of Yudhishtir, Bhimsen, Arjun. Her name was Pritha. Kuntibhoj, who was issueless, adopted Shursen's daughter to bring her up; for this reason she was called Kunti. “kōti ko dekhət hi kəvi ʃyam bhənɛ tɪn paɪn sis jhəkayo.”—*kɪtsən*.

ਕੁਤੀਆ [kotiə] bitch, female dog.

ਕੁੰਤੀ ਸੁਤ [kōti sut] Yudhishtir, Bhim and Arjun.

ਕੁੰਤੀਸੁਤ ਸੁਤ ਅਰਿ [kōtisut sut əɪ]—*sənama*. Kunti's son Arjun; his charioteer, Krishandev; his enemy, the arrow.

ਕੁੰਤੀਪਤਿ [kōtipətɪ] Raja Pandu; Pandav's father.

ਕੁਤੁਹਲ [kutuhəl] *Skt n* surprise, astonishment, wonder. **2** unusual happening, wonderful phenomena. **3** ardent curiosity to see and hear something. **4** game of pleasure.

ਕੁਤੁਰਾ [kutura] pup, cur, whelp. *Skt* कुतुर.

²Ignorant and partisan scholars interpret the word as ਕੁਤੁਰੇ [kuturɛ].

ਕੁਤੇਮੁਹਾ [kutemuha], **ਕੁਤੇਮੁਹਾ** [kutemuhā] *adj* who has the mouth of a dog; dog-mouthed i.e. who eats what cannot be eaten; who eats dirt and carrion. “kəlɪ hoi kutemuhɪ khaju hoə mɪrdar.” –*var sar m 1*. ‘The people of kəlɪyug are dog-mouthed, and eat corpses.’ Corpse means other person’s right; bribe etc.

ਕੁਤੇ [kuto] *adv* where, from where, for what reason. “tən nɪj rup kuto tum ləhe.”–*GPS*.

ਕੁੱਤਾ [kutta], **ਕੁੱਤੀ** [kutti] See ਕੁਤਾ ਕੁਤੀ.

ਕੁੜ [kutr] *adv* where, at what place.

ਕੁਥਰਾ [kuthra] *ku* (damned) *thɪra* (earth); dirty place. **2** *adj* muddy, dirty.

ਕੁਥਾਉ [kuthau], **ਕੁਥਾਇ** [kuthaɪ], **ਕੁਥਾਨ** [kuthan] *ku* (damned) *thaɪ* (place). **2** *adv* untimely; improper place. “ek dan tudh kuthaɪ laɪa.” –*asa pəti m 3*. “thau kuthaɪ nə jaɳni səda cɪtəvəɦɪ vɪkar.”–*var sar m 3*. **3** base heart.

ਕੁੰਦ [kūd] *Skt n* jasmine plant, bearing white flowers, which the poets compare with teeth. “pit bəsən kūd dəsən.”–*səvəye m 4 ke*. See ਡੇਲਾ. **2** lotus. **3** one out of the nine treasures. **4** in Gurpratap Suray, kūd has been used for kukəd (ox’s hump). “brɪkxəbh bɪlɪd bəli tən pin. jɪn ki kūd,¹ tūg dətɪ kin.”–*GPS*. **5** *P* كندر *adj* blunt. **6** stupid. **7** wise, intelligent. **8** brave.

ਕੁਦਇਆ [kudəɪa] damned mercy; mercy which is harmful; act of causing suffering to the world by having mercy upon a mosquito, snake, rat, rabid dog, robber, thief, immoral person. **2** brutality. “ku dəɪa kəsəɪɳɪ”–*var sri m 1*.

ਕੁਦਸ [kudəs] *A* كُدس *adj* sacred, holy.

ਕੁਦਣਾ [kudṇa] *Skt* कूदण *n* jumping, leaping, springing up.

ਕੁੰਦਨ [kūdṇ] *n* pure gold; gold without impurities. **2** thin leaf of pure gold in which artisans embed gems.

¹Some ignorant scribe has changed the text, but the original is: “jɪn ki kəkud tūg”.

ਕੁੰਦਨਗਿਰਿ [kūdṇgɪrɪ] mountain of gold; Sumer. **ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰ** [kūdṇpur], **ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰਿ** [kūdṇpurɪ], **ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰੀ** [kūdṇpuri] कुण्डिनपुर capital of Vidarbha state (Bairar), at a distance of forty miles to the east of Amravati. Its raja Bhishmak was father of Krishan’s queen Rukmani. “kūdṇpuri nəgər nɪyrayo.”–*cəɪtr 320*. It is said that Kondavir in Bairar is the same ancient city of Kundanpur.

ਕੁੰਦਨੀ [kūdni] that which has a butt; a gun. –*sənama*.

ਕੁਦਮ [kudəm] jump, leap. “kudəm kərə gəɖər jɪu chel.”–*ram m 5*. “kudəm kərə pəsə pəkhia dɪsə nahi kal.”–*sri m 5*. **2** *P* كَمْر reward for deeds done.

ਕੁੰਦਰ [kūdər] *A* كَمْر *n* dwarf. **2** fat donkey. **3** old fort.

ਕੁਦਰਤ [kudrət], **ਕੁਦਰਤਿ** [kudrətɪ] *A* كُدْرَت *n* power, strength. “kudrət kəuɳ həmarɪ?”–*bəsət ə m 1*. **2** illusion; the Almighty’s creative power. “duyi kudrətɪ sajie kəɪɪ asəɳu dɪɳho cau.”–*var asa*. “kudrətɪ patali akasi.”–*var asa*.

ਕੁਦਰਤੀ [kudrəti] *adj* all powerful, almighty. **2** naturally; by nature. “sɪnəkhətu kudrəti.” –*var majh m 1*. **3** concerned with nature, natural. “vərhɪɛ dərgəh gəɳu ki kudrəti nuru.” –*var ram 3*.

ਕੁਦਰਤੁ [kudrətu], **ਕੁਦਰਿਤ** [kudrɪt] See ਕੁਦਰਤ.

ਕੁੰਦਲਤਾ [kūdəltə] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 18.

ਕੁੰਦੜਾ [kūdṛa] *n* thatched hut. **2** heap of grass. **3** stack of wheatchaff. **4** butt of a rifle.

ਕੁੰਦਾ [kūda] pommel, the protuberant part at the front of a saddle. “cəɪɪkə ghəɳ-ɾə kūde pəkəɳəɦɪ.”–*var gəu 2 m 5*. An inexperienced rider clutches 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* كُدَاك *P* كَمْر back part of a rifle which is made of wood. *E* Stock.

- 3 stock for holding the feet of criminals. See ਕਾਠ ਮਾਰਨਾ.
- ਕੁਦਾਉ** [kudau], **ਕੁਦਾਇ** [kudaɪ] *n* improper method; ruse.
- ਕੁਦਾਨ** [kudan] false grant; charity which is not beneficial to the world.
- ਕੁਦਾਮ** [kudam] *P* **کدام** *pron* which, who. 2 what thing.
- ਕੁਦਾਮੀ** [kudami] *P* **کدامی** who are you?
- ਕੁਦਾਲ** [kudal] *Skt* **कुदाल** *n* implement to dig earth; implement with a sharp point, shovel. 2 spade, hoe.
- ਕੁਦਿ** [kudɪ] *adv* having jumped. “kudɪ kudɪ cərə rəsətəlɪ paɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*.
- ਕੁੰਦੀ** [kūdi] *n* ironing of washed clothes. 2 sarcastically : an act of straightening by beating and threshing.
- ਕੁਦੁਮ** [kudum] *A* **كودم** arrival.
- ਕੁਦੰਡ** [kūdəḍ] bow. See ਕੋਦੰਡ. “nɪʈʰur kudəḍ bhujdəḍ ke səkədh dhər.”—*GPS*.
- ਕੁਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ** [kudriʃtɪ] *n* vile look, evil eye. 2 look filled with anger. 3 *adj* habit of looking at the ground with downcast eyes.
- ਕੁਧਕਾ** [kudhəka] blow on the neck; giving an insulting push. 2 horrible stumble. “nətəru kudhəka dɪvəi hɛ.”—*bɪla kəbir*.
- ਕੁਧਾਤੁ** [kudhatu] *Skt n* iron; in Sikhism iron is called sudhatu.
- ਕੁਧਾਨ** [kudhan] impure food stuff; food stuff procured by deceitful earning.
- ਕੁਧਿੱਤ** [kudhitɪ] *n* bad habit, addiction, condemned practice. “chəḍḍ kuphəkkəʃ kuʃ kudhitɪta.”—*BG*.
- ਕੁਧੀ** [kudhi] *adj* having an evil (ku) mind (dhi) “disə kudhi sʊmətɪ ka bodhək.”—*GPS*.
- ਕੁਨ** [kun] *pron* who. “tu kun re.”—*dhəna namdev*. 2 *P* **کُن** do. “dər gos kun kərtar.”—*tlɪlɔg m 1*. “dɪl me nə jərə kun vahəm.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Do not be deluded.’ 3 *A* **کُن** be; Arabic and Persian scholars have written that Allah said ‘kun’ and the world came into being. See ਏਕੋਰੰ ਬਹੁਸਜਾਂ.
- ਕੁਨਸ** [kunəs], **ਕੁੰਨਸ** [kūnəs] result. See ਕੁਚਨਿਸ. “kunsā kini tin prəbina.”—*GPS*.
- ਕੁਨਕਾ** [kunka] See ਕੁਣਕਾ.
- ਕੁਨੱਖਾ** [kunəkkha], **ਕੁਨੱਖੀ** [kunəkkhi] See ਕੁਣੱਖਾ.
- ਕੁਨਣਪੁਰ** [kunṇapur] *Dg* golden city, town of gold; Lanka. 2 See ਕੁੰਦਨਪੁਰ.
- ਕੁਨਦ** [kunəd] *P* **کُن** does. See ਕਰਦਨ.
- ਕੁਨਫਕਾਨ** [kunfəkan] *A* **كُن فکان** Allah ordered “kun.” ‘Let it be’. pəs, ‘it got created’. The world got created by Allah’s edict. This phrase has been used in ‘mække di gosətɪ’.
- ਕੁਨਫਿਕੁਨ** [kunfɪkun] *A* **كُن فيكون** begin to be; something that comes into being on such order, i.e. world is created by the order of God.
- ਕੁਨਮ** [kunəm] *P* **کُنم** I do, May I do, I will do. Its root is kərdən.
- ਕੁੰਨਾ** [kūna] *Ml* earthen pitcher, pitcher of medium size, earthen pot. “kūne heʃtɪ jəlaie baləṇ səde thaɪ.”—*s fərid*. “kūne koɪɪtaɦ.”—*s fərid*. ‘condition or state of coals tightly contained in a pitcher.’
- ਕੁਨਾਰਿ** [kunarɪ], **ਕੁਨਾਰੀ** [kunari] damned lady. 2 adulteress. “meli kamṇi kuləkhṇi kunarɪ.”—*var sri m 3*.
- ਕੁਨਾਲੀ** [kunali] **कु-फ़ाली** *n* earthen platter for kneading flour.
- ਕੁਨਿ** [kunɪ] *S* earthen pot plastered with mud at the bottom from outside. See ਕੁੰਨਾ.
- ਕੁਨਿੰਦ** [kunɪd], **ਕੁਨਿੰਦਾ** [kunɪda] *P* **کُنید** *adjoer*, maker. “kam ko kunɪda he kɪ khubi ko dɪhəda hɛ.”—*əkal*.
- ਕੁਨੀ** [kuni] *P* **کُنی** you do. 2 may you do. 3 you will do.
- ਕੁੰਨੀ** [kūni] See ਕੁੰਨਾ. small earthen pot. *S* ਕੁਨਿ.
- ਕੁਨੀਰ** [kunir] impure water, dirty water, water harmful for health.
- ਕੁਨੁ** [kunu] *S* vertigo, dizziness.
- ਕੁਪ** [kup] *Skt* **कुप** *vr* be angry, burst out; shine.

2 lord of the earth [ku], raja. 3 See ਕੁੱਪ.
ਕੁਪਤ [kupət] See ਕੁਪਿਤ.
ਕੁਪਤਾ [kupəta] without honour. “jhəkh marən dusət kupəte ram.”—*Bīha chāt m 4*.
ਕੁਪਤਿ [kupətɪ] *n* insult, dishonour. 2 damned husband, adulterer; one who loves some woman other than his wife. 3 husband of the earth [ku], raja.
ਕੁਪਥ [kupəθ] *n* path of evil, damned way, wrong path. 2 See ਕੁਪੱਥ.
ਕੁਪੱਥ [kupəθh] *Skt* ਕੁਪਥਜ *n* lack of self-control, lack of precautionary measure. 2 unfit.
ਕੁਪਰਵਾਣ [kupərvāṇ] *n* something unacceptable; an inappropriate example, which refutes rather than proves a statement. 2 *adj* which is not worth accepting; unacceptable. “ja pətɪ lekhe na pəve ta səbhe kupərvāṇ.”—*asa m 1*.
ਕੁਪਾਇ [kupaɪ] *n* ill-gotten wealth; wealth obtained through dishonest means. “kəuḍi gəni kupaɪ.”—*cəritr 149*.
ਕੁਪਾਠ [kupəθ] bad recital. 2 incorrect recital.
ਕੁਪਾਣਿ [kupaṇɪ] having unworthy hands; who has neither done service nor given charity with his hands.
ਕੁਪਾਤ੍ਰ [kupatr] *n* dirty vessel, unclean vessel. 2 unworthy, undeserving. 3 earthen [ku] vessel.
ਕੁਪਾਦ [kupad] having impious feet, who has never used his feet for going to a religious congregation.
ਕੁਪਾਨ [kupan] bad [ku] drinking [pan]; taking liquor etc.
ਕੁਪਾਰ [kupaɾ] See ਕੁਪਾਰ.
ਕੁਪਾਲ [kupal] who nourishes the earth [ku], a raja.
ਕੁਪਿਤ [kupit] *Skt adj* wrathful, angry, enraged. 2 condemned father.
ਕੁਪਿਯਾ [kupɪya], ਕੁਪੀਆ [kupia] *Skt* ਕੁਤੁਪ. *n* an oil can; funnel mouthed can made by burning leather etc. “ek bās ko kupɪya kəsi sudhar kē.”—*cəritr 133*. 2 *adj* who tends to fly into a

rage; irascible.

ਕੁਪੀਨ [kupin] *Skt* cloth lengthy enough for lowering into a well to draw water. It is also used as a loincloth and waistband. “sətu bədhɪ kupin.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਕੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [kuputr], ਕੁਪੁਤ [kuput] *n* worthless son, dishonourable son. 2 son of the earth [ku], the planet Mars.

ਕੁਪੰਘੀ [kupəṅghi] *Skt* ਕੁਪਛੀ *n* damned bird, crow. 2 raven, vulture.

ਕੁੱਪ [kupp] *n* which shines from a distance, See ਕੁਪ *vr.* dome-shaped heap of hay etc which is covered with thatch, making sharp point at the top. “rakhe vəhɪɾ kupp bədhvaɪ.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* कक्षप which protects hay. Hay is protected in a kupp (stack).

ਕੁੱਪਾ [kuppa] big oilcan. See ਕੁਪਿਯਾ.

ਕੁੱਪਾ ਕੁੜਨਾ [kuppa ruḥna], ਕੁੱਪਾ ਲੁੜਨਾ [kuppa luḥna] 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. “kuppa ruḥyo səbhən sunpayo.”—*GPS*. ‘Everybody heard that emperor Jahangir had died.’

ਕੁੱਪੀ [kuppi] See ਕੁਪਿਯਾ.

ਕੁਪਯੋ [kupyō] enraged. “kupyō jem panā.”—*gyan*. ‘like boiling water.’

ਕੁਪਯੋਗ [kupyog], ਕੁਪਯੋਗ [kuprəyog] misuse; use of something at the wrong time. 2 grammatically incorrect joining of phrases. “kupyog si prakrit.”—*cəritr 180*. ‘The diction of the play is jarring to the ears.’

ਕੁਪਰਵਾਣ [kupərvāṇ] See ਕੁਪਰਵਾਣ.

ਕੁਫਕਰ [kuphəkər], ਕੁਫਕੜ [kuphəkər], ਕੁਫਕੜੀ [kuphəkṛi] *n* damned ascetic; hypocritical saint; pretended austerity; hypocrisy. 2 evil deeds, vile actions. “ləga kɪtə kuphəkṛe.”—*sri m 5*.

ਕੁਫਰ [kuphər] *A* کفر *n* concealing of truth.

2 atheism. “mulla bhakhe, kəphra! kyō kuphər əlavəi.”—*NP*.

ਕੁਫਰਗੋ [kuphərgo], ਕੁਫਰਗੋਅ [kuphərgoə], ਕੁਫਰਗੋਇ [kuphərgoɪ] *adj* speaking in terms of atheism. See ਕੁਫਰ and ਕੁਫਰਾਣ.

ਕੁਫਰਾਣ [kuphraṇ], ਕੁਫਰਾਨ [kuphran] *A* کفران *n* ingratitude, disloyalty, ungratefulness. “kuphərgoɪ kuphraṇe pəɪta dəjhsɪ.”—*var majh m l*.

ਕੁਫਲ [kuphəl] *n* condemned fruit, harmful result. 2 *A* قفل *a* lock.

ਕੁਫਾਰ [kuphar], ਕੁਫਾਰੀ [kuphari] *A* کفار plural of ਕਾਫਰ. “kehra suta kuphər kuphari.”—*BG*. ‘Who is the infidel and ungrateful person sleeping there?’

ਕੁਫੇਰ [kupher] *n* inauspicious planetary movement, adverse time, misfortune.

ਕੁਬਜ [kubəj] *Skt* कुब्ज *adj* hunchback. “nam bɪna jese kubəj kurup.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਕੁਬਜਾ [kubja] *Skt* कुब्जा *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 ਕੁਬਿਜਾ. 3 Manthara, maidservant of Kaikeyi, on whose instigation Kaikeyi demanded from king Dashrath the throne for Bharat and exile for Ram.

ਕੁਬਲੀਯਾ [kubliya] See ਕੁਵਲੀਆ ਪੀੜ.

ਕੁਬਾਣ [kuban] *n* bad habit, addiction, ill talk.

ਕੁਬਾਣਿ [kubanɪ], ਕੁਬਾਣੀ [kubanɪ] *n* harsh word, impolite remark. “səbədʊ nə cinə ləvə kubanɪ.”—*Sidhgosəɪɪ*. “speaks harsh words”. 2 mediocre poem, devoid of spiritual content. 3 composition going against the rules of poetry.

ਕੁਬਿਜਾ [kubɪja] See ਕੁਬਜਾ. “kubɪja udhri əgusət dhar.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. “tarile gənɪka bɪnu rup kubɪja.”—*gəu namdev*.

ਕੁਬਿੰਦ [kubɪnd] *Skt* कुबिंद *n* a weaver, who knows how much land will be sufficient to stretch the warp.

ਕੁਬੁਧ [kubudh] *adj* idiotic; of base understanding.

ਕੁਬੁਧਿ [kubudhɪ] *n* perverted intelligence, wicked mind. “kubudhɪ dumṇi kudəɪta kəsaiṇɪ.”—*var sri m l*. 2 *adj* mean-minded.

ਕੁਬੇਰ [kuber] *n* whose body is despicable¹; treasurer of the gods having three feet and eight teeth, the son of Vishrva born to Trinvindu’s daughter Ilvila, His city was Alka. He was king of demigods [yəkʂ] and Kinnars, and Kuber was a stepbrother of Ravan.

ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol] *n* vile utterance, abusive language, acrimonious remark.

ਕੁੱਬਾ [kubba] See ਕੁਬਜਾ. 2 *A* قبة dome; a building with a dome.

ਕੁੱਬੇ [kubbe] See ਟਾਹਲਾਸਹਿਬ.

ਕੁਬ੍ਰਿਤ [kubrɪt] *adj* whose character is to blame; licentious. “kubrɪtən krɪpan.”—*parəs*. ‘With a sword, he chops the licentious.’ 2 *vrit* (circumference) of *ku* the earth.

ਕੁਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ [kubrɪtɪ] *n* abominable livelihood. 2 bad condition, miserable plight.

ਕੁੰਭ [kūbh] *Skt n* pitcher. “kūbhe bədhə jəlu rəhe jəl bɪn kūbh nə hoɪ.”—*var asa*. 2 pitcher-like part risen on the forehead of an elephant. “kəʃ kəʃ gɪre gəjən kūbhəsəthəl.”—*parəs*. 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. “recək purək kūbh kərə.”—*prəbha ə m l*. See ਕੁੰਭਕ. 6 according to Bhavishyat Puran, a demon who was

¹His body is despised due to leprosy as well.

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.

ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰੀ [kūbhkari] wife of a potter. **2** red arsenic.

ਕੁੰਭਜ [kūbhəj] *n* born from a pitcher; Agast Muni. **2** See ਕੁੰਭਸੁਤ.

ਕੁੰਭਨਾਸਨੀ [kūbhnasni] that pierces the heads of elephants, a small spear.—*sānāma*.

ਕੁੰਭਨੇਸਨੀ [kūbhnesni] the earth, its lord, a king; his army; the king's army.—*sānāma*. **2** army of a king, the owner of elephants.—*sānāma*.

ਕੁੰਭਪਰਵ [kūbhpərv] See ਕੁੰਭ 10.

ਕੁੰਭਪਿਤਾ [kūbhpita] father of a pitcher; potter's wheel on which a pitcher is formed. "kūbhpita sām dhər tæbe."—*GV* 6. 'The earth started rotating like a potter's wheel.'

ਕੁੰਭਲ [kūbhəl] *n* pit of a weaver in which he suspends his legs while weaving on his warp. "cir bunē kūbhəl tīs pahe."—*GPS*.

ਕੁਭਾ [kubha] See ਕਾਬੁਲ. **2** [ku] (bad) [bha] (reputation). **3** [bha] shadow of ku (land).

ਕੁਭਾਂਡ [kubhāṅḍ] See ਕੁਪਾਤੁ.

ਕੁਭਾਤਿ [kubhati], **ਕੁਭਾਤੀ** [kubhati] *adj* of a bad type, ill-shaped. "mera kərəm kutīta jənəm kubhati."—*gəu rəvīdas*. **2** *adv* in a bad way, badly.

ਕੁਭਾਰ [kubhar], **ਕੁੰਭਾਰ** [kūbhar] See ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ. "kūbhar kə ghərī hāḍi ahe."—*ṭoḍi namdev*.

ਕੁੰਭਿ [kūbhī] See ਕੁੰਭ and ਕੁੰਭੀ. **2** on the occasion of the Kumbh festival. "kūbhī jə kedar naie."—*ram namdev*. '...have a dip during the Kumbh festivals and at Kedarnath.' See ਕੁੰਭ 10. **3** ਕੁੰਭਿਨੀ an army of elephants. "sena cətu rəgəṅṅī rəci pāk rəth jə kūbh."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਕੁੰਭਿਕ [kūbhik] See ਕੁੰਭਿਕਾ 2.

ਕੁੰਭਿਕਾ [kūbhika] *Skt n* prostitute, dancing girl. **2** a small prickly tree. *L* Pistia Stratiotes.

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. "ərjun kūbhika rābha."—*GPS*.

ਕੁੰਭਿਦੁਰ [kūbhīdur] *n* pearl [dər] which comes out from the head of the elephant [kūbhīn]. "mənī mal mukta kūbhīdur."—*səloh*.

ਕੁੰਭਿਨੀ [kūbhīni] an army of elephants. —*sānāma*.

ਕੁੰਭੀ [kūbhi] *Skt n* elephant. **2** crocodile. **3** water melon. **4** hell, which is also called kūbhīpak. **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 "ərədhkūbh". This is also called ətīkūbhi. See ਕੁੰਭ 10.

ਕੁੰਭੀਨਸੀ [kūbhīnəsi] daughter of demon Sumali who was the real sister of Keksi, mother of Ravan. Kumbhinasi gave birth to Lavnasur, son of demon Madhu, whose capital was Mathura. He was killed by Shatrughan.

ਕੁੰਭੀਪਾਕ [kūbhīpak] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 4. According to Purans, in this hell meat eaters are thrown into the boiling oil.

ਕੁੰਭੀਰ [kūbhīr] *Skt n* crocodile.

ਕੁੰਭੇ [kūbhe] in the pitcher. "kūbhe bəddha jəlu rəhe."—*var asa*.

ਕੁੰਭੇਦੁ [kūbheḍu] ku-bhəv. produced from the earth; an earthen pitcher. "jītu pəkāsīta maṭi kūbheḍu."—*prəbha namdev*.

ਕੁੰਭੇਸ [kūbhes] kūbh-iṣ, elephant; who has a pitcher on its head. See ਕੁੰਭ. See ਸਸਨ.

ਕੁਮਹਲ [kuməhəl], **ਕੁਮਹਲੁ** [kuməhəlu] *n* inappropriate place; untimely situation. "məhəlu kuməhəlu nə jaṅṅī murəkh əpne suae."—*var sor m 3*. See ਮਹਲ.

ਕੁਮਕ [kumək] *T* 𑂔 *n* help. **2** partisanship,

favour. "jəb hi kumək apnɪ gəyo."—*cərɪtr* 297.
"ayo kumək surpətɪ bises."—*səloh*.

ਕੁਮਕਮਾ [kumkəma], **ਕੁਮਕੁਮਾ** [kumkuma] *T* **کومکوم** *n*
small water pot with narrow mouth. **2** rose
water sprinkler. "ko kumkuma dehɪ
chrɪrkai."—*GPS*. **3** round object of shellac,
used during Holi to shower dry colours filled
in it. It is so thin and frail that with very light
collision it bursts and dry colours scatter
around.

ਕੁਮਤ [kumət], **ਕੁਮਤਤੀ** [kumətɪ], **ਕੁਮਤਿ** [kumətɪ]
base intellect, perverse advice. "mən re kəun
kumətɪ tɛ lini?"—*sor m* 9. **2** mind like ku
(earth); dumb mind.

ਕੁਮਤੀ [kuməti] See **ਕੁਮਤਿ**. **2** *adj* mentally retarded.
3 wicked, depraved.

ਕੁਮਦ [kuməd], **ਕੁਮਦਨੀ** [kumədni], **ਕੁਮਦੀ** [kumdi]
See **ਕੁਮੁਦ**.

ਕੁਮਰਾਉ [kumrau], **ਕੁਮਰਾਵ** [kumrav] a Khatri
subcaste.

ਕੁਮਰੀ [kumri] *A* **کمری** *n* type of dove, that is
small in size and chirps sweetly.

ਕੁਮਲਾਉਣਾ [kumlaʊṇa] *v* lose lustre, wither.
"bəḍən jaɪ kumlaɪ."—*var guj* 1 m 3. "həs gəɪa
kaɪa kumlani."—*suhī kəbir*.

ਕੁਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ [kumlahgəṛh] See **ਕਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਕੁਮਲਾਨਾ [kumlana] See **ਕੁਮਲਾਉਣਾ**.

ਕੁਮਲੈਣੀ [kumləṇi] *adj* withered, faded. "həɪɪ
bəjhəhə dhən kumləni."—*gəu m* 4.

ਕੁੰਮਾ [kūmma] *Skt* **कूर्म** *n* tortoise, turtle.

ਕੁਮਾਉਂ [kumaū] **ਕੁਮਾਯੁੰ** [kumayū] See **ਕਮਾਉਂ**. **2** *Skt*
कूर्माचल a territory in U.P with an area of 600
square miles. To its north is Tibet, to the east
Nepal, to the south Bareilly and Rampur state,
to the west Tehri state. Its old name is
'Panchkoot.'

ਕੁਮਾਰ [kumar] *Skt n* child upto the age of five.
2 son. **3** Kartikey; Shiv's son, Kharanan.
4 Brahma's sons Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan, and
Sanatkumar, all of whom always remain bachelor.

5 parrot. **6** Sindh river. **7** twelfth incarnation of
Jainism. **8** Mars planet. **9** fire. **10** horsekeeper.
11 *adj* unmarried. **12** See **ਕੁਮਾਰ**.

ਕੁਮਾਰਸੰਭਵ [kumarsəbhəv] composition written
by Kalidas, in which the birth of Kartikey, Shiv's
son, is narrated. See **ਖਟਕਾਵਯ**.

ਕੁਮਾਰਗ [kumarg] wicked path, perverse way.
2 earth's [ku] path; orbit upon which the earth
revolves.

ਕੁਮਾਰਲਲਿਤ [kumarləlit], **ਕੁਮਾਰਲਲਿਤਾ** [kumarləlita]
a metre, characterised by four lines, each line
arranged as |S|, S|S, |, S.

Example:

kɪsu na dan dehɪge. su sadhu lut lehɪge.

—*kəlki*.

2 In its second form, every line is arranged as
|S|, |S, S.

Example:

vɪrəci gūn dekhe. gɪra gūn nə lekhe.

—*ram cādrīka*.

ਕੁਮਾਰਾ [kumara] See **ਕੁਮਾਰ** 11.

ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [kumari] feminine of kumar; unmarried
girl. See **ਕੁਮਾਰ** 1. **2** Parvati, Durga. **3** virgin.
4 daughter.

ਕੁਮਿਆਰ [kumɪar] See **ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ**.

ਕੁਮਿਆਰਿ [kumɪarɪ] potter (nominative case).
"jɪu cəku kumɪarɪ bhəvaɪa."—*asa chət m* 4.

ਕੁਮਿਹਾਰ [kumɪhar] See **ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ** and **ਕੁਮਾਰ**.

ਕੁਮਿਤ [kumɪt], **ਕੁਮਿਤੁ** [kumɪtu] **ਕੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ** [kumɪtr]
wicked friend, base friend, cunning friend.
"əhəmət ənəɾət kumɪt hɪt."—*kan m* 5.
"kumɪtra seyɪ kāḍhiəhɪ ɪk vɪkh nə cələhɪ
sathɪ."—*gəu var* 2 m 5. "dunia kiya vəḍɪaɪa
nanək səbh kumɪt."—*var gəu* 2 m 5. **2** who
measures the earth. **3** the sun, earth's
friend.

ਕੁੰਮੀ [kūmi] *Skt* **कूर्मी** *n* female tortoise. "kūmi
jəl mehɪ tən tɪsu bahəɪ."—*asa dhəna*.

ਕੁਮੁਦ [kumud] *Skt* **कुमुदः** *n* Vishnu, who provides
pleasure to the earth. **2** water lily, lotus. It

blooms at night. 3 moon. 4 king.

ਕੁਮੁਦਨੀ [kumudni] *n* water lily. See ਕੁਮੁਦ 2. “cād kumudni durāhu nīv sāsī.”—*maru m l*. 2 pond full of water lilies.

ਕੁਮੁਦਬੰਧੁ [kumudbādhū] friend of water lilies, the moon; lotuses bloom on seeing the moon.

ਕੁਮੁਦਵਤੀ [kumudvāti] daughter of serpent Kumud who was married to Kush, son of Ram Chandar. 2 pond full of water lilies.

ਕੁਮੁਦਿਨੀ [kumudīni] See ਕੁਮੁਦਨੀ.

ਕੁਮੁਤ [kumut] *adj* bastard; illegitimate child born from illegal union. “kumut ᵛ kujatī bəre jāg mē.”—*kṛisān*.

ਕੁਮੁਰ [kumur] *adj* one who has a base origin. “nāhī sukh mur kumur kūbhagē.”—*NP*. 2 completely stupid, idiotic.

ਕੁਮੁੜ [kumuṛ], **ਕੁਮੁੜਾ** [kumuṛā] condemned fool, king of fools; knowing everything about self in spite of being a fool. “bīapīa dūrmətī kūbudhī kumuṛā.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਕੁਮੇਤ [kumet] See ਕੁਮੈਤ.

ਕੁਮੇਰ [kumer] See ਕੁਬੇਰ. “ənīk dhərəm ənīk kumer.”—*sār ə m 5*.

ਕੁਮੇਰੁ [kumeru] See ਸੁਮੇਰੁ 3. 2 See ਕੁਬੇਰ.

ਕੁਮੈਤ [kumet] *T* كُمَيْت a horse with deep red colour; dark-brown horse.

ਕੁਮੋਦ [kumod] See ਕੁਮੁਦ.

ਕੁਮੰਡਲ [kumāṇḍal] earth's atmosphere. See ਕਮੰਡਲ.

ਕੁਮੰਤ [kumānt], **ਕੁਮੰਤੁ** [kumānt] *n* worthless magical spell; wicked advice.

ਕੁਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ [kumāntṛī] *adj* wicked advisor, base counsellor. “mīṭhī gālāṇī kumāntṛīa.”—*səva m 5*.

ਕੁਮੰਦ [kumāṇḍ] See ਕਮੰਦ. 2 *adj* very dull; very mean.

ਕੁਮੁਹਾਰ [kumhar], **ਕੁਮੁਹਾਰ** [kumhīar] See ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ. “bāhu bīdhī bhāḍe ghāṛe kumhara.”—*bher m 3*. “mīṭī musəlman kī peṛe pāi kumhīar.”—*var asa*.

ਕੁਯ [kuy] any. “dhərəm kārəm pər cālē nā kuy hē.”—*kālki*. 2 *adv* when, where.

ਕੁਯਸ਼ [kuyəṣ] infamy, notoriety.

ਕੁਰਸ [kurəs] *Skt* unpleasantness. 2 discord.

3 *A* كُرْس *n* disc, round ball. 4 كُرْسُ sun.

5 face of the True One. “nur ərəsəhu kurəsəhu jhəṭīe.”—*var ram 3*. ‘Splendour of the sun rains from the sky.’

ਕੁਰਸ ਅਰਸ਼ [kurəs arəṣ] See ਕੁਰਸ 4 and 5.

ਕੁਰਸਜ਼ਰ [kurəsəzər] *P* كُرْسُ زَر *n* gold disc; sun.

ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi] *A* كُرْسِي *n* chair. 2 plinth. “hərīmāḍīr kī kursi bhāi.”—*GPS*. 3 generation, lineage. “kursi əpər bəkursi tāi. bhogəhī pətsahi sukh pai.”—*NP*.

ਕੁਰਸੀਨਸ਼ੀਨ [kursinəṣīn] *P* كُرْسِي نَشِين successor, honourable courtier.

ਕੁਰਸੀਨਾਮਾ [kursinama] *P* كُرْسِي نَامَة *n* genealogy.

ਕੁਰਹ [kurəh] *A* كُرْه *n* ball. 2 geography. 3 sphere.

ਕੁਰਕ [kurək] *T* كُرْك *adj* confiscating. 2 seizing. 3 See ਕੁਰਕਣਾ.

ਕੁਰਕਟ [kurəkəṭ] *n* cock. “īkəṭu pətəṛī bhərī ʔrkəṭ kurtəṭ.”—*asa kābir*. See ਉਰਕਟ.

ਕੁਰਕਣਾ [kurəkṇa] *v* nibble, gnaw. This word is used because of such sound produced during nibbling. “jəm cuha kīrəs nīṭ kurəkda.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਕੁਰਕੀ [kurki] *T* كُرْكِي *n* attachment of property. See ਕੁਰਕ.

ਕੁਰਖਤ [kurəkhəṭ] See ਕਰਖਤ.

ਕੁਰਖੇਤ [kurkhet] See ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ.

ਕੁਰਤਾ [kurta], **ਕੁਰਤੀ** [kurti] *P* كُرْتِي *n* shirt, blouse.

ਕੁਰਨਸ [kurnəs], **ਕੁਰਨਿਸ** [kurnīs] *P* كُورْنِس *n* salutation, greeting. “tin kurnīsē kər sīr nyayo.”—*cəṛīṭr 82*.

ਕੁਰਬ [kurəb] *A* كُرْب be near. 2 In Punjabi it also means status or rank as in “kī tera kurəb ghəṭda hē?”

ਕੁਰਬਤ [kurbət] *A* كُرْبَت *n* nearness, closeness.

ਕੁਰਬਾਣ [kurbaṇ], **ਕੁਰਬਾਣੁ** [kurbaṇu], **ਕੁਰਬਾਨ** [kurban] *A* كُرْبَان an act that denotes closeness. “səda səda jayīe kurbaṇu.”—*bīla m 5*. 2 what

is sacrificed.

ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ [kurbani] *P* کُورْبَانِي sacrifice; what is sacrificed. See ਕੁਰਬਾਨ.

ਕੁਰਬਾਨੁ [kurbanu] See ਕੁਰਬਾਨ.

ਕੁਰਬਾਨੰਤੀ [kurbanōti] I sacrifice myself. “tɪsu jən kə hæu kurbanōti.”—*nəṭ m 4 pərtal*.

ਕੁਰਬੇ [kurbe] *adj* who is near or close. **2** near and dear ones, relatives. “lɛ kurbe əpne səbh sōg.”—*krɪsən*.

ਕੁਰਬੈਣੀ [kurbeṇi] I sacrifice myself. “tɪn hæu kurbeṇi.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕੁਰਮ [kurəm] See ਕੁਰਮ. **2** *n* Skt कुरुम. *n* 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 ਕੁੜਮ and ਕੁਰਮਾਤ.

ਕੁਰਮਾ [kurma] See ਕੋੜਮਾ. **2** *A* كُرْم n plural of kurəm. chiefs, leaders, headmen. “lāye sōg deṭən he kurma.”—*cōḍi 1*. “pun sən bhəli sājke əɾɪo bəhu kurmən lɛ bər juddh məcayo.”—*səloh*.

ਕੁਰਮਾਤ [kurmat] *n* family in which one's son or daughter is married; matrimonial relationship. **2** community of such kin. “bəhu hōrənɪ tē əɾu byahən te kurmatən te ətɪ sou khəre.”—*krɪsən*. ‘There was more fun and frolic than on festivals like Holi and matrimonial gatherings.’

ਕੁਰਰਾ [kurra] *n* whip, lash. “kurrən mar ədhɪk tɪh mari.”—*cəɾɪtr 95*. **2** *A* كُرْحَاء garden covered with white flowers. “kurre bɪkhe ek mugəl ki bal.”—*cəɾɪtr 287*. **3** garden, orchard.

ਕੁਰਰਾਨਾ [kurrana] *v* murmur, mumble with anger. **2** be irritated. “kənək dekh kurrat.”—*parəs*. “let det apən kurrane.”—*VN*.

ਕੁਰਰੀ [kurri] *Skt n* bird of prey. **2** female of sheep. **3** crane.

ਕੁਰਲ [kurəl] 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, کَرکوش .

ਕੁਰਲਾ [kurla] *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 utter feminine words as masculine.

ਕੁਰਲਾਉਣਾ [kurlaʊṇa] *v* groan, moan like a crane. “bajhu pɪare koɪ nə sare ekləɾi kurlae.”—*gəu chət m 1*. “əmbər kūjā kurliä.”—*suhɪ m 1 kucəjɪ*. ‘Humming sound went on in the brain because of senility.’

ਕੁਰਲੀ [kurli] See ਕੁਰਲਾ.

ਕੁਰੜਾਉਣਾ [kuraʊṇa] See ਕੁਰਰਾਨਾ.

ਕੁਰਾਹ [kurah] *n* evil path; immoral course, misdirected way.

ਕੁਰਾਹੀ [kurahi] *adj* who has gone astray, who goes on the wrong path.

ਕੁਰਾਣ [kuraṇ], ਕੁਰਾਣ [kuraṇu], ਕੁਰਾਨ [kuran] *A* كُرْآن *n* 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 [məjɪd] and [ʃəɾɪf] 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 əɪɪf, lam, mim 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 ਸੂਰਤ ਆਲੇ ਇਮਰਾਂ, 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 lāh māhifuz. See “ਜੁਖਰੁਫ” verse 4. “vākhəṭ nā pāto kadiā jī līkhānī lekhu kuraṇ.”—*jəpu*. “pəṛəhī kəteb kuraṇa.”—*sri m 1*. “bed puran kuran dohu mīl bhāt ānek vicar vicara.”—33 *səveye*.

ਕੁਰਾਲੀ [kurali] a town in tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. Two gurdwaras are situated here:

- (1) gurdwara of Guru Hargobind Sahib
- (2) gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur

ਕੁਰਿੰਦ [kurīd] *Dg n* poverty, bankruptcy.

ਕੁਰੀ [kuri], **ਕੁਰੀਆ** [kuria] See ਕੁੜੀ. **2** *n* footpath, trail. “choḍ doḍīdha kī kuria.”—*suhi m 5 pəṛtal*. **3** river bank, shore. “kurie kurie vedra!”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘hey, you who are going on the bank!’

ਕੁਰੀਤਿ [kuritī] *n* evil practice, bad custom.

ਕੁਰੁ [kuru] son of Chandarvanshi 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 Kurukshetar. See ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ and ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼. **2** a person of the lineage of Kuru. **3** order to do; do. “pəṛhñē kuru”. **4** cooked rice.

ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ [kuruketr] 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 Kurukshetar 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 Kurukshetar. The kings themselves used to plough the land to smooth it for oblations.

The battle between the Kauravs and Pandavs was fought at this very place. Many other battles of the subcontinent have been fought here. Now Kurukshetar is a station of E.I. Railways and its area falls in the districts of Ambala and Karnal.

The residents of Kurukshetar also hold that when Vishnu killed demons, Madhu and Kaitabh, 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 ਥਨੇਸਰ for gurdwaras of Kurukshetar.

ਕੁਰੁਖ [kurukh] *n* a worthless tree, castor. **2** calotropis procera. **3** ominous face.

ਕੁਰੁਖੇਤ [kurukhet], **ਕੁਰੁਖੇਤੁ** [kurukhetr] See ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ.

ਕੁਰੁਖੰਡ [kurukhāḍ] “ge kurukhāḍ hoto jīh ṭhōṛē.”—*NP*. Scholars have accepted northern part of Himalayas as Uttarkuru and southern part as Dakshinkuru.

ਕੁਰੁਚੇਤੁ [kuruchetr] See ਕੁਰੁਕੇਤੁ.

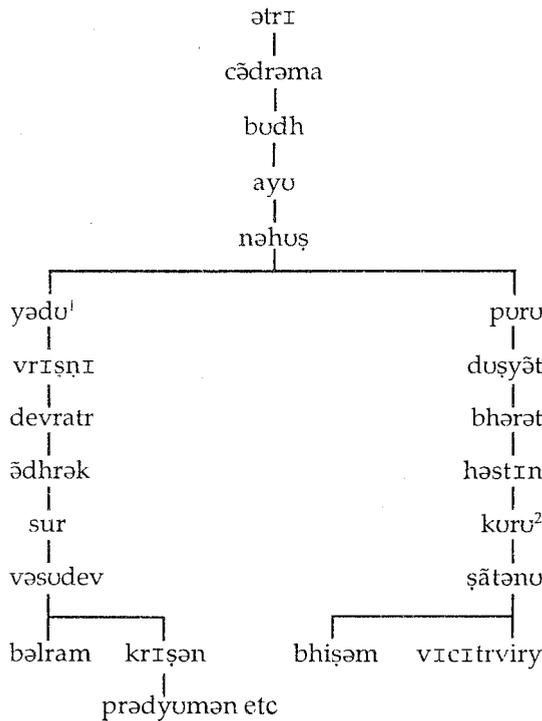
ਕੁਰੁਤਾ [kuruta] *adj* unseasonal. “kuruta bij bije nāhī jammē.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** See ਕੁਰਤਾ.

ਕੁਰੁਮ [kurum] See ਕੁਰਮ and ਖੁਰਮਾ. **2** verb phrase.

ਕੁਰੁਰਾਇ [kururāi], **ਕੁਰੁਰਾਜ** [kururaj], **ਕੁਰੁਰਾਯ** [kururay] King of Kauravs, Duryodhan. “tāhā bhim kururajs s juddh mācyo.”—*jānmejy*.

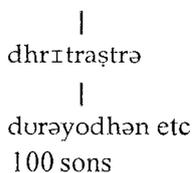
ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼ [kuruvāṣ] lineage of king Kuru. According to Purans, the genealogical tree of Kuruvansh

is as under:

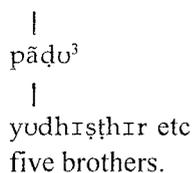


From the two widow-queens of Vichitarviraya, Ambika and Ambalika, Vyas Rishi procreated two sons.

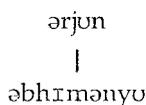
From ābika



From ābalika



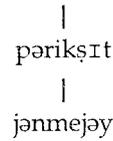
Pandu had five sons : Yudhishtar, Bhimsain and Arjun were born to Rani Kunti; Nakul and Sehdev were born to Rani Madri, but only the lineage of Arjun continued further.



¹From this came the name of the dynasty: "yādav".

²From this came the name of the dynasty: "kṛav".

³From this came the name of the dynasty: "pādāv-vāṣ".



ਕੁਰੂਪ [kurup] deformed, ugly.

ਕੁਰੂਪਿ [kurupɪ] female with an ugly face. "pəhɪli kurupɪ kujatɪ kuləkhni."—asa kəbir.

ਕੁਰੇਸ [kures] *A* كُرَيْش *n* a famous Arabic lineage; grandfather of Mohammad was the headman of this family.

ਕੁਰੇਸੀ [kuresi] *adj* of Kuraish descent. "kədhari kuresi janɛ."—əkāl.

ਕੁਰੇਲਨਾ [kurelna] *v* scratch the earth; scrape the ground.

ਕੁਰੇਸ [kures] See ਕੁਰੇਸ.

ਕੁਰੰਕ [kurək], ਕੁਰੰਗ [kurəg] *Skt* कुरङ्ग *n* deer, stag. "kurək nadɛ nehɔ."—bɪla ə m 5. "turəg kurəg se kudət."—əkāl.

ਕੁਰੰਗਰਿਪੁ [kurəgrɪpu] lion. "jahɪ kurəgən ke rɪpu sɪ kətɪ."—kriṣan.

ਕੁਰੰਡ [kurəḍ] *Skt* कुरण्ड *n* disease of the enlargement of testicles. "jɔr sit guləm kurəḍ."—səloh. See ਅੰਡਵਿੱਧਿ. **2** *Skt* कुरुविन्द 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. **3** *Skt* कुरण्ट a herb also called bəhuphəli (baleria priantis) is good for revitalising semen.

ਕੁਲ [kul] *Skt n* race, lineage. "kuləh səmuh səgəl udhəṛṇə."—gatha. **2** inhabited land. **3** house, home. **4** whole, entire, all. See ਕੁੱਲ. "apɪ tərɪa kul jəgət tərɪa."—var guj l m 3.

ਕੁਲਅੰਕੁਸ [kul-əkus] *n* ancestral fear, fear from the forefathers.

ਕੁਲਸ [kuləs] See ਕੁਲਿਸ.

ਕੁਲਹ [kuləh] plural of kul. See ਕੁਲ. **2** *P* كُؤل *n* cap. "kulhā dedɛ bavle lɛdɛ vədɛ nɪlɔj."—var mələ m l. "taj kuləh sɪrɪ chətr bənavɔ."—gəv ə m l. **3** crown.

ਕੁਲਹਤੁਤਾ [kulhətrətə], ਕੁਲਹਤਨਾ [kulhətya] *n* killer

of the family. “kai baṅ kulhətrəta kou cəlae.”
—*parəs*.

कुलरा [kulha] *adj* family-killing. **2** See कुलर.
3 See कुलर.

कुलक [kulək] *Skt n* a tree, also called makərtendua.
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 Sll, lSl

Example:

dhādhkət īd, cāckət chād.
thāthkət pən, bhābhkət mən.—*datt*.

(b) Its second form is where every line has
eight matras, the last two being guru; this form
is also called chəkət.

Example:

dūdābhī baje, sābh sur gaje
sis nīvaye. sābh sukḥ pae.—*cādi 2*.

(c) Its third form is where every line has
eight matras. The end is not restricted to ləghu
guru. This form is called prāsiddh.

Example:

gəhī bəhu bəriyət. nərəkəhī dəriyət.
ās durkrāmā. chut jəg dhərmā.—*kalki*.
papən bhərjən. pūnyən bhər jən.
mərjən kər jən. kərət əmər jən.¹

—*cakrādhārcārītr carucādrīka*.

6 When there is one verb in three couplets, that
is, the description, already begun, is completed
in three couplets, the metre is called kulək.

कुलका [kulka] a metre in Dasam Granth; it being
a form of ṣaṣṭī vādna; each line is organised as
lll, lSS.

Example:

sərsīj rupā, sābh bhət bhupā.
ətī chābī sobhām, mūnīgān lobhā.—*kalki*.

कुलकुल [kulkul] *P* کُلکُل *onom* sound of water or

¹They burn evils and fill the followers with virtues, purify
them and make them immortal.

liquor coming out of a flask or a bottle.

कुलकट [kuləkṣəṅ], **कुलकण** [kuləkḥəṅ] *n* ill
mannered, ill-omened.

कुलकटा [kuləkḥṇa], **कुलकटी** [kuləkḥṇī], **कुलकनी**
[kuləkḥṇī] *adj* ill-mannered, ill-omened. “pīr
ka hukām nā janāi bhāi! sa kuləkḥṇī.”—*sor ə m*
3. “pəhīli kurupī kujatī kuləkḥṇī.”—*asa kəbir*.

कुलकेत [kuləkhet] See कुलकेतु. “mohən aye hē
kuləkhet.”—*krītsən*.

कुलकेति [kuləkhetī] at the Kurukshetar pilgrimage.
“je oh grāhən kərə kuləkhetī.”—*gōd rəvīdas*.

कुलघाटी [kulghati], **कुलघना** [kulghnə] *adj* killer of
the family; family-killer.

कुलचा [kulca] *P* कुलचा fermented and swollen bread.

कुलजन [kuljən] ancestors. “kuljən mādhe mīlyo
sarāgpan re.”—*dhāna trīlocən*. ‘Vishnu
entered the family’, meaning, Krishandev took
birth in Chandarvansh.

कुलटा [kulṭa] *Skt n* promiscuous woman, operating
from generation to generation. “jo bəhu logən
sōṭīya rakhət rətī ki cah. kulṭa tāhī bəkhanhī je
kəvin ke nah.”—*pədmakər*.

कुलदीप [kuldip], **कुलदीपक** [kuldipək] *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 Brahspati 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

कुलदेव [kuldev] the family god.

कुलदेही [kuldrohī] *adj* family-destroyer; enemy
of the family.

कुलपरम [kuldharəm] *n* family-religion; faith
adopted by the family.

कुलपति [kulpətī] *n* headman of a lineage.

2 The hermit who provides food and education
to ten thousand disciples.

कुलपरघट [kulpərbət] *n* famous mountains of the

²See लगलचिदिवा.

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.

बुलपालक [kulpalək] *adj* one who feeds his family. **2** *n* crow. **3** cock. **4** pigeon. **5** Kaisth. **बुलपुज** [kulpuj], **बुलपुजज** [kulpujəy] family-god. **2** god of the family.

बुलढ [kuləph] *A* قفل *n* lock. “kōji kuləph praṅ kəɾɪ rakhe.”—*gəu kəbir*.

बुलढा [kulpha] *P* خرق *n* vegetable of green leaves, which is slightly sour. Its grows in Chet and Vaisakh. Potulaca oleracca. It is cool wet in effect. Kulfa tranquillizes heat of the blood, removes inflammation of the liver, ends burning sensation in the urine and quenches thirst.

बुलढी [kulfi] *A* قفلى *n* small smoking pipe of a hubble-bubble. **2** mould for making ice. **3** iced jelly mould, prepared from milk and sugar; ice cream.

बुलघर [kulbəh] *A* قلم *n* plough, implement for tilling land. **2** land for which one plough is enough.

बुलघरु [kulbədhu] *Skt* बुलघरु *n* well-bred wife; bride from a good family.

बुलघरु [kulbahu] *adj* whose family is his arm; family members are whose arms.

बुलमुरग [kulumurg] See बुलमुरग.

बुलरा [kulah] See बुलर. **2** बु-लाड ill-begotten profit, bad gain. “dhədṛe kulah chɪɪɪ nə ave hekɾo.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*.

बुलराल [kulahəl] *Skt* बुलराल *n* noise heard from afar; uproar.

बुलरा [kulac], **बुलरा** [kulāc] *T* कुँ *n* jump, hop. “mar kulāc təji təb syədən.”—*GPS*. “kulacən dekər yuddh kəɾē.”—*kɾɪsən*.

बुलराचल [kulacəl] See बुलराचल.

बुलराच [kulacar] family-practice, family-conduct,

behaviour.

बुलराड [kolat] *A* ٻٻ *n* enmity, hostility. “tɪsʊvɪhu vat kolat mən ədər gənti tat pərai.”—*BG*. **2** *S* indecent behaviour.

बुला पघम [kula dhəɾəm] See बुलपघम.

बुलाघा [kulaba] *A* ٻٻ *n* 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.

बुलाड [kulabh] See बुलराड 2.

बुलायत [kulayət] a town between Ghamrauda and Baghaur. While going to Nander the tenth Guru stayed here for twelve days. “nəgər kulayət sūdər thaɪɪ... dvədəs dɪvəs bəsyo təhɪ dera.”—*GPS*.

बुलाल [kulal] *Skt* *n* potter. See *P* ٻٻ.

बुलाली [kulali] potter's wife.

बुलि [kulɪ] in the family. “jɪh kulɪ putu nəgɪan bɪcari.”—*gəu kəbir*. See बुलिमल.

बुलिम [kulɪs] *Skt* *n* Indar's thunderbolt which razes hills. **2** electric shock. **3** axe. **4** jewel, gem.

बुलिमघर [kulɪsdhər], **बुलिमघरि** [kulɪsɾəɪ] *n* Indar, the holder of the thunderbolt.

बुलिङ [kulɪŋ] *Skt* कुलिङ्ग a type of mouse. **2** male sparrow. **3** in cəɪɪɪ 52, some scribe has written kulɪŋ in place of kəlɪŋ. See बुलिङ्ग. **4** See बुलिङ्ग. **5** fake lɪŋ sign. **6** *adj* having a false identity mark.

बुली [kuli] See बुल. “kete nagkuli məhɪ ae.”—*gəu m 1*. **2** *T* قلى labourer. **3** slave. **4** See बुली.

बुलीन [kulin] *adj* blue-blooded; of noble descent.

बुलीर [kulir] *Skt* *n* crab.

बुलीङ [kuləŋ] *P* ٻٻ *n* stork. **2** curlew. “nəbh te bəhɪɪ ləkh chutpəɪɪ jənu kuk kuləŋən ke gən mə.”—*cədi 1*.

बुल [kull] *A* ٻٻ *adv* whole, entire, all, total.

बुल्ला [kulla] a person of Jhanjhu subcaste, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. **2** cap. See बुलर 2. **3** place between thigh and abdomen;

its Arabic root is *kuliah*. The kidney is close to this place, therefore, in common parlance it has, acquired this name.

ਕੁੱਲੀ [kullī] thatched hut; hut made of straw. 2 *A* کولی *adj*entire, all.

ਕੁੱਲੂ [kullū] *Skt* कुल्लु 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.

ਕੁਵਖਤ [kuvkhət] *n* improper time, late in the day. 2 See ਕਮਬਖਤ.

ਕੁਵਤ [kuvət] *A* قوت *n* strength, power, energy.

ਕੁਵਰ [kuvər], **ਕੁੱਵਰ** [kūvər] See ਕੁਮਾਰ. 2 a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਕੁਵਰੇਸ਼.

ਕੁਵਰੇਸ਼ [kuvreṣ] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who, apart from his other compositions, translated Daronparav of Mahabharat into Hindi. Kuvresh writes:

səmbət sətṛəh se ədhik bavən bite ɔr,
tāme kəvɪ kuvreṣ yəh kiyo grēth ko dɔr.
vahuj bedikul bhəye nanək guru ənup,
jin me puro paiye parbrəhm ko rup.
nanək sikk kiye tihun kul əgəd ṣubhnam,
bhəkət sərurəh ko bhəye je rəvɪ athon jam.
əgəd ni j guruta dəɪ bhəlle bhəle vicar,
əmərdas ko ni j səkəl dino jəgət udhar.
əmərdas əpne səkəl guruta prəbhuta gyan,
ramdas ko səb diyo jo soḍhisultan.
ərjun bīkrəm nam hū ərjun jəg pərhut,
jin jəg jəs ərjun kiyo ramdas ke put.
ərjun sunu udarməti hərgobīd nərīd,
jin həri b mare nikhil beri prəbəl kərīd.
chodyo jəb gurudətt ju jəgmaya vistar,
tin ke sut həriṛay ko dino guruta bhar.
bhəye sunu həriṛay ke guru ətriṣn hərikrīṣn,
təjyo jəbe tindhū jəgət təbe kəri yeh prəṣn.
guruta prəbhuta ko ucit? tegbəhadur ek,
narayən ja pər kiyo bhəkti sudha ko sek.
ni j jən kerəv sukh kərən tegbəhadur cōd,
jin bhəv paravar ke dur kiye dukh dvəd.

guru gobīd nərīd he tegbəhadur nād,
jin te jivət hē səkəl bhutəl kəvɪ budhbrīd.
nədi sətḍru tir təhī ṣubh anəḍpur nam,
guru gobīd nərīd ke rajət subhəg sudham.
gəgga jəmna bic mē bəri gram kou nam,
təhā su kəvɪ kuvreṣ ko bas kərə ko dham.

Bhai Santokh Singh writes in *GPS* rutt 2 ə:
51:-

keṣəvdas huṭo kəvɪ joyɪ,
bhəyo bōdelkhəḍ me soɪ.
tis ko putr kuvər he namu,
so bhi rəchət gɪrə əbhɪramu.
turək kərən nəvrəg cit cəhyo,
guni ədhik hīdun me ləhyo.
jəbe kuvər sudh is bīdhi pai,
tyag deṣ ghər gəyo pəlai.
dər dər dur dur nit cəlkər,
pəhucyo an ənəḍpur hitkər.

ਕੁਵਲਯ [kuvəlyə] *Skt n* bangle-like ornament of the earth; lotus; suggestive of both the blue and white variety. “pəriphullit kuvəlyə bədən.”—*NP*. 2 round shape of the earth, like a bangle. 3 a special horse. See ਕੁਵਲਯਸ਼ੂ.

ਕੁਵਲਯਸ਼ੂ [kuvəlyasv] a Surajvanshi king, who according to Vishnupuran, had 21,000 sons and 100 according to Harivansh. See ਚੁੰਧੂ. 2 son of Maharaja Shakarjit, whose name was Ritudhvaj. Galav Rikhi gave him a horse named Kvalay so as to kill demons who interfered with oblations. Hence this, name. See ਮਦਾਲਸ਼ਾ.

ਕੁਵਲਸ਼ੂ [kuvlasv] See ਕੁਵਲਯਸ਼ੂ.

ਕੁਵਲਿਯਾ [kuvliya], **ਕੁਵਲੀਆਪੀਤ** [kuvliapiṛ] *Skt* कुवलयापीड a powerful and intoxicated elephant of Kans, which was killed by Krishan and Balram. “kuvliapiṛ apɪ məraɪda pɪrə.”—*sor m* 4.

ਕੁਵੱਲਾ [kuvəllā] *adj* lacking method (to do things).

ਕੁਵਾਕ [kuvak], **ਕੁਵਾਕਤ** [kuvaky], **ਕੁਵਾਚ** [kuvac], **ਕੁਵਾਚਤ** [kuvacy] *n* unpleasant remark, abuse. 2 *adj* utterance not worthy of speech.

ਕੁਵਾਟ [kuvət], **ਕੁਵਾਟੜੀ** [kuvatrī] *S n* wicked course, evil path. “dubīdha choḍī kuvatrī.”—*asa m 1*. “duji choḍī kuvatrī ikəs siu citu lai.”—*səva m 5*.

ਕੁਵਾਦਾ [kuvada] See **ਕਬਾਦਾ**.

ਕੁਵਿੰਦ [kuvīd] See **ਕੁਬਿੰਦ**.

ਕੁਵੇਰ [kuver] See **ਕੁਬੇਰ**.

ਕੁਵੰਡ [kuvəḍ] See **ਕੇਵੰਡ**.

ਕੁਵੰਡਲ [kuvəḍəl] *adj* archer. “krur kuvəḍəl ko rənməḍəl.”—*cəritr 1*. **2 n** earth’s atmosphere.

ਕੁਵ੍ਰਿਟ [kuvrīt], **ਕੁਵ੍ਰਿਟਾ** [kuvrīta] *adj* who earns through evil means; crooked earner, scoundrel.

ਕੁਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [kuvrītī] *n* sinful earning; vile way to make a living, venality. “əs kuvrītī bir durdhəṛəkh ətī.”—*parəs*.

ਕੁੱਵਤ [kuvvət] See **ਕੁਵਤ**.

ਕੁੜ [kuṛ] *n* wooden lid put on a churning pot with a hole to insert a churning stick. **2** See **ਕੁੜਨਾ**.

ਕੁੜੱਕੀ [kuṛəkki] *n* trap.

ਕੁੜਤਾ [kuṛta] See **ਕੁਰਤਾ**.

ਕੁੜਨਾ [kuṛna] *v* droop by withering. **2** crumble by drying. **3** See **ਕੁੜਨਾ**.

ਕੁੜਮ [kuṛəm] short for, and a transform of, **ਕੁਠੰਬਮਾਨੀ**; fathers of son-in-law and daughter-in-law respectively, who are looked upon with reverence in both the families. “kīsi hi dhəra kia kuṛəm səke nalī jəvai.”—*asa m 4*. **2 S** **ਕੁੜਮ** family.

ਕੁੜਮਣੀ [kuṛəmṇī] mothers of son-in-law and of daughter-in-law respectively, who are gems for both the families.

ਕੁੜਮਾਈ [kuṛmai] *n* act of selecting a daughter-in-law or son-in-law; in-lawship. **2** engagement, betrothal. “kuṛəm kuṛmai aya bəlīram jiu.”—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਕੁੜਾਣਾ [kuṛaṇa] *adj* dried, withered; crumbled.

ਕੁੜਿ [kuṛī] *adv* having withered away. See **ਕੁੜਨਾ**. “khəṛu pəki kuṛī bhəje bīnse.”—*sri m 1* *pehīre*.

ਕੁੜਿਈ [kuṛīī] due to daughters. “kuṛīī rāni dhāmi.”—*səva m 1*. ‘because of daughters, wives and homes’.

ਕੁੜੀ [kuṛī] girl, virgin. See *G* **ਕੁੜੀ** and **ਕੋਰੀ**. **2** daughter. **3** in Jhang, a wife is called **kuṛī**.

ਕੁੜੀਮਾਰ [kuṛīmar] *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 ɔr məsəḍia mōna kuṛī ju mar. hoī sikkh vətəṇ kəṛə ət kəṛōga khvar.”—*tənama*.

ਕੁੜ੍ਹਨਾ [kuṛhna] *v* writhe in anger.

ਕੁ [ku], **ਕੁੰ** [kū] In the western dialect of Punjabi, this postposition indicates objective or dative case. “pəsəṇ ku səca dhāni.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “tīna kū mīlīoh.”—*sri chāt m 5*. “jīdu kū səmjhaī.”—*s fərid*. **2 P** **ਕੁ** *n* street, lane.

ਕੁਅਟਾ [kuəṭa] *n* well. “kuəṭa eku pəc pənīhari.”—*gəv kəbir*. ‘The body is a well, five senses are water drawers.’

ਕੁਅਣਾ [kuəṇa] *v* utter a word, speak, say.

ਕੁਆ [kua] well.

ਕੁਆਸਾਹਿਬ [kuasahīb] a well, which the Guru got dug. See **ਸ਼ਕਰਗੰਗ** and **ਛਿਹਰਟਾ**. **2** a well got dug by the Guru, two and a half kohs away from Anandpur, etc.

ਕੁਈ [kui] small well.

ਕੁਹ [kuh] *n* cry; shriek. “uṭhi kuh jūh gīre bir tamā.”—*səloh*.

ਕੁਹਣੀ [kuhṇī] *Skt* **ਕਫੋਣਿ** *n* elbow.

ਕੁਕ [kuk] *n* shout. “je dərīməgət kuk kəre mähli khəsəm suṇe.”—*asa m 1*. **2** announcement, proclamation with the beat of a drum. “sastṛə bed ki phīrī kuk nə hoī.”—*məla m 3*.

ਕੁਕਣ [kukəṇ] wife of a **ਕੁਕਾ** [kuka], follower of the Namdhari sect. **2** See **ਕੁਕਣਾ**.

ਕੁਕਣਾ [kukṇa], **ਕੁਕਨਾ** [kukna] *v* call. “kīthe

kukəṇ jaṁ?”—*majh m 5 dīnren*. “keso keso kukie.”—*s kəbir*.

ਕੁਕਰ [kukər] *Skt* ਕੁੱਕੁਰ *n* dog. “kukər sukər kəhie kuṭṭara.”—*maru solhe m 5. 2* See ਤਿਨਹਿ.

ਕੁਕਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [kukərdriṣṭi] See ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ. “kukərdriṣṭi nə kəb mən dhəni.”—*NP*.

ਕੁਕਰਿ [kukəri], **ਕੁਕਰੀ** [kukri] bitch. “bəsənəu ki kukəri bhəli.”—*s kəbir*. ‘Better is the bitch of the Creator’s devotee.’

ਕੁਕਾ [kuka] See ਰਾਮਸਿੰਘ 8.

ਕੁਕਿ [kuki] after screaming, crying. “kuki mʊe gavara.”—*vəd chāt m 3. 2* announcing loudly with the beat of a drum. “vəd kuki suṇavəhi.”—*var maru l m 3*.

ਕੁਕੁ [kuku] *P* ککک onom dove’s cooing.

ਕੁਕੇਦਿਆ [kukediə] crying, screaming. See ਚਾਗੇਦਿਆਂ.

ਕੁਖਮਾਂਡ [kukhmāḍ] See ਕੁਖਮਾਂਡ. **2** कुष्माण्ड, a particular race of demons. “mət kukhmāḍətvə təvprasād səphlə.”—*səloh*.

ਕੁਚ [kuc] *Skt* कुच *n* weaver’s brush. “kuc bīcare phue phal.”—*gōḍ kəbir. 2* beard. **3** *P* کچ move, advance. “kərna kuc rəhīnu thīru nahi.”—*suhī rəvidas*.

ਕੁਚਣਾ [kucṇa] *v* कुचँ cleanse by scrubbing; rub.

ਕੁਚਬਿਹਾਰ [kucbihar] a Hindu state, which is to the north of Bengal; and the main city or its capital, situated at the bank of Toursa river.

ਕੁਚਾ [kuca] *n* brush. “apən həthi apī hi de kuca ape laṭ.”—*var majh m 2. 2* a scrubber to cleanse the utensils. **3** *P* کچ lane, street. **4** alley, path.

ਕੁਚਾ ਦਿਲਵਾਲੀਸਿੰਘ [kuca dīlvalisīgh] 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 ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਕੁਚੀ [kuci] small brush. **2** brush of the artist. **3** mason’s small brush to paint walls. **4** broom, broomstick.

ਕੁਜ [kuj] *Skt* *n* sound, word. “sōḍər mīl kuj kərōṭa.”—*NP*.

ਕੁੰਜ [kūj] *Skt* कौञ्ज 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 kheti rəkhīlē kūj pərəgi kheti.”—*sri m 3*. Here kūj means death.

ਕੁਜਨ [kujən] *Skt* *n* producing a sound, uttering a word. **2** song of birds.

ਕੁੰਜਰਾ [kūjra] See ਕੁੰਜਰਾ. “rəjək kūjre panihar.”—*NP*.

ਕੁਜੜਾ [kujra] See ਕੁਜਾ. “əju phəride kujra sē koha thiomī.”—*s fərid*.

ਕੁੰਜੜਾ [kūjra] *Skt* कुंजआ vegetable and fruit seller; one who brings fruit from the jungle.

ਕੁੰਜੜੀ [kūjri] wife of a vegetable seller. **2** crane. “aj mīlava sekhphərid, ṭakim kūjri.”—*asa*. Here kōjā stands for the senses.

ਕੁਜਾ [kuja] *A* کچ n goblet with a handle, jug. “purab kham kujē.”—*var mēla m l*. ਪੁਰ-ਆਬ-ਖਮ-ਕੁਜੇ. ‘Liquid of consciousness [ab] fills the fragile [xam] body [kuza].’ “kuja bāg nīvaj mōsla.”—*bəsət ə m l. 2* lump of crystallized sugar in an earthen pot. “kuja meva mē səbhkīchu chakhīa.”—*gəu m l. 3* wild white rose. “phul gulab kevra kuja.”—*rəghu. 4* *Skt* jasmine.

ਕੁੰਜੀ [kūji] See ਕੁੰਜੀ. “sətən həthi rakhi kūji.”—*ram m 5*.

ਕੁਜੀਗਰ [kujigər] See ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ.

ਕੁਟ [kuṭ] *n* direction, side. **2** *Skt* peak of a hill, hillock. “gīryo janu kuṭsthəli vrīcch mulō.”—*rudr. 3* hill. “jəmna tət kuṭ pəryō kīh bhāt?”—*NP. 4* heap of corn. **5** hammer. **6** dagger kept hidden in a walking stick; hidden weapon. **7** intrigue, deception. **8** secret. **9** puzzle, riddle. **10** *adj* false. **11** intriguer. **12** artificial, fake. **13** sinner.

ਕੁਟਫਥ [kuṭəsth] *adj* fixed like a mountain, motionless, static **2** secretly concealed, hidden.

3 *n* the Timeless, One, the Creator. “kɪm kuʔəsth læhe nɪrdhare?”—*GPS*. 4 soul.

ਕੁਟਤਾਨ [kuʔtan] See ਤਾਨ.

ਕੁਟਨ [kuʔən] *v* beat, thrash, warn. 2 *n* pimp. “kuʔən soɪ jo mən kəu kuʔe.”—*gɔd kəbir*. People used to condemn Kabir. He used this term in the opposite sense to emphasise that he who bashes his own mind is a kuʔən.

ਕੁਠ [kuʔh] See ਚੁਠ ਕੁਠ. 2 a herb. See ਕੁਸੁ 2.

ਕੁੰਡਾ [kūḍa] See ਕੁੰਡ. 2 mortar made of stone or clay to grind spices in etc. 3 vat of a dyer. 4 weaver’s shallow earthen vessel. “chuʔe kūḍe bhige puria.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘renounced were mortar, pleasing objects, smoking and sexual pleasure.’ See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਕੁਣ [kuṇ], **ਕੁਣਾ** [kuṇa] *n* angle, edge. 2 corner. 3 See ਕੁਅਣਾ.

ਕੁਤ [kut] *A* كُت occupation, provisions. 2 See ਕੁਵਤ. 3 See ਕੁਤਨਾ. 4 See ਕੁਤੁ.

ਕੁਤਣਾ [kutṇa], **ਕੁਤਨਾ** [kutna] *v* assess, evaluate, appraise. 2 assess the quantum of a field’s produce.

ਕੁਤੁ [kutu] See ਕੁਤਣਾ. “keti datɪ jane kəu kutu.”—*jəpu*. 2 *Skt* short for ਆਕੁਤ.

ਕੁਦਨਾ [kudna] See ਕੁਦਣਾ.

ਕੁਨਾ [kuna], **ਕੁਨਾਰ** [kunar] *S* See ਕੁੰਨਾ.

ਕੁਨ੍ਹਾ [kunha] *n* leather-bag for carrying water.

ਕੁਪ [kup] *Skt n* that which has less water as compared to ponds and rivers; well. “kup bhəɪɔ jese dadɪra.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*. “kup te meru kəɾave.”—*sar kəbir*. ‘turns a pit into the peak of a hill,’ i.e. turns the low into the high. 2 See ਗਗਨ 6.

ਕੁਪਮੰਡੁਕ [kupmāḍuk] frog of a well, meaning a person who has never left his place; who knows nothing about the outside world; shallow, illiterate.

ਕੁਪਮੰਡੁਕ ਨਜਾਯ [kupmāḍuk nyay] See ਨਜਾਯ.

ਕੁਪਾਇਆ [kupaɪa]¹ is like a well. “grɪh ədh

¹कूपमिवाचरतीति कूपायते कूपायत इति कूपायः (तत्करोति तदाचष्टे) इतिगिब.

kupaɪa.”—*suhɪ m 5 pərtal*.

ਕੁਪਾਰ [kupaɪ] *n* well; fissure made in the earth. “muhɪ kaḍho bhuja pəsarɪ ədh kuparia.”—*gəu ə m 5*. ‘Extend your helping hand and pull out of the dark well.’ 2 short for əkupaɪ. See ਅਕੁਪਾਰ.

ਕੁਬਰੀ [kubri] See ਕੁਬਜਾ.

ਕੁਮ [kum] short for kuməl. “dhərməkur, səku kum dələ, jɪh ʃakh bəḍhi sumti sukh bhari.”—*NP*.

ਕੁਮਲ [kuməl] *n* delicate shoot; bud. “kaɪa kuməl phul guṇ.”—*var suhɪ m 1*.

ਕੁਯਸ [kuyəs] *P* كویس lane, street.

ਕੁਰ [kur] *n* falsehood, untruth, lie. “sukh səpətɪ bhog ɪs jə ke bɪnu həɪɪ nanək jane kur.”—*toḍɪ m 5*. 2 *adj* coward, timid. “sur kur tɪh ʔhā pərkhehē.”—*səloh*. 3 worthless, mean. “kəhā kɪnrəni kur?”—*cəɪɪtr 212*. 4 horrible, frightening. 5 pitiless, cruel. 6 *n* garbage, tatters, soiled clothes. “kəb-hu kurən cəne bɪnave.”—*bher namdev*. ‘sometimes He makes one search grams from the garbage.’ 7 ਕੋਰ (blind) is also pronounced ਕੁਰ. See ਕੋਰ.

ਕੁਰਮ [kurəm] *Skt* कूर्म *n* tortoise. 2 second incarnation of Vishnu. See ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ. 3 one of the ten breaths by which the eyelids open. 4 a Puran in which the story of Kacchu Avtar, figures in the main. 5 Devrikhi, a publisher of the hymns of Rigved. “məchu kəchu kurəmu aɡɪa əvtrasi.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਕੁਰਮਪੁਰਾਣ [kurəmpuraṇ] See ਕੁਰਮ 4 and ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਕੁਰਮਾਪਾਲ [kurmapal], **ਕੁਰਮਾਪਾਲੁ** [kurmapalu] *Skt* कूर्मपलजक bed of a tortoise; bed in the form of a tortoise. “kurmapalu səhəsrəphəni basəku sejvalua.”—*məla namdev*. ‘tortoise and the mythological bed like the thousand-headed snake.’

ਕੁਰਮੁ [kurəmu] See ਕੁਰਮ.

ਕੁਰਾ [kura] *adj* false, untrue. “bɪnse bhrəm kura.”—*asa ə m 1*. “səgəl bɪnase roɡ kura.”

–ram m 5. “kure gādhān gādhe.”–gəu m 4. 2 rubbish, garbage. “ketək kura kərəhī səkələn.”–GPS. 3 microbe.

ਕੁਰਿ [kurɪ] falsely, untruly. “nəhɪ mɪlie pɪr kurɪ.”–sri m 1. 2 n falsehood, untruth, lie. “ətərɪ hæumə kurɪ.”–sri m 5. 3 See ਕੁਰੀ.

ਕੁਰੀ [kuri] adj false, untrue.

ਕੁਲ [kul] Skt n bank, shore, coast. 2 rear of the army. 3 Pa water channel, rivulet. Skt ਕੁਲਾ channel. “jae rəlɪo d̪həlɪ kulɪ.”–s kəbir. ‘mingled in the channel of water.’

ਕੁਲਘਾਰੀ [kulghari] stream, that corrodes its own sides. “təhāsrən ki kulghari bɪraje.”–cəɪtr 405.

ਕੁਲਾ [kula] adj soft, tender. “səghən bas kule.”–bəsət m 5. ‘Redolence has erupted from the tender plants.’

ਕੁਲਿ [kulɪ] in the channel of water. See ਕੁਲ 3.

ਕੁਲੁ [kulh] See ਕੁਲ 3.

ਕੁੜ [kuɾ] n fraud, falsehood, untruth. “kuɾ kəpət kəmavə məhadukh pave.”–suhɪ chət m 4. “kuɾ bolɪ bɪkhu khavəɳɪa.”–majh ə m 3.

ਕੁੜਕਬਾੜ [kuɾkəbɑɾ] n rubbish, sweepings, waste, garbage. 2 untruth and evil thoughts. “choḍəhu prɑɳi kuɾkəbɑɾa.”–maru solhe m 1.

ਕੁੜਾ [kuɾɑ] n rubbish, sweepings. 2 adj false, fraudulent. “kuɾɑ lələcu choḍiə.”–asa ə m 1.

ਕੁੜਾਵਾ [kuɾava], **ਕੁੜਾਵੀ** [kuɾavi] adj false, unreal, untrue. “həbhe sak kuɾave d̪ɪʃhe.”–var ram 2 m 5.

ਕੁੜਿ [kuɾɪ] due to falsehood, with untruth. “kuɾɪ vɪgʊti tɑ pɪrɪ mʊti.”–gəu chət m 3. See ਕਪਟ. 2 of the liar. “kuɾɪ kuɾe nehʊ lægɑ.”–var asa. ‘The liar has lust for the unreal, for the false.’

ਕੁੜਿਆਰ [kuɾɪɑr] adj who tells lies. “əsəkh kuɾɪɑr kuɾe phɪrɑhɪ.”–jəpu.

ਕੁੜਿਆਰਿ [kuɾɪɑrɪ] (woman) who is false, untrue. “vɪɳu navə kuɾɪɑrɪ.”–sor ə m 3.

ਕੁੜਿਆਰੀ [kuɾɪɑrɪ] false, untrue. “kuɾɪɑrɪ rəje kuɾɪ.”–var sor m 4.

ਕੁੜੀ [kuɾi] adj dishonest. “kuɾi rasɪ kuɾɑ vɑpɑr.”

–var asa. 2 cheat, dishonest, intriguer. “kuɾi pure thau.”–var məla m 2. ‘A hypocrite fills the place of good persons or usurps that of the honest ones.’

ਕੁੜੁ [kuru] See ਕੁੜ. “kuɾu rɑjɑ kuɾu pəɾjɑ.”–var asa.

ਕੁੜੈ [kuɾɛ] false, untrue. 2 in falsehood. “əsəkh kuɾɪɑr kuɾe phɪrɑhɪ.”–jəpu.

ਕੁੜੇ [kuɾɛ] with falsehood. See ਕੁੜਿ 2.

ਕੁੜੋ ਕੁੜ [kuɾo kuɾ] adj falsehood beyond measure, nothing but untruth. “kuɾo kuɾ kərə vɑpɑrɑ.”–maru solhe m 3.

ਕੇ [ke] pron what. 2 any. “je tɪsu nədəɪ nə avəi tə vət nə puche ke.”–jəpu. 3 suf of. “tɪn ke nam ənek ənət”–jəpu. 4 adj many. “tɪthe bhəgət vəsəhɪ ke loə.”–jəpu. 5 part or. “jo upjɪo so bɪnəs he pəro aj ke kal.”–s m 9. day before yesterday or day after tomorrow, today or tomorrow.

ਕੇਉ [keu] adv why, how. “keu nɪrasɑ hoɪ?”–var ram 1 m 3.

ਕੇਉਟ [keuɪ] See ਕੇਵਟ.

ਕੇਉੜਾ [keuɾɑ] See ਕੇਵੜਾ.

ਕੇਉ [keu] pron some.

ਕੇਇ [keɪ], **ਕੇਈ** [kei] pron some. “akhəhɪ sɪ bhɪ keɪ keɪ.”–jəpu. “kei laha læcələ.”–var sar m 2. 2 very few; hardly any.

ਕੇਸ [kes] Skt ਕੇਸ n hair. “kes səgɪ das pəg jharəu.”–guj m 5. ‘The hair is the first outward symbol of a baptised Sikh.’ See ਮੁੰਡਨ. 2 god of water, Varun. 3 P کیش mode, custom, fashion. 4 habit, nature. 5 religion, faith. 6 an island in the Persian Gulf.

ਕੇਸਉ [kesəu] See ਕੇਸਵ. “pɪd̪ pətəlɪ meri kesəu kɪrɪɑ.”–asa m 1. ‘Coarse barley on plater sustains me.’

ਕੇਸਅਰਿ [kesərɪ] n enemy of hair, razor. 2 hair-remover.

ਕੇਸਕੀ [keski] n small turban, worn for the safety of the hair.

ਕੇਸਕੋਟ [keskoṭ], ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ [kesgəṛh] Keskot and Kesdurg etc have been coined by Bhai Sukha Singh in Gur Vilas while literally translating the word Kesgarh. Kesgarh is that sacred place in Anandpur, where the tenth Guru revitalized the inert community by baptizing them on 1st of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 and directing them to grow long hair. This is the third Seat of Khalsa. For the arms of Guru Gobind Singh, lying over here, See ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ under ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਕੇਸਗੁੜ [kesgʊṛ] See ਗੁੜਕੇਸ.

ਕੇਸਦੁਰਗ [kesdʊrag] See ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਕੇਸਧਾਰੀ [kesdhari] *adj* who grows long hair; who does not shave. **2 n** devout Sikh. **3** Guru Gobind Singh.

bacən gurudev ke gyan eso kio
mukəṭi ki yukəṭi ese bɪcari,
rəce kərtar yō rəci akar te
jəpəgi jap subh sɾɪstɪ sari,
tətv ko dharke jit boli phəte
mar dutən kiyo bhəsəm chari,
bhəyo jekar trelok cəḏē bhəvən
acəl pərtap guru keṣdhari.

—*guru śobha.*

ਕੇਸਪਾਸ [keṣpaṣ] *Skt n* knot of braided hair.

ਕੇਸਰ [kesər] *Skt n* saffron. “kesər kusəm mɪrgəme həṛṇa.”—*tl̥l̥g m 1*. **2** long hair on the neck of a horse and a lion; mane. **3** pistil of a flower. For this keṣər is also correct. **4 Dg** a large evergreen tree.

ਕੇਸਰੀ [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. keṣri is also correct. **ਕੇਸਰੀਆ** [kesria] lion. See ਕੇਸਰੀ 5. **2 adj** saffron coloured.

ਕੇਸਰੀਆਬਾਹੀ [kesriabahi] *Skt* ਕੇਸਰਿਵਾਹਨੀ Durga, who rides a lion. “kesriabahɪ kəmarɪ.”—*parəs.*

ਕੇਸਰੀਚੰਦ [kesricōd] a hill raja of Jaswal who was killed by Bhai Uday Singh in the battle of

Anandpur. See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ. **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.

ਕੇਸਰੀਬਾਹਨੀ [kesribahni] See ਕੇਸਰੀਆਬਾਹੀ.

ਕੇਸਵ [kesəv] *Skt* ਕੇਸਵ *n* one whose hair is praiseworthy; one having beautiful hair; Vishnu. **2** the Creator, who is kind to Brahma and Shiv. “kesəv kəlesnas əghkhōḏən.”—*bilā m 5*. **3** one who slew Keshi, the demon; Krishan.¹ **4** manifest God.²

ਕੇਸ਼ਵਦਾਸ [keṣəvdas] *adj* a worshipper of the Creator. **2 n** renowned poet of Varjibhasha and authority on Hindu poetry, a known Pandit, who was a resident of Bundelkhand He was a rich Brahman. In Shivsinghsaraj, 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 Orcha, gave twenty-one villages to Keshavdas as estate. See ਕੁਵਚੇਸ. **3** See ਕੇਸੋਦਾਸ 2. **ਕੇਸਾਇਓ** [kesaɪo] *Skt* ਕੇਸੈ with hair. “cəṛən jhari kesaɪo.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕੇਸ਼ਾਂਤਕ [keṣātək] *n* razor. **2** hair-remover.

ਕੇਸਿ [kesɪ] See ਕੇਸੀ. **2** with hair.

ਕੇਸੀ [kesi] *Skt* केशिन् *adj* having hair. **2 n** a demon, who, on the orders of Kansa, assumed the form of a horse to kill Krishan. Krishan killed him by putting his arm in his mouth. “kesi kās məthənu jɪnɪ kia.”—*gōḏ namdev*. **3** In etymology, the sun is named Keshi, for wearing rays [kesh]. **4** from the hair. “kās kesi pəkəṛɪ gɪraɪya.”—*cōḏi 3*. **5** due to the hair. “na sətɪ mūd muḏae kesi.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. ‘Attainment of truth comes neither by getting shaved, nor by keeping hair.’

ਕੇਸੀਸਨਾਨ [kesisənan] *n* the act of washing hair;

¹See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੂਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ਼ 5, ਓ 16.

²अंशतो ये प्रकाशति मम ते केश सञ्जिताः

सर्वज्ञाः केशवं तस्मात् प्राहुर्महिं सत्तमाः—*māhabharət.*

bath including hair-wash.

ਕੇਸੁ [kesu] See ਕੇਸੀ 2. “kās kesu mārāha.”—*sor m 4*. “kās kesu cāḍuru nā koi.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕੇਸੁ [kesu] See ਕਿੰਸੁਕ.

ਕੇਸੋ [keso] See ਕੇਸਵ. “keso kio nā mit.”—*s kəbir*.

ਕੇਸੋਗੋਪਾਲ [kesogopal] protector of the earth, the Creator, who keeps a benign eye on Brahma and Shīv. See ਕੇਸਵ 2. “kesogopal pādīt sādīah.”—*sədū*.

ਕੇਸੋਤੰਮਾ [keṣotamma] *adj* having beautiful hair.

ਕੇਸੋਦਾਸ [kesodas] See ਕੇਸਵਾਸ. 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.

ਕੇਸੋ [keso] See ਕੇਸਵ. “kəhī kəbir kesō jəgī jogi.”—*bīla*.

ਕੇਹ [keh] *adv* how, why. “suami mīlie keh?”—*gəu m 5*. 2 somehow. “Ik būd nā pəvāi keh.”—*sri ə m 1*. See ਪਵਈ. 3 *adj* some. “nanək rəgu nā utre bīa nā ləge keh.”—*var sor m 3*. 4 *pron* to whom.

ਕੇਹ [kēh] *adv* somehow. 2 *adj* some. “tīsu bīn an nā kēh.”—*jet m 5*.

ਕੇਹਰਾ [kehrā] *pron* which, who.

ਕੇਹਰਿ [kehrī], **ਕੇਹਰੀ** [kehrī] *Skt* lion with the mane. “əj ke vāsī guru kino kehərī.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Now humility-cum-selfishness is arrogance.’

ਕੇਹਰੀਬਾਰ [kehrībar] *n* a forest infested with lions. “ek dīvās vāh gəyo śīkara. jā dīs hutī kehribārā.”—*cārītr 297*.

ਕੇਹਰੋ [kehrō], **ਕੇਹੜਾ** [kehrā], **ਕੇਹੜੋ** [kehrō] *S pron* which one, who. “prəbh thanu tero kehro?”—*kan m 5*.

ਕੇਹਾ [keha] *adv* of what kind. 2 how. “bura kərə so keha sījhe?”—*səva m 3*.

ਕੇਹਿ [kehi] *pron* to whom, towards whom. 2 *adv* how. “gūhīni sukh kehī?”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਕੇਹਿਆ [kehiā] of what kind, of what sort.

ਕੇਹੁ [kehu] *pron* any. “un thao nā kehu.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕੇਹੇ [kehe] of what type.

ਕੇਕ [kek] *n* crab, red-coloured fish of scorpion’s shape.

ਕੇਕਈ [kekai] *Skt* ਕੈਕਈ daughter of raja Ashvpati of Kekaya, who was wife of Dashrath and mother of Bharat.

ਕੇਕਈਨੰਦਨ [kekainādan] Bharat, son of Kekai.

ਕੇਕਯ [kekay] a territory in Kashmir region, now called Kakka. 2 something from the land of Kekay. 3 inhabitant of Kekay, of Kakka. “əsīt kərəṇ prəbhāsət kekay.”—*ramav*. ‘Kekay horses, having black ears, look very glorious.’ 4 land between Beas and Satluj.

ਕੇਕਯੀ [kekyi] See ਕੇਕਈ.

ਕੇਕਾ [keka] *Skt n* sound of a peacock.

ਕੇਕੀ [keki] *n* peacock.

ਕੇਕਿਤ [kekit] *pron* any one, someone.

ਕੇਜਮ [kejəm] *A* **كضم** *n* act of snapping. 2 sword. “jape chəppər chae bəniā kejmā.”—*cāḍī 3*. ‘Swords drawn (by both sides) seemed as if the battlefield was covered with a thatched roof.’

ਕੇਜਮਾ [kejma] swords, See ਕੇਜਮ 2.

ਕੇਡਾ [keḍā], **ਕੇਡੀ** [keḍī] how big, how large.

ਕੇਤ [ket] *pron* how many. “uṭhī sīdhare ket.”

—*bavən*. 2 how much, to what extent. “manukh ki kəhu ket cəlai?”—*asa m 5*. “gūn nāīka! gūn kəhiye ket.”—*bīla m 5*. 3 any. “karəj nahi ket.”—*majh barəhmaha*. 4 why. “tā ḍəriē ket?”—*var sri m 4*. 5 *Skt* abode. 6 place. 7 sense. 8 concept. 9 grain. 10 flag; ਕੇਤੁ and ਕੇਤ, both are correct. 11 See ਕਿਤੁ 3.

ਕੇਤਕ [ketək] *adj* how many. 2 how much. “mē murəkḥ ki ketək bat he koṭī pəradhi.¹ tərīa re.”—*sor m 5*. “manukh ki kəhu ketək bat.”—*bher m 5*.

ਕੇਤਕਿ [ketəkī], **ਕੇਤਕੀ** [ketki] *Skt n* screwpine tree *L Pandanus Odoratissimus*. 2 screwpine

¹accused.

“kevel nam dio gurmāto.”—*gəu 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.

वेदज्ञ [kevr̥a] *Skt* वेदिका *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 वेडवी.

वेदारी [kevari] See विदारी.

वेज्ञ [keɽa] *n* twist, crease. **2** See वेड्डा.

वेड्डा [keɽha] *pron* who, which one.

वे [ke] *pron* how many, many. “ke loə khəpɪ mərijəi.”—*var məla m 1. 2* from whom. “həu ke dəri puchəu jae?”—*sri m 3. “ke siu kəri pukar.”—dhəna m 3. 3 part* or. “kərte ki miti kərta jaŋe, ke jaŋe guru sura.”—*oākar. “ke səgətɪ kəri sadhu ki ke həri ke guŋ gaɪ.”—s kəbir. 4* of. “pəhɪle pəhɪre reŋɪ ke vəŋjariə mɪtra.”—*sri m 1 pəhɪre. 5* having done. “ke prədəkkhna kəri prəŋam.”—*GPS. “prəbhū thābh te nɪkse ke bɪsthar.”—bəsət kəbir. 6* from. “məd maɪə ke ədh.”—*sri m 9. “gurmətɪ sətɪ kər jonɪ ke əjonɪ bhæ.”—BGK. 7* See वृज.

वे [kē] *pron* where. “tudhu no choɽɪ jaie prəbhū kē dhəri?”—*asa m 5. ‘where should we go?’*

वेम [kes] *adv* what sort of, how, why. “kəho su kes paie?”—*əkal.*

वेम [kēs] *n* brawl, conflict.

वेसर [kesər] *A* قيصر *n* emperor, Caesar. **2** emperor of Rome. Many scholars hold that

in the Roman language kesər 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 kesər; since then this word came to be used for a king or an emperor.

वेसा [kesa], **वैसिक** [kesɪk], **वैसी** [kesi], **वैसे** [kese], **वैसे** [keso] *adv* what sort of, of what kind. “kese həri guŋ gəve?”—*vəɽ ə m 3. ‘what type.’ 2* kesɪ has also been used to mean jesi. “chəpa kər kesɪ chəbɪ kalɪdi ke kul ke.”—*əkal.*

वैगघड [kehbat] See वगिघड.

वैगर [kehər] See वर.

वैग [keha], **वैग** [kehā] *n* bronze. “ujəlu keha cɪləkɲa.”—*suhi m 1. “kehā kəcən tuɽe sar.”—var majh m 1.*

वैही [kehi] *pron* of anybody, of somebody. “hɪəu nə kehi thahɪ.”—*s fərid. ‘Do not break anybody’s heart.’*

वैक [kek] *pron* several. “dɪn kek gəe.”—*prɪthu.*

वैकजी [kekəyi], **वैकेटी** [kekei], **वैकेजी** [kekeyi] See वेकटी.

वैके [keke] because of. **2** This word has also been used for वैकजी. “jit juddh dve bər læ keke.”—*cəriɪtr 102. ‘Kaikayi got two boons from Dashrath.’*

वैभुसरो [kekhusro], کیهن 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.

वैची [kēci] *T* چینی *Skt* कर्डीनी *n* scissors.

वैटञ [keɽəbh] *Skt n* glowworm. **2** brother of Madhudait. 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.

“shrutmēl te det rāce jug ta. ...
 mādhu ketābh nam bhāe tīn ke. ...
 juddh karyo tīn sō bhāgvāt,
 nā mar sākē atī det bāli hē,
 sal bhāe tīn pāc hājar,
 dūhū lārte nāhī bāh tēli hē,
 detān rījh kāhyo—“vārmāg”
 kūhyo hārī—“sīsān dehu”, bhāli hē,
 dhar oru pār cāk r sō kāṭkē,
 jōtī lē apne āg māli hē.”

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 ਮਧੁ.

ਕੈਟਭਾਰਿ [ketbhārī] Vishnu, who was the enemy of Kaitabh demon. See ਕੈਟਭ 2.

ਕੈਠਲ [kēṭhəl] a hill state in district Shimla. Kayonthal.

ਕੈਠੇ [kēṭhe], **ਕੈਠੈ** [kēṭhē] *Bg adv* where. “baharī kethe jāio?”—*gəu m 5*. “deh nā hoti tō mənū kethe rehīta?”—*sīdhgosətī 2 pron* who. “bīn lāhīne kethe pāio re.”—*ṭōḍi m 5*.

ਕੈਡਾ [kēḍā] *n* measure. **2** mould, structure. **3** *Po pron* whose.

ਕੈਤਵ [ketāv] *Skt n* deceit. **2** gamble. **3** thorn-apple. **4** greenery. **5** *adj* gambler. **6** cheat.

ਕੈਤਵਪਨੁਤੀ [ketvapānūtī] See ਅਪਨੁਤਿ (b).

ਕੈਥ [keth] *Skt* ਕਪਿੱਥ *n* wild pear. See ਕਪਿੱਥ. **2** See ਕਾਇਥ.

ਕੈਥਲ [kēṭhəl] main city of a tehsil of district Karnal, situated in Kurukshetar area, 19 kōhs 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 ਭਗਤੁ ਭਾਈ.

ਕੈਦ [kēd] *A* كيد *n* imprisonment, confinement.

ਕੈਦਾ [kēda] See ਕਾਇਦਾ. **2** *pron* of somebody. “nāhī mē tras dhārō rīpu kēda.”—*GPS*.

ਕੈਦਾ [kēda] would say. **2** See ਕੈਦਾ 2 of somebody.

ਕੈਦਾਂ [kēdā] *adv* how.

ਕੈਦੀ [kēdi] *A* كيدي *adj* who is a prisoner.

ਕੈਦਰ [kēdhār], **ਕੈਦਰਿ** [kēdhārī] where, in which direction. “tūdhū no choḍī jāie prābhū kēdhārī?”—*asa m 5*.

ਕੈਦੋਂ [kēdhō], **ਕੈਦੋਂ** [kēdhō] *part* as if.

ਕੈਦਹਿ [kēpāhī] to whom. “dusār kēpāhī jāvō?”—*asa m 5*. **2** from whom. “kēpāhī dikhīa leva?”—*suhī m 1*.

ਕੈਫ਼ [kēf] *A* كيف *n* strong liquor. “kēph kēcni mē dhān khovē.”—*GPS*. **2** intoxication. “posēt bhāg āphim māgay pīyo sābh šok vīda kārḍaryo.

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.

mətt hvē caroi kəphən sō sut īdr ke siū im ben ucaryo.”—*krīṣan*. **3** *adv* how.

ਕੈਫਿਯਾ [kəphiya], **ਕੈਫੀ** [kəphi] *adj* drunk. “raj kəphiye kəməvē.”—*cəṛitr* 245. “īkk pəṭhaṅ kəphi ne menu dhəkka deke suṭghəttīa”.—*JSBM*.

ਕੈਫੀਯਤ [kəphiyət] *A* كَيْفِيَّة *n* description, detail.

ਕੈਬਰ [kəbər] *n* an arrow. “tuppək təṛək. kəbər kəṛək.”—*VN*.

ਕੈਮਰੀ [kəmrī] wild fig. *L Ficus Venosa*: *Skt* पकंदी

ਕੈਮੁੱਤਿਕ ਨਯਾਯ [kəmuttik nəyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਕੈਚ [kəç] *n* wild caper.

ਕੈਚਉ [kəçəu] *n* Kaurav. from the Kuru dynasty. “meri meri kəçəu kəṛte duryodhən se bhāi.”—*dhəna namdev*.

ਕੈਰਵ [kəṛəv] *Skt n* blue lotus. “sadhən kəṛəv ko bṛṅṅsavət.”—*NP*. **2** enemy. **3** gambler. **4** Kaurav, descendant of Kuru. “kəṛəv rəṅ ghae.”—*parəs*.

ਕੈਰੋ [kəro], **ਕੈਰੋ** [kəro] Kaurav; from the Kuru lineage. “kəro kəṛokhetṛ mare prəçhād.”—*gyan*.

ਕੈਲ [kəl] See ਕੇਲ 4. **2** See ਕਾਯਲ. **3** new sprout, tender shoot.

ਕੈਲਾ [kəla] *Skt* किंशुक *n* horse with deep red colour.

ਕੈਲਾਸ [kəlas] *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 ਕ੍ਰਿਯੁਨਲਨ. 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 ਧੁਨੀ (h).

ਕੈਲਾਖਰ [kəlakhər] old name of a doon (valley), in Tehri state, between Ganga and Jamuna rivers. “gāḡ jəmun bhītər bəse kəlakhər ki dun.”—*cəṛitr* 25.

ਕੈਲੀ [kəli] *Skt* कपिला a cow with black teats. In Simritis, the best Kapila is described as one whose hair is brown and teats are black. “brəhməṅ kəli ghatu kəṅjka əṅcari ka dhanu,

pahī ete jahī visəṛī nanka īku namu.”—*səva 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.’

ਕੈਲੇ [kəle] a village in police station Raikot, district and tehsil Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated here. Only the māji is there; no other structure exists. It is about 10 miles away from the railway station Mullanpur.

ਕੈਵਲ [kəvəl], **ਕੈਵਲਜ** [kəvəly] *Skt* कैवल्य *n* oneness, meaning unity with the Creator; supreme spiritual state. “kəvəlda ucṛe subh bəna.”—*NP*. **2** purity, pristine state.

ਕੋ [ko] *pron* who. “gurmətī ram kəḥī ko ko nə bəkūṭh gəe.”—*ṭoḍī namdev*. **2** anyone. “həṛī bīnu tere ko nə səḥai.”—*sar m* 9. “bhuləṅ ədərī səbhuko.”—*sri ə m* 1. **3** particle of accusative and dative case. of. “ram ko bəl purən bhāi.”—*gəu m* 5. **4** *P* १ short for ਕਿ-ਓ, that he.

ਕੋਉ [kou], **ਕੋਉ** [kou] *pron* any. “kou sughər nə kou mura.”—*bəvən*.

ਕੋਆ [koa] *n* eye’s edge, corner of the eye. **2** sugarcane’s eye, from where it sprouts.

ਕੋਅੰਡ [ko-əḍ] *n* bow. See ਕੋਦੰਡ. “həṭh həssē kəssē ko-əḍḍ.”—*ramav*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ [kou-əḍəj] *Skt* कोदण्डयः arrow, which flies from the bow.—*sənama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ ਦਾਇਨੀ [ko-əḍəj daɪni] arrow shot with a bow; the army showering arrows—*sənama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਨੀ [ko-əḍni] bow-wielding army—*sənama*.

ਕੋਇ [koɪ] *pron* anyone. “koɪ nə kṛṣ-hi jəha.”—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਕੋਇਲ [koɪl] *n* Indian cuckoo. “kali koɪl tu kṛtu guṅī kali.”—*suhi fərid*. **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. “koɪl ko uḥ gəṛha

bath including hair-wash.

ਕੇਸੁ [kesu] See ਕੇਸੀ 2. “kās kesu mārāha.”—*sor m 4*. “kās kesu cāḍuru nā koi.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕੇਸੁ [kesu] See ਕਿੰਸੁਕ.

ਕੇਸੋ [keso] See ਕੇਸਵ. “keso kio nā mit.”—*s kəbir*.

ਕੇਸੋਗੋਪਾਲ [kesogopal] protector of the earth, the Creator, who keeps a benign eye on Brahma and Shiv. See ਕੇਸਵ 2. “kesogopal pādīt sādīḥu.”—*sədu*.

ਕੇਸੋਤੰਮਾ [keṣotamma] *adj* having beautiful hair.

ਕੇਸੋਦਾਸ [kesodas] See ਕੇਸਵਦਾਸ. 2 a tantaric 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.

ਕੇਸੋ [keso] See ਕੇਸਵ. “kəhī kəbir kesō jəgī jogī.”—*bīla*.

ਕੇਹ [keh] *adv* how, why. “suami mīlie keh?”—*gəu m 5*. 2 somehow. “Ik būd nā pəvāi keh.”—*sri ə m 1*. See ਪਵਈ. 3 *adjsome*. “nanək rəgu nā utre bīa nā ləge keh.”—*var sor m 3*. 4 *pron* to whom.

ਕੇਹ [kēh] *adv* somehow. 2 *adjsome*. “tīsu bīn an nā kēh.”—*jet m 5*.

ਕੇਹਰਾ [kehra] *pron* which, who.

ਕੇਹਰਿ [kehərī], ਕੇਹਰੀ [kehri] *Skt* lion with the mane. “əj kə vāsī guru kino kehərī.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Now humility-cum-selfishness is arrogance.’

ਕੇਹਰੀਬਾਰ [kehrībar] *n* a forest infested with lions. “ek dīvəs vəh gəyo śīkara. jā dīs hūti kehribara.”—*cəritr 297*.

ਕੇਹਰੋ [kehro], ਕੇਹੜਾ [kehrā], ਕੇਹੜੋ [kehrō] *S pron* which one, who. “prəbh thanu tero kehro?”—*kan m 5*.

ਕੇਹਾ [keha] *adv* of what kind. 2 how. “bura kərə so keha sījhē?”—*səva m 3*.

ਕੇਹਿ [kehī] *pron* to whom, towards whom. 2 *adv* how. “gūḥiṇi sukh kehī?”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਕੇਹਿਆ [kehīa] of what kind, of what sort.

ਕੇਹੁ [kehu] *pron* any. “un thao nā kehu.”—*sar m 5*.

ਕੇਹੇ [kehe] of what type.

ਕੇਕ [kek] *n* crab, red-coloured fish of scorpion’s shape.

ਕੇਕਈ [kekai] *Skt* ਕੈਕਈ daughter of raja Ashvpati of Kekaya, who was wife of Dashrath and mother of Bharat.

ਕੇਕਈਨੰਦਨ [kekainādan] Bharat, son of Kekai.

ਕੇਕਯ [kekəy] a territory in Kashmir region, now called Kakka. 2 something from the land of Kekay. 3 inhabitant of Kekay, of Kakka. “əsīt kərəṇ prəbhasət kekəy.”—*ramav*. ‘Kekay horses, having black ears, look very glorious.’ 4 land between Beas and Satluj.

ਕੇਕਯੀ [kekyi] See ਕੇਕਈ.

ਕੇਕਾ [keka] *Skt n* sound of a peacock.

ਕੇਕੀ [keki] *n* peacock.

ਕੇਚਿਤ [kecit] *pron* any one, someone.

ਕੇਜਮ [kejəm] *A* ^{قشم} *n* act of snapping. 2 sword. “jape chəppər chae bəniā kejmā.”—*cāḍi 3*. ‘Swords drawn (by both sides) seemed as if the battlefield was covered with a thatched roof.’

ਕੇਜਮਾ [kejma] swords, See ਕੇਜਮ 2.

ਕੇਡਾ [keḍa], ਕੇਡੀ [keḍi] how big, how large.

ਕੇਤ [ket] *pron* how many. “uṭhī sīdhare ket.”—*bavən*. 2 how much, to what extent. “manukh ki kəhu ket cəlai?”—*asa m 5*. “gūn nāṭka! gūn kəhiyē ket.”—*bīla m 5*. 3 any. “karəj nahi ket.”—*majh barəhmaha*. 4 why. “tā ḍəriē ket?”—*var sri m 4*. 5 *Skt* abode. 6 place. 7 sense. 8 concept. 9 grain. 10 flag; ਕੇਤੁ and ਕੇਤ, both are correct. 11 See ਕਿਤੁ 3.

ਕੇਤਕ [ketək] *adj* how many. 2 how much. “mē murəkh ki ketək bat hē koṭī pəradhi.¹ tərīa re.”—*sor m 5*. “manukh ki kəhu ketək bat.”—*bher m 5*.

ਕੇਤਕਿ [ketəkī], ਕੇਤਕੀ [ketki] *Skt n* screwpine tree *L Pandanus Odoratissimus*. 2 screwpine

¹accused.

flower. Many people use its essence and scent. It gives energy to the heart and the brain. See ਕੇਵੜਾ and ਕੰਟਕ.

ਕੇਤਨਿ [ketənɪ] *adj* a cannon with a cavity. “gola pəd pɾɪθme ʊcər ketənɪ pəd kəhu ʌt.”—*sənama*. abode of the cannon ball; the gun; big cannon.

ਕੇਤੜਾ [ketɾa], **ਕੇਤਾ** [keta], **ਕੇਤਿਕ** [ketɪk], **ਕੇਤੀ** [keti] *Skt* ਕਤਿ-ਕਿਯਤ *adj* how much. “akhəu ketɾa.”—*suhī ʌ m l*. “jəl mehɪ keta rakhie əbh-ətərɪ suka.”—*asa ʌ m l*. “keti datɪ jaɳe kəɳu kutu.”—*jəpu*.

ਕੇਤੁ [ketu] *which*. “kər ənərəθ dərəb sēchɪa so karəj ketu?”—*var jet*. **2** *n* flag. “jɪnɪ dukh ka kaɳɪa ketu.”—*dhəna m 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 ਕੇਤ.

ਕੇਤੁਮਾਛੀ [ketumachi] *n* who has an emblem of fish on his flag; Kam. मत्स्यकेतु “səji sen achi, māno ketumachi.”—*GV 10*.

ਕੇਤੁਮਾਲ [ketumal] according to Bhagvat, one of the nine regions of Jambudveep. “ketumal jəhɪ khəḍ suhava.”—*NP*.

ਕੇਤੇ [kete], **ਕੇਤੇਕਿ** [ketekeɪ], **ਕੇਤੇਕੇ** [keteke] *adj* how much, how many. “kete ɪd cəḍ sur kete.”—*jəpu*. “jivna vicarɪ dekhɪ keteke dɪna?”—*dhəna m l*.

ਕੇਤੈ [kete] so many, countless. “kəhən kəhavən kəu kəi kete.”—*kan m 5*.

ਕੇਤੁਯੁਧ [ketvayudh] ketu (flag) ayudh (arms) “səkəl min ke nam kəhɪ ketvayudh kəhɪ ʌt.”—*sənama*. ‘Attach ketu and ayudh to words meaning fish’; as for example jhəkhketu, məkərketu, məcchketu, mətəsyketu, minketu-ayudh. All these mean arrow, the weapon of Kam.

ਕੇਦਾਰ [kedar] *Skt n* field. **2** a small field in which ਕ (water) is fed by making ਦਾਰ (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.¹ The priests of the temple are Hindu ascetics who wear matted hair and ringing bells. “kūbhɪ jəu kedar nhaiɛ.”—*ram namdev*. “kəpəɳ kedarɛ jai.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਕੇਦਾਰਨਾਥ [kedarnath] Shiv. See ਕੇਦਾਰ 3.

ਕੇਦਾਰਾ [kedara] See ਕੇਦਾਰ 3. “gūga jəmna kel kedara.”—*maru solhe m l*. **2** a complete rag of Kalyan ਠਾਤ in which mæddhəm pure and sharp are used. Both the nɪɳads are also used. Pure mæddhəm is primary note, and ਝਝਝ is secondary. mæddhəm is sharp and ਗੰਧਰ is weak. The time of singing is the second quarter of the night.

gamut: nəʃə mə, gə pə, mi pə dhə na dhə pə, ʃə na dhə pə, mi pə dhə pə mə, rə ʃə.

In Guru Granth Sahib, it is at number twenty-three. **3** See ਕਿਦਾਰਾ.

ਕੇਦਾਰੀ [kedari] 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 ਬਾਈ ਮੰਜੀਆਂ.

ਕੇਂਦ੍ਰ [kēdr] *Skt n* a core of the shaft. the centre² After 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.

ਕੇਨ [ken] has done, does. “utəm həri həri ken.”—*kan m 4*. **2** *pron* who, why; third declension, singular. “jen ken prəkare həri jəs sunəhu.”—*asa chāt m 5*. ‘somehow hear the praise of Hariyash.’ **3** *n* an upnishad, which starts with Ken; that is why this name, as sodəru. sopurəkhū etc. The name of Ken Upnishad is also tələvkar.

ਕੇਯੂਰ [keyur] *Skt n* armlet.

ਕੇਰ [ker] *part* of. “guru ker həkəm sīr dharlin.”—*GPS*. **2** *n* a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev about five kōhs east of Mangat. See ਕੇਰਸਾਹਿਬ. **3** *P*  penis.

ਕੇਰਸਾਹਿਬ [kersahib] About two furlongs east of Pindibahauddin 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.

ਕੇਰਣਾ [kerna] *v* pour, spread, scatter. **2** drop seeds of grain through a bamboo pipe.

ਕੇਰਲ [kerəl] *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 ਚੇਰ. **2** inhabitant of the Kerala. **3** a branch of Phalit astrology, which first began from Kerala.

ਕੇਰਾ [kera] *n* act of pouring. **2** banana. **3** *part* of. “dhənu dhənu guru nanək jən kera.”—*gəu m 4*. “kət ki mai bapu kət kera.”—*gəu m 1*.

ਕੇਰਿਆ [keria] poured, scattered. **2** *part* of.

ਕੇਰੀ [keri] *n* small unripe mango. **2** feminine of

ਕੇਰਾ; of “kəlar kerī kədh jru.”—*sri m 1*.

ਕੇਰੇ [kere] plural of ਕੇਰਾ; of. “əjəb kəm karte həri kere.”—*majh ə m 3*. **2** *pron* plural of ਕੇਰਾ (ਕੇੜਾ); who.

ਕੇਰੇ [kerhe] *pron* which. “tu aho kerhe kəm.”—*s fərid*. **2** whose.

ਕੇਲ [kel] *Skt* ਕੇਲਿ *n* play, fun. “jim kelhin kumar.”—*prithu*. “baj pə tisu rəb de kelā vīriā.”—*s fərid*. **2** banana. “mali ke ghəri kel ahe.”—*toḍi namdev*. **3** place of fun for Krishan, Vrindavan. “gəgga jəmna kel kedara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** *Skt* केलिक blue pine, a hilly tree inferior to the cedar tree in quality.

ਕੇਲਕੇਲਾਲੀ [kelkelali] *adj* who controls the playing of Kilali (by gods); because of whose power gods aspire and endeavour to play the game. “həri mīliā kelkelali.”—*dhəna m 4*.

ਕੇਲਾ [kela] *adj* short for ikela; uninvolved, disinterested. “māha ənəd kərə səd kela.”—*asa namdev*. **2** *n* banana tree. *L* Musa Sapientum. Banana tree and its fruit are famous in all the countries. “kela paka jharī.”—*ram kabir*. ‘In the barbed fencing, banana is believed to be ripe.’ **3** See ਕੇਲ.

ਕੇਲਾਲੀ [kelali] *adj* having nectar. **2** *n* God. See ਕੇਲਕੇਲਾਲੀ. **3** one having water; cloud.

ਕੇਲਿ [kelī] *Skt n* fun, play. **2** coitus, sexual intercourse with a woman. **3** earth, ground, land.

ਕੇਲੋ [kelō] *Skt* केलि *n* hilly wood having quality falling in-between pine and cedar wood, used in buildings.

ਕੇਵ [kev] *adv* how. “tujhu bajhu pīare kev rəha?”—*dhəna m 1*. “kev neṇi dekhəe?”—*gəu chāt m 1*.

ਕੇਵਟ [kevət] *Skt n* cave. **2** *Skt* कैवट boatman.

ਕੇਵਡ [kevəḍ], ਕੇਵਡੁ [kevəḍu] how big, of what size. “kevəḍu vāḍa ḍiṭha hoī?”—*sodəru*.

ਕੇਵਲ [kevəl] *Skt adj* only. “kevəl kalai kətar.”—*həzare 10*. **2** decided, ascertained. **3** pure.

“keval nam dio gurmātu.”—*gəu m 5. 4 n* a village seven kōhs 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.

वेदज्ञा [kevr̥a] *Skt* वेदिका *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 वेदकी.

वेदारी [kevari] See किवारी.

वेड़ा [keṛa] *n* twist, crease. **2** See वेड़ा.

वेड़ा [keṛha] *pron* who, which one.

वे [ke] *pron* how many, many. “ke loə khəp̄ m̄arij̄ai.”—*var m̄ala m 1. 2* from whom. “həu ke dəri puchəu jae?”—*sri m 3. 4* of. “pəh̄ile pəh̄ire r̄eṅ̄i ke v̄ənj̄ar̄ia m̄itra.”—*sri m 1 p̄əh̄ire. 5* having done. “ke pr̄əd̄akk̄hna k̄ari pr̄əṅ̄am.”—*GPS. 6* from. “m̄əd̄ māia ke ədh̄.”—*sri m 9. 7* See वज.

वे [kē] *pron* where. “tudhu no choḍ̄i j̄aiə pr̄əbh̄u k̄ē dh̄əri?”—*asa m 5. 1* ‘where should we go?’

वेस [kes] *adv* what sort of, how, why. “kəho su kes paie?”—*əkal.*

वेस [kēs] *n* brawl, conflict.

वेसर [kesər] *A* قيصر *n* emperor, Caesar. **2** emperor of Rome. Many scholars hold that

in the Roman language kesər 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 kesər; since then this word came to be used for a king or an emperor.

वेसा [kesa], वैसिक [kesik], वैसी [kesi], वैसे [kese], वैसे [keso] *adv* what sort of, of what kind. “kese h̄əriḡuṅ̄ gave?”—*vəd̄ ə m 3. 1* ‘what type.’ **2** kesī has also been used to mean jesi. “chəpa k̄ər kesī ch̄əb̄i kal̄īdi ke kul ke.”—*əkal.*

वेसठ [keh̄b̄ət] See वगिषठ.

वेसर [keh̄ər] See वर.

वेरा [keha], वैरा [kehā] *n* bronze. “ujəlu keha c̄ilək̄ṇa.”—*suhī m 1. 1* “kehā k̄ēc̄ən̄ tuṭ̄e sar.”—*var majh m 1.*

वेही [kehi] *pron* of anybody, of somebody. “h̄iau n̄ə kehi ṭ̄hah̄i.”—*s f̄arid. 1* ‘Do not break anybody’s heart.’

वैक [kek] *pron* several. “d̄in̄ kek̄ ḡəe.”—*pr̄ithu.*

वैकजी [kekəyi], वैकेटी [kekei], वैकेयी [kekeyi] See वेकटी.

वैके [keke] because of. **2** This word has also been used for वैकजी. “jit̄ judd̄h̄ dv̄e b̄ər̄ l̄əe keke.”—*c̄ər̄itr 102. 1* ‘Kaikayi got two boons from Dashrath.’

वैकसरो [kekhusro], کيسر 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.

वैची [kēci] *T* قیچی *Skt* वडनी *n* scissors.

वेदज्ञ [keṭ̄əbh̄] *Skt n* glowworm. **2** brother of Madhudait. 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.

“ṣhrutmēl te det rāce jug ta. ...
mādhu kēṭābh nam bhāe tīn ke. ...
juddh kāryo tīn sō bhāgvāt,
nā mar sāke ātī det bāli hē,
sal bhāe tīn pēc hājar,
dohū larte nāhī bāh ṭali hē,
detān rījh kāhyo—“vārmāg”
kūhyo hārī—“sisān dehu”, bhāli hē,
dhar uru pār cākī sō kaṭkē,
jotī le apne āg māli hē.”

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 ਮਧੁ.

ਕੈਟਭਾਰਿ [kēṭbharī] Vishnu, who was the enemy of Kaitabh demon. See ਕੈਟਭ 2.

ਕੈਠਲ [kēṭhəl] a hill state in district Shimla. Kayonthal.

ਕੈਠੇ [kēṭhe], **ਕੈਠੈ** [kēṭhē] *Bg adv* where. “bahārī kēṭhe jāto?”—*gəu m 5*. “deh nā hoti tāu māṇu kēṭhe rehīta?”—*sīdhgōsəṭī. 2 pron* who. “bīn lāhīne kēṭhe pāto re.”—*ṭodī m 5*.

ਕੈਂਡਾ [kēṇḍā] *n* measure. **2** mould, structure. **3** *Po pron* whose.

ਕੈਤਵ [kēṭəv] *Skt n* deceit. **2** gamble. **3** thorn-apple. **4** greenery. **5** *adj* gambler. **6** cheat.

ਕੈਤਵਪਨੁਤੀ [kēṭəvəpənūtī] See ਅਪਨੁਤਿ (b).

ਕੈਥ [kēṭh] *Skt* ਕਪਿਥ *n* wild pear. See ਕਪਿਥ. **2** See ਕਾਇਥ.

ਕੈਥਲ [kēṭhəl] main city of a tehsil of district Karnal, situated in Kurukshetar area, 19 kōhs 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 ਭਗਤੁ ਭਾਈ.

ਕੈਦ [kēd] *A* كيد *n* imprisonment, confinement.

ਕੈਦਾ [kēdā] See ਕਾਇਦਾ. **2** *pron* of somebody. “nāhī mē tras dhārō rīpu kēdā.”—*GPS*.

ਕੈਂਦਾ [kēṇḍā] would say. **2** See ਕੈਦਾ 2 of somebody.

ਕੈਦਾਂ [kēḍā] *adv* how.

ਕੈਦੀ [kēdī] *A* كيدي *adj* who is a prisoner.

ਕੈਧਰ [kēdhər], **ਕੈਧਰਿ** [kēdhārī] where, in which direction. “tudhu no choḍī jāie prābhū kēdhārī?”—*asa m 5*.

ਕੈਧੋਂ [kēdhō], **ਕੈਧੋਂ** [kēdhō] *part* as if.

ਕੈਪਹਿ [kēpəhī] to whom. “dusər kēpəhī jāvəu?”—*asa m 5*. **2** from whom. “kēpəhī dikhīa leva?”—*suhī m 1*.

ਕੈਫ਼ [kēf] *A* كیف *n* strong liquor. “kēph kēcni mē dhān khovē.”—*GPS*. **2** intoxication. “posət bhāg əphim māgay pīyo səbh šok vīda kārḍaryo.

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.

mətt hve caroi kəphən sō sot ɪdr ke siū ɪm ben ucaryo.”—*krīṣan*. **3** *adv* how.

ਕੈਢਿਯਾ [kəphɪyā], **ਕੈਢੀ** [kəphi] *adj* drunk. “raj kəphɪye kəməvē.”—*cəṛitr* 245. “ɪkk pəṭhān kəphi ne mēnu dhəkka deke suṭghəttɪa”.—*JSBM*.

ਕੈਢੀਯਤ [kəphiyət] *A* كَيْفِيَّة *n* description, detail.

ਕੈਬਰ [kəbər] *n* an arrow. “tuppək tərak. kəbər kəṛak.”—*VN*.

ਕੈਮਰੀ [kəmrɪ] wild fig. *L Ficus Venosa*: *Skt* पकंदी

ਕੈਮੁੱਤਿਕ ਨਜਾਯ [kəməttɪk nəyay] See ਨਜਾਯ.

ਕੈਰ [kər] *n* wild caper.

ਕੈਰਉ [kəṛəu] *n* Kaurav. from the Kuru dynasty. “meri meri kəṛəu kəṛte duryodhən se bhai.”—*dhəna namdev*.

ਕੈਰਵ [kəṛəv] *Skt n* blue lotus. “sadhən kəṛəv ko bɪgsavət.”—*NP*. **2** enemy. **3** gambler. **4** Kaurav, descendant of Kuru. “kəṛəv rəṅ ghae.”—*parəs*.

ਕੈਰੋ [kəro], **ਕੈਰੋਂ** [kəṛō] Kaurav; from the Kuru lineage. “kəro kurokhetr mare prəchāḍ.”—*gyan*.

ਕੈਲ [kəl] See ਕੇਲ 4. **2** See ਕਾਯਲ. **3** new sprout, tender shoot.

ਕੈਲਾ [kəla] *Skt* किराह *n* horse with deep red colour.

ਕੈਲਾਸ [kəlas] *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 कियुलन. Per Purans, this mountain is the abode of Shiv and Kubera. Thousands of visitors from Tibet, China and India come here and go around it. **2** prince. See ਧੁਨੀ (h).

ਕੈਲਾਖਰ [kəlakhər] old name of a doon (valley), in Tehri state, between Ganga and Jamuna rivers. “gəṅg jəmun bhītər bəse kəlakhər ki dun.”—*cəṛitr* 25.

ਕੈਲੀ [kəli] *Skt* कपिला a cow with black teats. In Simriti, the best Kapila is described as one whose hair is brown and teats are black. “brəhməṅ kəli ghatu kəṅka əṅcari ka dhanu,

pahɪ ete jahɪ visəɪ nanka ɪku namu.”—*səva 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.’

ਕੈਲੇ [kəle] a village in police station Raikot, district and tehsil Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated here. Only the māṅji is there; no other structure exists. It is about 10 miles away from the railway station Mullanpur.

ਕੈਵਲ [kəvəl], **ਕੈਵਲਜ** [kəvəly] *Skt* कैवल्य *n* oneness, meaning unity with the Creator; supreme spiritual state. “kəvəlda ucṛe subh bəna.”—*NP*. **2** purity, pristine state.

ਕੋ [ko] *pron* who. “gurmətɪ ram kəhɪ ko ko nə bəkūṭh gəe.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*. **2** anyone. “həɪɪ bɪnu tere ko nə səhai.”—*sar m* 9. “bhuləṅ əḍəɪ səbhuko.”—*sri ə m* 1. **3** particle of accusative and dative case. of. “ram ko bəl purən bhai.”—*gəu m* 5. **4 P** ʃ short for ਕਿ-ਓ, that he.

ਕੋਉ [kou], **ਕੋਊ** [kou] *pron* any. “kou sughər nə kou mura.”—*bəvən*.

ਕੋਆ [koa] *n* eye’s edge, corner of the eye. **2** sugarcane’s eye, from where it sprouts.

ਕੋਅੰਡ [ko-əḍ] *n* bow. See ਕੋਦੰਡ. “həṭh həssē kəssē ko-əḍḍ.”—*ramav*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ [kou-əḍəj] *Skt* कोदण्डयः arrow, which flies from the bow.—*sənama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਜ ਦਾਇਨੀ [ko-əḍəj daɪni] arrow shot with a bow; the army showering arrows—*sənama*.

ਕੋਅੰਡਨੀ [ko-əḍni] bow-wielding army—*sənama*.

ਕੋਇ [koɪ] *pron* anyone. “koɪ nə kɪs-hi jəha.”—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਕੋਇਲ [koɪl] *n* Indian cuckoo. “kali koɪl tu kɪtu guɪn kali.”—*suhī fərid*. **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. “koɪl ko uh gəṛha

kāhave.”-PPP. 4 See वेदिला.

वेदिला [koɪla] or **वेला** [kola] *Skt* कालाङ्गार. *n* burnt out charcoal, coal¹ See *E* Coal. “koɪle paɪ pəre tɪs upəɪ mən jəliɑ.”-*maru m 1*. 2 *pron* anybody, somebody. “mukətɪ nə jane koɪla.”-*māla namdev*. 3 See वेदिला.

वेडी [koi] *pron* someone, one. “koi bole ram ram koi khudaɪ.”-*ram m 5*.

वेडीवेडि [koikoɪ] *pron* few, some, rare. “koɪɪ mādhe jənu paie bhai vɪɪla koikoɪ.”-*sor m 5*.

वेडे [koe] plural of वेडा. 2 *pron* anyone, anybody. “gʊɪ bɪnu əvəɪ nə jaɪe koe.”-*ənādu*.

वेस [kos] *Skt* वेस *n* koh, a measure of distance. Initially distance (length) of a kos 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 kos in their own way. The kos of the southern people is much longer than that of the Punjabis. As per old measurement, a kos consisted of 4000 yards or 8000 cubits. The present kos is different for different areas.² “jɪɪ marəg ke gəne jaɪɪ nə kosa.”-*sukhmānɪ*. See मितडी. 2 *Skt* वेस covering, cover. 3 box. 4 sheath, scabbard. 5 treasure. 6 dictionary. 7 egg. 8 vulva, vagina. 9 flower’s soft bud having sweet sprouts. “kəməl vɪkhe jɪm kos vɪɪraje.”-*NP*. 10 Vedant recognises five Cocoons, which like a quilt cover the soul.

(a) a body born from grain and living on

¹Heavier 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.

²In ancient books a koh is also shown of 4045 and 4558 yards respectively.

grain is called ɛnməy koʃ.

(b) intelligence supported by five organs is called pranmāy koʃ.

(c) five sense organs and mind comprise mānomāy koʃ.

(d) wisdom including five sense organs is vɪgɪanmāy koʃ.

(e) a pure distinctive soul has a covering named anādmāy koʃ. koʃ can be pronounced वेस [kos] too. 11 *P* کوس a large kettledrum.

12 *P* کوش *adj* attempting. See वेसीदन.

वेसट [kosət], **वेसठ** [kosəθ] chamber. See वेसू. “bhojən ko kosət bhɪɪɪo bhāt bhāt kər.”-*GPS*.

वेसटा [kosɪ] *v* *Skt* कुत्सन curse, reprimand.

वेसतड [kostəbɪ] See वेसतड.

वेसना [kosna] See वेसटा.

वेसप [koʃəp], **वेसपडि** [koʃəpətɪ], **वेसपाल** [koʃəpal] *n* treasurer. “kosəp hoɪ ʃəh ko jese.”-*NP*.

वेसरो [kosro] just a koh; only a koh. “ek kosro sɪdɪɪ kərət ləɪ təb cəɪɪɪ pətɪɪ ɪɪo.”-*sor m 5*.

‘When just a koh of distance was covered towards the dearest, then the messenger came and met i.e. the Guru appeared on the scene.’

वेसल [kosəl] *Skt* वेसल *n* land between Ghagra and Saryu rivers, the main city of that region being Ayodhya; a subcaste of Kshatris.

वेसा [kosa] *Skt* कोष्ण *adj* luke warm. 2 *P* کوش he who attempts.

वेसापजक [koʃədhəʃkʃ] treasurer. See वेसप.

वेसाल [kosəl] See साल.

वेसिम [koʃɪɪ] *P* کوش *n* attempt, endeavour.

वेसीद [kosid] See दुसीद. 2 *Dg* lethargy, laziness.

वेसीदन [koʃidən] *P* کوشیدن *v* attempt.

वेसू [koʃʊ] *n* room. 2 stomach, abdomen.

वेह [koh] See वेस 1. “koh kəɪɪɪ cəɪɪɪ nə ɛt.”-*var asa*. 2 anger, indignation, resentment.

3 *P* کوه hill, mountain.

वेदकाद [kohkaf] *P* کوه قاف *Skt* लेकालेक *n* an imaginary mountain that surrounds the entire world. See वाद 1 and 2.

ਕੋਹਤੂਰ [kohtur] a mountain named Tur. See ਤੂਰ.
ਕੋਹਨੂਰ [kohnur] *P* کوه نور 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 Mirjumla¹, (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 Durrani from Shahrukh Muza, the grandson of Nadirshah. On 1st June 1813 AD it was acquired by Maharaja Ranjit Singh from Shahshuja, 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 jewellers have estimated its worth at thirty lac pounds.

ਕੋਹਰ [kohər] *n* frost, mist. **2** bloom of mango-tree, etc. **3** red gourd; a fruit that becomes very red on ripening. “jənu phəl kohər lal udar.”—*GPS*.

ਕੋਹਲੀ [kohli] a farming subcaste of Shahpur district. **2** a Khatri subcaste that relates to Khukhrains. “gurmokh ramu kohli.”—*BG*.

ਕੋਹੀ [kohi], **ਕੋਹੀਆ** [kohia] *adj* wrathful. **2** hillman, he, who lives on hills.

ਕੋਹੀਆਂ [kohiā] *P* کوهیاں plural of ਕੋਹੀ. hill folk.

¹Babar 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.

ਕੋਹੀਲਾ [kohila] masculine of ਕੁਹੀ. See ਕੁਹੀ.

ਕੋਕ [kok] *Skt n* red-legged partridge. “əɾɪ kok kuɪ ʃokvət.”—*ʃekhər*. **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. “kəhū kok kavy ɔ puran ko pəɾhət mət.”—*əkal*. See ਕਾਮਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਕੋਕਨ [kokən] wild jujube fruit.

ਕੋਕਨਦ [koknəd] *Skt n* red lotus. “jɪm dəl koknədə dutɪ pavē.”—*NP*.

ਕੋਕਨਾਰ [koknar] *P* کک نر *n* poppy pod.

ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ [kokbādar], **ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰੀ** [kokbādri] a coastal territory named Konkan, along the western ghats of Bombay, called ‘kokən’. The residents of Kokbandar are kokbādri. “bhəje habsi halbi kokbādri.”—*kəlki*.

ਕੋਕਰਮ [kokərəm] See ਕੁਕਰਮ. “kəhā kərəm kokərəm hɛ?”—*əkal*.

ਕੋਕਲ [kokəl] See ਕੋਕਿਲ.

ਕੋਕੜ [kokəɾ] *n* stone of a dried fruit. “huti kokrā pilu kerɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਕੋਕਾ [koka] *n* small nail. **2 T** کک midwife's son, maid's son. “patʃah da koka rehīda si.”—*JSBM*.

ਕੋਕਿਲ [kokɪl], **ਕੋਕਿਲਾ** [kokɪla] *Skt n* cuckoo. “kokɪl hovā əbɪ bəsā.”—*gəu m l*. **2** The name of raja Rasalu's wife was also Kokila. **3** At one place, kokɪl has been used for a raven “kokɪl kak jəhā kɪlkarəhɪ.”—*cəɾɪtr 405*. **4** green coloured small hill-bird.

ਕੋਖ [kokh], **ਕੋਖਿ** [kokhɪ] *Skt* कुखि *n* womb. See ਕੁਖਿ.

ਕੋਚਬਿਹਾਰ [kocbɪhar] See ਕੁਚਬਿਹਾਰ.

ਕੋਛਰ [kochər], **ਕੋਛੜ** [kochəɾ] lap, hip. See ਕੁੱਛੜ. “sɪɾicəd nɪj kochər payo.”—*NP*. **2** a subcaste of Khattris.

ਕੋਝਾ [kojha] *adj* ugly.

ਕੋਟ [koɖ] *Skt n* fort, castle. “koɖ nə oɖ nə kos nə.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. **2** city wall; fortification. **3** king's temple. **4** *Skt* ਕੋਟਿ one crore, ten million. “kēcən ke koɖ dətu kəri.”—*sri*

am l. 'measureless gold to be given in charity.'
5 endless, countless, infinite. "koṭən me nanək kou."—s m 9. 6 an English dress; coat.

ਕੋਟਸਮੀਰ [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 Katarsinghwal railway station.

ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ [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.

ਕੋਟਕਲਾਣੀ [koṭkalyāṇī] See ਰਾਮਰਾਇ.

ਕੋਟਕਾਗਰ [koṭkagər] paper fort, castle built by using paper as in Ramlila etc. "koṭkagər bīnəs bar na jhuthā."—*jet chāt m 5*. 'It does not take long to demolish a paper fort.'

ਕੋਟ ਕਾਂਗੜਾ [koṭ kāgra] fort of Kangra. 2 Kangra town, also known as Nagarkot.

ਕੋਟਕੋਟੋਤਰ [koṭkoṭōtər] in millions; innumerable, in crores. 2 ਕੋਟਿ-ਕੋਟਿ-ਅੰਤਰ. "koṭkoṭōtər ke pap bīnasən."—*sar ə m 3*. 'which absolves sins of innumerable births.'

ਕੋਟਗੁਰੂ [koṭguru] See ਗੁਰੂਕੋ 2.

ਕੋਟਦੁਾਰ [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.

ਕੋਟਧਰਮੁ [koṭdhərmu] See ਸੁਲੀਸਰ.

ਕੋਟਪਚਾਸਾ [koṭpācāsa] See ਕੋਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ.

ਕੋਟਪਾਲ [koṭpal] *Skt n* guard at the fort; protector

of the castle. 2 guard of the citywall. 3 incharge of a police station.

ਕੋਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ [koṭpācāsa] Scholars of Sanskrit have estimated that the measure of the circumference of the earth is 500 million yojans. "pṛīthvi joṇ koṭpācāsa, lok caturdās pur prakāsa."—*sāloh*. "te tāsakar jo nam nā levāhī vasāhī koṭpācāsa."—*prābha m 1*.

ਕੋਟਭਾਈ [koṭbhāi] 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 Singhs, 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.

ਕੋਟਮਿਰਜਾ ਜਾਨ [koṭmīrjā 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 ਦੁਨੀਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਹਵੇਲੀ.

ਕੋਟਰ [koṭər] *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.

ਕੋਟਲਾ [koṭlā] 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. **2** See ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ.

ਕੋਟਲਾਨਿਹੰਗ [koṭlanihəŋg] See ਭੱਠਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਕੋਟਲੀਬਾਘਾ [koṭlibagha] This village of tehsil and district Gujranwala falls under police station Mande. There is a small gurdwara of Guru Hargobind. The Guru sat under a peepal tree which still stands there. The place where the Guru sat is called “ṭhara sahṭb”. A small pacca house is located closeby where Guru Granth Sahib is installed. A Namdhari Sikh is its priest. The village has donated 16 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara. A fair is held on 14th Chet. Eminabad railway station is 10 miles east of this gurdwara. During the rainy season this road becomes unserviceable.

ਕੋਟਲੇਹਰੀਆ [koṭlehria] a subcaste of Rajputs. The hilly state of Kotlehar derives its name from this subcaste. See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.

ਕੋਟਵਰੀਆ [koṭvəria], **ਕੋਟਵਾਰ** [koṭvar] See ਕੋਟਪਾਲ **3**. “vɪɪɪ mən koṭvəria.”—*suhī m 5 pəṭal*. “əb kəha kərə koṭvar?”—*maru m 5*. Here ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval] means Dharamraj.

ਕੋਟਵਾਰੀ [koṭvari] *n* function of a ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval]. “pap kərə koṭvari.”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

ਕੋਟਵਾਲ [koṭval], **ਕੋਟਵਾਲੁ** [koṭvalu] See ਕੋਟਪਾਲ and ਕੋਤਵਾਲ. “koṭvalusukrasṭri.”—*məla namdev*. See ਸੁਕਰਾਸਿਰੀ.

ਕੋਟਾ [koṭa] plural of koṭṭ. “udhərəhṭ səgle koṭa.”—*sor m 5*. **2** a state in Rajputana whose principal town Kotah is now a junction of BB & CI railway. **3** salted mixture of roasted pith of melon seeds with powdered betel nut, consumed by the affluent persons after meals.

ਕੋਟਿ [koṭṭ] *Skt n* ten million, one crore. “kəi koṭṭ prəbh kəu khojəte.”—*sukhmāni*. See ਸੰਖਯਾ. **2** initial part of an argument. “kəṭhi koṭṭi koṭṭi

koṭṭi.”—*jəpɒ*. ‘crores of speakers have reiterated with crores of arguments.’ See ਕਥਿ. **3** corner of a bow. See ਕੋਟੀ. **4** sharp edge of a weapon.

ਕੋਟਿਕੁਟੰਤਰ [koṭṭikuṭəṭər], **ਕੋਟਿਕੋਟੰਤਰ** [koṭṭikoṭəṭər] See ਕੋਟਕੋਟੰਤਰ. “koṭṭikuṭəṭər ke pap hərəṭṭ khovə.”—*bera m 4*.

ਕੋਟਿਤੀਰਥ [koṭṭitirəṭh] 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. “koṭṭi tirəṭh məjən ṭsnana ṭs kəlṭ məhṭ mēl bhərjje.”—*suhī m 5*.

ਕੋਟਿਤੇਤੀਸ [koṭṭitētis] thirty-three crore deities. “koṭṭi tētisa khojəhṭ takəu.”—*majh ə m 5*. See ਤੇਤੀਸਕੋਟਿ.

ਕੋਟੀ [koṭṭi] corner of a string-bow. See ਕੋਟਿ **3**. “gəhṭ koṭṭi dəe cəlaṭkə. rəṅ kali gussa khaṭkə.”—*cəḍi 3*. ‘caught demons with the help of the corner of a bowstring and shot them off.’ See ਕੋਟਿ **2**.

ਕੋਟੰਤਰ [koṭəṭər] See ਕੋਟਕੋਟੰਤਰ.

ਕੋਠ [koṭh] chamber. See ਕੋਸ਼. “kəjərkoṭh məhṭ bhəi nə kari.”—*asa m 5*. kəjərkoṭh, a chamber of collyrium, refers to household affairs and trade etc.

ਕੋਠਰਾ [koṭhra], **ਕੋਠਰੀ** [koṭhri], **ਕੋਠਰੀਆ** [koṭhria], **ਕੋਠੜੀ** [koṭhri] big room, small room, chamber. “koṭhre məhṭ koṭhri pərəm koṭhi bicar.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘conscience in the form of a small room within a big room and spiritual knowledge in the form of a still smaller room’.

ਕੋਠਾ [koṭha] See ਕੋਸ਼. “koṭhe məḍəp məria.”—*var asa*. **2** multiplication table of a number, written in one column. “dhōce pun uṭhe jorən koṭhe gramkar pəṭvar.”—*NP*.

ਕੋਠਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [koṭha sahṭb] 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 śaradh. 2 See ਵੱਲਾ. 3 See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ. 4 See ਬਾਸਰਕੇ.

ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ [koṭha 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 Kotha is a possession and Jagir of the Sodhis, who are descendants of Prithi Chand. 2 a gurdwara of the sixth Guru at Wazirabad. See ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਕੋਠਾ.

ਕੋਠਾ ਮਲੁਕਾ [koṭha māluka] 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.

ਕੋਠਾਰੀ [koṭhari] See ਕੁਠਾਲੀ. “jɪo kəŋko koṭhari cəɪɪo.”—sar m 5. 2 See ਕੁਠਾਰੀ.

ਕੋਠੀ [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. “gəj nɪkal ɖalət bɪc kəbē. koṭhi kɪtək bəni ləkh təbē.”—G.P.S. 5 physique. “ədhɪ koṭhi tera namu nahi.”—asa m 1.

ਕੋਡ [koḍ] *n* inclination, bend, curve. 2 one crore. “koḍ ənədu.”—jəpu. “kətək koḍ təmasɪa.”—var jct. 3 See ਕੋਡਿ.

ਕੋਡਾ [koḍa] *adj* bent forward.

ਕੋਡਿ [koḍɪ] *S adv* joyfully; with pleasure.

ਕੋਣ [koṅ] *Skt n* edge, corner. 2 angle. See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

3 stringed bow of a sarōgi. 4 sharpness of a weapon such as a sword etc. 5 drumstick.

ਕੋਤਰ [kotər] short for ɪkottər; one more than any number i.e., kotər sɔ.

ਕੋਤਰੀ [kotri] See ਚਕੋਤਰੀ.

ਕੋਤਲ [kotəl] *T* کت horse for the rich to ride.

2 decorated but riderless horse, that leads the retinue of rich persons. 3 *Skt* fast, clever horse.

ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval] *Skt* ਕੋਟਪਾਲ. 2 an official, incharge of the city's defence. 3 during the Mughal regime, a kotwal also used to be a judicial magistrate.

ਕੋਤਾ [kota], ਕੋਤਾਹ [kotah] *P* كوتا or كوت *adj* small, inferior. 2 less, deficient.

ਕੋਤਾਹੀ [kotahi] *P* كوتاهي *n* shortage, deficiency.

ਕੋਥਰੀ [kothri], ਕੋਥਲੀ [kothli] *S* ਕੋਥਿਰੀ, *M* ਕੋਥਲੀ *n* sac, pouch, purse. “ramrətəno mukhu kothri parəkhu aḡe khoɪ.”—s kəbir. 2 small pouch in which the Hindus tell their beads.

ਕੋਦ [kod] *Pkt n* direction. “je je şəbəd bədət cəhū kod.”—NP.

ਕੋਦਉ [kodəu] *Skt* ਕੋਦਵ or ਕੋਦਵ *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. “kodəu ko bhus khəi hē.”—guj kəbir.

ਕੋਦਕ [kodək] *Skt* ਕੁਦਕ *n* child fond of playing. *P* كودك “jəbəhɪ bɪlɔkyo ətər kodək.”—NP.

ਕੋਦਰਾ [kodra], ਕੋਦਾ [koda], ਕੋਦੇ [kodo] See ਕੋਦਉ.

ਕੋਦੰਡ [kodəḍ] *Skt* कोदण्ड *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.

ਕੋਦਵ [kodrəv], ਕੋਧਾ [kodha], ਕੋਧਾ [kodhra] See ਕੋਦਉ. “həs udər krodhe pəɪa.”—s fərid.

ਕੋਧੈ [kodhre] in the millet field, to the millet field. See ਕੋਦਉ and ਕੋਧਾ.

ਕੋਨ [kon], ਕੋਨਾ [kona] See ਕੋਣ. “kone bəṭhe khaie pərgəṭ hoɪ nɪdan.”—s kəbir. 2 none, nobody.

ਕੋਨੇ [kone] plural of ਕੋਨਾ [kona]. 2 in the corner. See ਕੋਨਾ.

ਕੋਪ [kop] *Skt n* wrath, anger. “kop jəria.”—*kan m 5*.

ਕੋਪਰ [kopər] *Pkt* a large platter with a handle attached. “kopər kənək kələs bəhu thara.”—*GV 6*. **2** bud, sprout. **3** *Skt* ਕਪਰ skull, cranium. “kopər cur cəvaṇi ləthṭi kərəḡlɛ.”—*cāḍi 3*. ‘After crushing the skull and the face, the sword reached the skeleton.’

ਕੋਪਰੀ [kopri] skull. See ਕੋਪਰ 3.

ਕੋਪਲ [kopəl] See ਕੋਪਰ 2.

ਕੋਪਿ [kopɪ] *pron* anyone. **2** See ਕੋਪੀ.

ਕੋਪਿਆ [kopɪa] *adj* enraged, angered.

ਕੋਪਿਤ [kopɪt] *adj* enraged, furious.

ਕੋਪਿਲਾ [kopɪla] enraged. “mujh upəri səbh kopɪla.”—*məla namdev*. **2** angered.

ਕੋਪੀ [kopi] See ਕੋਪਿ. **2** *adj* choleric, wrathful.

ਕੋਪੀਨ [kopin] See ਕੁਪੀਨ and ਕੋਪੀਨ.

ਕੋਪੁ [kopu] See ਕੋਪ. See ਹੰਸੁ.

ਕੋਫਤ [kofət] *P* کوفت *n* percussion, stroke; injury. **2** fatigue. **3** inlaying of silver or gold on iron.

ਕੋਫਤਗਰ [kofətɡər] *P* کوفتگر *n* one who inlays silver or gold on baser metals.

ਕੋਫਤਨ [kofətən] *P* کوفتن *n* beat, strike.

ਕੋਫਤਾ [kofɪtə] *P* کوفتہ *adj* beaten. **2** *n* round ball of mincemeat.

ਕੋਬ [kob] *P* کوب *n* beat; infinitive of koftən. **2** When suffixed to another word, it means one who beats : səkob i.e. one who hits on the head.

ਕੋਬਦ [kobəd] *P* کوبد *n* may beat, beats, will beat.

ਕੋਬਿਦ [kobɪd] See ਕੋਵਿਦ.

ਕੋਮ [kom] *A* قوم *n* people of the same nationality; nation. “komən sɪri koma.”—*gujə m 5*.

ਕੋਮਦੀ [komdi] See ਕੋਮੁਦੀ.

ਕੋਮਰ [komər] See ਕੁਮਲ and ਕੋਮਲ.

ਕੋਮਲ [koməl] *Skt adj* tender, delicate. sans hardness. “koməl baṇi səbh kəu sətokhe.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. Poets consider the following as tender:—mind of the ascetic, love, flower, butter, silk. **2** beautiful, fascinating. **3** water. **4** according to

music a flat note. rɪsəbh, gādhar, dhəvət and nɪsəd are all flat notes.

ਕੋਮਲਤਾ [komlɪtə] *n* tenderness, delicacy. **2** beauty.

ਕੋਮਲਬੰਧਨ [koməl bādhən] *n* sensuous bonds. koməl bādhən bādhɪa.”—*ram m 5 rutɪ*. **2** bond of attachment.

ਕੋਯ [koy] See ਕੋਇ.

ਕੋਯਲ [koyəl] See ਕੋਇਲ.

ਕੋਯਾ [koya] See ਕੋਆ.

ਕੋਰ [kor] *n* edge, border, hem. **2** corner of the eye. **3** crore. “nəhi rəhɪt bɪdhɪ kor.”—*GV 10*. “lakh lakh kai kore.”—*kan m 5*. **4** *M* persistence, obstinacy. **5** defect. “təu tənɪ kai kor.”—*s fərid*. **6** enmity. **7** row, line. **8** *P* کور blind, sightless. **9** unproductive or barren land. **10** in the irrigational parlance, the field not irrigated after sowing. **11** short for ਅਕੋਰ “səstrə chor, de de kor.”—*ramav*. **12** *adj* without water. “ayo kor mūḍaɪ.”—*cəritr 376*. ‘got his hair cut (without the application of water).’ **13** new, unused. “ek ḍhol trɪy kor məḡava.”—*cəritr 355*. **14** *S* stone of a fruit, especially of a mango.

ਕੋਰਕ [korək] *Skt n* bud. **2** See ਕੋਰਿਕ.

ਕੋਰਚੀ [korci] *T* کورچی *n* manufacturer of arms. **2** armed; equipped with arms. **3** one who manages the court of a king; chamberlain.

ਕੋਰਟ [korɪ] General Court. He accompanied Avitabile to Lahore and served under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His contonment 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.

ਕੋਰਨਿਸ [kornɪs] See ਕੁਰਨਿਸ.

ਕੋਰਮਾ [korma] See ਕੋੜਮਾ. **2** *T* کورمہ *n* meat cooked in ghee (butter).

ਕੋਰੜ [korəɪ] *n* hard grain, grain difficult to render soft by boiling. “korəɪ moṭh jɪneha.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “korəɪ moṭh nə rɪjhəi kər əḡni jos.”—*BG*. **2** *S* natural grown plants from seeds

fallen from a tree.

ਕੋਰੜਾ [korəɾa] lash, whip. **2** a metre, also known as “anād” characterised by four lines, each having thirteen characters, first pause at the sixth, the second at the next seventh, the last two characters being læghu guru. With rægəɳ, lʃl, in the final position, its rhythm becomes very charming.

Example:

sətɪguru kəhyo, suno vir khalsa,
tyagdehu mənno, vəɖɪai lalsa;
hoɪ nɪʃkam, kəro seva deʃ ki,
cahət ho krɪpa, yəɖɪ jəgteʃ ki.

Its variant is pyar chād. See ਪਯਾਰ.

ਕੋਰੜੂ [korɾu] See ਕੋਰੜ.

ਕੋਰਾ [kora] *adj* unwashed cloth, of which the starch has not been removed. “nanək pahe bahra korə rəgu nə soɪ.”—*var asa*. **2** a person unaffected by education or preaching. “mānmukh mʊgədhə nəru kora hoɪ.”—*suhi m* 4. **3** unused or new vessel in which water etc. has not been put. See ਕੋਰੀ. **4** unaccommodating; rude. **5 n** frost, hoar.

ਕੋਰਿ [korɪ] *n* crore. “sɪdh sadhək tetis korɪ.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

ਕੋਰਿਕ [korɪk] one crore. See ਕਲਜੋਰਾ.

ਕੋਰੀ [kori] feminine of ਕੋਰਾ [kora]. “nɪt uɖɪ kori gagəɾ anə.”—*bɪla kəbir*. **2 n** Hindu weaver. “kori kə kahu mərəmu nə jana.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** See ਕੋਲੀ 4. **4 P** كورى blindness, sense of being blind.

ਕੋਲ [kol] *adv* near, close by. **2 Skt n** pig. “masəl bəli kol dɪkhræ.”—*GPS*. **3** a savage tribe which is especially found in Bhagalpur district. **4 Dg** a boat made by tying pitchers under a cot.

ਕੋਲਕ [kolək] *Skt n* pepper. **2** See ਕੋਲਿਕ.

ਕੋਲਾ [kola] See ਕੋਇਲਾ.

ਕੋਲਾਹਲ [kolahəl] See ਕੁਲਾਹਲ.

ਕੋਲਿ [kolɪ] See ਕੋਲ and ਕੋਲੀ.

ਕੋਲੀ [koli] *adj* living close by, living side by side. “həɪɪ nɪkət vəsə həɪɪ koli.”—*gəu 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 ਕੋਲੀ [koli]. **5** certain Gujjars of Amritsar. **6** See ਕੋਹਲੀ. **7** an ancient territory which is now in Bastar district of Avadh in U.P. Its king, Suparbuddh, was maternal grandfather of Lord Buddh. Two daughters of Suparbuddh, Mayadevi and Prajapati, were married to Shuddhodan.

ਕੋਲੂ [kolu] *n* oil press, crusher. “kolu cərkha cəki cəku.”—*var asa*.

ਕੋਲੂਏ [kolue] a Rajput subcaste. The rich from Kullu are of the this subcaste.

ਕੋਲੂ [kolhu] See ਕੋਲੂ.

ਕੋਵਿਦ [kovɪd] *Skt n* one who knows how to speak; learned scholar.

ਕੋਵਿਦਈਸ [kovɪd-iʃ], ਕੋਵਿਦੀਸ [kovɪdiʃ], ਕੋਵਿਦੇਸ [kovɪdeʃ] chief of great scholars. **2** chief speaker.

ਕੋਵੰਡ [kovəɳd] See ਕੋਵੰਡ.

ਕੋਵੰਡਜ [kovəɳdʒ] an arrow shot from a bow —*sənama*.

ਕੋਵੰਡਜਨੀ [kovəɳdʒni] army equipped with arrows. —*sənama*.

ਕੋਵੰਡਨੀ [kovəɳdni] army equipped with bows. —*sənama*.

ਕੋੜ [koɾ] *n* crore. “sɪmərəhɪ devte koɾ tetisa.”—*maru solhe m* 5. **2 Skt** pig. “dhəl dhəɾ həɾyo, kagəɾdi koɾəbhɪ kəɾəkyo.”—*ramav*. ‘During Ram’s battle Dhaval (the mythological bull which is believed to hold the earth on its horns) got terrified and the back of Varah (an incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a pig) gave out a crackling sound.’

ਕੋੜਮਾ [koɾma] *n* family, clan. “ɪk vaki koɾma vɪcari.”—*BG*.

ਕੋੜਿ [koɾɪ] *n* crore. “tin dev əɾu koɾɪ tetɪsa.”—*guj m* 5.

ਕੋੜੀ [koɾi] *n* a score, group of twenty. **2** crores

i.e. innumerable. “nanək koṛi nərək bərabre uḷəṛu soi thau.”—*var jet*.

ਕੋੜੀਭ [koṛəbhɪ] pigs too. See ਕੋੜ 2.

ਕੋੜ੍ਹ [koṛh] *n* ਕੁਸ਼ੁ See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸ਼ੁ.

ਕੋੜ੍ਹਾ [koṛha], **ਕੋੜ੍ਹੀ** [koṛhi] *adj* leper.

ਕੋ [kə] *part of*. See ਕਉ. “pədarəth hɪt kə duren.”—*sar m 1*. “bhəgətɪ jog kə jetvar.”—*səveye m 5 ke. 2 adv* when. See ਕੋਲੋ.

ਕੋਸ [kəs] See ਕਉਸ. “ɪk pəg pənhi nok bəḍ, ɪk pəg kəs ɪkaɪ.”—*NP*. ‘a shoe in one foot and a wooden sandal in the other.’ “dhəri nɪsani kəs di, məkke əḍəɪɪ pujkərai.”—*BG*.¹ **2** *Skt* silken garment produced from the cocoons of silk worms. **3** one from progeny of Kush. **4** *P* کوس kettledrum made of brass. “dere dere dih

¹Bhai 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 Fatch 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) alongwith 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.

dhosra, kəs jujhəə de re.”—*səloh. 5 A* کوس bow.

ਕੋਸਕ [kəsək] See ਕੋਸਿਕ.

ਕੋਸਤਕ [kəstək] Some ignorant scribe has written kəstək instead of kəstubh. “hɪye kəstək mənɪ dhare.”—*cəɪɪtr 24 and 123*. See ਕੋਸਤੁਭ.

ਕੋਸਤੁਭ [kəstubh] *Skt* कौस्तुभ *n* a gem retrieved from the sea, which Vishnu, the god, wears around his neck.

ਕੋਸਲ [kəsəl] *Skt n* well-being, cleverness, wisdom. **2** *adj* relating to Kaushal land. **3** *n* queen of Kaushal, Kaushalya. “kahɪ ko kəsəl kukkɪɪ jəyo ju.”—*səveye 33*. **4** of Koshal subcaste.

ਕੋਸਲ [kəsəl] *E* council *n* advice. **2** council.

ਕੋਸਲਿਆ [kəsəlɪə] See ਕੋਸਲਯਾ.

ਕੋਸਲਿਸ [kəsəlɪs], **ਕੋਸਲੇਸ** [kəsələs] people of Kaushal; their king Ram Chandar. “jəs vəḍo kər kəsəlɪsə ədhbɪcəhɪ te sər kaṭutare.”—*ramav*.

ਕੋਸਲਯਾ [kəsəlyə] daughter of Kaushal land and its King; mother of Ram Chandar, the chief queen of king Dashrath. **2** wife of Chandarvanshi king Puru.

ਕੋਸਿਕ [kəsɪk] 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 ਮਾਂਡਵ.

ਕੋਸਿਕੀ [kəsɪki] See ਅਦਿਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਤਨੀਆ.

ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ [kəkəbəḍər] See ਕੋਕਬੰਦਰ.

ਕੋਕਾ [kəkə] See ਕਵਿਕਾ.

²Once 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.

ਕੌਚ [kɔc] armour, coat of mail. See ਕਵਚ. “kɔcən ko jhəṭṭe kəṭdet.”—*GPS*. **2** according to Tantarshastar, a song of protection. “tumi kɔc vəktrapne te 'ucaryo.”—*cəRITr 1*.

ਕੌਚਬਿਹਾਰ [kɔcbihar] See ਕੁਚਬਿਹਾਰ.

ਕੌਚਬਿਦਯਾ [kɔcbidyā] *n* knowledge of wearing armour. **2** knowledge regarding the manufacture of armour. **3** knowledge of defending one's body with the power of mantars. “kɔcbidyā əbhidyā”—*gyan*.

ਕੌਚੀ [kɔci] *adj* armoured. “əstɪ gədi kɔci bəl gadhē.”—*cəRITr 405*. swordsmen, maceholders and wearers of armour.

ਕੌਡਾ [kɔḍa] large cowrie. **2** See ਕਉਡਾ. **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.

ਕੌਡੀ [kɔḍi] See ਕਉਡੀ.

ਕੌਡੀਆਰਾ [kɔḍiara], **ਕੌਡੀਆਲਾ** [kɔḍiala], **ਕੌਡਯਾਰਾ** [kɔḍyara] a species of speckled snakes. They are very poisonous. “jənu ḍəsgəyo nag kɔḍyara.”—*cəRITr 297*. **2** a gambler who keeps cowries with him for gambling.

ਕੌਣ [kɔṅ] See ਕਉਣ.

ਕੌਤਕ [kɔtək] See ਕਉਤਕ.

ਕੌਤਕਹਾਰ [kɔtək-har], **ਕੌਤਕੀ** [kɔtki] See ਕਉਤਕਹਾਰ.

ਕੌਤੇਯ [kɔtey] *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 ਕੁੰਤੀ.

ਕੌਥ [kɔθ] which date?

ਕੌਥਾ [kɔtha] *Skt* ਕਿਤਬ: and ਕਿਤਬੰ what number?

¹from his mouth.

²In Gita, Krishan has frequently addressed Arjun as kōtey. Hence this became a proper name for Arjun.

ਕੌਧ [kɔdh] *Skt* ਕਰੰਧ sun. **2** lightning.

ਕੌਧਨ [kɔdhən] *v* flash. See ਕੌਧ. “jɪm kɔdhət savəṅ bɪjju ghəṭṭə.—*surəj*.

ਕੌਧਿਤ [kɔdhɪt] *adj* flashing. See ਕੌਧ. “kɔdhɪt damənɪ səghən.”—*parəs*.

ਕੌਨ [kɔn] See ਕਉਣ and ਕਉਨੁ. **2 A** کون *n* world, earth, material existence.

ਕੌਪੀਨ [kɔpin] belt, girdle, loincloth. See ਕੁਪੀਨ.

ਕੌਮ [kɔm] *A* قوم *n* community. **2** nation. **3** dynasty.

ਕੌਮ ਬਹੱਤਰ [kɔm bəhəttər] seventy-two communities of Arabia; seventy-two sects of Beni Israel. “kɔm bəhəttər səg kər.”—*BG*. Hazrat Mohammad united seventy-two communities of Arabia into Islam and aligned them with himself. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਕੌਮਾਰੀ [kɔmari] power of Kumar Kartikey. **2** ever virgin Durga. “kesri abahi kɔmari.”—*parəs*.

ਕੌਮੁਦੀ [kɔmudi] moonlight that makes the blue lotus ecstatic. Blue lotuses bloom a lot in the moonlight. **2** full moon night of Kattak. **3** a well known grammar work Sidhant Komudi by Bhattojidikshit, based upon Ashatadhyai by the renowned grammarian Paṇini. **4** Madhyasidhant Komudi by Varadraj Bhatt, written in Sammat 1250. **5** Laghu Sidhant Komudi by Varadraj Bhatt, which became more popular than the other two. **6** See ਗੁਰੁਕੌਮੁਦੀ. **7** court of a raja. **8** mace of Vishnu Komodaki.

ਕੌਮੋਦਕੀ [kɔmodki] mace of Kumud (Vishnu).

ਕੌਰ [kɔr] morsel. “purəb kər nɪkarke pəc, læge pən jemən.”—*NP*. **2** pillar, threshold. “pər khəre huɪ kor læg.”—*GPS*. **3** short for kɔrəv (kuruvəṣi) “mən bhɪtər kɔrən kop bəḍhəyo.”—*kRɪsən*. **4** blue lotus, water lily. “kɔrən ke mukhre mukolē.”—*GPS*. **5** prince. **6** name for a Sikh lady who has been baptised. As the word Singh is added to the name of a Sikh male, so is the word Kaur added at the end of the name of a

Sikh female. In fact, this word is *kūvərɪ* (ਕੌਰਿ)¹
7 *Skt* ਕੌਰ joint of an organ. “*kəʈge kəhū kər əru*
cərma.”—*gyan*.

ਕੌਰਉ [kəʊəʊ], ਕੌਰਓ [kəʊəʊ] See ਕੌਰਵ. “*chaḍ cəle*
kəʊəʊ jese.”—*cāḍi* 1. “*bhæ tāhɪ ke kəʊəʊ*
pāḍveyā.”—*jənmejəy*.

ਕੌਰਪਾਲ [kəʊpəl] protector of Kauravs, Duryodhan.
“*ute kəʊpālō dhəre chətrɪ dhərmā.*”—*gyan*.

ਕੌਰਵ [kəʊəv] *adj* pertaining to Kuru dynasty.
2 *n* sons of king Dhritrashtar as Duryodhan
etc. “*kəʈe kəʊvō dur sɪdʊr khetō.*”—*gyan*. See
ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼.

ਕੌਰਾ [kəʊrə] *adj* bitter. 2 See ਕੌਲਾ.

ਕੌਰਿ [kəʊrɪ], ਕੌਰੀ [kəʊrɪ] *n* hug, embrace. “*bhər*
kəʊrɪ məhɪ lɪn.”—*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.
“*jese kua khodke su vəsudha dhəsaɪ kəʊrɪ.*”
—*BGK*. 4 cowrie. 5 bitter. 6 See ਕੌਰ 6.

ਕੌਲ [kəʊl] See ਕਉਲ 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—
“*nɪl bəstrə le kəpʁe phəre tʊrək pəʈhənɪ əməl*
gɪa,” 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.

ਕੌਲਸਰ [kəʊlsər] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਕੌਲਕ [kəʊlək] See ਕੌਲਿਕ.

ਕੌਲਨਾਭਿ [kəʊlnabhɪ] Vishnu, who has a lotus in
his navel. 2 a tank where lotuses bloom.

¹A woman's name should be written with a *sɪhari* (f) [ɪ]
as ਮਾਤਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰਿ ਜੀ (mata saɦɪb kəʊrɪ ji). But at present
ਕੌਰ has come into vogue. Anyhow wrong words which
get prevalent have to be accepted as right.

“*kəʊlnabhɪ kəʊl jɪh tal me rəhət hē.*”—*əkal*. ‘If
Vishnu is known as Kaulnabh, then is that tank
not Kaulnabh in which lotuses grow?’

ਕੌਲਾ [kəʊlə] *n* a type of reddish orange. 2 pillar
of a door from which an arch is raised.
3 Kamla, Lakshmi. See ਕਉਲਾ. 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
ਕੌਲਸਰ under ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. Bhai Santokh Singh has
termed the burial of Kamla as contrary to
historical practice.

ਕੌਲਾਂ [kəʊlā] See ਕੌਲਾ 4.

ਕੌਲਾਰ [kəʊlār] See ਕਉਲਾਰ.

ਕੌਲਿਕ [kəʊlɪk] *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.

ਕੌਲੋ [kəʊlə] till when, till that time.

ਕੌੜ [kəʊʀ], ਕੌੜਾ [kəʊʀə] *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.

ਕੌੜਮੱਲ [kəʊʀəməʊl] 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 Mithamal. He
died at Lahore fighting against Durrani army in
1752 AD (Sammat 1810) See ਮੀਰਮੰਨੂ.

ਕੰ [kəʊ] *Skt* कम् *n* water. “*pəḍā kəʊ pəkhare.*”—*NP*.
2 forehead. 3 comfort, bliss. “*kəhū kəʊ vɪ talā.*”

—VN. 4 fire. 5 god of love, Kam. 6 gold.

ਕੰਉ [kāu] to. See ਕਉ. “jIn kāu hārI prābhū kIṛpa dhari.”—*vād chāt m 4*.

ਕੰਸ [kās] *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. “duapāri kṛisān murarI kās kIṛtarāthū kio. ugrāsēṇ kāu rajū ābhē bhāgātāhjan dīo.”—*savēye m 1 ke*.

ਕੰਸਅਰਿ [kāsārI], **ਕੰਸਸਤੁ** [kās ṣātru] enemy of Kans, Krishan.

ਕੰਸਕਾਰ [kāsakar] brazier, tinker, maker of bronze vessels.

ਕੰਸਨਿਸੁਦਨ [kāsniṣudān], **ਕੰਸਾਰਿ** [kāsārI] killer of Kans, Krishan.

ਕੰਸੁ [kāsu] See ਕੰਸ.

ਕੰਕ [kāk] *Skt* कङ्क a carnivorous bird from the family of vultures. Its feathers are attached to arrows. Some scholars take krōch to be kāk.

“kākān pākha bīlād lāge jIn.”—*GPS*. “bāhu gīdh kāk bayās pukar.”—*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.

ਕੰਕਣ [kākāṇ], **ਕੰਕਨ** [kākān] *Skt* कङ्क n bangle, bracelet. “har dōr kākān ghāṇe.”—*oākar*. 2 crown. 3 ornament. 4 kāgna, 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 :

tāb janākI ko hārI kanān ṭerI
gāe sār tir trIkha jēl ki,
kāhI kākān nekū bhāe drIḡ ṣitāl
sāpātI dekhI rētopāl ki
ālI koṣ gāe āthāe dInnath
nāi chāvI tō nālInidāl ki,
māṇu mIṭr vIyog pāre murjhaI
ḍāli mukhI melI hēlahēl ki.

ਕੰਕਪਤ੍ਰੀ [kākpatrī] an arrow to which are attached feathers of the kāk bird. “chōṭē kākpatrī.”—*sāloh*.

ਕੰਕਰ [kākār] See ਕਿੰਕਰ. “jāmkākār vās pāriya.”—*sri ā m 5*. 2 gravel. 3 small piece of stone. 4 *Skt* कङ्कर maligned, depraved. 5 *n* semi-churned curd. 6 one hundred million, ten crores.

ਕੰਕਰੀ [kākri] *n* pebble. 2 gravel.

ਕੰਕੜ [kākāṛ] See ਕੰਕਰ.

ਕੰਕੜੀਆ [kākṛiā] *adj* in skeletal form; who is attired as Bhairav. 2 attired nastily, who is wearing a garland of skulls and having blood-dripping skin. “kākṛiā rūpā rāktālī.”—*parās*.

ਕੰਕਾਲ [kākāl] *Skt* कङ्काल Bhairav, Bhairon. 2 skeleton.

ਕੰਕਾਲੀ [kākālī] Bhairvi. See ਕੰਕਾਲ. 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.

ਕੰਕਾਨ [kākyaṅ] vehicle of a kāk (Khatri); horse. 2 one who has gait like that of a heron or a white kite.

ਕੰਗ [kəṅg] *Dg n* armour. “durga aṭe danvi sul hoiā kəṅgā.”—*cāḍi* 3. “aṭukk ṭukke aḱəṅg kəṅgē.”—*ramav*. ‘broke the armour of the armed.’ 2 a subcaste of Jatts. 3 *Skt* कङ्ग lung.

ਕੰਗਣ [kəṅgəṅ] See ਕੰਕਣ.

ਕੰਗਣਪੁਰ [kəṅgəṅpur] a village of tehsil Chunia, district Lahore. It is a railway station. Its villagers showed disrespect to Guru Nanak Dev and did not allow him to stay there. He asked them to “stay put” and left the place. The vāṅ tree (*salvadorea oleoides*) under which Guru Nanak Dev sat is now known as Mal Sahib. There is a small gurdwara built there. The priest is a Namdhari Sikh. A fair is held on the 1st of Chet. See ਮਾਣਕ ਦੇਕੇ.

ਕੰਗਣਾ [kəṅgna] See ਕੰਕਣ 4.

ਕੰਗਣੀ [kəṅgṇi] *n* small bangle. 2 *Skt* कङ्गुणी millet, canary seed.

ਕੰਗਨ [kəṅgən] See ਕੰਕਣ.

ਕੰਗਨਾ [kəṅgna] See ਕੰਕਣ 4. 2 See ਕੰਕਣ 1. “kəṅ kəṅ karta kəṅgna pəhīre.”—*asa m l*.

ਕੰਗਮਾਈ [kəṅgmai] a small village of police station Hariana, tehsil and district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north-west of railway station Hoshiarpur at a distance of eleven miles. There is a metalled road upto Hariana. From there is a two mile unmetalled stretch. Bhai Manj was a resident of this village; Guru Arjan visited this place.

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

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:

“ਮਠੇ ਪਿਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ, ਗੁਰੂ ਮਠੇ ਪਿਰਾ
ਮਠੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਭੋਠਿਠਾ, ਜੇਗ ਲੋਗਠਾਠਾ.”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 well 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 Magh. Routine fairs are held on the first day of all the months of Bikrami Sammat.

ਕੰਗਰੋੜ [kəṅgor] spine; spinal column.

ਕੰਗਲ [kəṅgal] See ਕੰਕਾਲ 2. pauper. 2 destroyer of comfort (ਕੰ).

ਕੰਗੁਣੀ [kəṅgṇi] See ਕੰਗਣੀ.

ਕੰਗੁਰਾ [kəṅgura] *P* , کنگر or کنگر pinnacle. 2 crown-shaped mark at the top of a house.

ਕੰਘਾ [kəṅgha] *Skt* कङकत comb.

ਕੰਘਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kəṅgha kəṅna] *v* comb or dress hair. 2 annihilate, loot. 3 break someone’s head.

ਕੰਘੀ [kəṅghi] कङकतिका small comb. 2 interlocked fingers of both hands. 3 weaver’s comb.

ਕੰਘੀ ਮਾਰਣੀ [kəṅghi mārṇi], ਕੰਘੀ ਮਾਰਨੀ [kəṅghi mārni]

¹This couplet is not a part of Guru Granth Sahib; it is a part of historical records.

- v interlock fingers of the both hands. 2 interlock fingers of both the hands over the joined knees. 3 grasp something so as not to let it go. 4 separate virtue from vice by discretion or logic.
- ਕੰਕਣ** [kəŋn] See ਕੰਕਣ. “har kəŋən dhrɪgu bəna.”—*ram m 5 rotI*.
- ਕੰਚ** [kəc] *Skt* काच glass. 2 short for kəcən i.e. gold.
- ਕੰਚਨ** [kəcən] *Skt* काञ्चन *n* gold. “kəcən sɪu paie nəhi tol.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 thorn-apple. 3 a deciduous tree, *Nauhinia variegata*. 4 gold coin, mohar. “tɪu kəcən əɾu pəsa.”—*gəu 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 ਕਬਚੇ.
- ਕੰਚਨ ਹਿਰਨ** [kəcən hɪrən] pure gold, 24 carat gold. “loha kəcən hɪrən hoɪ kəse?”—*ram rəvidas*.
- ਕੰਚਨ ਕਾਇਆ** [kəcən kaɪya] body glowing like gold; robust body attained through celibacy. “kəcən kaɪa gurmukhɪ bujhe.”—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 i.e. priceless body. 3 healthy body.
- ਕੰਚਨ ਕੋਟ** [kəcən koʈ] mountain of gold; Sumeru. “kəcənkoʈ gɪɾyo kəhu kahɪ nə?”—*dətt*.
- ਕੰਚਨਦੇਹੀ** [kəcəndehi] See ਕੰਚਨ ਕਾਇਆ. “jɪh prəsadɪ ərog kəcəndehi.”—*sukhməni*.
- ਕੰਚਨਪੁਸ਼ਪ** [kəcənpusəp], ਕੰਚਨਫੁਲ [kəcənphul] flowers made of gold; flowers for showering on the bier of elderly and respectable persons. “dhən gən kəcən phul bənae.”—*GPS*. 2 a golden coloured fragrant flower; magnolia.
- ਕੰਚਨਬੇਲੀ** [kəcənbəlɪ] *Skt* कंचनपुष्पी *n* beautiful climber bearing golden flowers. “kəcənbəlɪ gɪɾɪ ɪkbara.”—*GPS*. ‘yellow jasmine.’ 2 gold-like body.
- ਕੰਚਨਵਪੁ** [kəcənvəpu] See ਕੰਚਨਕਾਇਆ. 2 Hiranyakashipu, younger brother of Harnakhas, who had a glowing body. It is translation of ਹਿਰਨਯਕਸ਼ਿਪੁ “kəcənvəpu bha hərəkh əpara.”—*NP*.
- ਕੰਚਨਵੰਨਾ** [kəcənvəna] *adj* having a glowing body; having a golden body. “kəcənvəne pase kəlvət cirɪa.”—*asa fərid*.
- ਕੰਚਨੀ** [kəcni] *n* a woman of the Kanchan caste; female worshipper of gold; prostitute; harlot.
- ਕੰਚਨੁ** [kəcənʊ] See ਕੰਚਨ. “kəcənʊ tənʊ hoɪ pərəsɪ parəs kəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.
- ਕੰਚੁਕੀ** [kəcuki] *Skt* कञ्चुकी *n* bodice, blouse, brassiere. 2 *Skt* कञ्चुकिन् in-charge of women’s apartment, usually a eunuch.
- ਕੰਚੂਆ** [kəcua] *Skt* कञ्चुक *n* blackbird. “lage kəcua phəl moti.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘vices and virtues.’ 2 ਕਰੋਜੂਆ; ਮੀਚਕਾ [micka]; a thorny plant with bitter leaves. Its leaves are ground and swallowed to get rid of fever. See ਕਰੰਚੂਆ.
- ਕੰਜ** [kəj] *n* which is produced by water [kə]; lotus. 2 elixir. 3 hair; which grow on the head.
- ਕੰਜ ਅਵਲਿ** [kəj əvəlɪ] See ਪੰਕਜਬਾਟਿਕਾ 2.
- ਕੰਜਜਾਸੁ** [kəj-jasu] Brahma, born from the lotus [kəj], his son Narad. “munə kəj-jasu trɪya səg line.”—*GV 10*. ‘Narad along with the yoginis.’
- ਕੰਜਰ** [kəjər] See ਕੰਚਨ 6. 2 a community which makes both ends meet by making brooms and mats of seed grass. 3 ਕਕੜਰ drawer of water—the sun. 4 elephant. 5 belly. 6 peacock. 7 sage Agast.
- ਕੰਜਲਕ** [kəjlək], ਕੰਜਲਕੀ [kəjləki] lotus. kəjlək stands for stamens which are present on the pod; bearer of stamens. “kəjlək nən kəbugriv.”—*gyan*.
- ਕੰਜੁਸ** [kəjus] *n* miser.
- ਕੰਢਕਾ** [kəŋka] virgin, girl. “brəhmən kəlɪghat kəjna əncari ka dhan.”—*səva m 3*.
- ਕੰਟ** [kəʈ], ਕੰਟਕ [kəʈək] thorn. “ʃrɪ gʊɾu pəg kətəkɪ pusəp prem kəʈ jɪh səg. mən məlɪd ko vedh kər kəhə kətha səuməg.”—*NP*. See ਅਘਕੰਟ and ਮਕਰਕੰਟ. 2 *adj* painful, irksome, prickly like a thorn. “nako kəʈək vərɪ.”—*var vəʈ m 3*. 3 enemy.
- ਕੰਟਕ ਅਲਾਪੀ** [kəʈək əlapɪ] *adj* who uses harsh or

unpleasant language.

ਕੰਟਕਾ [kãṭka] See ਕੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਕੰਟਾਰੀ [kãṭari] a herb with fine thorns; *Solanum Xanthocarpum*. “je nəhɪ bove bij əgari. kyō kãṭək dukh deɪ kãṭari?—*NP*.”

ਕੰਟਿਕਾ [kãṭika] See ਕੰਟਾਰੀ. thorny shrub. “kəmæl vaṭika hute lægavət, udē kãṭika thɪri səḍal.”—*GPS*. **2** bridle fitted with a bit. “kərə su vəsɪ mukh mahɪ kãṭika deɪke.”—*NP*.

ਕੰਟੀਲਾ [kãṭila] *adj* thorny, barbed.

ਕੰਠ [kãṭh] *Skt* कण्ठ *n* throat. **2** neck. “kãṭh rəmṇiy ram ram mala.”—*səhəs m 5*. **3** bank, coast. “kãṭhe beṭhɪ gursəbədɪ pəchane.”—*məla ə m 1*. **4** voice. “kokɪl so kãṭh.”—*krɪsən*. **5** *adj* committed to memory. “gurubani ko kãṭh kərije.”—*GPS*.

ਕੰਠਾਭੂਖਣ [kãṭh-əbhukhəṇ] See ਕੰਠਾਭੂਸਣ.

ਕੰਠਸਿਰੀ [kãṭhsɪri], **ਕੰਠਸ਼ੀ** [kãṭhʃri] *n* necklace. **2** bejewelled ornament like a garland.

ਕੰਠਗ੍ਰਹਿਤਾ [kãṭhgrəhɪta] that which strangulates; noose.—*sənama*.

ਕੰਠਰਮਣਿ [kãṭhrəmənɪ] beautiful necklace.

ਕੰਠਰਿਪੁ [kãṭhrɪpu] death by hanging; noose.—*sənama*. **2** thorn-apple.

ਕੰਠਲਾ [kãṭhla] necklace. **2** chaplet made of beads of rudrakṣ seeds, which is worn by saints devoted to Lord Shiv. “əkəpəṭ kãṭhla.”—*həzare 10*.

ਕੰਠਾ [kãṭha] See ਕੰਠਲਾ. **2** bank, coast. “kãṭhe beṭhɪ gurusəbədɪ pəchane.”—*məla ə m 1*.

ਕੰਠਾਗ੍ਰ [kãṭhagr] *adj* committed to memory.

ਕੰਠਾਭਰਣ [kãṭhabhəṛəṇ], **ਕੰਠਾਭਰਨ** [kãṭhabhəṛən] ornament worn around the neck.

ਕੰਠਾਭੂਸਣ [kãṭhabhūsəṇ] See ਕੰਠਾਭਰਣ. **2** a metre characterized by four lines, each having three bhəgəṇs, two gurus, organised as Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll.

Example:

“bhərtkumar nə əhəṭh kije,
jah ghəṛē nə həme dukh dije,
raj kəhyo ju həme həm mani,

trəyodəṣ bərkx bəsē bəndhani.”

—*ramav*.

ਕੰਠਿ [kãṭhɪ] in the neck. “namnɪdhanu kãṭhɪ urɪ dhariɪ.”—*var bɪla m 4*. **2** hug. “həɪɪ rakhe kãṭhɪ jən dhare.”—*ram m 4*. ‘The Creator keeps the devotee close to his heart’.

3 banks, coast.
ਕੰਠਿਫੂਲ [kãṭhɪphul] *n* necklace. **2** a bejewelled gold necklace, with a flower-shaped pendant in it that hangs upon the chest. “səgəl abhəṛəṇ sobha kãṭhɪphul.”—*asa m 5*.

ਕੰਠੀ [kãṭhi] necklace made of metal or wooden beads worn around the neck. “kãṭhi kãṭh kãṭh ki ḍari.”—*VN*.

ਕੰਠੀਰਵ [kãṭhirəv] *Skt* n lion, from whose throat comes out a loud roar.

ਕੰਡ [kãḍ] *n* back. “gurɪ thapi dɪɪ kãḍ ju.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. **2** very fine alkaline dust that is present on such plants as grams etc, whose touch is irritating to the body.

ਕੰਡਝਾੜਨੀ [kãḍjhaṛni] *v* remove thorns from plants by threshing. **2** prick the ego of an arrogant person by admonishing him.

ਕੰਡਾ [kãḍa] *n* thorn. “tɪn ətəɪ həume kãḍa he.”—*sohɪla*. “kãḍa paɪ nə gəḍ-hi mule.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** hooked implement to take out articles fallen into a well. **3** pointer of scales which is in the beam’s middle and bends towards the heavier side. “ape kãḍa tol tərɪjɪ.”—*suhi m 1*. **4** small scales. “jɪṽ kãḍe tole sunɪara.”—*varsar m 1*. **5** angle, fish hook.

ਕੰਡਿਆਰੀ [kãḍɪari] *Skt* कण्टकारी *n* shrub having sharp thorns. *Solanum Jacquini*.

ਕੰਡੂ [kãḍu] *Skt* कण्डू *n* itch, scabies.

ਕੰਢਾ [kãḍha] *n* bank, coast.

ਕੰਢੀ [kãḍhi] *adj* of or pertaining to the bank or the coast. **2** *n* an ornament which women wear around their necks. **3** foothills. **4** land by the bank of a river.

ਕੰਤ [kãt] *Skt* कान्त *n* one who is worthloving,

husband. “avIguṇṭari kāt vīSari.”—*dhāna chōt m 1. 2 adj* beautiful, attractive.

ਕੰਤਨਗਰ [kātnəgər], ਕੰਤਨਗਰ ਲੱਛਮੀ [kātnəgər ləcchmi] Kahalgāon; a village at a distance of ten kōhs to the east of district Bhagalpur. Guru Teg Bahadur stayed here. The gurdwara there is under the supervision of the Mahant of Patna Sahib.

ਕੰਤਮਹੇਲੀ [kātməheli] *adj* beautiful woman, graceful lady.

ਕੰਤੜਾ [kāṭṛa] See ਕੰਤ. “ja uṭhi calsi kāṭṛa.”—*sri m 5. i.e. soul.*

ਕੰਤੀ [kāṭi] *Skt* कान्ता *n* wife, consort. **2 adj** graceful, elegant. “nanək sa sohagəṇṭi kāṭi.”—*tukha barəhmaha. 3 of the husband.*

ਕੰਤੁਹਲ [kāṭuhəl] See ਕੁਤੁਹਲ. “kəm̄la kāt kərəḥṭi kāṭuhəl.”—*maru solhe m 5. “sōṭ mərəl kərəḥṭi kāṭuhəl.”—səveye m 4 ke.*

ਕੰਥ [kāṭh] See ਕੰਤ. **2** See ਕੰਥਾ. **3 n** tale, talk. “suṇḥehu m̄ṭr sōchep kāṭh.”—*əj.*

ਕੰਥਾ [kāṭha] *Skt* कन्था *n* patched quilt worn by an ascetic. **2** mud wall. **3** human body.

ਕੰਦ [kād] or **ਕੰਦੁ** [kādu] *Skt* कन्द *n* root of a crop. **2** carrots, onions etc which grow under the ground. “cuṇṭi khaie kāda.”—*bīla kəbir. “ṭkṭi kādu mul cuṇṭi khavəḥṭi.”—var majh m 1. 3* cloud that gives water. **4** short for kādən (kādən). **5 P** ڪ crystallized lump sugar.

ਕੰਦਹ [kādəh] *P* ڪ engraved.

ਕੰਦਹਾਰ [kād-har] See ਕੰਧਾਰ. **2** one who brings tubers or vegetables grown underground etc. **3** air, which drives away clouds.

ਕੰਦਨ [kādən] See ਕਦਨ. “ṣrṭi əgəd kādən vīghən.”—*NP. 2 P* ڪ excavate, dig.

ਕੰਦਬਿਦਾਰੀ [kādbīdari] See ਬਿਦਾਰੀਕੰਦ.

ਕੰਦਮੁਲ [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 ਕੰਦ and ਮੁਲ. “kād mul aharo khaie.”—*Sīdhgosəṭi.*

ਕੰਦਰ [kādər] *Skt* कन्दर *n* what pierces the head of an elephant; a goad. **2** See ਕੰਦਰਾ. “rukḥ bīrəkh kərə kādər vasu.”—*rətənmala bāno.*

ਕੰਦਰਪ [kādrəp] *Skt* कंदर्प *n* which causes vanity i.e. lust; Kam, god of love.

ਕੰਦਰਾ [kādra] *Skt n* cave, cavern, or hollow place made by the flow of water. Caves are made in hills by the same process. These serve as dwelling places for the hermits.

ਕੰਦਰੋ [kādro] See ਕਾਂਦਰੋ.

ਕੰਦਲ [kādəl] *n* lotus. “kādəl sokḥəd tīnəḥu pəg bād.”—*GPS. 2* blue lotus. **3** a plant with white flowers that grows near water and withers in the sunlight. “kādəl doraṭ dəl.”—*NP. See ਮਾਲ ਉੜ. 4* gold. **5** skull. **6** condemnation, censure. **7** temple. **8** earth. **9** ginger. **10** tuber root, yam. **11** ill-omen.

ਕੰਦਲਾ [kādla] *n* gilt. **2** according to Vishnu Puran, a mountain upon which seers and deities reside.

ਕੰਦਲੀ [kādli] *Skt n* lotus-seed. **2** a flowering shrub which grows near water.

ਕੰਦੁਕ [kāduk] *Skt* ball. **2** onion. “jəṭha su kāduk mē əb phore.”—*GPS.*

ਕੰਦੋਈ [kādoi] *Dg n* maker of sweets.

ਕੰਦੂ [kādu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from the Sanghar subcaste, who became a spiritually awakened and altruistic.

ਕੰਦ੍ਰਪ [kādrəp] god of love, Kam. See ਕੰਦਰਪ. “kādrəp koṭṭi jake ləve nə dhərəḥṭi.”—*bher ə kəbir. ‘Millions of Kams cannot compete with Him, i.e. they cannot compete in beauty.’*

ਕੰਧ [kādh] *n* wall. **2** human body, which, without the soul is just like an inanimate wall. “uḍə nə hāsa pərə nə kādh.”—*Sīdhgosəṭi. 3* idiotic; unintelligent. “pahən ki prīṭma ko ədh kādḥ hē puṛari.”—*BGK. 4 S* neck. *Skt* कंधार bearer of the head. “nəce kādh-hiṇṇə kəbādhā.”—*cāḍi 2. 5 Skt* कन्ध shoulder. “kādhṭi kuḥara sṭr ghəra.”—*s fərid. See ਮਾਂਦਲ. 6* See ਕੰਧੁ. **7 Skt**

bearer of water; cloud. **8** barbaric community of Orissa.

ਕੰਧਰ [kādhar] *Skt n* bearer of water; cloud. **2** bearer of head; neck. **3** according to Markandey Puran, a great warrior.

ਕੰਧਾ [kādha] See ਕੰਧ 5.

ਕੰਧਾਰ [kādhar] a subcaste of Rajputs, the progeny of Val. **2** *Skt* स्कन्धावार *n* regular deployment of army during the war. “dohā kādharā muhṛe dhol sākḥ nāgare bāḷje.”—*cāḍi* 3. **3** *P* کاندھار *Skt* गांधार 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.

ਕੰਧਾਰੀ [kādhari] *adj* resident of Kandhar. **2** of or relating to Kandhar.

ਕੰਧਿ [kādhi] upon the shoulder. See ਕੰਧ 5.

ਕੰਧੀ [kādhi] *S n* bank of a river or canal. “kādhi ute rukhṛa.”—*s fārid*. “ādhē! tu bēṭha kādhi pahī.”—*sri m 5*. “tikh muia kādhi pasī.”—*maru m 4*. ‘died of thirst inspite of being close to the bank of a river.’ **2** *adj* situated on the bank.

ਕੰਧੁ [kādhu] See ਕੰਧ. **2** aspect, cause. “tin ka kādhu nā kāb-hu chīje.”—*gəu var 1 m 1*. **3** body.

ਕੰਨ [kān] or ਕੰਨੁ [kānu] *Skt* कन् ear. “de kānu sunāhu ārdasī jiu.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*. **2** shoulder. **3** *Skt* कण्व a sage whose numerous mantars are included in Rig Ved. He lived on the bank of river Malini. It was he who nurtured Shakuntla. It was in the hermitage of Kanv that king Dushiant had sexual liaison with Shakuntla. “sesnag āru kān rīkhi.”—*JSBM*. **4** See ਕੰਨੁ.

ਕੰਨਸੋਇ [kānsōi] See ਕਣਸੋਇ.

ਕੰਨਹੁ [kānəhu] *Pa* from. “ih budhi pai me sadhu kānəhu.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਕਨਖਜੁਰਾ [kankhājura] *Skt* खजुरा centipede; an

insect that causes irritation in the ear. See ਸਤਪਦ and ਖਜੁਰਾ.

ਕੰਨ ਦੇਣਾ [kān deṇa] to listen attentively. “de kānu sunāhu ārdasī jiu.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*.

ਕੰਨ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਉਣਾ [kān nū hāth lauṇa] *v* take a solemn pledge not to do a forbidden act in future. It also carries the implication that in case this act is repeated, his ears may be pulled. **2** It is mentioned in Parashar Simriti that after telling a lie or talking to an apostate, one should touch one’s right ear, because there live the deities and touching them sanctifies him. See 7 § 28-29.

ਕੰਨਮਰੋੜਨਾ [kānməroṇa], ਕੰਨਮੁਰਟਨਾ [kānmurəṭna] *v* twist someone’s ear and warn that this evil deed should not be done. “kānī pirāhu kānmurəṭie.”—*var ram 3*.

ਕੰਨਰਸ [kānrās] *n* love for music. **2** fond of listening to idle talk.

ਕੰਨਾ [kāna] *n* vowel mark for [a] (ṛ). **2** shoulder.

ਕੰਨਾਫੂਸੀ [kānaphusi] See ਕਾਨਾਫੂਸੀ.

ਕੰਨੀ [kāni] See ਕੰਨੀ. **2** upon the shoulder. “kānī musla suph gālī.”—*s fārid*. “dekhāhu bōḍa cālīa cāhu jōṇīa de kānī.”—*s fārid*.

ਕੰਨਿਆ [kāniā], ਕੰਨਿਕਾ [kānīka] See ਕਨਕਾ and ਕਨਕਾ.

ਕੰਨਿਧਨੀ [kānidhāni] *n* having treasure-house of water; the earth.—*sānama*.

ਕੰਨੀ [kāni] *n* skirt of a garment. **2** border. **3** in the ears. “kāni buje de rāha kīti vāḡe pāuṇ.”—*s fārid*. **4** to the ears. “kāni sutāku kān pe lāṭbari khahī.”—*var asa*.

ਕੰਨੀ ਕਤਰਾਉਣੀ [kāni kətrauṇī] *v* get picked the edge of a garment with money tied to it. **2** avoid someone.

ਕੰਨੁ [kānu] See ਕੰਨ and ਕੰਨ ਦੇਣਾ.

ਕੰਨੇ [kāne] *Pa* *adj* close, near. **2** *n* direction. **3** *adv* upon the bank. “dārāve kāne bāḡula.”—*s fārid*.

ਕੰਨੋ [kāno] *adv* from. “lāhānī se sāi kāno

- datr.”—*s fərid*. 2 from the ear.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹ** [kānh] See ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ. 2 Kanh, Krishan. “ghəria səbhe gopia pəhər kānh gopal.”—*var asa*.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ** [kānha] *n* shoulder.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹਿ** [kānhɪ] upon the shoulders. 2 with the shoulder.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹਕਾ** [kānyəka], **ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ** [kānya] See ਕਨ੍ਹਕਾ and ਕਨ੍ਹਾ. 2 See ਨੌ ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾ.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾਦਾਨ** [kānyadan] *n* gift of a girl without any pecuniary gain; marrying a girl to a suitable groom.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾਧਨ** [kānyadhən] *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.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹਾਰਾਸੀ** [kānyarasi] See ਕਨ੍ਹਾ. 2 a man, shy and timid as a girl, is called by this name.
- ਕੰਨ੍ਹ** [kānv] See ਕੰਨ 3.
- ਕੰਪ** [kəp], **ਕੰਪਨ** [kəpən] *Skt n* trembling. “thərhər kəpə bala jiu.”—*suhi kəbir*.
- ਕੰਪਨੀ** [kəpni] *E* Company, association. 2 companionship. 3 companion. 4 society. 5 a troop of soldiers.
- ਕੰਪਨੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ** [kəpni sərkār], **ਕੰਪਨੀ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ** [kəpni bəhadur] See ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.
- ਕੰਪਾਯਮਾਨ** [kəpayman] *Skt adj* trembling, vibrating.
- ਕੰਪਾਵਨ** [kəpavən] *v* shake, give a jolt.
- ਕੰਪਿਤ** [kəpɪt] See ਕੰਪਾਯਮਾਨ.
- ਕੰਪਿਲਾ** [kəpɪla] *adj* shaken, jolted.
- ਕੰਪੁ** [kəpu] *E* camp.
- ਕੰਬ** [kəb], **ਕੰਬਣਾ** [kəbṇa] See ਕੰਪ-ਕੰਪਨ. “tɪs kəbəhɪ pəpə.”—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.
- ਕੰਬਰ** [kəbər] See ਕੰਬਲ. “kəbər ek dhəre tən chadən.”—*GPS*. See ਜਰਕੰਬਰ. 2 *Skt adj* dappled, spotted. 3 *A* **قمبر** a slave of Hazrat Ali.
- ਕੰਬਰਬੇਗ** [kəbərbeg] commander of Shah Jahan’s army, who was speared to death by Rajodh in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj.
- ਕੰਬਲ** [kəbəl] *Skt n* blanket. 2 shawl. “kəbəl bādħ
- adəbərke.”—*cəɪtr* 161. 3 jowl hanging under the neck of a cow or an ox. 4 a king of snakes.
- ਕੰਬਲੜੀ** [kəbəlɾi], **ਕੰਬਲੀ** [kəbli] See ਕੰਬਲ. “pəɾɪ pəṭola dhəj kəri kəbəlɾi pəhɪrɪu.”—*s fərid*. “cəla tə bhɪje kəbli.”—*s fərid*.
- ਕੰਬੀਰ** [kəbir] See ਕਬੀਰ. “nama jədeu kəbir tɪlocən.”—*bilā ə m* 4. “kəhɪ kəbir kou səg nə sath.”—*bher*. 2 water-warrior.
- ਕੰਬੂ** [kəbu] *Skt n* conch. “kəbugriv tɪrɛ reh vɪsala.”—*NP*. 2 elephant.
- ਕੰਬੂਗੁੰਵ** [kəbugriv] *adj* with conch-like neck. See ਕੰਜਲਕ and ਕੰਬੂ.
- ਕੰਬੋ** [kəbo] *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.
- ਕੰਬੋਜ** [kəboj] *Skt n* the territory surrounding Hindukush mountain range in Afghanistan. It is known for owning horses of good quality.
- ਕੰਮ** [kəm] *Skt* ਕਮ work. “həɾɪ kəm kəravən aɪa.”—*suhi chāt* *m* 5.
- ਕੰਮਲਾ** [kəm̩la], **ਕੰਮਲੀ** [kəm̩li] *adj* crazy. “səhu neɾə dhən kəm̩li!”—*tɪlɔg* *m* 1. 2 See ਕੰਬਲੀ.
- ਕੰਮੜਾ** [kəm̩ɾa] work. “jɪni kəmi nahɪ guɾ te kəm̩ɾə vɪsarɪ.”—*s fərid*.
- ਕੰਮਾਉਣਾ** [kəmauṇa], **ਕੰਮਾਵਨ** [kəmavən] *v* earn. 2 put into practice. “səra səɾiətɪ le kəmavəhu.”—*maru solhe* *m* 5.
- ਕੰਮਿ** [kəmɪ] in action, put to use. “əməl jɪ kite duni vɪɪɪ dərgəh ae kəmɪ.”—*s fərid*.
- ਕੰਮੀ** [kəmi] *adj* doer. 2 worker. 3 due to deeds, in deeds. See ਕੰਮੜਾ.
- ਕਯਾ** [kya] See ਕਿਆ.
- ਕਯਾਮਤ** [kyamət] See ਕਯਾਮਤ.
- ਕਯਾਰ** [kyar], **ਕਯਾਰਾ** [kyara] See ਕਿਆਰ-ਕਿਆਰਾ.
- ਕਿਯਹੁ** [kiyhu] from. “dəm kiyhu hoti saɾ.”—*cəu* *m* 5. ‘if it could be exchanged with money.’
- ਕੜੋ** [kyō] *adv* why. 2 how.

ਕੁਤਅਰਣੀ [krət-ər̃ni] *n* river, the destroyer of various territorial boundaries of regions and villages. “krət-ər̃ni pəd adɪ kəhɪ jəcər̃nath ucar. sət̃r̃u ucər̃ kər̃ t̃upək ke lij̃o nam s̃udhar.” –*sənama*. ‘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.’

ਕੁਤਗਯ [krətəgy] See ਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਯ. “kər̃ət r̃əhe kr̃ətəgy kər̃uṇamē òtər̃jami gyan.” –*kan m 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 evildeeds.

ਕੁਤਬਿ [krətəbɪ] See ਕਰਤਵਯ.

ਕੁਤੁ [krət̃u] *Skt n* ਯਗਯ. **2** concept, desire. **3** discretion thought. **4** soul. **5** Vishnu. **6** according to Purans a saint who was born from Brahma’s hands. He was married to Kriya, daughter of Kardam. She bore him sixty thousand Valkhiley saints. **7** son of Krishan.

ਕੁਮ [krəm] *Skt ਕਮ* action. “jəp-hin təp-hin kulhin krəmhin.” –*gəu namdev*. **2** *Skt* activity of taking two footsteps. **3** serial, order, system. **4** action, practice. “mən bəc krəm hər̃ɪg̃uṇ̃ nəhɪ gae.” –*dhāna m 9*. **5** See ਯਥਾਕੁਮ.

ਕੁਮਨਾਸਾ [krəmnasa] See ਕਰਮਨਾਸਾ.

ਕੁਯ [krəy] *Skt n* buying, purchasing.

ਕੁਯ ਵਿਕੁਯ [krəy vɪkrəy] *n* sale and purchase, exchange, business.

ਕੁਲਾਪ [krələp] See ਕਰਲਾਪ and ਕਮਲਾਛਣਿ. **2** crying like a curlew.

ਕੁਵਾਰ [krəvar], **ਕੁਵਾਲ** [krəval] See ਕਰਵਾਲ.

ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ [krāt] *Skt adj* buried. **2** covered. **3** absorbed, engrossed. **4** penetrated, put across. “bər̃chi t̃əb bhup cəlaɪd̃əi. ʃɪv ke ur me ləg krāt bh̃əi.” –*kr̃isən*. **5** *n* horse. **6** foot.

ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [krātɪ] *n* speed. **2** taking two footsteps.

3 orbit on which the sun moves. **4** This word has been used by some poets in place of k̃ātɪ (splendour) as well.

ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿਵਿੱਤ [krātɪvr̃ɪtt] See ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ **3**.

ਕੁਾਰ [krar] See ਕਰਾਰ. **2** bank, coast.

ਕੁਾਰਕੰਦਨੀ [krarkədñi] river, which demolishes the banks. –*sənama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆ [kr̃ɪa] See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ. “səgəl kr̃ɪa məhɪ utəmu kɪɪɪya.” –*sukhmāni*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆਕੁੰਟ [kr̃ɪyak̃ūt] fraud, hypocrisy. **2** act of staying immovable like a mountain.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸੇਸਣ [kr̃ɪya-ṽisesəñ] See ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ੇਸਣ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਆਵਿਸੇਖ [kr̃ɪyaṽisekh] an act that lays more emphasis on rituals, knowledge not being primary to it. “k̃riyaṽisekh puja k̃ərəɪ.” –*bəs̃òt m 3*. **2** specific or special action.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ [kris] *Skt* कृषा lean, thin. **2** weak. **3** delicate, fine. “nəmo sər̃əbdr̃is̃ə. nəmo sər̃əbkr̃is̃ə.” –*jəpu*. **4** *Skt* कृष् vr̃ pull, attract. **5** कृषि *n* agriculture. “kr̃is kəh̃ū hon ñə paṽe.” –*c̃òdr*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਕ [kr̃isək] *Skt* कृषक *adj* who with a plough draws furrows upon the land. **2** farmer, cultivator. **3** bullock.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਤਾਨ [kr̃istan] *E* Christian; disciple of Christ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ [kr̃isən], **ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ** [kr̃is̃ən] *Skt* कृष्ण *adj* black, dark. “kr̃isən r̃ɪd̃ə ʊj̃jəl kər̃h̃ɪ.” –*GPS*. “kr̃isən ṽisv tər̃be ñɪm̃ɪt.” –*kr̃isən*. ‘in order to salvage this world become dark with sins’. **2** *n* Ved Vyas. **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 daughter¹ 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.

¹adopted daughter of Ugarsen. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ and ਦੇਵਕ .

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 Puraṇ part 5 ̄ 1 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. **12** 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 alongwith ten thousand robbers. People were fed up with him. At last Indar killed him. **13** the Supreme Being, the Creator¹ who is the source of birth and death to all. “ek kṛiṣṇāṣārāv deva.”—*var asa*. “sovān d̄hala kṛiṣṇa mala j̄ap̄əhu t̄usi s̄əheliho”—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. **14** *Skt* कृशान pearl. **15** heartbeat. **16** Bhai Santokh Singh has also used kṛiṣṇ in place of kṛiṣṇak (cultivator) “kṛiṣṇ bhāgāt ko meghād j̄iṣṇu.”—*GPS*. ‘To the cultivator

¹“कृषिभूवाचकः शब्दः गन्तुं निवृत्ति वाचकः ।

तयो रैक्यं परंब्रह्म कृष्ण इत्यभिधीयते.”—*śridh̄ar*.

who is a devotee, Indar provides rain in equal measure.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਸਮੁਹ [kṛiṣṇəsəsur] Krishan’s wife Yamuna, her father, the sun.—*sənama*. **2** Jamvant.

3 father of queen Rukmani etc.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਸਖਾ [kṛiṣṇəsəkha] Krishan’s friend, Arjun.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਕੋਰ [kṛiṣṇəkōr], **ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਕੋਰਿ** [kṛiṣṇəkōri] See ਹਰਿਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਕਰ ਸਾਧ ਦੇ [kṛiṣṇ kṛiṣṇ kər sadh do.]—*kṛiṣṇ*. ‘Two saints (Devki and Vasudev) started reciting Krishan, Krishan.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਗੰਗਾ [kṛiṣṇəgāgā] a south Indian river, which has its origin in the western ghats and flows into the Bay of Bengal. It is 400 miles long and is also known as Krishna.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਚੰਦ [kṛiṣṇəcānd] See ਗੰਗਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬਰਤਮਾ [kṛiṣṇəbārtāma] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਵਰਤਮਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬੱਲਭਾ [kṛiṣṇəbālləbha] beloved of Krishan, Yamuna.—*sənama*. “kṛiṣṇəbālləbha t̄əṭ iḱ r̄əh̄e.”—*GV 6*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਬਲੱਭਾਈਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [kṛiṣṇəbālləbhais s̄əstr̄ə] noose, the weapon of Varuṇ who is the lord of Yamuna and Yamuna is the beloved of Krishna.—*sənama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਭਾਵ [kṛiṣṇəbhav] spiritualism, spirituality. “əgənbhav kiḱ biḱdh k̄əh̄ē kṛiṣṇənbhav ke sath?”—*kṛiṣṇ*. ‘How do gopis talk of sensuality through spirituality?’

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਲਾਲ [kṛiṣṇənlal] brother of Pandit Harilal of Kashi, who was a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਹਰਿ ਲਾਲ. **2** a poet who rendered Mahabharat into Hindi verse. He has written 18 chapters of Bhagvat Gita under the heading Shri Mukhvak Patshahi 10. It is also known as Gobindgita, but evident from its verse is the fact that its author is not the tenth Guru, rather it is Krishanlal himself.

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਵਰਤਮਾ [kṛiṣṇəvārtāma] *Skt* कृष्णवर्तमन् n whose passage is dark; which is recognised by the presence of smoke; fire. “kṛiṣṇəvārtāma

kəɾɪ kɾɪpche.”—*bāsāt m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kɾɪpəɳ] miser.

(a) dan bɪn dərəb nɪdan t̪həhrat kən
gyan bɪn yəʃ əpyəʃ kər kərge,
“kəvɪɾay” s̪ətən subhəɪ sune sumən ke
dhərəm bɪhune dhən dhəra dhər dhərge,
kam ae kahū ke nə dam duhū dɪnən ke
dham gəde gəde səb gəth gər gərge,
bor bor bɪɾəd bəɖai beʃəur kete
jor jor kɾɪpəɳ kərɾɪ mər mərge.

(b) data hath jati t̪ kədər hū nə pati əb
mere hath ai hē bədhai bāt bavri !
khane dərkhane t̪əɪkhane bic bas dehō
hoɪ na udas mero yəhe cɪt cavri !
bhai sut mitən p̪e kəɖɪ nəhɪ jān dehō
vādhəv səpuren ko apən subhavri !
khehō nə khəvehō mərjehō to sɪkhay jehō
sum kəhe ləcchmi ! tu bēthi git gavri !

(c) sən ləgyo jəb rən me sum ko
tāhɪ səme sūpna əyo bhəya,
an asis kəri dɪj ne ɪm—
“rajɪ rəkhe tum ko jəgməya,”

den ləgyo təb ek rupeya,
su tāhɪ səme əkhɪyā khulgeya,
ah! re deya kəhā kərdeya!
ju jag nə atɪ tu jat rupeya.

(d) kɾɪpən əpni yuvətɪ sō
rətɪ manət əlsay.
mət kəhū putr udar hve
dehe drəvy lutay.

(e) devta te sur ə əsur kəhē danəv te
dai ko su dhay dal pəhɪti ləhət hē,
dərpan mukur ə dakh tē munəkka kəhē
das tē khəvas kəhɪ kəhɪ nɪb-hət hē,
devi sō bhəvani ɔɾ dehra ko kəhē məth
rən dɪn ghasiram yahi to cəhət hē,
dana sō cəbe na tyō hi dip ko cərag kəhē
deɪbe ke ɖər tē so dāda nə kəhət hē.

2 insect. 3 mean.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣਤਾ [kɾɪpənta] *n* miserliness, parsimony,

stinginess.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣੇ [kɾɪpɳe] kindly. “həɾɪ devəhu kəɾɪ
kɾɪpɳe.”—*nət m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਨ [kɾɪpən] See **ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ**. “dhaɪ dhaɪ kɾɪpən
srəm kino ɪkətr kəɾɪ he maɪa.”—*toḍi m 5.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣਾ [kɾɪp-pha] *n* kindness. “dhari həɾɪ
prəbhu kɾɪp-pha.”—*prəbha m 4.* See **ਫਾ**.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਲ [kɾɪpəl] See **ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੂ**.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਲੇ [kɾɪple] *n* kindness. “dhari həɾɪ kɾɪple.”
—*nət m 4.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [kɾɪpa] कृपा See **ਕਿਰਪਾ**. “kɾɪpa kərəhu guru
meləhu həɾɪ jɪu.”—*məla ə m 3.* 2 See **ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ**.
3 Kripacharay. See **ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ**. “nəhɪ bhikhəm droṇ
kɾɪpa əru droṇəj.”—*cēḍi 1.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਸਿੰਧੁ [kɾɪpasɪdhu] ocean of kindness.
“kɾɪpasɪdhu kaltrəy dərɪsi.”—*həjare 10.*
2 ocean of skulls; battlefield. “kɾɪpasɪdhu kali
gərəjji kəralə.”—*VN.* ‘Goddess Kali thundered
during the fierce fighting.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਟਾਕ [kɾɪpakətakʃ], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਟਾਖ਼
[kɾɪpakətakhy], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਟਾਛ [kɾɪpakətach] *n*
favour, kindness. “kɾɪpakətakh əvɪlokən
kinəu.”—*dhana m 5.*

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਕਰ [kɾɪpakər] ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ-ਆਕਰ treasurehouse of
kindness.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਚਾਰਯ [kɾɪpacarəy] See **ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ**.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ [kɾɪpəɳ] or **ਕ੍ਰਿਪਨ** [kɾɪpan] कपाण *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 ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. “je je hote əkṭe vɪkṭe su kəṭe
kal kɾɪpəɳ kər ke mare.”—*VN.*

cəkrəpanɪ panɪ me tɪhare ʃri gobɪd sɪgh !
teri jo kɾɪpan pərə jā pər kɾɪpa nə he.
—*gval kəvɪ.*

kəcch kɾɪpan nə kəb-hu tyage
sənmukh ləre nə rəɳ te bhage.

—*prəʃənottər bhai nēdlal.*

2 a metre of kəbɪtt type, characterised by
four lines, each line having 32 characters, four

pauses each after every eight characters with alliteration. Seventh, fifteenth, twenty-third and thirty-first characters are gūru and eighth, sixteenth, twenty-fourth and thirty-second characters are ləghu. This metre is specially used in heroic poetry.

Example:

sənəpətɪ kalaxan, jor kə cəmu məhan,
dhar bəl əbhɪman, dətɪyo hɛ mɛdan an,
rɪskər pɛdaxan, bhəyo guru səmuhan,
sɪghnad ucc ʃhan, bolyo nəhɪ pɛhō jan,
gəhɪkə rəkab pan, roklin hɛ kɪkan,
het bhumɪ pɛ gɪran, lavət ʃərtan,
ʃətrubən ko kɪʃan, vir soḍhɪvəʃ bhan,
kaljih ke səman, jhari sɪr pɛ kɪpan.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣਪਾਣਿ [krɪpaṇpaṇɪ] *adj* armed with a sword. 2 *n* Macrotime.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ [krɪpaṇɪ] *n* small sword. 2 *adj* armed with a sword.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ [krɪpan] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਕ੍ਰਿਤ [krɪpankrɪt] a metre, having 4 lines, each line structured as ||S, ||l, |

Example:

jəhɪ tɪr choʃət. rəndhir juʃət
bər bir uʃhət. tənutraṇ tuʃət—*kəlki*

(b) In Dattavtar, Madhubhar is also named as Kripankrit as—

munɪ ətɪ əpər. guṇ gəṇ udar.
vɪdya vɪcar. nɪt kərət car.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਦ [krɪpanəd] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਦ. 2 bestower of the sword.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਧਾਰੀ [krɪpandhari] bearer of the sword. 2 baptised Sikh; Khalsa.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਨਿ [krɪpanənɪ] army, armed with swords. —*sənama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਪਾਨੀ [krɪpanpani] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣਪਾਣਿ. 2 *n* Durga, Bhavani. “dini rajdhani vəjrəpani ko kɪpanpani.”—*NP*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਭੇਟ [krɪpanbhet] See ਭੇਟ ਕਰਨਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਿਧਾਨ [krɪpanɪdhan], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨਿਧਿ

[krɪpanɪdhi] treasurehouse of kindness. 2 ocean of mercy. “krɪpanɪdhan dɪal bekhsəd.”—*sukhməni*. “krɪpanɪdhi! bəsəhu rɪde hərə nit.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨੀ [krɪpani] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣੀ. “səda rakhle mo krɪpake krɪpani.”—*chəkke*. 2 small sword. “pag hū ko bādhbo kəchuk dɪn piche sikhyo, pəhɪle hi sikhyo sɪgh bādhbo krɪpani ko.”—*52 poets*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਂਬੁਦ [krɪpābud] əbud (a cloud) of mercy. “januk bərəkh krɪpābud gəyo.”—*cəritr 244*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਯਤਨ [krɪpayətən] house of kindness.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰ [krɪpar], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰਾ [krɪpara], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰੀ [krɪpari], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਰੁ [krɪparu] *adj* merciful, kind, benevolent. “prəbhū dəɪar krɪpar.”—*kan m 5*. “hohu din krɪpara.”—*gəu chət m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ [krɪpal] See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੁ. 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 ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਚੰਦ. 5 See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਦਾਸ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਚੰਦ [krɪpalcād] 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: “təhā matuleyē krɪpalē kərudhō.” 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 Kriparam. He died in the battle of Husseni. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ chapter 11.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲਦਾਸ [krɪpaldas] 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.

“krīpalō kupyō hē kuttko sābhari,
həṭhi xan həyyat ke sis jhari,
uṭhi chīcch īcchō kəddha mījj jorō
māno makhnō mətṭki kanh phorō.”

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.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲੁ [krīpalu] *adj* kind, merciful.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਵਤ [krīpavət], **ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਵਾਨ** [krīpavan], **ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਵੰਤ** [krīpavāt] *adj* kind, merciful. See **ਕਿਰਪਾਵਤ**.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀ [krīpi] *Skt* कृपी (or कृपा) 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.

ਕ੍ਰਿਪੀਸੁਤ [krīpisut] son of Kripi; Ashvthama “bhīkhəm drṇ krīparu krīpisut.”—*krīṣan*. ‘Bhishampitama. Dronachary, Kripachary and Ashvthama.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਮ [krīm], **ਕ੍ਰਿਮਿ** [krīmī] कृमि See **ਕਿਰਮ**. “vīcī pathar krīmījēta.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਮਿਜਾ [krīmīja] *Skt* कृमिजा shellac produced by insects. See **ਕਿਰਮਚੀ**.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਮਾਣ [krīymaṇ] *adj* which is being done. 2 *n* work in hand.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [krīya] See **ਕਿਰਿਆ**. 2 part of speech which asserts or predicates something as aṅṅa, jaṅṅa, līkhṅa. Verb.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਚਤੁਰ [krīyacatur] in poetics, a hero, who by his actions, depicts shrewdness i.e. without speaking but through his gestures.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ ਸੰਗਯਾ [krīyavacək sāgya] gerund, verbal noun as dukh-harta, mukətīdata.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ੇਸਣ [krīyavīṣeṣaṇ] adverb; word added to a verb, adjective or another adverb to express some modification of manner or time as əbhī, huṅṅ, ਓਥੇ [othe], ese.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ੇਖ [krīyavīṣekh] See **ਕ੍ਰਿਆਵਿਸ਼ੇਖ**.

ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਿਦਗਧਾ [krīyavidgadhā] *Skt* क्रियाविदग्धा in poetics, a heroine who is adept in depicting her feelings through her gestures.

ਕ੍ਰੀਚਕ [krīcək] See **ਕੀਚਕ**. “īh bīdhī sun krīcək hārkhana.”—*NP*.

ਕ੍ਰੀਡਨ [krīdhan] See **ਕਰੀਡਨ**.

ਕ੍ਰੀਟ [krīṭ] See **ਕਿਰੀਟ**.

ਕ੍ਰੀਤ [krīṭ] *Skt adj* purchased.

ਕ੍ਰੀਡਨ [krīṭhan] *Skt n* play. 2 merriment, joviality.

ਕ੍ਰੀੜਾ [krīṛā] See **ਕ੍ਰੀਡਨ**. 2 See **ਅਰੁਪਾ** and **ਮਾਧੋ** 1.

ਕ੍ਰੀੜਾਚਕੁ [krīṛācək] See **ਭੁਜੰਗਪੂਯਾਤ** (c).

ਕੁਸ਼ [kruṣ] *Skt* कुष् *vr* shout, weep, abuse, accuse.

ਕੁੰਚ [krūc] *Skt* कुञ्च् *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. “dhənu bhrīkoṭi su krūc bīn barō.”—*NP*. ‘without ruffled hair i.e. gentle, soft.’

ਕੁਧ [krudh] *Skt vr* be angry.

ਕੁਧ [kruddh] *adj* angry, enraged, furious.

ਕੁਧ ਬਿਖੈ ਜਿਨ ਘੋਰ [kruddh bīkhē jīn ghor] *sen* ‘In fury, don't poison the atmosphere.’—*ramav*.

ਕੂਰ [krur] cruel. 2 hot. 3 sharp.

ਕੂਰਕਰਮਾ [krurkərma] *adj* pitiless; cruel. “sāg krurkərma əb ana.”—*GPS*. 2 *n* a Surayvanshi king.

ਕੂਰਬਰਸ [krurbərəs], **ਕੂਰਵਰਸ** [krurvərəs] a

Surayvanshi king. See ਕਾਲਸੈਣ.

ਕ੍ਰੇਸ [kres] dispute, problem. “kəusəl ke chor kres.”—ramav. ‘leaving aside the problems of Kaushal kingdom.’

ਕ੍ਰੇਟੁ [kretu] dark young lady. “korkəṭ kretu kak.”—NP.

ਕ੍ਰੇਸਨ [kroʃən] *Skt* *n* calling, crying, wailing, lamenting. See ਕ੍ਰੁਸ਼ *vr*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਹ [kroh] See ਕ੍ਰੋਧ. “nə mohə nə krohə.”—*əkal*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚ [krōc] See ਕ੍ਰੋਚ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧ [krodh] anger. See ਕਰੋਧ. “krodh bīnase səgəl bīkari.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਧਿ [krodhi], ਕ੍ਰੋਧੀ [krodhi] *adj* ਕ੍ਰੋਧਿਨ੍ angry. 2 See ਮੁਠੀ. 3 See ਕਰੋਧਿ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਪ [krop] See ਕੋਪ. “je ətī krop kərekəri dhāta.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਪਿ [kropi] due to anger. “həsti kropi mūd māhi marīo.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਰ [kror] *n* one hundred lakhs, one crore. “jore lakh krore mən nə hore.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਕ੍ਰੋੜ [kroṛ] *Skt* क्रोड *n* pig, swine. 2 lap. 3 cavity in a tree. 4 See ਕਰੋੜ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚ [krōc] *Skt* क्रौञ्च *n* stork. “krōc su aruṅcur pukarət.”—*GPS*. 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. “krōc sel me jənu ʃivnəḍən bərci mar dhəsaī.”—*GPS*. 3 a demon, son of māy. He resided on Kronch island. 4 according to Purans, an island from amongst the seven ones, on which Kronch mountain is situated. It is surrounded by Khir Sagar. Its measurement is mentioned as 1.6 million yojans. “krōc nam tīh dip ko nər sūdər

səmoday.”—*NP*. 5 See ਕ੍ਰੋਚਪਦਾ.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚਪਦਾ [krōcṗada] See ਸਵੈਯੇ 29.

ਕ੍ਰੋਚਬਜੁਹ [krōcbyuh], ਕ੍ਰੋਚਵਜੁਹ [krōcvyuh], ਕ੍ਰੋਚਾਬਜੁਹ [krōcabyuh] *n* deployment of army in the battlefield in such a formation that it resembles a stork. “krōcabyuh kīyo əsurīs jəb.”—*cəritr 405*.

ਕ੍ਰੋਦ [krōd] *Skt* क्रोद् *vr* express sorrow, be upset, cry in pain.

ਕ੍ਰੋਦਨ [krōdən] *Skt* *n* weeping, crying. 2 lamentation of the wounded ones in a battlefield.

ਕ੍ਰੋਮ [krām] See ਕ੍ਰਮ. “mən bəc krām sevīe səca.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਕ੍ਰਲਿਸ੍ਰ [kriʃt] See ਕਲਿਸ੍ਰ

ਕ੍ਰਲੇਦ [kled] See ਕਲੇਦ.

ਕ੍ਰਲੇਦਨ [kledən] See ਕਲੇਦਨ.

ਕ੍ਰੁ [kvə] *part* where. 2 See ਕੁਇ.

ਕ੍ਰੁਚਿਤ [kvəcīt] *adj* the few; rare; perhaps some. 2 anywhere. “nəc sukhə dīṣyete kvəcīt.”—*GPS*.

ਕ੍ਰੁਢ [kvāḍ] See ਕੋਢਢ. “kururav kvāḍ bhe maryo.”—*cəritr 137*. ‘King Kuru was shot dead with a bow.’

ਕ੍ਰੁਥ [kvath] *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.

ਕ੍ਰੁਪਿ [kvapī] *adv* anywhere.

ਕ੍ਰੁਾਰ [kvar] See ਕੁਆਰ 3. See ਕੁਮਾਰ. “janət hō ghən kvar ko gəṛjət, bərəs nə aī.”—*krīsən*. ‘A cloud in the month of Assu thunders but it does not rain.’

ਕ੍ਰੁਾਰਾ [kvara] See ਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਕ੍ਰੁੈ [kvē] See ਕ੍ਰੁ. 2 *pron* any. “nə subhəṭ ṭhəḍh kvē rəhyo.”—*krīsən*.

ਕ [kʃə] *Skt* क. This letter is a combination of ਕ and ਸ. Per Punjabi usage, it should have been written as the first compound consonant i.e. its place should have been after tīppi (), but

as is prevalent in dictionaries we have placed it at the end.

ਕਣ [kṣəṇ] See ਖਿਣ.

ਕਣਭੰਗੁਰ [kṣəṇbhəṅgʊr] See ਖਿਣਭੰਗੁਰ.

ਕਣਿਕ [kṣəṇɪk] *adj* momentary.

ਕਤ [kṣət] See ਛਤ. “JIn ke jəg əkṣət sis dhərə. tɪn ko tənʊ səkṣət kən kərə.”—*ramcōdrɪka*. ‘Who can injure those whose heads are worshipped by the offerings of rice?’

ਕਤਿ [kṣətɪ] *n* loss, damage. **2** destruction, annihilation.

ਕਤ੍ਰ [kṣətr] *n* that which saves from getting wounded; armour. **2** one who saves someone from annihilation; Kshatri. **3** kingdom. **4** power, force.

ਕਤ੍ਰਿ [kṣətrɪ], **ਕਤ੍ਰਿਯ** [kṣətrɪy], **ਕਤ੍ਰੀ** [kṣətri] *Skt* क्षत्रिय *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 Khatri is described as from the Creator’s arm. See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਕਪਣਕ [kṣəpṇək] *Skt n* one who has given up sensuality; a Buddhist ascetic. **2** a well known poet of king Vikramadity’s court.

ਕਪਾ [kṣəpə] See ਛਪਾ.

ਕਮਤਾ [kṣəmʈə] *n* capacity, ability. **2** power, strength.

ਕਮਾ [kṣəmə] See ਖਿਮਾ and ਛਿਮਾ. **2** earth.

ਕਮੀ [kṣəmi] See ਛਮੀ.

ਕਯ [kṣəy] See ਖੈ. **2** tuberculosis. See ਖਈ **3**. **3** doomsday. **4** annihilation, destruction. **5** disease. **6** house, abode. **7** violence.

ਕਯਾਹ [kṣəyah] See ਖਿਆਹ.

ਕਯੀ [kṣəyi] See ਖਈ and ਕਯ. **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.

ਕਰ [kṣər] See ਖਰ.

ਕਰਣ [kṣəraṇ] See ਖਰਣਾ.

ਕਾਂਤ [kṣāt] *adj* forgiving, indulgent. **2 v** tolerate.

ਕਾਰ [kṣar] See ਖਾਰ.

ਕਾਲਨ [kṣalən] *n* washing, rinsing.

ਕਿਤਿ [kṣɪtɪ] See ਛਿਤਿ.

ਕਿਤਿਪ [kṣɪtɪp], **ਕਿਤਿਪਤਿ** [kṣɪtɪpətɪ], **ਕਿਤਿਪਾਲ** [kṣɪtɪpāl], **ਕਿਤੀਸ** [kṣɪtis] *n* king of the earth. See ਛਿਤਿਪਤਿ.

ਕਿਪੁ [kṣɪprə] See ਛਿਪੁ.

ਕੀਣ [kṣiṇ] See ਖੀਣ and ਛੀਣ.

ਕੀਰ [kṣir] See ਖੀਰ and ਛੀਰ.

ਕੀਰਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [kṣirsəmodrə], **ਕੀਰਸਾਗਰ** [kṣirsagər], **ਕੀਰਯਿ** [kṣirədɪ], **ਕੀਰਨਿਯਿ** [kṣirnɪdɪ], **ਕੀਰੋਦ** [kṣirod] According to Purans, the ocean of milk from the churning of which fourteen jewels were extracted. It is regarded as the abode of Vishnu.

ਕੀਵ [kṣiv] See ਖੀਵਾ.

ਕੁਦ੍ਰ [kṣudr] See ਛੁਦ੍ਰ.

ਕੁਧ [kṣudh] See ਖੁਧ.

ਕੁਧਾ [kṣudhə] See ਖੁਧਾ.

ਕੁਧਾਤੁਰ [kṣudhator] *adj* overwhelmed by hunger; hunger stricken. **2** famished, starving.

ਕੁਪ [kṣup] *Skt n* son of Krishan from the womb of Satyabhama. **2** In Mahabharat, a king of the solar dynasty who was the son of Prasadhi and the father of Ikshwaku. “hot bhəyo kṣup bhup māhan.”—*GPS*. **3** bush.

ਕੁਰ [kṣur] *v* cut, split, tear, pierce, draw a line or furrow. **2 n** razor. **3** dagger. **4** hoof. **5** arrow.

ਕੇਤੁ [kṣetr] *n* body. **2** conscience, mind. **3** field. **4** woman, wife.

ਕੇਤੁਗ [kṣetrəg] *n* soul, that regards the body as its own. **2 adj** knowing or familiar with the fields.

ਕੇਤੁਜ [kṣetrəj] *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 ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼.

ਕੇਤੁਪਾਲ [kṣetrəpāl] See ਖੇਤੁਪਾਲ.

ਕੇਪਕ [kṣepək] *adj* who throws. **2 n** one who

adds a spurious passage of his own or of another in some writing; an interpolator.

ਕੋਪਣ [kʂepəɳ] *n* act of throwing. **2** felling, throwing. **3** sending, directing. **4** laying a blame, reviling.

ਕੋਮ [kʂem] See ਕੋਮ.

ਕੋਮਕਲਾਣ [kʂemkəlyan] 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.

ਕੋਣੀ [kʂoɳi] See ਛੋਣਿ.

ਕੋਭ [kʂobh] See ਛੋਭ.



ਖ [khəkkha] seventh character of Punjabi script. It is uttered from the throat. *Skt* *n* 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 क्ष and ष; for instance, ਸਾਖੀ [sakhi], ਮੋਖ [mokh], ਬਿਰੱਖ, ਵਿੱਖ, ਕੁੱਖ etc.

ਖਉ [khəu] *Skt* ਕਯ *n* annihilation, destruction. “əkāl murəṭI jISU kəde nahI khəu.”—*maru solhe m* 5. “koṭI pəradh khIN məhI khəu bhāi hē.”—*sar m* 5. 2 disease, ailment. “kəṛonāṇI dhI dur kəre khəu.”—*krISən*. 3 See ਕਯ.

ਖਉਸ [khəus], ਖਉਸੜਾ [khəusṛā] See ਕਉਸ and ਕੌਸ.

ਖਉਫ [khəuph], ਖਉਫੁ [khəuphu] *A* فوف *n* fear, dread. “khəuphu nə khəta nə tərəsu jəvalu.”—*gəurəvIdas*.

ਖਉਲਣਾ [khəulṇa], ਖਉਲਨਾ [khəulna] *v* boil, simmer. *Skt* ਕ੍ਰੋਲ੍ *vr* tremble, jump, play, go. The word khəulna derives from it. 2 massage, anoint, smear. “gədəhu cəḍəṇI khəulie, bhī sahu SIU paṇu.”—*var suhi m* 1.

ਖਉ [khəu] *adj* destructible. 2 See ਖਾਉ.

ਖਅਉ [khəu] *Skt* ਕਯ annihilation, destruction. See ਨਿਖਅਉ.

ਖਇ [khəI] See ਕਯ.

ਖਇਆ [khəIə] destruction. See ਕਯ. “dūt dūsəṭ səbhI hōe khəIə.”—*bIla m* 5. 2 annihilated, destroyed. “əhərog səgəl hi khəIə.”—*sar m* 5. 3 destructive; violent. “mue dūsəṭ jo khəIə.”

—*dev m* 5. ‘Murderous aberrations were destroyed.’ 4 collided. See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਇਕਾਲ [khəIkal] See ਖੈਕਾਲ.

ਖਈ [khəI] See ਕਯ. “kəlməl tISU khəI.”—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 2 eats, does the eating. “Ikthəl bhōjən səbhko khəI.”—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* ਕਯ and ਰਾਜਯਕਮਾ.

مُتَّقِن 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 trituration of bamboo-mana, cardamoms, extract of menispermum glabrum, real pearls and silver leaves with cow milk. Prepare tablets of two mashas 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 mashas and jaggery eight tolas. Take two tablets daily with warm water. “khāi sū badi bhāi māvesi.”—*cāriṭr* 405.

ਖਈਰੀ [khāihē] will devour. “manusu bəpura musa kino micu bīlāia khāihē re.”—*bīlā kəbir*. 2 See ਖਈ.

ਖਏ [khæ] got annihilated or destroyed. “sunət jəso koṭī əgh khæ.”—*gəu* m 5.

ਖਸ [khəs] *Skt* घृष् *vr* rub, graze. “sīlā səg khəs calət nir.”—*GPS*. ‘The water flows grazing past the stone slab.’ 2 See ਖਸਣਾ. 3 *P* خس root of a plant which is very fragrant. Otto is prepared from it. During the summer season the rich people use its screens and handfans. “khəs ṭaṭi 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:”—*mānu*. 6 a foot disease.

ਖਸਕਣਾ [khəsəkṇa], ਖਸਕਨਾ [khəsəkna] *v* slip, slide.

ਖਸਖਸ [khəskhəs] *Skt* खखस *n* poppy-seed. *P* خشخاش *E* poppy-seed. It is used in numerous medicines and is somewhat intoxicating.

ਖਸਟ [khəsəṭ] *Skt* षष्ठ *adj* sixth. 2 In Punjabi, it indicates six also. “dəs əsəṭ khəsəṭ srəvən sune.”—*sar* m 5 *pāṭal*. ‘heard eighteen Purans and six Shastars.’

ਖਸਟਨੈਣ [khəsəṭnēṇ], ਖਸਟਨੈਨ [khəsəṭnēn] Trishiradait, a six-eyed demon. See ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿਰਾ. “hənyo khəsəṭnēṇə.”—*ramav*. 2 tertian fever.

ਖਸਟਮ [khəsṭəm] *Skt* षष्ठ *adj* sixth.

ਖਸਟਮਿ [khəsṭəmi], ਖਸਟਮੀ [khəsṭəmi], ਖਸਟਿ [khəsəṭi], ਖਸਟੀ [khəsṭi] *Skt* षष्ठी *n* sixth day of a lunar fortnight. “khəsṭəmi khəsṭastr kəhəhi.”—*gəu* *thīti* m 5. “khəsṭi khəṭdarsən prəbhū saje.”—*bīlā* *thīti* 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. “khəsəṭī kin bhəle kolcali.”—*NP*. 4 *Skt* sixty. “khəsəṭī kol jadəv jujjhe.”—*parəs*. ‘Sixty clans of Yadavs died fighting.’ 5 a kind of rice (ripening in about sixty days after sowing.)

ਖਸਣਾ [khəsṇa] *v* snatch, wrest. *S* ਖਸਣੁ. 2 slip, slide, move away. “brīṭha srəm khəsəṭ hē.”—*BGK*. ‘Pain and fatigue disappear.’ 3 graze past, rub lightly.

ਖਸਤਨ [xəstən] *P* خستن *v* be injured. 2 fall ill. 3 become a pauper.

ਖਸਤਾ [xəsta] *P* خسته *adj* brittle. 2 ill. 3 injured,

hurt, wounded. 4 *n* a fruit's stone.

ਖਸਨਾ [khəsna] See ਖਸਣਾ.

ਖਸਮ [khəsəm] or **ਖਸਮੁ** [khəsəmu] *A* **خِصْم** *n* lord, master, owner. “nanək hukəmu nə cələi nalɪ khəsəm cələ ərdasɪ.”—*var asa*. 2 Godhead, the Creator. “khəsəm vɪsarɪ kie rəs bhog.”—*məla m 1*. 3 husband, consort. “pərpɪrɪ rati khəsəmu vɪsara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 enemy, foe. “kəhu kəbir əkhər duɪ bhakhɪ. hɔɪga khəsəmu tə leɪga rakhɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘If for no reason you have an enemy, God will protect you.’ 5 *T* **خِصْم** friend. 6 relative, relation. 7 *P* **خِصْم** indignation, anger, rage.

ਖਸਮਾਹੁ [khəsmahu] by or from the Lord. “səbhɪ ae hukəmi khəsmahu.”—*tlɪlɔg m 4*. ‘All came by the Lord’s command.’

ਖਸਮਾਨਾ [khəsmāna] *P* **خِصْمَانَة** like the master, ownership. *S* ਖਸਿਮਾਨੋ mercy, grace. “prəbhu jiu khəsmāna kəri pɪare.”—*sor m 5*. “kət həmaro kiəlo khəsmāna.”—*asa m 5*. “khurasan khəsmāna kia, hɪdustan dərəɪa.”—*asa m 1*.

ਖਸਮਿ [khəsəmi] Master, Lord (nominative case) “kaɖhɪ kuɖhar khəsəmi sɪr kaɖɪa.”—*bɪla m 5*. 2 to the Master, of the Lord. “khəsəmi miɪɪe sukhu paɪa.”—*maru ə m 1*. ‘because of meeting the Lord.’

ਖਸਮੁ [khəsəmu] See ਖਸਮ. “khəsəmu vɪsarɪ khuari kini.”—*məla m 1*.

ਖਸਰਾ [khəsra] a disease like smallpox. *Skt* मंथरसूर, मयूसूर, मयौर. *A* **خِصْرَة** 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, andripogon 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 sisymbrium 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* **خِصْرَة** record keeper’s list of village land, its numbers and measurements. 3 rough draft of an account.

ਖਸਲਤ [khəslət], **ਖਸਲਤਿ** [khəslətɪ] *A* **خِصْلَة** *n* nature, disposition, habit. “mūɖhe di khəslətɪ nə gəia.”—*var bɪha m 3*.

ਖਸਿ [khəsɪ] See ਖਸਣਾ. “jəb bhavə leɪ khəsɪ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘may snatch’. 2 having grazed (past). See ਖਸ. “khəsɪ apəs məhɪ thɪre məhip.”—*GPS*.

ਖਸਿਯਾ [khəsɪya], **ਖਸੀਆ** [khəsɪa] See ਖਸ 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. “khəsɪya əɖhɪk səg le ae.”—*cəɪɪtr 52*. 3 scrotum.

ਖਸੁ [khəsɪ] See ਖਸਣਾ.

ਖਸੁਸਨ [khəsusən] *A* **خِصْصَا** *adv* especially, particularly.

ਖਸੋਟਨਾ [khəsɔtna] *v* snatch, wrest.

ਖਸੰਮ [khəsəm] See ਖਸਮ.

ਖੱਸਣਾ [khəssɳa] *v* snatch, wrest.

ਖੱਸੀ [khəssi] *A* **خِصْصِي** castrated, gelded. 2 billy goat. See ਖਸਿਯਾ 3.

ਖਸ਼ੁ [khəʃt] See ਖਸਟ.

ਖਸ਼ਿ [khəʃtɪ] See ਖਸਟਿ.

ਖਸ਼ੀ [khəʃtɪ] See ਖਸਟੀ.

ਖਹਣਾ [khəhṇa] See ਖਸ. *v* rub, scrape. **2** jostle, pull and push. **3** quarrel, wrangle.

ਖਹਦੀ [khəhdi] ate up. “apṛ khəhdi khərī dābṭiē.”—*var ram* 3. ‘He himself ate as also distributed (it) among others as charity.’

ਖਹਰਾ [khəhra] See ਖਹਿਰਾ.

ਖਹੜਾ [khəhṛa] *n* doggedness, obstinacy. “khorī khəhṛa bhərəmu mənī ka.”—*maru m* 5. **2** insistence, obduracy.

ਖਹਿ [khəhī] having grazed or brushed past. See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਹਿਣਾ [khəhīṇa] See ਖਹਣਾ.

ਖਹਿਰਾ [khəhīra] Rajput descendants of Jahir Chand, son of raja Tara Chand of the Kahloor 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 ਬਾਵਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੰ 7.

ਖਹਿਰੇ [khəhīre] plural of khəhīra. See ਖਹਿਰਾ.

ਖਹੁ [khəhu] See ਕਯ. “ṛtkal khəhu lakhəhu rokkhē.”—*BG*. ‘At last the tree is destroyed by the lac.’

ਖਹੁਰਾ [khəhura] *adj* rough, coarse. **2** harsh, hot-tempered.

ਖਹੰਦਾ [khəhōda] *adj* quarrelsome, pugnacious. “sukh nə painī mōgədhnər sāt nalī khəhōde.”—*var gəu* 1 *m* 4.

ਖਖ [khəkh] See ਖੱਖ.

ਖਖਰ [khəkhər] *n* house of irascible or malevolent creatures; hornets’ nest; wasps’ nest.

ਖਖੜੀ [khəkhṛī] See ਕਕੜੀ. “khəkhṛīā sohaviā ləgṛīā ək kəṭhī.”—*var gəu* 2 *m* 5. ‘The malevolent and ill-natured ones became genial.’

ਖਖਾ [khəkha] pronunciation of the character ਖ. **2** the character ਖ. “khəkha, khəra sərəhəu tahu.”—*bavən*.

ਖੱਖ [khəkkh] *Skt* खकख *vr* laugh; joke. **2 n** joke, banter. **3** fine dust diffused in the sky.

ਖੱਖਾ [khəkkha] See ਖਖ. According to Gurupratap Suray, a Kashmiri Khatri who got converted

to Islam during the reign of Aurangzeb. “tī s dīn turək bhəe təhī sare. hīdun hahakar ucare. khəkkhe nam bhəye khətrin. bhəbhe nam dījən ko cin.”—*GPS*.

ਖਗ [khəg] *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 khəṛəg. “khəg khəḍ bīhəḍā khəl dəl khəḍā.”—*VN*. “chətri ketṛk khəg dhari.”—*GPS*. See ਖਗਿ.

ਖਗਅਰਿ [khəg-əri] enemy of birds, a falcon. **2** sword, the enemy of the arrow. Soldiers used to cut flying arrows with their swords. “khəg mṛig jəcch bhujəg gən e pəd pṛithəm ucar. phon əri səbəd ucarīe jan tīse tərvar.”—*sənama*.

ਖਗਤਨ [khəgtən] *adj* having the body of a bird; whose body is that of a bird: Kakbhasund, a devotee of Ram, cursed to be come a crow; gəruṛ, the vehicle of Vishnu. **2** incarnation of the swan. “khəgtən mintən mṛigtən bərahtən sadhu səgṛi udhare.”—*māla m* 5. ‘Incarnations such as those of the swan, male milter, sage Sringi and Varah were liberated through association with the saints.’ **3** See ਤਨ.

ਖਗਨੀ [khəgni] that which possesses swords and arrows, an army.—*sənama*.

ਖਗਪਤਿ [khəgpəti] master of birds, gəruṛ. **2** mind. See ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਕਬਿੱਤ 230.

ਖਗਰਾਜ [khəgraj] king of birds, gəruṛ.

ਖਗਰੋਹ [khəgroh], ਖਗਸਨ [khəgasən] one who rides gəruṛ, Vishnu. “mṛəti lə nə kərə khəgrohe.”—*kṛisən*. ‘lest Krishan absorb our appearances as his own.’ See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਖਗਾਂਤਕ [khəgātək] destroyer of birds, falcon. **2** See ਖਗਅਰਿ.

ਖਗਾਧਿਪ [khəgadhīp] master [ədhīp] of birds [khəg], gəruṛ.

ਖਗਿ [khəgi] with the sword. See ਖਗ 10. “rog dokh əgh moh chīde hərinam khəgi.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

ਖਗਿਸ [khəgis], ਖਗਿੰਦ [khəgiṇd], ਖਗੇਸ [khəges],

- ਖਗੋਦ੍ਰ [khəgēdr] master or king of the birds, gəruṛ. “khəgɪs ke sər lage.”—*cəritr 203*. “je nər grəse kəluḅ əhesa. jāhɪ sərən so nam khəgesa.”—*NP*. **2** sun. **3** moon. **4** Indar, the king of gods.
- ਖਗੋਲ [khəgɔl] *n* celestial sphere; sky that appears round like the earth.
- ਖਗੋਲ ਵਿਦਿਆ [khəgɔl vɪdɪjə] *n* that branch of knowledge which tells about the motion and movement of the planets and their effect; astronomy.
- ਖੱਗ [khəgg] short for khəṛəg; sword. See ਖੜਗ. “khəggən khəṛake khulhē tuppək təṛake tūg.”—*ramdas*.
- ਖੱਗਖਜਾਤਾ [khəggkhyatə] *adj* famous in swordsmanship. “dou khəggkhyatə.”—*GPS*.
- ਖੱਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ [khəggbəhadur] Bhai Sukkha Singh's translation of Guru Teg Bahadur's name and used as such at numerous places in Gurbilas.
- ਖੱਗਾ [khəgga] *adj* swordlike; of the shape of a sword. **2** *n* beans of acacia sirissa and butia fondosa etc which look like a sword.
- ਖਚ [khəc] *Skt* खच् *vr* render prosperous, purify, bind or fasten tightly.
- ਖਚਣਾ [khəcɳə], ਖਚਨਾ [khəcɳə] *v* become one; join. (See ਖਚ *vr*.) “pɪɪɪ prem tənə khəcɪ rəhɪə.”—*cəu m 5*. “sətsəgətɪ seti mən khəcɳə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “həɪsəgɪ səgɪ khəcɪe.”—*sar m 5 pəṛtal*.
- ਖਚਰ [khəcər] *adj* moving [cər] in the sky [khə]. **2** *n* bird. See ਖਗ. **3** See ਖੱਚਰ. **4** wickedness, wiliness.
- ਖਚਰਦੁ [khəcəru] wickedness, wiliness, guile, fraud.
- ਖਚਰਾ [khəcɳə] *adj* deceitful. **2** vicious, base. **3** prankish.
- ਖਚਾ [khəcə] See ਖਚ *vr*. *n* wealth, pelf. “ədərəhu thoṭha kuṛɳəru kuṛi səbh khəcə.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
- ਖਚਿ [khəcɪ] having been absorbed. See ਖਚਣਾ.
- ਖਚਿਤ [khəcɪt] *adj* fastened, joined. **2** inlaid. **3** drawn. **4** engrossed. “mən khəcɪt premrəs.”—*sar m 5*. See ਖਚ *vr*.
- ਖੱਚ [khəcc] *n* conflict, bickering. **2** loose talk; blatancy.
- ਖੱਚਰ [khəccər] *n* offspring of a donkey and a mare; mule. *Skt* अश्वत्तर.
- ਖਜ [khəj] *Skt* खच् *vr* churn, agitate, mix.
- ਖਜਲ [khəjəl] *n* liquid [jəl] of the sky [khə]; dew. **2** *A* خجّ *adj* abashed, embarrassed.
- ਖਜ਼ਾਨਚੀ [khəzanci] *P* خزانچی *n* treasurer, cashier.
- ਖਜ਼ਾਨਾ [khəjana], ਖਜੀਨਾ [khəjina] *A* خزانة *n* treasury. “nam khəjana bhəgti pətə.”—*gəu m 5*. “həɪɪ hətɪ jən ke mal khəjina.”—*sukhməni*.
- ਖਜੂਰ [khəjʊr] *Skt* खजूर *n* a tree, the fruit of which is called date; date palm, date tree. Phoenix sylvestris. “jəl ki məchuli cərə khəjʊɪ.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*. ‘They are talking of improbable things.’ **2** silver. “kəcən ɔr khəjʊr dəyo pun dasi dəi.”—*NP*. **3** scorpion.
- ਖਜੂਰਾ [khəjʊrə] See ਖਜੂਰ **3**. **2** *Skt* खजूकण *n* an insect that enters the human ear, also called ṣətpad; centipede. See ਸਤਪਦ. “sis pəṭkət jāke kan me khəjʊrə dhəse.”—*əkāl*. See ਕੰਨਖਜੂਰਾ.
- ਖਜੂਰਿ [khəjʊrɪ] on the date tree or date palm. See ਖਜੂਰ **1**. **2** with date.
- ਖਜੂਰੀ [khəjʊrɪ] *n* fruit of date palm, date. dried date. “rəb khəjʊrɪ pəkiā makhɪə nədi vəhənɪ.”—*s fərid*. ‘Benevolent words of the saints are like dates and the conversation about God is like a river of honey.’
- ਖੱਜਲ [khəjjəl] abashed. See ਖਜਲ **2**.
- ਖਟ¹ [khəṭ] *Skt* खट् *vr* desire, search. **2** *Skt* six. “ek ghəṛi khəṭ masa.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. **3** anything comprising six units as, khəṭ ṣastrə khəṭ kərəm etc. “khəṭ bhi eka bat bəkhanəhɪ.”—*ram m 5*. **4** *Skt* खट *n* dried up well; ruined or abandoned well. **5** phlegm. **6** plough, ploughing implement. **7** grass. **8** See ਖੱਟਣਾ. **9** *S* cot,

¹ Another form of it in Gurbani is khəṭ.

bedstead.

ਖਟਊਰਮਿ [khəṭ-urāmI], **ਖਟਊਰਮੀ** [khəṭ-urmi] *Skt* षट्पूर्वमि *n* six facets of existence: hunger, thirst, grief, infatuation, old age and death. **2** he who has six superhuman powers; God. See ਭਗਵਾਨ.

ਖਟਅੰਗ [khəṭ-āṅg] *Skt* षडङ्ग six parts; six principal parts of human body are – head, two arms, chest and two legs. **2** human body, which has six parts. “khəṭ-āṅg paṅI uchaliā.”—*cāḍi* 2. ‘With her hand, Durga tossed up the body of Shumbh’.

3 Six branches of policy [nitI]:

- a. sādhi: alliance or treaty.
- b. viḡrih: war.
- c. ਯਾਨ [yan]: invading the enemy.
- d. asən: picketing, maintaining a post against the enemy.
- e. sāṣṛay: 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. sīkṣa: the knowledge of proper articulation and pronunciation of words.
- b. kəlāp: from which knowledge of the kinds of mantars and procedures of their repetition is acquired.
- c. vyakārāṅ: grammar.
- d. jyotiṣ: astronomy.¹
- e. chād: science of prosody.
- f. nīrukt: etymological explanation of difficult words.

ਖਟਸਾਸਤ² [khəṭsasət], **ਖਟਸਾਸਤਰ** [khəṭsastər], **ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [khəṭsastrə], **ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [khəṭsastrə] *Skt*

¹Astronomy is now used for ascertaining the movements and effects of the planets and the lunar asterisms but in the Vedic times it was used for ascertaining lunar dates for the performance of sacrifices, rituals etc.

²Another form of it in Gurbani is khəṭvasət.

षट्शास्त्र six principal systems of Hindu philosophy. “khəṭo sasət vicrət mukhi ḡIana.”—*majh* m 5. “khəṭ sastrə simriti vəkhiān.”—*sukhmāni*. A book that provides beneficent precept or knowledge is called a ṣastər but this word is used specifically for six principal systems of the Hindu philosophy. The six Shastars are:

(1) vēṣeṣIk: 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. guṅ: quality. (colour or form, taste, smell, touch, number, distinctness, conjunction, disjunction, remoteness, nearness, affection, word, intellect, pleasure, pain, desire, aversion, effort, merit, demerit, tendency).

c. kārām: action. (throwing upward, throwing downward, contraction, expansion, locomotion).

d. samany: generality or jatI speciality. pər: remote and əpər: 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. viṣeṣ: 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 [ābhav] as one of the categories. The Vaisheshik philosophy thus has seven categories in number.

(2) नजण [nyay]: Gotam is the author of this system of philosophy. The Nyay system admits of sixteen categories:

a. pramaṇ: acquisition of knowledge (sensuous perception, inference, analogy or comparison, verbal authority or revelation).

b. pramey: objects of knowledge (soul, body, senses, cognition, mind, activity, defects, transmiration, rewards of deeds, pain or suffering, liberation.

c. sāṣay: doubt (the cognition of two attributes, i.e. in which one of the attributes is not clear).

d. prayojan: motive or purpose. (for which one makes an endeavour).

e. driṣṭāt: example, instance.

f. siddhāt: conclusion, doctrine (accepted as true).

g. avyav: promise, a compotent of syllogism (proposition, reason, example, application, conclusion).

h. tarak: reasoning (logic).

i. nirṇay: decision.

j. वद [vad]: discussion (for the sake of knowledge, without thinking of winning or losing).

k. jalap: sophistry (sophistical wrangling with the motive to win).

l. vitāḍa: cavilling (the argument mixed

with deception, fraud, jealousy and obstinacy and meant only for refuting the other person's view).

m. हेवृभास [hetvabhas]: fallacy of inference. (savyābhīcar: argument to prove too much, viruddh: to prove the reverse. prakarṇsam¹: to tell of equality on both sides. sadhyasam²: an assertion identical with the point to be proved, petitio principal. कालतीत [kalatit]³: mistimed.)

n. chāl: quibbling, refuting the argument of the opponent by putting forth a different meaning.

o. jatī: evasive or shifting answer to an argument.

p. nigrāh sthan⁴: ground of defeat in a debate. (In other words, not to be able to adduce apt argument or adducing 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) sākhy: Sage Kapal is the author of this system of philosophy. According to the Sankhya, there are twenty five elements:

a. prakṛitī: 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 sat: goodness or virtue, raj: passion and tam: darkness or foulness.

b. māhātāt: the great principle, intellect.

¹It is also called sṅprāṅpākṣ.

²It is also called asiddh.

³It is also named as badhit.

⁴They are of twenty-two types. See नजणसरसन.

(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 tənmatr: The five subtle elements (colour, savour, odour, touch and sound.)

e. gyaṛā īdriā: The eleven organs (five perceptive organs, five active organs and one mind).

f. pāj māhabhut: the five great or gross elements (earth, water, fire, air, ether).

g. puruṣ: 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.

Intellect, self-consciousness, eleven organs, five elements together constitute the subtle body sūkhām. (līg) sārīr 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) patājāl or yogdārṣan: 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 (prākṛitī) in the form of the universe is the observed.

Nature (prākṛitī) is the material cause of the universe and God (iṣṅvār) 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), nīyām (observance), aṣan (posture), praṇayam (breath control), prātyahar (sense withdrawal), dharaṇa (concentration of mind), yān [dhyān] (steadfast contemplation) and sāmādhī (absorption the mind in the object of contemplation) mind's pollution gets removed. By knowing puruṣ and prakṛitī as two separate entities, realization of true knowledge takes place and the soul is freed from the bonds of prakṛitī. It comes to know that it is separate from prakṛitī and thus gets emancipated.

(5) mimāsa: Sage Jaimini is the advocate of this system. He considers complete knowledge of dhārām as means of emancipation. According to him, the performance of the Vedic sacrifices etc is dhārām. 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) vedāt: Vyas 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 iṣṅvār and

reflection of Brahm in impure Maya is called जीव [jiv] (being). जीव [jiv] is one and immortal but due to different superimpositions, it appears to be manifold. By obliterating the superimposition, the identification of जीव [jiv] 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).

षट्सास्त्री [khəṭṣāstri] *Skt* षट्-शास्त्रिन् *adj* he who knows or has studied the six systems of Hindu philosophy.

षट्सांपत्ति [khəṭṣāpəti], **षट्सांपदा** [khəṭṣāpda] *Skt* षट्-सम्पत्तिः religious accomplishments of six types:

- 1 ṣam: control of the mind.
- 2 dām: control of the sense organs and the motor organs.
- 3 uprati: cessation of material things.
- 4 tīṭkṣa: endurance of pleasure and pain.
- 5 ṣraddha: faith.
- 6 sāmādhanta: concentration of mind.

षट् [khəṭṣ] aggregate of six things, a hexad. See उट्. 2 See षट्करम.

षट्क [khəṭṣak] *n* apprehension, anxiety. 2 worry, care. 3 *Skt* षट्क hexad. 4 See षट्कर 3.

षट्कर [khəṭṣakṛ] *v* rangle. 2 apprehend worry or misgiving in the mind.

षट्करम [khəṭṣakṛam] *Skt* षट्कर्मन् *n* the six activities or functions. “kṛti kṛti khəṭṣakṛam kṛēta.”—*so purākh*. According to Manusimriti, the six duties enjoined on a Brahman are: studying, teaching, offering sacrifices, conducting sacrifices for others, giving and accepting gifts. (अध्ययन, अध्यापन, यजन, याजन, दान, प्रतिग्रह)¹

Manu has also shown the following as the

six duties. constant repetition of the Veds, religious austerity, knowledge, control of the sense organs, non violence, service of the mentor².

2 According to Yoga, the following are the six activities:

(a) dhṛti: 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) नेत्री [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) नली (nīli): sitting straight with both the shoulders somewhat pushed down and with the help of the vital air (praṇ) moving the abdomen upward and downward right and left in such a way as curd revolves in a pitcher when it is churned.

(d) vāsti: 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) traṭak: looking steadily at some special symbol until tears flow till the eyes get tired.

(f) bhāsta (kāpalbhatī): breathing repeatedly in and out like the bellows of an ironsmith.

3 The following are the six acts according to Tantarshastar: ṣāti: peace, absence of passion, vāṣīkṛaṇ: the act of

¹See mānu a 10, § 75.

²See mānu a 12, § 83.

subjugating (by means of spells, charms etc), stābhān: paralysing, vīdeṣān: exciting hatred or enmity, uccaṭān: discontent, and marān: killing.

4 Sage Atri has denoted the following as the six acts: jāp: constant repetition of spiritual hymns; tāp: practice of austerities; tirāthyatra: visit to the holy places of pilgrimage; devpujān: worship of the gods; mātarsadhān: performance of an incantation; sānyas: renunciaton of the world.

5 In the Parashar Simriti the following are shown as the six acts:

sādhya: performace of the morning, noon and evening prayers, ਸਨਾਨ [sānan]: religious bathing, jāp: constant repetition of spiritual hymns, hāvān: oblation to the sacrificial fire, ved paṭh: recitation of Veds, and devpujān worship of the gods.

ਖਟਕਰਮਾ ਤੇ ਦੁਗਣੇ [khəṭkərma te dugṇe] twelve acts, according to Hinduism. See ਖਟ ਕਰਮ 1 and ਸਨਾਨ, ਜਪ, ਹਵਨ, ਦੇਵਪੂਜਨ, ਤੀਰਥਯਾਤ੍ਰਾ and ਤਪ. Added up, they come to twelve in number. “khəṭ kərma te dugṇe puja kərta naṯ.” –sri ə m 5.

ਖਟਕਰਮੀ [khəṭkərmi] ਷ਟਕਰਮਿਨ੍ adj performer of the six acts. See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਖਟਕੜ [khəṭkəṛ] a village situated between Jind and Dhamdhan. The ninth Guru visited this place. The thieves who stole the Guru’s horses went blind. Out of penitence, they came to seek Guru’s protection and, having become his disciples, gave up crime for ever.

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.

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.

2 a mountain range between Kohat and Peshawar. The Afghan race that inhabits the Khatkar range, is also called khəṭək.

ਖਟਕਾ [khəṭka] n noise. “payān ko khəṭko kṯyo.” –cəṯṯr 248. 2 care, misgiving, anxiety.

ਖਟਕਾਵਯ [khəṭkavy] Skt ਷ਟਕਾਵਯ six well-known books of poetry, three of which are known as ləghotrāyi. The books under reference are: Kalidas’s Raghuvansh, Meghdoot and Kumarsambhav and those comprising vriddh trāyi are: Magh’s Maghkavya (Shishupalvadh), Sri Harsh’s Naishdhkavya (Nalopakhyān), and Bharvi’s Kirtarjuniy. Mallinath has written a fine commentary on all these six books.

ਖਟਗੁਣ [khəṭgūṇ] Skt ਷ਟਗੁਣ See ਖਟ ਅੰਗ 3.

ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ [khəṭcəkr] Skt ਷ਟਚਕ੍ਰ six mystical circles of the body yogis believe in. “ulṭat pāvān cəkr khəṭ bhede.” –gəv kabir.

(a) ਮੂਲਾਧਾਰ [muladhār]: It is the circle of the anal area; there is an inverted four-petalled yellow lotus in it.

(b) svadhṯṣṭhan cəkr: It is the root of the genital organ. There is an upward-facing six-petalled, red lotus in it.

(c) mənṯpūrcəkr: It is located at the root of the navel and is an upward-facing, ten-petalled lotus.

(d) ənahətcəkr: It is a twelve-petalled golden lotus in the heart.

(e) vṯṣuddh cəkr: It is a sixteen-petalled upward-facing, red lotus in the throat.

(f) agyacəkr: It is a bi-petalled, upward-facing, white lotus in between the eyebrows.

Besides these six circles, yogis believe that there is a seventh circle in the tenth opening of the ultimate realisation which is a thousand-

petalled white lotus and which they call the throne or seat of Divine Light. 2 that which has six mystical circles; human body. “chəṭhɪ khəṭcəkɾ chəhu dɪsɪ dhaɪ.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*.
ਖਟਜਜੋਤਿ [khəṭjyotɪ] six sources of light – moon, sun, stars, lightning, fire and intellect.

ਖਟਣਾ [khəṭṇa] v earn, acquire, gain. “ja təu khəṭəṇ vel tā tu rəta duni sɪu.”—*s fərid*. “səɪɪ kə khəṭɪɛ dukh nəhi pɑɪɑ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਖਟਤਲ [khəṭtəl] a measure or rythm comprising eighteen beats. It reads: “dha trɪk dhɪ dhɪ, dha dha dhɪ dhɪ, dha dha tɪ ʈa, dhɪ dhɪ, dha dhəg, nə dha trɪk.”

ਖਟਤੁਰਸ [khəṭtūrəs] six flavours with sour taste, such as sour-sweet, sour-saltish, etc.

ਖਟਤੁਰਸੀ [khəṭtursi] state of six flavours or tastes mixed with sourness. See **ਖਟਤੁਰਸ**. “khəṭtursi mukhɪ bolṇa.”—*sri m 1*.

ਖਟਦਰਸ [khəṭdərəs], **ਖਟਦਰਸਨ** [khəṭdərəsən] ਭੜਦਰਸ਼ਨ six systems of Hindu philosophy. See **ਖਟਸਾਸਤੁ** “car bed khəṭdərəs səmasi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘Four Veds and six philosophical systems will vanish.’ “khəṭdərəsən vətə vətara. gur ka dərəsən əgəm əpara.”—*asa m 3*. 2 According to some, the six systems are: ਜੋਗੀ [jogɪ], jəgəm (moving Shaivite ascetic), jeni, sənyasi, Hindu monks, vərəgi renunciants and mədari conjurers. But this is not the right view. In a way, any six philosophical systems or their followers can be termed as khəṭdərəsən.

ਖਟ ਦੇਵਤਾ [khəṭ devta] See **ਦੇਵ ਖਟਕ**.

ਖਟਨ [khəṭən] See **ਖਟਣਾ**. 2 See **ਤਟਨ**.

ਖਟਨੇਮ [khəṭnem] a circle which has six fixed rules; six circles. See **ਨੇਮ**. “khəṭnem kəɪɪ koṭhɾi bādhi bəsətu ənupu bic pai.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘a cubicle having six circles, that is, the human body.’ See **ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ**. 2 a system for following the six rules. See **ਖਟਕਰਮ**.

ਖਟਪਟੀ [khəṭpəṭi] n want of agreement or harmony; disunity. 2 breakdown of the six

principles of statesmanship.

ਖਟਪਦ [khəṭpəd] *Skt* ਖਟਪਦ n a six-footed black bee; bumblebee. 2 See **ਕੁੰਡਲੀਆ** and **ਛੱਪਯ**.

ਖਟਪਦੀ [khəṭpədi] six-footed louse. 2 lizard.

3 See **ਮੁਸੱਦਸ**. 4 bumblebee.

ਖਟ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [khəṭ prəmaṇ] six proofs. See **ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ**.

ਖਟਬੇਤਾ [khəṭbeta] *adj* who knows the six systems of Hindu philosophy. “munɪjən khəṭbete.”—*asa m 5*.

ਖਟਮਠੁ [khəṭməṭu] a hut having six circles, human body. 2 one who has six limbs. See **ਖਟਅੰਗ** and **ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ**. “khəṭməṭu dehi mənu beragi.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਖਟਮਲ [khəṭməl] n insect born of filth in a cot; bedbug.

ਖਟਮਿਠਾ [khəṭmɪṭha] sour and sweet.

ਖਟਮੁਖ [khəṭmukh] *Skt* षण्मुख 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 **ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਜ**.
ਖਟਮੁਖ ਵਾਹਨ [khəṭmukh vahən] peacock, the vehicle of Kartikey.

ਖਟਰਸ [khəṭrəs] ਭੜਰਸ six tastes savoured by the tongue: sweet, saltish, pungent, tart, astringent, sour and bitter. “bəhurəs salṇə səvardi khəṭrəs miṭhe pɑɪ.”—*səva m 3*.

ਖਟਰਾਗ [khəṭrag] n conflict, discord; singing of six tunes together so that one enjoys none of them; chatter, nonsense. 2 six major musical measures. See **ਰਾਗ**.

ਖਟਰਿਤੁ [khəṭritu], **ਖਟਰੁਤ** [khəṭrut] ਭੜਕ੍ਰੁਤੁ six seasons of the year, each comprising two months. cet-vesakh: spring; jəṭh-harḥ: summer; saun-bhadō: rainy season; əssu-kəttək: autumn; məghər-poh: extreme winter; məgh-phəggoṇ: cold season.¹

“rutɪ sərəs bəsət mah cetu

vesakh sukhmas jiu,

həɪɪjiu nahu mɪɪɪɑ məulɪɑ

¹वसन्त, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा (प्रावृण), शरद, हेमन्त, शिशिर.

mənu tənʊ sas jiu,
 ghər nahʊ nɪhçəlu ənədu səkhie
 çərənkəməl prəphulɪa,
 sūdərʊ sughəru sujaɳu beta
 guŋgovɪd əmulɪa,
 vəɖɪbhagɪ paɪa dukhu gəvaɪa
 bhəi purən as jiu,
 bɪnvətɪ nanək sərənɪ teri
 mɪɪɪ jəm ki tras jiu.

grikhəm ruɪ ətɪ gakhɪ
 jəθ əkhəre ghamʊ jiu,
 prem bɪchohʊ duhagɪ, drɪsətɪ
 nə kəri ram jiu,
 nəh drɪsətɪ avɛ mərət have
 məha gərəbɪ muθɪa,
 jəl bajhu məchʊli tərphəravɛ
 səgɪ maɪa ruθɪa,
 kəri pap joni bhəbhit hoi
 deɪ sasən jam jiu,
 bɪnvətɪ nanək oɖ teri
 rakhʊ purənkam jiu.

ruɪ bərəsu suhelɪa
 savəɳ bhədve anəd jiu,
 ghəɳ unəvɪ vuθhe jəl θəl
 purɪa məkrəd jiu,
 prəbh purɪ rəhɪa sərəb θai
 həri nam nəvni dhi grəhɪ bhəre,
 sɪməri suami ətərjami
 kʊl səmuha səbhɪ tere,
 prɪərəgɪ jage nəh çɪɪdr lage
 krɪpalʊ səd bəkhɪɪdu jiu,
 bɪnvətɪ nanək həri kətʊ paɪa
 səda mənɪ bhavədu jiu.

ruɪ sərəd əɖəbro əsu
 kətɪke həri pɪas jiu,
 khojəti dərənʊ phɪrət, kəb
 mɪɪɪe guɳtas jiu,

bɪnu kət pɪare nəh sukh sare
 har kəɳəɳ dhɪɪgu bəna,
 sūdərɪ sujaɳɪ çətuɪ beti
 sas bɪnu jese tənə,
 it ut dəh dɪs əlokən
 mənɪ mɪɪlən ki prəbh pɪas jiu,
 bɪnvətɪ nanək dhərɪ kɪrpa
 meləhu prəbh guɳtas jiu.

ruɪ hɪmkər sitəl həri
 prəgɛ məghər pohɪ jiu,
 jələnɪ bujhi dərəsu paɪa
 bɪnse maɪadhroh jiu,
 səbh kam pure mɪɪɪ həjure
 həri çərəɳ sevəkɪ sevɪa,
 har çor sigar səbhɪ rəs
 guɳ gau ələkh əbhevɪa,
 bhau bhəgətɪ govɪd bāçət
 jəmu nə sake johɪ jiu,
 bɪnvətɪ nanək prəbhɪ apɪ meli
 təh nə prem bɪchoh jiu.

sɪsɪərʊ ruɪ mənɪ bhavɪ
 maghu phəgəɳu guɳvət jiu,
 səkhɪ səheli gau məglo
 grɪhɪ ae həri kət jiu,
 grɪhɪ lal ae mənɪ dhɪae
 sej sūdərɪ sohɪa,
 vəɳu trɪɳu trɪbhəvəɳu bhəe həri a
 dekhi dərənən mohɪa,
 mɪɪɪe suami ɪç pūni
 mənɪ jəpɪa nɪrməlmət jiu,
 bɪnvətɪ nanək nɪt kərəhu rəliə
 həri mɪɪɪe sɪdhəri kət jiu.

—ram ruɪ m 5.

ਖਟਲਕਣ [khəɖləkʂəɳ], ਖਟਲਕਣ [khəɖləkʰəɳ],
 ਖਟਲਕਣ [khəɖləkʰyəɳ] six qualities of a perfect
 human being. “khəɖləkʰyəɳ purənəpurəkʰəh.”
 —səhəs m 5.

(1) fixing one's attention on the

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.

ਖਟਲਿੰਗ [khəṭlɪŋg] six marks or components; six parts of a book:

(a) upkrāmupsāhar: Prologue of a book and its epilogue on the same theme or note.

(b) abhyas: reiteration of the context.

(c) apurvata: uniqueness of the context.

(d) phal: conclusion.

(e) arthvad: sentences creating interest in the book.

(f) up-paṭṭi: logic.

2 In grammar, the three əjət (vowel-endings) and three həlēt (consonant-endings) masculine, feminine and neuter genders. For example vowel-ending masculine is ਰਾਮ [ram], feminine is ਰਾਮਾ and neuter is ਰਾਮੰ and the consonant-ending masculine is ਰਾਜੰ, feminine ਸਰ੍ਯੰ and neuter ਸ੍ਰੇਯੰ.

ਖਟਵਦਨ [khəṭvədən] See ਖਟਮੁਖ.

ਖਟਵਰਗ [khəṭvərag] *Skt* षड्वर्ग *n* a group or collection of six; a hexad. **2** six perversions are:— ਕਾਮ [kam]: lust, ਕ੍ਰੋਧ [krodh]: anger, ਲੋਭ [lobh]: avarice, ਮੋਹ [moh]: infatuation or attachment, ਮਾਦ: arrogance, ਮਾਤਸਰ੍ਯ: malice (jealousy).

ਖਟਵਿੰਸ਼ [khəṭvɪʃ] षड्विंश twenty-sixth.

ਖਟਵਿੰਸਤ [khəṭvɪʃət], ਖਟਵਿੰਸਤਿ [khəṭvɪʃətɪ] *Skt* षड्विंशत् twenty-six.

ਖਟਵਿਕਾਰ [khəṭvɪkar] षड्विकार See ਖਟ ਉਰਮਿ.

2 See ਖਟਵਰਗ. **3** six states of the body: conception, birth, growth, decay, change and destruction. “janam asti aru vridhhi prāṇama. kṣiṇ hon mārno dukh dhama. khəṭ vɪkar atəm māhī nahī”—*NP*. **4** six other associated changes: birth, death, hunger, thirst, happiness and sorrow. “khəṭ vɪkar janamāhɪ aru mārne. ɪh šarir ke donəhu vārne. chudha trɪkha duɪ pranən ker. hərəkh šok mən ke jug her.”—*GPS*.

ਖਟਾਉਣਾ [khəṭauna] *v* help to earn profit. **2** be accommodated. “ek grɪh māhɪ duɪ nə khəṭai.”—*prābha ə m 5*. **3** cause to be dug. “purən tal khəṭaɪa.”—*BG*.

ਖਟਾਈ [khəṭai] *n* sourness. **2** See ਖਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਖਟਾਸ [khəṭas] *n* sour juice, sourness.

ਖਟਾਨਾ [khəṭana] absorbed or merged into. See ਖਟਾਉਣਾ. “jɪu jəl māhɪ jəl aɪ khəṭana.”—*sukhmāni*. “mɪɪ jəl jələhɪ khəṭana ram.”—*vəḍ chāṭ m 5*. See ਖੱਟ *vr*.

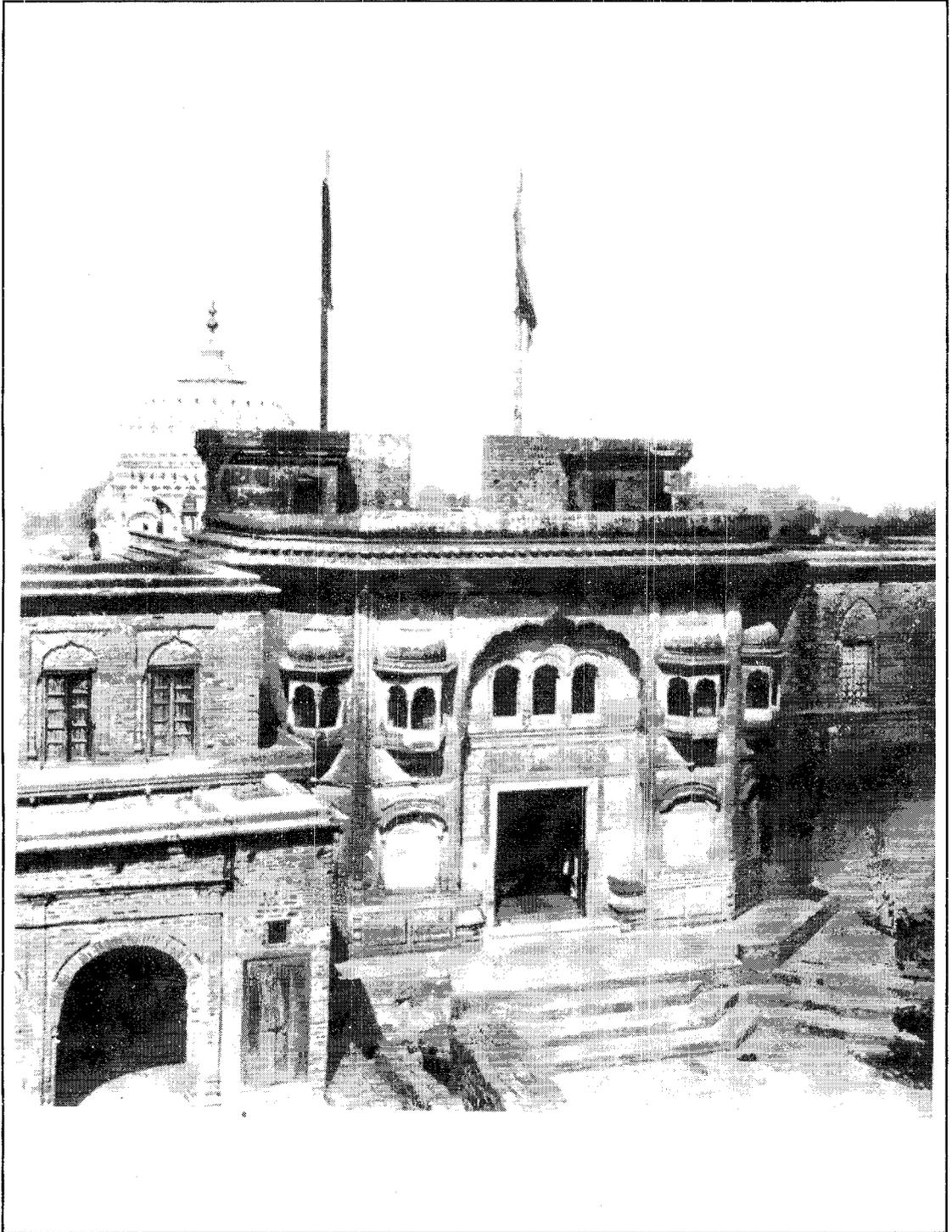
ਖਟਾਨੀ [khəṭani] liked or approved. “jəṇ ki dhurɪ mānɪ mɪṭh khəṭani.”—*gəu m 5*. “təu bɪdhɪ niki khəṭani.”—*dhāna m 5*. “mānɪ tənɪ cārən khəṭani.”—*asa m 5*. See ਖੱਟ *vr*.

ਖਟੀ [khəṭi] *n* earning, gain. “toṭɪ nə ave khəṭie.”—*var ram 3*.

ਖਟੀਆ [khəṭia] *Skt* खट्वा cot, bedstead. **2** *Skt* खादि bier for carrying the dead body. “khəṭia legəe bhai.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** earning, profit. “ɪtnəku khəṭia gəṭhia māṭia.”—*keda kəbir*. ‘So much wealth has been earned, so much is at hand and so much has been buried.’

ਖਟੀਐ [khəṭie] let's earn, let's gain. **2** let's make well known. “dohi khəṭie.”—*var ram 3*.

ਖਟੀਕ [khəṭik] *Skt* खटिक *n* tanner, manufacturer of leather containers.



GURDWARA KHADUR SAHIB

ਖਟੁ [khəʈu] See ਖਟ.

ਖਟੁਸਾਸਤ [khəʈusəsət] See ਖਟਸਾਸਤੁ.

ਖਟੁਮਟੁ [khəʈuməʈu] See ਖਟਮਟੁ.

ਖਟੁਆ [khəʈua] *adj* earner, breadwinner. 2 performer of the six acts. See ਖਟਕਰਮ. “bɪcərəhɪ ɛnɪksastrə bəhu khəʈua.”—*səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5*. 3 knower of the six systems of Hindu philosophy. See ਖਟਸਾਸਤੁ.

ਖਟੋਲਾ [khəʈola], ਖਟੋਲੀ [khəʈoli], ਖਟੋਲੇ [khəʈolo] small cot. 2 cot's frame. “cɪt khəʈola vaŋ dukh.”—*s fərid*. 3 bed. 4 human body, torso. “ətɪ niki meri bəni khəʈoli.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਖੱਟ [khəʈt] *Skt* खट्वा *n* cot, bedstead. 2 dowry given to the bride and groom at the time of their marriage of which the main is the bedstead. 3 See ਖਟ. 4 *Skt* खट्, *vr* desire, search. 5 *Skt* खट्, *vr* cover, surround. 6 *Skt* षट्, *vr* live, exert, give, beat.

ਖੱਟਣਾ [khəʈṭṇa] *v* earn, make profit.

ਖੱਟਰ [khəʈṭər] *adj* one who is harsh by nature; sour, short-tempered. 2 buffalo or cow that hits when being milked.

ਖੱਟਾ [khəʈṭa] *adj* sour, acidic. 2 *n* citrus-like plant and its fruit which has sour juice; sour lime. Its fence is very beautiful and its juice is used with boiled potatoes, arum and also in pickles. It is used as a rootstock for grafting orange and sweet lime. *L Citrus acida*.

ਖੱਡ [khəʈd] *Skt* खड् *vr* cut into pieces; refute. See ਖੜਗ. 2 See ਖੱਡ.

ਖੱਡਿ [khəʈḍɪ] in the burrow or hole. “cuha khəʈḍɪ nə mavəi.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਖੱਡੀ [khəʈḍi] See ਖੱਡੀ.

ਖੱਡੁਆ [khəʈḍua] *n* pit, ditch. 2 burrow, hole.

ਖੱਡੁਰ [khəʈḍur], ਖੱਡੁਰੁ [khəʈḍuru] a town under police station Vairoval in district Amritsar where Guru Angad Dev resided. It is situated at a distance of ten miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station. “səne səne avət bhæ gram khəʈḍur əvas.”—*NP*.

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 ਨਕਸ਼ਾ ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ.

ਖੱਡ [khəʈd] *n* burrow, hole. 2 gorge, ravine.

ਖੱਡੀ [khəʈḍi] that pit in which the weaver sways his legs while weaving fabric.

ਖਣ [khəʈ] *Skt* खन् *vr* cause grief or trouble, dig up, excavate. 2 *Skt* क्षण moment, instant. “udhare ɪk khəʈe.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 *Skt* खण्ड part, segment; especially those segments of the ceiling which fall between two beams. See ਖਨ 3 and 4.

ਖਣਿ [khəʈɪ] See ਖਨਿ.

ਖਣੇ [khəʈe] in a jiffy, in an instant. See ਖਣ 2. 2 dug up. See ਖਨ *vr*.

ਖਤ [khət] *n* ditch, pit. “pənhɪn mar khət dər.” –*cəritr* 194. ‘after a thorough shoe-beating, threw him into a pit.’ **2** enmity, opposition. **3** jealousy. **4** *A* خط ਖਤ¹ written piece or document. **5** line. **6** letter. **7** *A* خت impediment, check, restriction, interdiction. “ɪsʊhəriɖhən ka koi sərɪk nahi, kɪsɛ ka khət nahi.” –*var bilam* 4. **8** snatch, wrest.

ਖਤਨਾ [khətna] *A* ختنه See ਸੁੰਨਤ.

ਖਤਪਾਟਣਾ [khətpaṭṇa], **ਖਤਫਟਨਾ** [hətpʰəṭṇa] *v* get a torn letter etc, breathe one’s last. See ਚੀਰੀਪਟੀ.² **2** tearing of a statement of account, i.e. closing of an account. “na həri bhəjɪo nə khətu phəṭɪo.” –*s kabir*.

ਖਤਮ [xətəm] *A* ختم sense of completing something. **2** act of sealing or stamping.

ਖਤਰਾ [khətra] *n* answering the call of nature. **2** *A* خطر danger, fear. **3** apprehension, misgiving. “khətra nə kije pətije sədiv.” –*GPS*.

ਖਤਰੇਟਾ [khətreṭa] son of a person of Kshatri subcaste. “sətru ki sən tərəgəni tull hɛ tame turəg tərɛ khətreṭe.” –*cəritr* 2.

ਖਤਰੰਮਾ [khətrāma] *n* Kshatri community.

ਖਤਾ [khəta] *Dg n* beard. **2** *A* خط n error, omission. “khalɪk! khəta nə kəri.” –*s fərid*. ‘O God! may my target not be missed.’ **3** crime, offence. “əsəkh khəte khɪni bəkhəsənhara.” –*bavən*. “əsi khəte bəhət kəməvde.” –*səva m* 3. **4** an ancient city in the centre of China, Turkistan and Turan.

ਖਤਾਬ [khətab] *A* خطاب *n* form of address. **2** title, rank.

ਖਤਾਬਖਸ਼ [xətəbəxəʃ] *A* خطا بخش *adj* forgiving, indulgent.

ਖਤਿਆ [khəṭiya], **ਖਤੀਆ** [khətia] *n* pit, ditch. “khəṭiya pərə ravju pae.” –*cəritr* 194. **2** postman.

¹Another form of it in Gurbani is khətu also.

²A corner of the letter conveying the news of somebody’s death is torn before it is posted.

ਖੜੀਬ [xətib] reciter of xutba. See ਖੁਤਬਾ.

ਖੜੁ [khətu] See ਖਤ.

ਖੜੰਗ [khətəṅg] *Skt* क्षताङ्ग that which wounds limbs of the body, an arrow. “bachəṛ ghətti suriā vɪc khət khətəṅgā.” –*cəṭṭi* 3. **2** injured, wounded. **3** *S* brave, courageous. **4** *P* خردک a tree, of whose wood bows and arrows are made. **5** bow or arrow made of xədəṅ tree. “lie kər cəkr vəkr gophən khədəṅni.” –*səloh*.

ਖੜੰਗੀ [khətəṅgi] *adj* who carries a bow. See ਖੜੰਗ 4 and 5.

ਖੜੰਰੀ [khəṭri] See ਖੜੀ.

ਖੜੁ [khəṭr] *Skt* क्षत्र *n* that which protects from injury or violence, king or the administration. **2** warrior. “təhɪ jai pərə jəhɪ khəṭr bərə.” –*gyan*.

ਖੜੁਹਾਣ [khəṭrhaṇ] *adj* destroyer of a dominion. **2** destroyer of men of the warrior class. **3** *n* Parshuram.

ਖੜੁਖੇਤਾ [khəṭrkheta] *adj* born in the military class; real warrior. “dou khəṭrkheta.” –*gyan*.

ਖੜੁਣ [khəṭraṇ] *adj* progeny of Khatri caste; of a military family.

ਖੜਿਅੰਤਕਰ [khəṭriəṭkər] killer of a warrior, an arrow. –*sənama*. **2** Parshuram.

ਖੜਿਯਾਂਕ ਖੇਲਕ [khəṭriyāk khelək] that which dangles from the body of a warrior, a sword. –*sənama*.

ਖੜਿਯਾਣ [khəṭriyaṇ], **ਖੜਿਯਾਨ** [khəṭriyan] *adj* born in or belonging to the martial caste of Hindus. **2** conveyance of a warrior, the horse.

ਖੜਿਯਾਰਿ [khəṭriyarɪ] enemy of a warrior, a sword. –*sənama*. **2** Parshuram.

ਖੜੀ [khəṭri] *Skt* क्षत्रिय second of the four castes of the Hindus. “khəṭri brahməṇu sudu bəsu udhre siṃməri cəḍal.” –*gəu thɪti m* 5.

2 he who protects his subjects or people from danger, a warrior. “khəṭri so ju kərma ka suru.” –*səva m* 1. **3** Many people believe that the words chətri and khəṭri have different

meanings. But it is not so; for the source of both these words is *kṣātrīy*. In Purans two major dynasties of Khatri 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 Khatri are divided into four main groups: Barhi, Khukhran, Bunjahi and Sarin.

Barhis stand further divided into twelve subcastes; Khukhran into eight;¹ Bunjahis into fifty-two and Sarins into twenty subcastes. Inferior Khatri are Barhi, Mehra, Kapur and Khanna. In the six castes come 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 Khatri 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 Khatri who accepted the royal order were termed as Sarins (i.e. who accepted *ṣārāh-ain*). Dhanna and Mehra, the two residents of Kajnand village went to lodge an appeal with the king against the orders for the said marriages. Those Khatri 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

¹Suris, Chadhas, Kohlis, Sethis, Sahnis, Bhasins, Anands, Sabharwals. Some include Talwars, Tannons, Jattchopras, Dhauns, Kakkars and Bahure also among the Khukhrans.

various other places were termed as Bahujai or Bunjahi.

ਖੜੇਸ [khətres] king or master of the warriors. “kine sū jer khuni khətres.”—*manoraj*.

ਖਦ [khəd] *Skt* खद् *vr* eat, strike, cause trouble to somebody; remain steady; cover.

ਖਦਸ਼ਾ [xədʂa] *A* خدش *n* act of scratching. **2** heart-lacerating anxiety. **3** apprehension, doubt.

ਖਦਰਨਾ [khədrana] See ਖਿਦਰਨਾ.

ਖਦਾਨ [khədan] excavation, pit.

ਖਦਿਰ [khədɪr] *Skt n* plant; *L* Acacia Catechu. **2** Indar. **3** moon.

ਖਦੇਰਨਾ [khəderna], **ਖਦੇੜਨਾ** [khədəɽna] *v* drive away. **2** chase, pursue. “bəhūt kos tih mɪɾgəhɪ khəderna.”—*cəɾɪtr* 344.

ਖਦੰਗ [khədəŋg] See ਖਤੰਗ 4 and 5.

ਖਦੰਗੀ [khədəŋgi] that which carries bows and arrows.

ਖੱਦਰ [khəddər] *n* a kind of rough cotton cloth woven by the native weavers.

ਖਦਯੋਤ [khədyot], **ਖਦਯੋਤਨ** [khədyotən] *Skt n* that which shines (ਦਯੋਤ [dyot]) in the sky (khə); 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 khədyot and the *rɪgənjotɪ* as identical. But they are different. The latter does not fly, it shines while crawling on the ground.

ਖਨ [khən] *Skt* खन् *vr* dig up, turn up the soil, uproot, excavate. **2 n** a piece, fragment. “həu tɪsʊ vɪʂəhu khən khəniə.”—*maru m* 4. ‘I cut myself into pieces (i.e. I sacrifice myself) over him.’ **3 P** ਖਨ short form of *xanəh*; house, dwelling place. **4** storey or floor (of a house). The Punjabi word, [khən], is derived from it.

ਖਨਕ [khənək] *Skt adj* digger, excavator. **2 n** rat. **3** housebreaker, thief.

ਖਨਖੰਨੀਐ [khənkħəniə] See ਖਨ 2.

ਖਨਨ [khənən] *Skt v* dig, turn up the soil,

excavate. 2 split, tear. See ਖਨ *vr*.

ਖਨੀ [khən-ni] *n* spade, shovel. “vr̥idh vəc te khən-ni le hath, ʈəkk ləgəy cɪtəv gurunath.”
—*GPS*.

ਖਨਲੀ [khənli] See ਖੰਨਲੀ.

ਖਨਵਾਦ [khənvad] *n* refutation; refuting another's argument. “cəudəhɪ khənvade.”—*BG*.
'refutaion of fourteen branches of knowledge.'

ਖਨਵਾਰਾ [khənvāra], **ਖਨਵਾਰੀ** [khənvāri] *adj* who digs. 2 *n* miner. “jəse khənvāra khanɪ khənət hənət ghən.”—*BG*. “jyō khənvāri pavəhɪ hira.”
—*NP*.

ਖਨਿ [khənɪ] *in* a moment or jiffy. 2 having scraped or scratched. “kalukh khənɪ utar.”
—*səveye m 2 ke*. 3 *Skt n* mine; a place from which metals and diamonds are extracted.

ਖਨਿਜ [khənɪj] substance obtained from a mine; semi-metal or precious stone.

ਖਨੀ [khəni] dug, excavated. 2 See ਖਨਿ.

ਖਪ [khəp] *Skt* क्षप् *vr* throw, cast, send, despatch. 2 *Skt* क्षिप् *vr* throw, destroy, ruin, strike or hit (with a weapon) lay the blame on, pull, tie. From here is formed the Punjabi word khəpna or khəpp.

ਖਪਟ [khəpət] *adj* consuming, destroying. “khəpət khəl gərjət.”—*kan m 5*. 2 ugly, hideous. 3 emaciated, weak. 4 who has the sky itself for his clothes; naked. 5 See ਖਪਟ.

ਖਪਟੀ [khəpṭi] *adj* consuming. 2 *n* breach; split wood.

ਖਪਟੁ [khəpəṭu] See ਖਪਟ. 2 expert in knowing the state of the sky; astronomer.

ਖਪਣਾ [khəpṇa] *v* be destroyed. See ਖਪ. “khɪma vɪhʊṇə khəpɪgəe.”—*oākar*. “khɪn məhɪ upjə khɪnɪ khəpɛ.”—*sri ə m 1*. 2 be spent. 3 be absorbed. 4 be caught or ensnared. “bɪkhu maɪa məhɪ na oɪ khəpṭe.”—*bavən*.

ਖਪਰ [khəpət], **ਖਪਤਿ** [khəpətɪ] *n* destruction, annihilation. “opətɪ khəpətɪ nə avəṇ jaɪ.”

¹contemplating Guru Nanak Dev.

—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 expenditure, outlay. 3 See ਖਬੜ and ਖਬੜੀ. 4 master of the sky, the sun.

ਖਪਰ [khəpət] *Skt* कर्पूर *n* skull; skullbone which is like a bowl. 2 *Skt* कर्पूर begging bowl. 3 thief.

ਖਪਰਾ [khəpra] *n* insect that eats into grains and makes them hollow; weevil. 2 *Skt* बृहत्पत्रु wide-pointed arrow. “tikhən khəpre.”—*GPS*.

ਖਪਰਾਲੀ [khəprali] skull-carrying woman; sorceress attendant on Durga; Durga. “həssi khəprali.”—*VN*.

ਖਪਰੀ [khəpri] carrying a skull. 2 someone holding a begging bowl. See ਖਪਰ. “khəlɪ khəpri ləkɪ cəmɪ.”—*asa m 1*. 'skin-clad, skull-carrier (Shaiv ascetic) stick-carrier (ascetic of the order founded by Shankracharya), deerskin-clad and celibate.'

ਖਪਰੈਲ [khəprel] *adj* carrier of a wide-pointed arrow. See ਖਪਰਾ 2. 2 *n* flat oval-shaped tiles of clay used for roofing.

ਖਪਾਉਣਾ [khəpaʊṇa] *v* destroy. 2 spend; See ਖਪ *vr*.

ਖਪਿ [khəpɪ] having been exhausted. “khəpɪ hoe kharu.”—*var asa*.

ਖਪੁਟ [khəpʊṭ] *Skt n* nail of a lion. 2 See ਖਪਟ.

ਖੱਪ [khəpp] See ਖਪ.

ਖੱਪੀ [khəppi] noisy.

ਖਫਕਾਨ [xəfkan], **ਖਫਗਾਨ** [khəphgan] See ਚਫਨ.

ਖਫਗੀ [xəfgi] *P* کفگی *n* displeasure, vexation, anger.

ਖਫਤਾਨ [xəftan] *T* کفتان *n* a sort of vest worn under the armour.

ਖਫਨ [khəphən] See ਕਫਨ.

ਖਫਨੀ [khəphni] See ਕਫਨੀ.

ਖਫਾ [xəfa] *P* کفا *adj* whose throat or breath has got choked. 2 displeased, annoyed.

ਖਫੀ [xəfi] *A* خفی *adj* obscure, hidden.

ਖਫੀਫ [xəfif] *A* خفيف *adj* of little weight, light. 2 a little, less, scanty. 3 of no consequence, frivolous. 4 abashed, ashamed.

ਖਫਣ [khəphən] See ਕਫਨ.

ਖਬੜ [xəbət] *A* خبط *n* fumbling, fidgeting. 2 frenzy,

madness.

ਖਬੜੀ [xəbʈi] *A* **خبطی** *adj* insane, crazy.

ਖਬਰ [xəbər] *A* **خبر** *n* tiding, news. **2** knowledge, understanding, comprehension. **3** information, notice. “mət ghaləhu jəm ki khəbri.”—*bɪla kəbir*. **4** watch, supervision. “sɪcənhare eke mali. khəbərɪ kərətə hē pat pət dəli.”—*asa m 5*.

ਖਬਰਦਾਰ [xəbərɔdər] *P* **خبردار** *adj* careful, alert, active.

ਖਬਰਦਾਰੀ [xəbərɔdərɪ] *P* **خبرداري** *n* alertness, carefulness. **2** act or process of getting information.

ਖਬਰਿ [khəbərɪ] See **ਖਬਰ**.

ਖਬਰੀ [khəbri] *n* emissary, messenger. **2** letter, newsletter. **3** See **ਖਬਰ**.

ਖਬਰੁ [khəbərɔ] See **ਖਬਰ**.

ਖਬੀਸ [khəbis] *A* **خبیث** *adj* impure, polluted. **2** depraved, wicked. **3** ghost, fiend.

ਖਬੀਰ [khəbir] See **ਖਮੀਰ**.

ਖੱਬਚੁ [khəbbcu] *adj* who can lift an object with the left hand; left-hander.

ਖੱਬਲ [khəbbəl] 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.

ਖੱਬਾ [khəbba] *Skt* **सदज** *adj* left.

ਖੱਬਾ ਸੱਜਾ [khəbba səjja] *adj* left right. **2** good and bad. **3** here and there.

ਖਬਾਰ [khəbhar], **ਖੱਬਾਰ** [khəbbhar] *n* perturbation, distress. “pəryə sərəb pərɪvar khəbharu.”—*GPS*. **2** large scale affliction, scourge.

ਖਮ [xəm] *P* **خم** *n* curve, crook, bend. **2** upper arm. **3** *Skt* that which measures the sky, an arrow. See **ਖਮਿ**.

ਖਮਸ [xəməs] *A* **خمس** *adj* five.

ਖਮਸਾਨ [khəmsən] *Pkt* *n* affinity, relation.

ਖਮਾਰ [xəməər] *A* **خم** *n* wine prepared from ferment.

ਖਮਿ [khəmɪ] with an arrow. **2** of an arrow. See **ਖਮ3**. “bədɦɪku ɔdɦarɪ ɔ khəmɪ prəɦar.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. ‘liberated the hunter who had hurt (it) with an arrow.’

ਖਮੀਰ [xəmir] *A* **خمير** *n* surge, swelling. **2** fermentation of kneaded dough. **3** a persons’s inherent nature, disposition. **4** jealousy, spite.

ਖਮੁਸ [xəmuʃ] *P* **خموش** a transform of xəmoʃ.

ਖਮੋਸ [khəmos] See **ਖਮੋਸ**.

ਖਮੋਸਾਂ [xəmoʃə] *P* **خموشان** plural of xəmoʃ; the silent ones. For example, ʃəɦre xəmoʃə. See **ਖਮੋਸ-ਸਹਰ**.

ਖੱਮਾਰ [xəmmər] *A* **خمارة** wine [xəməər] seller.

ਖਯ [khəy] See **ਕਯ**.

ਖਯਾਤ [xəyat] *A* **خياط** *n* he who works with the thread, a tailor. **2** See **ਖਯਾਤ**.

ਖਯਾਨਤ [xəyanət] *A* **خيانت** *n* evil intention, theft. **2** embezzlement.

ਖਯਾਲ [khəyal] See **ਖਿਆਲ**.

ਖਯਾਲਾ [khəyala] See **ਖਿਆਲਾ**.

ਖਯੋ [khəyo] was wasted or destroyed. **2** confronted, resisted. “ban kəman gəɦe hərɪ samuɦe aɪ khəyo.”—*krɪsən*.

ਖਰ [khər] *Skt* *n* that which has a large cavity (khā); donkey. See **11** below. “nanək se nər əsəlɪ khər jɪ bɪnu guɔ gərəbu kərətɪ.”—*varsar m 1*. **2** a demon who was Dookhan’s brother. “dukhən ɔ khər det pəɦae.”—*ramav*. Ram Chandar killed him in Dandkaban. **3** thorn. See *P* ਖਾਰ. “tɪs khər dhare deh pər yāte so məlin hē.”—*NP*. ‘The lotus has thorns on its body.’ **4** crow. **5** heron. **6** *adj* sharp. “khər krɪpaɔ kər gəɦi kal.”—*səloɦ*. **7** hot, burning. **8** merciless, hard hearted. **9** *Skt* **खर** *vr* dissolve, melt. “bəde bəde bir bər ora səm khərge.”—*thakur*. **10** *n* also used for khəl or khəli “khər ko ʈukro hath həmare pe dhəryo.”—*cəɪtr 192*. **11** *P* **خ** ass, donkey. **12** drumstick, plectrum, bow, blow. “səɦt pəi khər camɪ.”—*cədi 3*. ‘The drum skin was struck with a drumstick.’ See

ਖਰਚਾਮ. 13 a bow for playing upon a violin. etc.
14 *adj* large, big. 15 rough, uneven.

ਖਰਸ [khərəs] See ਖਾਰਿਸ.

ਖਰਕ [khəək] See ਖੜਕ 2. 2 a village under police station Barki in district Lahore. See ਬੇਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ 2. 3 See ਖਰਕ ਝੂਰਾ.

ਖਰਕਸਿੰਘ [khəək sīŋh] See ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ and ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ.
ਖਰਕ ਝੂਰਾ [khəək bhura] 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 donation of 150 bighas and rupees twenty-five per annum from the Patiala state. The priest is a Sikh.

ਖਰਕਾ [khəəka] See ਖੜਕਾ. “dhunī sākḥ bəjay kəryō khəəka.”—*cāḍī* 1. 2 derogatory term for donkey.

ਖਰਖਸ਼ਾ [xərxəʂa] *P* خُزْخُو *n* dispute, quarrel, wrangling. 2 fear, dread.

ਖਰਖਰਾ [khərkhəra] *P* خَرْخَرِه *Skt* खिखिरी saw-like device of metal used for grooming horses; curry comb. “khəro khərkhəra khəro kəṛəṭa.”—*GPS*. ‘He is currying the horse nicely, while standing.’

ਖਰਗ [khərag] See ਖੜਗ. “təb brījbhuṣən khərag gəhī.”—*krīṣən*.

ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ [khərgsīŋh] a great warrior and a friend of Jarasandh. In Krishanavtar its meaning is thus explained: “khərag rəmyətənu gərmīta sīghnad ghəmsan. pəc bəṛən ko gun līyo ih bhupəṭī bəlvan.” See ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ and ਗਰਮਿਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਖਰਗੋਸ਼ [xərgoʂ] *P* خَرْگُوش *one* with ears of an ass; rabbit, hare.

ਖਰਚ [khəəc] *P* خَرْچ *A* خَرْچ *n* expenditure, outlay. 2 provisions for a journey. “khəəc bənu cəgīaiā.”—*sor* 1.

ਖਰਚਾਮ [khərcam] leather stick, leather drumstick. “coṭ pəi khərcami.”—*cāḍī* 3. ‘Kettledrums were struck (beaten) with drumsticks.’ See ਖਰ 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 dəmamən usəṭ khəri, khərcam ənek bəjē jhənkara.”—*səloh*. “khərcam əspi kūcri ṣutri.”—*səloh*. This proves that the musical instrument of hard leather, 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. 5 skin of a donkey.

ਖਰਚਾਮੀ [khərcami] with the leather drumstick. 2 on a drumstick. 3 on a large kettledrum. 4 See ਖਰਚਾਮ.

ਖਰਚਿ [khərcī] spending. “khat khəərcī kəchu toṭī nə ave.”—*ram* 5. 2 having spent.

ਖਰਜ [khəraj] young one of an ass. 2 mule 3 See ਖੜਜ. 4 string producing khəraj sound (ṣəḍəj) (first of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut). 5 See ਖਰਚ. 6 *Skt* खर्ज *vr* worship; give a knock; cause pain.

ਖਰਜੰਦਾਲ [khəjəḍal] hard-hearted executioner. “turək kəhē khəjəḍal pəṭh hē.”—*PPP*.

ਖਰਣਾ [khəṛṇa] *Skt* बरट. *n* dripping, oozing. 2 flowing, seeping. 3 See ਖੜਨਾ.

ਖਰਦਰਾ [khərdəra] rough, bristling, prickly.

ਖਰਦੂਖਨ [khərdūkhən] *Skt* खरदुखन *n* thron-apple, by eating which a donkey dies. 2 See ਖਰ and ਦੂਖਨ.

ਖਰਨਾ [khərna] See ਖਰਣਾ. “kəi jənəm gəṛəbh hīṭī khəṛīa.”—*gəṭ* 5. 2 See ਖੜਨਾ. “jo diṣe so kaləhī khəṛṇa.”—*suhī* 5. “grəsī minā vəsīgət khəṛīa.”—*kan* 4. “jəjīr bādhi kəṛī

khære kəbir.”—*bher ə kəbir*.

ਖਰਬ [khərəb] *Skt* खर्ब *n* one of the treasures of Kubera. According to Lilawati, ten times a crore is an ərbud, ten times an ərbud is an əbəj and ten times an əbəj is a khərəb. In Ramayan it is stated that a thousand māhapədams equal one khərəb. See ਸੰਖਯਾ. “lakh ərəb khərəb dino dant.”—*gəu m 5. 2* dwarf. **3** *adj* small, short.

ਖਰਬੜ [khərbəʒ] *M adj* uneven, unequal. **2** high and low. “khərbəʒ hoe khudi khuara.”—*BG*.

ਖਰਬਾਹਨ [khərbahən], **ਖਰਬਾਹਨੀ** [khərbahənɪ], **ਖਰਬਾਹਨੀ** [khərbahni] one who rides a donkey; goddess Sitla, the donkeyrider. “khərbahən uh char uḍave.”—*gōḍ namdev. 2* goddess Sitla who rides a donkey.

ਖਰਬਾਝੂ [khərbəʒu] See **ਖਰਬੜ**. **2** *Skt* ਉਵੰਰੁ marsh-melon. “khərbəʒu khira.”—*BG*.

ਖਰਬੂਜਾ [khərbuja] *P* خربوز Its pronunciation as xurpuzəh is also correct. *Skt* खर्बुज, ਉਵੰਰੁ and ਦੜਾਂਗੁਲ marshmelon. It is an autumn crop and grows on a creeper. Its effect is hot and moist. Marshmelons from Balochistan and Egypt are very sweet. sərda from Kabul also belongs to this genus.

ਖਰਭਰ [khərbhər], **ਖਰਭਰੀ** [khərbhəri] *n* disturbance, confusion, perplexity. “ədh dhūdh jəg khərbhər pəryo.”—*GPS*. “kehəɾɪ gərjən te jyō kəri. hoɪ pūj təddəpɪ khərbhəri.”—*NP*. **2** noise, tumult.

ਖਰਮਸਤੀ [xərməsti] *P* خرمستی *n* unrestrained joy like that of a donkey; horseplay. **2** overt lewdness, lasciviousness.

ਖਰਮੋਹਰਾ [khərmohra] *P* خرموهر *n* cowrie, cyproea moneta.

ਖਰਲ [khəɾəl] a caste of Muslims inhabiting chiefly the district of Jhang. **2** a subcaste of Rajputs. **3** *Skt* खल्लू 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.

ਖਰਵਾਹਨ [khərvahən], **ਖਰਵਾਹਨੀ** [khərvahənɪ] See **ਖਰਬਾਹਨ**.

ਖਰਵਾਰ [khərvar] **ਖਰਵਾਰਿਤੁ** See **ਖਰਚਾਮ**. “sətt pəi khərvar kəu.”—*cāḍi 3. 2* See **ਖਲਵਾੜਾ**. **3** *Skt* खरवार. ass load. *P* خوار In Kashmir, load of two standard maunds and three seers is called a khərvar.

ਖਰਵਾਰਾ [khərvara] See **ਖਲਵਾੜਾ**.

ਖਰੜ [həɾəʒ] *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.

ਖਰਾ [khəɾa] *adj* very much, excessive. “tu mē khəɾa pɪɾa.”—*dhəna m 1*. “ae khəre kəʒhɪn jəm kəkər.”—*bɪha chət m 5*. very stern. **2** unadulterated, pure, absolutely pure. “khoḥ kəu khəɾa kəhe, khəre sar nə jane.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** genuine. **4** honest, sincere. **5** standing, steady. “ət ki bar ko khəɾa nə hosi.”—*sor m 5*.

ਖਰਾਸ [khəɾas] *n* rough mill; large flour mill which is worked by a bull or some other source of energy. **2** *P* خراش bruise, scraping.

ਖਰਾਸੀਦਨ [xəɾəsidən] *P* خراشیدن *v* scrape, lacerate.

ਖਰਾਸੋਦਾ [khəɾəsoda] See **ਚੂੜਕਾਣਾ**.

ਖਰਾਹਟ [khərahət] a village under police station Tibbi in tehsil Pakpatan district Montgomery. It is twelve miles to the south-east of Pakpatan railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev. The priest is an Udasi Sikh.

ਖਰਾਜ [khəɾaj] *A* خراج *n* act of pressing or taking out; tax, tribute, impost, revenue. See **ਖਿਰਾਜ**.

ਖਰਾੜ [xəɾat], **ਖਰਾਦ** [xəɾad] *A* خراط *P* خرا *n* act of peeling or scraping. **2** turner's lathe, that turns objects of metal and wood into round pieces.

ਖਰਾਬ [xəɾab] *A* خراب *adj* barren, desolate. **2** bad, worthless.

ਖਰਾਬੀ [xəɾabi] *P* خرابی *n* destruction, desolation. **2** evil.

ਖਰਾਯਤ [khəɾayət] alms. See **ਖੈਰਾਤ**. “ketɪk det

phākīr khərayət.”—*NP*.
ਖਰਾਰਿ [khərarɪ], **ਖਰਾਰੀ** [khərarɪ] Ram, the enemy of demon Khar. See **ਖਰ**. **2** thorn-apple, eating of which causes a donkey to die.
ਖਰਾਲ [khəral] See **ਖਰਲ** 3. “cuna sukhəm piś khərale.”—*GPS*. ‘in the mortar.’
ਖਰਾਲੇ [khərale] with the mortar. **2** in the mortar. See **ਖਰਾਲ**.
ਖਰਾਂਵ [khəṛāv] *n* wooden sandal. “deɪ khəṛāv sədən ko mōra.”—*NP*.
ਖਰਿਆ [khəɪɪa] See **ਖਰਨਾ** and **ਖੜਨਾ**. **2** See **ਖੜੀਆ**.
ਖਰੀ [khəri] feminine of khəra. “rəsna həriɪjəs gavə khəri suhavni.”—*var sor m 4*. “vɪc sahurɪ khəri sohədi.”—*sri chēt m 4*. **2** *Skt* feminine of khər, she-ass. **3** *adj* relating to or concerning an ass. “əspi ʃutri bəjət əsekha. piɪ khəri nōbət nəɦɪ lekha.”—*səloh*. ‘The kettledrums laden on horses, camels, elephants and asses are being sounded.’
ਖਰੀਆ [khəɪɪa] See **ਖੜੀਆ**.
ਖਰੀੜਾ [xəɪɪtə] *A* خريطة *n* pouch, purse (of leather etc) **2** envelope or bag in which a despatch is sent. **3** formal royal letter.
ਖਰੀਦ [xəɪɪd] *P* خريده *n* purchase.
ਖਰੀਦਣਾ [khəɪɪdɪnə], **ਖਰੀਦਨਾ** [khəɪɪdɪnə] *P* خريدين buy, purchase. *Skt* क्रयण “mullkhəridi lala gola.”—*maru m 1*.
ਖਰੀਫ਼ [xəɪɪf] *A* خريف *n* autumn harvest.
ਖਰੁ [khəru] See **ਖਰ**. **2** *Skt* *adj* stupid. **3** cruel. **4** covetous, greedy. **5** *n* tooth. **6** horse. **7** Shiv. **8** Kamdev. **9** egotism.
ਖਰੁਜ [xəruj] *A* خروج sense of coming out; emerging. “nanək kia khəruj.”—*məgo*. See **ਖਰਿਜ**.
ਖਰੁਦ [khərud] *n* horseplay, rowdyism.
ਖਰੇ [khəre] See **ਖਰਾ**, **ਖਰਨਾ** and **ਖੜਨਾ**.
ਖਰੇਖਰੇਏ [khərekhəroɛ] *adv* standing on guard; military guard on duty. **2** while standing. “khərekhəroɛ bəθət uθət marəg pəθɦɪ dhɦavego.”—*kan ə m 4*.
ਖਰੇਆ [khəroa] stood. See **ਖਲੋਤਾ**.

ਖਰੋਸ਼ [xəroʃ] *P* خروش *n* noise, clamour, hue and cry.
ਖਰੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ [xəroʃidən] *P* خروشيدن *v* make a noise.
ਖਰੋਟ [khəroɪ] See **ਅਖਰੋਟ**. “khəre khəroɪ su dalgən həre.”—*GPS*.
ਖਰ੍ਹਾ [khəɪɦa] See **ਖਹਿਰਾ**.
ਖਲ [khəl] *Skt* खल *v* gather, collect, move. shake. **2** *n* threshing floor. “le tæguli khəl danən jyō nəbh bic uđai.”—*krɪsən*. **3** See **ਖਰਲ**. **4** earth. **5** residue of mustard seeds etc when most of the oil has been extracted; oilcake. **6** that which disappears into the sky, the sun. **7** that which has the sky coloured, tāmāl tree (xanthochymus pictorius). **8** *adj* wicked, base, vile. “khəl murəkh te pəđɦɪ kərbo.”—*sar kəbir*. **9** cruel, pitiless. **10** See **ਖੱਲ**.
ਖਲਹਲ [khəlɦəl], **ਖਲਹਲੁ** [khəlɦəlɪ] *n* fluster, dread, distress. “dɦɪ khəlɦəlɪ jəkə jərəd ru bani.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘One whose mind is agitated, is pale in the face.’ **2** See **ਖਲਲ**.
ਖਲਹਾਨ [khəlɦan], **ਖਲਹਾਨੁ** [khəlɦanɪ] See **ਖਲ** 2. *P* خيروان. “bɦɪnɪ kəɪ khəlɦanɪ jese gahən pəɦa.”—*bher m 5*. See **ਖਲਿਹਾਨ**.
ਖਲਕ [xələk] *A* خلق *n* God’s creation, the universe. “khalɦk khələk, khələk məɦɦɪ khalɦk.”—*prəbha kəbir*. **2** create, make.
ਖਲਕਤ [khəlɦkət] *A* خلقت *n* world, universe.
ਖਲਖੰਡਕ [khəlɦkɦəđək], **ਖਲਖੰਡਨ** [khəlɦkɦəđən] *adj* destroyer of the wicked. **2** *n* sword—*sənama*.
ਖਲਖੰਡਨੀ [khəlɦkɦəđni] *adj* female destroyer of the wicked. **2** *n* sword—*sənama*. **3** army equipped with swords—*sənama*.
ਖਲਜੀ [xəlɦji] *A* خالجي There is a city named Khalaj in Afghanistan and this noun relates to that place. Jalaluddin of this clan was a famous emperor of Delhi. The Khalji dynasty ruled over India from 1290 to 1320 AD.
ਖਲਨ [khələn] See **ਸਖਲਨ**. **2** stand up, halt. **3** to the wicked **4** the wicked (nominative case).

ਖਲਫ਼ [xələf] *A* خلف *adj* one who follows; a follower. **2** successor, heir. **3** *n* progeny, posterity. **4** son; male offspring.

ਖਲਮਾਰਕ [khəlmārək] *adj* killer of the wicked. **2** *n* sword.—*sənama*.

ਖਲਮੁਰਖ [khəlmurəkh] vile and foolish. See ਖਲ 8.

ਖਲਰਾ [khəlrā], **ਖਲਰੀ** [khəlrī] See ਖਲੜਾ-ਖਲੜੀ. **2** leather strap worn round the neck by the devotees of Sakhi Sarvar from which a walking stick keeps hanging. “khūḍi khəlrā gəl məhī dhəro.”—*GPS*.

ਖਲਲ [xələl] *A* خلل *n* interruption, restriction. **2** impediment. **3** defect, drawback. “khələl nījdəl pəryo svami.”—*səloh*.

ਖਲਵਾਇਆ [khəlvaiā] *v* got stood up. “bhəgta əgə khəlvaiā.”—*var vəḍ m 4*. **2** fed; made someone eat food.

ਖਲਵਾਰਾ [khəlvārā], **ਖਲਵਾੜਾ** [khəlvāṛā] enclosure for stacking unthreshed corn; threshing floor. See ਖਲ 2. mound of grains. “kheti jīn ki uḗrə khəlvārə kīā thau?”—*var sar m 1*. “səbh kuṛə ke khəlvārə.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਖਲੜਾ [khəḷṛā], **ਖਲੜੀ** [khəḷṛī] *n* skin, hide. See ਖਲ. **2** leather bag. “bhəu tera bhāg khəḷṛī mera cit.”—*tīlāg m 1*. **3** *adj* See ਖਪਰੀ. “khəḷṛī khəpṛī ləkṛī cəmṛī.”—*asa m 1*.

ਖਲਾ [khəla] *adj* standing. “sajənu səbhkə nīkəṭī khəla.”—*ram chət m 5*. **2** plural of khəl. “se əpəvītr əmedh khəla.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. See ਖਲ 8. **3** See ਖੱਲ.

ਖਲਾਸ [khəlas] *A* خلاص *adj* unfettered, free, liberated. “dərgəhī hoi khəlas.”—*sar m 5*. “kəhī rəvīdas khəlas cəmarā.”—*gəu*.

ਖਲਾਸਾ [khəlasā] See ਖਲਾਸ and ਖੁਲਾਸਾ.

ਖਲਾਸੀ [khəlasī] *P* خلاصی *n* release, liberation, deliverance. “tīsu bhəi khəlasī hoi səgəl sīdhī.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **2** employee on a ship who unties the ship from the anchor. **3** tent pitcher.

ਖਲਾਸੁ [khəlasu] See ਖਲਾਸ. “jīn kə sadhu bhəṭīcī so dərgəh hoi khəlasu.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਖਲਾਫਤ [khələphət] rank of a caliph; caliphate. **2** duty of a caliph. See ਖਲੀਫ਼ਾ.

ਖਲਾਵਨਾ [khələvna] *v* feed. “khələve bhojən.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਖਲਿ [khəli] *Skt n* residue of sesame and mustard seeds etc after the oil has been extracted; oil cake. “na khəli bhəi na tel.”—*s kəbir*. khəl and khəli are both genuine Sanskrit words. **2** See ਖਲ.

ਖਲਿਆ [khəliā] standing, erect. **2** *adv* while standing. “sovət besət khəliā.”—*suhi chət m 5*.

ਖਲਿਆਨ [khəliān] See ਖਲ 2 and ਖਲਿਹਾਨ.

ਖਲਿਇ [khəli-ī] *adv* after standing up. “khəli-ī kīcə ərdasī.”—*var maru 1 m 2*.

ਖਲਿਹਾਨ [khəlihan] See ਖਲ 2. **2** *Skt* ਖਲਿਨੀ multitude of threshing floors.

ਖਲਿਹਾਨਿ [khəlihanī] on the threshing floor. “koi vahe ko luṇə ko pae khəlihanī.”—*var bīla m 1*.

ਖਲਿਤ [khəlit] See ਸਖਲਿਤ.

ਖਲੀ [khəli] See ਖਲ 2 and ਖਲਿ. **2** *adj* stood up. “həth joṛī khəli səbhī hoi.”—*var bīha m 4*. **3** *Skt n* that which is hidden in the buccal cavity; curved bit of a bridle.

ਖਲੀਕ [xəlik] *A* خلیق *adj* good-natured.

ਖਲੀਜ [xəlij] *A* خلیج *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.

ਖਲੀਤਾ [khəlita] See ਖਰੀਤਾ.

ਖਲੀਤੀ [khəliti] small bag. “riti ram nam te rəhi jo bīn kam, tə ye kharīj khərab hal khal ki khəliti hē.”—*gval*. See ਖਰੀਤਾ.

ਖਲੀਫ਼ਾ [xəlifā] *A* خليفة This word is derived from xələf, 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 xəlifā; caliph.¹ To begin with, the

¹‘Caliph’ also means a leader. In the Koran, the word ‘Caliph’ has been used for Adam and David. See Koran. surət 2 ayət 28 and surət 38, ayət 25.

caliphs belonged to Mecca of whom four were prominent :

(1) **أبو بكر** 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) **عمر** 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 (nəmaz) in the mosque only to die three days after.

(3) **عثمان** Usman, son of Affan. He was appointed the caliph in Hijri 24. He was husband of two of Mohammad daughters, namely Rukiah and Ummukulsum. He was assassinated by Abu Bakar's son Mohammad, at Madina on 30th June 665 AD.

(4) **علي** 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.

ਖਲੀਜ਼ [khəɫɪr] *n* performer, player. **2** acrobat, gymnast. **3** jester, mimic, buffoon.

ਖਲੀਲ [xəlɪl] *A* **خليل** true friend. "Ibrahim khəlil

pəgəbər.”—GPS.

ਖਲੀਲ ਖਾਂ [xəlil xā] name of a military officer in Shah Jahan’s army, who commanded five thousand soldiers. See ਸਾਦਾ 5.

ਖਲੁ [khəlu] *Skt part* question. **2** negation, refutation. **3** reason, cause. **4** certainly, doubtlessly. “IN dutən khəlu bədhukəri mario.”—*jet rəvīdas*.

ਖਲੋਆ [khəloa], **ਖਲੋਇਆ** [khəloīə], **ਖਲੋਹਾ** [khəloha], **ਖਲੋਤਾ** [khəlotā] stood up, halted. “nikəṭi khəloīəra mera sajanra.”—*ram chāt m 5*. “VICI kərtapurəkhū khəloa.”—*sor m 5*. “əge aī khəloha.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** on the threshing floor. “khəti səriri jo bijie so ṭti khəloa aī.”—*səva m 3*. ‘Whatever is sown in the field comes to the threshing floor.’

ਖਲੋਵਨਾ [khəlovna] See ਖੜੋਵਨਾ.

ਖੱਲ [khəll] *Skt खल्ल n* pit. **2** rain bird, pied cuckoo. **3** leather water bag, bellows. “bhəukhəla əgənī təp təu.”—*jəpu*. **4** leather, hide. **5** *Skt* ਖਲ੍ਹ stone or metal vessel for grinding drugs; mortar.

ਖੱਲਾਕ [xəllak] *A قائل adj* the Creator. See ਖਲਕ. **ਖੱਲੀ** [khəlli] **خَلْتِي** convulsions. This ailment results from the affliction of the body by windy humour. The muscles of the arms and the calfs get tense and the patient suffers from cramps. During cholera it is very painful. Massaging the body with narayəni oil and intake of muscle-tonics are useful to cure this disease. **2** swelling of glands in the groin due to some boil or wound.

ਖੱਲੂ [khəllu] See ਖੱਲ. **2** one who skins an animal; skinner. **3** of the skin. “meri khəllu mājre gursīkkh hāḍhāde.”—*BG*.

ਖਵ [khəv] See ਖਵਣ.

ਖਵਣ [khəvəṇ], **ਖਵਣਾ** [khəvəṇa], **ਖਵਣੁ** [khəvəṇu] *v* bear, tolerate. “prəbh das ka dukhū nə khəvisəkəhi.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “nīdək sakət khəv nə səkə.”—*bəsāt ə m 4*. “nīvəṇu sū əkhəru

khəvəṇu guṇu.”—*s fərid*. See ਵੇਸ. “khəve nə vājənī.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. ‘cannot be tolerated.’

“eku bol bhi khəvto nahi.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Even a single utterance could not be tolerated.’

2 pardon, forgive. **3** dissolve, merge. “avəṭəṇu ape khəve dudh kəu khəpəṇ nə deī.”—*sri ə m 1*. **ਖਵਲਾਨਾ** [khəvlana] *v* feed. “jo bije so khəvlavego.”—*kan ə m 4*.

ਖਵਾਸ [khəvas] *A خواس n* plural of ਖਾਸ [xas]; ministers, grandies etc, royal servants. **2** special qualities. **3** *A خواس lion*. **4** slave. **5** dacoit, plunderer. “kine khərab khane khəvas.”—*ə*. **6** *P خواس adj* petitioner, supplicator.

ਖਵਾਸੀ [khəvasi] *P خواسي* duty of an attendant. “narəd sarəd kərəhi khəvasi.”—*asa kəbir*.

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 ləskər kīa neb khəvasi?”—*var majh m 1*.

ਖਵਾਲਣਾ [khəvalṇa] *v* feed, provide food. “es no kuṛ bolī kī khəvaliē?”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਖਵਿ [khəvi] See ਖਵਣ. **2** having tolerated.

ਖਵੀ [khəvi] *n* tall and rough grass which, like reed stalk, has a small ear at its top.

ਖਵੀਸ [khəvis], **ਖਵੀਸਨੀ** [khəvisni] djinn, ogre, ogress. “khəvisni pīsacni bītal bir bhēvi.”—*PP*.

ਖਵੀਦ [xəvid] *P خويد n* wheat or barley plant on which the ear has not appeared yet.

ਖਵੀਨ [khəvin] See ਖਵੀਨ.

ਖਵੀ [khəvhi] See ਖਵੀ.

ਖੜ [khəṛ] or **ਖੜੁ** [khəṛu] See ਖੜਨਾ. **2** *Skt* खड़ paddy straw. “khəṛu khəvəhi əmriṭ dehi.”—*guj m 1*. *S* ਖੜੁ residue of pressed mustard seed etc; oil cake. **3** crop. “khəṛu pəki kuṛ bhəje bīnse.”—*sri m 1 pəhīre*. **4** *Skt* षट्, six.

“dhəṛəṇī sūvāni khəṛ rətən jəṛavi.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. Here khəṛ has a pun: ‘The earth decorated with different kinds of gem-like grass,

becomes comely after having been equipped with spiritual glory.’

ਖੜਸਨਿ [khəʳəsənɪ] will take away. “əvgəŋ khəʳsənɪ bəɪnɪ.”—*sri m l pəhɪre*.

ਖੜਹੜ [khəʳhəʳ] *n* knocking or clattering sound.

ਖੜਕ [khəʳək] See **ਖੜਕਾ**. **2** a village which Bhai Santokh Singh has referred to as Kharak. It is situated at a distance of twelve kohs towards the south of Dhamdhan. While travelling through Bangar, Guru Teg Bahadur halted here under a banyan tree. “khəʳək gram nɪygrodh¹ vɪsala. təhā jaɪ dəra guru ɖala.”—*GPS*.

ਖੜਕ ਸਿੰਘ [khəʳək sɪŋh] See **ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ** and **ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ**. **2** See **ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ**.

ਖੜਕਾ [khəʳka], **ਖੜਕੁ** [khəʳəku] *n* knocking noise, tap. “ghūghəʳ khəʳəku tɪagɪ vɪsure.”—*ram m 5*. **2** fear, apprehension, trepidation. “həume ədərɪ khəʳəku hɛ.”—*var vəɖ m 3*.

ਖੜਗ [khəʳəg] *Skt* खड्ग *n* that which cuts. See **ਖੜ੍ਹ** *vr* sword. According to Dhanurved (military science), a sword should be four fingers wide and fifty fingers long. Thirty-two methods of brandishing a sword have been defined. “əsɪ krɪpən khəʳəg sɛph teg tərvar. rəcch kəro həmri səda kəvcātək kərvar.”—*sənama*. **2** Macro Time as the supreme destroyer of the world. “nəməskar sri khəʳəg ko.”—*VN*. “khəʳəg god mɛ tum ko payo.”—*GV 10*. **3** horn of a rhinoceros. **4** rhinoceros.

ਖੜਗਸਿੰਘ [khəʳəgsɪŋh] a warrior mentioned in Krishanavtar, a part of Dasam Granth. He was friend of Jarasandh and several times defeated Krishan and other commanders, but, at last he was killed through deception. “tɪh bhupətɪ ko mɪtrɪ ikk khəʳəgsɪŋh tɪh nam. pɛrɛ səmər səmuɖr bəhu məharəthi baldham.”—*krɪsən*. See **ਖਰਗਸਿੰਘ** and **ਗਰਮਿਤਾ ਸਬਦ**. **2** eldest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, from Maharani Datar Kaur. He was born in

¹nyəgrodh, bohəʳ, vəʳ.

Sammat 1860 and ascended the throne of Lahore in Sammat 1896; but wily Dhyān 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.

ਖੜਗਧਾਰੀ [khəʳəgdhəri] *adj* sword-bearing. **2** *n* Khalsa; the sword-bearer. **3** the Timeless One.

ਖੜਗਧੁਜ [khəʳəgdhvəj] the Timeless One, whose standard has the emblem a sword.

ਖੜਗੀ [khəʳəgi] *Skt* खड्गिनी troops armed with swords.—*sənama*.

ਖੜਗਧਾਣਿ [khəʳəgpaɪɪ] one who has a sword in hand; community of the duly baptised Sikhs. **2** the Timeless One, God. “khəʳəgpaɪɪ khəldəl bəlhərnə.”—*gyan*.

ਖੜਗੀ [khəʳgi] *Skt* खड्गिन् *adj* swordsman. **2** *n* duly baptised Sikh; the community of baptised Sikhs. **3** rhinoceros, having a (sword like) horn on its nose. **4** *Skt* खड्गी female rhinoceros.

ਖੜਗੁਣ [khəʳgʊŋ] *Skt* षडगुण See **ਖਟਅੰਗ** **3** and **ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਸਾਂਤਿ ਪਰਵ ch 69**. **2** produce, nurture, bring up, devastate, reward or punish suitably for a consequent action, pardon, forgive, excuse, be competent. “khəʳgʊŋ isvər pūn ətul bəl.”—*dɪlip*.

ਖੜਗੀ [khəʳgə] *Skt* षडङ्गा See **ਖਟਅੰਗ**. “khəʳgə əsekh vɪɖya vɪsekh.”—*dətt*. **2** See **ਖੜਗ**.

ਖੜਜ [khəʳaj] *Skt* षड्ज *n* the first note of the musical scale which originates from six places viz nose, throat, chest, palate, tongue and teeth. This musical note is produced with the help of these six parts of the body.² In musicology, its origin is traced to the sound of a peacock.

ਖੜਤਾਲ [khəʳtal] See **ਕਰਤਾਲ**. **2** See **ਤਾਲ**.

ਖੜਦੁੰਮ [khəʳdūm] *adj* having its tail raised; mischievous, roguish; (an animal) driven into

²नासां कण्ठमुरस्तालु जिह्वां दन्तांश्च सञ्चितः

षड्म्यः संजायते यस्मात् तस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः—*sāgit damodər*.

excitement or fury. **2** *n* uproar, furore.

ਖੜਨਾ [khəɳna] *v* take away. “əvɣəɳ khəɳsəɳɪ bəɳɪ.”—*sri m 1 pəhɪre*. **2** stand. “ghəɳɪ əpəɳɛ khəɳɪ təkā.”—*suhi chōt m 1*. **3** steal, abduct.

ਖੜਪੈਂਚ [khəɳpēɳ] sixth among five village headmen i.e. self-styled chief; presumptuous person; one who pokes his nose.

ਖੜਭੜ [khəɳbhəɳ] See ਖਲਭਲ. “khəɳbhəɳ birā.”—*surāj*.

ਖੜਹਤਨ [khəɳrətən] See ਖੜ 4.

ਖੜਾ [khəɳa] *adj* standing. “khəɳa pəkəɳ patɳi.”—*s fərid*.

ਖੜਾਉ [khəɳaū] *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 ਸਲੋਕ 51.

ਖੜਾਂਸਾਰੀ [khəɳās-hari] *Skt* षडंशहारिन् *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.

ਖੜਾਨਨ [khəɳanən] See ਖਟਵਦਨ.

ਖੜਾਰੂ [khəɳaru] *adj* who takes away. “kal khəɳaru ae.”—*vaḍ m 1 əlahɳi*. ‘The messengers of death came down to take him along.’ Chanting of this line as “kal khəɳa ruae” is incorrect.

ਖੜਿ [khəɳɪ] *adv* by carrying away, by taking along with. “khəɳɪ dəɳgəɳɪ pənaie.”—*sri m 1*. See ਖੜਨਾ.

ਖੜੀਅਸਿ [khəɳiəsɪ] will carry away. “bɪɳ bujhe səbh khəɳiəsɪ bədhɪ.”—*bəsōt m 1*. See ਖੜਨਾ.

ਖੜੀਆ [khəɳia] *n* a kind of white soil; chalk. **2** *adj* who takes away.

ਖੜੁ [khəɳu] See ਖੜ.

ਖੜੇਸਰੀ [khəɳesri] *n* an ascetic or hermit, who remains standing day and night, never to sit or sleep.

ਖੜੋਣਾ [khəɳoɳa], **ਖੜੋਵਣਾ** [khəɳovɳa] *v* stand. “apɪ khəɳovəhɪ apɪ kəɳ.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਖੜੰਗ [khəɳəɳg] *Skt* षडङ्ग See ਖਟਅੰਗ.

ਖੜੰਗਯੋਗ [khəɳəɳgyog] Instead of eight, six kinds of Yog are described in Daksh Simriti:

prāṇayam – a system of breathing exercise and regulating respiration; ਧਿਆਨ [dhyan] – concentration; ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯਾਹ – control over senses; ਧਰਮਾ – concept; ਟਰੇਕ – logic; and ਸਮਾਧਿ – deep meditation. Yog comprising these six kinds is called khəɳəɳgyog. **2** six actions of Yog, which form its various practices. See ਖਟ ਕਰਮ 2.

ਖਾ [kha] short form of khadnōkuru. *v* eat.

ਖਾਂ [xā] short for ਖਾਨ (xan). See ਖਾਨ.

ਖਾਊ [khaυ] *adj* gluttonous. **2** one who swallows another’s wealth. **3** corrupt.

ਖਾਇ [khaɪ] eats. “bhogi hovə khaɪ.”—*suhi m 1*. **2** tolerates, endures. “mūhe mūhɪ paɳa khaɪ.”—*var asa*. **3** *adv* by eating, by making one eat. “mata priɪɪ kəɳe pūtu khaɪ.”—*gəu m 4*. **4** after eating. “khaɪ khaɪ kəɳe bədpheɪɪ.”—*majh m 5*.

ਖਾਇਆ [khaɪa] ate. “ghəɳɪ ghəɳɪ khaɪa piḍu vədhəɪa.”—*guj trɪlocən*. **2** decayed. **3** finished. “so dia nə jai khaɪa.”—*sor kəbir*. **4** *P* **𑂔𑂔** ovary, scrotum. “tere pəɳɪ ke dəs khae.”—*cəɳɪtr 43*. **5** egg.

ਖਾਇਆ ਮੰਨਣਾ [khaɪa mənɳa] *v* feel obliged, feel indebted. “kəhɪa sūəhɪ nə khaɪa manəhɪ.”—*bəsōt m 1*.

ਖਾਇਕ [khaɪk], **ਖਾਇਕੁ** [khaɪku] *P* **𑂔𑂔** *n* grasshopper, winged insect. **2** *Skt* आखण्डिक garrulous “je ko khaɪku akhəɳɪ paɳɪ.”—*jəpυ*. “thau nahi khəɳika.”—*var sri m 1*. **3** glutton, voracious eater.

ਖਾਇਣ [khaɪɳ] *Skt* खादन *n* act of eating, process of eating. **2** victuals, food. “əmrɪtrəsυ khaɪɳ.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਖਾਈ [khai] ate, consumed. “bɪkhe thəgəuri jɪɳɪ jəɳɪ khai.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *n* trench dug around a

fort containing water so that the enemy might not get across it. “lāka sa koṭ sāmūd si khai.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** one that consumes – desire. “lāhbər bhujhi khai.”—*asa m 5*. See ਲਹਬਰ.

ਖਾਸ[khas] *A* **خاص** *adj* chief, principal, the elected one. **2 P** **خواش** *n* desire, need. “kīsi vēstū ki khas nā rāhi.”—*GPS*.

ਖਾਸਾ [khasa] will eat. “jesa bijəhɪ tesa khasa.”—*gəv m 5*. **2 n** a special sedan chair for the rich; palanquin; kiosk-like seat for a holy scripture. “khase ko ucvaɪ cələhē.”—*GPS*. **3 P** **خام** a kind of fine muslin. **4 adj** superior, excellent, of good quality. “jɪssɪɪpəvəɪa gəlɪ khasa he.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **5** free from disease, healthy. **6 A n** nature, temperament.

ਖਾਂਸਾ [khāsa] See **ਕਾਂਸਾ**.

ਖਾਸਿਯਤ [khasiyət] *A* **خاصیت** quality, important matter. **2** habit, nature. **3** special effect, after effect.

ਖਾਂਸੀ [khāsi] a disease. *Skt* काश and कास, **سعال** 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 (torminalia balerica), 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

ਖਾਸੀਯਤ [khasiyət] See **ਖਾਸਿਯਤ**.

ਖਾਹਿ [khahɪ] eats. “kāni sutək kān pɛ laɪɪbari khahɪ.”—*var asa*. backbites. **2** See **ਖੂਹ**.

ਖਾਹਿਸ [khahɪs] See **ਖੂਹਿਸ**.

ਖਾਹੀ [khahi] *adj* (one) who eats. “juga jugətəɪɪ khahi khahɪ.”—*jəpυ*. **2** desirous, ambitious.

ਖਾਕ [xak] *P* **خاک** *n* dust, grit, ashes. “tere cakra pakhak.”—*tlīg m 1*. **2** earth, land.

ਖਾਕਛਾਣਨਾ [khakchāṇna] *v* trudge a dusty path. **2** tolerate insult, search for wealth. “kəuḍi kəuḍi kəu khak sɪɪ chāṇ.”—*ram m 5*.

ਖਾਕਰੋਦਾ [xaktoda] *P* **خاک تودہ** *n* dump of earth, used as a target for arrows to be shot at. A thin mudwall is erected in front of the heap that is filled with fine and dry soil. The extent to which the arrow² penetrates the wall, indicates the strength of the archer. “kəryo khaktoda sūdhraɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਖਾਕਰੋਬ [xakrob] *P* **خاکروب** *n* one who sweeps away dirt, dust etc; sweeper, scavenger.

¹This medication should not be administered to the children.

²See **ਝੋਮ**.

ਖਾਕਾ [xaka] *P*  *n* sketch, plan, outline map.
ਖਾਕਿਸੂਰ [xakɪstər] *P*  *n* ash, calx (of metals).
ਖਾਕੀ [xaki] *P*  *adj* made of dust; made of earth. **2** dust-coloured, greyish brown. **3** *n* a sect of ascetics, members of which rub ashes on their body. This sect descends from Kil—the disciple of Krishan Dass.
ਖਾਕੀਆਂ [xakiā] plural of **ਖਾਕੀ** [xaki]; people, persons, populace.
ਖਾਕੁ [khaku] See **ਖਾਕ**. “khaku loṛeda tənɪkhe.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
ਖਾਕੁ [khaku] the vowel [u] pronounced with **ਖਾਕ** [khak] is indicative of genitive; pertaining to **ਖਾਕ** [khak]; of **ਖਾਕ** [khak]. “khɪn məɦɪ rultə khaku nalɪ.”—*gōḍ m 5*. **2** *adj* made of ash. “khaku khak rəle.”—*bilā ə m 1*. **3** *n* earth, See **ਖਾਕ 2**. “khaku jeḍu nə koɪ.”—*s fərid*.
ਖਾਖ [khakh] *n* meeting point of the two lips. **2** See **ਖਾਕ**; the corner of two lips.
ਖਾਗ [khag] See **ਖੜਗ**. **2** arrow, (which moves through the sky). “chutgəyo sərəp səm jaɪ lag. jəṭtu bhujan ke bic khag.”—*GPS*.
ਖਾਚੀ [khaci] See **ਖਚਿਤ**.
ਖਾਜ [khaj] or **ਖਾਜੁ** [khaju] *Skt* **ਖाज** *n* food, victuals, meals. “khaju ho mūrdaru.”—*var sar m 1*. “jɪnəhu əkhaj khaj ləkh pae.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* **खज** *itch*.  prurigo. Psoriasis is caused by remaining unclean, not taking fully cooked clean diet, indigestion, hepatic (liver) diseases, stoppage of menses etc. Whenever there is an impurity in the blood due to any of the above causes, scabies appear on our body. The best treatment for this ailment is to keep the body clean, constantly to take blood-purifying medicines. Take five mashas each of ਪਿਟਪਾਪਾ, ਚੇਰਾਇਟਾ (blood-purifying drug made from a plant (ophelia chirretta), ਮੁੱਢੀ ਚੁੱਟੀ, ਚਿੱਟਾ ਚੋਨੋਨ (white sandalwood—santalum album), ਚੋਟੀ ਹੇਰੇ (a medicated nut—myrobalan) and also seven grains of fruit of jujube; put this

mixture in one and a quarter pau of water, to keep it soaked over night. Filter the mixture in the morning and drink with two tolas of jujube syrup.

Avoid intake of acerbic food, red chillies, wine etc. Apply such conditioners on the body as a massage to keep the skin soft.

ਖਾਜਾ [khaja] See **ਖਾਜ 1**.

ਖਾਜਿਨ [khajɪn] *A*  *adj* who accumulates. **2** *n* treasurer.

ਖਾਜੀਨਿਆ [khajinia] treasurer, holyman, hermit. See **ਖਾਜਿਨ**. “səcu tere khajɪnɪa.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਖਾਜੁ [khaju] See **ਖਾਜ**.

ਖਾਜੈ [khaje] should be eaten. “de khaje akɦɪ gəvaie.”—*var asa*. ‘We should eat whatever is provided by God. One loses when he claims himself to be a giver.’ **2** We should share food with others without assuming ourselves to be charitable i.e. we should not boast of donation.

ਖਾਟ [khaṭ] *Skt* **खट** *cot, bedstead*. See *E cot*. “khaṭ magəu cəupai.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਖਾਟਣ [khaṭəṇ], **ਖਾਟਨ** [khaṭən] *v* earn, get profit. “khaṭəṇ kəu hərəɪ hərəɪ rojgar.”—*dhəna m 5*. “dhən khaṭən kije bɪdɦɪ rurɪ.”—*NP*.

ਖਾਟਿ [khaṭɪ] *n* earning, profit, gain. “vəḍbhagi dhən khaṭɪ.”—*sri m 5*. **2** *adv* by earning. “mai khaṭɪ aɪo ghərəɪ puta.”—*guj m 5*. **3** *Skt n* bier, hearse, funeral pyre.

ਖਾਟਿਓ [khaṭɪo] earned, gained. “ramrətənu dhənu khaṭɪo.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਖਾਟਿ ਖਾਟੁਲੀ [khaṭɪ khaṭuli] after making profit, after earning. “kəha kərəɦɪ re, khaṭɪ khaṭuli.”—*sar m 5*.

ਖਾਟੀ [khaṭi] earned. “namrasɪ sadh səgɪ khaṭi.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *adj* sour, pungent. **3** bitter. “jesa əmrɪtu tesi bɪkh khaṭi.”—*sukhməni*. “gurprəsadɪ əmrɪtu bɪkh khaṭi.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਖਾਟੀ ਬਿਖ [khaṭi bɪkh] *n* wine, liquor. **2** strong poison, bitter venom.

ਖਾਟੁਲੀ [khaṭuli] See **ਖਾਟਿ ਖਾਟੁਲੀ**. **2** small cot, cradle.

ਖਾਟੇ [khaʈe] *adv* by earning. “əpne ghəri le aɪa khaʈe.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਖਾਟੰਗ [khaʈəŋg] *Skt* षडङ्ग See ਖਟਅੰਗ. “ɪɪlək khaʈəŋga.”—*kan m 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 ਬਾਰਹਿ ਤਿਲਕ.

ਖਾਡ [khaɖ], ਖਾਡ [khāɖ] *Skt* खण्ड *n* sweet material made from sugarcane juice; sugar; white sugar. “khir khaɖ ghiu nə bhavə.”—*bher namdev*. “həri he khāɖ ret məhi bɪkhri.”—*s kəbir*. **2** ditch, trench.

ਖਾਡਵ [khāɖəv], ਖਾਡਵਨ [khāɖəvən] *Skt* खाण्डवन *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 “khāɖəv jarən ko agni hɪt parəθ ne jənu megh vɪɖare.”—*kɪsən*. **2** substance made of sugar.

¹In 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.

²See ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਆਦਿ ਪੜਵ ਅ: 225.

3 molasses. **4** *adj* sugary.

ਖਾਂਡਾ [khāɖa] See ਖੰਡਾ.

ਖਾਡੀ [khaɖi] *n* gulf, bay; portion of the sea surrounded by land on three sides.

ਖਾਡੂਰੁ [khaɖuru] See ਖਡੂਰ. “pheri vəsaiɪa pheruaŋi sətɪguri khaɖuru.”—*var ram 3*.

ਖਾਂਡਯੋ [khāɖyo] broke to pieces, broke into fragments. “bhəgvan əkhāɖən khāɖyo.”—*kɪsən*.

ਖਾਣ [khaŋ], or ਖਾਣੁ [khaŋu] See ਖਾਣ. “dɪta pənəŋu khaŋu.”—*sor m 5*. **2** See ਖਾਨਿ.

ਖਾਣਾ [khaŋa] *v* take meals, eat. “khaŋa piŋa pəvɪtr he.”—*var asa*. **2** *n* food, meals, edibles.

ਖਾਣਿ [khaŋɪ], ਖਾਣੀ [khaŋi] *n* mine, mineral deposits. **2** macroscopic classification of biological evolution. “teria khaŋi teria baŋi.”—*majh ə m 3*. “əɖəj jərəj utbhuj setəj tere kite jəta.”—*sor m 1*.

ਖਾਣੁ [khaŋu] See ਖਾਣ.

ਖਾਤ [khat] eating, taking meals. “həriɾəs bhojən khat.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** *Skt n* pit, ditch. “dunia ləbu pəɪa khat əɖəri.”—*maru m 5 əjuliā*. **3** manure, fertilizer.

ਖਾਤਮਾ [khatma] *A* ختم *n* end.

ਖਾਤਰ [khatər] See ਖਾਤਿਰ.

ਖਾਤਰਜਮਾ [khatərjəma] See ਖਾਤਿਰਜਮਾ.

ਖਾਤਾ [khata] eating, taking meals. “həriɾəs bhojən khata.”—*dev m 5*. “səbhɪ dokhəhi khata.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **2** *n* pit, ditch. “mənmuɪkhi dukhu khata.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. **3** trader’s ledger; diary. **4** ledger folio.

ਖਾਤਿਮ [khatɪm] *A* ختم *adj* who finishes, who puts an end to.

ਖਾਤਿਮਾ [khatɪma] See ਖਾਤਮਾ. **2** a book written by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ.

ਖਾਤਿਰ [xatɪr] *A* احترام *n* respect, honour. **2** intention, resolve. **3** attention, attentiveness. “nɪj khatɪr me kɪsə nə lyavə.”—*GPS*. **4** satisfaction. “uttər dehu pir tum dirəgh jɪs te məm khatɪr hvejaɪ.”—*GPS*. **5** heart. **6** aspect,

partisanship.

ਮਾਤਿਰਜਮਾ [xatɪrjəmə], **ਖਾਤਿਰਜਮਾ** [khatɪrjəmə], **ਖਾਤਿਰਨਿਸਾ** [khatɪrnɪsə] *A* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *n* satisfaction, contentment, patience. “khatɪrjəmə hoɪ ʊrtəbhi.”—*NP*. “jhuth muṭh kəhē səbh khatɪr ko jəma rakh, jəma hoɪ ghər me to khatɪrjəma rəhe.”—*NP* *pəṭkəvɪ*. “khane ko həma rəhe na kahū ki təma rəhe. jo gāṭh me jəma rəhe to khatɪrjəma rəhe.”—*gval*.

ਖਾਤੀ [khati] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱 *n* carpenter, cutter, outcaste. “na ɪhʊ brəhmən nə ɪhʊ khati.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. **2** *Skt* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* who digs; who hoes. **3** in a muddy pit. “əne pəvṇa khati ṭove.”—*səva m 1*.

ਖਾਤੁਨ [xatun] *T* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 respectable woman, lady, wife, begām.

ਖਾਦ [khad] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱. “bhrəm bhē səgle khad.”—*sar m 5*. **2** edible substance, meals. **3** manure, fertilizer. See **ਖਾਤ 3**.

ਖਾਦਮ [khadəm] See **ਖਾਦਿਮ**.

ਖਾਦਰ [khadər] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *n* mud, slush. **2** mire, land near a river bank, that always remains slushy. **3** land adjoining the foot hills.

ਖਾਦਰੀ [khadəri] 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 **ਖਾਦਰ 2** and **3**.

ਖਾਦਿ [khadɪ] See **ਖਾਦੜ**.

ਖਾਦਿਮ [xadɪm] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *n* adoring servant, humble well-wisher, servant. “khadɪm kije bəra khudaɪ.”—*GPS*. **2** servant.

ਖਾਦਿਮਾ [xadɪma] feminine of xadɪm.

ਖਾਦੀ [khadi] *n* coarse cloth of homespun cotton, perforated coarse cotton cloth. **2** *adj* eatable.

ਖਾਦਯ [khadəy] *Skt n* 𑂔𑂱 food, meals, eatables. **2** *adj* eatable, edible. “əkəṛṇə kərotɪ əkhady khadyō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਖਾਧਾ [khadha] eaten. “khadha hoɪ suah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਖਾਧਾਤਾ [khadhata] See **ਤਾ**.

ਖਾਧੈ [khadhə] on eating. “kɪa khadhə kɪa

pedhə hoɪ?”—*var majh m 1*.

ਖਾਨ [khan] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* wealthy person, noble man. “sultan khan məluk umre.”—*sri ə m 1*.

2 home, dwelling place. “kahū gəri godri nahi kahū khan pərara.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘Some do not have even tatters or rags, while others have majestic and elegant palaces to live in.’ See **ਪਰਾਰਾ**. **3** family, household, kith and kin. “jese ghər lage agɪ bhag nɪksət khan.”—*BGK*.

4 beehive, honey beehive, honeycomb. **5** title of the Pathans, appellation of the Pathans. **6** *Skt* 𑂔𑂱 “səbhɪ khusia səbhɪ khan.”—*var sar m 1*. **7** See **ਖਾਨਿ**.

ਖਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ [xanʃah] a disciple of Bhai Pheru (səci daɾi) who was a sage professing deep faith.

ਖਾਨਸਾਮਾ [xansama] *P* 𑂔𑂱 attendant of a rich man. **2** one who cooks food for a rich man; butler.

ਖਾਨਹ [xanəh] See **ਖਾਨਾ**.

ਖਾਨਕਾਹ [xankah] *P* 𑂔𑂱 or 𑂔𑂱 *n* dwelling place, home. **2** residence, particularly of a Muslim monk.

ਖਾਨਖਾਨਾ [khankhana] *P* 𑂔𑂱 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 **ਅਬਦੁਲਰਹੀਮਖ਼ਾਨ**. **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 1768.¹

ਖਾਨਗੀ [xangi] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* domestic, household, pertaining to the house. **2** used for a harlot satirically.

ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦ [khanjərad] 𑂔𑂱; 𑂔𑂱; 𑂔𑂱 armoury, arsenal, arms-store. See **ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦੀ**.

¹Bahadur Shah got annoyed with him because knowingly he let Banda Bahadur escape from the blockade. His book Ilhamat Munimi is very popular.

ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦੀ [khanjəradi] *adj* pertaining to the armoury. See ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦ. “kərən guman kəmangər khanjəradi bəhət bəkhəa.”—*BG*. ‘The bow-makers boast that the bows made in their armoury are special.’

ਖਾਨਦਾਨ [xandan] *P* خاندهان *n* dynasty, lineage.

ਖਾਨਦੇਸ਼ [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.

ਖਾਨਪਰਾਰਾ [khanprara] See ਖਾਨ and ਪਰਾਰਾ.

ਖਾਨਪਾਨ [khanpan] *v* relish eating. **2 n** foodstuff.

ਖਾਨਪੁਰ [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.

ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦੁਰ [khanbəhadur] His real name was Zakriakhan. He was son of Abdul Samad Khan and the father of Shahnwaz. He is referred to as Khanoo among the Khalsa Panth. His role in Sikh history is duly mentioned. See ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼. etc. Khanbahadur became governor of Lahore in 1739 AD and died in 1745.

ਖਾਨਮ [xanəm] *P* خانم *n* wife of a khan; queen; begum. “mir nə khanəm səgɪ nə kou dɪɪsətɪ nɪhərəu.”—*səvəye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਖਾਨਮਾਨ [khanman] *P* خانمان short for xanəh və saman. house and luggage.

ਖਾਨਰਜਾਦਾ [khanrəjada] a village about one and a half kos 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 ਛਾਪਰੀ.

ਖਾਨਵਾਲ [khanval] an ancient village; Guru Arjan Dev founded Tarn Taran on a part of the land of this village after purchasing it. See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ.

ਖਾਨਾ [khana] *n* food, meals. **2 v** take meals, eat. **3 P** خانه *n* house, home. **4** wife, woman, lady. **5** a Brar Sikh who on the order of Kapoora 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.

ਖਾਨਾਇ [khanaɪ] housing complex, houses. “mɪlək khanaɪ.”—*tlīg m 5*. **2** Afghans; Muslim nobility.

ਖਾਨਿ [khanɪ], ਖਾਨੀ [khani] *Skt* ਖਨਿ and ਖਨਿ *n* mine. “vəcən bhəne gunkhanɪ.”—*GPS*. **2** classification of the origin of mammals. “əḍəj jərəj setəj kini. utbhøj khanɪ bəhər rəcdini.”—*cəpai*. **3** diet, food. “jesɪ ləsən ki khanɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਖਾਨੂ [khanu] See ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦੁਰ. **2** a devotee of Guru Amar Dev.

ਖਾਨੇਵਾਲ [khaneval] See ਖਾਨਵਾਲ.

ਖਾਪ [khap] *n* consumption, destruction. “məd mətsər sadhu ke səgɪ khap.”—*sar m 5*. See ਭਿਖ *vr*.

ਖਾਪਕ [khapək] *adj* who propels; who projects. “khapək hē səbh tap.”—*NP*. **2** destroyer.

ਖਾਪਟ [khapət] *adj* destroying, devastating. “hənyo kapṭə khapṭə.”—*parəs*.

ਖਾਪਨ [khapən] *v* destroy, devastate. “ətkaɪ soi khapənharə.”—*cəbis*. **2** projecting, throwing.

ਖਾਪਰ [khapər], ਖਾਪਰੁ [khapəru] See ਖਪਰ **2**. “phuṭə khapəru bhikh nə bhəɪ.”—*ram ə m 1*. **2** See ਖਪਰ **1**. “khɪṭha jəlɪ koɪla bhəi khapər phuṭəmpuṭ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘The corpse got burnt to coal and the headskull smashed to pieces.’

ਖਾਪੇ [khape] were destroyed, were devastated.
“māra mēhṛ khape.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਖਾਫੀਖ਼ਾਨ [xafixā] خانی خان a historian and writer of Muntkhibaul 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.

ਖਾਬ [xab] *P* خواب *n* sleep. 2 dream.

ਖਾਮ [kham] *P* خام *adj* raw, unripe, half-baked, fragile. “purab kham kujē.”—*var māla m 1*. “pur ab xam kuzəh.” “Half-baked pitcher is just like the mortal body, while water is its conscious energy.” 2 non-durable, non-lasting, perishable, mortal. “sigar tēbol rās səṅ dehi səbh kham.”—*majh barəhmaha*. 3 closed. “kagəjkərke kham ko dino sṛkkh pəṭhaṛ.”—*GPS*. 4 inexperienced. “təj gopal an jo kərni soi soi bṛnsət kham.”—*jet m 5*.

ਖਾਮਿ [khami] *S* sorrow, grief. 2 jealousy, heart-burning.

ਖਾਮੀ [xami] *P* می *n* weakness. 2 lack of experience. 3 deficiency. “bhəyo hukəm seva mēhṛ khami.”—*GPS*. 4 immaturity.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ [xamoš] *P* خاموش *adj* silent, mute.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹਰ [xamoš šəhər] *n* city of silence; silent-city; cremation-ground, grave-yard.

ਖਾਮੋਸ਼ੀ [xamoši] *P* خاموشی *n* silence.

ਖਾਯਨ [xayən] *A* خاین *adj* who misappropriates or embezzles.

ਖਾਯਫ [xayəf] *A* خائف *adj* terrorised, frightened.

ਖਾਯਾ [xaya] *P* خایه *n* egg. 2 ovary.

ਖਾਰ [khar] *Skt* खार *n* alkaline taste. “aurəs səbhṛ khar.”—*sar m 5*. 2 ash, calx. “pap hovət khar.”—*sar m 5*. 3 salt. 4 an alkaline substance like borax, unpurified washing soda, crystalline nitre, ammonium chloride etc. 5 *adj* alkaline. “khar səmōdr ḍhəḍholie ṛku mənīa pavē.”—*maru ə m 1*. 6 *P* خار *n* thorn. 7 jealousy, enmity, envy. 8 *P* خار disgraced. “khəpṛ hoe khar.”—*var asa*.

ਖਾਰਸਮੁਦ [kharsəmud], ਖਾਰਸਮੁਦ [kharsəmūd], ਖਾਰਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [kharsəmōdr] *Skt* खारसमुद्र *n* ocean with saline water. “khar səmōdr ḍhəḍholie ṛku mənīa pavē.”—*maru ə m 1*. 2 See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਖਾਰਕ [kharək] *Skt* खारक *n* dried date, date fruit. “surəjməl kharək mukh dine.”—*GPS*. ‘Making the potential groom bite a dried date offered by relatives of the bride signifies the confirmation of the betrothal ceremony.’

ਖਾਰਜ [kharəj] See ਖਾਰਿਜ.

ਖਾਰਾ [khara] *adj* having alkaline taste. 2 *n* seat spread for bride and groom during ceremonial ambulations around the holy fire. “motṛn ke cək kəre lalən ke khare dhəre.”—*kṛṛsən*. 3 a village of tehsil Tarn Taran in Amritsar district which is at a distance of one and half miles to the west of Dukhniwaran railway station. The following two gurdwaras are there in this village.

(a) Manji Sahib: Guru Arjan Dev visited this place several times when Tarn Taran was under construction. A beautiful temple is built there. A well got dug up by the Guru, still exists. Ten bighas land is attached to the gurdwara.

(b) Dukhniwaran: There was a small pond here in which Guru Arjan Dev occasionally washed his feet. A pucca tank was built during

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.

ਖਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [khara saɦɪb] 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.

ਖਾਰਾਬ [kharab] See ਖਰਾਬ. "kharaba vekar."—*var asa*.

ਖਾਰਿਸ਼ [kharɪʃ] *P* خارش *n* itch, scabies. See ਖਨ.

ਖਾਰਿਜ [kharɪj] *A* خارج *adj* what oozes out, what flows out. **2** discharged, expelled. **3** rejected, repealed.

ਖਾਰੀ [khari] *n* basket or box made of bamboo or cane. "pəɪɪ kɔʃɪ ko dhər vɪɪc khari."—*GPS*. **2** sea, which has saline water. "khari læg læcchmi səgri."—*GPS*. **3** small pitcher, earthen vessel. "dər dəi dædhɪ ki səbhɪ khari."—*kɪɪsən*. **4** *adj* alkaline, saline, brackish. "ət ki bar hot kət khari."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. **5** *Skt* खारी *n* weight equal to one maund and twenty-eight seers.¹ **6** stain, spot, blot, blemish.

ਖਾਰੀ ਬੀੜ [khari bɪʒ] Guru Arjan Dev ordered Bhai Banno resident of Mangat, district

¹According to some books, one khari is equivalent to two maunds and sixteen seers.

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 bɪʒ 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 ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਬੰਨੇ ਡਾਈ and ਮੰਗਟ.

ਖਾਰੁ [kharu] *n* salinity, brackishness. "kəɾəm kəɪɪ kharu məphɪtəsɪ ri."—*dhāna trɪlocən. 2* See ਖਾਰ.

ਖਾਲ [khal] See ਖੱਲ. **2** *P* جال mole, mole-sized black spot on the skin. **3** line, streak. **4** water-channel, drain. **5** fountain. **6** spring. **7** flag, standard, colour. **8** arrow. **9** messenger, advocate. **10** *A* pride, arrogance, vanity. **11** cloud. **12** lightning. **13** bridle. **14** big horse or camel. "mal lal əɾ sal mɛ khal cal va cal. sɪdək guru ka ən dɦɪg ɪɦɪ sɪkkh ka sval."—*GPS*. 'mal (wealth), lal (son), sal (house), khal (horse, camel etc) to move on or barefoot, the disciple longs for the sustenance of faith in him through all these activities.'

ਖਾਲਸਾ [khaləs] *A* خالص *adj* pure, genuine; unadulterated. **2** *n* the Creator, God. "khaləs ki cəɾni səbh lægo."—*GV 10. 3* See ਖਾਲਸਾ.

ਖਾਲਸਾ [khalsa] *A* خالص *adj* pure. **2** unadulterated, clear, unmixed. "kəɦu kəbɪɾ jən bhəe khalse² prembhəgətɪ jɪɦ jani."—*sor. 3* *n* territory or region that belongs to the emperor, with a

²Some ignorant authors mention that Guru Gobind Singh substituted ਖਾਲਸੇ [khalse] for kholase at Damdama Sahib, but it is incorrect. In the Kartarpur version of Guru Granth Sahib the original handwritten word is ਖਾਲਸੇ [khalse].

landlord having no right on it. 4 Sikh religion, Khalsa of the Creator. 5 a Sikh; a devotee of Guru Nanak.

“jagəjtɔɪ jəpɛ nɪs basəɾ
ek bɪna mən nek nə anɛ,
purən prem prətɪtɪ səjɛ
brət gor məɾi məʃ bhul nə manɛ,
tɪrəth dan dəya təp sɛjəm,
ek bɪna nəhɪ nek pəchanɛ,
purənɔtɪ jəgɛ ghəʃ mɛ
təb khalsa tahɪ nəkhaləs janɛ.

—33 səvɛyɛ.

vak kio kərtar sətən lio bɪcar
supnɛ səsar tāhɪ kahɪ ləpɪaie
bɪkɦɪn ko təjo neh ʃriguru ki sɪkkh leh
nasɛ chɪn māhɪ deh yəmpuri jaie,
sis nə mūdāo mit! hukka təj bhəli rɪtɪ
prem prɪtɪ mən kər ʃəbəd kəmaie
jivən hɛ dɪn car dekh bujh kɛ bɪcar
vahguru guru ji ka khalsa kəhaie.

—gurusobha.

khalsa həmari səj khalsa həmari mɔj
khalsa həmari phɔj jit ki nɪʃani hɛ,
khalsa həmari cal khalsa həmari dhal
khalsa həmari ghal bhog mokh dani hɛ,
khalsa həmari jan khalsa həmari an
khalsa həmari khan mod ki suhani hɛ,
khalsa həmari jatɪ khalsa həmari patɪ
sri guru gobəð sɪgh bani yō bəkhani hɛ.

—sət nɪhal sɪgh.

puja ek ədvəy əkal ki hɛ ɪʃt jəhā
sətynam vahguru jap muktmal sa,
baniguru gaybe ko sudhi gurugrəth ju ki
khaybe ko bhojən kərah nəkd mal sa,
kəhɛ “tokh hərəɪ” bhəe carō hi bərən ek
dərən mələchən ko dharyo vəpu kal sa,
dvemət ko sal¹ sa nɪralsa dhərəm nɪtɪ
lalsa² bhərən dhəny bhəyo pəth khalsa.

¹hurt.

²desire, longing.

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ [khalsa kalɪj] Khalsa College. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [khalsa divan] See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ [khalse de bolle] *n* symbolic vocabulary used by the Khalsa (Sikhs) in the early period, also called ਗੁਰਗੁਜ ਬੋਲੇ. 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:

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ [ugrahi] begging, collecting of offerings.

ਉਜਾਗਰ [ujagər] lamp, oil lamp.

ਉਜਾਗਰੀ [ujagri] lantern.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ [əsvara] holy scripture of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 march, departure. 3 death.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨਾ [əsvara saɦɪb prəkəʃna] instal with reverence Guru Granth Sahib in the open position.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [əsvara kərna] attack, march, invade. 2 die, expire.

ਅਕਲਦਾਨ [əkəldan] stick, staff.

ਅਕਾਸਪਰੀ [əkaspəri] nanny goat.

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਦੀਵਾ [əkasi diva] sun and moon.

ਅਕਾਸੀਫੌਜ [əkasifɔj] band of martyrs; invisible force.

ਅਕਾਲ ਬਾਗਾ [əkāl bāga] ovation of Sat Sri Akal, raised in unison.

ਅਕਾਲੀ [əkali] worshipper of the Timeless One. 2 a Sikh in blue robe, Nihang Singh.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [əkhəɖ paθ] 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 ਪੈਰਿਸ (one ਪੈਰਿਸ equals three hours) to 16 ਪੈਰਿਸ.

ਅਤੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [əti əkhəɖ paθ] 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 pāhrs. (i.e. 24 to 27 hours).

ਅਤੀ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠੀ [ətī əkhəḍ pəθi] single reciter, who can complete the whole recitation of Guru Granth Sahib in a single sitting.

ਅਥੱਕ [əthək] feeble horse, infirm horse.

ਅਥੱਕ ਸਵਾਰੀ [əthək səvəri] pair of shoes.

ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ [ənhət śəbəd] snoring.

ਅਫਲਾਤੁਨ [əflatun] quilt.

ਅਫਲਾਤੁਨੀ [əflatuni] flamboyant.

ਅਰਦਾਸਾ [ərdasa] prayer.

ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ [ərdasia] a Sikh who offers prayer.

ਅਰਾਕਣ [ərakən], ਅਰਾਕੀ [əraki] horse, mare.
2 pony, female pony.

ਅੜੰਗ ਬੜੰਗ ਹੋਣਾ [əṛəṅg bəṛəṅg hoṇa] sleep, go to bed.

ਆਹੂ ਲਾਹੁਣੇ [ahu lahuṇe] massacre, butcher.

ਆਕੜਭੰਨ [akəṛbhən] disease, ailment.

ਆਕੀ ਹੋਣਾ [aki hoṇa] be in the lock-up, be in prison.

ਆਨੰਦ [anəd] fully satisfied, fully satiated; marriage ceremony according to Sikh rites.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [ərapət] young adult he-buffalo; stud buffalo also named məhɪkhasur.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [əṅg səṅg] companion, helping hand.
2 the Creator, God.

ਅੰਗੀਠਾ [əṅgiṭha] funeral pyre.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [əjni] night. 2 Kali, the goddess.

ਅੰਨਮਤੀਆ [ənmətia] person belonging to a religion other than Sikhism.

ਅੰਨ੍ਹਾ [ənha] idol worshipping Hindu.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmrɪt vɛla] early morning.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [əmrɪti] saltish curry.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀਆ [əmrɪtia] one who has been duly baptised.

ਇਕਟੰਗੀ ਬਟੇਰਾ [ɪktəṅgi bəṭera] brinjal.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰ [ɪdr] cloud.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਜਲ [ɪdr-jəl] rain-water.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ɪdraṇi] wind, air, breeze.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਜੱਫੀਆਂ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ [ɪdraṇi jəp̄hiā paūdi

hɛ] pleasant wind strikes the body.

ਇਲਾਚੀ [ɪlaci] a type of tree, acacia modesta.
2 twig or bark of the above tree, used as tooth brush.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [ʃəhid] martyr.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦਗੰਜ [ʃəhid gəj] battlefield and cremation ground of martyrs.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ [ʃəhidi] martyrdom, sacrifice made in war.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਸੋਧ [ʃəhidi sodh] natural suffering, suffering as willed by the Timeless.
2 punishment given by martyrs to persons who do not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ [ʃəhidi deg] sacred sweetened drink of hemp. 2 kitchen conducted to serve food to people on behalf of the martyrs.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [ʃəhidi prasad] sacred sweet pudding of wheat flour. 2 meals prepared with devotion for five Sikhs.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਫੌਜ [ʃəhidi fəj] army of martyrs. 2 secret army of the Timeless One.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਮਾਰ [ʃəhidi mar] punishment given by martyrs; torture inflicted upon vicious people by martyrs.

ਸੱਚਖੰਡ [səcckhəḍ] abode of the Guru, the true One. 2 religious congregation of Sikhs.
3 Gurdwara Abchal Nagar, Hazoor Sahib.

ਸੱਚਖੰਡ ਵਾਸਾ [səcckhəḍ vasa] abode in heaven; death; departure.

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [səcca patʃah] the true Master.

ਸਜਣਾ [səjṇa] get ready, be dressed. 2 sit in assembly. 3 be accoutred.

ਸੱਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [sətt sri əkal] Sikh slogan of victory. 2 ovation shouted after goat slaughter; a march and conclusion of Sikh congregation.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sədaguḷab] acacia.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮਾਂਜਣਾ [sədaguḷab da mukhmājṇa] twig of acacia for cleansing teeth.

ਸਫਾ ਜੰਗ [səpha jəŋg] small axe, battleaxe, axe.
 ਸਬਜ ਪੁਲਾਉ [səbəj pulao] green leafy vegetable;
 dish prepared from green leafy vegetable.
 ਸਬਜ ਮੰਦਰ [səbəj mādər] tree; shelter under a
 tree.
 ਸ਼ਬਦ [ʃəbəd] hymn of Gurbani; verse uttered
 by the True Master.
 ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕੀਰਤਨ [ʃəbəd kirtən] chanting of Gurbani.
 ਸ਼ਬਦਭੇਟ [ʃəbədbhet] offerings made to a person
 who recites and chants Gurbani.
 ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [səmūdər] milk.
 ਸਮੁੰਦਰਧਾਰੀ [səmūdradhari] one who takes only
 milk.
 ਸਰਦਾਈ [sərdai] drink made with crushed hemp.
 2 pond's water.
 ਸਰਦੌਨਾ [sərdəna] cold, coldness, chill.
 ਸਰਦੌਨਾ ਮੁੱਠੀਆਂ ਭਰਦਾ ਹੈ [sərdəna muṭṭhiā bhərdā
 hē] feeling cold; shiver.
 ਸਰਬਰਸ [sərabrəs] salt; also called ramrəs.
 ਸਰਬਲੋਹ [sərabloh] the Timeless One. 2 iron,
 arms.
 ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ [sərablohia] a Sikh, who takes his
 meals only in iron utensils.
 ਸਲੋਤਰ [səlotər] heavy club. 2 wooden pestle
 for pounding cannabis or hemp.
 ਸਵਾਇਆ [səvaɪa] a little; in small quantity.
 ਸਵਾਰਾ [səvara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.
 ਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [səvara kərnā] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ.
 ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ [səva ləkkh] one, single.
 ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ ਫੌਜ [səva ləkkh fəj] a single Sikh.
 ਸਾਉਗੀ [sauɡi] green gram.
 ਸ਼ਾਹ ਜਹਾਂ [ʃahjəhā] poppy plant.
 ਸਾਕਤ [sakət] disobedient to the Guru; one
 attached to worldly possessions. 2 apostate,
 immoral.
 ਸਾਖਤ [sakhət] See ਸਾਕਤ.
 ਸਾਰ [sar] iron, steel, arms, weapons.
 ਸਾਵੀ [savi] a kind of kidney bean; mūgi.
 ਸਿਕਰੀ [ʃɪkri] pincers, tweezers, nippers.
 ਸਿਕਾਰੀ [ʃɪkari] lecher, adulterer, womaniser.

ਸਿੰਘ [sɪŋh] baptised Sikh.
 ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sɪŋhni] baptised Sikh woman.
 ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ [sɪrkhɪḍi] raw sugar, brown sugar.
 ਸਿਰਗੁੰਮ [sɪrgūm] one who has got his hair
 trimmed after being duly baptised.
 ਸਿਰਘਸਾ [sɪrghəsa] clean-shaven. 2 Jain monk.
 3 ascetic.
 ਸਿਰਜੋੜ [sɪrjor] jaggery.
 ਸ਼ੀਸ਼ਮਹਲ [ʃiʃməhəl] thatched hut in dilapidated
 state, through which one can see the sky.
 ਸੁਕਮਾਂਜ [sukmāj] hungry.
 ਸੁਖਈ ਸਿੰਘ [sukhəi sɪŋh] he who crushes hemp
 and offers it as a drink.
 ਸੁਖਦੇਈ [sukhdei] mattress padded with cotton
 wool.
 ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ [sukhnɪdhan], ਸੁੱਖਾ [sukha] hemp.
 ਸੁਚਾਲਾ [sucala] lame, club-footed.
 ਸੁਚੇਤਾ [suceta] defecation behind the bushes.
 2 having a brief wash; ablution.
 ਸੁਚੇਤਾ ਤਾੜਨਾ [suceta tarna] have a brief body
 wash; be ready by washing feet, hands and
 face.
 ਸੁਚੇਤੇ ਜਾਣਾ [sucete jaṇa] go out for defecation.
 ਸੁਜਾਖਾ [sujakha] mesh, sieve. 2 learned person.
 ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sūdri] broom.
 ਸੁਨਹਰਾ [sunəhra] iron utensil for preparing
 nectar. 2 stone mortar.
 ਸੁਨਹਰੀਆ [sunəhria] a Sikh who, on being
 baptised, has taken nectar from the same
 utensil.
 ਸੁਰਗ [surəg] distress, calamity. 2 sleep, sound
 sleep.
 ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ [surəgdūaria] one with clipped
 nose.
 ਸੁਰਗਬਾਸ [surəgbas] have sound sleep.
 ਸੁਰਮਈ [surməi] light-blue, grey, black.
 ਸੁਰਮਈ ਦਾਲਾ [surməi dala] pulse cooked in iron
 vessel. 2 (a variety of) cooked pulse, lentil;
 māh di dal.
 ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ [subedar] a Sikh assigned the duty of

sweeping.
 ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] blind.
 ਸੇਉ [seu] grafted berry (fruit of jujube).
 ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਨ [ʃer de kʌn] corners of cloth used to sieve hemp.
 ਸੋਝਾ ਦੇਣਾ [sojha deɳa] scrub, cleanse. **2** punish a person who does not strictly observe the traditional Sikh code. **3** reform a criminal by punishing.
 ਸੋਧ [sodh] purity, sacredness. **2** purification (by punishing) of a person not observing the traditional Sikh code.
 ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhɳa] purify (by admonition) the non-observer of the traditional Sikh code. **2** conquer a territory. **3** collect subscription.
 ਸੰਖੀ [sə̃khi] a bone in a meat dish.
 ਸੰਤੋਖਣਾ [sə̃tokhɳa] close and wrap Guru Granth Sahib. **2** finish a piece of work.
 ਸ਼੍ਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [ʃrisaɦɪb] sword, sabre.
 ਹਜ਼ਾਰਮੇਖੀ [hə̃jarmekhi] beggar's blanket; ragged or patched blanket.
 ਹਜ਼ੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [hə̃jur saɦɪb] Takht Sri Abchal Nagar.
 ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀਆ [hə̃juria] one who has visited Hazoor Sahib (Sri Abchal Nagar) **2** one who serves in Hazoor Sahib gurdwara.
 ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਪਰਨਾ [hə̃juri pərna] towel used for cleansing hands and face.
 ਹੱਥ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਕਰਨੇ [hətth suctet kərne] wash hands.
 ਹਰਨ ਹੋਣਾ [hərən hoɳa] run away, flee.
 ਹਰਨੀ [hərni] fly, housefly. **2** louse, head louse.
 ਹਰਾ [həra] dry, dehydrated.
 ਹਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ [həra kərna] dry, dehydrate. **2** wash, clean.
 ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਭਰਨੀ [hajri bhərni] attend the Sikh congregation in the morning as well as in the evening.
 ਹਿਮੰਚਲ [hɪmʌɳɔl] digested, digested food.
 ਹਿਰਨਖੁਰੀ [hɪrə̃khuri] woman's genital organ, vagina.

ਹੁਕਮਸੱਤ [hukəmsətt] pass away, die.
 ਹੁੰਝਾ [hūjha] sheet-like wrap for the lower body.
 ਹੋਲਾਂ [holā] cardamoms.
 ਹੋਲਾ ਖੇਡਣਾ [holla khedɳa] fight. **2** enact the traditional Sikh fight.
 ਹੋਲਾ ਮਹੱਲਾ [holla məhəlla] festival observed on the 1st day of the lunar phase of Chet; Sikhs enact the traditional way of fighting on this day.
 ਹੰਕਾਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ [hə̃karɪa hoɪa] torn, ragged.
 ਹੰਨਾ [hə̃na] penis; also termed as ghora.
 ਕਸਤੂਰਾ [kəstura] pig.
 ਕੱਚਾ ਪਿੱਲਾ [kəcca pɪlla] lax in the observance of Sikh traditional code; one having loose notions of Sikh traditional code; one who does not strictly observe Sikh doctrines.
 ਕੱਚਾ ਬੋਲਾ [kəcca bolla] commentary against Sikh religion. **2** false statement.
 ਕੱਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [kəcci baɳɪ] verses other than Gurbani. **2** verses devoid of the Almighty's praise.
 ਕਛਹਰਾ [kəchəhra] underwear, shorts.
 ਕੱਟਾ [kəʈta] elephant.
 ਕਠੌਤਾ [kəʈhəta] wooden pot.
 ਕਪੜਬੀਜ [kəpɜ̃ɜ̃bij] cotton seed.
 ਕਮਰਕਸਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kəmərkəsa kərna] gird up one's loins, be ready for a task. **2** pass away, die.
 ਕਮਰਕਸਾ ਖੁਲ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [kəmərkəsa khuləhuɳa] be hospitable to a stranger.
 ਕਰਦੌਨਾ [kərdəna] small kitchenknife.
 ਕਰਾੜੀ [kəraɳi] radish.
 ਕਲਗਾ [kəlgə] bald (person).
 ਕਲਗੀਧਰ [kəlgidhər] Guru Gobind Singh.
 ਕੜਾਹ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [kəɜ̃ɦə prəsəd] pudding prepared by mixing three ingredients, i.e., flour, sugar and ghee in equal proportions; pudding of five ingredients.
 ਕੜਾਕਾ [kəɜ̃kə] hunger, going without food. **2** trouble, calamity.
 ਕਾਜਾ [kaja] hungry; non-availability of food.
 ਕਾਜਾ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣਾ [kaja kholhɳa] eat, take meals.

ਕਾਜੀ [kaji] cock; rooster.
 ਕਾਠਗੜ੍ਹ [kaṭhgarh] funeral pyre.
 ਕਾਣਾ [kaṇa] Turk, Muslim.
 ਕਾਨੂੰਗੇ [kanūgo] bamboo club with crooked root-end; stick with crooked grip.
 ਕਾਬੁਲੀ ਕੁੱਤਾ [kabuli kutta] Ahmad Shah Durrani.
 ਕਾਰਦਾਰ [kardar] spade-like wooden scraper.
 ਕਾਰਭੇਟ [karbhet] voluntary donation collected in the Guru's name.
 ਕੀਰਤਨ [kirtan] chanting of Gurbani.
 ਕੁਹੀ [kuhi] sickle.
 ਕੁਹੀ ਦਾ ਸਿਕਾਰ [kuhi da sīkar] cut grass or crop with a sickle.
 ਕੁੱਠਾ [kuṭṭha] meat got through the Muslim mode of animal slaughter.
 ਕੁਣਕਾ [kuṅka] a bit of the sacred pudding.
 2 sacred pudding.
 ਕੁਤਬਦੀਨ [kutabdin] dog, hound.
 ਕੁਰਹਿਤ [kurəhit] conduct in violation of the Sikh traditional code.
 ਕੁਰਲਾ [kurla] gargle, mouthwash.
 ਕੁੜੀਮਾਰ [kuṛimar] killer of a female child; one who receives money in lieu of his daughter's marriage.
 ਕੇਸਰ [kesar] turmeric.
 ਕੋਤਲ [kotl] cot, bedstead.
 ਕੋਤਲਕਸ [kotalkas] bedsheet. 2 decoration of bed.
 ਕੋਤਵਾਲ [kotval] knife, penknife.
 ਕੰਘਾ ਕਰਨਾ [kəṅgha kərṇa] cause grievous harm.
 2 comb the hair.
 ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਣ [krīpaṇ] sword. 2 kitchenknife.
 ਖੱਸੀ ਫੌਜ [khəssi fəj] band of ladies.
 ਖਜੂਰਾਂ [khəjūrā] jujube fruit.
 ਖੜਗਕੇਤੂ [khəṛəgketu] eternal.
 ਖੜੇ ਦਾ ਖਾਲਸਾ [khəṛe da khalsa] benefiting those who are present.
 ਖਾਰ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [khar sāmūdər] buttermilk; lassi.
 ਖਾਲਸਾ [khalsa] baptised Sikh.
 ਖਿਸਕੂ [khīsku] loincloth; wrestler's drawers.

ਖਿਚੜ ਪੁਲਾਉ [khīcəṛ pulau] dish of rice mixed with lentils. 2 jujube flowers.
 ਖੁਸ਼ਕ ਪੁਲਾਉ [khuṣək pulau] roasted grams for munching; roasted grams.
 ਖੁਰਮਾ [khurma] jujube.
 ਖੋਤੀ [khoti] bowl of hubble-bubble into which are put tobacco, hemp and burning coal.
 ਖੰਡ [khəṇḍ] ash, calx.
 ਗਹਰਾ ਗੱਢਾ [gəhra gəppha] heavy food like the sacred pudding enriched with fat. 2 ample wealth grabbed during the war.
 ਗਜਗਾਹ [gəjgah] an iron weapon with a 'Khanda' at the top and two half moons of steel in the middle. Nihang Sikhs adorn it in their turbans.
 ਗੱਜਣਾ [gəjṇa] roar loudly, roar like a lion.
 ਗਧੀ [gədhī] smoking pipe, hookah, hubble-bubble.
 ਗਧੀ ਚੁੰਘਣੀ [gədhī cūḡhṇī] smoke a pipe.
 ਗੱਢਾ [gəppha] wealth. 2 delicious food enriched with fat. 3 booty, loot, plunder.
 ਗੱਢਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ [gəppha lauṇa] take delicious fat-enriched food to one's satiety.
 ਗਰੜੇ [gəṛṛe] rice.
 ਗੜ੍ਹ [gəṛh] forest, deep forest. 2 enclosure.
 ਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ [gəṛh tōṛna] achieve one's object; tackle a difficult problem. 2 enter after breaking the fence.
 ਗਿੱਦੜ [gīddəṛ] coward, deserter, absconder.
 2 one who shirks work and lives by begging.
 ਗਿੱਦੜਰੰਗਾ [gīddəṛrəṅga] one who wears saffron clothes.
 ਗੁਣਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [gūṅgrāhī] winnowing tray.
 ਗੁੱਦੜ [gūddəṛ] skim of milk.
 ਗੁਪਤਾ [gūpta] dumb.
 ਗੁਪਾਲਫਲ [gūpalphəl], ਗੁਪਾਲਲੱਡੂ [gūpal ləḍḍu] hen's eggs.
 ਗੁਬਿੰਦੀਆਂ [gūbīdiā] carrots.
 ਗੁਬਿੰਦੇ [gūbīde] musk melons.
 ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduwara], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurdwara] Sikh

religious place, Sikh shrine.
 ਗੁਰਮਤ [gurmət] Sikh religion. **2** Sikh ideology.
 ਗੁਰਮਤਾ [gurməta] resolution passed in a Sikh congregation.
 ਗੁਰਮਤਾ ਸੋਧਣਾ [gurməta sodhṇa] pass a resolution.
 ਗੁਰਮਰਜਾਦਾ [gurmərjadā] a rite according to Sikh doctrine; code set by the Guru.
 ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurmukh] true follower of the Guru.
 ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhi] the script created by the Guru, in which Punjabi language is meticulously written.
 ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [gurmukhi dəstara] turban worn in the traditional Sikh way.
 ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ [gurmukhi daṛha] flowing beard.
 ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਾ [gurmukhi prāsada] thick loaf; thick loaf of Indian bread.
 ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [gurmukhi vərtara] equal distribution, identical distribution.
 ਗੋਬੀ ਫੌਜਾਂ [gəbi fəjā] secret martyr forces.
 ਗੋਪਾਲ ਚੰਦਨ [gopāl cādan] ointment to be applied on the wound; ointment.
 ਗੋਲਕ [golək] offerings to the Guru stored in a metallic pitcher.
 ਗੰਗਾਜਲ [gəṅgajəl] wine.
 ਗੰਢਲ [gəṅḍhəl] one who has been rebaptised after violating the Sikh code; a hypocrite.
 ਗਿਆਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ [gyāni sīṅh] a Sikh who recites and explains or elucidates Guru Granth Sahib.
 ਘਮਸਾਣ [ghəmsaṇ] war, battle. **2** dispute.
 ਘੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ [ghəllūghara] fierce battle. **2** annihilation, total destruction.
 ਘਾਣ [ghaṇ] war, battle.
 ਘਾਲਮਾਲਾ [ghalamāla] disposing off a matter without any decision. **2** including a non-observer of the traditional Sikh code into the main stream without punishing him.
 ਘੁਸਮੁਸਾ [ghusmusa] whispering, not exposing oneself publicly.
 ਘੋੜਾ [ghora] penis. See ਹੰਨਾ. **2** pair of shoes.
 ਘੋੜਾ ਕਾਜੇ ਕਰਨਾ [ghora kaje kərna] maintain

celibacy.

ਘੋੜਾ ਦੌੜਾਉਣਾ [ghora dorauna] copulate.
 ਚਕਰੀ [cəkri] small ring to be worn on the head.
 ਚਕ੍ਰ [cəkr] circular weapon to be worn on the neck or the head. It was used in warfare in ancient times.
 ਚਟਣ ਪੁਲਾਉ [cəṭṇ pulau] sauce.
 ਚਢਾਈ [cəḍhai] See ਚੜ੍ਹਾਈ.
 ਚਤੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ [cəṭogəṛh toṛna] urinate.
 ਚਰਨਦਾਸੀ [cəraṇdasi] shoes, pair of shoes. **2** wooden sandals.
 ਚਲਾਕਣ [cəlakəṇ] small short hoe with a handle.
 ਚਲਾਕਾ [cəlaka] large needle.
 ਚਲਾਣਾ [cəlaṇa] die, breathe one's last.
 ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ [cəṛhdi kəla] courage, high spirit. **2** promotion, progress.
 ਚੜ੍ਹਾਈ [cəṛhai] march, departure. **2** attack, assault, charge. **3** death.
 ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਪੁਲਾਉ [cādni pulau] roasted sorghum; juar.
 ਚਿਤੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ [cītoṛgəṛh toṛna] See ਚਤੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ ਤੋੜਨਾ.
 ਚਿਮਨੀ ਬੇਗਮ [cīmni begəṃ] opium.
 ਚੀਤਾ [cita] urine.
 ਚੀਤਾ ਕੁਦਾਉਣਾ [cita kudauṇa], ਚੀਤਾ ਭਜਾਉਣਾ [cita bhəjauṇa] urinate.
 ਦੁਗਲ [cugəl] poppy pod.
 ਦੁਗਲ ਮਲਨੇ [cugəl məlne] crush poppy pod by rubbing.
 ਦੁਟਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [cuṭka prāsad] salt and ground chillies taken alongwith unbuttered bread.
 ਦੁੱਪ [cupp] sugar.
 ਦੁਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [cubare cəṛhīa] See ਦੁਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ.
 ਦੁਰਾਸੀ [curasi] living beings other than the Sikhs.
 ਦੁਲਾ [cula] washing the mouth on taking meals and prayer to the Almighty.
 ਦੂਨਾ [cuna] flour, aṭṭa.
 ਦੂਰਮਾ [curma] wheat chaff.
 ਚੋਬਚੀਨੀ [cobcini] red chilly.
 ਚੌਕੀ [coki] 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 kərah pərsad.
 ਚੌਥਾ [cɔtha] salt.
 ਚੌਥਾਪੌੜਾ [cɔthapɔra] məjhbi sīgh, Ranghreta and Ravidasia Sikhs.
 ਚੌਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [cɔbare cərhɪa] deaf.
 ਚੰਡੀ [cəṇḍi] fire. **2** sword. **3** war, battle.
 ਛਕਣਾ [chəkṇa] dress up. **2** take meals.
 ਛਤੁਧਾਰ [chətrdhar] opium.
 ਛਰਰਾ ਛੱਡਣਾ [chər-ra chəḍḍṇa] urinate while standing.
 ਛਾਂਦਾ [chāda] distribution, division, share, part.
 ਛਾਲ ਮਾਰਨੀ [chal marni] fall down.
 ਛਾਵਣੀ [chavṇi] halting of the Sikhs.
 ਛਿੱਲੜ [chilləṛ] rupee coin.
 ਛੇਵਾਂ [chevā] oil.
 ਜਹਾਜ [jəhaj] bullock cart. **2** Sikh religion.
 ਜਹਾਜ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [jəhaj cərhna] adopt Sikhism after being duly baptised.
 ਜੱਕਾ [jəkka] curd.
 ਜਗਤਜੂਠ [jəgətjuth] smoking pipe, hookah.
 ਜਗੰਨਾਥੀ [jəgəṇnathi] earthen pot for cooking.
 ਜਥਾ [jətha] band, group, cluster of Sikhs.
 ਜਥੇਦਾਰ [jəthedar] leader of a group.
 ਜਮਦੰਡ [jəmdəḍ] punishment awarded by the leader.
 ਜਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ [jəmrāj di dhi] See ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ.
 ਜਲਖਿੰਚ ਸਿੰਘ [jəlkhi:c sīgh] water carrier.
 ਜਲਤੋਰੀ [jəltori] fish.
 ਜਲੇਬੀ [jəlebi] bean of a desert tree jəḍ.
 ਜੜਪੁੱਟ [jərpੁṭṭ] pincers.
 ਜਾਨਭਾਈ [janbhai] riding horse.
 ਜੈਕਾਰਾ [jekara] the Sikh slogan.
 ਜੋਤੀ ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [joti jotɪ səmauṇa] Guru's mingling with the Eternal, after leaving the mortal frame.
 ਜੋੜਮੇਲ [jərmel] gathering of the Sikhs. **2** Sikh congregation on Gurbur.
 ਜੋੜਮੇਲਣੀ [jərmelṇi] needle. **2** sweet tongue,

soft speech.
 ਜੰਗਲ ਜਾਣਾ [jəḡəl jaṇa] answer the call of nature.
 ਜੁਾਲਾ [jvala] fire.
 ਜੁਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ [jvalavəṃṇi] gun. **2** cannon.
 ਝਟਕਾ [jhəṭka] act of beheading an animal with one stroke, accompanied by a shout of 'sət sri əkal'. **2** meat of such a slaughtered animal.
 ਝੋਲਾ [jhola] big bag.
 ਟਹਲਾ [ṭəhla] service.
 ਟਹਲੂਆ [ṭəhluə] duster for cleansing the feet, cleansing towel.
 ਟਾਂਗੂ [ṭāḡu] person sitting on a tree (observation post) to keep watch on the enemy's movement.
 ਟੁੱਕਰ [ṭukkəṛ] estate and sustenance awarded by the king.
 ਟੇਢਗਿਆਨ [teḍhgɪan] lie down.
 ਠਾਕੁਰ [ṭhakur] ovary, testicles.
 ਠਾਣਾ [ṭhāṇa] monastery.
 ਠੀਕਰ [ṭhikəṛ] body, physique.
 ਠੀਕਰੀ [ṭhikri] rupee coin.
 ਡੱਡੂ [ḍəḍḍu] small earthen pot used to take water from a bigger earthen vessel.
 ਡਲਾ [ḍəla] a piece of pig's meat.
 ਡਾਇਣ [ḍaɪṇ] illusion. **2** lecherous woman, adulteress.
 ਡੋਕਲ [ḍokəl] a type of loose undergarment worn by traditional Sikhs.
 ਢਹਿੰਦੀ ਕਲਾ [ḍhəhɪdi kəla] frustrated, disheartened, depressed.
 ਢਾਈ ਲੱਖ [ḍhai ləkkh] two Singhs.
 ਢਾਲਾ [ḍhala] shield.
 ਢਾਲੇ ਹੇਠ [ḍhale heṭh] under protection, shielded. **2** in the asylum.
 ਤਹਤੌੜ [təhtəṛ] pəraoṭṭha; Indian fried cake with ghee in its layers, the layers getting separated on being cooked.
 ਤਖਤ [təkhət] the holy seat of the Guru i.e. Akal Bunga, Patna Sahib, Kesgarh and

- Abchal Nagar.
 ਤੱਤਖਾਲਸਾ [təttkhal̩sa] Sikhs who observe the code set by Guru Gobind Singh.
 ਤਨਖਾਹ [tənkhaːh] religious punishment. **2** act of violation of the traditional Sikh code.
 ਤਨਖਾਹੀਆ [tənkhaːhiə] one who has violated the Sikh religious code.
 ਤਰ ਪੁਲਾਉ [təɾ pʊləu] simple meal without ghee and vegetables or cooked pulses.
 ਤਰਾਤਰੀ [təɾətəri] too much, more than sufficient.
 ਤਾਂਬਾ [tāba] coin.
 ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ [tɪəɾ bəɾ tɪəɾ] armed and equipped. **2** alert. **3** firm in observing the traditional Sikh code.
 ਤਿਟੰਗੀ [tɪtəŋgi] Gayatri, mool mantar of the Hindus.
 ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗੀਆ [tɪmərɫəŋgiə] club-footed.
 ਤੁਰਕ [tʊɾək] a Muslim.
 ਤੁਰਕਣੀ [tʊɾəkɳi] a Muslim woman.
 ਤੁਰਕਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੱਧ [tʊɾəkɳɪ nəl juːd̪h] coitus with a Muslim woman.
 ਤੋੜਾ [toɾə] iron chain used for decoration on the turban of a Nihang Singh. **2** gun's belt.
 ਤੋੜਾ ਝਾੜਨਾ [toɾə ʝhaːɾnə] shoot with a gun.
 ਥਹਿ ਪਈਆਂ [thəɦɪ pəiā] sun-dried lumps of meshed pulses; vəriā.
 ਥਾਣੇਦਾਰ [thəɳedəɾ] donkey, ass.
 ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [dəstəɾə] turban.
 ਦੱਛ [dəcch] goat.
 ਦਬੜੂ ਘੁਸੜੂ [dəbɾu ɣhʊsɾu] not firm in observing the traditional Sikh code. **2** coward.
 ਦਮੜਾ [dəmɾə] rupee or paisa coin; cash.
 ਦਾਈਆ [daia] insistence, determination. **2** claim.
 ਦਾਖ [dəkh] fruit of a wild tree. *Salvadora indica*.
 ਦਾਲਾ [dələ] cooked pulses or lentils.
 ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ [dəɾə] beard.
 ਦੀਦਾਰੇ [didare] glimpse, sight.
 ਦੁਸਾਂਗਾ [dusāŋə] trousers, pyjama.
 ਦੁਸਾਲਾ [dusələ] blanket.
- ਦੁਨਾਲੀ [dʊnəli] pitch fork; an implement to lift thorny bushes etc.
 ਦੁਬਾਜਰਾ [dʊbəjɾə] one who shifts from one faith to another.
 ਦੁਬੁਰਜੀ [dʊbʊɾʝi] səlvar; a type of loose trousers usually worn by females.
 ਦੁਮਾਲਾ [dʊmələ] high turban worn by a Nihang Singh.
 ਦੇਗ [deg] kitchen. **2** cooked food for devotees.
 ਦੇਗ ਸਜਾਉਣੀ [deg səʝəuɳi] prepare food for devotees.
 ਦੇਗ ਮਸਤ [deg məsət] non-availability of food-stuff; non-availability of meals for want of the required material.
 ਦੇਣਦਾਰ [deɳdəɾ] one who is to be punished for not observing the traditional Sikh code.
 ਧਨੰਤਰ [dhənəɳtəɾ] margosa tree; neem tree.
 ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ [dhəɾəmɾəʝ di d̪hi] sleep.
 ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਧੀ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੱਧ ਕਰਨਾ [dhəɾəmɾəʝ di d̪hi nəl juːd̪h kəɾnə] sleep.
 ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dhəɾəmɾəʝ də pʊtɾ] fever.
 ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ [dhəɾəmɾəʝ də pʊtɾ seɾə kəɾdə hə]... is ill.
 ਧੁੜਕੋਟ [dhʊɾkoʊt] maxi skirt, petticoat.
 ਨਹੇਰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ [nəɦəɾnə sɪŋh] barber.
 ਨੜੀਮਾਰ [nəɾɪməɾ] one who smokes a pipe.
 ਨਾਖਾਂ [nəkhā] fruit of a banyan tree or mulberry tree.
 ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [nɪʝəɳ səɦɪb] flag, standard.
 ਨਿਹਕਲੰਕ [nɪɦkəɫək] pitcher, reservoir.
 ਨਿਰੰਗ ਸਿੰਘ [nɪɦəŋg sɪŋh] a Singh wearing blue dress and high turban.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀਆਂ [nɪɾbəɳiā] an ascetic belonging to the Udasi sect.
 ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ [nɪɾəkəri] a Sikh worshipper of the Formless One. **2** a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev.
 ਨੀਲਵਰਣੀ [nɪlɾəɳi] female ass.
 ਨੁਗਦਾ [nʊɡdə] ball made from the residue left after filtering hemp through a cloth.

ਨੁਗਦਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [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. “ਅੰਗ ਨੁਗਦਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਗਦਾ” etc.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਠੋਕਾ [netr ṭhoka] antimony or collyrium powder. 2 thin metal or glass bodkin used to apply collyrium to the eyes.

ਪਟਕਾ [pəṭka] animal not slaughtered with a single stroke. 2 meat of thus slaughtered animal.

ਪਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [pəṭalmocni] hoe, spade.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮ [pərsaram] large heavy axe.

ਪਰਸਾ [pərsa] water.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ [pərsada] bread, loaf of Indian bread.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ ਫੱਟੜ ਕਰਨਾ [pərsada phəṭṭar karna] break a loaf of bread into pieces.

ਪਰੀ [pəri] sheep.

ਪਲੱਟਾ [pələṭṭa] scrubber, scraper.

ਪਾਹੁਲ [pahul] nectar, consecrated sweetened drink prepared for baptising a Sikh; ਐਮਰਿਟ.

ਪਾਜੜ [pajər] See ਗੰਢਲ.

ਪਾਲਕਾ [palka] saddle.

ਪਾਲਕਾ ਸਜਾਉਣਾ [palka səjaunā] saddle a horse.

ਪੂਰੀ [puri] leaves of a slow growing wild tree; *Salvadora indica*; especially the leaves of a creeper of *Menispermum glabrum*.

ਪੌਣਤੁਰੰਗ [pəṇturəṅg] feeble pony, infirm pony.

ਪੌਣਪੁਕਾਸ਼ [pəṇprəkəʃ] fan.

ਪੰਚਾਂਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pəṇčāmr̥it] kərah pərsad.

ਪੰਜਇਸਨਾਨਾ [pəṅj-ɪsnana] washing of hands, feet and face; brief ablution.

ਪੰਜਕਕਾਰੀ [pəṅjəkəkari] one who wears five symbols of the Sikh faith viz untrimmed (unshorn) hair, sword, drawers, comb and steel bangle.

ਪੰਜੱਖਾ [pəṅjək̄k̄ha] blind of one eye.

ਪੰਜ ਪਿਆਰੇ [pəṅj piare] Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Mohkam Singh, Himmat Singh, Sahib Singh. 2 five Sikhs who prepare ਐਮਰਿਟ.

ਪੰਜਪੀਰੀਆ [pəṅjpiria] one who worships Vishnu, Sun, Shiv, Ganesh and Durga. 2 one who has faith in many gurus and Muslim saints.

ਪੰਜ ਮੁਕਤੇ [pəṅj mukte] Deva Singh, Ram Singh, Tahil Singh, Ishar Singh and Fateh Singh.

ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ [pəṅj mel] descendants of Prithi Chand [miṇe] Dhir Mal [dhir məllie], Ram Rai [ram raie]; preachers and collectors of tithes and offerings for the Guru [məsəd]; and the clean shaven ones [sɪrgõm].

ਪੰਜਰਤਨਾ [pəṅjrətna] saltish dish prepared from carrot, radish, turnip, brinjal and pumpkin.

ਪੰਜ ਲੱਖ [pəṅj ləkkh] five Sikhs.

ਪੰਜਵਾਂ [pəṅjvā] ghee.

ਪੰਜਾ [pəṅja] hand-shaped weapon worn by Nihang Singhs on their turbans.

ਪੰਥ [pəṅth] the Khalsa.

ਪੰਮਾ [pəṅma] Brahmin.

ਪੁਕਾਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ [prəkasa siṅgh] day. 2 tower, minaret.

ਫਤੇਕੁਮੈਤ [phətekumət] black-coloured staff or club.

ਫਤੇ ਗਜਾਉਣੀ [phəte gəjaunī] utter loudly the Sikh salutation; greet one with the Sikh salutation. 2 depart. 3 die.

ਫਤੇ ਗਜਾ ਗਿਆ [fəte gəja giā] left. 2 died. 3 got torn. 4 collapsed.

ਫਿਰਨੀ [phɪrni] grinding mill.

ਫਿਰਨੀ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ [phirni di səvari] grind grains in the grinding mill.

ਫੌਜ [phɔj] roving Sikh.

ਫੌਜਾਂ [phɔjā] many roving Sikhs; a band of roving Sikhs.

ਬਸਾਵਾ [bəsaava] iron plate for baking chapatis.

ਬਸੰਤਕੌਰ [bəṣəṭkəɔr] maize.

ਬਸੰਤਰ [bəṣəṭər] fire.

ਬਟੇਰਾ [bəṭera] brinjal.

ਬਦਾਣਾ [bədəṇa] See ਬੇਦਾਣਾ.

ਬਦਾਮ [bədəm] gram.

ਬੱਬਰੂ [bəbburu] fermented bread.

ਬਾਜ [baɟ] hoe with a short crooked handle.

ਬਾਜ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ [baj uḍaʊṇa], ਬਾਜ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ [baj da ʃikar] cut grass with a hoe; scrape grass with a hoe.

ਬਾਟਾ [baṭa], ਬਾਟੀ [baṭi] deep bowl. **2** bowl used for preparing nectar.

ਬਾਟੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਂਝੀ [baṭe da sājhi] companion; those baptised with nectar from the same bowl.

ਬਾਮਣ [baməṇ] sacred fig tree, peepul.

ਬਾਮਣੀ [bamṇi] sweetened rice pudding cooked in milk.

ਬਿਹੰਗਮ [biḥṅgəṃ] roving Singh, who does not stay permanently at one place.

ਬਿਖਯਾ [bikhyā] tobacco.

ਬਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਸਿੰਘੀਆ [bicitṛsiṅghia] a Sikh belonging to the Lubana community. **2** a Rajput Sikh.

ਬਿਬੇਕ [bibek] concept of Sikh traditions; observance of Sikh tradition. **2** purification in accordance with the Sikh code.

ਬਿਬੇਕੀ [bibeki] considerate Sikh, thoughtful Sikh. **2** one who observes purity in all respects.

ਬਿਰਦ [birəd] dress, robe. **2** religious symbol.

ਬਿਰਦਬਾਣਾ [birəḍbāṇa] traditional robe in the Sikh faith.

ਬਿਰਾਜਣਾ [birajṇa] be seated in a gathering. **2** lie down.

ਬੁੰਗਾ [būṅga] dwelling place of the Sikhs. **2** high turban of a Nihang Singh.

ਬੁੱਧ ਅਵਤਾਰ [buddh əvtaṛ] crippled; maimed particularly in arms or legs; one with an amputated arm.

ਬੁੰਦੀ [būḍi] boiled food grains.

ਬੇਦਾਣਾ [bedāṇa] bowl made of the wild caper; flowers of wild caper.

ਬੇਮੁਹਤਾਜੀ [bemohṭajī] wooden piece with forked branches with cloth tied within these branches, used for filtering hemp.

ਬੋਲਾ [bolla] language. **2** speech, utterance.

ਬੰਦਈ ਕੱਛ [bāḍai kəcch] loose traditional drawers upto the knees worn by Sikhs.

ਬ੍ਰਹਮਰਸ [brəḥəmrəs] sugarcane.

ਭਗਮੁਖੀ [bhəgmukhi] wheat.

ਭਗੋਤਾ [bhəḡota], ਭਗੋਤੀ [bhəḡoti] sword.

ਭਰਥਰੀ [bhərṭhəri] bull, stud bull.

ਭਾਉਨੀ [bhauni] faith, reverence.

ਭਾਈ [bhai] co-followers of a faith, Sikh-brothers. **2** Sikh priest. **3** title given to every Sikh as per Sikh religion.

ਭਾਜਾ [bhaja] vegetable dish.

ਭਾਣਾ [bhaṇa] Will of the timeless One; His Will.

ਭਾਣਾ ਵਰਤਣਾ [bhaṇa vərətṇa] occurrence of an event according to the Almighty's Will. **2** die, pass away.

ਭੁਇਸੁਰ [bhuisur] turnip.

ਭੁਜੰਗਣ [bhujəṅṅəṇ], ਭੁਜੰਗੀ [bhujəṅṅi] daughter, son. **2** duly baptised Sikh woman or man.

ਭੁਟੇਰਾ [bhutera] ball of flour baked in hot ash; ball of flour baked in fire without an iron plate.

ਭੂਤਨੀ [bhutni] storm, dust cloud. **2** train.

ਭੌਂਸੁਰ [bhōsur] See ਭੁਇਸੁਰ.

ਮਸਤ [məṣət] shortage of material, deficiency. **2** closed. See ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤ.

ਮਸਤਗੜ੍ਹ [məṣətḡəṛh] a mosque in which Guru Granth Sahib is installed. **2** a gurdwara established in place of a mosque.

ਮਸਤਾਨਾ [məṣṭāna] torn, old. **2** finished. **3** sick, ill.

ਮਸਾਣੀ [məṣāṇi] rectum, anus.

ਮਸਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਰ ਢਿੱਲਾ [məṣāṇi da sur dhilla] suffering from diarrhoea.

ਮਸਾਲਾਂ [məṣalā] firewood, fuel. **2** eyes.

ਮਸੰਦ [məṣəḍ] one who collects money from the Sikhs for himself. **2** priest who embezzles offerings presented to the Guru.

ਮਹਖਾਸੁਰ [məḥkhasur] See ਐਰਾਪਤ.

ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [məḥapṛəsəd] meat of an animal slaughtered with a single stroke. **2** kəṛah pəṛsəd.

ਮਖਮਲੀ ਫਰਸ਼ [məḥkməli fəṛəṣ] lawn with green grass, grassy ground.

ਮਜਹਬੀ [məj-həbi] a baptised Sikh originally belonging to the *cuhra* community.
 ਮਨਮਤ [mənəmət] wilful act against the teachings of the Master.
 ਮਨਮਤੀਆ [mənəmətia] self-oriented person opposed to the Guru's dictum.
 ਮਨਮੁਖ [mənmutkh] guided by one's own whim rather than by the Guru's advice, self-willed.
 ਮਰਚੋਨਾ [mərçona] black pepper.
 ਮਰੋਤਚੁਲਾ [mərōtçula] act of cleaning the mouth by simply touching with hand for want of water.
 ਮਲਿਕਾ [məlika] cat.
 ਮੜੋਲੀ [məʀoli] body, physique.
 ਮਾਰਾ ਬਕਾਰਾ [mara bəkara] act of frightening the enemy by roaring like a lion in unison.
 ਮਾਰੂ ਗਾਉਣਾ [maru gauna] weep, wail, lament. 2 chant verses of Maru rag on the occasion of someone's death.
 ਮਿਠਿਆਈ [miṯhiāi] sweet potato.
 ਮਿੱਠਤ [miṯṯhət] fruit of the jujube tree.
 ਮੀਣਾ [miṇa] non-baptised Sodhi descendant of Baba Prithi Chand.
 ਮੁਆਮਲਾ ਲੈਣਾ [muamla leṇa] collect cereals, food, milk, cash etc. from different households in a village.
 ਮੁਸਕਾਂ ਕਸਣੀਆਂ [muṣkā kəsṇiā] tie beard.
 ਮੁਸਲੀਧਰ [muslidhər] he who keeps a Muslim woman as his wife.
 ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਇਸਨਾਨ [muhəmdi ɪsnan] take a nude bath; take a bath without undergarments.
 ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ [muhəmdi səvari] camel.
 ਮੁਹੰਮਦੀ ਪੋਲਾ [muhəmdi pōla] razor.
 ਮੁਖਮਾਂਜਣਾ [mukhmājṇa] twig for brushing teeth.
 ਮੁਛਹਰਾ [mucḥəhra] moustaches.
 ਮੁਤਹਿਰਾ [mūt-hira] club; pestle used for preparing a nourishing cold drink by crushing poppy seeds, almonds, sugar etc.
 ਮੁਰਗਾਈਆਂ [murgaiā] bulbs of a vegetable plant grown on water.

ਮੂੰਹਤਾਣੀ [mūhtāṇi] scissors.
 ਮੇਵੜਾ [mevṛa] one who offers prayers; one who leads devotees to present themselves before the Guru.
 ਮੈਦਾ [meda] wheetmeal.
 ਮੈਦਾਨ ਜਾਣਾ [medan jaṇa] go out in the open to defecate.
 ਮੋਰਚਾ ਲਾਉਣਾ [morca launa] start work. 2 start a battle.
 ਮੋਰਯੁਜ [mordhuj] a carefree ascetic, Udasi saint belonging to the sect of Sodhi Meharban.
 ਮੰਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [māji sahīb] a small palanquin used for laying Guru Granth Sahib. 2 palanquin-shaped platform raised for the Guru to sit on.
 ਰਹਣੀ [rahṇi] observance of the Sikh traditional code.
 ਰਹਣੀ ਬਹਣੀ [rahṇi bəhṇi] religious rituals and practices; codes and principles of religion.
 ਰਹਤ [rahət] compliance with the traditional Sikh code.
 ਰਹਤਨਾਮਾ [rahətnama] a book describing the Sikh religious code.
 ਰਹਤੀਆ [rahətia] one who observes the traditional Sikh code; baptised Ravidasia Sikh.
 ਰੱਜੀ [rājji] small ladle.
 ਰਣਸਿੰਗਾ [rəṇsīga] *n* fart.
 ਰਣਸਿੰਗਾ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ [rəṇsīga vəjauna] *v* fart.
 ਰਾਮਚੌਕਾ [ramçoka] not to take any consideration of the place where food is being cooked, considering the whole earth as the cooking place of God.
 ਰਾਮਜੰਗਾ [ramjəga] gun.
 ਰਾਮਡੋਲ [ramḍol] leather bucket for drawing water from a well.
 ਰਾਮਬਾਗ [rambag] world, universe. 2 forest, wood.
 ਰਾਮਰਸ [ramrəs] salt, also named as *səɾəbrəs* and *ruprəs*.
 ਰਾਮਰੋਟੀ [ramroṭi] estate allotted to Ramgarh

fort at Amritsar for the Khalsa.
 ਰਾਮਲੱਡੂ [ramləḍḍu] watermelon.
 ਰੁੱਪਾ [ruppa] onion.
 ਰੂਪਕੌਰ [rupkɔr] vessel, usually earthen, for boiling milk on low heat.
 ਰੂਪਰਸ [ruprəs] salt.
 ਰੇਸ਼ਮ [reʂəm] jute.
 ਰੇਸ਼ਮੀ ਨਾਲਾ [reʂmi nala] cord of jute.
 ਰੋੜ [roʂ] a kind of pulse; moṭh.
 ਰੰਘੜ [r̥əḡhəʂ] mulberry. **2** arrogant, conceited.
 ਰੰਘੜੀ [r̥əḡhəri] corn cob of maize. **2** shrew, ill-reputed woman.
 ਲਖਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ləkhnetra] blind in one eye.
 ਲਖਬਾਹਾ [ləkhbahā] with one hand maimed.
 ਲੱਡੂ [ləḍḍu] squash gourd, ਫਿੱਠੋ.
 ਲਵੇਰਾ [ləvera] one without a beard.
 ਲਾਂਗਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ [lāgra s̥iŋh] cook, butler.
 ਲਾਚਾ [laca] wooden seat.
 ਲਾਚੀਦਾਣਾ [lacidāṇa] millet, Panicum spicatum.
 ਲੇਖੇ ਲਾਉਣਾ [lekhe lauṇa] utilise, consume material by distributing. **2** spend in the name of God.
 ਲੋਹ [loh] large oblong iron hotplate.
 ਲੋਹ ਲੰਗਰ [loh lāḡər] large oblong iron hotplate, cauldron; provisions for food.
 ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤ [lāḡər məsət], ਲੰਗਰ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ [lāḡər məstana] meals not being cooked for want of provisions.
 ਲੰਡੀ ਬੁੱਚੀ [lāḍi bucci] miscreants, mischief-mongers. **2** vicious persons not observing the traditional Sikh code.
 ਵਹੀਰ [vəhir] 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.
 ਵਹੀਰ ਪਾਉਣਾ [vəhir pauṇa] march. **2** pass away.
 ਵਹੀਰੀਆ [vəhiria] member of the body of Sikhs on the move.

ਵਟਾਊ [vəṭau] traveller. **2** destructible.
 ਵਰਤਾਵਾ [vərtava] large ladle, scoop. **2** distributor.
 ਵੇਹਲੇ ਸਿਰ ਵਾਲਾ [vehle sir vala] one who has no hair on his head; bald.
 ਖਾਲਕ [khalək] See ਖਾਲਿਕ. “khalək thavəhu bhūla muṭha.”—*maru ə m 5 əjoli*.
 ਖਾਲਕਾ [khalka] Oh God! “ʂuṇɪ benəti khalka!”—*maru solhe m 5*.
 ਖਾਲਕੁ [khalku] See ਖਾਲਿਕ.
 ਖਾਲੜਾ [khalṛa] 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.
 ਖਾਲਾ [xala] A خالو n aunt, mother's sister. **2** uncle, husband of mother's sister.
 ਖਾਲਿਸ [khalɪs] See ਖਾਲਸ.
 ਖਾਲਿਕ [khalɪk], ਖਾਲਿਕੁ [khalɪku] A خالق the Creator, God. “khalɪku khələk, khələk məhɪ khalɪku.”—*prəbha kəbir*.
 ਖਾਲੀ [xali] A خالی adj empty. **2** hollow. **3** without any achievement. “khali cəle dhəni sɪu.”—*s fərid*. **4** a small channel for flow of water. **5** a beat in musical rhythm, not to be disturbed.
 ਖਾਲੂ [khalu] See ਖਾਲਾ.
 ਖਾਵਣ [khavəṇ] v eat, consume.
 ਖਾਵਣ ਸੰਦੜੇ ਸੁਲ [khavəṇ sādṛe sul] See ਸੰਦੜਾ.
 ਖਾਵਣਾ [khavṇa] v eat. “tera dɪta khavṇa.”—*var sor m 4*.
 ਖਾਵਤ [khavət] eats. **2** adv by eating. “bhukhe khavət laj nə avə.”—*sor m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਨਾ [khavna] v eat. “khavna jɪtu bhukh nə lage.”—*maru ə m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਨੇ [khavne] eat (v-plural) “jɪcəru penəni khavne.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.
 ਖਾਵਾ [khava] n dug-out pit, cavern, cave. **2** mine, mineral deposits e.g. salt mine.
 ਖਾਵਾਰੇ [khavare] makes one eat, helps one eat. “məni bijɪa khavare.”—*nəʃ ə m 4*.

ਖਾਵਿੰਦ [khavīd] See ਖਾਵਿੰਦ.

ਖਾਵੀਨ [khavin] *P* خاوين plural of ਖਾਨ [xan].
“khaviniō khet mare.”—*VN*.

ਖਾਵੈ [khavē] eats. 2 destroys, eliminates. 3 one having fame; famous. “je ko bəḍa kəhāṭ, bəḍai khave.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਖਾਵੈਂਦ [khavēd] *P* خاوند *n* master, lord. “marət hē tāko lēke khavēd ko nam hē.”—*cōḍi 1*. 2 husband.

ਖਾੜਵ [khaṛəv] *Skt* षाडव *n* a measure of six musical notes. See ਰਾਗ.

ਖਿਉਣਾ [khīṭṭā] See ਖਵਣਾ. 2 See ਖਿਮਕਣਾ.

ਖਿਆਉ [khīāu] See ਖਅਉ.

ਖਿਆਤ [khīāt] *Skt* खयात *adj* famous. “nəgri nəgri khīāt əpar.”—*bher ə kəbir*. 2 explained, described.

ਖਿਆਹ [khīah], ਖਿਆਹੀ [khīahi] *Skt* खयाह *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.

ਖਿਆਤਾ [khīātā] See ਖਯਾਤਾ.

ਖਿਆਨ [khīan] *Skt* ख्यान *n* tale, history, anecdote. “nana khīan puran bed bīdhī.”—*sor and maru, rəvīdas*.

ਖਿਆਨਤ [khīanət] See ਖਯਾਨਤ.

ਖਿਆਲ [khīal] *A* خيال *n* concept, idea. “mən me upjyo təbē khīal.”—*NP*. 2 meditation, contemplation. “ek khīal vīkhe mən rata.”—*GPS*. 3 a musical rhythm forged for singing a song. See ਖਿਆਲ ਪਾਤਸਾਰੀ 10. “mītr pīare nū hal muridā da kəhīṇa.. yarḙe da sanu sətthīr cōga bhəṭṭhī kheṙīā da rəhīṇa.”—*həzare 10*.

ਖਿਆਲਾ [khīālā] 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.

ਖਿਆਲੁ [khīālū] See ਖਿਆਲ. “vīṇu nave aludīa jīti horu khīālu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਖਿਸਕਣਾ [khīsəkṇā], ਖਿਸਣਾ [khīṣṇā], ਖਿਸਣੁ [khīsəṇu], ਖਿਸਨਾ [khīsna], ਖਿਸਰਨਾ [khīsərna], ਖਿਸਲਨਾ [khīsəlna] *v* move from one place, deviate from one’s stand, fall, slip, move aside, skip away. “bēcənu kəre tē khīsəkījāṭ bole səbhū kəca.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “kəlījug həṙī kia pəg trē khīskia.”—*asa chōt m 4*. “pərbhate tare khīsəhī.”—*s kəbir*. “pəgī cəutha khīsīa.”—*asa chōt m 4*. “khīsəṙīgəṭobhumī pəṙ ḍarīo.”—*asa m 5*. “pəgī khīsīe rəhīṇa nəhī.”—*sri m 3*. “khīse jobənu bədhē jərua.”—*asa chōt m 5*. “səbh tap tən te khīsīa.”—*phunhe m 5*. “cəṙəṇ kəṙ khīsre tucā deh kumlani.”—*bher m 5*. “kəṙəhu upai. dərəb khīsai.”—*NP*.

ਖਿਸਾਨ [khīsan], ਖਿਸਾਨਾ [khīsanā] *adj* mentally disturbed, perturbed. “jo barəbar kīse nū bulāvda hē tā os pəṙ khīsai jāda hē.”—*bhəgtavli*. “gəyo məghva uṭh dham khīsāda.”—*kṙīsən*. “khəjən khīsan kine.”—*ramav*. “min murjhanē kəj khəjən khīsane.”—*cōḍi 1*. “dekhī jəgət ke log khīsānəhī.”—*GPS*. 2 ashamed, abashed.

ਖਿਸਾਰਾ [xīsara] *A* خيسارا *n* deficiency, loss, deficit.

ਖਿਸੈਂਦੋ [khīsədo] slipping, sliding. “jamī khīsədo pəṙ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਖਿਸੂ [xīst] *P* خيسو *Skt* खिसू brick.

ਖਿੱਖਰੀ [khīkkhri] *Skt* खिखरी *n* vixen. 2 *n* goddess Kali, surrounded by vixens.

ਖਿੰਗ [khīg] *P* خيسو *n* white-skinned horse; a horse whose mouth and all the four hooves are of white colour with rosy tinge. “təd khīg nīsūbh nəcāīa.”—*cōḍi 3*. 2 horse. “dūhū or te

khīḡ khətri nəcavē.”—*cəriṭr* 120. **3** *Skt* षिङ्ग
adj brave, courageous.

ਖਿੰਗਰ [khīḡar], ਖਿੰਘਰ [khīḡhər] *n* over-burnt
brick; hard brittle stone.

ਖਿੰਚ [khīc] *n* attraction. “sut khīce ekākari.”
—*gujə* m 4.

ਖਿੰਚਤਨੀ [khīctāni] *n* pull and push, stress and
strain. **2** strong affinity. “esi madho
khīctāni.”—*bīla* m 5.

ਖਿਚਰੀ [khīcri], ਖਿਚੜੀ [khīcṛī] *Skt* कृसर a dish
prepared by mixing rice and sesame. **2** meals
prepared from rice and māh lentil (horse beans)
Skt खिच्चा **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.

ਖਿੰਚਿ [khīci] See ਖਿੰਚ. **2** by stretching.

ਖਿੰਚੋਤਾਣ [khīcotāṅ] *n* pull and push, struggle,
persistence.

ਖਿੰਚੋਤਾਣਿ [khīcotāṅi] under dilemma, double-
mindedness. “khīcotāṅi viḡucie.”—*suhīə* m 1.

ਖਿੰਜ [khīj] *n* tightness, stretch. **2** cord or rope
used for pulling. **3** pull of stubbornness.

ਖਿੰਜਣਾ [khījṇa] *v* touch, fondle. “gəribā upəri
jī khīje dāri.”—*gəu* m 5. ‘who moves his hand
over his beard to show his virility to the poor.’

ਖਿਜਮਤ [khījmət] or ਖਿਜਮਤਿ [khījməti] *A* خدمت *n*
in attendance. **2** service. “khījməti kəri jən
bōda tera.”—*maru* m 1.

ਖਿਜਮਤਗਾਰ [khījmətgār], ਖਿਜਮਤਦਾਰ [khījmətdār]
P خدمتگار servant, waiter, attendant. “həu bōdi
priy khījmətdār.”—*asa* m 5.

ਖਿਜਮਤਿ [khījməti] See ਖਿਜਮਤ.

ਖਿਜਮਤੀ [khījməti] See ਖਿਦਮਤੀ.

ਖਿਜਰ [khījər] *A* خضر 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.

ਖਿਜਰਖੰਨ [khījərkhān] See ਖੁਜਰ ਮਰਦੁਦ.

ਖਿਜਰਾਬਾਦ [khījərabād] See ਚੜੜ.

ਖਿਜਾਂ [khījā] *P* خزان *n* autumn. See ਖਟਰਿਤੁ.

ਖਿਜਾਬ [khījab] *A* خياض See ਕਲਫ and ਕਾਲਿਮਾ.

ਖਿਜਾਲਤ [xījalət] *A* خجلت *n* shame. “dəvīdā pur
khījalət.”—*səloh*. ‘fled away feeling
ashamed.’

ਖਿਜੋਤਾਣ [khījotāṅ], ਖਿਜੋਤਾਣਿ [khījotāṅi], ਖਿਜੋਤਾੜ
[khījotāṛ] See ਖਿੰਚੋਤਾਣ and ਖਿੰਚੋਤਾਣਿ. “khījotāṅ
kərə betale.”—*BG*. “nəhī khījotāṛa.”—*var maru*
2 m 5.

ਖਿੜ [khījh] *n* vexation, annoyance. Its root is
ਖਿਦ *vr*.

ਖਿੜਣਾ [khījhṇa] *v* get irritated, be annoyed.

ਖਿੰਡਣਾ [khīḍṇa] *v* scatter, expand, spread.
“bəhote rah mən ki mēti khīḍia.”—*var majh*
m 1.

ਖਿਡਾਰ [khīḍār], ਖਿਡਾਰੀ [khīḍāri] adj player. “jyō
pətəḡ he ḍor ədhina. cəhe khīḍār kərəkh təb
lina.”—*NP*.

ਖਿਣ [khīṅ] *Skt* बह *n* moment, instant.

ਖਿਣਭੰਗਰ [khīṅbhḡḡər] See ਕਣਭੰਗਰ.

ਖਿਣੇ [khīṅe] in a moment, in an instant. “dərəbī
bhəre bhōḍār rite ik khīṅe.”—*m 1 var majh*.

ਖਿਤ [khīti] See ਖਿਤਿ.

ਖਿਤਸਤ੍ਵਾ [khīstəstva] See ਪੈੜੀ.

ਖਿਤਾਬ [khītab] See ਖਤਾਬ.

ਖਿਤਿ [khīti] *Skt* बिति *n* earth, on which all dwell.
2 dwelling, abode, residence.

ਖਿਤਿਪਤਿ [khītipəti], ਖਿਤਿਪਾਲ [khītipāl], ਖਿਤਿਰਾਇ
[khītirāi] lord of the earth, ruler of the earth,
emperor. **2** landowner.

ਖਿੰਥ [khīth], ਖਿੰਥੜ [khīthəṛ] *Skt* कन्था *n* tattered
quilt with patch work. **2** robe of rags. **3** mud
wall, wall made of mud bricks. **4** body,
physique.

ਖਿੰਥੜਿ [khīthəṛi] to the tattered quilt of patch-
work cloth. “khīthəṛi mekhā əḡliā jīḍu nə kai
mekh.”—*s fərid*. ‘The mortal frame has stitches
of many veins, but there is no stitch to bind the
soul.’

ਖਿੰਥਾ [khītha] tattered quilt of patch-work cloth.

“jogu nə khītha jogu nə dāḍe.”—*sūhi m 1*.
2 body, physique. “khītha jāḷi kuḷa bhāi.”—*s kəbir*.

ਖਿਦ [khɪd] *Skt* खिद् *vr* cause distress, terrorise, make nervous.

ਖਿਦਮਤ [khɪdmət], **ਖਿਦਮਤਗਾਰ** [khɪdmətgar] See **ਖਿਜਮਤ** and **ਖਿਜਮਤਦਾਰ**.

ਖਿਦਮਤੀ [xɪdməti] *P* خِدْمَتِي *n* present, gift, offering.
2 an open-mouth vessel used for washing hands and face; bowl; wash bowl. It is also called cɪləmci by pipe-smokers, because it picks up ash from the bowl of the hubble-bubble.

ਖਿਦਰ [khɪdər] *Skt* खिदर *n* poor, indigent, penniless. **2** ascetic. **3 n** moon. **4 A** ريد rain. **5** laziness, dullness. **6** sleep, slumber.

ਖਿਦਰਾਣਾ [khɪdrəna], **ਖਿਦਰਾਨਾ** [khɪdrana] dwelling place of ascetics. See **ਖੁਕਤਸਰ**.

ਖਿਦਰਾਬਾਦ [khɪdrabad] 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.

“ropər nɪkəʃ əhe pur ɔr.
 khɪdrabad vəse tɪs ʃhər.
 tɪs hi dɪsɪ dəl gəyo pəlai.
 jəhɪ khalsə piʃh dəbəi.”

—*GPS*.

ਖਿੰਧਰਾ [khɪdhra], **ਖਿੰਧੜਾ** [khɪdhra], **ਖਿੰਧੋਲੜਾ** [khɪdholra], **ਖਿੰਧੋਲਾ** [khɪdhola], **ਖਿੰਧੋਲੀ** [khɪdholi] See **ਖਿੰਝੜਾ** and **ਖਿੰਝਾ**. “sun donəhu khɪdhre tən dhare.”—*GPS*. “məlu jui bhəriə nila kala khɪdholra tɪnɪ veməkhi veməkhe no pəriə.”—*var gəu 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 Khatri persuaded an ascetic to put on this black-coloured robe and present himself before the emperor to complain against Guru Amar Dass.

ਖਿਨ [khɪn] particle. See **ਖਿਣ**. “khɪn pəl nam rɪde vəse bhəi.”—*sor ə m 1*.

ਖਿੰਨ [khɪn] *Skt* खिन्न *adj* in grief, grief-stricken, unhappy. “bədən khɪn dətɪ nəhɪ udote.”—*GPS*. **2** sad, frustrated. **3** poor, indigent.

ਖਿਨਭੰਗਨ [khɪnbhəgən], **ਖਿਨਭੰਗੁਨਾ** [khɪnbhəgona], **ਖਿਨਭੰਗੁਰ** [khɪnbhəgər] destructible in a moment. See **ਕਣਭੰਗੁਰ**. “khɪnbhəgən dehadɪ.”—*biḷa m 5*. “khɪnbhəgona ke manɪ mate.”—*asa m 5*.

ਖਿਨਵਾਰ [khɪnvar] in a moment. “bɪnəsjaɪ khɪnvar.”—*səva m 3*.

ਖਿਨਾਹੁ [khɪnahu] within the twinkling of an eye. “dukh dərəd tɪh mɪʃəhɪ khɪnahu.”—*bavən*.

ਖਿਨਿ [khɪnɪ] in a moment.

ਖਿਨੀ [khɪni] a moment. “rəhənə nə jaɪ khɪni.”—*biḷa m 5*.

ਖਿਨੁ [khɪnu] See **ਖਿਣ**. “khɪnu khɪnu namu səmalie.”—*sri m 3*.

ਖਿਨੁਆ [khɪnuə] moment. “apən ram nə cino khɪnuə.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਖਿਪ [khɪp] See **ਕਿਪ**. **2 adj** ਕਿਪੁ thrown, projected. “rɪpukhɪp bəhər ucar.”—*sənəma*. ‘noose thrown upon an enemy.’ **3** See **ਖਿੱਪ**. **4** See **ਖਿਪੁ**.

ਖਿਪਣਕ [khɪpṅək] See **ਕਪਣਕ**.

ਖਿਪਣੀ [khɪpṅi] *adj* which throws a projectile. “rɪpṅi adɪ ucarke khɪpṅi bəhər bəkhan. nam tɪpək ke hot hē lijəhu səməjh sujan.”—*sənəma*. ‘the gun, meant to kill the enemy.’

ਖਿੱਪ [khɪpp] *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.

ਖਿਪੁ [khɪpr] See **ਕਿਪੁ** and **ਛਿਪੁ**.

ਖਿੱਫਤ [xɪffət] *A* خفت *n* hollowness, flippancy. 2 shame.

ਖਿਮ [khɪm] See **ਖਿਮਾ**. “kapəɽu pəhɪro khɪm ka.” –*var sor m 4*. ‘wear a dress of forgiveness.’

ਖਿਮਕਣਾ [khɪməkɳa] *v* flash (lightning) momentarily. “khɪmi damɪni janu bhadō mājharā.” –*cāḍi 2*.

ਖਿਮਾ [khɪma] *Skt* कर्म *n* forgiveness, accommodation, courage. “khɪma vɪhɳe khəpɪgəe.” –*oākar 2* the earth.

ਖਿਮੀ [khɪmi] See **ਖਿਮਕਣਾ**. 2 *Skt* कमी *adj* tolerant, (one) having a forgiving nature, accommodating.

ਖਿਯਾਲ [khɪyal] See **ਖਿਆਲ**. 2 *A* خيال horserider, horseman. “həɳyo ek khanō khɪyalō khātəgā.” –*VN*.

ਖਿਰ [khɪr] *Skt* क्वर *adj* destructible. “e əkhər khɪrɪjahɪge.” –*gəu bavən kəbir 2* See **ਖਿੜਨਾ**. 3 *P* خ̣ *n* happiness, bliss.

ਖਿਰਕਾ [khɪrka] See **ਖਿਲਕ**. 2 See **ਖਿੜਕਾ**.

ਖਿਰਕੀ [khɪrki] See **ਖਿੜਕੀ**.

ਖਿਰਖਿਰ [khɪrkhɪr] *onom* act or sound of loud laughter; guffow, immense pleasure. “bədne bɪnu khɪr khɪr hasta.” –*bəsōt kəbir*. ‘Mind, sans mouth, laughs loudly on feeling pleasure.’ See **ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ**.

ਖਿਰਣ [khɪrən], **ਖਿਰਣਾ** [khɪrɳa] See **ਖਰਣਾ**.

ਖਿਰਣੀ [khɪrɳi] *Skt* कीरिन्दी *n* a softwood milky tree which is very old in age and large in size. Its fruit is like that of margosa tree and is very sweet. The after-effect of this fruit is to keep the body warm and hydrated. *L* Mimusops Elengi (Kauki).

ਖਿਰਤ [khɪrət] *Skt* क्वरित *adj* dripped down, fallen down. 2 destroyed. 3 dropped down. 4 fallen, degraded. “khəkha, khɪrət khəpət gəye kete.”

–*gəu bavən kəbir*.

ਖਿਰਦ [xɪrəd] *P* خرد *n* wisdom, intelligence.

ਖਿਰਨਾ [khɪrɳa] *v* bloom, blossom, flourish. 2 drip, leak. 3 slide, escape. 4 crumble bit by bit.

ਖਿਰਨੀ [khɪrɳi] See **ਖਿਰਣੀ**.

ਖਿਰਫਤ [khɪrfət] *A* خرف interesting story; amusing tale.

ਖਿਰਮਨ [xɪrmən] *P* خرم *n* threshing floor. 2 heap of food grains.

ਖਿਰਾਜ [khɪraj] See **ਖਰਾਜ**. “khɪraj na mal.” –*gəu rəvɪdas*. “gənimul khɪraj he.” –*jəpu*.

ਖਿਰਾਮਦ [xɪraməd] *P* خرامد walks charmingly, should walk charmingly, will walk charmingly. See **ਖਿਰਾਮੀਦਨ**.

ਖਿਰਾਮਾਂ [xɪramā] *P* خرامان walking elegantly, walking with graceful gait. See **ਖਿਰਾਮੀਦਨ**.

ਖਿਰਾਮੀਦਨ [xɪramidən] *P* خراميد *v* walk charmingly; walk elegantly.

ਖਿਰਿ [khɪri] See **ਖਿਰ**. 2 after decaying, on decaying. 3 by blooming. 4 by slipping away.

ਖਿਲ [khɪl] *Skt* खिल *vr* gather grains, glean grains, pluck. 2 *Skt* adj residual, remaining. 3 See **ਖਿਲਨਾ**. 4 *A* خيل *n* band, group, class. 5 family, dynasty. See **ਖਿਲਖਾਨਾ**. 6 See **ਖਿੱਲ**. 7 short for əkhɪl (entire, all).

ਖਿਲਉਨਾ [khɪləuna] *n* an object with which one can play; a toy. “logən ram khɪləuna jana.” –*bher kəbir*.

ਖਿਲਸ [khɪləs] *A* خلس *n* true friend. *adj* beautiful, charming.

ਖਿਲਕ [khɪlək] *A* خلك *n* robe, dress. “tɪh chɪn khɪlək əkas te utəryo guru dɪhɪg aɪ.” –*NP*. 2 torn or tattered quilt.

ਖਿਲਕਤ [khɪlkət] *A* خلقت *n* universe, world. 2 origin, creation.

ਖਿਲਕਾ [khɪlka] See **ਖਿਲਕ**.

ਖਿਲਖਾਨਾ [khɪlkhana] *A* خيل خانه family and home. “khɪlkhana bɪradər həmu jəjala.” –*maru solhe*

m 5. 2 See ਖੇਲ 2, 3, 4 and ਖੇਲਖਾਨਾ.

ਖਿਲਜੀ [khɪljɪ] See ਖਲਜੀ.

ਖਿਲਤ [khɪlət] playing. “khɪlət əkhetək ɪhthā əyo.”—*cəritr* 103. 2 *A* خلعت *n* act of putting off clothes. In olden times, the emperor used to put off his clothes and give them away in charity; hence khɪlət is considered ‘a robe of honour’ 3 dress, robe. 4 clothings received from an emperor, considered as symbol of honour. 5 *A* غطه *n* gifted object, object received as gift. 6 elements of the body: Psora, Syphlisis and Sycosis. Practitioners of Greek system of medicine believe in four elements i.e. خون Blood, صفرا Psora, بلغم Syphlisis and سودا Sycosis. Psora is black residue obtained on burning of blood, Syphlisis and Sylosis. It is contagious.

ਖਿਲਤਾ [khɪlta] *A* خرقه *n* loose gown worn by a faqir. 2 See ਖਰੀਤਾ.

ਖਿਲਨਾ [khɪlna] *v* blossom, flourish. 2 *n* sharp tipped agricultural implement used for hoeing. It is specially used in the hills. 3 See ਖੇਲਨਾ.

ਖਿਲਵਤ [khɪlvət] *A* غلوت *n* loneliness, solitude, seclusion.

ਖਿਲਵਾਰ [khɪlvar] *adj* who plays. “khel bāsāt bāde khɪlvar.”—*cəritr* 52.

ਖਿਲਾ [khɪla] *adj* in full bloom, developed, flourished. 2 played. “həɾɪ khel səbhɪ khɪla.”—*var gəu* 1 m 4.

ਖਿਲਾਉਣਾ [khɪlaʊṇa] *v* cause one to play. 2 make one eat; feed.

ਖਿਲਾਣ [khɪlaṇ] *adj* playing, player. “bir calak khəggə khɪlaṇə.”—*VN*.

ਖਿਲਾਫ [xɪlaf] *A* خلاف *adj* opposite, against. 2 *n* dispute. 3 fabrication, falsehood. “nə khɪlaph tujh səg gaū.”—*NP*.

ਖਿਲਾਫਤ [xɪlafət] *A* خلافت *n* title of a caliph; spiritual and temporal headship of the Muslims. 2 authority of a caliph. See ਖਲੀਫ਼ਾ.

ਖਿਲਾਰਣਾ [khɪlarna] scatter, spread. 2 expand.

ਖਿਲਾਰੀ [khɪlari] See ਖੇਲਾਰੀ.

ਖਿਲਾਵਣਹਾਰ [khɪlavəṇhar], ਖਿਲਾਵਣਹਾਰੋ [khɪlavəṇharo] *adj* the Almighty: who impels us to act according to His Will.

ਖਿਲਿਆ [khɪliə] in bloom, flourished. “pərgasə bhəɪə kəʊl khɪliə.”—*gəu chət* m 5.

ਖਿਲੋਨਾ [khɪlbna] See ਖਿਲਉਨਾ.

ਖਿੱਲ [khɪll] *n* fully parched and burst grain etc.

2 See ਖਿਲ.

ਖਿੱਲੀ [khɪlli] *n* humour, mockery, jest. 2 an act which amuses and makes people act imparting a feeling of fulfilment.

ਖਿਵਣ [khivəṇ] *v* See ਖਿਮਕਣਾ. “khivət biju jvalɪka.”—*gyan*. ‘Lightning is flashing’. “sətɪgur ka khivə cādoə.”—*var ram* 3.

ਖਿੜਕਾ [khɪɾka], ਖਿੜਕੀ [khɪɾki] *Skt* खड़किया *n* window, opening, slit. “khɪɾki upəɾɪ dəsəvā duar.”—*bher kəbir*. 2 door with wooden rods.

ਖਿੜਖਿੜ [khɪɾkhɪɾ] See ਖਿਰਖਿਰ.

ਖਿੜਨਾ [khɪɾna] *v* flourish. 2 be happy. 3 laugh.

ਖੀਉ [khiu], ਖੀਓ [khio] *Skt* बीव *adj* extremely happy, exhilarated, intoxicated. “ʊhi pio ʊhi khio.”—*gəu* m 5. 2 *Skt* बज destruction. “səhiɾje bɪkhiə bhəi khio.”—*asa* m 5.

ਖੀਸ [khis] *n* shame, humiliation. 2 displeasure, protest, anger. 3 *Skt* किष्क *adj* destroyed, decayed. “aj kal me hot khis.”—*GV* 10.

ਖੀਸਾ [khisa] *P* جيبي *n* pocket of a shirt or a coat.

ਖੀਘਰ [khiḡhər] See ਖੰਘਰ.

ਖੀਚ [khiç], ਖੀੱਚ [khīç] *n* attraction, pull. 2 persistence, obstinacy, stubbornness.

ਖੀਚਤਨੀ [khicṭəni], ਖੀੱਚਤਾਨ [khīçtan] *n* pull and push. 2 act of interpreting an ambiguous sentence to suit one’s convenience.

ਖੀਚਰੀ [khiçri] See ਖਿਚੜੀ. “khub khana khiçri.”—*s kəbir*.

ਖੀਚਾ [khica] *n* See ਖੀਚ. 2 space, gap, distinction. “bic nə khica, həu tera tū mora.”—*bɪla* m 5.

ਖੀਜ [khiɟ] *n* unhappiness, displeasure,

annoyance. See ਖਿੜ.

ਖੀਜਨਾ [khijna] *v* be annoyed.

ਖੀੜ [khiḷh], **ਖੀੜਨਾ** [khiḷhna] See ਖਿੜ, ਖੀਜ and ਖੀਜਨਾ. “jɪn ki riḷh khiḷh bɪn moḡhu.”—*GPS*. ‘Pleasure and annoyance are definitely effective.’

ਖੀਣ [khiṇ], **ਖੀਣਾਂ** [khiṇā] *Skt* **ਕੀਣ** *adj* lean, slim. 2 reduced, weak. “bɪrədhu bhəɪa tənʊ khiṇ.”—*sri m l pəhɪre*. 3 destroyed. “khiṇ pədarəth ḡhər ke hoe.”—*GPS*. “kəhɪ kəbir kɪlbɪkḡ ḡəe khiṇa.”—*prəbha*.

ਖੀਧ [khīdh], **ਖੀਧਾ** [khīdha] *n* tattered quilt. 2 old coarse and tattered quilt. “upər kəu magəu khidha.”—*s kəbir*. “khīdh ek raja pər dhəri.”—*cəɪɪr 383*.

ਖੀਨ [khin] See ਖੀਣ. “jələhɪ bɪn khin.”—*ḡəu kəbir*. 2 *Skt* **खिन्न** distressed, perturbed. “khat pivət səvət sukḡia, nam sɪmrət khin.”—*sar m 5*. “mɪna jəlhin he, uḡ bɪchʊrət mənʊtənʊ khin he.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਖੀਨਸੁਆ [khinsua] *adj* got reduced, weakened. “tənʊ khinsua.”—*ḡəu m 5*. 2 sad, depressed.

ਖੀਨਖਾਫ [khinkhaph], **ਖੀਨਖਾਬ** [khinkhab] See ਕਮਖਾਬ. “khinkhaph lage jəri sūdər dʊɪvəti.”—*GPS*. “khinkhab ke ṡhan ḡhənerə.”—*GPS*.

ਖੀਨਾ [khina] See ਖੀਣਾ. “nənəhu nir bəhə tənʊ khina.”—*sor bhɪkḡən*. 2 disturbed, sad, annoyed. “kahu nə kərte kəchʊ khina.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਖੀਨੀ [khini] *adj* decayed. 2 became, dejected.

ਖੀਰ [khir] *Skt* **कीर** that which tones up the body against debility hence called *kṡir*; milk. “khir ədhar barɪkʊ jəb hota.”—*məla m 5*. 2 rice cooked in milk; custard. *Skt* **कीरान** “rəs əmrɪt khir ḡhɪali.”—*var ram 3*. “khir səmanɪ sagu mɛ paɪa.”—*maru kəbir*. 3 See ਖੀਰੁ.

ਖੀਰਸਮੁੰਦ [khirsəmūd], **ਖੀਰਸਮੁਦੁ** [khirsəmodr] According to Purans, an ocean of milk, on which Lord Vishnu sleeps. **ਕੀਰਸਮੁਦੁ**. The fourteen precious gems are supposed to have emerged from the churning of this ocean.

ਖੀਰਾ [khira] milk. See ਖੀਰ. “mukhɪ nam tumaro khira.”—*toḡi m 5*. 2 animal with deciduous (milk) teeth. 3 *Skt* **कीरक** *n* cucumber, usually grown in the rainy season. *L* Cucumis sativus. 4 *P* **كبر** *adj* shameless, devoid of sense of honour. 5 disrespectful, discourteous. 6 daring, bold. 7 surprised, astonished. 8 *n* dimness appearing before the eyes, meaning the eyesight getting dazed.

ਖੀਰੁ [khiru] *S* milk. See ਖੀਰ. “khiru piə khelaiə.”—*sri m l pəhɪre*. 2 ocean of milk. “rətənʊ upaɪ dhəre khiru məthɪa.”—*asa m 1*.

ਖੀਲੈ [khilə] makes merry, enjoys. “khilə biḡse teto sog.”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

ਖੀਵ [khiv] *Skt* **कीव** *adj* intoxicated, exhilarated, ecstatic.

ਖੀਵਨ [khivən], **ਖੀਵਨਾ** [khivna], **ਖੀਵਨਿ** [khivənɪ] *v* be intoxicated, be extremely happy. See ਖੀਵ. “ram nam rəs khivənɪ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਖੀਵਾ [khiva] *Skt* **कीव** intoxicated, highly excited. See ਖੀਵ. “khiva əmrɪtʊdhare.”—*asa m 1*. “ta mənʊ khiva jaṇiə.”—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਖੀਵਾ ਕਲਾਂ.

ਖੀਵਾ ਕਲਾਂ [khiva kālā] 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.

ਖੀਵੀ [khivi] feminine of ਖੀਵਾ [khiva]. 2 See ਖੀਵੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਖੀਵੀਸਹੁ [khivisəhu], **ਖੀਵੀਪਤਿ** [khivipətɪ] Guru Angad Dev. See ਖੀਵੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਖੀਵੀ ਮਾਤਾ [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. “mata khivi səhu soɪ, jɪnɪ ḡoɪ uṡhali.”—*var ram 3*.

ਖੁਆਉਣਾ [khuauṇa] *v* cause one to lose. **2** make one go astray, cause one to forget. “jɪsəhɪ khuai tɪsu kəuṇu kəhɛ?”—*var ram 1 m 1*. “dujebhaɪ khuai.”—*sri m 3*. “dujebhaɪ khuai ram.”—*vəḍ chōt m 3*. “jɪs no apɪ khuai kərtə.”—*asa ə m 1*. **3** miss a chance, miss an opportunity.

ਖੁਆਇਅਨੁ [khuaiənu] he misled. “ɪkɪ dujebhaɪ khuaiənu.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਖੁਆਈਅਹਿ [khuaiəhɪ] causes to go astray. **2** is made bereft. **3** is caused to miss the opportunity. “ɪkna vəkəhət khuaiɛ.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘The time of Muslim prayer is missed.’

ਖੁਆਜਾ [khuaja] See ਖੁਜਰ.

ਖੁਆਬ [khuab] See ਖੁਾਬ.

ਖੁਆਬੀ [khuabi] *adj* sleepy.

ਖੁਆਰ [khuar] *P* **خوار** *adj* unappreciated. “mərɪ khuar sakətnər thivɛ.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** distrustful, unreliable. **3** one who suffers; in such a situation this term is used as a suffix. e.g. ਗਮਖੁਾਰ.

ਖੁਆਰੀ [khuari] *P* **خواری** *n* humiliation, disrespect, insult. “hərɪ bɪsrət sɛda khuari.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** weakness.

ਖੁਆਰੈ [khuarɛ] feeds. “kou pan khuarɛ.”—*ramav*.

ਖੁਇ [khuɪ] *n* error, omission, fault. “rovɛ jəruɛja khuɪ gəɪa.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **2** *adv* mistakenly. “əna bola khuɪ ujhəɪɪ pɪɪ.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਖੁਇਦ [khuɪd] See ਖਵੀਦ.

ਖੁਈ [khuɪ] misguided, gone astray. “dujɛ bhaɪ khuɪ.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਖੁਸ [khus] *n* act of snatching. “khusɪ khusɪ lɛda vəsətu pərai.”—*maru ə m 5 əjuli*. **2** *P* **خوش** *adj* happy, joyous. **3** favourite, liked. **4** good, nice.

ਖੁਸਸਿਯਰ [xušsɪyər] *P* **خوش سیر** *adj* good-natured, good-tempered.

ਖੁਸਹਾਲ [xuʃ-hal] *P* **خوشحال** *adj* prosperous. **2** happy,

blessed. “bɛʰək mɛ bɛʰyo khus-hal.”—*GPS*. **ਖੁਸਹਾਲੀ** [xuʃ-hali] *P* **خوشحال** *n* prosperity, happy state.

ਖੁਸਕ [xuʃək] *P* **خشک** *adj* dry, parched. **2** indifferent.

ਖੁਸਖਬਰੀ [xuʃxəbri] *P* **خوش خبری** *n* auspicious news, joyful tiding. “həle yara, həle yara khuskhəbri?”—*ɪlɛg namdev*.

ਖੁਸਖੁ [xuʃxu] *P* **خوش** *adj* good-natured.

ਖੁਸਚੁਬਾ [xuʃzubā] *P* **خوش زبان** *adj* sweet-tongued; pleasant to talk to.

ਖੁਸਤਰਕ [xuʃtərək] *P* **خوشترک** *adj* excellent, superb. **2** exultant.

ਖੁਸਨੁਦ [xuʃnud] *P* **خوشنود** *adj* glad, joyful.

ਖੁਸਨੁਦੀ [xuʃnudi] *P* **خوشنودی** *n* joy.

ਖੁਸਬੂ [khusbu], **ਖੁਸਬੋ** [khusbo], **ਖੁਸਬੋਇ** [khusboɪ] *P* **خوشبو** *n* fragrance, pleasant smell.

ਖੁਸਰ [xusər] *P* **خسر** *Skt* father-in-law; foster-father.

ਖੁਸਰਾ [khusraj] *P* **خواجه سرا** superintendent 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 ‘khusra’ has, thus, become equivalent of ‘impotent males.’ “bɪɖu rakɪ jəu tərɪɛ bhai! khusre kɪu nə pərəmgətɪ pai?”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਖੁਸਰੋ [xusro] **خسرو** king, emperor. Scholars consider that it is derived from xuʃru. **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.

ਖੁਸ਼ ਲਕਾ [xuʃ ləka] *P* خوشلک *adj* good-looking.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾ [xuʃa] *P* خوش *part* good!excellent! commendable!

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਇ [xuʃaɪ] *P* خوشای *n* nice that you have come, welcome. **2** See ਕੁਸ਼ਾਇ.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਮਦ [xuʃaməd] *P* خوشامد *n* flattery. **2** the act of making someone happy.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ [khusal] *P* خوشحال *adj* well-to-do, happy, delighted. “madər khusal khatər.”—*ramav*.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ [khusal sɪŋh] son of Hargobind, a Gaur Brahmin by caste, resident of Ikri, district Mehrat. He was recruited as a soldier in Dhaunkal Singh's platoon in sammat 1864 in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On one occasion, impressed by his elegant turn-out, the Maharaja exclaimed “It would have been better, had this young man been a Singh.” 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 Sheikhpura to which are attached 180 villages of several districts (Sheikhpura, Sialkot, Lahore and Amritsar) with Rs 1,20,000 as income.

ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲੀ [khusali] *P* خوشحالی *n* prosperity, opulence. **2** happiness.

ਖੁਸ਼ਿ [khusɪ] by snatching, by usurping. See ਖੁਸ਼ 1.

ਖੁਸ਼ੀ [xuʃi] *P* خوشی *n* happiness. “khusi khuar bhæ rəs bhogəŋ.”—*maru ə m 1*. **2** *adj* favoured. “rəhɪt ko khusi na ayəu.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*. “jo sɪkhano loce so gur khusi avə.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਖੁੱਸਣਾ [khussɳa] *v* get entangled. **2** scatter. **3** get duped.

ਖੁਹਦੀ [khuɬdi] residue, remnant. See ਰਹਦੀਖੁਹਦੀ.

ਖੁਖਰਾਣ [khukhrəŋ] See ਖੜੀ and ਖੋਖਰਾਇਣ.

ਖੁਗੀਰ [khuɡiɾ] See ਖੁਗੀਰ.

ਖੁਜਤ [khujət] searching *P* کھجّت *n* coitus. “khujət turək na kijɪye.”—*GPS*. i.e. ‘Do not have coitus with a Muslim woman etc.’

ਖੁਜਲੀ [khujli] See ਖਜ 2.

ਖੁਜੀਆ [khujia] *adj* one who investigates; investigator. “khoj thəke səb hi khujia.”—*akal*.

ਖੁਝ [khujh] *Skt* रुध्ज *n* bamboo. “cəðən vas nɪvas nə khujhe.”—*BG*. ‘Fragrance does not reside in the bamboo.’

ਖੁੱਝਣਾ [khūjhɳa] *n* err; make a mistake. “vad kərədər khūjhe.”—*BG*.

ਖੁਟਹਰ [khuɬ-hər] *adj* debased, perfidious, impure. “mən khuɬ-hər tera nəhɪ bɪsasu.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਖੁਟਾਈ [khuɬai], ਖੁਟਾਈ [khuɬɪai] *n* baseness, blemish, vice. “pɪɾthie ki ɪm soni khuɬai.”—*GPS*.

ਖੁਟੇਰਾ [khuɬera] *adj* having defect, defective.

ਖੁਡ [khuɬ] *n* ditch, hole. “khodi khuɬ nəhɪ kəsə ləhyo.”—*GPS*.

ਖੁੱਡ [khūɬ] See ਖੁੱਢ.

ਖੁਡਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ [khuɬal əkbərvali] a village in police station Boha, tehsil Mansa, circle Barnala of Patiala state. A gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh stands a furlong away to the south of the village.

When the Guru was staying at Sirsa, the daughter of Nabi Baksh, ruler of the area, confined Gulab Singh, a Sikh goldsmith, to a dungeon. Enamoured of the man, she wanted to have sexual relation with him, but he did not want to blemish Sikhism, his faith.

Accompanied by five Sikhs, the omniscient Guru arrived at the village and liberated that Sikh from the dungeon and delivered a religious sermon to Nabi Baksh. That underground cell is still there in the village.

¹ਬਧ-ਯਤ, breach of celebrity.

A simple structure has been improvised there. Residential quarters are closeby. Patiala state has granted 50 ghumaons of land as well.

Two miles long unmetalled path links it with Bareta railway station.

ਖੁੱਡ [khudd] hole, ditch. See ਖੁੱਡ.

ਖੁੱਢ [khūḍh] *Skt* मुण्डक *n* trunk of a felled tree. “susək khūḍh sō ləgkər ṭhaḍho.”—*GPS*. **2** broken tree trunk, sleeper. **3** cylindrical roller to extract juice by crushing sugarcane. “khūḍhā ḍḍarī rəkhī kē denī su māl səjāī.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਖੁੱਢਾ [khūḍha] *Skt* कुण्ठ *adj* blunt, not sharp.

ਖੁਣਸ [khunəs] *n* mind's dispersion, spleen, anger. “khadhi khunəs jogisrā.”—*BG*. “vekh cəṭītr jogi khunṣāī.”—*BG*.

ਖੁਣਸਣਾ [khunṣəṇa] *v* be disconnected, fret, get enraged. See ਖੁਣਸ.

ਖੁਣਨਾ [khunna] *Skt* खनन *n* digging, hoeing. **2** engraving name etc. on the skin with a needle; tattoo.

ਖੁਣਨ [xutən] *P* ختن *n* a region of Chinese Turkistan, where musk deer are found in abundance.

ਖੁਤਬਾ [khotba] *A* خطبة *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 khotba with great fervour. According to the custom prevailing in Islam, the person (preacher) delivering khotba 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 khotbas to be read in their names. As is written by Bhai Gurdas: “xutba jāī pəraīda.”—*var 26*.

ਖੁੱਠਾ [khottha] *adj* ruffled. **2** twitched, reduced to a nonentity. See ਸਿਰਖੁਠਾ.

ਖੁੱਠੀ [khotthi] *adj* bewildered, perplexed. **2** *n* purse for holding money, wallet. **3** pile of rolls, heap of clothes. “je khotthi bīḍa bəhe, kiṭō hoī bəjāj.”—*BG*.

ਖੁਦ [xud] *P*, خود *part self*. “khud khəsəm bəḍa atol.”—*tlīg m 5*.

ਖੁੱਦਕਾਰ [khūdkar] *P* خودکار *king*. **2** lord, master. “khəkhe khūdkar sah aləm.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*. “mē ḍdhule ki ṭek tera nam khūdkara.”—*tlīg namdev*. **3** خودگار is also a transform of xudavəḍgar.

ਖੁੱਦਕਾਰਾ [khūdkara] *vocative* “he khūdkar! he khūḍgar!”

ਖੁਦਕੁਸ਼ੀ [xudkuṣi] *P* خودکشی *n* suicide.

ਖੁਦਖਸਮ [khudkhəsəm] one who is his own master, and is unconcerned with any other person's supremacy. “khudkhəsəm bəḍa atol.”—*tlīg m 5*.

ਖੁਦਖੁਦਾਇ [xudxudāī] one's own master; one's own creator. “khudkhudāī bəḍ besumar.”—*ram m 5*.

ਖੁਦਗਰਜ [khudgərj] *P* خودغرض *adj* self-centered, selfish.

ਖੁਦਗਰਜੀ [khudgərji] *P* خودغرضی *n* selfishness.

ਖੁੱਦਗਾਰ [khūḍgar] *P* खुदाईदگار See ਖੁੱਦਕਾਰ and ਖੁਦਾईਦਗਾਰ.

ਖੁਦਨੁਮਾ [xudnuma] *P* خودنما *adj* self-exhibitionist i.e. proud, arrogant, self-centred. **2** vainglorious.

ਖੁਦਨੁਮਾਈ [xudnumai] *P* خودنمایی *n* exhibitionism, boastfulness. **2** self-praise.

ਖੁਦਪਸੰਦ [xudpəsəḍ] *P* خودپسند *adj* self-admirer.

ਖੁਦਪਰਸੂ [xudpərəst] *P* خودپرست *adv* self-admirer; proud.

ਖੁਦਬਖੁਦ [xudbəxud] *P* خودبخود *adv* without anybody's help; on one's own.

ਖੁਦਮੁਖਤਾਰ [xudmuxtar] *P* خودمختار *adj* independent, one who is not dominated by anyone else.

ਖੁਦਰਵੀ [xudrəvi] *P* خودروی *acting* according to one's own will.

ਖੁਦਾ [xuda], ਖੁਦਾਇ [xudāī] *P* خدا *n* one who is

self-existent, self-born, the Creator. “koi bole ram ram koi khuda᳚.”—*ram m 5*.

ਖੁਦਾਇਆ [xudaiā] of God. “khunək nam khuda᳚.”—*var mēla m 1. 2 P* خدا O God! “səcu khuda᳚.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਖੁਦਾਈ [xudai] *P* خداई *adj* relating to God, of God. “əllah əgəm, khudai bōde.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “mōla, kəhəhu n᳚au khudai.”—*prəbha kəbir. 2 n* dominance, lordship. **3** awareness of the Creator. “vekhe su᳚e tere nal᳚ khudai.”—*maru m 5 əjoli. 4* devotee of God, Musalman. “t᳚h gr᳚h roj khudai avē.”—*cər᳚tr 99. 5* short for khudvai; excavation. “gəhri kərke niv khudai.”—*dhəna namdev. 6* wages for excavation:

ਖੁਦਾਸਿੰਘ [khudasī᳚gh] son born to Sukhdei, wife of Bhai Nattha Singh of village Shyamgarh (district Karnal) 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, Kharabad, 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.

ਖੁਦਾਤਾਲਾ [xudatala] خدا تالا the Creator who is the greatest of all.

ਖੁਦਾ ਦਾ ਰੋਜ਼ਨਾਮਚਾ [khuda da roznamca] See ਲੋਹ.

ਖੁਦਾ ਨਖ਼ਾਸਤਾ [xuda nəxvasta] *P* خدا نخواست *part* May God not do so! May the Creator not like it!

ਖੁਦਾਈ [khudayi] See **ਖੁਦਾਈ**.

ਖੁਦਾਵੰਦ [xudavə᳚d] *P* خداوند *n* Master, Lord. **2** the Creator.

ਖੁਦਾਵੰਦਗਾਰ [xudavə᳚dgar] *P* Master, Lord.

ਖੁਦੀ [xudi] *P* خودی *n* egoism, self-obsession. “khudi m᳚᳚᳚ təb suk᳚ bhəe.”—*bavən. “khudi m᳚᳚᳚ chuka bholava.”—majh m 5. 2* one’s self.

ਖੁਧ [khudh] *n* ਖੁਧ *vr* feel hungry, be voracious.

ਖੁਧਾ [khudha], **ਖੁਧਿ** [khudh᳚], **ਖੁਧਿਆ** [khudh᳚ā] *Skt* **ਭੁਧਾ** *n* hunger, desire for eating. “khudh᳚a n᳚dra kalō.”—*mēla ə m 1. “khan pan an nəhi khudh᳚a.”—dhəna m 5. 2* greed, yearning. “jəpu hərə᳚nam m᳚᳚᳚ khudh᳚ tasu.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਖੁਦਿਆਰਥ [khudh᳚arth], **ਖੁਦਿਆਰਥੀ** [khudh᳚arthi], **ਖੁਦਿਆਵੰਤ** [khudh᳚avə᳚t] *Skt* ਖੁਧਾਰਥ-ਖੁਧਾਵਾਨ *adj* tormented by hunger, hungry. “j᳚u məha khudh᳚arth bhog.”—*b᳚la ə m 5. “khudh᳚avə᳚t nə ja᳚əi laj kolaj.”—var gəu 1 m 5.*

ਖੁਨਸ [khunəs], ਖੁਨਸਨਾ [khunəsna] malice. See ਖੁਣਸ-ਖੁਣਸਣਾ. “khunse jəryo nə jaɪ prətəpu.” –GPS.

ਖੁਨਕ [xunək] *P* خنك *adj* cool, chilled. “atəs dunia khunək nam khudai.” –*var məla m 1*. **2** happy, elated.

ਖੁਨਕੀ [xunki] *n* chill, coolness.

ਖੁਨਾਕ [khunak] خنك a disease. *Skt* गलंध, डालुडिड and गलरेंडिडी 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 crucifier, 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 carpus fistula.

ਖੁਨਾਮੀ [khunami] state of losing reputation, that results in bad name; guilt, crime. “kən khunami pɪkhi həmari.” –GPS. **2** *adj* criminal, guilty. “dohi sərai khunami kəhae.” –*suhī m 5*.

ਖੁਨਿੰਦਾ [khunīda] *P* خنيد *adj* appreciated, praised. **2** liked, approved. “kaləkh kəfīda khurasan ko khunīda.” –*gyan*. **3** خواننده reader. **4** singer.

ਖੁਫ਼ਤਹ [xuftəh] *P* خفت *adj* asleep, dormant.

ਖੁਫ਼ਤਨ [xuftən] *P* خفت *v* sleep, slumber.

ਖੁਫ਼ਿਆ [xufɪya], ਖੁਫ਼ੀਆ [khuphia] *A* خفي *adj* secret, concealed.

ਖੁੰਬ [khūb] *Skt* क्षाराम्बु *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 khōbɪ cəraie.” –*var asa*. **3** *Skt* क्षुप्प 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.

ਖੁੰਬਿ [khūbɪ] on the mushroom. See ਖੁੰਬ **2**.

ਖੁਭ [khūbh] *Skt* क्षुब्ध *vr* churn, get enraged. **2** See ਖੁਭਣਾ.

ਖੁਭਣ [khūbhəɳ] *n* act of sinking, or being bogged down in a quagmire, . **2** See ਖੋਭਣ.

ਖੁਭਣਾ [khūbhṇa], ਖੁੰਭਣਾ [khūbhṇa], ਖੁਭਨਾ [khūbhna] *v* sink, be bogged down. “nədi trədi mēḍa khoju nə khūbhe.” –*var guj 2 m 5*. ‘Swimming in the river of the world, my foot does not sink in the quagmire of sensualities.’

ਖੁਭੜੀ [khūbhṛi] sunk, bogged down. “khūbhṛi kuthaɪ.” –*səva m 5*.

ਖੁਮ [xum] *P* خُم *n* barrel for storing liquor. **2** kettledrum for use in a battle.

ਖੁਮਰ [khumər] *A* خمر *n* liquor, intoxicant.

ਖੁਮਾਰ [khumar] *A* خمار *n* distiller and seller of liquor. **2** hangover; uneasiness caused by hangover.

ਖੁਮਾਰੀ [khumari], ਖੁਮਾਰੋ [khumaro] *n* intoxication caused by liquor; ecstasy. “jese khōd khumari.” –*keda kəbir*. See ਖੋਦ. “hərɪrəsəpɪo khumaro.” –*sar m 5*.

ਖੁਰ [khur] *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. “ɪkna pərən sɪr khur paṭe.” –*asa ə m 1*. ‘Garments of some have been torn from head to foot, i.e. they have been disgraced by soldiers.’ **3** razor, See ਭੁਰ. “bəcən kio kərtar khur nəhɪ laie.” –*gurusobha*. **4** See ਖੁਰਸੀਦ.

ਖੁਰਸ [xurəʃ] *P* خورش *n* victuals, food.

ਖੁਰਸ਼ੀਦ [xurʃid], ਖੁਰਸ਼ੈਦ [xurʃed] *P* خورشید *n* xur (sun) ʃed (illuminating) – the illuminating sun.

ਖੁਰਕ [khurək] *n* premonition, apprehension, worry. “mən te khurək na jaɪ.” – *cəɪɪtr* 33.

2 See ਖਜ 2. 3 *Skt* a kind of dance.

ਖੁਰਗੀਨ [khurgin], ਖੁਰਗੀਰ [khurgir] *P* خورگیر *n* xu (perspiration) gir (catcher) saddle blanket, thick cotton or woollen blanket spread under a saddle. “tɪn ke ture jin khurgir səbhɪ pəvɪtu həhɪ.” – *var sor m* 4. “ləgyo jin bicə khurginə pəroyo.” – *GPS*.

ਖੁਰਚਣ [khurcən] See ਖੁਰਚਨਾ. 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 ਖੋਆ.

ਖੁਰਚਣਾ [khurəcənə], ਖੁਰਚਨਾ [khurəcənə] *Skt* ब्रुचयन्, *v* collect a substance by scratching with a sharp implement; scratch, peel, scrape. 2 *n* scraper.

ਖੁਰਜੀ [khurji], ਖੁਰਜੀਨ [xurjin] *P* خورجین-خوری *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.

ਖੁਰਦ [khurəd] *P* خوراد *adj* small. 2 segmented, fragmented. 3 *P* خورر *v* eats. 4 eaten.

ਖੁਰਦਸੁ [xurdəst] has eaten. “khurdəst jā jɪgər ra.” – *ramav*. See ਖੁਰਦਨ.

ਖੁਰਦਹਈ [xurəd-həi] *P* خورده *thou* hath eaten. See ਖੁਰਦਨ.

ਖੁਰਦਨ [xurdən] *P* خوردن *v* eat, consume, take. 2 *n* consuming; eating and drinking.

ਖੁਰਦਨੀ [xurdəni] *P* خورده *n* edible thing, food. “dunia mürdar khurdəni.” – *tlɪlɔg m* 5.

ਖੁਰਦਰਾ [khurdəra], ਖੁਰਦੜਾ [khurdəra] See ਖਰਦਰਾ.

ਖੁਰਪਾ [khorpə] *Skt* ब्रुप *n* that which cuts like a razor; tool for cutting grass and for weeding.

ਖੁਰਪੁਜਾ [xurpuza] *P* خورپوزا See ਖਰਬੁਜਾ.

ਖੁਰਫਾ [xurfa] See ਕੁਲਫਾ.

ਖੁਰਬਾਰ [khurbar] thud of a hoof, sound of a hoof. *Skt* ब्रुबराव “ghorən ki khurbar bəje bhua.” – *krɪʃən*.

ਖੁਰਮਾ [xurma] *P* خورمه *n* dried date. “khəjūr te tuṭ pəryo khurma.” – *cəḍi* 1. 2 sweetmeat resembling a dried date. “modək khorme bəhu miʃtana.” – *NP*. 3 This word has also been used in Sikh literature for Kurum, a town and a river in Afghanistan. “əb cəl khorme nəgər məjhara.” – *NP*. See ਕੁਰਮ.

ਖੁਰਲੀ [khorli] *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.

ਖੁਰਾ [khura] *n* impression of a hoof; footprint. “khura khoj janyo nəhɪ jai.” – *GPS*.

ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨ [kurasan] *Skt* and *P* خراسان 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 Sindh was all Khurasan. “khurasan khəsmāna kia hɪdustan dərāɪa.” – *asa m* 1.

ਖੁਰਾਕ [xurak] *P* خوراک *n* food, meals, victuals. 2 hoofed animal.

ਖੁਰਾ ਖੋਜ ਮਿਟਾਉਣਾ [khura khoj miṭəuṇə] *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.

ਖੁਰਾਟ [khorāt] *adj* clever, willy; its root is khuran. See ਖੁਰਾਨ 1.

ਖੁਰਾਣਾ [khuṛaṇə] 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 Akoi, 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.

ਖੁਰਾਨ [khuran] *P* خونراں *adj* spiller of blood, bloody. “khōḍe akhōḍ khūni khuran.”—*kālki*.

2 See ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨ.

ਖੁਰਾਨੀਦਨ [xuranidən] *P* خورائیدن *v* feed; make one take meals.

ਖੁਰਾਫ਼ਾਤ [xurafat] *A* خرافات *n* plural of xurafat (chatter); futile talk.

ਖੁਰੀ [khuri] *n* foot of a quadruped. See ਖੁਰ. 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* खुरिन् hoofed animal.

ਖੁਰੌਮ [xurrəm] *P* خرم *adj* happy, glad.

ਖੁਲ [khul] *n* liberty, freedom, independence.

ਖੁਲਸ [xuləs] *A* خلص *adj* sacred, pure, unadulterated.

ਖੁਲਹਾਨੁ [khulhanu] See ਖਲਹਾਨ. “jəm marɪ kərə khulhanu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਖੁਲਕ [khulək] *Skt n* joint of a leg and foot; talus. 2 *A* خلق *disposition, nature, habit.*

ਖੁਲਦ [xuləd] *A* قلد *n* permanence, perpetuity. 2 place of stay. 3 heaven, paradise.

ਖੁਲਨਾ [khulna] *v* be emancipated, get salvation. “maɪa-phas bədh bəhu bədhə, həri jəpɪo khul khulne.”—*nəṭ m 4*. “khule həṭ hoa vaparū.”—*var suhi m 1*. 2 be revealed, emerge.

ਖੁਲਰ [khulər] a Khatri subcaste among distinguished Sarins. “nəia khulər guru pɪara.”—*BG*.

ਖੁਲੜਾ [khulɾa] *adj* spacious, open. “khulɾe kəpaṭ.”—*sri chāt m 5*. 2 unfettered, free.

ਖੁਲਾ [khula] *adj* unfettered, redeemed, free. 2 vast, large-hearted.

ਖੁਲਾਸ [xulas] *A* خلاص *sense of redemption (emancipation)*. 2 *adj* unbound, redeemed.

ਖੁਲਾਸਤੁਲਤਵਾਰੀਖ [xulasətultəvarikh] History of Punjab, written by Sujan Rai of Batala in 1697. It has two parts; in one are mentioned the main

places and towns of Punjab. In a way, it shows the geography of Punjab of those times. In the other part is described the history of the emperors. In this book, well-deserved appreciation is showered upon the Sikhs.

ਖੁਲਾਸਾ [xulasa] *A* خلاصه *n* import, summary, essence. 2 See ਖੁਲਾਸ. 3 free of religious bonds. “rəhɪt tyag tɪn ne kəri bhəe khulase soe.”—*gurusobha*.

ਖੁਲਾਵਨ [khulavən] *v* feed; make the other one eat.

ਖੁਲੀ [khuli] feminine of khula.

ਖੁੜਕ [khurək] *n* apprehension, fear. 2 concern, anxiety.

ਖੁੜਾਲ [khurāl] See ਖੁੜਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ.

ਖੁ [xu] *P* خ *n* nature, habit, conduct.

ਖੁੰ [xū] *P* خون *n* murder, blood. See ਖੂਨ.

ਖੁਹ [khuh], ਖੁਹਟਾ [khuṭṭa] *n* well. “te bɪkɪa ke khuh.”—*sar m 5*. “ətəɾɪ khuṭṭa əmɾɪtu bhəɪa.”—*vəḍ chāt m 3*.

ਖੁਹਣ [khuhən], ਖੁਹਣਿ [khuhənɪ] *Skt* अक्षौहिणी *n* defence forces of a specified count; 21,870 elephants, 21,870 chariots, 65,610 horses and 1,09,350 foot soldiers: total 2,18,700. “khɪma vɪhuṇe khəɾɪgəe khuhṇɪ lakh əsəkh.”—*oəkar*.

ਖੁਹ ਦਾ ਡੱਡੂ [khuh da ḍəḍḍu] See ਕੁਪਮੰਡੂਕ.

ਖੁਹੜੀ [khuṛɪ] *n* small well. “oh jɪ dɪsə khuhɾi kəuɪ laj vəhari?”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Who is lowering the rope (life-journey) into the well (i.e. the world) to draw water of sensualities?’

ਖੁਹਾ [khuha], ਖੁਹੀ [khuhi] large well and small well. 2 See ਵਿਖਣ ਖੁਹੀ.

ਖੁਕ [xuk] *P* خوک *n* pig, swine. “khuk məlhəri gəj gəd-ha bɪbhutdhəri.”—*əkal*.

ਖੁੰਖਾਰ [khūkhar], ਖੁੰਖਾਰ [xūxvar] *P* خونخوار *adj* blood sucker. 2 ferocious, fearful. “juṭe dəl sur əsur khūkhar dō su jəg cəh.”—*səloh*. 3 cruel, blood-thirsty, pitiless.

ਖੁੰਜਾ [khūja] *n* angle, border, corner.

ਖੁੰਟ [khūṭ] *n* quarter, corner, side, direction.

ਖੁੱਟਾ [khūṭa] *n* peg, hook.

ਖੁੱਟੀ [khūṭī] *n* mini-peg, hook.

ਖੁੱਡਨ [khūḍan] *n* refutation. 2 plucking, pecking. “təliā khūḍəhɪ kag.”—*s fərid*.

ਖੁੱਡਾ [khūḍa] *adj* warped, bent, curved. 2 *n* club with a curved head; having warped head.

ਖੁੱਡੀ [khūḍī] feminine of khūḍa. “khūḍī di khedari.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. 2 the hook of Sakhi Sarvar (Sultan) which his followers wear round their neck. “khūḍī khəlrə gəl məhɪ dhəro.”—*GPS*.

ਖੁਦ [khud] *P* , ڤ metallic belt. 2 steel belt. “pakhər cɪlətəh khud.”—*səloh*. 3 See ਖਦੀਦ.

ਖੁਧ [khudh] See ਖੁਧ.

ਖੁਧਾ [khudha] *adj* famished, hungry. “avət pəhia khudhe jahɪ.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਖੁਨ [khun] *P* ڤ *n* blood, gore. 2 killing, murder. “khun ke sohle gaviəhɪ nanək.”—*tɪlōg m 1*.

ਖੁਨਾ [khuna] *Skt* क्षयोना *n* diminution, shortage, deficiency. “khəkha! khuna kachu nəhi tɪsu səmrəth ke pahe.”—*bavən*.

ਖੁਨੀ [khunī] *adj* killer, murderer. 2 cruel. 3 blood-red.

ਖੁਬ [khub] *P* ڤ *adj* supreme, excellent, pre-eminent. “khub tero nam.”—*bher m 5*. 2 gentle, good.

ਖੁੰਬ [khūb] See ਖੁੰਬ. “bhadō mas khūb jug jese.”—*GPS*. 2 foam, froth. “cəli bəhɪ sronət upər khūbe.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤ [xubsurət] *P* ڤ *adj* good-looking; having a beautiful face.

ਖੁਬਕਲਾਂ [xubkəlā] *P* ڤ It has warm-cum-moist effect. Physicians prescribe it to cure indigo forā linifalia, a disease, which causes eruption on the body. *Sisymbrium Irio*.

ਖੁੰਬਚਾ [khūbca] See ਖੋਂਚਾ.

ਖੁੰਬਰਾ [khūbra], ਖੁੰਬਰਾਜ [khūbraju] क्षमाभ्रज *n* canopied fungus produced by the union of the earth and the cloud. Ethereal spores, appearing during the rainy season. “jese bhadəu khūbraju.”

—*bəsət rəvɪdas*.

ਖੁਬਾਂ [xubā] *P* ڤ plural of xub. 2 beloved, sweetheart.

ਖੁਬਾਨੀ [xubani] *P* ڤ apricot, a fruit belonging to the genus of the peach-family. See ਜਰਦਾਲੂ.

ਖੁਬੀ [xubi] *P* ڤ *n* quality. 2 goodness, piety. “kher khubi ko dɪhōda he.”—*əkāl*.

ਖੁਬੀਦਿਹ [xubidɪh] *P* ڤ *adj* bestower of goodness.

ਖੁਲਿ [khulɪ] See ਖੁਲ੍ਹਿ.

ਖੁਲੀ [khulī] untied, opened. “khuli gōṭh, uṭho lɪkhiɑ aɪɑ.”—*tukha chōt m 1*. ‘The knot of the vital force has been untied.’

ਖੁਲੇ [khule] have opened.

ਖੁਲੈ [khule] open. “kɪu khule gəljevri.”—*gəu chēt m 1*.

ਖੁਲ੍ਹਿ [khulhɪ] *Skt* क्षुल्ल *adj* trivial, inferior. “mənmoḵh khulhɪ məhəbɪkɪh khaɪ.”—*prəbha m 1*. 2 *adv* openly, without any doubt, with full freedom.

ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ [khulhe] have been untied. “khulhe bōdhən məkətɪ gurɪ kini.”—*sar m 4*.

ਖੇ [khe] *S suf* of. “dhuɾi məjən sadh khe.”—*sri chōṭ m 5*. “həɾɪ tare sōg jən khe.”—*nəṭ m 4*. 2 to. “jo dūbōdo ap so təræ kɪn khe?”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 *Skt* ॐ *n* sky. “khe kāhɪ gəyo dhərənɪ dhəsgəyo!”—*krɪsən*. 4 *Skt* ॐ in the sky. “damni cəmətkar tɪu vətara jəg khe.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. ‘As is the marvel of lightning in the sky, so is the momentary phenomenon of the transient universe.’

ਖੇਈ [khei] See ਖੇਵਨ.

ਖੇਸ [khes] *A* ڤ *n* coarse cloth used as a wrap. “jeha des teha bhes, tər lūgi moḍhe khes.”—*rətənmāl*. 2 *P* ڤ self. 3 kith and kin, relatives. “əvvəl khes, bad-hu dərveṣ.”—*prov*.

ਖੇਸਤਨ [xəstən] *P* ڤ self.

ਖੇਹ [kheh], ਖੇਹੁ [khehu], ਖੇਹੂ [khehu] *n* dust, powder, filth, dirt. “jɪu dhərni məhɪ kheh.”—*s*

kābir. **2** earth. “khehu seti rəḷigəra.”—*var gəu l m 4*. **3** faeces, sewage. “kheh tobra bādən cəḍhaɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਖੇਚਰ [khecər] *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 **ਖੇਚਰੀ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ**. “khecər bhucər tulsimala.”—*ram namdev*.

ਖੇਚਰੀ [khecri] *adj* wanderer in the sky. **2** *n* female ascetic. “bhərət pətr khecri.”—*ramav*. **3** See **ਖੇਚਰੀਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ**.

ਖੇਚਰੀਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [khecri mudra] practice of ‘həṭh 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 Shāstar, the practice of mystic approach khecri mudra comprises assumption of a yogic posture with the right hand gripping the left.

ਖੇਚਲ [khecəl] *n* hard work. **2** trouble. **3** fatigue.

ਖੇਚਰੀ [khecari] *adj* which rambles in the sky. See **ਖੇਚਰ**. “khecari patal məhicər.”—*GPS*.

ਖੇਜ [xez] *P* ځڙ imperative of xezidən; arise. **2** *adj* arouser, producer. In such cases, it follows another word as in zərxez.

ਖੇਜੀਦਨ [xezidən] *P* ځڙځڙ *v* arise.

ਖੇਟ [khet] *Skt* खेट् *vr* eat, consume. **2** *n* wanderer in the sky; planet, star, sun etc. **3** hamlet, village. **4** quarry, prey. **5** straw, dry grass. **6** club, stick. **7** horse. **8** shield, escutcheon. **9** leather, skin.

ਖੇਟਕ [khetək] *n* shield; skin.

ਖੇਡ [khed] *n* game. **2** wager.

ਖੇਡਾ [kheḍa] *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 bahujaī Khātris.

ਖੇਡਾਰ [kheḍar], **ਖੇਡਾਰੀ** [kheḍari] *adj* participant in a game; player, sportsman.

ਖੇਤ [khet], **ਖੇਤੁ** [khetu] *Skt* क्षेत्र *n* earth, land. **2** place where food is grown. “khet khəsəm ka rakha uṭhɪjaɪ.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** body, physique. “khet hi karəhu nɪbera.”—*maru kābir*. **4** place of production. **5** woman, wife. “rēcək ret khet tən nɪrmit.”—*səveye śri mukhvak m 5*. **6** conscience. **7** sense organ. **8** meritorious person, officer. “khet pəchəne bije danu.”—*səva m l*. **9** battlefield, battleground. “purja purja kəṭɪ məre kəbhū na chəḍe khetu.”—*maru kābir*. **10** place of pilgrimage.

ਖੇਤਪਾਲ [khetpal], **ਖੇਤਰਪਾਲ** [khetərpāl] See **ਖੇਤੁਪਾਲ**.

ਖੇਤਾਰ [khetar], **ਖੇਤਾਰੁ** [khetaru] *n* field. “luṅɪ mɪṅɪa khetaru.”—*sri m 5*. Here this word stands for the human body.

ਖੇਤੀ [kheti] *n* the thing grown in a field; the produce of a field; crop. “kheti jɪn ki ujrə khəlvəre kɪa thau.”—*var sar m l*. **2** agriculture, cultivation, farming.

ਖੇਤੀ ਪੱਤੀ [kheti pəṭṭi] *n* crop and other green leafy vegetables.

ਖੇਤੁ [khetu], **ਖੇਤ੍ਰ** [khetr] See **ਖੇਤ**.

ਖੇਤੁਗਣ [khetragy] *Skt* क्षेत्रज्ञ *adj* familiar with the field. **2** *n* cultivator, farmer. **3** witness of the body, soul. **4** acquainted with the state of mind, creator, knower of the heart’s secrets.

ਖੇਤੁਪਾਲ [khetərpāl] *Skt* क्षेत्रपाल *adj* protector of the field. **2** *n* nourisher of the field. **3** incarnation of Shiv, who is the gate keeper of goddess Kali on the western side. **4** chief of the battlefield. “ubhe khetərpālə bəkē mar marə.”—*VN*.

ਖੇਤ੍ਰੀ [khetri] See **ਖੇਤੀ**. **2** *Skt* क्षेत्रि field owner. **3** soul.

ਖੇਦ [khed] See **ਖਿਦ**. *n* suffering. “khed mɪṭe

sadhu mīlət.”—*bavən*. 3 sorrow. 4 nervousness.

5 See ਖੇਦਨਾ.

ਖੇਦਤ [khedət] *Skt* ਖੇਦਿਤ. *adj* one made to suffer, afflicted. 2 ਖੇਦੰਤ: amenable to suffering. “khedət hē ānched pukare.”—*ākal*.

ਖੇਦਨ [khedən] *Skt* amenability to suffering. 2 fatigue; weariness.

ਖੇਦਨਾ [khedna] See ਖੇਦਨ. 2 disperse, push. “tīne khedke bar te bic ḍarā.”—*VN*. ‘pushed into the enclosure.’

ਖੇਦਿਆ [khedīa] tormented. 2 pushed, overthrew, defeated. “khəḍdarsən kəu khedīa.”—*BG*.

ਖੇਨਾ [khena] See ਖੇਵਨ.

ਖੇਪ [khep] *S n* stuffing with goods, articles of commerce. “ladī khep sātəhī sōg cal.”—*sukhmāni*. “nīb-hi nam ki səcu khep.”—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਕੇਪ.

ਖੇਪਣ [khepəṅ] See ਕੇਪਣ.

ਖੇਮ [khem] *Skt* ਕੇਮ *n* efficiency, happiness. 2 salvation, emancipation. “khemsātī rīdhi nāv nīdhi.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਖੇਮਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [khemsīgh baba] See ਵੇਦੀਵੰਸ਼.

ਖੇਮਕਰਨ [khemkərən] 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.

ਖੇਮਕਲਜਾਨ [khemkəlyan] See ਕੇਮਕਲਜਾਨ.

ਖੇਮਕੁਸਲ [khemkusəl] *n* salvation and happiness. “khemkusəl bhəīa īsnana.”—*sor m 5*.

ਖੇਮਾ [khema] *A* خيمة *n* tent, temporary quarters. “sətīguri khema taṅīa.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. Here, Sikh religion is signified as a tent.

ਖੇਰਾ [khera] See ਖੇੜਾ. 2 Heer's husband, Saida. “əb-hi yəh khera ko dije.”—*cəritr 98*. See ਹੀਰ. 3 This word has been substituted for khīrni in “tut nim am khera janīe.”—*GV 10*.

ਖੇਲ [khel] *Skt* ਭ੍ਰੇਲ and ਖੇਲਿ *n* game, sport. “khel sōkoce təu nanək eke.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *P* خیل crowd; gathering. 3 dynasty, subcaste. “bavən khel pəṭhan tāhī səbhə pəre ər-raī.”—*cəritr 97*. See ਬਾਵਨ ਖੇਲ. 4 slave, follower, servant.

ਖੇਲਖਾਸੀ [khelkhasi] select follower, readily available servant. “chəpən koṭī ja ke khelkhasi.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਖੇਲਖਾਨਾ [khelkhana] *P* خلیفہ chief ancestry, superb dynasty. 2 the multitude leading home life, i.e. the householders. “tētis kəroṛi he khelkhana, cəurasi ləkh phīre dīvana.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘Thirty-three crore gods are having family life and eighty-four lakh species are wandering as homeless.’ See ਖੇਲ and ਖਾਨਾ.

ਖੇਲਣ [kheləṅ], ਖੇਲਣਾ [khelṅa] *v* play, sport. “jəu təu prem khelaṅ ka cau.”—*səva m 1*. See ਖੇਲਨ.

ਖੇਲਤ [khelət] playing. “həsət khelət tere dehure aīa.”—*bher namdev*.

ਖੇਲਨ [khelən] *Skt* ਭ੍ਰੇਲਨ *n* game, play, sport. 2 See ਖੇਲਨਾ 1.

ਖੇਲਨਾ [khelna] *v* play, sport. 2 *n* toy, plaything, thing to amuse. “khelne karən sūdər khelne.”—*GPS*.

ਖੇਲਾਂਤਕ [khelātək] *n* sword, that ends the game of warriors. —*sənama*.

ਖੇਲਾਰੀ [khelari] *adj* one who plays; player.

ਖੇਲਿ [khelī] *adv* playing, gambling. *Skt n* game, play.

ਖੇਲੁ [khelu] See ਖੇਲ.

ਖੇਵ [khev] See ਖੇਵਨ. “anI berā hæu khevI næ sakæu.”—*bæsāt namdev*. ‘I cannot row a boat against the strong wind’ meaning, ‘I cannot swim across the world due to the intensity of desire.’

ਖੇਵਟ [khevət], ਖੇਵਟੁ [khevṭu] *Skt* कैवर्त्त *n* boatman; person who rows a boat. “gur khevət sǎbədI tǎraIa.”—*bIha chāt m 4*. “vǎjhi hathI næ khevṭu jǎlu sagǎru ǎsralu.”—*maru ǎ m 1*. **2** *adj* ਭੇਪਕ flinger, thrower. “ǎkus gyan rǎtǎnu hæ khevṭu vIrla sǎt.”—*s kabir*. ‘It is some rare saint who can goad an elephant.’

ਖੇਵਨ [khevən], ਖੇਵਨਾ [khevna] *Skt* ਭੇਪਣ put oar into water to row a boat; scull. See ਖੇਵ. **2** while away time; spend time. “kInhi tǎtu mǎtu bǎhu kheva.”—*ram ǎ m 5*. ‘spent (whiled away) time in mystical and occult exercises.’ “jhuṭhe rǎgI khuaru kǎhǎ lǎgu khevie?”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਖੇਵਾ [kheva] See ਖੇਵਨ. **2** See ਖੇਵਟ.

ਖੇਵਾਟ [khevət], ਖੇਵਾਟੁ [khevaṭu] See ਖੇਵਟ. “ape sagǎr bohItha, ape hi khevaṭ.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਖੇੜਾ [kheṛa] *Skt* ਖੇਟ *n* village, large hamlet. “prIthme bǎsIa sǎt ka kheṛa.”—*ram m 5*. “bhǎṭṭh kheṛIǎ da rǎhṇa.”—*hǎjare 10*. **2** body, physique.

ਖੇੜਾ ਕਲਮੇਟ [kheṛa kǎlmoṭ] See ਕਲਮੇਟ.

ਖੇੜੀ [kheṛi] *Skt* ਖਰਾਯਮ. *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 ਸਹੇੜੀ.

ਖੈ [khɛ] *adv* after eating, after consuming. “ek kǎhɛ hǎm khe mǎr hɛ bIkh.”—*krIṣṇn*. **2** *Skt*

ਕਯ. *n* ruination. “sǎgǎl bIadhI mǎn te khe nǎsɛ.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** loss, damage, paucity. “ja ke bhǎgǎt kǎu nahi khe.”—*bæsāt m 5*. **4** tuberculosis. See ਖਈ 3.

ਖੈਰਾਤ [kheṛa] See ਖਰੜਾ.

ਖੈਕਾਰ [khekar] *S* mutual (reciprocal) courtesy at the time of a meeting; happy interaction. **2** See ਖੈਕਾਲ.

ਖੈਕਾਲ [khekal], ਖੈਕਾਲੁ [khekalu] *adj* agent of kṣay (destruction); destroyer, demolisher. “jhuṭh bura khekalu.”—*oǎkar*. **2** *n* moment of death; the last hour. “khekal sIṛ doni aie.”—*var majh m 1*. **3** doomsday, the day of judgement. “dojǎk bhIṣǎt nǎhi khekala.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਖੈਚ [khɛc] *n* pull, attraction. **2** insistence.

ਖੈਚਨਾ [khɛcna], ਖੈਚਝ [khɛcɔb] *v* pull, attract.

ਖੈਬਰ [kheṅar] *A* خيبر 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.

ਖੈਰ [kher] *A* خَيْر *n* welfare, goodness. **2** peace, tranquility. “uhǎ kher sǎda mere bhai.”—*gǎu rǎvidas*. **3** charity, benefaction. “tija kher khudaI.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘The third Muslim prayer is for benefaction.’

“Iṣǎk muṣǎk khǎsi ǎru khurǎk bǎkhanie; khun kher mǎdpan su bǎhǎr prǎmanie; kǎs ko kǎrǎi sat chupǎe chǎpǎt nǎhI; ho! hovǎt prǎgǎṭ su sari sǎrIṣṭI mǎhI.”

—*cǎrItr 154*.

4 *Skt* ਖਚਿਰ ਖਿਰਫ. Mimosa Catechu.

ਖੈਰਖਾਹ [kherkhah], ਖੈਰਖਾਹ [xerxvah] *P* خير خیر *adj* well-wisher; who seeks well-being of others. “kherkhah hǎm donǎhu ker.”—*GPS*.

ਖੈਰਾਤ [xerat] *A* خیرات plural of xer. alms, virtuous

action, beneficence.

ਬੈਰਾਬਾਦ [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 pēlas (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. 2 a town near Attak.

ਬੈਰਿ [kheri], **ਬੈਰੀ** [kheri] *n* charity. See ਖਹਦੀ. “cæthe kheri.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘The fourth Muslim prayer stands for charity.’

ਬੈਲ [khe] See ਖੇਲ. 2 See ਖਲਲ.

ਬੈਲਭੈਲ [khe]l[bhe]l fearful disturbance, terrible interference. 2 turmoil, shaky situation. “khe]l[bhe]l pæret khælæn ghæbar hæ.”—*hæsram*.

ਖੋ [kho] See ਖੋਣਾ. 2 *P* ੬ *n* disposition, nature.

ਖੋਢੂ [khou] *adj* loser.

ਖੋਆ [khoa] *n* *Skt* ਫੁਦ-ਪਯ. *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 peṛe, gūlabjamæn, kælakæd 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. “khoa pæy tæpta] bænavæhī” —*GPS*.

ਖੋਇ [khoi] *P* ੮ ੬ *n* temperament, habit, addiction, nature. “æbh]manu khoi khoi.” —*b]la m 5*. “tøm khoi turæk ki jano.”—*NP*.

2 See ਖੋਣਾ. “khoi khæ]ra bhæ]ræmu mæn ka.” —*maru m 5*. 3 snatched, lost.

ਖੋਇਓ [khoio] lost. “khoio mul, labh kæhī pavæsi?”—*bher m 5*.

ਖੋਇਆ [khoia] See ਖੋਇਓ. 2 See ਖੋਆ.

ਖੋਇਦ [khoid] See ਖੀਦ.

ਖੋਈ [khoi] lost. “khoi hæu.”—*b]la m 5*. 2 finished, ended. “]Ikhdi]a]Ikhdi]a kagæd mæsu khoi.” —*majh æ m 3*.

ਖੋਸਣਾ [khosna], **ਖੋਸਨਾ** [khosna] *v* extort, snatch.

ਖੋਂਸਨਾ [khõsna] *v* thrust, hang. “murli kæ]i khõslæi.”—*kr]sæn*.

ਖੋਸਲਾ [khosla] a Khatri subcaste.

ਖੋਂਸੜਾ [khõs]ra See ਖੋਂਸੜਾ.

ਖੋਸ਼ਾ [xo]sa *P* ੯ ੬ *n* ear of corn. 2 ੯ ੬ *part* good! well done! hurrah!

ਖੋਸਾ ਕੋਟਲਾ [khosa ko]tla a village in police station Dharamkot, tehsil Zira, district Ferozepur, situated at a distance of about six miles to the north-east from Dagrū 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.

ਖੋਹ [khoh] *n* restlessness; uneasiness. 2 cave,

- cavern. “gɪɪ ki khohən me vicrāte.”—*GPS*.
3 See ਖੋਹਣਾ. “ɪkəsɯ hærɪ ke namu bɪnɯ əgɛ ləiəhɪ khohɪ.”—*majh barāhūmaha*. **4** See ਖੋਣਾ. “səciɪsəbədɪ məlu khohu.”—*asa chāt m 3*.
- ਖੋਹਣਾ** [khohɳa], ਖੋਹਨਾ [khohna] *v* wrest, snatch. See ਖੋਹ **3**. **2** pull out, pluck, uproot. “gəlhā pɪɳənɪ sɪɪɯ khohenɪ.”—*səva m 1*.
- ਖੋਹੀਂ** [khohi] *n* a kind of grass; saccharum spintansum; weed. **2** restlessness, uneasiness. **3** intense itch.
- ਖੋਹੁ** [khohu] See ਖੋਹ **4**.
- ਖੋਹੇਨਿ** [khohenɪ] pull off (uproot). See ਖੋਹਣਾ. **2** snatch.
- ਖੋਖਨੀ** [khokhni] kukri; Gurkha's knife. See ਖੋਖਰੀ **2**. “churi khokhni sef lābi.”—*GPS*.
- ਖੋਖਰ** [khokhər] *adj* hollow, empty. “khokhər ləkra pər məhana.”—*GPS*. **2** *n* hole, burrow. “khokhər səhɪt brɪcch ɪk jova.”—*GPS*. **3** Khukhran, a Khatri subcaste. See ਖੜੀ and ਖੋਖਰਾਇਣ. **4** a Rajput subcaste; wife of Rai Bular, chief of Talwandi, was of this subcaste. “jəhɪ rani khokhər mədh sala.”—*NP*. **5** a Jatt subcaste. **6** a village set up by Khokhar Jatts.
- ਖੋਖਰਾ** [khokhra] *adj* hollow, empty. **2** moth-eaten, decadent.
- ਖੋਖਰਾਇਣ** [khokhraɪɳ] *n* a community comprising people of Khokhar subcaste. See ਖੜੀ.
- ਖੋਖਰੀ** [khokhri] feminine of khokhra. **2** *n* curved Nepalese weapon also called kukri. See ਸਸੜੁ.
- ਖੋਜ** [khoj], ਖੋਜੁ [khoju] *n* search, investigation. “bāde khoju dɪɪ hærɪ roj.”—*tlɪlōg kəbir*. **2** footprint. “gurmətɪ khoj pərə təb pəkre.”—*bəsāt m 4*. ‘per Gurmat the pursuit of the five thieves whose footprints led to their arrest.’ See ਬਾਛਰ ਖੋਜ. **3** way, path. “khoj roj ke het ləg dəyo mɪsr ju roɪ.”—*xam*. **4** foot, feet. “nədi tərədɪri məḍa khoj nə khūbhe.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
- ਖੋਜਕ** [khojək] *adj* who searches.
- ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ** [khoj jənavər] خوئو an official in the army of emperor Shahjahan. “khoj jənavər bɪsmə dhari.”—*GV 6*. See ਖੁਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ.
- ਖੋਜਣਾ** [khojɳa], ਖੋਜਨਾ [khojna] *v* search, probe, scrutinize, explore. “jo khoje so pave.”—*dhāna pīpa*. “khojət hare dev.”—*ram m 5*.
- ਖੋਜ ਪੈਣਾ** [khoj pəɳa], ਖੋਜ ਲੈਣਾ [khoj ləɳa] *v* follow footprint. **2** follow, pursue. **3** track. “sakət khoj pəɳa.”—*kəɪɪ m 4*.
- ਖੋਜਾ** [khoja] See ਖੁਸਰਾ. “khoje jəhā ənek.”—*cəɪɪtr 82*. “pətɪhə tor khoja kərḍara.”—*cəɪɪtr 326*. **2** *P* خوئو master, chief. **3** short for khəra ho ja; stand up. **4** See ਖੋਦਾ **2**.
- ਖੋਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ** [khoja ənvər] See ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ and ਖੁਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ.
- ਖੋਜਿ** [khojɪ] having searched. “seve sɪkhu sou khojɪ ləhe.”—*prəbha m 1*. **2** on the way, in the footsteps. “həmre khojɪ pərəhə mət koi.”—*gəu kəbir*.
- ਖੋਜੀ** [khoji] *adj* who tracks. “khoji upje badi bɪnse.”—*məla m 1*. **2** *n* one who tracks footprints; an expert in tracking footprints.
- ਖੋਜੁ** [khoju] See ਖੋਜ.
- ਖੋਟ** [khot] *n* drawback, defect. **2** adulteration. “khotu nə kicəi prəbhu pərkhəɳhara.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **3** *Skt adj* lame; one-legged; club-footed. **4** *Skt* ਖੋਟ *vr* limp, throw, eat.
- ਖੋਟਸਰੀਆ** [khotseria] *adj* who adulterates; who mints base coins. “khotserio nɪkaryo cahie nəgər hū tē.”—*BGK*.
- ਖੋਟਸਾਲਾ** [khotṣala] *n* illegal mint; place where base coins are minted. **2** bad company.
- ਖੋਟਸਾਲੀ** [khotṣali] *adj* of a illegal mint. “khotṣali sɪkke.”—*BG*.
- ਖੋਟੜਾ** [khotṛa] a branch of the Kharal subcaste who are tillers in Montgomery district. “bərəmdas he khotṛa.”—*BG*. **2** *adj* adulterated, alloyed.
- ਖੋਟਾ** [khotə] *adj* accused, degenerate. “khotə səci dərgəhɪ suɳiəhɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** adulterated, impure. “khotə ka mul eku

dugana.”—*dhāna m 1*. See ਦੁਗਾਣਾ.
 ਖੋਟਾਈ [khotai] *n* baseness.
 ਖੋਟੁ [khotu] See ਖੋਟ.
 ਖੋਡ [khod] *n* hole, burrow.
 ਖੋਣਾ [khona] *v* lob, throw. **2** lose.
 ਖੋਤ [khot] shakes off. “sadh sāḡḡḡ mēlu sāḡḡḡ khot.”—*sukhmāni*. “bhe bhērām dutia sāḡḡḡ khot.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **2 n** donkey, ass. “jese bharbahāk khot.”—*keda m 5*.
 ਖੋਤਾ [khota] *n* donkey, ass. **2** fool, dunce.
 ਖੋਤਿ [khoti] *adv* having scraped, or dug or mined. “koi gurmukhi sevaku kadhē khoti.”—*var gəu l m 4*. ‘digs out gems.’
 ਖੋਦ [khod] See ਖੋਦਨਾ. **2** See ਖਵੀਦ. **3** See ਖੋਦ. **4 P** ,ج n steel helmet.
 ਖੋਦ [khōd] *Skt* क्षौद्र grape juice. **2** wine fermented from grapes. “ubəṭ cālōte ihu mēdu pāṭa jese khōd khumari.”—*keda kəbir*. **3** honey, sweetness.
 ਖੋਦਣਾ [khodṇa], ਖੋਦਨਾ [khodna] *v* scrape, dig, uproot.
 ਖੋਦਾ [khoda] *n* digging up e.g. “us de ghār khoda ditta hē.” **2** a person on whose face beard doesn’t grow.
 ਖੋਦਿ [khodi] *adv* having dug. “bəsudha khodi kārāhi dui cule.”—*asa kəbir*.
 ਖੋਨਾ [khona] See ਖੋਣਾ.
 ਖੋਪਰ [khopər], ਖੋਪਰੀ [khopri], ਖੋਪੜ [khopər], ਖੋਪੜੀ [khopri] *Skt* खपर n cranium, skull.
 ਖੋਪਾ [khopa] *n* coconut kernel. **2** a semi-spherical covering put on the eyes of bullocks or other cattle. In the beginning, it was made of coconut-bowls, hence the epithet.
 ਖੋਭ [khobh] *n* a prick; the idea of getting stuck. **2** See ਕੋਭ and ਛੋਭ.
 ਖੋਭਣ [khabhṇ] *Skt* केषु adj who pierces; who exasperates. **2** See ਖੋਭਣਾ.
 ਖੋਭਣਾ [khabhṇa] *v* thrust, pierce.
 ਖੋਯਾ [khoya] See ਖੋਇਆ. **2** See ਖੋਆ.
 ਖੋਰ [khor] *n* residue, dreg. “kərəkḥ lai səbh

səkəti jəbrəhiḡyo piche khor.”—*NP*. **4** narrow lane. **3** dungeon. See ਮਹਿਖੋਰ. **4** acrimony, rancour. **5** path. “nəbh or khor niḥarkē.”—*ramav*. **6 Skt** adj limping, lame. **7 P** ,ج who eats; in this sense it is used as a suffix. “əsākh cor hərəmkhor.”—*jəpu*.

ਖੋਰਹਰਾਮ [khorhəram] See ਹਰਾਮਖੋਰ.

ਖੋਰਰ [khorər] *adj* rough, rugged. “jim khorər pathər pē cərnāṭhi.”—*krīsən*.

ਖੋਰਾ [khora] *n* powder of baked bricks. **2** kiln’s baked earth which contains ashes. **3** *adj* hollow, half-baked. **4 P** ,ج able, capable. **5 P** ,ج who eats; used as a suffix with another word, as səkərḡora.

ਖੋਰਿ [khorī] *n* evil, badness. “moṭi lagi khorī.”—*s kəbir*. **2** narrow lane.

ਖੋਰੀ [khori] *adj* having rancour. **2** consumer. “kərāhi hərəmkhori.”—*maru m 5*. See ਖੋਰਾ. **3 n** narrow lane. **4** intoxication. “mən bidho prem ki khori.”—*nəṭ m 5*. “mən khācīt premrəs khori.”—*sar m 5*. **5** crushed residue of sugarcane; crushings of rind. “jese ukh deī kər khori.”—*NP*.

ਖੋਰੁ [khoru] See ਖੋਰ. **2 S** sweets made from milk and dry fruit like almonds.

ਖੋਲ [khol] See ਖੋਲਨਾ. **2 P** ,ج ਖੱਲ *n* quilt cover. **3** peel, skin of fruit. **4** protective gear; armour. “khol khāḡe əpārē.”—*VN*. **5** steel helmet.

ਖੋਲਨਾ [kholna] *v* remove a curtain. “jīni bhrəmupārda khola ram.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. **2** separate two joined things. **3** disentangle, emancipate. **4** reveal. **5** clarify.

ਖੋਲਾ [khola] *n* roofless house with dilapidated walls. **2** squint-eyed, one-eyed. **3** skeleton.

ਖੋਲਿ [kholi], ਖੋਲਿ [kholhi] by opening, by throwing wide. “kholi kəpəṭ gurī melia.”—*var jēt*. ‘united by throwing the door open.’ “dərsən dije kholhi kīvar.”—*biṭla kəbir*.

ਖੋਵਣਾ [khovṇa] *v* lose, mislay. **2** remove, wipe out. “bhērām bhəu khovṇa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

“manəs jənəm əkarəth khovət.”—*asa m 9*.

ਖੇਵਤ [khovət] loses. See **ਖੇਵਣਾ**.

ਖੇੜ [khor] *n* ditch, hole. See **ਖੇੜਿ**. **2** sheath, repository. **3** *M* game, sport. **4** fault, defect. **5** short for khorəs (sixteen). “khor sigar kərə ətɪ pɪari.”—*gəu ə m 1*. “jese kulvədhu əg rəcət sīgar khor.”—*BGK*. See **ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ**.

ਖੇੜਸ [khorəs] *Skt* षोडश *adjs* sixteenth. **2** षोडशन् *n* sixteen.

ਖੇੜਸਪੁਜ [khorəspuj], **ਖੇੜਸੋਪਚਾਰ** [khorəsoṇācar] *Skt* षोडशोपचार 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. “khorəsoṇācar kər puja kulpuj hū ki.”—*hənu*.

ਖੇੜਾ [khorā] *Skt* षोड part six kinds, in six ways. **2** *M n* restriction, obligation, principle. “tīn khorā nɪt kal sarə.”—*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 **ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਰੋ**.

ਖੇੜਿ [khorɪ] in the hole, in the cave. See **ਖੇੜ**. “khəkha ɪhə khorɪ mən avə.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. ‘Rapt mind does not go astray.’

ਖੇੜੀ [khorɪ] layer of a turban’s fold.

ਖੇੜੁ [khoru] *S* heap, accumulation.

ਖੋ [khə] See **ਖਉ**.

ਖੋਸੜਾ [khorə] shoes. See **ਕੋਸ**. “kərē khorə mar.”—*GPS*.

ਖੋਹੀ [khəhi] a type of fungus. See **ਖੋਹੀ**. “khəhi khəri prəbhu! ɪt ore”—*GPS*.

ਖੋਚਾ [khəca] *n* multiplication table of six and a half. **2** *P* خواجه small platter or basket for keeping food items.

ਖੋਜ [khəj] *A* خوس **ਖੋਜ** *n* act of intrusion. **2** contemplation.

ਖੋਫ [khəph] See **ਖਉਫ**.

ਖੌਰ [khor] *n* consecration mark on the forehead, vermilion mark. “mathe cədən khər.”—*hənu*. **2** in particular, a oblique bow-like mark on the forehead. **3** *Skt* कौर. shave with a razor; tonsure.

ਖੌਰੂ [khoru] *n* pandemonium, turmoil. **2** raising dust with a hoof. “dhatte khoru kərgəe.”—*bəno*.

ਖੌਲਨਾ [kholna] See **ਖਉਲਨਾ**.

ਖੰ [khə] *Skt* खम् *n* sky. “khə pən bənhɪ paɪi choni pəc tətɪ jaɪi.”—*NP*. **2** See **ਖ**.

ਖੰਕਰੀ [khəkri], **ਖੰਕੜੀਯ** [khəkrɪy] *adj* destructive. “khəkrɪy kal kruraprəbha.”—*kəlki*.

ਖੰਕਾਲ [khəkal], **ਖੰਕਾਲੀ** [khəkali] See **ਕੰਕਾਲ** and **ਕੰਕਾਲੀ**. **2** incarnation of Shiv as Bhairav. “kəl narəd khəkal jəmgəɪ juh bɪtal.”—*səloh*. **3** Bhairvi, the power of Shiv. **ਖੰਕਾਲੀ**. “əngəj əbhəja khəkali.”—*parəs*.

ਖੰਗ [khəg] **ਕਯ-ਅੰਗ**. “kɪte khɪg khəge.”—*cəɪɪtɪ 128*. ‘Many horses were slaughtered.’ **2** a phlegmatic disease; cough.

ਖੰਗਰ [khəgər] See **ਖੰਘਰ**.

ਖੰਘ [khəgh] See **ਖਾਂਸੀ**. **2** throat, gullet.

ਖੰਘਰ [khəghər] *n* a chunk of a brick melted into stone-like form in the oven’s intense heat.

ਖੰਘਾਰ [khəghar] *Skt* ਖੋਟ ਕਯਕਾਰ *n* coughing up of mucus of the gullet, **ਖੰਘਾਰ**. **2** phlegm, expelled out of the throat.

ਖੰਘਾਲਨਾ [khəghalna] *Skt* ਸੰਕਾਲਨ *v* wash properly.

ਖੰਘੁਰਣਾ [khəghurna] *v* clear phlegm from the throat by coughing up.

ਖੰਘੁਰਾ [khəghura] *n* high sound of the gullet made while coughing up mucus.

ਖੰਜ [khəj] *Skt* खज्ज *n* a cripple; handicapped person.

ਖੰਜਕਾ [khəjka] See **ਖੰਜਰੀ**. “dhol dholək khəjka dəph.”—*gyan*.

ਖੰਜਨ [khəjən] *Skt* खज्जन *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 mərjhane kəj

khājān khāṣane.”—*cāḍi* 1. “sriguru pāg sobha vimāḷ pījār sār pāhican. mān khājān tāhī pāṭke kāhō kātha gātīdan.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* who eradicates, who exterminates. “kal bīkal bhārām bhē khājān.”—*māla* 1. See *ਖਜ* *vr*. 3 *n* See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 22.

ਖੰਜਰ [xājər] *P* *खज़र* *Skt* *n* small dagger. 2 per Bhai Santokh Singh’s essay, a village in Assam near Dhubrhi, where Guru Tegh Bahadur thrust his dagger into the earth. From this, the village got the name Khanjar. “khājār tāko nam ucari.”—*GPS*.

ਖੰਜਰੀ [khājri] *Skt* *n* small tambourine. In music, it is also called *kārcāk*.

ਖੰਜਰੀਟ [khājriṭ] *n* wagtail. See *ਖੰਜਨ*.

ਖੰਡ [khāḍ] *n* double-edged sword. “pio pahul khāḍ-dhar hoṭ jənām suhela.”—*gurdas kāv*. 2 *Skt* *खण्ड* portion. “khāḍ khāḍ kārī bhojānu kino.”—*sor rāvīdas*. 3 a large region of a country. “nāu khāḍ pīṭhmi phīre cīr jive.”—*sukhmāni*. 4 deficiency, shortage, lack. “ābīnāsi nahi kīchu khāḍ.”—*sukhmāni*. 5 section of a book, part. 6 place, country. “kād mul cūṇī khavāhī vāṇ khāḍ vasa.”—*var majh* 1. 7 sugar. “sākār khāḍ nīvat gūr.”—*s fārid*. 8 chapter, preface, degree, destination. “gīankhāḍ māhī gīan prācēḍ.”—*jāp*. 9 a baptized Sikh. “trē prākār mām sīkkh hē sājhi cārni khāḍ.”—*rātānmal*. 10 *Skt* *खण्ड* impotent, eunuch.

ਖੰਡਮੰਡਲ [khāḍmāḍḷ] *Skt* *n* half the universe; geography or astronomy. “tīthe khāḍmāḍḷ varbhāḍ.”—*jāp*. “Many universes along with regions are there.”

ਖੰਡਲ [khāḍḷ] *n* place. See *ਸਾਪੁਖੰਡਲ*. 2 comprising many regions of different countries. “sāglo bhūmāḍḷ khāḍḷ prābhū tumhī āche.”—*maru* 5. 3 piece, part.

ਖੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਾ [khāḍḷ māḍḷ māḍḷ māḍḷ] —*bher* 1 *kābir*. who has adorned the universe comprising many regions.

ਖੰਡਲੀ [khāḍḷi] *adj* who destroys. “pāpkhāḍḷi.”—*kāl* 1 5.

ਖੰਡਾ [khāḍā] double-edged sword; weapon which has both edges sharp. “trē se hāṭṭh utāgi khāḍā dhuhīa.”—*kālki*. See *ਸਸਤ੍ਰ*. 2 illusion, which creates fragments (dual entities). “khāḍā pīṭhmi sājke jīnī sābh sāsar upaya.”—*cāḍi* 3.

ਖੰਡੀ [khāḍi] *adj* who destroys. “khaḷkhāḍās hē.”—*jāp*.

ਖੰਡੀਸ [khāḍīs] destroys. 2 will demolish. “kahe nā khāḍīsī evgānu mera?”—*asa kābir*.

ਖੰਡਸੁਰੰ [khāḍsurā] khāḍ-āsūrā. one who destroys demons. “tejtūrāgi khāḍsurā.”—*ākal*.

ਖੰਡਹਰ [khāḍ-hār] *n* demolished house, dilapidated home.

ਖੰਡਕ [khāḍək] *adj* who destroys.

ਖੰਡਣ [khāḍḇ] See *ਖੰਡਨ*. “khāḍḇ kālī kālesāh.”

—*var jet*.

ਖੰਡਤ [khāḍṭ] See *ਖੰਡਿਤ*.

ਖੰਡਧਾਰ [khāḍ-dhar] of the double-edged sword’s honed edge. “pio pahul khāḍ-dhar hoṭ jənām suhela.”—*gurdas kāv*.

ਖੰਡਨ [khāḍṇ] *Skt* *n* demolishing, cutting into pieces. “tum pāpkhāḍṇ.”—*sor* 5. 2 reject. 3 Khadyakhandan; a treatise on jurisprudence by Sri Harsh, the author of Naishidhy Kavy.

ਖੰਡਨੀ [khāḍṇi] *n* armed forces which wear double-edged swords.—*sānāma*. 2 *adj* which destroys, which demolishes the enemy.

ਖੰਡਪਤਿ [khāḍpṭi] chief of a territory; supreme head of a region.

ਖੰਡਮੰਡਲ [khāḍmāḍḷ] *Skt* *n* half the universe; geography or astronomy. “tīthe khāḍmāḍḷ varbhāḍ.”—*jāp*. “Many universes along with regions are there.”

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ਖੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਲ ਮੰਡਾ [khāḍḷ māḍḷ māḍḷ māḍḷ] —*bher* 1 *kābir*. who has adorned the universe comprising many regions.

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ਖੰਡਾ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ [khāḍā pākharṇā] *v* put the sword back into the sheath after wiping it off, there being no enemy in the battle field. See *ਹਥਿਆਰ ਪਖਾਰਨਾ*.

ਖੰਡਿ [khāḍi] in the region (country). 2 in the body. “jo brāhmāḍi khāḍi so jāṇāhu.”—*maru solhe* 1. 3 by demolishing. “bhāvāru vāse

ਖਜਾਹ [khyah] See ਖਿਆਹ. “khyah bhəyo jɪs dyos hāmare.”—*GPS*.

ਖਜਾਤ [khyat], ਖਜਾਤਾ [khyata] *Skt adj* famous, well-known. **2** told, narrated. “sərbō khyata.”—*jəpu*. **3** clear, evident. “jo heri so bhakhi khyata.”—*NP*.

ਖਜਾਤਿ [khyatɪ], ਖਜਾਤੀ [khyati] *Skt n* fame, renown. **2** praise, appreciation. **3** renown. “anədkōd mukōd jɪ khyati.”—*NP*. **4** saying, proverb. **5** In suspicion and doubt, scholars have identified five perceptions: əsətkhyatɪ, atəmkhyatɪ, ənyəthakhyatɪ, əkhyatɪ and ənɪrvəcnīy-khəyatɪ which are thus described briefly:

(a) *ṣunyvadi*, votaries of non-existence, believe in unreal perception (əsətkhyatɪ). They hold that the snake in the rope is utterly non-existent. Such non-existence prevails everywhere. Unreal perception is inherent in the concept of non-existence.

(b) The followers of the *kṣəṇɪk vīgyanvadi* believe in psychic perception (atəmkhyatɪ). They hold that the real snake does not exist in the rope, or at any other place. All the objects are in the mind, and the mind adopts the form of all the objects. The mind is atomistic in nature. The concept of the atomistic mind in the form of a snake is a psychic phenomenon that is, atəmkhyatɪ.

(c) The followers of *neyayɪk* and *vəṣeṣɪk* school of thought believe in erroneous being. They hold that there does exist a real snake in places like a hole, etc. The deluded person sees it with his eyes. The visual illusion leads to the perception of the snake in the rope. Otherwise, the appearance of an object is erroneous in perception that is, ənyəthakhyatɪ.

(d) The *sākhy* and *prābhakər*¹ assert that

¹an investigator; an adherent of *mimāṣɪk* system.

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 *əkhyatɪ*.

(e) The followers of the *vedāt* doctrine believe in undefinable 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 *ənɪrvəcnīykhəyatɪ*.

ਖਜਾਤੀਵਾਦ [khyativad] See ਖਜਾਤਿ 5.
 ਖਜਾਨ [khyān] See ਆਖਜਾਨ and ਖਿਆਨ.
 ਖਜਾਲ [khyāl] See ਖਿਆਲ.
 ਖਯੇਮ [khyem] See ਕੇਮ and ਖੇਮ.
 ਖ਼ਾਸਤ [xvasət] *P* خواست *adj* desired. See ਖ਼ਾਸਤਨ.
 ਖ਼ਾਸਤਗਾਰ [xvasətgar] *P* خواستگار *adj* desirous, covetous.
 ਖ਼ਾਸਤਨ [xvastən] *P* خواستن *v* desire, crave, want.
 ਖ਼ਾਹ [xvah] *P* خواه *part* or; and. 2 *adj* desirous; in this sense it is a suffix, as in xerxvah, bədxvah. 3 *n* desire, inclination, demand.
 ਖ਼ਾਹਦ ਗੁਜ਼ਸੁ [xvahəd guzəst] *P* خواهد گزشت *will* pass, will leave.
 ਖ਼ਾਹਾ [khvaha] desired, wanted. See ਖ਼ਾਹ. “na bər ap kəhū kəchu khvaha.”—*NP*.
 ਖ਼ਾਹਾਂ [xvahā] *P* خواهان *adj* desirous.
 ਖ਼ਾਹਿਸ਼ [xvahiʃ] *P* خواهش *n* desire, aspiration.
 ਖ਼ਾਹਿੰਦਰ [xvahiːdər], ਖ਼ਾਹਿੰਦਾ [xvahiːda] *P* خواهنده *adj* desirous. 2 beggar, supplicant.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਹ [xvajəh] *P* خواجه *n* owner of the house. 2 chief. 3 veteran. 4 rich man. 5 ruler.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਹ ਖਿਜਰ [khvajəh khɪjər] See ਖ਼ਾਜਖਿਜਰ.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਹ ਮਰਦੂਦ [xvajəh mərdud] ਮਰਦੂਦ (rejected or discarded), ਖ਼ਾਜਹ (chief). Khizar Khan brother of Sher Khan, a Maleria chief who fought in the battle of Chamkaur.
 “kɪ ā xvajəh mərdud sayəh divar.
 bəmədā nə aməd bəmərdanəhvar.”—*jəfər*.
 He was killed by the Khalsa near Ropar.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਖਿਜਰ [khvajkhɪjər], ਖ਼ਾਜਖਿਦਰ [khvajkhɪdər]

P خواهد خضر a prophet. See ਖਿਜਰ. 2 lord of greenery, god of verdure, master of water, god Varun, Neptune. See ਵਰੁਣ. 3 a Muslim holyman, who is also known as Zindahpir. See ਜਿੰਦਪੀਰ and ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਾ [khvaja] See ਖ਼ਾਜਹ. 2 a Kashmiri Muslim who became a devotee of Guru Hargobind and turned a spiritual master and philanthropist.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਾ ਅਨਵਰ [xvaja ənvər] خواهد انور a commander in Shah Jahan’s army, who along with Kala Khan and Painsa 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 ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਾ ਖਿਜਰ [khvaja khɪjər] See ਖ਼ਾਜਖਿਜਰ.
 ਖ਼ਾਜਾ ਮਰਦੂਦ [khvaja mərdud] See ਖ਼ਾਜਹ ਮਰਦੂਦ.
 ਖ਼ਾਦਨ [xvādən] *P* خواندن *v* read, study.
 ਖ਼ਾਦਾ [xvāda] *P* خوانده *read*, study.
 ਖ਼ਾਨ [xvan] *P* خوان *n* platter. 2 cloth on which food is served.
 ਖ਼ਾਨੀ [xvani] *P* خوانی *you* may study, you read.
 ਖ਼ਾਬ [xvab] *P* خواب *n* sleep, slumber. 2 dream.
 ਖ਼ਾਬਗਾਹ [xvabgah] *P* خوابگاه or خوابگه *n* place for sleeping; room for sleeping; bedroom.
 ਖ਼ਾਬੀ [xvabi] *adj* sleepless, insomniac. “cōk pərə təm me dər khvabi.”—*krɪsən*.
 ਖ਼ਾਰ [xvar] *P* خوار *needlessly* bothered. 2 ruined.
 ਖ਼ੈ [khvɛ] See ਖੋਵਨਾ. “khvəhō dhərəm məleç ko.”—*krɪsən*. ‘shall deprive the barbarian of his faith.’ 2 having missed, having lost.

ਗ

ਗ [gəgga] eighth character of Punjabi script, which is guttural. *Skt* *n* song. **2** Ganesh. **3** Gandharav, the celestial musician. **4** a character with two matras; long matra. **5** When used as a suffix, it means a singer, wanderer, (goer), etc. as saməg (reciter of Samved), khəg (wanderer in the sky).

ਗਉ [gəu] *Skt* ਗਮਨ *n* going. **2** i.e., dying. **3** transmigration. “əbhəu ləbhəhɪ gəu cukɪhɪ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. ‘Transmigration is transcended.’ **4** step, pace. “mənu ke nə ke cəlte nə cəli gəu.”—*dətt*. ‘The earth did not accompany them even a step on the death of kings such as Manu and Nal etc.’ “bhərō tɪrchi tum gəuhē.”—*krɪsən*. **5** See ਗੋ.

ਗਉ [gəu] *n* self-interest, purpose; aim; motive. “gəu pɪhave jō, bhavē gɪlle hi hoŋ.”—*prov*. **2** ambush; snare, trap.

ਗਉਸ [gəus] See ਗੋਸ.

ਗਉਹ [gəuh] See ਗਉ 4 and ਗਹੁ.

ਗਉਹਰ [gəuhər], **ਗਉਹਰੁ** [gəuhəru] *P* گره *n* pearl. “gəuhər gyan prəgəʃ ujjarəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “guru gəuhər dəɪau.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. ‘The Guru is a river overflowing with pearls.’ **2** family. **3** *Skt* गह्वर *adj* dense. **4** deep, serious, unfathomable. “ape hi gəuhər.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਗਉਹਾਟੀ [gəuhaʈi] a town in district Kamrup of Assam, the ancient name of which is Pragjyotishpur. Bhagdatt (Narkasur’s eldest son), ruling over this territory, fought bravely in the war of Mahabharat. He sided with Kauravs.

ਗਉਗਾ [gəuga] See ਗੋਗਾ.

ਗਉਣ [gəuŋ], **ਗਉਣੁ** [gəuŋu] *Skt* ਗਮਨ *n* going, moving about. “gəuŋ kəre cəhu kōʃ ka.”—*sri ə m 5*. “nəmo sərəbgəuŋe.”—*japu*. **2** transmigration. “cuka gəuŋu mɪʃɪa ədhɪar.”—*prəbha ə m 5*. **3** See ਆਤਮਗਉਣੁ. **4** See ਗੋਣ.

ਗਉਤਮ [gəutəm] See ਗਉਤਮ and ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗਉਨ [gəun] going, departure. See ਗਉਣ. “jəm-məgɪ gəun əkeli.”—*bɪha chət m 5*. See ਗਉਨਗਗਨ.

ਗਉਨਗਗਨ [gəungəgən] *n* movement in the sky, rambling in the sky. **2** stars like the sun and the moon, etc. **3** god. **4** words about celestial virtues. “gəungəgən jəb təbəhɪ nə hotəu.”—*sɪdhgosəʃɪ*.

ਗਉਨਾ [gəuna] See ਗਉਨ and ਗੋਨਾ.

ਗਉਰ [gəur] See ਗੋਰ. **2** Gauri; (a woman of) fair colour, Parvati. “pher dəi tən dəurke gəur kəu ghəɪlkə.”—*cədi 1*. **3** See ਗੋਰਵ.

ਗਉਰਜਾ [gəurəja] See ਗਿਰਿਜਾ.

ਗਉਰਾ [gəura] *n* a person of Bhai Baihlo dynasty. See ਗੋਰਾ. **2** dignified, weighty, heavy. “nɪvə su gəura hoɪ.”—*var asa*. “tu gəura həm həure hoche.”—*sor m 1*. See ਗਉਰਾਂ and ਗੋਰੀ.

ਗਉਰਾਂ [gəurā] Gauri; (a woman) of fair colour, Parvati.

ਗਉਰੀ [gəuri] Gauri, Parvati. See ਗੋਰੀ. **2** See ਗਉੜੀ.

ਗਉਰੀਸੁਤ [gəurisut] son of Gauri (Parvati), Ganesh. **2** Bhai Gulab Singh. See ਗੁਲਾਬਸਿੰਘ 4.

ਗਉਰੀਪਤਿ [gəuripəʈɪ] husband of Gauri (Parvati), Shiv.

ਗਉਰੋ [gəuro] heavy. See ਗਉਰਾ 2. “həu həuro tu ʃhakur gəuro.”—*asa m 5*.

ਗਉੜ [gəʊɾ] See ਗੌੜ.

ਗਉੜਾ [gəʊɾa] See ਗੌਰੋਚਨ and ਗੌਰਾ.

ਗਉੜੀ [gəʊɾi] See ਗੌੜੀ. 2 a ragṭini which employs notes in purbi that. It is a part of Sri Rag. In ਆਰੋਹੀ [arohi] (ascending order), gādhar (the third note) and dhēvət (the sixth note) are forbidden, whereas ਐਰੋਹੀ (descending order) gādhar (the third note) is forbidden; rīṣābh (the second note) is primary, while pācām (the fifth note) is secondary. rīṣābh (the second note) and dhēvət (the sixth note) are flat, whereas maddhām (the fourth note) is sharp; all other are pure notes. The time for singing it is the fourth watch of the day.

ascending - ṣā ra mi pā nā ṣā.

descending - ṣā nā dha pā mi ra ṣā.

In Guru Granth Sahib, this rag is at number three, and it has many variations, such as guareri, ਚੇਤੀ [ceti], dākḥḥṇi, ਦੀਪਕੀ [dipki], ਪੁਰਬੀ [purbi], beragəṇ, ਮਾਝ [majh], ਮਾਲਵਾ [malva] and ਮਾਲਾ [mala]. Its combination with other rags has resulted in these variations. Regrettably enough, these days, ragis do not sing them all. ਗਉੜੀ ਚੇਤੀ [gəʊɾi ceti] It is a modified musical tone comprising five notes. ṣāṛəj (the first note) pācām (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, rīṣābh (the second note) is flat and maddhām (the fourth note) are sharp; gādhar (the third note) is primary, whereas dhēvət (the sixth note) is secondary. The time for singing it is the fourth quarter of the day.

ਗਉੜੀ ਬੈਰਾਗਣ [gəʊɾi beragəṇ] This modified musical mode employs all the seven notes. ṣāṛəj (the first note), gādhar (the third note), pācām (the fifth note), and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure; rīṣābh (the second note), gādhar (the third note) are flat, while maddhām (the fourth note) is sharp. maddhām (the fourth note) is primary, whereas rīṣābh (the second note) is secondary with ṣāṛəj (the first note) as

(primary). The time for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ਗਉੜੀਮਾਲਾ [gəʊɾimāla] This ragṭini employs all the seven notes, ṣāṛəj (the first note), maddhām (the fourth note), pācām (the fifth note) and nīṣad (the seventh note) are pure, rīṣābh (the second note), gādhar (the third note) dhēvət (the sixth note) are in flat. dhēvət (the sixth note) is primary and rīṣābh (the second note) is secondary. The time for its singing is first quarter of the night.

ਗਉ [gəʊ] *Skt* ਗੋ, ਗੌ *n* ox. 2 cow. See *E* cow. 3 poor, humble. “gəʊ kəʊ care sardul.”—*ram* m 5. “The highly-violent man, who is always bent upon annihilating everything, looks after the helpless poor.”

ਗਉਗ੍ਰਾਸ [gəʊgras] *Skt* ਗੋਗ੍ਰਾਸ *n* articles of food offered in the name of cow during the devotional feasting by brahmins; cow-sacrifice.

ਗਉਚਰਾਹਾ [gəʊcəraha] cowherd, who takes cows to the forests and fields for grazing.

ਗਉਚਰਿ [gəʊcəɾi] riding a cow. See ਚਰਿ.

ਗਉਚੋਣੀ [gəʊcəṇi] absorbing ambrosia dripping continuously from the brain through yogic inhaling and exhaling of breath. “gəʊcəṇmēdāḷ gəʊ jīnī coi.”—*rāṭanmala bāno*.

ਗਉਤਮ [gəʊtəm] See ਗੋਤਮ. “gəʊtəm sətī sīla nīstāri.”—*gṛṛṇāḍ namdev*. 2 See ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗਉਮੁਖ [gəʊmukh] *adj* mute as a cow. 2 gorgeous from outward, but fraudulent from inward appearance. “gəʊmukh bagh jēse bāse mṛīgmal bīkḥe.”—*BGK*. 3 See ਗੋਮੁਖ.

ਗਇ [gəɪ] *Skt* ਗਜ *n* elephant. “he gəɪ bahən.”—*s kabir*. 2 See ਗਯ.

ਗਇਅ [gəɪə] passed, departed, left. “dukḥ dāɾīdṛ tīn ke gəɪə.”—*sāveye* m 4 ke.

ਗਇਅਮੁ [gəɪəmu] went by, departed, passed. “pīru bīnu jobānu badī gəɪəmu.”—*maru kaphi* m 1. *S* ਵਿਅਮੁ.

ਗਇਆ [gəɪa] See ਗਇਅਮੁ. “mera sāgāḷ ādesra

gəɪɑ.”—*dev m 5. 2* See ਗਯਾ. “gōgga gəɪɑ godavri sēsar ke kama.”—*bāsāt namdev. “gəɪɑ pīd bharta.”—gōḍ namdev.*

ਗਇੰਦ [gəɪ̃d], **ਗਇੰਦ੍ਰ** [gəɪ̃drə] See ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ and ਗਯੰਦ.

ਗਈ [gəi] went by, passed. **2** deteriorated. “gəibəhoṛu bēdichōṛu.”—*sor m 5. 3* will sing. “təb kese gun gəihē?”—*guj kəbir.*

ਗਈਆ [gəia] singer. **2** sang, recited. “nam kɪd̪hō tumro səbh hi jug gəia.”—*kr̪sən. 3* cows, kine. **4** disappeared, went by, ceased to exist.

ਗਈਬੋਰ [gəibəhor], **ਗਈਬੋਰੋ** [gəibəhoṛo] (one) who brings the past back. **2** (one) who gets things on the right track. “gəibəhor gəribnɪvaju.”—*tulsi.* See ਗਈ 2.

ਗਈਯਰ [gəiyər] elephant. “cal cəle jɪm gəiyər mato.”—*kr̪sən.*

ਗਏ [gəe] passed, went by. **2** recited, sang. “gəe jɪt kərkha.”—*cəḍi 2.* ‘recited the martial song of success.’ **3** were misled. “apu gəe ɔrən hū khovəhɪ.”—*gəu kəbir.*

ਗਸ [gəʂ] *A* غش *n* unconsciousness, senselessness. See ਮੁਰਛਾ.

ਗਸਤ [gəʂət] *P* گشت *n* act of roaming and rambling.

ਗਸਤਨ [gəʂtən] *P* گشت *v* ramble, roam. **2** be.

ਗਸਤਮ [gəʂtəm] *P* گشتم *I* roamed. “səb roj gəʂtəm dər həva.”—*tl̪g m 1. 2* I was.

ਗਸਤੀ [gəʂti] *P* گشتی *adj* rambler, roamer. **2** boat, yacht, skiff.

ਗਸਤੰਦ [gəʂtə̃d] *P* گشتند *roamed. 2* were; existed.

ਗਸੀ [gəʂi] See ਗਸ.

ਗਹ [gəh] See ਗ੍ਰਹ *vr.* “kər gəh lehu ubari.”—*həjare 10. 2 P* گ *n* site, location, place. **3** time, moment. **4** *adv* sometimes, occasionally. “gəh kələdər meʂvəd.”—*divan goya.*

ਗਹਗਾਹ [gəhgəha] *adj* fast, deep. “jɪu ubli məjɪthe rəgu gəhgəha.”—*gəu var 1 m̄ 4. 2* firm, enduring.

ਗਹਗਛ [gəhgəç] *adj* that which has a firm hold as lime; grasper. **2** grip, grasp.

ਗਹਗਚਿ [gəhgəçɪ] in the grip (grasp). “gəhgəçɪ

pəɪɪo kuḷəb ke.”—*s kəbir.*

ਗਹਗੱਡ [gəhgədd] *adj* firmly pitched. **2** engrossed.

ਗਹਡੜਾ [gəhdəṛra] *n* assimilator, absorber, a pit dug in a forest and covered with grass so as to catch an elephant. **2** universe. “gəhdəṛra trɪɪɪ chəɪɑ.”—*var maru 2 m 5. trɪɪɪ* (straw) stands for worldly comfort.

ਗਹਡਿਓ [gəhdɪo], **ਗਹਡਿਆ** [gəhdɪɑ] caught, entrapped. “gəhdɪo muṛ nəṛ hā.”—*asa m 5. 2* pitched, pushed.

ਗਹਣ [gəhən] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਹਣ *n* catching. **2** enjoying erotic and sensual pleasure through sense-organs. **3** *Skt* ਗਹਨ *adj* hard, difficult. “tɪn ki gəhəngətɪ kəhi nə jəɪ.”—*asa m 3.* “əpɪni gəhəngətɪ ape jəne.”—*maru solhe m 3. 4 n* depth, profundity. “həm nəh jəni həɪɪ gəhɪne.”—*nəḷ m 4. 5* See ਗਹਣੁ.

ਗਹਣਗਤਿ [gəhəngətɪ] *n* grave condition, unfathomable state. See ਗਹਣ.

ਗਹਣਾ [gəhɪnə] *v* adopt, hold. **2** *n* ornament, adornment. “tū mera gəhɪnə.”—*majh m 5.* “namu səcə ka gəhɪnə.”—*majh m 5.* See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਣ and ਭੂਸਣ. **3** trust money held particularly against some debt; mortgage. “je tū kɪsɛ nə dei mere saɦɪba! kɪɑ ko kədqhe gəhɪnə?”—*dhəna m 1.* ‘If you do not bestow any blessing on a person, can he get that by mortgaging something to you?’

ਗਹਣੁ [gəhənɔ] *S* toil, hard work. **2** act of obliging, act of making one grateful.

ਗਹਨ [gəhən] *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. “mɪthɪɑ gəhən gəhe.”—*asa m 5. 8* See ਗਹਣ 1. “kəḷḷh gəhən təb kərən pukara.”—*suhi kəbir.*

ਗਹਨਈਆ [gəhnəia] *adj* who adopts. **2** worthy of adopting. **3** from the ornaments. See ਗਹਨ ਗਹਨਈਆ.

ਗਹਨ ਗਹਨਈਆ [gəhən gəhnəia] the best

amongst ornaments, the finest of ornaments.

See ਮੋਤੀਚੂਰ.

ਗਹਨਗਤਿ [gəhəngətɪ] See ਗਹਣਗਤਿ and ਗਹਨ.

ਗਹਨਾ [gəhna] See ਗਹਣਾ 3. “rəvɪ səsɪ gəhne deure.”—*ram kābir*. ‘Mortgage the sun and the moon.’

ਗਹਬਰ [gəhbər], **ਗਹਬਰਾ** [gəhbəra] *Skt* गहवर *n* dense jungle, difficult to pass through. “gəhbər bən ghor, gəhbər bən ghor he!”—*asa chāt 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. “lal gulal gəhbəra.”—*ṣri m 1*.

ਗਹਰ [gəhər] *n* haziness. **2** overcast with dust.
3 See ਗਹਬਰ 1. “māhā gəhər bən təhɪ ɪk ləha.”—*cəritr 256*. ‘saw a dust storm in the jungle.’

ਗਹਰਗਹੁ [gəhərgəhu] See ਗਹਰਿਗਹੁ.

ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰ [gəhərgəḅhīr], **ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰਾ** [gəhərgəḅhīra] *adj* inaccessible and grave; hazy and impenetrable; difficult to secure, unfathomable.
2 See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ.

ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰਾ ਗਉਹਰ [gəhərgəḅhīra gəuhər] pearl of the inaccessible and unfathomable sea.
2 (unfathomable sea’s gem) metaphysical deliberation. “tɪsu sevək ke nanək kurbāni jo gəhərgəḅhīra gəuhər jiu.”—*majh m 5*.

ਗਹਰਵਾਰ [gəhərvar] a subcaste of Rajputs. “gəhərvar cəhan gəhlət dəre.”—*cəritr 91*.

ਗਹਰਾ [gəhra] *Skt* गहर See ਗਹਬਰ. **2** grave, deep.

ਗਹਰਾਈ [gəhrai] *n* seriousness, depth.
ਗਹਰਿਗਹੁ [gəhəriɡəhu] metaphysical deliberation, knowledge of the Creator. “gəhəriɡəhu hədrəthɪ dio.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘Hazrat (Guru Nanak Dev) gave us knowledge of the Creator.’

ਗਹਰੀ [gəhri] *adj* deep. “gəhri kərke niv khudai.”—*dhəna namdev*. **2** dense. “gəhri bɪbhut lɑɪ bəthə tərɪ.”—*ram m 5*.

ਗਹਲ [gəhəl] a village of police station Bhadaur, administrative circle Barnala, Patiala state,

situated at a distance of ten kols 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.
2 *Dg* intoxicant, inebriant, spirit.

ਗਹਲੜਾ [gəhləɾa], **ਗਹਲੜੇ** [gəhləɾo], **ਗਹਲਾ** [gəhla] *adj* intoxicated, inebriated, befuddled. **2** crazy.
3 *S* ਗਹਿਲੋ-ਗਹੇਲੋ, careless, ignorant. **4** foolish.

ਗਹਲੋਟ [gəhlot], **ਗਹਲੋਤ** [gəhlot] a subcaste of Rajputs, from which evolved the Shishodia dynasty of Mewar.

ਗਹਵਰ [gəhvər] See ਗਹਬਰ.

ਗਹਾ [gəha] adopted, accepted. **2** held. **3** *P* ਗਹ *n* place, site. **4** a bunch of thorny branches used for threshing the harvested crop.

ਗਹਾਉਣਾ [gəhaʊna] *v* have the harvest threshed.
2 pass on, hand over.

ਗਹਾਈ [gəhai] *n* threshing. **2** wages for threshing. **3** hold, grasp.

ਗਹਾਵਾ [gəhava] *adj* who threshes, who does the threshing. **2** adopted, grasped. **3** accepted with full determination. “ləkh ɪn sac kəre ju gəhava. ətkaɪ tɪh huɪ pəchtava.”—*NP*.

ਗਹਿ [gəhi] *n* grasp, hold, adoption. “gəhi bhuja levəhu nam devəhu.”—*asa chāt m 5*.
2 involvement; attachment. “həri seti cɪtu gəhi rəhe.”—*guj m 3*. “pɪr seti əndɪnu gəhi rəhi.”—*asa ə m 3*. **3** *adv* by assimilating, grasping, holding. “gəhi kəth lɑɪa.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਗਹਿਓ [gəhiɔ], **ਗਹਿਆ** [gəhiɑ] held, grasped.
2 adopted, accepted. “mən re, gəhiɔ nə gur-updesu.”—*sor m 9*. **2** *n* mortgaged or pledged article.

ਗਹਿਣਾ [gəhiṇa], **ਗਹਿਨਾ** [gəhiṇa] See ਗਹਣਾ.

ਗਹਿਬਰ [gəhibər] See ਗਹਬਰ.

ਗਹਿਮ [gəhim] *n* heap. **2** assemblage,

community, crowd.

ਗਹਿਮਾਗਹਿਮ [gəhɪmagəhɪm] large crowd. See ਗਹਿਮ 2. 2 hustle and bustle.

ਗਹਿਰ [gəhɪr] See ਗਹਰ. 2 See ਗਹਬਰ. “sitəl chaɪa gəhɪr phəl.”—*s kəbir*.

ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhɪr], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰੁ [gəhɪrgəbhɪru], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ [gəhɪrgəbhɪr], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰੀਏ [gəhɪrgəbhɪrie], ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰੁ [gəhɪrgəbhɪru] See ਗਹਰਗੰਭੀਰ. “vəde mere sahɪba gəhɪrgəbhɪra guɳigəhɪra.”—*sodəru*. 2 a child named Bishna born to Sukhi, wife carpenter Kahunchand, 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. “gəhɪrgəbhɪr əthah suami ətulə nə jai kɪa mɪna.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “gəhɪrgəbhɪr əthahu hath nə ləbhəi.”—*var mələ m 1*. “gəhɪrgəbhɪru əthahu tu guɳ gɪan əmole.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “gəhɪrgəbhɪr sagər rətnagər əvər nəhi ənpuja.”—*sar ə m 1*. “gəhɪrgəbhɪr beət govīde.”—*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.

ਗਹਿਰੀ [gəhɪri] See ਗਹਰੀ. 2 gəhɪ (adopt), ri (O lady). See ਪੈਓਹਰੀ.

ਗਹਿਰੀਗੰਭੀਰੀ [gəhɪrigəbhɪri] See ਪੈਓਹਰੀ.

ਗਹਿਲ [gəhɪl] See ਗਹਲ.

ਗਹਿਲੜੇ [gəhɪləʒo], ਗਹਿਲਾ [gəhɪla] See ਗਹਲਾ. “gərəb gəhɪləʒo murro.”—*toḍi m 5*. “gəhɪla ruhu nə jaɳəi sɪru bhi mɪʃi khai.”—*s fərid*. “kɪa sovəhɪ nam vɪsari gəhɪlɪa?”

—*asa m 5*.

ਗਹਿਲੀ [gəhɪli] *adj* crazy. See ਗਹਲ and ਗਹਲਾ. 2 assimilative, adoptive. “kərəmɪ mɪle guɳgəhɪli.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਗਹਿਵਰ [gəhɪvər] See ਗਹਬਰ. “ur amod səg bhe gəhɪvər.”—*NP*.

ਗਹੀ [gəhi] adopted, imbibed. “gəhi oʃ sadhaɪa.”—*suhɪ m 5*. 2 assimilator; who with full force has imbibed sensualities; lustful. “koʃɪ gəhi ke pap nɪvare.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਗਹੀਜੈ [gəhije] should adopt. “choḍɪ man hərɪcərəɳ gəhije.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਗਹੀਰ [gəhir] *adj* ਗੰਭੀਰ, unfathomed. See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ. 2 *P*  one who does not abandon his post in the battlefield. “gəjje gəhir.”—*VN*. 3 obstinate horse. 4 See ਗਹੀਰੁ.

ਗਹੀਰਉ [gəhirəʊ], ਗਹੀਰਾ [gəhira] *adj* who assimilates; who grasps; who seizes. “mənəhɪ gəhirəʊ pekɪrɪ prəbhə kəu.”—*jet m 5*. 2 deep, unfathomable. See ਗਹਿਰਗੰਭੀਰ.

ਗਹੀਰੁ [gəhiru] *S* big. 2 See ਗਹੀਰ.

ਗਹੀਲਾ [gəhila], ਗਹੀਲੀ [gəhili] *Skt* गृह्यालु assimilator, adopter. “pətɪt-udharən bɪrəd gəhila.”—*NP*. 2 customer. “məhapurəkh tum guɳigəhila.”—*NP*. 3 grasper. “gərəbɪ gəhili.”—*əkal*. ‘one who keeps the conceited ones in thrall.’

ਗਹੁ [gəhu] *n* pit dug for a hedge engulfing thorny branches. 2 grasp, hold. “rəhɪn nəhi gəhu kɪtno!”—*gəu m 5*. See ਅਜਰ 5. 3 *Skt* आग्रह. insistence, stubbornness. “durɪ kərəhu apən gəhu re.”—*keda m 5*. 4 grasp, assimilate. “gəhu parbrəhəm sərən.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਗਹੁਰ [gəhur] *Pkt n* lateness, delay. “cələhu, nəhɪ gəhur kərije.”—*GPS*. See ਗਉਹਰ.

ਗਹੇ [gəhe] adopted, grasped, held. See ਗਹਨ.

ਗਹੇਹੀ [gəhehi] have grasped. “mɛ sətɪgur oʃ gəhehi.”—*sor m 5*.

ਗਹੇਰਾ [gəhera] *adj* grave, deep. “səhɪb guɳigəhera.”—*sor m 5*. 2 dense forest. “mən re, səsar ədhgəhera.”—*sor kəbir*. 3 one who

assimilates or grasps.

ਗਹੇਲੜੇ [gəhelʃo], **ਗਹੇਲਾ** [gəhela], **ਗਹੇਲੀ** [gəheli], **ਗਹੇਲੇ** [gəhelo] See ਗਹਲਾ. “suṅṅ suṅṅ kamgəhelie!”—*suhī m 3*. “gəṛəbgəheli məhīlu nə pave.”—*suhī m 5*.

ਗਹੈ [gəhe] adopts. **2** threshes. **3** goes to; bathes. “bhərme bhula səbhī tirəth gəhe.”—*var ram l m 3*.

ਗਹੈਯਾ [gəheya] *adj* who assimilates. **2** who grasps (holds).

ਗਹੰ [grəh] *Skt* गहँ *vr* slander; accuse.

ਗਹੰਣ [grəhəṅ] *Skt* गहंण *n* slandering, blaming, defaming.

ਗਹਿੰਤ [grhīt] *Skt* गहित *adj* slandered.

ਗਹ੍ਵਰ [gəhvər] See ਗਹਬਰ.

ਗਕਤ [gəkət] See ਗਿੰਧ.

ਗੱਕਰ [gəkkər], **ਗੱਕਰੀ** [gəkkri] a resident of Kakka village in Kashmir. In Sanskrit, it is called Kekay. **2** See ਗੱਖਰੀ.

ਗੱਖਰ [gəkkhər], **ਗੱਖਰੀ** [gəkkhri], **ਗੱਖੜ** [gəkkhər] a Rajput subcaste of Muslims, living mostly in districts of Jehlum and Hazara. “bhəkkhri kədhari gor gəkkhri.”—*əkal*.

ਗਗਣ [gəgəṅ], **ਗਗਣੁ** [gəgəṅu] group of celestial musicians. **2** sky. See ਗਗਨ. **3** short for grəhgəṅ.

ਗਗਨ [gəgəṅ] *Skt n* sky, for one to move about. “gəgəṅme thalu rəvī cədu dipək bəne.”—*sohīla*. **2** dot, zero. **3** vacuum, space. **4** mica. **5** heaven, paradise. **6** air, breeze, wind. “upərī kup gəgəṅ pənīhari.”—*prəbha m 1*. **7** the universal Creator, the all pervasive Almighty. “gəgəṅ gəbhīru gəgəṅətərī vasu.”—*oəkar*. **8** ultimate stage of divine awareness. “gəgəṅ nīvasī səmadhī ləgave.”—*asa ə m 1*. **9** See ਛੱਪੜ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ **1**. **10** measure of one, because the sky is taken as a single entity.

ਗਗਨ ਅਕਾਸ [gəgəṅ əkas] the sky and shining stars i.e. planets. See ਅਕਾਸ and ਕਾਸ. “jīnī dhər dhari gəgəṅ əkas.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** planets and the sky.

ਗਗਨਕੁਸੁਮ [gəgəṅkusum] *n* flowers of the sky,

that is, unexpected happening, impossible occurrence. **2** sun, moon, stars, metaphorically regarded as flowers in the sky.

ਗਗਨਗੰਭੀਰ [gəgəṅgəbhīr] *n* the Creator, universal and infinite like the sky.

ਗਗਨਚਰ [gəgəṅcər], **ਗਗਨਚਾਰੀ** [gəgəṅcari] *adj* living in the sky. **2 n** birds. **3** sun. **4** moon. **5** planets. **6** arrow. **7** cloud. **8** air. **9** deity, god.

ਗਗਨਨਗਰ [gəgəṅ-nəgər], **ਗਗਨਨਗਰਿ** [gəgəṅ-nəgərī] *n* ultimate stage of divine awareness. “gəgəṅ-nəgərī īk būd nə bərkhe.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਗਗਨਪੁਰ [gəgəṅpur], **ਗਗਨਪੁਰਿ** [gəgəṅpurī], **ਗਗਨਪੁਰੁ** [gəgəṅpuru] See ਗਗਨਨਗਰ. “rəhe gəgəṅpurī drīsətī səməsərī.”—*ram ə m 1*. **2** all pervasive like the sky; the Almighty. “gəṛəbu nīvari gəgəṅpuru pae.”—*gəu m 1*. **3** palace, so named for comprising many storeys.

ਗਗਨਮੰਡਲ [gəgəṅməḍəl] *n* galaxy, cosmos. **2** ultimate stage leading to divine awareness. “gəgəṅməḍəl məhī ropə thəmu.”—*var ram l m 1*.

ਗਗਨਾਂਗਨਾ [gəgnāgna] *n* beautiful woman living in the sky; celestial female; fairy.

ਗਗਨਾਂਬੁ [gəgəṅābu] *Skt* water of the sky, rain-water; Sushrut mentions its use in numerous medicines.

ਗਗਨਿ [gəgəṅī] in the sky. “tu jəlī thəlī gəgəṅī pəyalī purī rəhīa.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** in the ultimate stage of divine awareness. See ਗਗਨ **8**.

ਗਗਨੁ [gəgəṅu] See ਗਗਨ. “gəgəṅu rəhīa hukme.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਗਗਨੰਤਰਿ [gəgnəṅtərī], **ਗਗਨੰਦਰਿ** [gəgnəḍərī] in the ultimate stage of divine awareness. **2** in the ultimate Reality like the all-pervasive sky. “gəgnəṅtərī vas.”—*oəkar*. “gəgnəṅtərī vasiə guṅ pərgasiə.”—*sor ə m 1*. “sacā vasiə purī gəgnəḍərī.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਗਗਰਾ [gəgra] See ਗਗੜਾ. **2** pitcher.

ਗਗਰੀ [gəgri], **ਗਗਰੀਆ** [gəgriā] See ਗਗਰ. “kac

gægria əbh məjhria.”—*asa m 5*. Here unbaked pitcher stands for mortal frame.

गगडा [gəgr̥a], **गगडी** [gəgr̥i] a low caste, whose members use leech, cupping glass, hollow horn etc to remove by suction blood from human bodies. “jyō gəgr̥i tūmri tən laykē.”—*kr̥ṣān*.

गगा [gəga], **गंगा** [gəgga] pronunciation of character ग. **2** the character ग. “gəga gob̥ḍguṇ rəvəhu.”—*bavən*.

गंगोबुहा [gəggobuha] 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 **बीर सिंघ**.

गज [gəc] or **गजु** [gəcu] *P* ६ *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. “ghər gəc kite bage bag.”—*var sar m 1*. “kaci

ḍhəhəgɪ dɪval kahe gəcu lavəhu.”—*bəsōt m 1*. **3** See **गज**.

गजकारी [gəckari], **गजगीरी** [gəcgiri] *n* act of embedding, inlaying. “əjərən bɪkhe məṇɪn gəckari.”—*NP*. **2** masonry work in lime; a building constructed with lime sand. “gəṛ mādər gəcgiriā kɪchu sathɪ nə jai.”—*var sar m 4*.

गजन [gəcən] *v* fix with lime. **2** unite, join. “bəcən cin tame gəcō.”—*cōḍi 1*. “prəbha kərtar ɪhi mē gəci hē.”—*kr̥ṣān*.

गजु [gəcu] See **गज**.

गज [gəcc] *n* anger, ire. **2** indignation. **3** *adj* intoxicated, inebriated.

गज [gəch] See **गज**.

गजना [gəchna], **गजना** [gəchna] *v* go. “gəchen nən bharen.”—*gatha*. See **गज** and **नैडडार**.

गज [gəcch] *Skt* गच्छ derived from *vr* गम (गम्), which means to go. **2** *n* tree. **3** group of Jain-monks. **4** shower. “pəri gəcch tirō.”—*cōḍi 2*.

गज [gəj] *Skt* गज् *vr* shout in intoxication. **2** *n* elephant, that shrieks when intoxicated. “kop bhəryo gəj mətt məhā bhər sūḍ ləe bhəṭ sūdər sou.”—*kr̥ṣān*. **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 **डगडड सर्वय 8**; ch. 2. “gəj ko tras mɪṭɪo jɪh sɪmrət.”—*gəu m 9*. See **गजेंद्र**.

4 Ganesh. “kəhu gur gəj sɪv səbhko janē.”—*gəu kəbir*. **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 **सर्वयुवाह, गजे सर्वय**, ch. 10. **6** an advisor of Sugriv. **7** yard; a length measuring 48 fingers. See *P* १ “mənu¹ pəhɪne hathi sɪh khāl̥ ḍəuru var kərə heranē”—*BG*.

mero gəju jrhva 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 sārāda or sarāgi etc; ramrod or iron rod for cleaning the barrel of a gun. “chəṅkāt ləgət gəj pher pher.”—*GPS*. **9** See गजलट. **10** At one place gəj has also been used for gazi. “həme nə gəjsena me dije. hīdudhərəm rakh kəri lije.”—*cəritr 195*. ‘Do not hand us over to the army of Gazi Pathans.’

गज टिकीम [gəj ɪkis] See गजलट.

गजिंद्रो [gəjɪndrə] See गज 3 and गजेन्द्र. “gəjɪndrə dhīalə həri kio mokh.”—*bəsət ə m 5*.

गजमिथ [gəjsɪgh] a relative of Bhimsen Kahluria and Rajput soldier. See चिचिनुटाट ch. 12.

गजहस्ती [gəj-həsti] *adj* (an elephant) who has raised his trunk for trumpeting. “gəj-həsti ke pran udhariāle.”—*mali namdev*. There is an ancient story that with his trunk the elephant offered a lotus to the Almighty and pleaded for protection. See गज 3. **2** intoxicated elephant. See गज 3. “gəj-həsti dino cəmkarɪ.”—*bher ə namdev*.

गजक [gəjək] *P* گزک *n* a kind of pungent, sour delicacy. **2** a kind of sweet meat.

गजगति [gəjgətɪ], गजगमन [gəjgəmən] *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 गजगमिनी.

गजगाह [gəjgah] *n* elephant’s ornament, especially one for an elephant or a horse to wear on the head. “tūrəg nəcavət yut gəjgahən.”—*GPS*. **2** an ornament for the head of a warrior, shaped like a plume. “gəjəgah bōdhe, puna bhag jano!”—*GPS*. ‘racing after wearing an ornament on the head!’ **3** elephant’s

covering. **4** howdah of an elephant.

गजगमिनी [gəjgamɪni], गजगैनी [gəjgəni], गजगैनी [gəjgəni] *adj* having an elephant’s gait. “mrɪgpətɪ kəɪ chajət gəjgəni.”—*ramav*. “gūr rəg kēcən gəjgəni.”—*NP*.

गजलट [gəjɪl] *Skt* गर्जन *n* thunder, roar.

गजदम [gəjdəs] See गजलट.

गजयत्र [gəjdhar] a ruler, who keeps elephants. **2** forest in which elephants live. **3** *Dg* tailor, who uses a yardstick for measuring cloth etc. **4** player of stringed instruments like sārāda, sarāgi, taus etc.

गजलट [gəjnəv] a verse by Kabir in Gauri Rag:

- 1 gəjnəv gəjdəs gəj-ɪkis puria ek tənai,
- 2 saṭh sut nəvkhəḍ bəhətərɪ paṭu ləgo ədhɪkai,
- 3 gəi bunavən maho¹. ghər choḍɪɛ jaɪ julaho,
- 4 gəji nə mɪniə toli nə tulie pacənu ser əḍhai,
- 5 jəu kərɪ pacənu begɪ nə pavə jhəgəru kərə ghərhai,
- 6 dɪn ki beṭh khəsəm ki bərkəs ɪh bela kət ai?
- 7 chuṭe kūḍe bhige puria cəlɪo julaho risai.
- 8 chochi nəli tātu nəhi nɪkse nətəru rəhi urjhai,
- 9 choḍɪ pəsaru iha rəhu bəpuri kəhu kabir səmjhai.”—*54*.

Its meaning is as follows:

- 1 A roll of forty yards long warp was spread with nine yards (for as many openings), ten yards (for ten sensory organs), twenty-one yards (five for basic elements, five for sensory pleasures, ten for as many types of vital airs and one for self-realisation).
- 2 Warp was made of sixty tendons (veins) and nine main joints in the body while woof comprised seventy two principal nerves.
- 3 When the weaver (proud of his male

¹In Sindhi मचे 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

ਗਜਨਵੀ [gəznəvi] *A* غزنی *adj* pertaining to Gazni; of Gazni. See ਗਜਨੀ 4. **2** See ਮਹਮੂਦ.

ਗਜਨਾਲ [gəjnal] gun, which is fired from the back of an elephant. **2** heavy cannon, pulled by elephants.

ਗਜਨੀ [gəjni] *n* *Skt* female elephant. **2** earlier name of Ballabhpur, as it was founded by Gaj, the ruler. **3** army of elephants.—*sənama*. **4** **۱۰۰** a town in Afganistan, which happened to be the capital of Mahmood. It is situated at a distance of 92 miles from Kabul and 221 miles

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.

ਗਜਨਜਰਿ [gəjənyərɪ] foe of Gazni (army of elephants), the gun—*sənama*. **2** lion, enemy of the flock of elephants—*sənama*.

ਗਜਪਤਿ [gəjpətɪ] master of elephant Airawat, Indar. **2** a ruler, who keeps elephants. **3** supreme elephant.

ਗਜਪਤਿਸਿੰਘ [gəjpətɪsɪŋh] 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.

ਗਜਪਾਲ [gəjpal] *Skt n* one who goads an elephant; Mahout.

ਗਜਪੁਰ [gəjpur] Hastinapur. See ਗਜਪੁਰ.

ਗਜਬ [gəjəb] *A* غضب *n* anger, ire. **2** calamity, disaster. **3** wonder.—*əcərəj*.

ਗਜਬਦਨ [gəjbədən] See ਗਜਵਦਨ.

ਗਜਬਾਹਨ [gəjbahən] *n* Indar, who rides Airawat; Airawat, the elephant.

ਗਜਬੇਲਿ [gəjbelɪ] See ਨਾਗਬੇਲਿ.

ਗਜਮੁਕਤਾ [gəjmukta] *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 forehead of an elephant; pitcher.

ਗਜਮੁਖ [gəjmukh] Ganesh. See ਗਜਵਦਨ.

ਗਜਮੇਧ [gəjmedh] ritual around fire, performed by sacrificing an elephant.

ਗਜਮੋਤੀ [gəjmoti], ਗਜਮੋਤੀਆ [gəjmotia] See ਗਜਮੁਕਤਾ. “kənɪk maɪɪk gəjmotia.”—*asa m 5*.

गजराघ [gəjrəθ] *n* one having elephant as his vehicle, Indar. **2** a chariot pulled by elephants; a mobile throne.

गजरा [gəjra] *n* leaves of carrot. **2** rosary of flowers, flower garland. **3** an ornament worn on the wrist by women. “besər gəjrarā.” –*ramav*.

गजरान [gəjraj] *n* chief elephant. **2** Airawat, the elephant. **3** Indar, who is lord of Airawat (the elephant).

गजरि [gəjərɪ] elephant’s enemy, the lion. –*sənama*. See **गजाचि**.

गजल [gəzəl] *A* **غزل** beating of hours at four, eight and twelve o’clock. “gəjəl bəjai nəhi əjəl bəjai hē.” –*das kavɪ*. **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 *səveya*. 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 *jəsət*¹ 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:

din dūnɪya dər kəmāde ā pəri ruxsare ma,
hər do aləm kimte yək tar muye yare ma.
gahe sufi gahe zahəd gəh kəlādər mešvəd,
rəg-haye muxtəlɪf darəd bote əyyare ma.

–*divan goya*.

b. twelve lines, each line having 21 matras, even lines alliterating and stanzas ending with *guru* character.

Example:

xuəsət umr kɪ dər yad bɪguzərəd, vərənəh

¹Its pronunciation as *jəsət* is also correct.

cɪ hasləst əzɪ gūbde kəbud mərə....

–*divan goya*.

c. ten lines, odd lines have 24 matras, even lines have 27 matras. Even lines rhyme and end with a *ləghu* character.

Example:

goya nɪgahe yar kɪ məxmur gəšt-həem
kə xvahše məy rəgin pur əsrar mekūnem....

–*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 *ləghu*.

Example:

mɪtḡəi mən ki burai šātɪ ne kino nɪvas,
sətɪguru ki krɪpa pai jənəm mərna kəḡɪa.
səbhɪn se kini mɪtai dur kino dvətbhav,
hē dɪkhate səge bhai pətəl bhrəm ka phətḡɪa.

गजददन [gəjvədən] *n* one having the face of an elephant; Ganesh. See **गजेश**.

गजा [gəja] *n* alms begged in loud voice; beggar’s earnings.

गजाउठा [gəjaʊṭa] *v* roar; call by shouting; utter (salutation) in loud, thunderous voice as a religious slogan.

गजादिय [gəjadɪdh] See **गजापुय**.

गजादिय [gəjadɪb] *A* **غصالي** *adj* plural of **गजघान**. “gəjadɪb gənimē.” –*japu*.

गजामुच [gəjasur] a demon named Gaj. See **गज 5**.

गजाधिपी [gəjadhɪpi] *n* lord of elephants; master of Airawat; Indar. “gəjadhɪpi nəradhɪpi kərət sev hē səda.” –*əkāl*. Indar and Kuber are always in attendance. **2** King, the lord of elephants.

गजानन [gəjanən] *Skt n* one having the face of an elephant, Ganesh.

गजापुर [gəjapur] Hastinapur. “bər bir gəjapur

me cəljeɣe.”—*kr̥Isən*. See ਗਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਗਜਾਮੇਧ [gəjamedh] See ਗਜਾਮੇਧ.

ਗਜਾਯਬ [gəjayəb] See ਗਜਾਇਬ.

ਗਜਾਯੁਧ [gəjayudh] *n* goad to egg on elephants.

“bərchi ban kr̥ɪpan gəjayudh.”—*parəs*. In ancient times, warriors used goads in warfare.

ਗਜਾਰਿ [gəjarɪ], ਗਜਾਰੀ [gəjari] *n* enemy of the elephant, lion, tiger. **2** a species of the pine tree.

ਗਜਿਆ [gəjɪa] shouted, roared. “gursəbdi gobɪd gəjɪa.”—*var kan m 4*. ‘raised the slogan of Gobind’.

ਗਜਿੰਦ [gəjɪd] See ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ. “kərə gəjɪd sūd ki cot.”—*bher namdev*.

ਗਜਿੰਦਾ [gəjɪda] *adj* roaring. **2** *P* گزیننده who raises slogans; selector; who makes a choice. “jot jeb ko gəjɪda jan.”—*gyan*.

ਗਜੀ [gəji] *Skt n* female of an elephant; she-elephant. **2** army of elephants.—*sənama*. See ਹਈ. **3** *adj* elephant keeper. **4** with yards, by yards. “gəji nə mɪnie toɪ nə tolie.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਗਜੁ [gəju] See ਗਜ.

ਗਜੇਂਦ੍ਰ [gəjədrə] *Skt* गजेन्द्र *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 Indradyuman¹ is also believed to have turned into an elephant due to sage Agastya’s curse. See ਹਾਰਾ ਹੁਦੁ. See ਗਜਇੰਦ੍ਰ.

¹This is written as ĩdrdōn in Gurusobha as in “ĩdrdōn raja ɪk hota”.

ਗਜੰਦ [gəzənd] *P* گز n pain, suffering. **2** shock, hurt, injury.

ਗਜੰਦਾ [gəjəda] See ਗਜਿੰਦਾ. **2** *adj* causing a roar. “gəj gəji ko gəjəda.”—*gyan*.

ਗੱਜਣ [gəjjən] brother of Shihon, who was a staunch follower of Guru Nanak Dev. **2** See ਗਰਜਨ.

ਗੱਜਲ [gəjjəl] See ਝਾੜਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗੱਜਸਿੰਘ [gəjjasɪgh] See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ 1.

ਗੱਜੂ [gəjju] a follower of Guru Hargobind, who was deeply spiritual and a great warrior. He showed valour in the battle of Amritsar. “chəjju gəjju muhru rādhava te sujana sur.”—*GPS*.

ਗੱਝ [gəjɝh] *n* elephant. **2** treasure. **3** *adj* brave, courageous. “gəjɝh an juṭṭ-hē.”—*parəs*.

ਗਟਕ [gəṭək], ਗਟਕਾ [gəṭka] *n* onom gurgling sound produced in the throat while gulping milk; a word suggesting gulping sound. **2** act of gulping. “ɟɪu gūga gəṭək səmare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. “rəs rəsɪk gəṭək nɪt piɛ.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. “həɪɪ pia rəs gəṭke.”—*suhi m 4*.

ਗਟਕਾਉਣਾ [gəṭkaʊnə] *v* gulp; sip; drink noisily. **2** swallow, eat without chewing. “ḍala sɪu peḍa gəṭkavəhɪ.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਗਟਕਾਰ [gəṭkar], ਗਟਕਾਰਾ [gəṭkara] *n* See ਗਟਕਾ. “kəḍhɪ makhən ke gəṭkare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਗਟਾ [gəṭa] *n* line. “bəgṗəɪɪ ləse jənu dət gəṭa.”—*cəḍi 1*. **2** knot. **3** bud of a flower, flower-bud.

ਗਟਾਕ [gəṭək], ਗਟਾਕਾ [gəṭaka] See ਗਟਕਾ. “ədhe khavəhɪ bisu ke gəṭək.”—*sar m 5*. “həɪɪrəs gəṭək piaɪu jɪu.”—*asa chət m 4*.

ਗਟੀ [gəṭi] *n* count; plan. “mən gɪnət gəṭi kɪm vɪghən ʃhan.”—*GPS*. **2** worry. **3** wooden piece or pebble used as checker; dice. **4** knot. **5** shackle, fetter. “əugunə diā perīgəṭiā pəḍiā hən.”—*JSBM*.

ਗੱਟਾ [gəṭṭa] *n* cork, stopper, plug. **2** 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; revṛi. 3 See ਗਠਾ.
ਗਠ [gəṭh] *n* knot. 2 joint.

ਗਠਕਟਾ [gəṭhkəṭa], ਗਠਕਤਰਾ [gəṭhkətra], ਗਠਕੱਪ [gəṭhkəpp] pick pocket. 2 cheat, deceiver.

ਗਠਜੋੜਾ [gəṭhjoṛa] *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.

ਗਠਨ [gəṭhən] *Skt* ਗੁੰਠਨ *v* knot, tie, join. 2 *n* formation, embedding.

ਗਠਰੀ [gəṭhri], ਗਠੜੀ [gəṭhri] *n* package tied with a knot in a sheet of cloth.

ਗਠਾ [gəṭha] *Skt* पलाण्डु *n* onion. *L* Allium Sepa. xa ਰੁੱਖਾ. 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.

ਗਠਾਉਣਾ [gəṭhauna], ਗਠਾਨਾ [gəṭhana] *adj* getting cobbled, getting stitched. “logu gəṭhave pəñhi.” –*sor rəvīdas*.

ਗਠਿਯਾ [gəṭhiya], ਗਠੀਆ [gəṭhia] pickpocket, cheat. 2 ailment of joints, hence the name. *Skt* ਸੰਧਿਵਾਤ ८३ 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 surāj, əsgədh (physalis flexussaital), bīdhara, sūdh (dried ginger), sōph (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, kuṭṭh and naraṭṇi.

(f) Take mixture of three mashas of əsgədh (physalis flexussaital) powder and six mashas of sugar with goat's milk.

3 in a bundle, in hand. “Itnəku khəṭia gəṭhia məṭia.” –*keda kəbir*. ‘So much wealth has been earned, this much is in hand while so much is hidden.’

ਗਠੀਲਾ [gəṭhila] *adj* knotted. 2 engrossed.

ਗਠੌਤ [gəṭhot], ਗਠੌਤੀ [gəṭhoti] *n* relationship, friendship, agreement. 2 act of joining.

ਗੱਠਾ [gəṭṭha] *n* bundle of wood etc. 2 container of cartridges. 3 a measure of land equal to one bīsvasi. See ਕਰਮ and ਮਿਣੜੀ. 4 See ਗਠਾ.

ਗਡ [gəḍ] *Skt* गड् *vr* flow, drip, irrigate, cover, hide. 2 *n* barrier, stoppage, resistance. 3 ditch. 4 difference, gap. 5 a kind of fish. See *E* cod.

“Thumən ləhīri gəḍ thīa.” –*s fərid* ‘Thinking has got entangled like a fish in the waves.’

6 spear, lance. 7 rice cooked in jaggery, rice. “gəḍsəṭuyə. dədhīsəṭuyə.” –*gyan*. 8 See ਗਡੁ.

ਗਡਸ [gəḍəs] *Skt* गण्डूष *n* gargle. **2** sip. See ਗਡ 7.

ਗਡਹਾ [gəḍ-ha] *n* pit, dugout. “de kəɾɪ gəḍ-ha gəḍi.”—*dhəna m 5*. “eke sɾəm kəɾɪ gəḍi gəḍ-he.”—*maru m 5*. ‘cart in the pit.’

ਗਡਣ [gəḍəṅ] *n* sinking or getting stuck in mire, marsh or mud.

ਗਡਣਾ [gəḍṅa] get stuck, sink. **2** mix, enter. “vɪɪɪ səce kuɾu nə gəḍəi.”—*var gəu m 4*.

ਗਡ ਬਿਆ [gəḍ θɪɪa] See ਗਡ 5. **2** got stuck.

ਗਡਦਾਰ [gəḍdar] *adj* who carries a lance or spear. “mətt kəɾi gəḍdarən jese.”—*krɪsən*.

ਗਡਬਡ [gəḍbəd] *adv* topsy-turvy. **2** upside down. **3** confused. **4** See ਗਡਬਡ.

ਗਡਰੀਆ [gəḍria] *Skt* गड्ढीक shepherd.

ਗਡਵਾ [gəḍva] See ਗਡਵਾ. “dudh kəɾore gəḍve pani.”—*bher namdev*.

ਗਡਵਾਰ [gəḍvar] spearman. See ਗਡਦਾਰ. **2** one who fixes, or pitches.

ਗਡਾ [gəḍa] See ਗਡਹਾ. **2** See ਗੱਡਾ.

ਗਡਾਈ [gəḍai] mixed up. “vəsətu mahɪ le vəsətu gəḍai.”—*sukhməni*. **2 n** act of fixing. **3** wages for fixing.

ਗਡਾਰ [gəḍar] name of Shaktasur as used in Dasam Granth. “bəkəi bək ɔɾ gəḍar tɾɪṅavət.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Vaki, Vakdait, Shaktasur and Trinavarat. **2 Dg** cart track.

ਗਡਾਵਡ [gəḍavəd] See ਗਡਬਡ. “hoɪ gəḍavəd juddh məcəɪa.”—*BG*.

ਗਡਿ [gəḍɪ] *n* firm determination. **2 adj** firm. “so nɪbahu gəḍɪ, jo cəlau nə thie.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **3 Skt** an ox, given to lying down to shirk yoking. **4 adv** by fixing, after thrusting.

ਗਡਿਆ [gəḍɪa] fixed firmly, stuck. **2** linked, joined. “papi sɪu tənɔ gəḍɪa.”—*var asa*. ‘had joined the sinner.’

ਗਡੀ [gəḍi] See ਗੱਡੀ.

ਗਡੀਆ [gəḍia] *n* cart, carriage, wagon, bullock cart. “pəc bəl gəḍia deh dhari.”—*ram m 1*. Here

five oxen stand for sense organs.

ਗਡੀਹਰ [gəḍihər] *n* toy cart for children to play.

2 three-wheeled frame used to train children to walk; walker. “rah sɪkhavən kaj gəḍihər.”—*krɪsən*.

ਗਡੀਰ [gəḍir] *Skt* गाण्डिव *n* bow having bamboo nodes, bow made from a bamboo piece. **2** bow. “əhɪnɪs rəhe gəḍir cəɾaɪ.”—*rətənmala bəno*. ‘one who always keeps his bow stretched to hunt down sexual passions.’

ਗਡੀਰਣ [gəḍirəṅ], **ਗਡੀਰਨਾ** [gəḍirna], **ਗਡੀਰਾ** [gəḍira] See ਗਡੀਹਰ 2. “hath gəḍirən pɛ dhərke pəd məḍəhɪ məḍ oṭhavən lage.”—*GPS*. **2** small cart, light-wheeled carriage. “gəṅ gəḍirne pər hē cite.”—*GPS*.

ਗਡੁ [gəḍu] *S n* dust, dirt. **2** thin stem of a tree. **3 adj** deep. **4 Skt** hunchback. **5** hollow.

ਗਡੁਆ [gəḍua] *n* pitcher-like small metallic vessel. **2** bucket-like metallic vessel; kəməḍəl. “əgəṅ me səj hō bhəgve pəṭ hath bɪkhe gəḍua gəhɪhəhō.”—*cəɾɪtr 257*.

ਗਡੋਣਾ [gəḍoṅa] *v* force in, fix, plant.

ਗੱਡਾ [gəḍḍa], **ਗੱਡੀ** [gəḍḍi] *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.

ਗਢ [gəḍh] *Skt n* ditch, trench. **2** castle, fort. “kɪu lije gəḍhu bəka bhai?”—*bher kəbir*.

ਗਢਨ [gəḍhən], **ਗਢਨਾ** [gəḍhna] *v* chisel. “pakhan gəḍhɪke murətɪ kini.”—*asa kəbir*. “sona gəḍhte hɪɾe sunara.”—*gḍḍ namdev*. **2** make, create.

ਗਢਵਾਲ [gəḍhval] 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 ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਗਦਿਕੈ [gədhɪkɛ] by sculpting. See ਗਦਨ.

ਗਦਿਕਾ [gədhɪyɑ], ਗਦੀਆ [gədhɪɑ] *adj* sculptor, maker. **2** See ਗਤੀਆ **3**.

ਗਢੁ [gədhʊ] See ਗਢ.

ਗਢੰਤ [gədhənt] *n* creation, shape, design. **2** fake utterance, fancy.

ਗਣ [gəṇ] *Skt n* community, group, gathering. **2** unit of army having strength of 27 chariots, 27 elephants, 81 horses, and 135 foot soldiers. **3** class, caste. **4** attendants of deities like Yamgan, Shivgan etc. “gəṇ gədhərab sɪdh əru sadhɪk.”—*dev m 5*. **5** ten sections of grammar like bhvadɪ, ədadɪ etc. **6** nine deities so named because each deity carries multiple numbers. They are as follows-

- a. ənɪl (air): forty-nine.
- b. adɪty: (sun) twelve.
- c. abhasvə: sixty-four.
- d. sadhy: twelve.
- e. tuʃɪt: thirty-six.
- f. məharajɪk: two hundred and twenty.
- g. rudr: eleven.
- h. vəsʊ: eight.
- i. vɪʃvedeva: ten.

7 In prosody, a combination of three characters is called a gəṇ. (ʃ stands for guru, that is, long, and l stands for ləghu, that is, short) These are eight in number-

- məgəṇ SSS all long
- chəgəṇ Sll first long
- jəgəṇ lSl middle long
- səgəṇ llS end long
- nəgəṇ ll all short
- yəgəṇ lSS first short
- rəgəṇ SlS middle short
- təgəṇ SSl end short

8 In prosody, five combinations of a matrix foot are : təgəṇ has six matras, thəgəṇ has five matras, dəgəṇ has four matras, dhəgəṇ has three matras and ṇəgəṇ has two matras.

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 gəṇ, conqueror of gəṇ).

ਗਣਕ [gəṇək] *Skt n* astrologer; numerologist.

ਗਣਣਾਉਣਾ [gəṇ-ṇaʊṇɑ] *v* roar. It is onomatopoeic of roaring. (of lions etc.) “sɪh turɪɑ gəṇ-ṇɑɪkɛ.”—*cəḍi 3*.

ਗਣਤ [gəṇət], ਗਣਤੀ [gəṇtɪ] *n* counting, numbering. “gəṇət gəṇəvə əkhri.”—*oəkar*. “gəṇtɪ gəṇɪ nə jɑɪ.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “cɪt ədesa gəṇət təjɪ jən hukəm pəchata.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** roll call of labourers, soldiers, policemen etc. “sətɪgur ki gəṇtɛ ghʊsɪ dukhedukh vɪhɑɪ.”—*var gəʊ 1 m 3*.

ਗਣਤੈ [gəṇtɛ] by numbering. “gəṇtɛ prəbhʊ nə paɪɛ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਗਣਦੇਵ [gəṇdev] See ਗਣ **6**.

ਗਣਨਾ [gəṇnɑ] *Skt n* counting, numbering. **2** calculation.

ਗਣਨਾਇਕ [gəṇnɑɪk], ਗਣਨਾਥ [gəṇnɑθ], ਗਣਨਾਯਕ [gəṇnɑyək], ਗਣਪ [gəṇəp], ਗਣਪਤਿ [gəṇpətɪ], ਗਣਰਾਜ [gəṇrɑj] *n* Lord of all, the Creator. **2** Ganesh. **3** Shiv.

ਗਣਰਾਜ ਰਦਨ [gəṇrɑj rədən] tooth of Ganesh; indicative of one (because Ganesh has only one tooth). See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਗਣਾ [gəṇɑ] *Skt* गण्य *adj* countable. “jɪnɪ paɪɑ prəbhʊ əpṇɑ əɛ tɪsəhɪ gəṇɑ.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਗਣਾਉਣਾ [gəṇɑʊṇɑ] *v* be recognised, get oneself counted among noble persons. “əṇhoda apʊ gəṇɑɪde.”—*var vəḍ m 3*.

ਗਣਾਧਿਪ [gəṇadhɪp] *n* lord of all, the Creator. **2** lord of the deities – Ganesh. **3** Shiv.

ਗਣਿ [gəṇɪ] *adv* by calculating, by counting. “gəṇɪ gəṇɪ jətəkʊ.”—*ram ə m 1*. **2** *Skt n* counting; inclusion.

ਗਣਿਕਾ [gəṇɪkɑ] *Skt n* having many husbands;

wife of many persons; prostitute; harlot. See गणका. **2** female elephant, so called as it is covered by many elephants.

गण्डित [gəṇḍit] *Skt adj* counted. **2** *n* arithmetic. **3** science that includes arithmetic.

गण्डितगण [gəṇḍitəgy] *Skt astrologer.* **2** mathematician.

गण्डित विद्या [gəṇḍitvidya] science of arithmetic, science of computation (mathematics).

गणी [gəṇi] See गणना. “gəṇət nə jaṭ gəṇi.”—*sor m 5*. ‘Computation cannot be counted.’

गणेश [gəṇeṣ] *Skt गणेश* lord of गण.¹ In Brahmavaivarat 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, immediately available at that time, 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 Varen’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.² The first volume of Mahabharat was scribed by Ganesh. Ganesh penned down what Vyas uttered. Ganesh has four arms possessing a conch shell [ṣṛəkh], an iron ring [cəkr], a goad and a pədəm³. With deep devotion, Ganesh is specially worshipped in the South. See गणेशचक्र and गणेश. **2** the Creator, who is the lord of all (गण + ईश).

गणेशचक्र [gəṇeṣcəkr] 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

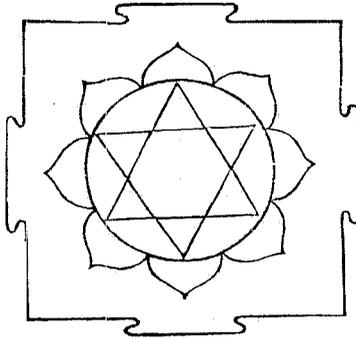
²⁴“sarsuti vəkta kərke jug kotṭ gəṇeṣ ke hath lṛkhe he.”

—VN.

³Ignorant people misunderstanding pədəm as kəməl have shown lotus in the pictures of Ganesh. In fact, pədəm is a weapon which looks like kəməl. It is a club used to hit the enemy on the head. It is this weapon that Vishnu carries in his hand.

¹for etymology of Ganesh See गण 9.

petals as shown below.¹



Its scriptural mystical text in Gurmukhi script is: “ਗੁਣੋ ਸਰ੍ਵਸ਼ਕ੍ਤਿ ਕਮਲਾਸਨਾ ਨਮੋਹ.”

In Ganapati Kalap of Yagyvalkay Simriti, there is an instruction to worship Ganesh or other deities by marking swastik symbol



below bhādrasān.² Such an instruction is also found in Purans. “ਗਣੇਸ਼ਚੌਥ ਸਵਸ੍ਟਿਕੇ ਪੁਜਯੋਹ.”

In Guru Granth Sahib the above mentioned Ganesh Chakar is also referred to by bhagat Bains as follows:

“ਮਿਲਿ ਪੁਜੈ ਸਿ ਕਰਗਣੇਸੋ.”—*prabha*.

ਗਣੇਸ਼ਚੌਥ [gāṇeṣcōth] See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਗਤ [gāt] *adj* known. **2** gained, achieved as hāstgāt. **3** finished, vanished. “ਗਰੰਭਗਤੋ ਸੁਖਾਤਮੰ ਧਰੰਮੰ.”—*gāṇ* 1. “dukh rog bhāe gāt tən te.”—*asa* 5. **4** passed, elapsed. **5** See ਗਤਿ.

ਗਤ ਅਵਗਤ [gāt avgāt] See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਗਤਿ.

ਗਤਕਾ [gātka] *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* ੬੬.

¹ गणेश पूजयेत् पीठे पद्मे चट कोण करिंकि ।

धरा गृहावृत्ते रम्ये मन्त्री रम्योपचारकैः

—*mātrāmāhodadhī, tārāg* 2.

²See ਭਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ.

ਗਤਾ [gāta] movement, play. “ਗੁਣਿ ਨੋ ਸਕਾਹ ਗੁਣਾ.”—*gūj* 5. See ਗਤਿ ਸਬਦ.

ਗਤਾਗਤ [gātāgāt] *adj* ਗਤ – ਆਗਤ come and gone, arrived and departed. **2** circle of birth and death; transmigration of the soul. **3** See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਅਲੰਕਾਰ (d).

ਗਤਾਗਤੀ [gātāgātī] *n* passage, movement, running about, wandering. “ਮਨ ਕਿ ਗਤਾਗਤੀ ਜੋ ਜਾਨੇ.”—*NP*.

ਗਤਿ [gātī] See ਗਮ੍ *vr Skt n* going around, movement. “ਕਰਪੁਰੰ ਗਤਿ ਬਿਨ ਐਕਲ ਦੁਜੋ ਕਾਵਨ?”—*gyan*. **2** way, path. “ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ਮੁਕਤਿ ਗਤਿ ਪਾਏ.”—*mājh* 3. **3** knowledge, education. “ਐਨਿ ਗਤਿ ਮਿਟਿ ਜਾਨੋਹੁ ਐਏ.”—*sukhmāni*. “ਗਤਿ ਮੁਕਤਿ ਗੁਣੇ ਮਾਹਿ ਪਾਏ.”—*sri* 3. ‘method of achieving salvation.’

4 achievement. “ਗੁਰ ਕੇ ਦਰਸਨ ਮੁਕਤਿ ਗਤਿ ਹੋਏ.”—*asa* 3. **5** liberation, salvation. “ਜਿਹ ਸਿਮਰਤ ਗਤਿ ਪਾਏ.”—*s* 9. **6** rest, stability. “ਬ੍ਰਹਮੰ ਪ੍ਰਿਠੰ ਠੇਲਕ ਕੇ ਕਾਪਿ ਜਿਹ ਗਤਿ ਬਿਨੁ ਰੇਨਿ ਬਿਹਾਏ.”—*gūj kābir*. **7** purity, sacredness. “ਮੁਖਿ ਜਿਹ ਗਤਿ ਹੋਏ ਜਾ ਸਿਰਿ ਪਾਏ ਪਾਏ.”—*var mājh* 1. “ਐਤੰ ਕਿ ਗਤਿ ਤਾਹਿ ਜਿਹੁ.”—*sor* 1. **8** state, condition. “ਐਤੰ ਕਿ ਗਤਿ ਤੁਮ੍ਹਿ ਜਾਨਿ.”—*sor* 5. “ਰੇ ਮਨ! ਕਾਨ ਗਤਿ ਹੋਏ ਠੇਰੀ?”—*jeja* 9. **9** method, technique, way, tactic.

“ਰਾਮਬਹਾਜੰ ਕਿ ਗਤਿ ਨਾਹਿ ਜਾਨਿ.”—*sor* 9. **10** combination of notes produced by a sitar (stringed musical instrument) and sound produced by the beat of a mridang (two sided drum). See ਜਤਿ 3. **11** interference, entry. **12** short, play. “ਹਾਏ ਕਿ ਗਤਿ ਨਾਹਿ ਕੋਹ ਜਾਨੇ.”—*bīha* 9. **13** conclusion, result. **14** *adj* attained. “ਐਤੰ ਗਤਿ ਤਿਰਠਿ ਮਾਏ ਨਾਹੁ.”—*jāpu*. ‘Purify thy mind of ill-intentions by bathing in the pond of spiritual realisation’, i.e. one can’t achieve purification through worldly pilgrimages.

ਗਤਿ ਅਪਗਤਿ [gātī apgātī], ਗਤਿ ਅਵਗਤਿ [gātī

³which feeds itself with its trunk, elephant.

ਐਗੁਠੈ, ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ [gəti əvɪgətɪ] *n* fast and slow, up and down, holy and unholy movement; ascent and descent. “tɪn ki gətɪ əvgətɪ tūhe jaṇəhɪ.”—*asa chət m 3*. “gətɪ əvgətɪ ki sar nə jaṇə.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਗਤਿਕੈ [gətɪkɛ] *adv* by achieving, by obtaining.

ਗਤਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ [gətɪtɪtɾ] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਅਲੰਕਾਰ (d).

ਗਤਿਪਤਿ [gətɪpətɪ] *n* the Lord who bestows salvation; the Creator. **2** salvation and dignity. **3** liberation and indulgence.

ਗਤਿਬਿਵਾਨ [gətɪbɪvən] See ਬਿਵਾਨਗਤਿ.

ਗਤਿਮਿਤਿ [gətɪmɪtɪ] *n* limit of knowledge, extent of self-realisation. **2** knowledge and religious code. “gətɪmɪtɪ səbde pae.”—*var bɪha m 3*. **3** end of worldly play. “tʊmri gətɪ mɪtɪ tumhi jani.”—*sukhməni*.

ਗਤਿ ਮੁਕਤਿ [gətɪ mʊkətɪ] *n* mode of obtaining salvation. “gətɪ mʊkətɪ ghəre məhɪ pɑɪ.”—*sri m 3*. **2** achievement of salvation. “gətɪ mʊkətɪ kəde nə hovəi.”—*məla m 3*.

ਗਤਿਵਿਦਯਾ [gətɪvɪdɪyɑ] kinematics, dynamics; science of measuring speed. Much useful information about speed of light, sound, wind, sea-waves, frequency of heart beats, movement of foot soldiers etc is known with the help of this science. Only a person having this knowledge can lead a peaceful life.

ਗਤੀ [gəti] See ਗਤਿ. “lālən rɑvɪɑ kəvənu gətɪ ri?”—*suhi m 5*. ‘meditated by which method?’

ਗਤੁ [gətu] destroyed. See ਗਤ. “əpɪo piə gətu thio bhərma.”—*jet m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਗਾਤੁ *n* way, path, passage. “jəra mərəṇ gətu gəṛəb nɪvare.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਗਤੇ [gəte] gone. “mʊkh bhakh gəte nə pɪkhē dukh dɪna.”—*NP*. **2** passed, elapsed.

ਗੱਤਲਾ [gəttlɑ] *n* piece of flesh; bone. “səroṇ mas gəttle.”—*PP*. **2** an extract, section, segment.

ਗੱਤਾ [gəttɑ] *n* board of wood or paper fixed on a book for its protection; binding.

ਗਥ [gəth] See ਗਥੁ.

ਗਥਈ [gəthəi] destroyed, vanished. “səbh kɪlvɪkx pɑp gəthəi.”—*kəli m 4*.

ਗਥੁ [gəthu], ਗੱਥ [gəttʰ] *Pkt* गथ *n* capital; principal sum. “bɪn nave gəthu gəɪɑ gəvæ.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** community, group. **3** saga, tale.

ਗਦ [gəd] *Skt* *n* poison, venom. **2** disease, ailment. “vɪpr jɑtɪməd vɪdyɑməd hɛ. yāte ədh ədhɪk dvɛ gəd hɛ.”—*GPS*. **3** younger brother of Krishan. **4** statement, saying. **5** According to Vayu Purān a demon. See ਗਦਾਧਰ. **6** See ਗੱਦ.

ਗਦਹਾ [gəd-hɑ] *n* ass, donkey. “pəhɪrɪ colnɑ gəd-hɑ nɑce.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਫੀਲੁ. **2** *Skt* native physician who cures a disease. “yɑ gəd ko gəd-hɑ kya kəɪɪyɛ?”—*cəɪtɪr 172*. “ətɪ hasɪ gəd-hɑ ko bhəi.”—*cəɪtɪr 68*. ‘Ridicule was heaped upon the physician.’

ਗਦਹੀ [gəd-hɪ] *Skt* she-ass, she-donkey. “gəd-hɪ huɪkɛ əʊt-re.”—*s kəbir*.

ਗਦਹੁ [gədəhu] *n* ass, donkey. **2** to the ass. “gədəhu cədənɪ khəulɪe bhɪ sahu sɪʊ pɑṇʊ.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਗਦਗਦ [gədɡəd] *Skt* गद्गद् *n* indistinct sound coming from a throat choked due to feeling of grief or joy. “gəd-gəd bɑni bhəi məhɑni.”—*səloh*.

ਗਦਰ [gədər] *A* گدر *n* disloyalty. **2** disturbance. **3** disorder. **4** rebellion, revolt. **5** See ਚੋਦਰ ਦਾ ਗਦਰ.

ਗਦਰੀ [gədri] *adj* rebellious, mutinous. **2** not fully ripe. See ਗੱਦਰ. “kɑci gədri pɑk khəri hɛ.”—*GPS*.

ਗਦਾ [gədə] *Skt* *n* mace. See ਗਦਾਧਰ. “gəɪɪbɪ gədə həməri.”—*sor m 5*. See ਸਸਤੁ. **2** *P* گدگار beggar.

ਗਦਾਈ [gədai] *P* *n* beggary, act of begging.

ਗਦਾਸੁਰ [gədəsʊr] a demon named Gad. See ਗਦਾਧਰ.

ਗਦਾਹਵ [gədahəv] mace-fight. “jɛsɛ gədahəv kɪ vɪdɦɪ hɛ.”—*kɪsən*.

ਗਦਾਧਰ [gədadhər] *n* Vishnu who bears a mace. The Kaumodki mace possessed by him is famous. According to Vayu Purān, a glorious ruler named Hetiraksh became invincible after

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).

ਗਦਾਯੁੱਧ [gədayuddh] See ਗਦਾਹਵ.

ਗਦਿਤ [gədit] *adj* stated, said. **2** *n* statement, saying.

ਗਦੀ [gədi] *adj* mace bearer. who owns mace. **2** patient suffering from a disease called 'gəd'. **3** *n* Pavan, the god who bears a mace. —*sənama*. **4** Bhimsain. **5** Duryodhan.—*sənama*. **6** Vishnu. **7** Hanuman. **8** See ਗੱਦੀ.

ਗਦੁਦ [gədud] *A* , ੨੬ *n* plural of ਗੁੱਦਰ. glands, swellings, boils. "mæleriyən me tho bæðo gədud."—*PPP*. i.e. prick in the heart.

ਗਦੇਲਾ [gədela] *n* mattress stuffed with cotton-wool used for spreading on the bed.

ਗੱਦ [gədd] *onom* sound produced from the falling of a heavy object. **2** short for gāv di hædd; pillar, mound, boundary point. "səlpəti dohan me lægyo guru ko gədd."—*GPS*. **3** mace, club. "səŋe gədd səddā."—*VN*. 'heard sounds the mace produced.' **4** See ਗਦਜ.

ਗੱਦਰ [gəddər] *adj* half-ripe.

ਗੱਦਾ [gədda] See ਗਦੇਲਾ.

ਗੱਦੀ [gəddi] *n* cushion. **2** throne of a king. **3** seat of a priest. **4** a Brahmin subcaste living in hilly areas; entitled to wear the sacred thread as a mark of initiation. Its name is mentioned as Gadhila in Gurpartap Surya. **5** a low caste that rears sheep, asses etc and is nomadic.

ਗੱਦੀਆਲ [gəddial] a village under police station Nurpur in district Hoshiarpur, situated thirteen miles east of Garh Shankar railway station.

Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for some time after conquering Khera Kalmot. There is structure to the west close to this village.

ਗੱਦੀਨਸ਼ੀਨ [gədinəʃin] *adj* enthroned, crowned.

2 *n* ruler. **3** head of a religious place.

ਗੱਦੋਂ [gəddō] *n* donkey, ass; name of a sheep-rearing hill tribe.

ਗਦਯ [gədy] *adj* describable, mentionable. **2** *n* prose.

ਗਧਾ [gədhā] *n* donkey, ass. **2** foolish, stupid, idiotic.

ਗਧੀ ਚੁੰਘਣੀ [gədhī cūghṇī] *xā v* smoke a pipe; give out smoke while inhaling tobacco.

ਗਨ [gən] See ਗਣ. **2** counting, reckoning. "e əv gən kət jahi?"—*gəv kəbir*. **3** See ਗੰਨ.

ਗਨਕ [gənək] See ਗਣਕ. **2** See ਗਣਿਕਾ and ਗਨਕਾ. "pəɾɪ sua gənək udhare."—*nəɬ ə m 4*.

ਗਨਕਾ [gənəka] *Skt* ਗਣਿਕਾ *n* prostitute, harlot, dancing girl. See ਗਣਿਕਾ. 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 any one 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. Dattatreya adopted this ganika as his mentor. "əjaməlu pɪgula ləbhətu kōcəru gəe həɾɪ kə pəɾɪ."—*keda rəvidas*.

There was another gənɪka, who was given a parrot by a monk in order to practise meditation. She became pious after busying herself in meditation. "gənɪka udhri həɾɪ kəhe tot."—*bəsəɬ ə m 5*. "jɪh sɪmɾət gənka si udhri."—*sor m 9*. See ਗਣਿਕਾ.

ਗਨਕਾਪ੍ਰਸੰਗੀ [gənkaprəsəŋgi] one who visits harlots; he who relishes the company of whores.

laj ko nə leṣ rāhe ghər me kāleṣ rāhe
 chəl ko praveṣ rāhe muṛh mətɪbhāgi ko,
 kul ko nə moh rāhe vam so vɪchoh rāhe
 parəs ki toh rāhe ya rəs umāgi ko,
 sac so nə mel rāhe jhuth so jhəmel rāhe
 har nə həmel rāhe uddhət-ənāgi ko,
 saji nɪt sej rāhe dhən ka nə hej rāhe
 tən ka nə tej rāhe gənkaprāsāgi ko.

ਗਨਕਾਵਾੜਾ [gənkavaɾa] red light area; brothel;
 centre of prostitution. “gənkavaɾe jaɪ
 khəlotə.”—*BG*.

ਗਨਣ [gənən], **ਗਨਣੁ** [gənənʊ] See ਗਣਨ and ਗਣਨਾ.
 “gənən nə jaɪ kim nə paɪ.”—*ram m 5*. “te
 dukhia məhɪ gənne.”—*sor m 5*.

ਗਨਮਿਨ [gənmɪn] See ਗਨਿਮਿਨਿ.

ਗਨਲਾ [gənlə] See ਗੰਨਲਾ.

ਗਨਿ [gənɪ] having counted. See ਗਨਿਮਿਨਿ.

ਗਨਿਕਾ [gənɪka] See ਗਣਿਕਾ and ਗਨਕਾ. “tarile
 gənɪka bɪn rup kobɪja.”—*gəu namdev*.

ਗਨਿ ਮਿਨਿ [gənɪ mɪnɪ] *adv* contemplating
 thoroughly; assessing fully. “gənɪ mɪnɪ
 dekhəhu mənə mahɪ sərpər cəlno log.”—*bavən*.

ਗਨੀ [gəni] may I count. “təb bādh mukətɪ kəhu
 kɪs kəu gəni?”—*sukhməni*. “vɪcɪ vətə nanək
 apɪ jhuth kəhu kɪa gəni?”—*tlīg m 4*. **2** *A* غني
 rich, wealthy. “uha gəni bəsəhɪ mamur.”—*gəu*
rəvɪdas. “jɪnɪ tu dhɪaɪa se gəni.”—*bəsət m 5*.
3 one of the 99 or 100 names defining God in
 Koran. “kərima rəhɪma əlah tū gəni.”
 —*tlīg namdev*.

ਗਨੀਆ [gəniə] (I) am counted among; am
 included among. “namɪ jɪsə ke ujli tɪsʊ dasi
 gəniə.”—*asa m 5*. **2** calculator.

ਗਨੀਖਾਂ [Gənixā] غني خان 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 upto 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.

ਗਨੀਮ [Gənim] *A* غنيم *n* plunderer, decoit. **2** foe,
 enemy.

ਗਨੀਮਤ [Gənimət] *A* غنيمت booty, plunder; wealth
 acquired without any hard labour.

ਗਨੀਮੁਲ ਸਿਕਸਤੈ [gənimul sɪksətɛ] —*japv*. who
 defeats the foes; who destroys the enemies.

ਗਨੀਮੁਲ ਸਿਰਾਜ ਹੈ [Gənimul sɪraj hɛ] —*japv*. ‘He
 who realises revenue from the enemies. i.e.
 brings them under subjection (control).’

ਗਨੀਮੁਲਗੁਦਾੜ [Gənimulgudaz] *P* غنيم الله *adj* He
 who destroys the enemies.

ਗਨੀਵ [gəniv] *adj* worthy, honourable
 mentionable. “sədɪv gəniv suhəvne.”—*bavən*.
2 rich, wealthy. See ਗਨੀ 2. **3** See ਗਨੀਮਤ. “gəniv
 teri sɪphətɪ, səcə patsah!”—*bher m 5*.

ਗਨੇਸ [gənes] See ਗਣੇਸ.

ਗਨੇਸਹਿ [gənesəhɪ] to Ganesh. “mə nə gənesəhɪ
 prɪthəm mənəu.”—*kɪsən*.

ਗਨੜ [gəny] *Skt* गण्य *adj* worthy of count, worth-
 counting.

ਗਪ [gəp] See ਗੱਪ.

ਗਪਕਣਾ [gəpəkɳə], ਗਪਕਨਾ [gəpəkna] *v* swallow.
2 eat (up) completely.

ਗਪੀਯਾ [gəpɪyā], ਗਪੀਆ [gəpiə] gossipmonger,
 garrulous. **2** talkative, chatterer. “gəpē kəhɪt
 gəpɪyāhɪ nɪhəyo.”—*cəɪtr 39*.

ਗਪੌੜਾ [gəpɔɾə] false utterance; blatant lie.

ਗਪੌੜੂ [gəpɔɾu] *adj* garrulous, talkative. **2** false,
 untruthful.

ਗੱਪ [gəpp] *n Pkt* ਗਲਪ fiction, false report, rumour,
 cock and bull story. **2** *P* گپ tale, talk. **3** boasting.

ਗਫ [gəph] *A* كفت *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 Mudki, Firozshaher 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.

ਗੜਲਤ [gæflət] *A* غلط *n* mistake, omission. **2** negligence, carelessness, inadvertence. “gæphlət kəroge tu khavoge mar.”—*nəsihət*.

ਗਫਾ [gəpha] *n* substantial share, wealth. **2** profit. **3** morsel, bite, mouthful. “dət kərə səbh ek gəpha.”—*kṛtsən*.

ਗਫੂਰ [gəfur] *A* غفور *adj* pardoner, forgiver. **2** *n* the Creator; the Almighty.

ਗੱਫਾ [gəppha] See ਗਫਾ.

ਗੱਫਾਰ [gəffar] *A* غفار *adj* who pardons; who forgives. **2** *n* the Creator, the Transcendent One. “ə khalɪka gəpphar.”—*səloh*.

ਗਬਨ [gəbən] *A* غبن *n* loss in purchase, loss in business. **2** embezzlement. **3** committing a fraud.

ਗਬਰ [gəbər] *A* غبر *adj* passer-by, who goes closeby. **2** enmity, opposition, jealousy. **3** *P* گبر worshipper of fire, devotee of fire.

ਗਬੀ [gəbi] *A* غبي *adj* half-wit, unintelligent, idiotic.

ਗਬੁ [gəbu] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, vanity. “eta gəbu əkasɪ nə mavət.”—*səvəye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਗੱਬਰ [gəbbər] *adj* arrogant, vain. **2** vain with

the headiness of wealth.

ਗਭ [gəbh] *Skt n* female genital, vagina. **2** short for gərəbh; conception. See ਗਰਭ.

ਗਭਣ [gəbhəṅ], ਗਭਣਿ [gəbhəṅɪ] *Skt* गर्भिणी *adj* pregnant. “mā gəbhəṅ jia jaṅdi.”—*BG*.

ਗਭਰੂ [gəbhru] ਗਰਵ – ਰੂ. *n* one who is proud of his good looks; young, fresh. “kɪa gəbhru kɪa bɪrədh hē.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਗਭੀਰ [gəbhir], ਗਭੀਰੁ [gəbhiru] *Skt* गभीर *adj* serious; profound; fathomless. “gurmətɪ gəbhir.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. “gūṅgəbhir gūṅnarkā.”—*bɪla m 5*. “sətɪguru gəhɪrgəbhiru hē.”—*sri m 5*. **2** ulcer in the nerve or the bone; gangrene. It is a deep rooted boil caused by impurities and infections which develop in the blood. One must take blood-purifying medicines to cure such an ulcer. Expert physicians must be consulted for its treatment. The following medicine has proved beneficial in this regard.

Take equal amount of the following ingredients, crush them into fine powder and take four mashas of this powder daily with fresh water: dørsel, ophelia chirreitta, five parts of margosa tree¹, emblic myrobalan, bhēgra, ਬਬਚੀ [babci], chebulic myrobalan, belleric myrobalan, physalius flexussaital, punrənva, sēbhalu, devədaru, gəloɪ, īdrayən, mūḍi, sūhājna and pəlasbij.

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 məsri lentil (ervum lens) and camphor taken in equal measures should be applied on the wound twice a day.

ਗਮ [gəm] *Skt* गम् *vr* go, meet, imitate, leave, unite. **2** *n* way, path, passage. **3** movement. “məm dɪs te le gəməhu upayən.”—*GPS*. **4** See ਗਮਜ. **5** *A* غم *n* sadness, agony, sorrow. **6** worry, ¹root, bark, leaves, flower and fruit.

anxiety. “sasna te balək gəm nə kərə.”—*bher m* 5. 7 See ਗਮੁ.

ਗਮਕ [gəmək] *Skt n* reason, cause. 2 *adj* who understands. 3 who explains. 4 *n* in musicology, deep tone, shake or trill; grace note. There are seven types of this according to Sangeet Damodar : kəmpɪt, supɦɪt, ਲੀਨ [lin], bhīn, stɦɪvər, ahət, ādolɪt. According to Sangeetsar, there are fifteen types of this. 5 sombre tune, deep sound.

ਗਮਖਾਰ [gəmkhar], **ਗਮਖੋਰ** [gəmkhor], **ਗਮਖ਼ਾਰ** [gəmxvar] *P* غمخوار *adj* tolerant. 2 sympathetic. **ਗਮਗੀਨ** [gəmgīn] *P* غمگین *adj* anxious, concerned. 2 sorrowful.

ਗਮਜ਼ਰ [gəmjəh] *A* غمزہ *n* wink, indication, gesture.

ਗਮਤਾ [gəmta] See ਗਮਤਤਾ. “əs nəɦɪ gəmta morən kərni.”—*NP*. ‘We do not have the temerity to disobey.’

ਗਮਨ [gəmən] *Skt n* going, journeying, travelling.

ਗਮਨਾਗਮਨ [gəmnagəmən] coming and going. i.e. birth and death. 2 dying and being born.

ਗਮਰ [gəməɾ], **ਗਮਰੁ** [gəməɾu] *A* غمر *adj* brave, valiant. 2 generous. 3 rising of water level. 4 *n* elderliness, respectability, worthiness. “jake kamɪ tera vəɖu gəməɾu.”—*gəu ə m* 5. 5 See ਗੁਮਰ.

ਗਮਲਾ [gəmla] *n* flowerpot in the shape of a mortar, for planting flowers. 2 ambit of a plant.

ਗਮਾਉਣਾ [gəmauṇa] *v* lose.

ਗਮਾਗਮ [gəmagəṃ] *Skt n* going and coming. 2 world; universe. 3 See ਗਹਿਮਾਗਹਿਮ. “cəɖəṇ sugəɖɦɪ gəmagəṃ hɛ.”—*BG*.

ਗਮਾਰਾ [gəmara] cereal harvested in autumn, used as fodder for cattle. Its grains are fed to milch animals and oxen. If its crop is ploughed and buried in the soil while standing, it serves as green manure for wheat etc.

ਗਮੀ [gəmi] *P* غمی *n* state of grief.

ਗਮੁ [gəmu] *S n* grief, sadness. See ਗਮ.

ਗਮਜ [gəmy] *Skt adj* capable of going, reachable. 2 achievable, attainable. 3 provable.

ਗਮਜਤਾ [gəmyəta] *Skt n* approach. 2 capacity, capability.

ਗਮਜੋਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਾ [gəmyotprekṣa] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਾ (b).

ਗਯ [gəy] *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 pɪɖ (balls of cooked rice), he alongwith with his ancestors, would be entitled to a place in heaven. This place of Gay’s burial is named as Gaya. See ਗਯਾ. 9 *Pkt* elephant.

ਗਯਉ [gəyəu] went away, vanished. “gəyəu dukh dɦɪɪ.”—*səvɛyɛ m* 4 ke.

ਗਯਨੀ [gəyni] *n* army of elephants.

ਗਯਾ [gəya] *Skt n* one of the seven sacred pilgrim centres of Hindus, situated on the bank of river Phalgun near Patna in Bihar. Hindus offer pɪɖ (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 गज 7 and 8.

गजाम [gəyas] *A* गिजाम *n* help, assistance. **2** call for help. **3** appeal for justice.

गजामुँचीन [gəyasuddin] Gyasuddin; provider of religion.

गजामुँचीन तुग़लक़ [gəyasuddin tuqlək] See मुसलमान चा डारत विच राज.

गजामुच [gəyasur] See गज 8.

गजाति [gəyatɪ], गजाती [gəyati] See गजाति.

गजारच [gəyarəv] See गजारच.

गजैद [gəyād] a Bhatt, whose composition is included in səveye by Bhatt. “təj bɪkaru mən gəyād.”—səveye *m* 4 *ke*. **2** a type of a couplet. See चेरवे चा वृथ 10. **3** chief elephant, supreme elephant.

गर [gər] *n* neck, throat. “kal phasɪ jəb gər mē meli.”—maru *m* 9. “suami gər mɪle.”—sar *m* 5 *pərtal*. **2** decaying, decomposing, melting. “gər sen gəi jɪmɪ atəp ora.”—səloh. **3** *Skt* poison, venom. “gər kəʃh vəsai.”—səloh. ‘Shiv swallowed poison and stored it in his throat.’ **4** *P* ڍ suff when suffixed it gives the meaning of a doer, performer. as in karigər, sɔdagər, bazigər etc. **5** *P* part short for əgər; if. “tura gər nəzər həst ləškər və zər.”—jəfər.

गरसना [gərəsna] *Skt* ग़सन *n* swallowing. **2** grip; grasp; capture.

गरर [gərəh] See ग़र. “gərəh nɪvare sətɪguru de əpna nau.”—asa *m* 5. “pap gərəh duɪ rahu.”—var *majh m* 1.

गररर [gərhər] remover of poison, nectar. **2** *Dg* sound produced by a kettledrum.

गररि [gərəhɪ] around the neck. “jo jo kərəm kie laləc sɪu te phɪrɪ gərəhɪ pərɪo.”—gəu *kəbir*. **2** See ग़र. **3** See ग़िर.

गरर [gərək] *A* غرق *n* drowning, sinking. **2** *adj* drowned, sunk. **3** engrossed. “gərək hon chɪtɪ

chɪdrə nə pai.”—GPS. **4** destroyed; ruined. “hovəge gərək kuch lage nə bar.”—nəsihət.

गररक़ ख़ु [gərkəh xū] *P* غرقوون *adj* profusely bleeding, soaked in blood.

गररक़ाब [gərkab] *P* غرّاب *n* deep water, drowning water. **2** *adj* drowned. **3** absorbed, engrossed.

गररक़ी [gərkəthi] one who stores poison in his throat; Neelkanth, Shiv.

गररग [gərəg] *Skt* गर्ग 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 təb gərəg ko nɪkəʃ su kəhi bəʃhaɪ. gokəl nədəhɪ ke bhəvən krɪpa kəro tum jaɪ.”—krɪsən.

गररज [gərəj] See गररजन. **2** *A* غرض purpose, motive. **3** wish, desire. **4** necessity, need.

गररजन [gərejən] *Skt* गरजन *n* roar of a lion; thunder of a cloud. “bole pəvna gəgən gərije.”—sɪdh *gosəʃɪ*.

गररजमैद [gərəjməd] *P* غرضمند *adj* selfish, self-seeking. **2** needy. **3** selfish.

गररजामिँथ [gərasɪgh] See घेउजामिँथ.

गररजित [gərejɪt] *adj* roaring.

गररजी [gəreji] *adj* needy, wanting. “ərji sɪkh ki ravər mərji. mē gərji ɪk seva gərji.”—GPS.

गररठा [gərtʰa], गररठे [gərtʰe] *Skt* गुधित *adj* was killed. **2** was buried. **3** *Skt* engrossed. “jəmkalɪ gərtʰe kərəhɪ pukara.”—majh ə *m* 3.

गररत [gərət] *Skt* गर्त *n* pit, ditch. “gərət pərət gəhɪlehu əguria.”—gəu *m* 5. “gərət ghor ədh te kaɖhəhu nanək nədərɪ nɪhar.”—kan *m* 5. **2** See गररत. “səbh mē gərət kər ditte hen.”—JSBM. **3** See गररत.

गररद [gərəd] *Skt* *adj* who gives poison. **2** *Skt* fierce, harsh. **3** *P* ڍ *n* grit, dust, dust storm. **4** profit, benefit. **5** pleasure.

गररदस [gərdəs] See गररदिस.

गररदन [gərdən] *P* گردن *n* nape.

ਗਰਦਨ ਮਾਰਨਾ [gərdən marna] *v* chop off a criminal's head with a sword. In ancient times in stead of hanging, this punishment was prevalent. "kam krodh le gərdənmare."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਗਰਦਨੀ [gərdəni] *n* an ornament worn by women round their neck. **2** collar (of a shirt). **3** cloth put on the saddle of a horse in order to protect it from dust. **4 P adj** fit to be killed by chopping off the head. See ਗਰਦਨ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਗਰਦਪ [gərdəp] See ਗਰਦਭ.

ਗਰਦਭ [gərdəbh] *Skt* गर्दभ *n* an expletive used for men; ass.

ਗਰਦਭੀ [gərdəbhi] *n* feminine of gərdəbh; jennet. See ਗਰਦਭ.

ਗਰਦਾਨ [gərdan] *P* گردان *n* circumference, circumambulation, round. **2** In grammar, a process of changing the class of a word by suffixation or prefixation. **3 Skt** act of giving poison.

ਗਰਦਿਸ਼ [gərdiʃ] *P* گردش *n* revolution, circular movement. **2** change of state with time.

ਗਰਦੀ [gərdi] *P* گردی may you wander, you wander, you will wander.

ਗਰਦੀਦਨ [gərdidən] *P* گردیدن *v* wander, roam about. **2 n** change, transformation. "jug-gərdi jəb hovhe."—*BG*.

ਗਰਦੀਦਮ [gərdidəm] *P* گردیدم I wandered, I roamed about.

ਗਰਦੂ [gərdū] *P* گردو *n* wheel, cycle. **2** sky. "bajɪ səmet uɖyo gərdū məhɪ."—*səloh*.

ਗਰਦੂਚਰ [gərdūčər] *n* arrow, that wanders in the sky. **2** bird. **3** cloud.

ਗਰਦੇਜ [gərdəj] territory between India and Gazni.

ਗਰਦੇਜਾਚਾਰੀ [gərdəjacari], ਗਰਦੇਜੀ [gərdəji] living and moving about in Gardej; resident of Gardej. **2** Gardeji is also a subcaste of Hussaini Sayads, who are also called Baghdadis.

ਗਰਦਧ [gərdhəp], ਗਰਦਧ [gərdhəb], ਗਰਦਧ [gərdhəbh] ass, donkey. See ਗਰਦਭ. "gərdhəp

vāgu lahe peɪ."—*gəu m 5*. "gərdhəb prɪɪ ɪbhəsəm səgɪ hoɪ."—*sukhməni*. "kukər sukər gərdhəbh pəvəhɪ gərdəbhjoni."—*guj m 4*.

ਗਰਨਾ [gərna] *v* swallow. See ਗ੍ਰਿ *vr. 2* rot, decay. **3 n** a tree. See ਗਰਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗਰਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [gərna saɦɪb] 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 mɪrasi called Chuharh and advised him to recite hymns. The Guru handed a rəbāb 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 gərna 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.

ਗਰਬ [gərəb] or ਗਰਬੁ [gərəbu] *Skt* गर्व *n* arrogance, pride. "kəbir gərəbu nə kijie."—*s. 2* disobedience. "ona əhəkar bəhu gərəbu vədɦaɪa."—*var guj m 3*. "jɪtu həume gərəb nɪvari."—*sor m 5*. **3** impulsive mood or idea. See ਭਾਵ. **4 A** غرب direction in which the sun sets; west.

ਗਰਬਸਿ [gərəbəsɪ] feels proud of. "kəhə nə

gārəbəsɪ thori bat.”—*sar kābir*. **2** will feel proud of.

ਗਰਬਸੁਆ [gārəbsua] *n* ego. **2** arrogance and jealousy. “sərəṇɪ pəriɔ təjɪ gārəbsua.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਗਰਬਹ [gārəbəh], **ਗਰਬਹਿ** [gārəbəhɪ] feels arrogant, feels proud of.

ਗਰਬਗੁਬਾਰ [gārəbgubar] *n* unbound arrogance. **2** *adj* over weaning vanity.

ਗਰਬਗੁਮਾਨ [gārəbguman] *n* thought of arrogance, idea of vanity. See ਗੁਮਾਨ.

ਗਰਬਗੰਜਨੀ [gārəbgəjɪni] an annotation of Japuji written by poet Bhai Santokh Singh, in which figurative expressions of poetry are explained. Bhai Sahib writes:

“udəʃɪgh bəḍ bhup bəhadər,
kəvɪ bulaɪ rakhɪɔ dhɪg sadər.
sri grəthsahɪb gurəbani,
sərəv sɪroməṇɪ jəpji janɪ.
ərəth gəbhir məhan məhane,
əs ləkhɪ kəvɪ sō vəcən bəkhane,—
ələkər yut tika rəcɪye,
nɪrne ərəth dhərəhu mətɪ khəcɪye.

The year of completion of this annotation is written as: “səmət rəs bəsɔ bəsɔ rəsə cet cādni duj.” It means the 2nd day of lunar month’s bright phase in Chet Sammat 1886 Bikrami.

ਗਰਬਨਿਵਾਰਣ [gārəbnɪvarəṇ], **ਗਰਬਪੁਹਾਰੀ** [gārəbprəhari] *adj* destroyer of the ego. “gārəbnɪvarəṇ sərəbsədharəṇ kɪchɔ kimətɪ kəhi nə jai he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਗਰਬਰ [gārəbər] See ਗੜਬੜ.

ਗਰਬਵਤੀ [gārəbvətɪ] *adj* arrogant (lady). “gārəbvətɪ ka nahi t̪hau.”—*bəsət rəvɪdas*.

ਗਰਬਾਈ [gārəbai] feels proud of. **2** with arrogance. “gərbe gərbaɪ.”—*var sar m 4*. **3** *n* honour, eminence, prominence.

ਗਰਬਿ [gārəbɪ], **ਗਰਬੀ** [gārəbi], **ਗਰਬੀਲਾ** [gārəbɪla] *adj* arrogant, egoist.

ਗਰਬੁ [gārəbu] See ਗਰਬ.

ਗਰਬੇਣ [gərben] (third declension); with arrogance, with vanity. “gərben əgyanno.”—*gatha*.

ਗਰਬੈ [gərbe] behaves arrogantly. “jo gərbe sɔ pəcsi pɪare.”—*sor m 4*.

ਗਰਭ [gərɪbh] *Skt* गर्भ *A* ਹੁਮਲ pregnancy. 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.

ਗਰਭਅਗਨਿ [gārəbh-əgənɪ] *n* eagerness of the uterus. “gārəbh əgənɪ məhɪ jɪnəhɪ ubarɪa.”—*sukhməni*.

ਗਰਭਸੁਆ [gārəbhsrav], **ਗਰਭ ਹਿਰਣਾ** [gārəbh hɪrɪnə] 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, vāslocān, lodhpṛāthani, dried gooseberry, tragacanth (a medicinal gum), sātavār, water chestnut, powder of liquorice, curcuma reclinata mocrās, essence of seeds of fleawort (*L plantago ispagula*) plant, lump sugar, iron-oxide (hydrous). The use of this medicine should be discontinued after five months of pregnancy. “kai jānām gārābh hīrī khārīa.”—*gāu m 5*. See ਅਠਰਾਰਾ and ਗਰਭਪਾਤ.

ਗਰਭਕੁੰਟ [gārābhkūṭ], **ਗਰਭਕੁੰਡ** [gārābhkūḍ] *n* uterus; womb. “gārābhkūṭ māhī urādh tēp kārte.”—*bavān*.

ਗਰਭਕੁੰਡਲ [gārābhkūḍal] *n* circumference of the uterus, womb. “re nār, gārābhkūḍal jāb achāt.”—*sri beṇi*.

ਗਰਭਜੋਨਿ [gārābhjōnī] impregnation and growth of foetus in the womb; heat and moisture. **2** growth of foetus; stay in the womb during pregnancy. “so nārū gārābhjōnī nāhi avē.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਗਰਭਣੀ [gārābhṇī] See ਗਰਭਿਣੀ.

ਗਰਭਦਾਨ [gārābhdan] *n* anonymous gift; gift offered by hiding it in white gourd etc. “sona gārābhdan dije.”—*ram namdev*.

ਗਰਭਪਾਤ [gārābhpat] *n* miscarriage after four months of pregnancy; it is called abortion if foetus is of more than four months old. See

ਗਰਭਸੁਾਵ.

ਗਰਭਵਤੀ [gārābhvātī] pregnant, expecting a baby.

ਗਰਭਵਾਸ [gārābhvas] *n* stay within the womb; stage of being in the womb. “gārābhvas māhī kul nāhī jāti.”—*gāu kābir*.

ਗਰਭਾਸ [gārābhas] *Skt* गर्भास *n* uterus, womb.

ਗਰਭਾਸਿ [gārābhasī] in the womb. “hukāmī pāia gārābhasī.”—*sri m 1 pāhīre*. “phīr gārābhasī nā pāriā re.”—*sri m 5*.

ਗਰਭਾਧਾਨ [gārābhādhān] *Skt* गर्भाधान *n* having conception, being pregnant.

ਗਰਭਿ [gārābhī] within the womb. “gārābhī nāhi bāsāt.”—*ram m 5*.

ਗਰਭਿਣੀ [gārābhīṇī] *Skt* गर्भिणी *adj* pregnant; on the family way.

ਗਰਭਿਤ [gārābhīt] *adj* having pregnancy. **2** filled up, packed, e.g. “īh vaky sargārābhīt hē.”—*prov*.

ਗਰਮ [gārām] *P* گرم *adj* hot, warm. See ਘਰਮ. **2** *Skt* गरमिन् heavy, weighty. “kite bārām pē cārām rūp gārām jhārē.”—*cārītr 91*.

ਗਰਮਾ [gārma] *n* musk melon of Balochistan, which is sweeter than that of the common variety. **2** summer season. **3** See ਗਰਿਮਾ.

ਗਰਮਾਈ [gārmai] *n* hotness, heat, warmth.

ਗਰਮਿਤਾ [gārmitā] *Skt* गरिमा *n* heaviness, largeness. **2** a type of spiritual and miraculous power. See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ. **3** elderliness, importance. “khārēg rāmyātānu gārmitā sīghnād ghāmsan.¹ pāc bārān ko gun līyo īh bhupātī bālvān.”—*krīsān*. The name khārēg sīgh [khārē-gā-sī-gh] is an acronym from the first characters of these five words.

ਗਰਮੀ [gārmi] See ਗਰਮਾਈ. **2** summer season.

ਗਰਰਾ [gār-ra] See ਗਰੜਾ. **2** *n* Satluj.

ਗਰਰਾਟ [gār-rat] *n* rumbling sound.

ਗਰਲ [gārəl] *Skt* *n* life-destroying; poison, ¹khārēg (sword), rāmyātānu (beauty of the body) gārmitā (respectability), sīghnād (roar like that of a lion) ghāmsan (pitched battle).

venom. “gəral nas tənɪ nəʰyo əmɪʊ ətərgətɪ pio.”—*səveye m 2 ke.*

ਗਰਲਪਰ [gəraldhər] *Skt n* Shiv—who absorbed poison. 2 snake, serpent. 3 poisonous creature.

ਗਰਵ [gərav] See ਗਰਬ.

ਗਰੜ [gəraɾ] See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਗਰੜਪੂਜ [gəraɾdhvəj] See ਗਰੁੜਪੂਜ.

ਗਰੜਾ [gəɾ ɾa] *adj* spotted, multicoloured like a blue jay. 2 See ਗਰੁੜਾ.

ਗਰਾ [gəra] *n* throat. “an əphim gəro tɪh gəha.”—*cəɪɪtr 331.* “gəyo gəra bhər gədgəd bani.”—*GPS.* 2 mountain pass, valley. 3 *adj* rotten, decomposed.

ਗਰਾਂ [gəɾā] *n* village. “gəɾā or kəhɪ yō gəi.”—*cəɪɪtr 13.* 2 See ਗਿਰਾਂ.

ਗਰਾਸ [gəras] *Skt ਗ੍ਰਾਸ n* morsel, bite. 2 grip, hold, sense of holding.

ਗਰਾਹ [gərah] *n* morsel, bite. 2 *Skt* water animal like a crocodile; panther. “gəj gərah te chuɾa.”—*sor m 9.* 3 prisoner, detainee. 4 grip of a weapon. 5 *adj* who holds.

ਗਰਾਪ [gərap], **ਗਰਾਫ** [gəraph], **ਗਰਾਬ** [gərab] *E* grapeshot; shot in the shape of a grape; pellet. “top gəraph sath bəhu dəbhē.”—*PP.* ‘Many are wounded with gunshots.’

ਗਰਾਮ [gəram] *Skt ਗ੍ਰਾਮ n* village. 2 See ਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

ਗਰਾਮਨੋ [gəramno] *Skt ਗਮਿਨ੍ adj* going, moving, carrying. “guru bohɪth pəgramno.”—*gəʊ m 5.*

‘Guru is just like a ship that certainly leads to salvation.’ There is no fear of sinking midway. **ਗਰਾਰਹ** [gərarəh], **ਗਰਾਰਾ** [gərarā] *P* غرار This term figures as gərcərah in Arabic; gargle; process of producing a bubbling sound by taking water in the mouth. *E* gurgle; gargle. 2 loose-fitting trousers.

ਗਰਾਵ [gərav] *Skt n* village. 2 See ਗਰਾਬ. 3 *Skt* ग्रावन् stone, rock. “kaɾɪo bədh gəravəu.”—*asa m 5.* ‘demolished the dyke i.e. removed ignorance.’

ਗਰਿ [gəɾɪ] *adv* by rotting, by melting. “ora gəɾɪ pani bhəɪa.”—*s kəbir.* 2 within the throat,

around the neck.

ਗਰਿਸਤ [gəɾɪsət] See ਗ੍ਰਿਸਤ.

ਗਰਿਸੂ [gəɾɪst] *Skt ਗਰਿਸੂ adj* very heavy, weighty. 2 highly respectable. “gusai gəɾɪst rupeɳ.”—*səhəs m 5.* 3 *n* a mighty demon in Mahabharat.

ਗਰਿੰਦਾ [gəɾɪnda] *P* گزند *adj* adopting, holding. 2 burying (the enemy), laying to the ground. “gənimən gəɾɪnda.”—*əkal.*

ਗਰਿਫਤ [gəɾɪfət] *P* گرفت *n* grip, hold.

ਗਰਿਫਤਨ [gəɾɪftən] *P* گرفتن *v* grip, hold, capture.

ਗਰਿਮਾ [gəɾɪma] See ਗਰਮਿਤਾ and ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

ਗਰੀ [gəɾi] *adj* rotten, decomposed, decayed.

“kahū gəɾi godri nahi.”—*asa kəbir.* 2 *n* nut, kernel. “bədāmən gəɾi səmai.”—*GPS.* 3 coconut kernel. “gəɾi chuhare khādiā.”—*asa ə m 1.* 4 street, lane. “khelət kōj gəɾin ke bic.”—*kɪɪsən.* “gəɾi bəjar bɪlokət ae.”—*GPS.* “bhrəmət lakh gəɾia.”—*kan m 5.*

ਗਰੀਬ [gəɾɪb] or **ਗਰੀਬੁ** [gəɾɪbu] *A* غریب *adj* traveller, wayfarer, stranger. 2 destitute, indigent. 3 humble, meek. 4 incapable. “nanək gəɾibu dhəhɪ pəɪa duare.”—*suhi ə m 4.*

ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ [gəɾɪbdas], **ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸੀਆ** [gəɾɪbdasia] 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 Sahibis also.

ਗਰੀਬਨਿਮਾਜ [gəribnɪmaj], ਗਰੀਬਨਿਵਾਜ [gəribnɪvaz]
P غریب نواز *adj* kind to the poor, helping the poor.

“gəribnɪvaj gusəia mera.”—*maru rəvɪdas*.

ਗਰੀਬਪਰਵਰ [gəribpərvər] *P* غریب پرور sustainer of the poor.

ਗਰੀਬਾਨ [gəriban] See ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ.

ਗਰੀਬਾਨੇ [gəribano] *adj* indigent, benign, humble.

“ek mähəli gəribano.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਗਰੀਬੀ [gəribi] *n* poverty, indigence. 2 gentleness, humility. “gəribi gəda hāmari.”—*sor m 5*.

ਗਰੀਬੁ [gəribu] See ਗਰੀਬ.

ਗਰੀਬੁਲਪਰਸੁ [gəribulpərst] *P adj* sustainer of the poor. “gəribulpərstē.”—*japu*.

ਗਰੀਯ [gəriy], ਗਰੀਯਸ [gəriyəs], ਗਰੀਯਾਨ [gəriyan]
Skt गरीयस् *adj* very heavy, massive. 2 dignified respectable.

ਗਰੀਵਹ [gərivəh] *P* گریز *n* mound, hillock, heap. 2 cord, string.

ਗਰੀਵੇ ਕਮਾਨ [gərive kəman] *P n* bowstring. See ਗਰੀਵਹ.

ਗਰੁਆਈ [gəruai] *n* heaviness, weightiness, massiveness. 2 elderliness.

ਗਰੁਤ [gərut] *Skt n* that which produces sound in the sky—feather; bird’s wing.

ਗਰੁਤਮੰਤ [gərutmāt] that which has wings—bird. 2 blue jay, a large heron.

ਗਰੁਚ [gəruç] See ਗਰੁੜ. “gəruç gəruç təjyo baz səbh baz ae.”—*kəvɪ 52*.

ਗਰੁਵ [gəruv], ਗਰੁਵਾ [gəruva] *adj* majestic, eminent. “bəkhsə mē ju gəruv əpradhu.”—*NP*.

ਗਰੁੜ [gəruṛ] *Skt* गरुड *n* son of Kashyap born from the womb of Vinta. It is the carrier of Vishnu (Vishnu’s vehicle) and is lord of the birds. The lower half of its body is of bird and the upper half of man. According to a tale in Mahabharat, when Garurh brought nectar from the heaven after conquering the deities, Vishnu was delighted and granted him a boon. Garurh wished that he should always be above Vishnu. Vishnu gladly agreed to it. But Garurh then

thought that it was not fair and realised his mistake as it amounted to insulting Lord Vishnu. Garurh requested Vishnu to ask for any boon from him. Vishnu wished Garurh to become his vehicle. Now there was a dilemma that both of them were to remain beneath each other. After a long discussion it was decided that Garurh would remain on the standard (flag) of Vishnu, thus he would be above Vishnu as well as remain his vehicular carrier. “gəruṛ cəre ae gopal.”—*bher namdev*. 2 See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਗਰੁੜਗੰਗਾ [gəruṛgəga] a rivulet on way to Badri Narayan. It is believed by Hindus that keeping a stone brought from this rivulet in the house rids one of the fear of a snakebite.

ਗਰੁੜਦੁਗਾਰ [gəruṛdugar] *Skt* गरुडोदुगार *n* a herb used for curing a snakebite. This herb is believed to have been produced from the burp of the blue jay.

ਗਰੁੜਧੁਜ [gəruṛdhuj], ਗਰੁੜਧੁਜ [gəruṛdhvəj] Vishnu, whose standard bears the image of Garurh. See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਗਰੁੜਪੁਰਾਣ [gəruṛpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਗਰੁੜਾ [gəruṛa] *Skt* गरिडु. cooked rice. “gəruṛa khaṇa dudh siu gaḍi.”—*bəsət m 1*. 2 *S adj* soft; which melts easily. “bhar əṭharəhi meva hove gəruṛa hove suau.”—*var majh m 1*. See ਸੁਆਉ 8.

ਗਰੁੜਾਸਨ [gəruṛasan] Vishnu, whose seat is on the back of the blue jay. 2 a sitting posture in yog.

ਗਰੁੜਾਰੀ [gəruṛari], ਗਰੁੜੀ [gəruṛi] *Skt* गरुडिक *n* one who has knowledge of Garurh Mantar. 2 one who cures a snakebite. 3 medicine to cure the effect of snake venom. “gurmətr mukhɪ gəruṛari.”—*sar m 5*. ‘Chanting Guru’s words relieves one of the dreadful effect of poison.’

ਗਰੁੜੁ [gəruṛu] *Skt* गरुड whose god is garurh (blue jay); a magical formula, chanting of which relieves one of the dreadful effect of

snake venom. 2 medicine to cure the effect of snake venom. "ghāsī gārūṣ sēbād mukhī liṭha."—*gəu m 4*. 'licked the words of Guru (as a medicine).' See ਲੀਠਾ. "gārūṣ sēbādū mukhī pāra, hāume bikhū hārī mari."—*māla m 3*.

ਗਰੁੜੋਦਗਾਰ [gəruṛodgar] See ਗਰੁੜਦੁਗਾਰ.

ਗਰੁ [gəru], ਗਰੁਓ [gəruo], ਗਰੁਅ [gəruə] *adj* eminent, majestic, dignified. "gurumukh dekhi gəru sukh pāro."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਗਰੁਅਮਤ [gəruəmat], ਗਰੁਅਮਤਿ [gəruəmatī] *adj* who professes prestigious doctrine. 2 most intelligent, highly talented, having excellent brain. "gəruəmat nīrvēr liṇa."—*səveye m 3 ke*. "guru gūbhir gəruəmatī."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਗਰੁਆ [gərua] See ਗਰੁਅ. "soi nēr gərua jo prəbhū ke gun gavē."—*bīla m 9*.

ਗਰੁਰ [gəruṛ] *A* رر *n* deceit, cheating, treachery. 2 arrogance, conceit. "hor mucu gəruṛ."—*var ram 3*. See ਗਰੁਰ.

ਗਰੁਰੀ [gəruṛī] *adj* arrogant, conceited. 2 *n* arrogance, conceit.

ਗਰੇਬਾਨ [gəreban] See ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ.

ਗਰੇਵਾਲ [gəreval] a subcaste of Jatts, believed to have originated from Rajputs.

ਗਰੋ [gəro] throat. "gəro rokəyo."—*NP*. 2 See ਗਿਰੋ.

ਗਰੋਹ [gəroh] *n* intimacy, familiarity. 2 affection, love. "jəb dīj ke grehī pərhət tēb mo sō hoto gəroh."—*krīsən*. 3 *P* رر *group*, community. 4 gang, band, coterie.

ਗਰੋਥ [gəroṭh] See ਗੁੰਥ. "əsəkh gəroṭh mukhī vedpāth."—*jəpu*.

ਗਰੋਥਸਾਹਿਬ [gəroṭhsahīb] See ਗੁੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗਰੋਥੀ [gəroṭhī] See ਗੁੰਥੀ.

ਗਰੁ [gərh] See ਗਰੰ.

ਗਰੁਣ [gərhən] See ਗਰੰਣ.

ਗਰੁਿਤ [gərhīt] See ਗਰਿੰਤ.

ਗਲ [gəl] *Skt* गल् *vr* eat, swallow, decay, drip, leak, destroy. 2 *n* throat, neck. 3 cheek, jowl.

See ਗੱਲ. "gəla pīṭānī sīru khohenī."—*səva m 1*. 4 See ਗਲਾ 2.

ਗਲਉਚਾ [gələura] See ਗਲੋਚਾ. 2 folded betel leaf kept in the mouth on the inner side of the cheek. "ghis gələure līavē."—*asa kəbir*. See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਗਲਉਚੀ [gələurī] folded betel leaf stuffed with catechu, lime paste and areca pieces. See ਗਲਉਚਾ 2.

ਗਲਹਥਾ [gəlhətha] *n* hand, in the form of a half moon, kept on the neck of some body to push and throw him away; half moon.

ਗਲੱਕੜੀ [gələkkṛī] *n* embrace, hug; act of embracing with affectionate hands round the neck.

ਗਲਗੱਜ [gəlgəjj] *n* roaring sound produced by warriors; lion's roar. "yodha gəlgəjyō."—*ramav*. "gəlgaj-hīge."—*kalki*.

ਗਲਗਲ [gəlgəl] a citrus fruit, used for preparing pickles. Ayurvedic practitioners use its extract in several medicines. Citrum Medica.

ਗਲਚਮੜੀ [gəlcəmṛī] See ਗਲਿਚਮੜੀ.

ਗਲਣ [gələṇ], ਗਲਣਾ [gələṇa] *Skt* rot, leak, drip. 2 decay, decompose, rot. 3 be ruined, be destroyed. See ਗਲ *vr*. 4 In Punjabi, it is the name of an earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

ਗਲਣਿ [gələṇī] *n* marsh, mire, bog (sinking place). 2 voice; sound produced from the throat; talk, conversation. "mīṭhī gələṇī kumətria."—*səva m 5*.

ਗਲਣੀ [gələṇī] earthen pitcher with a wide mouth. See ਗਲਣਾ 4.

ਗਲਤ [gələt] *Skt* गलित *adj* fallen. 2 rotten, decayed, decomposed. 3 leaked. 4 melted, liquefied. "tənu mənū gələt bhəe ṭhakur sīu."—*kan m 5*. 5 *A* لئ *wrong*, incorrect.

ਗਲਤਾਨ [gəltan] *P* لطان *adj* rolling. 2 lying. 3 engrossed, involved. "mən təno gəltan sīmrət prəbhū nam."—*sri chōt m 5*. "hārī mīle bhəe gəltan."—*nəṭ m 4 pəṭal*.

ਗਲਤੀ [gəlti] *n* gal-vəlit. sheet of cloth wrapped around one's neck; a sheet wrapped on the body in place of a shirt; galtri that protects the neck. *P* غلط 2 *P* غلطی error, mistake.

ਗਲਤੀਦਨ [gəltidən] *P* غطیدن *v* lie down. 2 roll.

ਗਲਤੁ [gələtu] See ਗਲਤ.

ਗਲਨਾ [gəlna] See ਗਲਣਾ. “həriβisrət tere gəñ gəliā.”—*sopurəkhū*.

ਗਲਫਰੋਸ [gəlpərəs] *n* animator, informer. 2 jester, clown, professional fool.

ਗਲਫਰੋਸੀ [gəlpərəsi] *n* animation, act of informing. 2 jest, clowning. “oh gəlpərəsi kəre bəhūteri.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਗਲਬਾ [gəlbə] *A* غلبه *n* sense of being dominant. 2 pressure.

ਗਲਾ [gəla] *n* neck. “gəla bādhi duhilei əhir.”—*sar namdev*. 2 plural of gəll; talk. “gəla kəre ghəneria.”—*var asa m 2*. 3 plural of gəll; cheek. “gəla pitəni siru khuheni.”—*səva m 1*. 4 hailstone, hail. “gəliā seti mih kurutta.”—*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* غلة foodgrains, foodstuff. “gəla pihavni.”—*BG*. 8 herd of cattle, drove. “phitā vətē gəla.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘overfed herd of cattle is wandering.’

ਗਲਾਉਣਾ [gəlaʊṇa] *v* pronounce, say, produce sound from the throat.

ਗਲਾਈ [gəlai] *adj* stated, said. 2 *n* act of decomposition, act of putrefication. 3 wages for melting.

ਗਲਾਸ [gəlas] *Skt* गलस *n* glass, tumbler See *E* glass. 2 crystalline vessel. 3 cherry from Kashmir. It is juicy and delicious berry-like fruit.

ਗਲਾਹ [gəlah] *Skt* गलाह *n* stake in a game. 2 object put at stake in gambling. “prəthəm gəlah dərəb ko lava.”—*NP*.

ਗਲਾਜਤ [gələjət] *P* غلظت *n* dirt, impurity, pollution.

ਗਲਾਟੇ [gələtē] *adv* by embracing, by hugging.

“gursikh priti guru mṛle gəlaṭe.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਗਲਾਢੇ [gəlaḍhe] decayed, vanished. “mən mukh gərabhi gəlaḍhe.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਗਲਾਣਾ [gəlaṇa], **ਗਲਾਨਾ** [gəlaṇa] *v* say; produce sound from the throat. 2 *adj* said, stated. 3 pertaining to the throat, concerning the throat. “tete bədh gəlaṇe.”—*maru m 5*. 4 *n* collar.

ਗਲਾਨਿ [gəlani] *Skt* ग्लानि *n* hatred, contempt.

ਗਲਾਂਵਾਂ [gələvā] *n* collar. 2 rope tied round the neck. “ghəti gəlava calia tini duti.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “le cəle ghəti gəlavā.”—*asa chət m 5*. “jitu təkər paṭi gəlavē.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਗਲਿ [gəli] round the neck. “gəli jevri həume.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 from the throat; with the chest. “gəli lavego.”—*kan ə m 4*.

ਗਲਿਚਮੜੀ [gəlicəmṛi] *n* leech. 2 tick; dermal parasite. “gəlicəmṛi jəu chode nahi.”—*asa m 5*. ‘craze for worldly goods.’

ਗਲਿਤ [gəlit] *adj* rotten. “gəlit əg pəchi təbe.”—*cəritr 217*. 2 See ਗਲਤ. 3 See ਗਲਿਤ ਗੈਵਰ.

ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸਟ [gəlitkusəṭ], ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸ੍ਟੁ [gəlitkusṭ], ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸ੍ਠ [gəlitkusṠh] a chronic disease due to which blood and pus 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.

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 fall apart, the nose caves in, voice becomes hoarse and the body gives out bad odour, which those sitting around find contemptible.

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 brāhmdāḍi, gorākhmūḍi, carayta, ṣuddh gādhak etc.

(6) to drink a decoction of uṣābe.

(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 baṛbṛīg weighing five and half tolas, hārṛ di chīll two tolas, khāssi aule seven tolas, and cīṭṭi trībi sixteen tolas. They should be separately ground and sieved. All these should be mixed with double the quantity of old guṛ, balls of the size of betelnut should be prepared and each morning one should be taken with warm water. “gālītkust upja dustən tən.”—cārītr 405.

ਗਲਿਤਗੈਵਰ [gālītgevər] *adj* an elephant in highly intoxicated state; (such an illustrious elephant as has) intoxication oozing from all its limbs. “gālītgevər jyō jūṭṭe.”—parəs. “gālīt dūrəd mād cāryo.”—parəs.

ਗਲਿੰਦਾ [gālīda] *adj* which decomposes.

ਗਲੀ [gāli] *n* street, lane, passage passing between houses and streets. “sīr dhārī tāli gālī morī au.”—sava m 1. “mero sūdārū kāhāhu mīle kītu gālī.”—dev m 4. narrow passage in hills; and habitation in a valley e.g. ghorāgāli, chāglagāli, nāthiagāli etc. **2** *adj* rotten, decayed, decomposed. **3** merely in talk. “gāli

hā sohagāṇī bhēne!”—asa pāṭṭī m 1. “gāli sel uṭhāvət cahe.”—foḍī m 5. **4** round the neck, encircling the neck. “īkna gāli jōjīria.”—var asa.

ਗਲੀਂ [gālī], **ਗਲੀਈ** [gāli-i] merely in talk. “gālīsū sājāṇ vih.”—s fārid. “gīanu nā gāli-i ḍhūdhīe.”—var asa. **2** merely in talk. See ਗਲੀ 4.

ਗਲੀਚਾ [gālica] *P* ਗਲੀਚ and ਗਲੀਚ *n* embroidered carpet made of wool or cotton, to be spread on the floor.

ਗਲੀਜ [gālij] *P* ਗਲੀ *adj* unholy, polluted. **2** dirty, unclean. **3** fat, thick, dense.

ਗਲੁਆ [gālua], **ਗਲੁਆਰਾ** [gāluara] *n* hole, opening, aperture, slit. “golān ke hvēge gāluare.”—krīṣān.

ਗਲੇ [gāle] rotten decayed, decomposed. “hākaria nanāk gārābī gāle.”—sukhmāni. **2** swallowed gulped. “man muni munīvār gāle.”—s kābir. **3** with the neck, from the throat. “lagu gāle sunu bīnti merī.”—asa kābir.

ਗਲੇਫ [gāleph] *n* cover, covering (for quilt, pillow etc). **2** quilt. **3** See ਗਲੇਫਣਾ.

ਗਲੇਫਣਾ [gālephṇa] *v* prepare sugar-coated sweet grains, aniseed, almond, cardamom. **2** wrap.

ਗਲੋਈਐ [gāloie] let us talk about, let us speak of. “hārīgal gāloie.”—var vād m 4.

ਗਲੋਹੀ [gālohi] spoken, talked. “sāt tere sīu gal gālohi.”—gāu m 5.

ਗਲੋਗੱਡ [gālogāḍḍ] *Skt* गुल्मगड *n* army fort; army lined up in the shape of a fort; fort-like circular position of the army. “gālogāḍḍ phorē.”—cāḍī 2.

ਗਲੋਟਾ [gāloṭa] *n* reel or skein of yarn spun on the spinning wheel, which is of the size of an egg.

ਗਲੋਟੀਆ ਖੁਰਦ [gālotīa xurəd] a village under police station and tehsil Daska of district Sialkot which is twelve miles to the north-east of Gujranwala railway station. Guru Hargobind stopped in this village on his way to Kashmir

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.

गल्ले [gəlɔl] See गल्ले. "pādræ gəlɔlō pas əmɔlō."—*ramav*. 'Ravan has a pellet bow in his fifteenth and a noose in the sixteenth hand.'

गल्लेला [gəlɔla] *P* غلولة *n* spherical object. **2** pill, tablet. "əməl gəlɔla kuṛ ka dīta devənharī."—*sri m l*. 'Mammon has given a dose of falsehood.' **3** sling shot.

गल्लेरा [gəɔra] a preacher, resident of Cheeka, who was deputed to preach Sikh doctrine in Hansi and Hissar areas by Guru Teg Bahadur. The ninth Guru visited his residence and bestowed on him a quiver full of arrows. See चीका.

गल्लेरी [gəɔri] See गल्लेरी. **2** See गल्लेरी

गल्लेथ [gəlɔθ] See गल्लेथ. "mar gəlɔθ nīkara."—*NP*.

गल्लु [gəɔlh], **गल्ल** [gəɔll] *Skt* गल्ल *n* brow, cheek, trough in which jaggery is prepared. **2** related with the throat; talk; tete-à-tête. **3** *Skt* गल्ल् *vr* blame, defame.

गल्ला [gəɔlla] See गल्ला 7.

गद्व [gəv] *Skt n* ox, bullock.

गद्वन्न [gəvzən] *P* گوزن *n* stag.

गद्वे [gəvən], **गद्वे** [gəvənu], **गद्वे** [gəvən], **गद्वे** [gəvənu] See गद्वे. "sōg nā sathi gəvənu ikela."—*suhi ravidas*. **2** cycle of birth and death, transmigration of the soul. "phahe kaṭe mīṭe gəvən."—*bavən*. **3** sexual intercourse, coitus, coition. "tīh sath gəvən kēse kār kārīyē?"—*cārītr 31*. **4** *Skt* गौड *adj* not special, ordinary. "mukkh kārke nāhīgae, gəvən kārke gae hēn."—*JSBM*.

गद्वेय [gəvəy] *Skt n* a (wild) hybrid creature between cow and horse, stag, nilgai (baselaphus troglodytes). **2** a wild creature

who was a general in Sugreev's army. **3** See गद्वेय.

गद्वे [gəvər] See गद्वे. **2** See गौड. **3** See गौड.

गद्वेनमिंट [gəvərnəmīṭ], **गद्वेनमिंट** [gəvərnəmēṭ] *E* Government. *n* seat of power. **2** ruler. **3** state, empire.

गद्वेनर [gəvərnər] *E* Governor. *n* ruler. **2** chief administrator of the state. **3** administrative head of an institution.

गद्वेनर जनरल [gəvərnər gənərəl] *E* Governor General. *n* supreme authority who has control over all administrators of a country; all governors of states are under him; the supreme ruler of the country, Warren Hastings was appointed the first governor general of India in 1773.

गद्वेमिंट [gəvərmīṭ] See गद्वेनमिंट.

गद्वेरा [gəvra] *adj* fair-complexioned, fair-skinned. **2** See गद्वेरा.

गद्वेरान [gəvraj] *Skt* bull, stud bull. **2** गद्वेरान *n* Kamdhenu, a mythological cow, believed to be supreme among all its species. "nīksi gəvraj su dhenu bhāi."—*samudramāthān*.

गद्वेरी [gəvəri], **गद्वेरी** [gəvri] See गद्वेरी. **2** Gauri; Parvati, wife of Shiv. "an gəvəri kēhi sis jhukavət."—*cārītr 355*.

गद्वेरा [gəvəl] *Skt n* buffalo, male buffalo. **2** wild stud buffalo. **3** stud buffalo's horn.

गद्वेरीटा [gəvəriṭa] *v* lose, misplace. "pādīṭ rovāhi gīan gəvāi."—*var ram l m l*. "gurmukhī ladha mēnmukhī gəvāi."—*sopurākhu*. "mau piu kīrət gəvāi."—*var majh m l*. **2** spend time, to pass time, waste time. "bed pāre pāri brāhme jēnāmu gəvāi."—*asa kēbir*. **3** make or persuade one to sing.

गद्वेरीटा [gəvāi] *adv* by getting musical recitation performed. **2** by losing. See गद्वेरीटा.

गद्वेरी [gəvasi], **गद्वेरी** [gəvasi] will sing. **2** *Skt* गमयिष्यसि will cause one to roam. **3** will lose. "tīn ka bhāu sēbhū gəvasi."—*sopurākhu*.

ਗਵਾਹ [gəvəh] *P* **گواہ** *n* witness, deponent, testifier, he who gives evidence.

ਗਵਾਹੀ [gəvahi] *P* **گواہی** *n* evidence, deposition, testimony.

ਗਵਾਕ [gəvaks] *Skt 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. *gūljari* is its distorted form.

ਗਵਾਝਾ [gəvajha] *adj* lost; was lost, destroyed. "səbh kɪlbhɪkx gəye gəvajha."—*jet m 4*.

ਗਵਾਂਢ [gəvādh] *n* neighbourhood.

ਗਵਾਂਢੀ [gəvādhī] *adj* neighbouring. **2 n** neighbour.

ਗਵਾਤੇ [gəvate] lost. "jəpɪɛ pap gəvate."—*bɪha chōt m 4*.

ਗਵਾਧਾ [gəvadha] *adj* destroyed. See ਗਵਾਝਾ. **2** singing, reciting. "gūṅ gobīd gurmukhī gəvadha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਗਵਾਧੂ [gəvadhu] See ਗਵਾਧਾ 1. "səbhɪ pap gəvadhu."—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

ਗਵਾਰ [gəvar] *Skt* **गुआमनर** rural, rustic i.e. uncivilised. "murəkh mugədh gəvar."—*maru kəbir*. **2 P** **گوار** *suf* used as a suffix, it has a positive meaning viz *khuṣgəvar*, *nagvar*.

ਗਵਾਰਾ [gəvara] vocative of *gəvar*. "həɪɪ ka nam ki nə jəpəsɪ gəvara?"—*sor kəbir*. **2** See ਗਮਾਰਾ. **3 P** **گوارا** *adj* well-disposed, in accordance with, favourable. **4 n** beehive.

ਗਵਾਰੀ [gəvari] feminine of *gəvar*. "naraɪn nīdəsɪ kaɪ bhuli gəvari?"—*dhəna trɪlocən*. **2** milk woman, milkmaid, dairymaid. "pəʃsajən ko səjke su gəvari."—*krɪsən*.

ਗਵਾਰੀਏਰ [gəvarier], ਗਵਾਲਿਯਰ [gəvalɪyər], ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ [gəvalɪər] *Skt* **गोपट्टि** 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:

"gəʃ cəɪɪa pətsah cəɪaia."

At the time of his release, the Guru got several royal prisoners released alongwith due to which he was popularly known as *bādi choɾ*. 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 choɾ data*, as his permanent source of income.

ਗਵਾਲੰਭ [gəvaləbh] 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 *ṣaradh*s, begetting of a son by a woman through her husband's brother.²

"gəvaləbh əjmedh əneka."—*ramav*.

"gəvaləbh bəhu jəgg kəre bəɪ."—*rəghu*.

ਗਵਾਵਣਾ [gəvavnə], ਗਵਾਵਨਾ [gəvavnə] *v* lose, waste, destroy. "mət tū apna-ap gəvavnhe."—*asa chōt m 3*. **2** go, leave. "jo ghər chəḍ gəvavnə."—*sri m 5*. **3** make one sing.

ਗਵਿਆ [gəvɪa] sang, recited, gave recitation of. "vɪɪɪle hi gəvɪa."—*bavən*. **2** searched, explored. See ਗਵੇਸਣ.

ਗਵਿਤਾ [gəvɪta] lost, wasted. "səbh gɪan gəvɪta."—*guj var 1 m 3*. **2** singer, chanter.

¹See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ.

²अश्वालम्भं गवालम्भं संन्यासं पलपैतृकम्

देवराच्च सुतोत्पत्तिं कलौ पञ्च विवर्जयेत्

गदी [gəvi] *Skt n* cow.
गदीनि [gəvijē] See गदीनि.
गदे [gəve] See गदे. *Skt* गच्छेत् “parbrāhṃ ki dārgāh gāve.”—*sukhmāni*.
गदेसठ [gəveṣaṇ] *Skt n* searching, looking for, exploration.
गदे [gəve] goes, reaches, arrives. See गदे. **2** (may) go, (may) reach. “həri dārgāh kəhu kēse gāve?”—*sukhmāni*.
गदेजा [gəveja] singer, chanter.
गदज [gəvy] *Skt adj* of the cow, pertaining to the cow. See पंचगदज.
गद [gə] See गद. “həri cārāṇ sārāṇ gə koṭi hāmāre.”—*suhi m 5*. “gə cārā pātsah cārā.”—*BG*. See गदालिज. **2** carving, idol-making. “losəṭ ko jə gə bohīth bənāiəṭ.”—*BGK*. **3** spear, lance. See गद. “pəṭṭis loh-həthi pārsə gə.”—*ramav*. **4** boil.
गदकना [gəṛəkna] *v* thunder.
गदगंज [gəṛgəj] *n* thunder; thunder of a cloud raining hailstones. **2** lightning, accompanied by thunder. **3** *adj* peal of thunder, crackling loud sound. “gəṛgəjjian gahīke.”—*cəritr 142*.
गदगंज बोल्ले [gəṛgəj bolle] *n* thundering utterances. See बाल्ले दे बोल्ले.
गदगदी [gəṛgədi] having a spear in hand; spear-woman. “khəṛgəni gəṛgəni.”—*parəs*.
गदगंगा [gəṛgəga] river Ganga flowing near the town of Garhmukteshwar in district Meerut. “gəṛgəga ke pāth pədhare.”—*GPS*. **2** Many scholars refer to Garuhganga as Garhganga. See गदगंगा.
गदउ [gəṛət] *n* carving, sculpture. **2** *adj* carved, sculpted.
गदउता [gəṛta] engraver, sculptor.
गददार [gəṛdar] spear man, lancer. “gəṛedar mano kəri mətt ki jyō.”—*cəritr 320*.
गदन [gəṛən] *Skt* engraving, carving.
गदनगारा [gəṛənhara] *adj* engraver, sculptor. “je ihu murəti saci he təu gəṛənhare khau.”—*asa*

kəbir.
गदपना [gəṛəppna], **गदपना** [gəṛəppna] *v* swallow, gulp.
गदपु [gəṛəppu] *adj* who swallows, who gulps.
गदबद [gəṛbər] *n* disorder. **2** nonsense. “gəṛbər kərə kədi rəg laṭ.”—*bher m 5*. **3** onomatopoeic of simmering noise.
गदबा [gəṛba] *Skt* गडुक *n* metal vessel resembling a small pitcher.
गदददी [gəṛvəi] 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 गुलबसिंह नं: 5.
गदवा [gəṛva] See गदवा.
गदवार [gəṛvar] *adj* owner of a fort. **2** *n* superintendant of a fort. **3** spear man, lancer. **4** See गदवाल.
गद [gəṛa] *n* hail, hailstone. “ape sitəlu ṭhar gəṛa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** See डरमगड.
गदडील [gəṛədil] *E* grenadier, a soldier who throws a grenade. **2** in Punjabi it is also used for a tall soldier. Its root could be गिरा-डील.
गदर [gəṛar] *n* poked spear; multipoked spike; tree with spikes. “dəh dīs chuṭət top sayək vəjrə gəṛar.”—*səloh*. **2** *Skt* वडवाग्नि. According to Purans, it is a fire emanating from a mare’s mouth that dries the water in the ocean. “sətt sāmūd gəṛar məhī jaṭ smaṭ nə peṭ bhərave.”—*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.
गदरि [gəṛri] after carving, by engraving. **2** in the fort. “gəṛi dohi pātsah ki.”—*oākar*.
गदरिउ [gəṛriə], **गदरिआ** [gəṛriə] formed, created, shaped, carved.

ਗੜੀ [gəɾi] small fort.

ਗੜੀਅਲ [gəɾiəl] a subcaste of Bunjahi Khatri, its correct pronunciation being gūɾiəl. “gəɾiəl məθradas hæ.”—*BG*. 2 spear man, lancer.

ਗੜੀਆ [gəɾia] *n* spear, lance. 2 small spear. “gəɾia bhəsōḍi bhervi bhala neja bhakh.”—*sənama*. 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 ninth Guru as well. He is also named as gəḍhia.

ਗੜ [gəɾu] See ਗਢ and ਗੜ. “jɪnɪ bhəɾəmgəɾu tɔɾɪa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਗੜੇਦਾਰ [gəɾedar] See ਗੜਦਾਰ.

ਗੜ੍ਹ [gəɾh] See ਗਢ and ਗੜ.

ਗੜ੍ਹਸ਼ੇਰ [gəɾhʂer] or ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ [ʂergəɾh] a fort built by Sher Shah in Sasram subdivision of district Shahbad in Bengal which is in a dilapidated condition now.

ਗੜ੍ਹਸੰਕਰ [gəɾhʂəkər] a town of a tehsil in district Hoshiarpur. Bhai Tilak, a devoted Sikh, belonged to this place. See ਤਿਲਕ 7.

ਗੜ੍ਹਚਿਲਾਨ [gəɾhɕɪlan] or ਗੜ੍ਹ ਚਿਰੋਲੀ [gəɾh ɕɪɾoli] See ਰਾਮਸਿੰਘ 3.

ਗੜ੍ਹਾ [gəɾha] See ਗਢ. 2 pit, ditch.

ਗੜ੍ਹੀ [gəɾhi] *n* small fort. 2 See ਸਮਾਨਾ 3 and ਗੜ੍ਹੀਨਜ਼ੀਰ.

ਗੜ੍ਹੀਨਜ਼ੀਰ [gəɾhinəzɪr] 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 south-west 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 ਸਮਾਨਾ.

ਗਾ [ga] *Skt vr* go, proceed, praise, appreciate. 2 *n* appreciation, praise. 3 singing, recitation. 4 suffix indicating future tense. “jɪərə jahɪga mɛ jana.”—*gəu kəbir*. 5 short for ਗਾਮ [gam] (ਗ੍ਰਾਮ [gram]). “nahɪ ləkhɛ hɛm ko jən ga ke.”—*kɪsən*. ‘of a village.’

ਗਾਂ [gā] village. 2 short for ਗਾਨ [gan]. See ਗਾਨ 6. “bæccgā kuʂtəh car.”—*jəfər*.

ਗਾਉ [gau] See ਗਾਉਣਾ. “gau gau ri dulhəni məgəlcəɾ.”—*asa kəbir*. 2 *P* ੩੬ ox.

ਗਾਉ [gāu], ਗਾਉ [gāu] *n* village. “bəhət prətap gāu səu pae.”—*sar kəbir*. 2 sing. “nanək hɛɪgʊn gāu.”—*var mɛla m 5*.

ਗਾਉਣਾ [gauna] *Skt* ਗਾਯਨ recital of musical notes.

ਗਾਉ [gau] will sing. 2 *n* herd of cows, drove. “kɪsən cəɾavət gau re.”—*gəu kəbir*. 3 village. “majh bənarəs gau re.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਬਨਾਰਸ.

ਗਾਇ [gai] *n* cow. “həku pəɾaɪa nanka, usu suəɾu usu gai.”—*var majh m 1*. 2 village. “gai səmet səbho mɪɪ kəɾən.”—*kɪsən*. 3 having sung, recited. “gəgɛ goɪ gai jɪnɪ choḍi gəli gobɪdu gəɾəbɪ bhəɪa.”—*asa pəti 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. “nanək kəhɪt gai kəruname.”—*gəu m 9*. 6 *P* ੬ place, site. “tɔjhe kɪnɪ phəɾmai gai?”—*s kəbir*. ‘Who has informed you of this place?’

ਗਾਇਕ [gaɪk] *Skt* ਗਾਯਕ singer, reciter, chanter.

ਗਾਇਣ [gaɪn], ਗਾਇਣ [gaɪnʊ] *Skt* ਗਾਯਨ (ਗੈ *vr* sing. See *A* ੯) *n* singing, chanting. “sadh mɛɪ hɛɪ gāɪnʊ?”—*bher m 4*. 2 singer, chanter. “kəb kou

mele p̄c s̄t gaɪŋ?”—*asa m 4*.

ਗਾਇਤ੍ਰੀ [gaɪtri] *Skt* ਗਾਯਤ੍ਰੀ *n* she who protects the reciter of holy hymns. It is called Gaytri also because this hymn is believed to have been chanted from Brahma's lips. According to another etymological explanation ਗਾਯਤ੍ਰੀ is the converse of ਤ੍ਰਿ-ਗਾਯ, which means 'three-footed'; ਤ੍ਰਿਪੈਦਾ (i.e. having three verses). “s̄dhɪa t̄r̄p̄əṅ k̄əṝhɪ gaɪtri.”—*sor m 3*. Gaytri is the most important holy hymn of Hindus. Only Dvij (Brahman, Khatri and Vaishya) are entitled to chant it.

Gaytri:

“तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि, धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्”
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 Gaytri. Brahma solemnised Gandhrav marriage with her and performed the oblation.

Gaytri'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 Gaytri with his leg, wounding her on the forehead. From the wound emerged many deities. Gaytri is also known as the mother of Veds. In fact, this holy hymn

of Rigved is a composition by sage Vishvamittar. See ਲੋਧਾਂ.

2 a category of metres with six characters per foot (thus having 24 characters in all) as in s̄sɪv̄ədna and ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somraji].

ਗਾਇਨ [gaɪn] *Skt* ਗਾਯਨ song; prelude to a song; singing. “gungob̄id gaɪo nəhi.”—*s m 9*. **2** singer. “gav̄əhɪ gaɪn prat.”¹—*ma s̄əḡ*.

ਗਾਇਨਪਾਤ੍ਰ [gaɪnpatr] one who is competent in vocal music, viz-singer, musician. “gav̄əhɪ gaɪnpatr.”—*ragmala*.

ਗਾਇਨਿ [gaɪni] female singer. “sun gaɪni t̄ē bat h̄əməri.”—*c̄əriṭr 276*.

ਗਾਇਬ [gaɪb] singer. “gaɪb pek̄h ris̄ē ḡəṅ ḡ̄ədh̄r̄əb.”—*kr̄is̄ən*. **2** singing. **3** See ਗਾਯਬ.

ਗਾਈ [gai] sung. “n̄əhɪ kir̄ət̄ɪpr̄əbh gai.”—*sor m 9*. **2** cows. “gaiputa n̄ir̄dh̄əna p̄əthi cak̄əru hoɪ.”—*var m̄əla m 1*. See ਚਰੁ ਵੇਛੋੜਾ.

ਗਾਈਪੁਤ [gaiput] ox. See ਗਾਈ 2.

ਗਾਸੀ [gasi] will sing. **2** *Pkt n* reed of an arrow. **3** arrowhead. “əkh̄iā s̄əm gasi.”—*kr̄is̄ən*. “teri hasi h̄əmə gasi si l̄əḡət he.”—*kr̄is̄ən*. **4** *A* ۵۷ *adj* fragile.

ਗਾਸੀਆ [gasia] *A* ۵۷ *n* cover for a quilt or a pillow. **2** saddle-cover.

ਗਾਹ [gah] *Skt* गाह *vr* destroy, break, shake, make topsy-turvy, take bath. **2** *n* process of threshing. “laṭu m̄ədh̄əniā əṅgah.”—*var asa*. **3** adoption, acquisition. “əkh̄ri ḡɪaṅu git ḡuṅgah.”—*j̄əp̄u*. **4** *Skt* serenity; profundity. **5** *P* ११ *place, site*.

ਗਾਹਕ [gahək] or ਗਾਹਕੁ [gahəku] *Skt* गाहक *adj* acquirer, receiver, purchaser. “sace ka gahəku v̄irla ko jaṅ.”—*dh̄əna m 3*.

ਗਾਹਕੀ [gahki] *n* process of acquisition, purchase, act of buying. **2** *adj* purchaser, receiver. “koi anɪ m̄ɪl̄əḡo gahki.”—*s k̄əbir*.

ਗਾਹਕੁ [gahəku] See ਗਾਹਕ.

¹This is a reference from Madhvanal Sangeet, while in Ragmala this word is written as patr̄ə.

ਗਾਹਣ [gahəṇ] See ਗਾਹਣਾ. 2 *Skt* ਗਾਹ-ਅਣੁ lacking in profundity; the place where water is shallow.

ਗਾਹਣਾ [gahṇa] *v* thresh, crush. “kəṇu nahi tuh gahəṇ lage.”—*sar m 5*. 2 dive. See ਗਾਹ *vr*. 3 contemplate; differentiate between truth and falsehood.

ਗਾਹਣੁ [gahəṇu] See ਗਾਹਣ.

ਗਾਹਨ [gahən] See ਗਾਹਣ and ਗਾਹਣਾ. “bīnu kəṇ khəlhanu kəse gahən paṛa?”—*bher m 5*. “bīkhedəl sātən tūmrē gahīo.”—*kan m 5*. 2 contemplate. “nanək guṇ gahī.”—*gəu m 5*. “nanək həriṅguṇ gahī.”—*asa m 5*.

ਗਾਹਨਾ [gahna] See ਗਾਹਣਾ.

ਗਾਹਨੁ [gahəṇu] See ਗਾਹਨ.

ਗਾਹਰਾ [gahra], ਗਾਹਰੇ [gahro] *adj* deep, thick, dense. 2 profound, infinite. “bəhu beēt ətī bəḍo gahro.”—*dev m 5*.

ਗਾਹਾ [gaha] *n* narration, tale. “həri ke rəg səda guṅgaha.”—*jet m 4*. 2 praise, admiration. “guṇ gopal prəbhū ke nīṭ gaha.”—*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 Arya¹.

Example:

guru nanək pəd pədmə

sur nər munī vrīd vādnyā bhoh.

vādehā sukh-hetormāsa vaca śarireṇ.

(b) See ਗਾਹਾ ਦੂਜਾ.

ਗਾਹਾ ਦੂਜਾ [gaha duja] Under this heading the poetic metre has the following form in Dasam-Granth: two lines, each line having 27 matras,

¹In prosody the characteristics of Arya poetic metre are—in the first half seven dḡgəṇs, guru at the end, jəgəṇs at the sixth place or four ləghu. One ləghu 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 jəgəṇ at the first, third, fifth & seventh places of this metre.

first pause at the 14th matra and the second at 13th thereafter.

Example:

matvə mədīṭə kunarə, ənrəṭə dhərməṇo trīaṭ.
kukərməṇo kəthīṭə bədīṭə, ləjjṇoh təjtə nərə.”
—*kəlki*.

ਗਾਹਿ [gahī] See ਗਾਹਨ. “həri ke guṇ gahī.”—*prəbha m 3*. See ਗਾਹ 5. 2 “təskər besəhī gahī.”—*s kəbir*. See ਲਾਹੁਲਾਹਿ. 3 *adv* having threshed. 4 having pondered, having contemplated.

ਗਾਹੁ [gahu] See ਗਾਹ. 2 praise, admire. See ਗਾਹਨ 2. “mīṭī sadhu guṇ gahu.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਗਾਹੁਣਾ [gahūṇa] See ਗਾਹਣਾ.

ਗਾਹੇ [gahe] should thresh. 2 should contemplate. 3 *P* ← *ਕ* *adv* sometimes, at times. “gahe nə neki kar kərdəm.”—*tīlāg m 1*.

ਗਾਹੈ [gahē] threshes. See ਗਾਹ *vr*. 2 contemplates. 3 recites. “jīṣəhī pərapəṭī so həriṅguṇ gahe.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਗਾਹੰਪਤੜ [garhpəṭy] See ਗਾਰੁਪਤੜ.

ਗਾਖਣ [gakhəṇ], ਗਾਖਣਾ [gakhṇa], ਗਾਖਨਾ [gakhna] *Skt* ਗਵੇਸਣਾ *n* search, exploration. “nə gəllī gakhīe.”—*BG*. “rəs janət so nər jo rəs gakhē.”—*kṛīṣən*. 2 concluding. “sad-hū guṇ gakhē.”—*BG*. 3 scrutiny, screening. “səhe kəsəṭī mən ko gakhē.”—*GPS*.

ਗਾਖਰਾ [gakhra], ਗਾਖਰੀ [gakhri], ਗਾਖਰੇ [gakhro], ਗਾਖੜਾ [gakhṛa], ਗਾਖੜੀ [gakhṛī], ਗਾਖੜੇ [gakhro] *adj* difficult, hard, arduous. 2 inaccessible; a place arduous to reach. 3 unbearable. This term is derived from *Skt* word गोक्षुर which is the name of a medicinal herb bearing hard thorny seeds; path paved with this thorny herb. “ghuməngherī əgah gakhri.”—*asa m 5*. “sətīgur ki seva gakhṛī.”—*sri m 3*. “kāmū krodhū əhəkarū gakhro, sājəmī kəṇu chūṭīo rī?”—*asa m 5*. “grikhəm rutī gakhṛī.”—*ram m 5 rutī*. “vīchohe jəbur khəve nə vājṇənī gakhṛē.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “ucəu pərbət

gakhro.”—*sri ə m l*. “səbh əgun te gərəb gakhro, pərmesvər nəhɪ bhavət.”—*səloh*.

गंगा [gāg] *Skt* गङ्गा *adj* pertaining to Ganga, of Ganga. **2 n** Bhisham Pitama. **3** Kartikey, kharanan.

गंगाटी [gagṭi] *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 Kattak.

गंगाणा [gāgna], **गंगाने** [gāgno] *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 gāgno ya pər ayo.”—*krīṣən*.

गंगार [gagər], **गंगारि** [gagərɪ], **गंगारी** [gagri] *Skt* गंगरी *n* 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. “tuṭət bar nə lage ta kəu jɪu gagərɪ jəl phori.”—*sar m 5*. “nɪt uṭɪɪ kori gagərɪ anɛ.”—*biḷa kəbir*.

गंगा [gaga] 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 Lehragaga railway station.

गंगा [gāga] 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.

“goṣətɪ gāge telie pādīt nal hove jəg dekhe. khəri kəre ɪk əguli gāga duɪ vekhale rekhe. pher ucaɪ pājəgulā gāga muṭṭh həlaɪ əlekhe. pərɪ pɛ uṭh cəllɪa pādɪt har bhulave bhekhe. nɪrgun sərgun əg duɪ pərmesur pājɪmɪlənsərekhe. əkkhū dovē bhənsā mukki laɪ həlaɪ nɪmekhe murəkh pādɪt surət vɪsekhe.”

The following saying is quoted when reference is made to inequality between the high and the low, the wise and the unwise:

“kɪtthe raja bhojəte kɪtthe gāga teli.”—*prov*.

गंगेय [gāgey], **गंगेव** [gāgev] *Skt* गङ्गेय *adj* pertaining to Ganga, of Ganga. **2 n** Bhisham Pitama, son of Ganga. “gāgev bhanuj kəhɪ maryo.”—*nərav*. ‘killed Bhisham and Karan.’

गङ्ग [gach], **गङ्गहु** [gachəhu], **गङ्गे** [gache], **गङ्गे** [gacho] See **गङ्ग**. “gachəhu putri rajkuarɪ.”—*bəsət ə m l*. “jo dɪstɛ so gache.”—*dev m 5*.

गान [gaj] *Skt* गान *n* thunder, loud sound. **2** lightning, which produces thunder. **3** trumpet (of an elephant etc.) “jese gəjraj gaj marət.”—*BGK*. **4 P** गङ्ग place, site. **5 Skt adj** relating to an elephant. **6** cluster of elephants, flock of elephants.

गानर [gajər] *Skt* गज्जर *n* a succulent root-like raddish, 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** गङ्ग washerman. “gajər huto tir pər bari.”—*NP*.

गानरान [gajraj] lord of lightning, Indar.—*sənama*. **2** leader of the cluster of elephants.

गंगा [gāja] *Skt* गङ्जिका *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.

ਗਾਜੀ [gazi] *P* 𑂔𑂱 harlot, prostitute. **2** dancing girl. **3** crusader or fighter for a religious cause. “həṭhyo jitməllō sugaji gulabō.”—*VN*. **4** warrior who kills infidels in war. **5** chief-commander, commander-in-chief.

ਗਾਜੀਆਬਾਦ [gaziabad] 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.

ਗਾਜੀਪੁਰ [gazipur] 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.

ਗਾਜੀਮਰਦ [gazimərəd]¹ *P* 𑂔𑂱 brave man, warrior. **2** horse.

ਗਾਟ [gaṭ] *n* *onom* sound produced while swallowing water. “rəsɪhəri gaṭ.”—*kan m 4 pəṭal*.

ਗਾਟਾ [gaṭa] *n* neck. “uco kər gaṭa.”—*GPS*.

ਗਾਠ [gāṭh], **ਗਾਂਠ** [gāṭh] *n* knot. “həume bɪnṭhi gaṭhe.”—*suhi chōt m 5*. **2** See ਗਾਂਠਨਾ. “həu bɪnu gāṭhe jaɪ pəhuca.”—*sor rəvidas*.

ਗਾਂਠਕਤਰਾ [gāṭhkətra] See ਗਠਕਤਰਾ.

ਗਾਂਠਨਾ [gāṭhna] *Skt* ਗੁੰਠਨ *v* tie into a knot, interlace, knot. See ਗਾਂਠ 2.

ਗਾਂਠਰੀ [gāṭhri], **ਗਾਂਠਲੀ** [gāṭhli], **ਗਾਂਠੜੀ** [gāṭhri] *Skt* ਗੁੰਠਿ. knot, knarl, knob. **2** bundle, bale, package. “bəcən guru jo pure kəhɪo mə chikɪ gāṭhri badha.”—*sar m 5*. “jako ləhɪno maharajri gāṭhrio.”—*toḍi m 5*. ‘...who is to get from the Almighty’s bundle.’ See ਗਾਠੁਲੀ.

ਗਾਂਠੜੀਓ [gāṭhrio] from the package, from the bundle. See ਗਾਂਠੜੀ.

ਗਾਠਾ [gaṭha], **ਗਾਠਿ** [gaṭhi], **ਗਾਂਠਿ** [gāṭhi], **ਗਾਠੀ** [gaṭhi], **ਗਾਂਠੀ** [gāṭhi] *Skt* ਗੁੰਠਿ knot. “bɪnu guru gaṭhi nə chuṭəi.”—*sor ə m 1*. “he kou esa mitu jɪ

¹This word is derived from gazi in Arabic and mərəd in Persian. See ਗਾਜੀ 3, 4, 5.

tore bɪkhəm gāṭhi?”—*phunhe m 5*. “gāṭhi bhɪnɪbhɪnɪ bhɪnɪ tənɪe.”—*bila m 5*. **2** in the bundle, in the package. “gāṭhi nə bādhəu beɪ nə khau.”—*bher kəbir*. “ṭəka car gāṭhi.”—*sar kəbir*.

ਗਾਂਠੀਛੋਰਾ [gāṭhichora] a cheat who deprives one of money in possession; a thief who steals packs containing belongings.

ਗਾਂਠੁਲੀ [gāṭhuli] See ਗਾਂਠਲੀ. “aj kal khule teri gāṭhuli.”—*sar m 5*. Here the word indicates the breathing process.

ਗਾਡ [gaḍ] *n* pit, ditch. **2** sitting place for a deer, where he digs a small pit with his hoofs. See ਗਡ 3. **3** act of uniting; union.

ਗਾਡਨਾ [gaḍna] *v* dig, make a pit. **2** bury in a pit. “uɪ le jare uɪ le gaḍe.”—*s kəbir*. **3** establish warm relations, reconcile. “ɪhu tənɪ jɪn sɪu gaḍɪa.”—*suhi chōt m 1*.

ਗਾਡਰ [gaḍər], **ਗਾਡਰੀ** [gaḍri] *Dg n* sheep. *Skt* गड्ढुरी “gaḍər le kamdhenu kəri puji.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਗਾਡਰੋ [gaḍro] *Dg n* ram, male sheep. See ਗਾਡਰ.

ਗਾਡਾ [gaḍa] *n* a pole, a firmly fixed pillar. “gaḍa cələ nə haḍa həl hə.”—*VN*. ‘A pillar may move, but a Rajput never flees the battlefield.’ **2** cart, bullock cart. “gaḍe lade char.”—*maru ə m 1*. **3** pit, ditch. **4** This word has been used for Shaktasur. See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ. **5** *adj* strong, firm, determined. “kəhā su tegbəd gaḍe rəɪ?”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘Where are the swordsmen, who were determined to fight in the battle field?’

ਗਾਡਾ [gāḍa] *n* sugarcane, having segments between nodal joints; segmented. “rəs ko gādo cusie.”—*s kəbir*.

ਗਾਡਿ [gaḍɪ] by mixing. “gəɾoɾa khaṇa dudh sɪu gaḍɪ.”—*bəsət m 1*.

ਗਾਂਡਿਵ [gāḍiv] See ਗਾਂਡੀਵ.

ਗਾਡੀ [gaḍi] *n* cart; light carriage. “dhuɾɪmənɪ gaḍi calti.”—*bəsət namdev*. **2** See ਗਾਡਨਾ. **3** firmly dug in, firmly fixed. “gaḍi huɪ ṭhaḍhi təhɪ ese.”—*GPS*.

गांडीसाधा [gāḍisakha] *n* gland close to the rectum of a wild cat (civet) that gives out fragrance. “mṣakbīlai gāḍisakha.”—*BG*. See भुसकबिल्लाह.

गाडीराह [gaḍirah] *n* road; pathway for smooth transport of carts. 2 Sikhism—a way of life that poses no ordeals. “gurmukh gaḍirah cālaya.”—*BG*.

गांडीव [gāḍiv] *Skt* गाण्डीव *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 gāḍiv and gāḍiv are correct words.

गांडीवधर [gāḍivadhār] Arjun, the possessor of gāḍiv bow.

गाडीवान [gaḍivan] coachman, cart driver.

गांडीवी [gāḍivī] See गांडीवधर.

गाडे रत्रि [gaḍe rāṭṭi] See गाडा 5.

गाडो [gaḍo] See गाडा 2. “dhur tuṭi gaḍo sīrbharī.”—*ram m 1*. Here gāḍa is the mortal frame and dhur stands for the breathing system.

गाडो [gāḍo] See गाडा.

गाध [gaḍh] *Skt n* adversity, misfortune, hardship. “gaḍh pāri bīrhi jān ko.”—*kṛṣṇa m 2*. 2 *adj* excessive, plenty. 3 thick, dense. 4 deep. 5 difficult, arduous. 6 strong, firm.

गांघ [gāḍh] *n* knot, joint.

गांघटा [gāḍhṭa], **गांघन** [gāḍhṇa] *v* tie into a knot, interlace. 2 bind. “tuṭi gaḍhṇar gopal.”—*sukhmani*. “kure gaḍhṇa gaḍhe.”—*gāṭ m 4*. “jānām jānām ka tuṭa gāḍha.”—*prābhā m 5*.

गाघा [gaḍha] See गाध. “gaḍhe gāḍhan ke tōṣṇar.”—*ākal*. ‘conquerors of strongly-built

forts.’ 2 See गाघन. “jānām jānām ke tuṭe gaḍhe.”—*suhi m 5*.

गाणपतज [gaṇpāty] *Skt adj* pertaining to Ganesh. 2 *n* a devotee of Ganesh.

गाणवा [gaṇva] *adj* counted, numbered, enumerated. *S* गाणवे. “jo dīh lādhe gaṇve.”—*s fārid*. ‘numbered days i.e. days of life are numbered.’

गाणवे [gaṇve] See गाणवा.

गात्र [gat] *Skt* गात्र *n* mortal frame, body. “bīnāsījēhe tēro gat.”—*jeṣa m 9*. 2 limbs. “mēn ke tomē hē sēbh gat.”—*kṛṣṇa m 3*. 3 salvation, emancipation. See गात्रि. “nāth nārharī kārāhu gat.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

गात्रा [gatra] *n* belt to support a sword on one’s body, put around the shoulder like jāneu, the sacred thread. “jāri gatra jāhī guljār.”—*GPS*.

गात्रि [gatṛi] salvation. See गात्रि. “bhāi hāmari gatṛi.”—*dhāna m 5*. 2 condition, state, stage. “jāni nē jāi tāki gatṛi.”—*dev m 5*. 3 singer.

गाती [gati] *n* sheet of cloth wrapped around the body, in place of a shirt etc. 2 condition, state. See गात्रि. “jānāhu apān gati.”—*dhāna m 4*. 3 See गगति. “hārī dhīāvāhu gurmukhī gati jio.”—*māj m 5*. ‘Meditate upon the Almighty, who is our own.’ 4 See गात्रि.

गातु [gatu] *Skt n* path, passage. 2 song. 3 singer. 4 large flower-sucking black bee. 5 celestial musician. 6 wealth, money.

गाते [gate] singing. 2 liberation, salvation. See गात्रि. “kārāhu hāmari gate.”—*gāṭ m 5*. 3 There is salvation, and also liberation. “hārī ekās tē meri gate.”—*sar m 5*.

गात्र [gatṛ] *Skt* गात्र *n* mortal frame, body. 2 limbs. **गात्रि** [gatṛi] *Skt* गात्र *n* singer.

गाथ [gath] *Skt n* singing. 2 song of praise, panegyric. “suṇ nānāk jive gath.”—*maru m 5*. 3 narration. 4 See गाघ.

गाघक [gathak] *Skt n* singer. 2 one who delivers

a discourse.

ਗਾਥਾ [gatha] *Skt n* praise, panegyric. “gatha gavēti nanāk.”—*gatha*. **2** discourse, anecdote, tale. “rar kərət jhuthi ləgɪ gatha.”—*asa m 5*. **3** historical writing describing the dynasty and the charitable deeds of a family or personage etc. “jatɪ patɪ nə goɪr gatha.”—*əkal*. **4** a poetic metre also called ਆਰਯਾ [arya] and ਗਾਹਾ [gaha]. See ਗਾਹਾ. **5** an ancient language containing words of Sanskrit, Pali and other languages. The scriptures of Buddhism like Lalitvistar 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.

ਗਾਥੁ [gathu] *Pkt* गत्थ *n* capital, principal amount. “māharajro gathu vahu sɪo lūbhɾio.”—*toḍi m 5*. **2** See ਗਾਥ.

ਗਾਦ [gad] *Skt* गाय *n* bottom beneath water. **2** silt settled at the bottom of water or oil.

ਗਾਦਰ [gadər] *n* jackal. **2** coward, timid, chicken-hearted.

ਗਾਂਦਲਾ [gādla] *adj* dirty, unclean.

ਗਾਂਦੀ [gadi] See ਗਾਂਦੀ. “gurgadi ki sev kərōta.”—*GPS*.

ਗਾਧ [gadh] *Skt n* water bottom, water base. **2** place, site. **3** aspiration, longing. “nə adh he nə gadh he nə byadh ko bɪcar he.”—*əkal*. **4** bath.

ਗਾਂਧਰਵ [gādhərəv] *Skt* गान्धर्व *adj* pertaining to celestial music. **2 n** musicology. **3** horse. **4** one of the eight types of marriage described in Manusimriti i.e. union of man and woman due to their love for each other.

ਗਾਂਧਰਵ ਵੇਦ [gādhərəv ved] See ਉਪਵੇਦ.

ਗਾਂਧਾਰ [gādhār] See ਕੰਧਾਰ. **2 adj** related to Gandhar; of Kandhar. See ਗੰਧਾਰ. **3** third in the series of seven musical notes. **4** red lead,

vermillion.

ਗਾਂਧਾਰੀ [gādhari] daughter of Subal, king of Gandhar, who was married to Dhritrashtar of Kaurav dynasty. She gave birth to one hundred sons including Duryodhan and one daughter Dohshala. Dohshala was married to Jaidrath, king of Sindh. On finding that her husband was blind, Gandhari kept her eyes bandaged all her life. She was of the view that if her husband was deprived of the pleasure of sight, it was not proper for her to be with eyes.

ਗਾਂਧਿ [gadhɪ] son of Kushamb of Kushik dynasty who was the father of Vishvamittar. He was a ruler of Kanauj, hence Kanauj is also called Gadhipur.

ਗਾਂਧਿਸੁਤ [gadhɪsut], ਗਾਂਧਿਜ [gadhɪj], ਗਾਂਧਿਤਨਯ [gadhɪtəny], ਗਾਂਧਿਨੰਦਨ [gadhɪnəndən], ਗਾਂਧਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ [gadhɪputr] Vishvamittar, son of Gadhi. “gadhɪtəne pərkhyo həricəd.”—*NP*.

ਗਾਂਧਿਪੁਰ [gadhɪpur] Kanauj. See ਗਾਂਧਿ.

ਗਾਂਧੀ [gādhī] *Skt* ਗਾਂਧਿਕ manufacturer and seller of perfumes; dealer in scents.

ਗਾਂਧਰਵੀ [gādhṛavī] *Skt* गान्धर्वी *n* relating to Gandhrav, celestial. **2** celestial female.

ਗਾਨ [gan] *n* song. **2** singing. **3** tone, note. **4** short for ਗਜਾਨ [gyan]. “gan dhan dhərət hie caɦɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘busy here in knowledge and meditation.’ **5 P** ੴ *adj* able, competent. **6** When used as a suffix with a word ending with ੜ (ṛ) it makes that a plural. e.g. bəccgan from bəccəh, rajgan from rajəh etc.

ਗਾਨਬੰਧੁ [ganbədhū] According to Adbhut Ramayan, a music teacher of sage Narad who taught him this art.

ਗਾਨਾ [gana] See ਗਾਨ. **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 ਗਾਨਾ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ. **3** sugarcane. “miṭh rəs gane.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਗਾਨਾ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਣਾ [gana bānhṇa] get ready for going to war or getting married by tying the sacred bracelet. Tying a bracelet to the wrist of the person going for war means he would marry death or a celestial female. “jā aṭa hukām əkal da hæth bəddha gana.”—*jāgnama*. See ਗਾਨਾ 2.

ਗਾਨੀ [gani] sung, recited. “tino gani bərbəḍika.”—*NP*. ‘Three gods and three Veds have recited Balvantika (deity of the mighty).’

ਗਾਨੇ [gane] plural of ਗਾਨਾ [gana]. 2 sung, recited. 3 plural of gāna. See ਗਾਨਾ 3.

ਗਾਫਲ [gaphəl], ਗਾਫਿਲ [gafil] *A* غافل *adj* lazy, lethargic. “kəhɪ gaphəl soɪa.”—*tlīg m 9*. “bəkhił gaphil.”—*tlīg m 1*.

ਗਾਫਿਲਸ਼ਿਕਨ [gafilʃikən] *P* غافلشکن *adj* destroyer of the careless ones, the lazy ones.

ਗਾਮ [gam] *Skt* गामन gait, movement. “cəl ke gəjgame.”—*krīṣən*. 2 singing, recitation, chanting. “həɪɪ həɪɪ guṇ gam.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 *Skt* गाम *adj* group, association. “mɪle krīpa guṇ gam.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 4 *n* village, hamlet. “gam kɪsi me so nəhɪ rəhē.”—*GPS*. 5 *P* گام foot-steps, feet. 6 horse’s bridle. 7 horse’s gait, pacing step by step.

ਗਾਮਚਾ [gamca], ਗਾਮਚੀ [gamci] *P* گامچی *n* body part of a horse between its hoof and ankle; pastern; “ələp gamci sūm bəḍere.”—*GPS*. ‘A horse with a short pastern is considered strong.’

ਗਾਮਨ [gamən] See ਗਾਇਨ and ਗਾਨ. 2 See ਗਾਮਨਿ. 3 See ਗਾਮੀ.

ਗਾਮਨਿ [gaməni], ਗਾਮਨੀ [gamni], ਗਾਮਿਨੀ [gamini] *Skt* गामिनी *adj* accompanying. “nəhɪ səg gamini.”—*ram m 5*.

ਗਾਮੀ [gami] *Skt* गामिन् *adj* accompanying, moving. 2 having erotic gait. “gərja kamgami.”—*cāḍi 2*. ‘Girija i.e. Parvati with erotically charming gait.’ 3 adulterer. “gotəmnarɪ umapəɪ svami, sisdhərən səhəsbhəg gami.”—*jet ravidas*. ‘Indar developed a hundred signs

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.’

ਗਾਮੁ [gamu] See ਗਾਮ.

ਗਾਯ [gay] See ਗਾਇ.

ਗਾਯਕ [gayək] See ਗਾਇਕ.

ਗਾਯਕਵਾਰ [gayəkvar], ਗਾਯਕਵਾਰ [gayəkvar] title of Maharaja of Baroda. This dynasty originated from Damaji Gaykavarh.

ਗਾਯਤ [gayət] *A* غایت *adj* extreme; absolute; beyond limit. 2 *n* bank, shore. 3 result. 4 purpose, motive.

ਗਾਯਤ੍ਰੀ [gaytri] See ਗਾਇਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਗਾਯਨ [gayən] See ਗਾਇਨ.

ਗਾਯਬ [gayəb] *A* غائب *adj* out of sight, invisible, lost in meditation. 2 absent.

ਗਾਯਬਾਨਾ [gaybana] See ਗੈਬਾਨਾ.

ਗਾਰ [gar] *n* dirt, muddiness. 2 dirt at the bottom of water. 3 arrogance, pride. “mən məhɪ dhəɪte gar.”—*dev m 5*. “maɪamət kəhaləu garəhu?”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 4 fort, castle, fortress. “kou bɪkhəm gar toɪe.”—*asa m 5*. 5 abuse, insulting remark. “gar dənhari bolhari ḍari set ko.”—*BGK*. 6 See ਗਾਲਨਾ. “gar gar əkhərəb gərəb.”—*prīthu*. 7 See ਗਾਰ. 8 *P* گار pit, ditch. “səsar gar bɪkar sagər.”—*kan m 5*. 9 cavern, cave, den. 10 *P* گار as a suffix, it is suggestive of cause, possession or ability e.g. rozgar, yadgar etc. “gunəhgar luṇhərami.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਗਾਰਹੁ [garəhu] conceited, arrogant. See ਗਾਰ 3.

ਗਾਰਕ [garək] *adj* destroyer. “gənimən ko garək hē.”—*əkal*.

ਗਾਰਕੀ [garki] *n* destruction, devastation, havoc, doom’s day. “bhəyo səma ɪn garki.”—*GPS*.

ਗਾਰਗੀ [gargi] *Skt* गार्गी 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.

ਗਾਰਤ [garət] *A* غارت *n* act of looting. **2** *adj* destroyed, devastated, ruined.

ਗਾਰਨ [garən], **ਗਾਰਨਾ** [garna] *v* cause decay. “tənu jəu hɪvəle garə.”—*ram namdev*. **2** engross. “sət ubar gənimən garə.”—*əkāl*. **3** unite. “ghəsɪ kəkəm cədən garɪa.”—*sor kəbir*. ‘The soul merged with Brahma as do saffron and sandalwood.’

ਗਾਰਬ [garəb] *Skt* गर्ब *n* arrogance, vanity.

ਗਾਰਬਿ [garəbɪ] *adv* arrogantly, vainly. “kaɪtu garəbɪ hēḍhiɛ.”—*var asa*. “mən, tu garəbɪ əɪɪa.”—*asa chət m 3*.

ਗਾਰਬੁ [garəbu] See ਗਾਰਬ. “cakər læge cakri nale garəbu vad.”—*var asa m 2*.

ਗਾਰਵੁ [gar-ru] See ਗਾਰਤੁ.

ਗਾਰਵ [garəv], **ਗਾਰਵੁ** [garəvu] See ਗਾਰਬ. **2** pride, grandeur, glory. “dhənəhɪ kɪa garəvu dɪje?”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **3** territory around Girivraj in Bihar. Girivraj (now Rajgrih) was once the capital of Magadh. “garəv des bəsət hɛ jəhā.”—*cəɪɪtr 310*.

ਗਾਰੜੀ [garɪi], **ਗਾਰੜੁ** [garəɾu], **ਗਾਰੜੁ** [garɾu] *Skt* गारुड knower of the garuṛ mātṛ. **2** one who treats snakebite. “gurmukhɪ koɪ garɾu.”—*var guj l m 3*. “dəsən bɪhun bhuyəḡgə mātṛi garuɾi nɪvarə.”—*gatha*. ‘A snake charmed by holy hymns loses its power to sting.’ **3** holy hymns believed to be anti-venom. “garuɾu gurgɪan.”—*məla ə m l*. **4** *Skt* ਗਾਰੜੀ expertise for treating snake-bites. “kəhū bɛṯhke garəɾigrəṯh bacē.”—*jənmejəy*.

ਗਾਰਾ [gara] *n* mud, sludge. **2** abuses. “chəhɪo mukh te sənɪkəɪɪ gara.”—*maru m 5*.

ਗਾਰਿ [garɪ] See ਗਾਰੀ. **2** by decaying.

ਗਾਰਿਆ [garɪa] See ਗਾਰਨਾ.

ਗਾਰੀ [gari] *n* abuse, name calling. **2** malediction,

curse. “ɪs ke kolɪ lagi gari.”—*məla m 4*.

ਗਾਰੁੜ [garuɾ] See ਗਾਰੜੀ. “ɾəɾə garuɾ tom sənəhu.”—*oəkar*. ‘Listen to the holy hymn of Garurh to eradicate the poison of evils (in the form of snakebites).’

ਗਾਰੁੜੀ [garuɾi] See ਗਾਰੜੀ.

ਗਾਰੈ [garɛ] See ਗਾਰਨਾ.

ਗਾਰੁ [garh] *n* small fort. “gʊɪ bɪkhəm garh tori.”—*sar m 5 pəɾtal*. **2** cave, cavern, dungeon. “bɪkhəm garh kəɾu pəhʊcɛ nahi.”—*sar m 5*.

ਗਾਰੁਪਤੁ [garhpəty] *Skt* गार्हपत्य *n* 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.

ਗਾਲ [gal] *S n* conversation. “sət tere sɪʊ gal gəlɔhi.”—*gəʊ m 5*. “səb rɛnɪ səmhaləhɪ həriɪgal.”—*prəbha m 4*. “koi anɪ sunavɛ həri ki həriɪgal.”—*nəɟ m 4*. **2** curse. **3** See ਗਾਲਨਾ. **4** See ਗਾਲੁ.

ਗਾਲਕ [galək] *adj* who calls names. **2** who destroys.

ਗਾਲਨ [galən] *v* cause decay. **2** cause leak, drip.

ਗਾਲਬ [galəb] *A* غالب *adj* strong, overpowering. **2** victorious. **3** also used in Punjabi for kaləb (a die or cast) “gulɪka galəb məhɪ dhalvəɪ.”—*GPS*. **4** a famous Urdu poet. **5** See ਗਾਲਵ.

ਗਾਲਭ [galəbh] See ਗਾਲਵ.

ਗਾਲਵ [galəv] 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 alongwith 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 alongwith 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. "galāv adī anēt munīśār brāhmhū te nāhī jat gānaye."—*dātt.*

गालजी [galrī] *adj* talkative, gossip monger. **2** *n* a village in tehsil Gurdaspur, which has a holy place in memory of Baba Sri Chand.

गालाटि [galāṭī] See गालाटिहा. "īk phīka nā galāṭī."—*s fārid.* 'do not indulge in fake talk.'

गालाटिह [galāṭīh] uttered, spoke. See गालाटिहा. "kīa galāṭīh bhuch."—*var maru 2 m 5.* See बुद्ध.

गालि [galī], **गाली** [galī] *adv* by causing to decompose, by decaying. "hīve galī galī tēnu chijē."—*kālī 3 m 4.* **2** *n* talk, conversation. "bīdāk galī suṇī."—*asa m 5.* "gali bīa vīkar, nanāk dhāṇī vīhuṇīa."—*var gāu 2 m 5.* "nanāk gali kuṛīa bajh pāritī kārēī."—*var vād m 1.* **3** plural of gālī. "se gali rāb kīa."—*s fārid.* **4** (third declension); merely by talking. "gali hārīnihu nā hōī."—*ṭoḍī m 5.* **5** *Skt* गाली *n* abuse, name-calling, curse. "jo bemukh gobīd

te pīare, tīnī kulī lage galī."—*sor 3 m 5.* **6** infamy, blemish, blot on one's reputation. "tere kulāhī nā lage galī jīo."—*mājh 3 m 5.*

गालु [galh] *Skt* गल्ल *n* cheek.

गालु बजाना [galh bājana], **गालु मारना** [galh marna] *v* talk nonsense. **2** boast. "avāt hē cāle galh bājavāt."—*krīśān.* **3** bleat like a male goat (by putting thumb in the mouth) in Shiv temple.

Realising the insult heaped upon her husband Shiv, Sati got herself burnt in the oblation performed by her father Daksh. Virbhadrā, the disciple of Shiv, disrupted the oblation by beheading Daksh. Shiv pardoned his father-in-law Daksh and fixed the head of a he-goat on his beheaded body, thus bringing him back to life. Shiv was very much pleased to hear the bleating sound produced by Daksh. Since then, the devotees have been producing bleating sound to please Shiv.

गाव [gav] singing. "gav leh."—*asa m 5.* **2** *Skt* गावः (plural of first declension): "gav sāv anī."—*nārav.* **3** village. "bīkhebhīadī ke gav māhī basū."—*ram m 5.* **4** *P* ,^१ ox. "āmīṭ gav lāv gān ke bhāre."—*dātt.* countless carts laden with cloves.

गांव [gāv] *n* village.

गावसि [gavāsī], **गावसी** [gavsi] will sing. **2** singing, reciting.

गावहि [gavāhī] sings. **2** (they) sing. "gavāhī isāru bārma devī."—*jēpu.*

गावही [gavhī] sings. **2** (they) sing.

गावण [gavāṇ] See गावण.

गावणहार [gavāṇhara] *adj* singer. "kete gavāṇhare."—*jēpu.*

गावणा [gavṇa] See गावण. **2** *adj* worth singing worthy of chanting. "reṇī dīnāsu pārbhātī tuhe hī gavṇa."—*var sor m 4.*

गावण्टि [gavāṇṭī] *n* musicology. **2** recitation of holy hymns. "gavāṇṭī gavāhī jīnī namu pīaru."—*gāu m 3.* **3** See गावण्टि.

ਗਾਵਤ [gavət] *adv* while singing. “gavət suṇət səbhe hi mukte.”—*majh m 5*.

ਗਾਵ ਤਕੀਆ [gav təkia], ਗਾਵ ਤਕੀਯਹ [gav təkīyāh] *P*  *n* big pillow, bolster (used as support for sitting).

ਗਾਵਨ [gavən] *n* singing.

ਗਾਵਨਹਾਰਾ [gavənhara] singer.

ਗਾਵਨਿ [gavənɪ] (they) sing. “gavənɪ pəḍɪt pəṛənɪ rəkhisər.”—*jəpu. 2* See ਗਾਵਣਿ.

ਗਾਵਨੀ [gavni] See ਗਾਵਨਿ. **2** *n* traditional way of singing. “gavni niki.”—*məla m 5*.

ਗਾਵਨੋ [gavno] *n* singing. **2** *adj* singer, chanter. “koi ramnam gun gavno, jən nanək tisu pəg lavno.”—*bīla m 4 pəṛtal*.

ਗਾਵਰ [gavər] *P*  atheist, infidel. “urəjhɪrəhɪo re bavər gavər.”—*gəu m 5. 2* See ਗਵਾਰ. **3** See ਗਵਾਰ.

ਗਾਵਰਾ [gavra], ਗਾਵੜਾ [gāvṛa] *n* village. “bəcārɪləyo gavra.”—*krīsən*.

ਗਾਵਾ [gava] See ਗਾਵ ਤਕੀਆ. **2** village. “dehi gava jiu dhər məhɪtəu.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘Human body is a village while the soul is its land owner.’ **3** *Skt* ਗਵੜ *adj* pertaining to the cow, of the cow. “gava gobər lehu mōgəɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr 370*. **4** (I) sing. “jəb dekha təb gava.”—*sor namdev*.

ਗਾਵਾਇਦਾ [gavaɪda] makes one chant. “ape guṇ gavaɪda.”—*sor m 4*.

ਗਾਵਾਈ [gavai] got sung. **2** act of singing. **3** remuneration for singing. **4** *4Skt* गवेष्ण got missing, got wiped out.

ਗਾਵਾਏ [gavae] got sung. **2** lost, wasted. “hələt pələt dove gavae.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਗਾਵਾਹਾ [gavaha] gets sung. “guṇ gurmukhɪ gavaha.”—*majh m 5. 2* worth singing.

ਗਾਵਾਧਾ [gavadha] sang. **2** got sung.

ਗਾਵਾਰ [gavar], ਗਾਵਾਰੂ [gavarū] See ਗਵਾਰ. “kacā dhənu sēcəhɪ murəkh gavar.”—*dhəna m 3*.

ਗਾਵਾਵਹਿ [gavavəhɪ] gets one to sing. **2** loses, wastes. **3** (they) lose or waste. “dhərmi

dhərəm kərəhɪ gavavəhɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਗਾਵਿਆ [gavɪa] sung. **2** *adv* has been sung. “səhje gavɪa thəɪ pəvɛ.”—*sri ə m 3*.

ਗਾਵਿਸ [gavɪs] *n* perched upon the ox, the earth. —*sənama*.

ਗਾਵਿਸਇਸ [gavɪs-ɪs] lord of the earth—the king. —*sənama*. See ਗਾਵਿਸ.

ਗਾਵਿਸਇਸਣੀ [gavɪs-ɪsni] king—the lord of the earth, his army.—*sənama*. See ਗਾਵਿਸ.

ਗਾਵੀਏ [gavie], ਗਾਵੀਐ [gavie] let us sing.

ਗਾਵੀਜੈ [gavijə] should sing, let us sing.

ਗਾਵੀਤਾ [gavita] sang. “hərɪguṇ gavita.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਗਾੜ [gaṛ] *Skt* ਗਾੜ *adj* more, a lot. “ləge pap gaṛə.”—*jənmejəy. 2* *n* a construct, i.e. a composition (poetry) “pəṛət pəṛət thəke məhakavɪ gəṛət gaṛ ənət.”—*əkāl. 3* trouble,

distress. “gaṛ pəri gəj pə jəb hi.”—*krīsən. 4* encounter, scuffle. “gaṛ pəri ɪh bhāt təhā.”

—*cəɪɪtr 116. 5* knar, knurl, burl. “sət gaṛən ko bəl jo nəṛ kər mɛ dhərə.”—*cəɪɪtr 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.

ਗਾੜਾ [gaṛa] *adj* dense, thick. **2** strong, firm, determined. **3** *Pa* hybrid, which is not from a pure race. **4** adulterer. “apɪ sətəvəta apɪ gaṛa.”—*maru solhe m 5. 5* See ਗਾੜ.

ਗਾੜੂ [gaṛu] a devotee belonging to Vijj subcaste, who became a true patriot on turning a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਗਿ [gɪ] a verbal suffix indicating the future tense e.g. will come. “avəgɪ agɪa pərbrəhəm ki.”—*asa m 5. 2* See ਗੀ.

ਗਿਆ [gɪa] *adj* went. **2** disappeared, ceased. **3** See ਗਯਾ.

ਗਿਆਸ [gɪas] *n* eleventh day of the lunar phase. “brəhmən gɪas kərəhɪ cəubisa.”—*prəbha kəbir*. ‘Brahmins keep fast on every Ekadshi (i.e.

eleventh day of the lunar phase).’ 2 *Skt* ज्ञास close relative, collateral. 3 See ਗਯਾਸ.

ਗਿਆਸੁੱਦੀਨ [gɪasuddin] See ਗਯਾਸੁੱਦੀਨ.

ਗਿਆਤ [gɪat] *Skt* ज्ञात *adj* known

ਗਿਆਤਾ [gɪata] *Skt* ज्ञाता *adj* who knows; the learned one. 2 to the body. “kɪa jəlɪ borɪo gɪata?”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘What is the purpose of a dip in water?’

ਗਿਆਤੀ [gɪati] *Skt* ज्ञाति *n* a relative of the same subcaste; coming from the same ancestry.

ਗਿਆਨ [gɪan] *Skt* ज्ञान knowledge, learning, intelligence, understanding. “ətəɪ gɪan nə aɪo mɪrtəku he səsar.”—*var sri m 3*. 2 the Transcendent One - i.e. who is knowledge incarnate.

ਗਿਆਨਅੰਜਨ [gɪan-əjən], ਗਿਆਨਅੰਜਨੁ [gɪan-əjənu] *n* spiritual insight, collyrium like spiritual insight. “gɪan-əjənu gurɪ dia, əgɪan ədheru bɪnas.”—*sukhməni*.

ਗਿਆਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [gɪan-ɪdri] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰੀਯ. “gur gɪan-ɪdri dɪɪɪta.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਗਿਆਨਹੀਣ [gɪanhin], ਗਿਆਨਹੀਨ [gɪanhin] *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant. “gɪanhinə əgɪanɪ puja.”—*səva m 1*.

ਗਿਆਨਖੰਡ [gɪankhəḍ] *n* stage of spiritual knowledge, state of self realization. “gɪankhəḍ məhɪ gɪanu pərcəḍu.”—*jəpu*. 2 ਗਯਾਨਕਾਂਡ.

ਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ [gɪanməti] *adj* who has intellect guided by true knowledge. “gɪanməti pəchata he.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਗਿਆਨਰਾਉ [gɪanrau], ਗਿਆਨਰਾਇ [gɪanraɪ] *n* the Transcendent One—Master of all knowledge; from whom emanates all knowledge. “gɪanrau jəb seje avə.”—*asa m 1*.

ਗਿਆਨਵੰਤ [gɪanvət] *adj* intellectual. “gɪanvət kəu tətovicar.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

¹Sanskrit ज्ञ is formed by the union of ज and ञ. That is why it acquires the shape ज्ञ in Punjabi. It is difficult to popularise it because at places it is written as गज in the changed form.

ਗਿਆਨੀ [gɪani] *Skt* ज्ञानिन्, *adj* who is knowledgeable; scholarly. “apɪ bicare sɪgɪani hoɪ.”—*gəu m 1*. “bhe kahu kəu det nəhɪ, nəhɪ bhe manət an. kəhu nanək sun re mənə, gɪani tahɪ bəkhan.”—*s m 9*. 2 See ਗਯਾਨੀ.

ਗਿਆਰਸਿ [gɪarəsɪ] *n* eleventh day of the lunar phase, Ekadashi.

ਗਿਆਰਹ [gɪarəh] eleven. “gɪarəh mas pas ke rakhe.”—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਗਿਆਰਹ ਗੋੜਾ ਸਿੱਖ [gɪarəh gəɾə sɪkkh] instruction to utter the holy hymn consecutively for eleven times. “gɪarəhɪ gəɾə sɪkkh sɪɪ gur sɪkh le gursɪkkh sədaya.”—*BG*. There was a ritual prevalent before the creation of the Khalsa that a person was instructed to utter ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ consecutively for eleven times while being baptised a Sikh. 2 Some scholars are of the opinion that this instruction implies Mool Mantar i.e. from ੴ to ਗੁਰਪੁਸਾਦਿ, which has eleven adjectives to define the Creator.

ਗਿਆਰਾਂ [gɪarā] See ਗਿਆਰਹ.

ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਸਿਵ [gɪarā sɪv], ਗਿਆਰਾਂ ਰੁਦ੍ਰ [gɪarā rudɾ] See ਰੁਦ੍ਰ.

ਗਿਆੜਕੀ [gɪar̩ki] *n* dense bush. 2 cave, cavern.

ਗਿਸਟ [gɪsət] *Skt* वृत्तिसु stretched hand, span, one fourth of a yard. “kɪte ḍəḍh gɪsṭe.”—*jənmejəy*.

ਗਿੰਗਲੀ [gɪŋgli] *n* Durga—having the sign of the moon on her forehead. “gɪŋgli hɪŋgli pɪŋgla.”—*parəs*.

ਗਿੱਚੀ [gɪcci] *n* back of the neck.

ਗਿਜਾ [gɪja] *A 1, 2* *n* diet, food, meals.

ਗਿਜਾਫ [gɪzaf] See ਗੁਜਾਫ.

ਗਿਝਣਾ [gɪjhna], ਗਿਝਨਾ [gɪjhna] *v* get used to, become addicted to, long for. See ਗਿਧਾ. “sadh krɪpalɪ həri səgɪ gɪjhaɪa.”—*majh m 5*.

ਗਿਟਕ [gɪtək] *n* endocarp, stone of fruit. “bədriphəl ki gɪtək bəḍeri.”—*GPS*.

ਗਿੱਟਾ [gɪtta] *Skt* गुल्फ ankle.

ਗਿਠ [gɪth] See ਗਿਸਟ.

ਗਿਡ [gɪd] *Skt* किट्ट *n* mucus or viscid matter

formed in the sore eye. 2 fall, decline, sense of falling.

ਗਿਣਤ [gɪṇət], ਗਿਣਤੀ [gɪṇti] See ਗਣਤ and ਗਣਤੀ. See ਸੰਖਯਾ.

ਗਿਣਨਾ [gɪṇna] See ਗਣਨਾ.

ਗਿੰਦ [gɪd] *Skt* कन्दुक *n* ball made of tightly packed yarn or rags. “jāmuna ke kulī khelū khelīo jīn gīd jīo.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਗਿਦੜ [gɪdər], ਗਿਦੂਆ [gɪdua] *n* jackal. See ਗੀਦੜ. “gɪdua māsānbas kəryoi kərət hē.”—*əkal*.

ਗਿੰਦੂਆ [gɪdua] See ਗਿੰਦ.

ਗਿੰਦੜਾ [gɪdərā] See ਗਿੰਦੜਾ.

ਗਿੰਦੜ [gɪddər] See ਗਿਦੜ.

ਗਿੰਦੜਦਾਖ [gɪddərɔk] See ਮਕੋ.

ਗਿੰਧ [gɪdh] *n* elephant. 2 mythical elephants. “gōgkət gɪdh.”—*datt*. ‘Elephants trumpet.’

ਗਿਧਾ [gɪdha] addicted, accustomed, tantalised. *Skt* गृध् *vr* long for, desire. gɪdha and gɪdh are derived from it. “surīā de tən laiā gosət gɪdhiā.”—*cōḍi 3*. 2 *S* bought, purchased. 3 *Skt* rhythm of a song; clapping during its singing. 4 *onom* gɪt-gɪt sound.

ਗਿੰਧ [gɪddh] *Skt* गृध् *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 ਕਰਗਸ.

ਗਿਨਣਾ [gɪṇṇa] See ਗਣਨਾ.

ਗਿਨਣੀ [gɪṇti] See ਗਣਤੀ. 2 worry, anxiety.

ਗਿਬਣਾ [gɪbṇa], ਗਿਬਨਾ [gɪbna] *v* feel proud of. 2 boast.

ਗਿਬਰ [gɪbər] See ਗਬਰ.

ਗਿਰ [gɪr] See ਗਿਲ. 2 See ਗਿਰਿ. 3 *Skt* गिर sentence, speech.

ਗਿਰਸਤ [gɪrəsət] *Skt* गृहस्थ *adj* householder, a family man. “nam vāsīa jisū ātārī pərvaṇ gɪrəsət udasā jīo.”—*mājh 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-gɪrəsət citare nāū.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘He meditates who is gripped by the Divine.’

ਗਿਰਸਤਿ [gɪrəsətɪ], ਗਿਰਸਤੀ [gɪrəsətɪ], ਗਿਰਸਤੁ [gɪrəsətʊ] *Skt* गृहस्थिन् householder, person leading a domestic life. “gɪrəsətɪ gɪrəsətɪ dhərmata.”—*sri ə m 5*. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. See ਗਿਰਸਤ. “təje gɪrəsətʊ bhāīa bənvāsī.”—*bīla ə m 4*.

ਗਿਰਹ [gɪrəh] *Skt* गृह *n* house, dwelling place. 2 second stage of life according to Hindu code. “vice gɪrəh udas.”—*var sar m 4*. 3 *P* گره knot, knar. “gɪrha seti malū dhənu.”—*jəpu*. “mohməgən ləpṭīo bhrəmgɪrəh.”—*ram m 5*. 4 measure equal to three fingers (1/16th of a yard). 5 See ਗੁਹ.

ਗਿਰਹਾ [gɪrha] See ਗਿਰਹ 2 and ਗਿਰਿਹਾ.

ਗਿਰਹੀ [gɪrhi] *Skt* गृहिन् *adj* householder. “īhu mənū gɪrhi kī īhu mənū udasī?”—*māla m 3*. 2 within the home, in the house. “gɪrhi məhī səda hərījən udasī.”—*sor m 3*.

ਗਿਰਹੁ [gɪrəhu] *Skt* गृह *n* home, house. “ek gɪrəhu dəs dvar hē jake.”—*bīla ə m 4*. 2 *adj* householder, one living with the family. “is bhəkhe thavəhu gɪrəhu bhəla jīthəhu ko vərsāī.”—*var vəḍ m 3*.

ਗਿਰਗਟ [gɪrgət], ਗਿਰਗਿਟ [gɪrgɪt] *n* large-sized lizard, chameleon.

ਗਿਰਜਾ [gɪrja] *Pg* ਇਗ੍ਰਿਜਿਯਾ *n* Christian place of worship; church. 2 home, house, dwelling place. 3 See ਗਿਰਿਜਾ.

ਗਿਰਝ [gɪrəjh] See ਗਿੱਧ. “dehi gɪrjhən khai.”—*dhəna namdev*.

ਗਿਰਣ [gɪrən] *Skt* *n* act of swallowing.

ਗਿਰਣਾ [gɪrṇa] *v* fall, get apostate. “gɪrət kup məhī khahī mīṭhai.”—*asa m 5*. 2 See ਗਿਰਣ.

ਗਿਰਦ [gɪrəd] *P* گره *part* surrounding, all around. 2 *n* encirclement. “pādrəhī pəhīr gɪrəd tīh kīo.”—*VN*.

ਗਿਰਦਨਵਾ [gɪrdnəva], ਗਿਰਦਨਵਾਰਾ [gɪrdnəvara],

ਗਿਰਦਨੁਵਾਹ [gɪrədnuvəh] *P* گردنواح surrounding area. “janət gɪrdnəva ɪh sara.”—*GPS*. “hən ɪkx ghəllo vəl rajɪā jə gɪrdnəvara.”—*jōgnama*.

ਗਿਰਦਾ [gɪrda] *P* گردا *n* circumference, encirclement. “gɪrda kərke tɪh ko tɪstəya.”—*kɪsən*. **2** surrounding area. “ləvpər ko gɪrda səbh mɪle.”—*GPS*. **3** hem, border, frill. (of a cloth) “gɪrda vəstrə vərən vər nana.”—*GPS*. **4** round pillow, bolster.

ਗਿਰਦਾਨ [gɪrdan] *P* گردان *n* encirclement, blockade.

ਗਿਰਦਾਬ [gɪrdab] *P* گرداب *n* whirlpool, swirl, eddy.

ਗਿਰਦਾਵਰ [gɪrdavər] *P* گردآور *n* surveyor; revenue official who surveys crops.

ਗਿਰਦਹਾਰ [gɪrdhər] See ਗਿਰਿਧਰ.

ਗਿਰਦਹਾਰੀ [gɪrdhari] See ਗਿਰਿਧਾਰੀ. **2** a bania disciple of Guru Amar Dev, who always spoke the truth and was a great scholar.

ਗਿਰਨਾ [gɪrna] *v* fall, decline. **2** See ਗਿਰਣ.

ਗਿਰਨਾਰ [gɪrnar] See ਗਿਰਿਨਾਰ.

ਗਿਰਫਤਹ [gɪrəphtəh] *P* گرفته caught, siezed, held. “məm sərmuɪ əjrail gɪrəphtəh.”—*tlīg m 1*.

ਗਿਰਵਰ [gɪrvər] See ਗਿਰਿਵਰ.

ਗਿਰਵੀ [gɪrvi] *P* گروی *adj* mortgaged.

ਗਿਰਾ [gɪra] See ਗਿਰਹ. **2** *Skt n* poetic work, sacred text. **3** tongue, speech. **4** Sarasvati—goddess of knowledge.

ਗਿਰਾਂ [gɪrā] See ਗਰਾਂ. **2** *P* گران *adj* heavy, weighty. **3** costly. **4** precious.

ਗਿਰਾਉ [gɪrau] *n* fall; decline. **2** hamlet, village. “ona ghər nə gɪrau.”—*sri ə m 3*. “vuʃha ghughɪ gɪrau jiu.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*.

ਗਿਰਾਂਉ [gɪrāũ] *n* hamlet village, town. **2** body, physique.

ਗਿਰਾਉਣਾ [gɪrauṇa] *v* make (it) fall, to fell. **2** defeat (in wrestling).

ਗਿਰਾਇ [gɪraɪ] *n* village, town. “səce koʃɪ gɪraɪ nɪjghəri vəsɪa.”—*var majh m 2*. **2** body, physique.

ਗਿਰਾਸ [gɪras] *Skt* ग्राम *n* bite; morsel. “bɪkhu khana bɪkhu penṇa bɪkhu ke mukhɪ gɪras.”—*var vəḍ m 3*. **2** livelihood, daily meals. **3** swallowing, gulping. “səɪ kɪno sur gɪrasa.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘Poised in the tenth opening, the moon, has gulped the sun, the absorber of nectar, whose abode is in the navel.’ This is a belief of Yog. **4** Goodness made evil vanish away.

ਗਿਰਾਸੀ [gɪrasi] *n* a bite, morsel. **2** gulped, absorbed.

ਗਿਰਾਸੁ [gɪrasu] *n* bite; morsel. **2** livelihood, sustenance. “ape deɪ gɪrasu.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਗਿਰਾਹ [gɪrah] See ਗਿਰਹ. “pərədəe nə gɪrah jər.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Birds have no wealth.’ **2** a bite; morsel, mouthful. **3** livelihood, daily meals. “jɪu jɪu səce bhavə tɪu tɪu deɪ gɪrah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਗਿਰਾਹੁ [gɪrahu] *n* a bite, morsel. “tɪje muhi gɪrahu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਗਿਰਾਨਾ [gɪrana] See ਗਿਰਾਉਣਾ.

ਗਿਰਾਨੀ [gɪrani] *n* flatulence, dyspepsia, indigestion. **2** *P* گرانى **3** deficiency, loss.

ਗਿਰਾਪਤਿ [gɪrapətɪ], ਗਿਰਾਪਿਤੁ [gɪrapɪtu] Brahma, Chaturanan. In Purans, Brahma is regarded as both the husband and father of Sarasvati.

ਗਿਰਾਬ [gɪrab] See ਗਿਰਾਉ. **2** See ਗਰਾਪ.

ਗਿਰਾਮ [gɪram] *n* village, town. “phɪraɪo deh gɪrama.”—*sar m 5*. **2** See ਗੁਰਾਮ.

ਗਿਰਾਂਮਾਯਹ [gɪrāmayəh] *P* گرانمایه *adj* very precious, highly valuable.

ਗਿਰਾਮੀ [gɪrami] *P* گرامی *adj* venerable and elderly person.

ਗਿਰਿ [gɪrɪ] *Skt n* mountain, hill. “gɪrɪ bəsudha jəl pəvən jaɪgo.”—*sar m 5*. **2** a sect of Dasnami ascetics whose names end with gɪrɪ. See ਦਸਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਾਮੀ.

ਗਿਰਿਸੁਤਾ [gɪrisuta] *n* Parvati, known as the daughter of Himalaya (mountain).

ਗਿਰਿਹਾ [gɪriha] See ਗਿਰਹ. **2** *Skt* Indar; who,

with a thunderbolt, shatters mountains to pieces.
3 thunderbolt.

गिरिजा [giriḷja] *n* Parvati, daughter of Himalaya mountain. “beṭh t̥əḃe giriḷja əru devən buddhi iḥe mən məddh vicari.”—*cāḍi* 1. 2 river Ganga, daughter of Himalaya mountain. “g̥əga giriḷja prithəm kəhi putr s̥əbəd pun dehu.”—*sənama*.

गिरिजामुत्र [giriḷjasut], **गिरिजानंदन** [giriḷjanāḍn] Ganesh, Parvati's son. 2 Kartekey, Khaṛanan. 3 Bhisham, son of Ganga.—*sənama*.

गिरिजापति [giriḷjapəti] Shiv, husband of Parvati.

गिरिजापुत्र [giriḷjaputr] See **गिरिजामुत्र**. 2 Bhisham Pitamah, according to Sastarnammala, is son of Ganga (Girija). See **गिरिजा** 2.

गिरिद [giriḷd] See **गिरिद**.

गिरिवर [giriḷdhər], **गिरिपारी** [giriḷdhari] 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 **गिरिपारी लाल**. 4 a poet of nineteenth century, whose real name was Haridas. This melancholy sage was indifferent to wordly attachments and was a great scholar too. The poetic stanzas Giridhar wrote in kōḍlie metre are very beautiful—

sāi giriḷdhər giri dhəryo
giriḷdhər kəhi s̥əbhkoḷ.
hənumangirivər dhəryo
giriḷdhər kəhe nə koḷ.
giriḷdhər kəhe nə koḷ

hənu droṇagiri lyayo.

tāte kənka giriyo sou

le kriṣən uṭhayo.

kəhi giriḷdhər kəviray

vəḍin ki yəhi vəḍai.

thore hū jəs hot

vəḍe purkhən ko sāi.

bina vicare jo kəre so pache pəchtaḷ.
kam bigare apno jəg me hot h̥əsai.
jəg me hot h̥əsay ciṭt me cən nə ave.
khan pan sənman rag r̥əg mənəhi nə bhavē.
kəhi giriḷdhər kəviray dukkh kəchu t̥ərat nə t̥are.
khaṭkət hē jiy māhi kiyo jo bina vicare.
गिरिपारी लाल [giriḷdhari lal] a poet from Agra, who remained with the tenth Guru for a very long time. The Pingalsar written by him is an excellent work on prosody.

“sri sətiguru gubīdsīgh mir pir sokhmāḍ.

raj madhy giriḷdhər kəryo pīgəlsar əkhāḍ.”

—*pīgəlsar*.

गिरिनामनि [giriḷnasəni] the river that corrodes the mountains.—*sənama*.

गिरिनामनिपति मसत्र [giriḷnasənipəti səstrə] *n* noose; river that corrodes the mountains, its lord Varun; his weapon, the noose.—*sənama*.

गिरिनार [giriḷnar] *Skt* गिरिनार 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.

गिरिद्वतन [giriḷftən] See गिरिद्वतन.

गिरिमेरु [giriḷmeru] See मेरुगिरि.

गिरिराज [giriḷrai], **गिरिराज** [giriḷraj] king of mountains, Himalaya. 2 Sumeru.

गिरिवर [giriḷvər] a mountain all covered with trees and greenery. 2 Himalay. 3 Sumeru. 4 cloud. “jə tum giriḷvər, t̥əu h̥əm mora.”—*sor rəvidas*.

ਗਿਰੀ [gɪri] See ਗਿਰਿ. 2 a mountain stream flowing near Paonta. “bāhe nādi ɪk nam gɪri hē. dɪsɪ duje rəvɪsɔtə d̪həri hē.”—*GPS*. 3 There are a number of other mountain streams with this name. One flows between Shimla and Chail. 4 kernel, inner seed. 5 resident of hills, hillman.

ਗਿਰੀਆ [gɪria] *P* گریہ weeping, wailing, crying. “subh əmla thī bɪgɪr gɪria kərde hən.”—*JSBM*.

ਗਿਰੀਆਂ [gɪriā] *P* گریاں weeping, wailing. 2 mawkish, maudlin.

ਗਿਰੀਸ [gɪris] *Skt* ਗਿਰੀਸ਼ lord of mountains, king of a hill state. 2 Shiv, who is the lord of Kailash. “br̪h̪ma bɪsənu b̪hin gɪrisa.”—*NP*. 3 king of mountains, Himalaya. 4 Sumeru.

ਗਿਰੀਸਤਨ [gɪrisətən] *P* گریستن *v* weep, wail.

ਗਿਰੀਂਦ੍ਰ [gɪriḍrə] ਗਿਰਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. See ਗਿਰੀਸ.

ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ [gɪrivān], ਗਿਰੇਬਾਨ [gɪreban], ਗਿਰੇਵਾਨ [gɪrevan] *P* گریاں *n* collar of a shirt, coat etc. “apənɾe gɪrivān məɦɪ sɪr nivā kəri dekhu.”—*s fərid*. ‘Look within to realise your own flaws instead of finding faults with others.’ 2 has also been used for girvān (deity, god). “gɪrivānvaca əɦɪ goi.”—*GPS*. ‘The language of gods (i.e. Sanskrit) is very difficult to understand.’

ਗਿਰੇ [gɪro] *P* گر *adj* mortgage, mortgaged.

ਗਿਰੰਤ [gɪrət] falls, declines. “gɪrət gɪri pətɪt patalō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਗਿਰੰਦਾ [gɪrəda] *adj* one who pulls down, one who defeats. “galəb gɪrəda.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਗੀਰੰਦਾ.

ਗਿਰੰਬਾਰੀ [gɪrəbari] gɪri (mountain) and bari (water) land and water. “gɪrəbari vəḍ saɦɪbi.”—*sri m 5*. ‘reign over the earth and the ocean.’ 2 *P* گریارہ garland, rosary.

ਗਿਲ [gɪl] *Skt* गिल् *vr* swallow, gulp. See ਤਿਮੰਗਲ ਗਿਲ. 2 *adj* who swallows. 3 *P* گل *n* soil. 4 mud.

ਗਿਲਉਚੀ [gɪləuɾi] See ਗਲਉਚੀ. 2 See ਗਿਲਹਰੀ.

ਗਿਲਹਰੀ [gɪlhəri] *n* squirrel.

ਗਿਲਜਈ [gɪlzəi], ਗਿਲਜਾ [gɪlza] a branch of Mati

Pathans. Its Pashto pronunciation is gəlezi. “kəbul ke gɪljɛ jɪn kəhē.”—*GPS*.

ਗਿਲਨ [gɪlən] *Skt* गिरन *n* swallowing. 2 See ਗਿਲ *vr*.

ਗਿਲਮ [gɪləm] *P* گیم *n* woollen carpet. “gɪləm gəlɪce phərəs bɪsala.”—*GPS*.

ਗਿਲਮਾਨ [gɪlman] *A* غلمان plural of gɪlam; used especially for the youth in Paradise, who will be at the service of momɪns (pious Muslims). See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਰਾ 27, ਸੂਰਤ ਤੌਰ 52, ਰਕੂਅ 1.

ਗਿਲਾ [gɪla] *P* گل *n* grouse, friendly complaint. “kəro nə gɪla sunət ɪs bən.”—*NP*. 2 a grape parted from its bunch. 3 a path between two mountains; a mountain pass. 4 See ਗਿੱਲਾ.

ਗਿਲਾਜਤ [gɪləjət] *A* غلاظت sense of being fat; flabbiness, denseness. 2 dirt, filth.

ਗਿਲਾਨ [gɪlan], ਗਿਲਾਨਿ [gɪlanɪ] See ਗਲਾਨਿ. “gəi gɪlanɪ sadh ke səɦɪ.”—*ram m 5*.

ਗਿਲਾਫ [gɪlaf] *A* غلاف *n* curtain. 2 covering, cover-cloth.

ਗਿਲਿਸਤ [gɪlisət] spread hand, span. See ਗਿਸਟ. “səva gɪlisət prəman ki coɦɪ sɪr kes.”—*GPS*.

ਗਿਲਿੰਦਾ [gɪliḍda] *adj* who swallows. See ਗਿਲ.

ਗਿਲੀ [gɪli] *adj* wet, moist. “gɪli gɪli roḍɦɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘moistened lump of jaggery.’ 2 swallowed. See ਗਿਲ. 3 *P* گلی made of earth; mortal.

ਗਿਲੋ [gɪlo] See ਗੁੜੂਚੀ.

ਗਿਲੋਟ [gɪloɾ] *Skt* गिलोट a wild root of potato family. Its creeper spreads over the shrubs. Its leaves are sour in taste. A white-coloured round potato grows in its roots, which is used for eating.

ਗਿਲੋਲਾ [gɪlola] pellet of wet earth; an earthen ball; pellet or ball used as a missile with a sling shot. 2 See ਗਲੋਲਾ.

ਗਿਲੋਚੀ [gɪlɔɦɪ] See ਗਲਉਚੀ. 2 See ਗਿਲਹਰੀ.

ਗਿਲੁਤ [gɪlhət] *n* goitre, a disease which causes enlargement of thyroid glands resulting in swelling the front of the throat. غوت. This

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 *gīlhərpətar*¹ and black pepper be taken with water in the morning as well as in the evening regularly.

ਗਿੱਲ [gɪll] *n* moisture, wetness. **2** a subcaste of Jatts. **3** Many villages of this name are inhabited by people of the Gill subcaste. See ਗਿੱਲ ਕਲਾਂ.

ਗਿੱਲ ਕਲਾਂ [gɪll kəlā] a village in district Phool of Nabha state which is situated one and a half mile to the east of Rampura Phool railway station. Guru Hargobind visited this place. An elegant gurdwara was got built by Maharaja Hira Singh. Land measuring 70 ghumaons is allotted to the gurdwara. A religious congregation is held on the seventh day of bright phase of the lunar month of Poh as well as on the first day of Magh every year. The priest is a Sikh.

ਗਿੱਲ ਨਾਲ ਗਿੱਲ ਮਿਲਣੀ [gɪll nal gɪll mɪlɲi] Such continuous rainfall as causes dampness to percolate deep to the existing water level. This dampness is very useful for cultivation of crops and for prevention of draughts for long periods

¹It is the leaf of a plant, grown on the banks of saline lakes in Tibet.

of time.

ਗਿੱਲਾ [gɪlla] *adj* wetted, wet, moist, damp.

ਗਿੜਗਿੜਾਉਣਾ [gɪɾgɪɾaʊṇa], **ਗਿੜਗਿੜਾਨਾ** [gɪɾgɪɾana] *v* entreat abjectly; speak with a great deal of submissiveness; speak obsequiously.

ਗਿੜਨਾ [gɪɾna] *v* fall, go round.

ਗਿੜਵੜ [gɪɾvəɾ] See ਗਿਰਿਵਰ. “gəɔɔjɪ ləga gɪɾvəɾi səkhiə dhəulhəri.”—*səva m 1*. ‘huge palaces constructed with mortar of lime.’

ਗਿੜਵੜੀ [gɪɾvəɾi] See ਗਿੜਵੜ. **2** a village in district Hoshiarpur. See ਗੁਲਾਬ ਸਿੰਘ 6. and ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ 2.

ਗਿੜਾਉ [gɪɾaʊ], **ਗਿੜਾਇ** [gɪɾaɪ] *n* fall, decline. “sukh bhogke gɪɾaʊ mɪlda hē.”—*JSBM*.

ਗਿੜਿਮੁੜਿ [gɪɾimʊɾɪ] *adv* by falling on the ground and by whirling around. “gɪɾimʊɾi purəhɪ tal.”—*var asa. 2* repeatedly.

ਗੀ [gi] feminine of ਗਾ [ga]. e.g. ਜਾਵੇਗੀ [javegi], ਆਵੇਗੀ [avegi]. **2** *Skt n* sacred text, poetic work. **3** Sarasvati.

ਗੀਓ [gio] went, disappeared, departed. “tap sōtap mera bēr gio.”—*asa m 5*.

ਗੀਅ [gɪə] *Skt* गेय *adj* praiseworthy, worth-singing. **2** *n* song. “ɪkna nad nə bed, nə giə rəsʊ, rəs kəs nə jaṇōṭɪ.”—*var sar m 1*. ‘Some people who do not have knowledge of Veds, lack aesthetic sense of music and significance of diet as denoted in the Vedic lore.’

ਗੀਅਰਸ [gɪəɾəs] See ਗੀਅ.

ਗੀਆ [gia] a poetic metre, which is the first form of hāɾigɪɪka. See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ and ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ 2.

ਗੀਹਨਿ [gihənɪ] *Skt* गृहिणी houswife, wife. “ghəɾ ki gihənɪ cəgi.”—*dhəna dhəna*.

ਗੀਗਾ [giga] *Dg* infant baby, ignorant. **2** simpleton; who cannot utter words distinctly.

ਗੀਡ [gid] See ਗਿਡ. “gid bəhɪɪ jɪh pɪkhat gɪlana.”—*NP*.

ਗੀਤ [git] *Skt n* verse which is worth singing. “gɪan vɪhɪṇa gave git.”—*var sar m 1. 2* glory, grandeur. **3** he, who should be glorified.

ਗੀਤਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gitgobīd], ਗੀਤਗੋਵਿੰਦ [gitgovīd] verse in praise of the Almighty; recitation of the supremacy of the Creator. “sāhia māḡal gavhi gitgobīd əlaɪ.”—*barəhmaha majh. 2* a text written in verse by Jaydev in praise of the Divine. Its beautiful poetic metres are lyrical and melodious. See ਜਯਦੇਵ.

ਗੀਤਨਾਦ [gitnad], ਗੀਤਬਾਦ [gitbad] vocal and instrumental music. “gitnad hərəkh caturai.”—*prəbha m 1*. “gur-rəsu git bad nəhī bhavə suṅie, ḡəhɪrgəḡbhɪr ḡəvəɪa.”—*oḡkar*. ‘He, who does not relish the enthralling and captivating recitation and music of Gurbani, remains deprived of spiritual bliss.’

ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ [gitmalīti] a poetic metre, having-four lines; each line has 28 matras, two pauses each after 14th matras each; with a rəḡəṅ, śiś, at the end.

Example:

pəchɪraj ravən marke,
rəḡhuraj sitəhɪ ləḡəyo.
nəbh or khor nɪharke,
su jəḡayə siy sədes dəyo.
təb jan ram ḡəye bəli,
siy səty ravən hi həri.
hənəvət marəḡ mo mɪle,
təb mɪtrətə tɪh sō kəri.—*ramav*.

2 If the first pause is on the 16th matra and the second on the next 12th followed by a rəḡəṅ, śiś, in the end, the poetic metre acquires the name of ਗੀਯਮਾਲਿਤੀ [giyamālīti].

Example:

guru kəlpətəru kər śakh sūdər,
phul phəl yut sobhti.
chəbɪ ləɪt ləhɪ ləhɪ ləkhət jɪh jəḡ,
əməɪ hū brɪtɪ lobhti. ...
—*nɪrməl prəbhakər*.

ਗੀਤਾ [gita] *n* song, poetic metre, verse. **2** glory. “ḡuṅ ḡita nɪt vəkhaṅia.”—*maru ə m 5 əjuli*. See ਗੀਤ. **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 Jyotisar. 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-ləḡhu (śi) in the end.

Example:

moti tə mādərɪ usərəhɪ, rətɪni tə hɔɪ jəḡəu.
kəsturɪ kḡḡu əḡər cədənɪ, lipɪ avəhɪ cau.
—*sri m 1*.
yək ərəj ḡuphtəm pes to, dəɪr ḡos kun kərtar.
həkka kəbɪr kərim tu, be-əb pərvədḡar.
—*tɪlḡ m 1*.

(b) The second type of Gita poetic metre of has two pauses: each after 13 matras with guru-ləḡhu, śi, at the end.

Example:

sevī sətɪḡuru apṅə,
hərɪ sɪmri dɪn səbhɪ rəṅ.
ap tɪḡɪ¹ sərɪni pəvā,
mukhɪ boli mɪtḡre vəṅ...
—*majh m 5 dɪnrəṅɪ*.

ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ [gitamalīti] See ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ.

ਗੀਤਿ [gitɪ] *Skt n* singing. **2** type of singing, method of singing.

ਗੀਤਿਕਾ [gitika] 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 ləḡhu-guru.

Example:

“das cəkhū bhe kumud ke səm, cəd śri kəḡgidhərə.”

2 Its second form has four lines, each line having 25 matras, with two pauses, first after the 14th matra and second at the 11th matra

¹According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is tyagɪ.

thereafter, having læghu guru at the end.

Example:

pærmadɪ purækh mænopɪmð, sæɪadɪ¹ bhavrətə,
pærmædbhutə pærkrɪɪpærə, jədɪ cɪt sərəbɡətə.
—*gujjēdev.*

3 Geetika gəṇ metre has the following characteristics: four lines, each line has the following matrɪk combinations as:

ਸ (səgəṇ-lls), ਜ (jəgəṇ-lls), ਜ (jəgəṇ-lls), ਭ (bhəgəṇ-lls), ਰ (rəgəṇ-lls), ਸ (səgəṇ-lls), ਲ (ləghu-l), ਗ (guru-s)

Example:

jɪn ke rɪde sumti nɪvasət
so kəbhi dukh pat na.
jɪn he rəṭi guru ki gɪra
nəhɪ so səhē yəmyatna.

It resembles the first form of həriɡitɪka as far as matras are concerned, but the matrɪk combination dominates this poetic metre.

ਗੀਦਰ [gidər], **ਗੀਦੜ** [gidər] whose howl is scary; jackal. **2** cowardly, timid.

ਗੀਦੀ [gidi] *P* گیدی cowardly, timid. “əb gidɪ jano nəhɪ pave.”—*GPS.*

ਗੀਧ [gidh] See ਗਿੱਧ. **2** greedy, desirous. See ਗਿਧਾ. “nam səgɪ ɪhu mənua gidh.”—*gōḍ m 5.*

ਗੀਧਨਾ [gidhna] *v* desire, long for. See ਗ੍ਰਿਧ *vr.* “nanək gidha həriɾəs mahɪ.”—*asa m 5.* “rəsna gidhi bolət ram.”—*gəṇ m 5.* “ram rəsaiɪɪ jo nəɾ gidhe.”—*gəṇ m 5.*

ਗੀਧਾ [gidha], **ਗੀਧੇ** [gidhe] See ਗੀਧਨਾ.

ਗੀਨ [gin] *P* گین part complete, filled up; having. This is generally used as a suffix e.g. gəṃgin, rəgin etc.

ਗੀਬਤ [gibət] *A* غيبت *n* backbiting, nasty words spoken on one's back. **2** condemnation, slander.

ਗੀਯਮਾਲਿਤੀ [giyamalɪti] See ਗੀਤਮਾਲਿਤੀ **2.**

ਗੀਰ [gir] *P* گير part possessor. This word is used

¹According to the metrical requirement, its pronunciation is sətyadɪ.

as a suffix e.g. daməngir, jəhāgɪr etc. “kəs nes dəstəgɪr.”—*ɪɪlōg m 1.* **2** *Skt n* speech, utterance.

ਗੀਰਬਾਣ [girbaṇ], **ਗੀਰਵਾਣ** [girvaṇ] *Skt* गीर्वाण *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 ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਲੋਕ 157.

ਗੀਰਵਾਣੇਸ਼ [girvaṇeṣ] ਗੀਵਾਣ - ਈਸ਼ i.e. lord of deities, Indar.

ਗੀਰਵਾਨ [girvan] See ਗੀਰਵਾਣ.

ਗੀਰੀ [giri] *P* گيري act of grasping. It is used as a suffix. e.g. dəstgiri. Its root is ਗਰਿਫਤਨ.

ਗੀਰੰਦਾ [girēda] *P* گيرنده adj customer, purchaser, holder.

ਗੀਲਾ [gila] *adj* wet, moist.

ਗੀਲਾਨ [gilan] *P* a region² of Persia known for its well bred horses.

ਗੁ [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 ਫਤੀਅਗੁ.

ਗੁਆ [gua] See ਗੁਆਉਣਾ. **2** short for gəvah. **3** *P* گوه ball. “mat kunem jɪ jəg guahəm.”—*krɪsən.* ‘the game of war, which is primary.’ See ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਯਦ.

ਗੁਆਉ [guau] *n* speech, utterance, words. See ਗੋ. “evə kərə guau.”—*var mələ m 2.* See ਗੁਆਉਣਾ.

ਗੁਆਉਣਾ [guauṇa] *v* lose. **2** cause to sing.

ਗੁਆਈ [guai] is sung. “ghəɾɪ ghəɾɪ baba puje, hɪɪdu musəlman guai.”—*BG.* **2** lost. **3** *P* گویائی *n* power of eloquence and dialogue.

ਗੁਆਹ [guah] See ਗਵਾਹ.

ਗੁਆਹਮ [guahəm] ਗੋਯ-ਅਹਮ “mat kunem jɪ jəg guahəm.”—*krɪsən.* ‘Let us win the war that the game of playing with ball stands for.’ See ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਯਦ.

²It is between Caspian and Euxine.

ਗੁਆਤਾ [guata] lost, wasted away.

ਗੁਆ ਬੰਦਰ [gua bādar] See ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ. “gua bādar
ɪk rəhɪt nrɪpala.”—*cərɪtr* 239.

ਗੁਆਰ [guar] See ਗਵਾਰ. 2 milkman. “həm goru
tum guar gusai.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਗੁਆਲ [gual] milkman.

ਗੁਆਲਨਿ [gualənɪ], ਗੁਆਲਨੀ [gualni] milkmaid,
milkwoman.

ਗੁਆਲੀਅਰ [gualiar] See ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ.

ਗੁਸਈਆ [gusəia], ਗੁਸਈਆਂ [gusəiā] *Skt* गोस्वामिन्
n lord of the earth, lord of the world; the
Creator. “koi seve gusəia koi əlahɪ.”—*ram m*
5. 2 lord of the senses; arouser of the senses.
3 title of saints who have conquered their
senses. 4 See ਗੁਸਾਈਂ 2 and 3.

ਗੁਸਤਾਖ [gustax] *P* گُستاخ *adj* cunning, naughty,
rude. 2 impolite, blunt.

ਗੁਸਤਾਖੀ [gustaxi] *P* گُستاخِي *n* impoliteness,
disobedience. 2 cunningness, naughtiness.

ਗੁਸਲ [gusəl] *A* غُسل *n* bath. “gusəl kərdən bud.”
—*tɪlāg kəbir*.

ਗੁਸਾ [gusa] *A* غُصَة *n* anger, rage, annoyance.
“gusa mənɪ nə hədhaɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਗੁਸਾਇਨਿ [gusainɪ] *Skt* गोसुामिनी. feminine of
ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ [gosvamī]. See ਗੁਸਈਆ. “gəṭṭ gusainɪ
gəhɪrgəbhɪr.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਗੁਸਾਈ [gusai], ਗੁਸਾਈ [gusāi] ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ. See ਗੁਸਈਆਂ.
“gusai, pərtapu tuharo dīṭha.”—*sar ə m* 5.
2 a sect of ascetics. 3 a group of mendicants.

ਗੁਸੈਲਾ [gusela] *adj* short-tempered, one who
easily gets provoked.

ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa] See ਗੁਸਾ.

ਗੁਹ [guh] *Skt n* Kartikey, son of Shiv; Kharana
n (having six faces). 2 King of Bhils, who ruled
over Shringver. See ਸਿੰਗਵੇਰ. 3 See ਗੁਹਨਾ.

ਗੁਹਜ [guhəj] *Skt* गुह्य *adj* secret, confidential,
concealed. “guhəj gəl jɪə ki kice sətɪguru
pasɪ.”—*var bɪla m* 4. “guhəjkətha ɪhu guru te
janɪ.”—*suhi m* 5. 2 mysterious; whose purpose
is not easy to understand. 3 *n* deceit, guile.

4 private parts—vulva, anus, penis.

ਗੁਹਨ [guhən], ਗੁਹਨਾ [guhna] *Skt* गुम्फन *n* plaiting,
braiding.

ਗੁਹਯ [guhəy] See ਗੁਹਜ and ਗੁਹਜ.

ਗੁਹਰ [guhər] *P* گُهر short for ਗੋਹਰ, pearl. See
ਗਉਹਰ.

ਗੁਹਾ [goha] *Skt n* cave, cavern. 2 mind, conscience.
3 illusion.

ਗੁਹਾਂਗਨੀ [guhāgni], ਗੁਹਾਂਜਣੀ [guhājñi] *Skt* ਗੁਹਜ
ਅੰਜਨਾ *n* pimple on the inner side of the eyelid;
sty.

ਗੁਹਾਰ [guhar] *n* call, cry. “dər pər tɪʃṭh guhar
sunai.”—*NP*. 2 group of persons tracking down
footprints of the cow thieves; group of chasers.
“guhār lag turət chudāvai.”—*BGK*. “piche pəri
guhār vɪsala.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਹਾਰਾ [guhara] *n* stock of cow dung, heap of
cow dung, pyramid of cow dung cakes.

ਗੁਹਾਰੂ [guharu] *adj* one who gives a call or
makes a shout. 2 *n* companion of a tracking
group. See ਗੁਹਾਰ 2.

ਗੁਹਿ [guhɪ] See ਗੁਹ. 2 See ਗੁਹਨਾ. 3 by plaiting,
by braiding.

ਗੁਹੀ [guhɪ] plaited, braided. See ਗੁਹਨ and ਗੁਥਨ.
“mūdənmal ənek guhɪ sɪv.”—*kɪsən*. “kəvɪta
kəvɪ ke mən məddhɪ guhɪ hɛ.”—*cəḍi l*. 2 See
ਦੇਵਗੁਹੀ.

ਗੁਹੀਰਾ [guhira] *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 godhɪkatəməj and
is said to be produced by a large-sized
female lizard from its mating with a black
snake. *Dg* ਗੋਧੇਰਕ.

ਗੁਹਜ [guhəy] *Skt* See ਗੁਹਜ.

ਗੁਹਜਕ [guhəyək] *Skt n* demigods, who guard the
hidden treasures of Kuber.

ਗੁਹਜਕੇਸ਼ੁਰ [guhəyəkəʃvər] lord of demigods yəkṣ,
Kuber.

ਗੁਹਜਾਰਥ [guhjarəth] underlying meaning, sense. “vahıguru guhyarəth bəkhano.”—*GPS*

ਗੁੰਗ [gūg] *P* گونگ *adj* dumb, unable to speak. “kəhā bīsənpəd gave gūg?”—*sukhmāni*.

ਗੁਗਾ [guga] 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 Otero of Bikaner State and died in Taiher, where a tomb, built in his memory, is worshipped. There is another anecdote that Gorakh Nath gave fragrant rasin of amyrisagallochun 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.

ਗੁੰਗਾ [gūga] See ਗੁੰਗ. “gūga bəkət gave bəhu chād.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਗੁੰਗੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਠਿਆਈ [gūge ki miṭhiāi] indescribable experience. This phrase is used for an experienced but indescribable pleasure. “hərıəs sei jaṇde jıu gūge miṭhiāi khai.”—*var gəu l m 4*. “jıni tı cakhi soi jaṇe gūge ki miṭhiāi.”—*sor m 4*.

ਗੁੰਗਲ [guggəl] *Skt* गुग्गुल *n* a thorny tree found in abundance in Kathiawarh, 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.

ਗੁੰਗਾ [gugga] See ਗੁਗਾ.

ਗੁੰਗੁਲ [guggul], ਗੁੰਗੁਲੁ [guggulu] See ਗੁੰਗਲ.

ਗੁੰਚਰ [gūcəh] *P* غنچر or غنچر *n* bud, flower bud.

ਗੁੰਚਰ ਮੰਦ [gūcəh xəd] *P* غنچر مند *adj* smiling like a flower bud; having face like a blossoming flower.

ਗੁਚਕੀ [gucki] *n* dip, dive. “veşya səkəl guckıyən khāhı.”—*cərıtr 168*.

ਗੁੰਚਾ [gūca] See ਗੁੰਚਰ.

ਗੁੰਛ [gucch], ਗੁੰਛਾ [guccha] *Skt* गुच्छ *n* a bunch of leaves and fruit; cluster of fruit produced on a branch as, for example, a bunch of grapes. **2** dome-like tasseled ornament.

ਗੁੰਛੀ [gucchi] small bunch. See ਗੁੰਛ. **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.

ਗੁੰਜ [gūj] *Skt* गुञ्ज *vr* echo, resound, produce unclear sound. **2** *n* sound of an echo. “gūjrahıt tıh pər səda.”—*cərıtr 266*. **3** echo, reverberation.

ਗੁਜਸਤਰ [gujəstəh] *P* گوجستر *adj* past, elapsed. **2** dead, deceased.

ਗੁਜਸਤਨ [gujəstən] *P* گوجستن *v* pass. **2** die.

ਗੁੰਜਤ [gūjət] ਗੁੰਜ-ਕਰਤ. See ਗੁੰਜ. “gūjət sıgh dəkarət kol.”—*ramav*. ‘The lions roar.’

ਗੁੰਜਦ [gūjəd] *P* گوجد *absorbs*; may absorb; will absorb. Its root is gūjıdən.

ਗੁੰਜਨ [gūjən] *n* reverberating, echoing. See ਗੁੰਜ.

ਗੁਜਰ [gujər] See ਗੁਜਰ and ਗੁੰਜਰ.

ਗੁਜਰ [guzər] *P* گوجر *n* motion, exit. **2** entrance, approach. **3** sustenance, maintenance. “maphək gujər təhā dhən pavo.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਜਰਦ [guzərəd] *P* گوجرد *passes*, may pass, will pass. Its root word is guzəstən.

ਗੁਜਰਨਾ [gujərna] See ਗੁਜਸਤਨ.

ਗੁਜਰਾਤ [gujrat] *Skt* गुजरेर *n* a subdivision of Bombay region, which includes territories of Kacch, 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 ਛੋਟੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ. 3 a town in Punjab which is a district headquarters. It is situated between Wazirabad and Lalmoosa. 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 ਗੜੀਆ 3 and ਦੌਲਾਸਾਹ.

ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ [gʊjɾati] *adj* pertaining to Gujarat. 2 a Brahmin subcaste, which originated from Gujarat of Sindh. It is also named as Vyas. Its members accept alms offered during the eclipse-period. They also accept other forms of maligned alms. 3 language spoken by the people of Gujarat. 4 a sword made in Gujarat.

ਗੁਜਰਾਨ [guzran] *P* گوران *n* sustenance, livelihood.

ਗੁਜਰਾਂਵਾਲਾ [gʊjɾāvala] a district headquarters in Punjab, which in hoary past was founded by Gujjars. For some period, it was named as Khanpur. It is forty-two miles away from Lahore in north-west direction. It was the capital of Mahan Singh, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. According to some historians, Gujranwala is the birth place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਗੁਜਰਾਵੈ [gʊjɾave] may provide; may request. “mo

gərib ki ko gujɾave?”—*bhēr kəbir*.

ਗੁਜਰੀ [gʊjɾi] wife of a Gujjar, milkmaid. 2 past of gʊzəstən; passed, elapsed. 3 died, expired. See ਗੁਜਸਤਹ. 4 See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [gʊjɾi mata]¹ daughter of Lal Chand Subhikhia Khatri and Mata Bisan Kaur. She was married to Guru Teg Bahadur on 15th Asu Sammat 1686 at Kartarpur. She had the privilege of being the mother of Guru Gobind Singh.

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 ਸਰਹਿੰਦ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਗੁੰਜਾ [gʊ̃ja] *Skt* गुञ्जा *n* small red and black seed of *Abrus precatorius*. 2 kettledrum, large drum beaten with a rope of twisted clothes.

ਗੁੰਜਾਇਸ [gʊ̃jaɪs] See ਗੁੰਜਾਯਸ.

ਗੁਜਾਸੁ [gʊjast] *P* گزاشت released, freed, relieved.

ਗੁਜਾਸੁਨ [gʊjastən] *P* گزاشتن renounce; give up. 2 release, free.

ਗੁੰਜਾਨ [gʊ̃jan] *P* گنجان *adj* dense, thick, concentrated, non-rarefied.

ਗੁਜਾਫ [guzaf] *P* گزاف *n* nonsense. 2 scandalous and false remarks, gossips.

ਗੁੰਜਾਯਸ [gʊ̃jayəʃ] *P* گنجایش *n* capacity, accommodation. 2 space, room.

ਗੁਜਾਰ [guzar] *P* گزرا *suf* one who provides. It is used as a suffix like in malguzar.

ਗੁੰਜਾਰ [gʊ̃jar] See ਗੁੰਜਨ.

ਗੁਜਾਰਦਨ [gʊjardən] *P* گزاردن *v* set free, release.

¹Many historians have written her name as ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [gʊjɾi mata] but the correct name is gujri mata.

2 **گزاردن** present, offer. 3 give, offer.
गुज्जारना [guzarna] *v* spend time, pass time.
 2 offer. See **गुज्जारचन** 2. “subəhɪ nɪvəj sərət
 gujarəu.”—*suhi kabir*.
गुज्जारम [guzarəm] *P* **گزارم** may I leave: I leave;
 I will leave.
गुज्जारा [gujara] *P* **گزاره** *n* sustenance, livelihood.
 2 money, material etc received for sustenance.
गुज्जारिमा [guzarɪʃ] *P* **گزارش** *n* request, prayer.
गुज्जारिचदकार [guzarɪdɔhkar] *P* **گزارنده کار** *adj*
 doing work, performing work, supervising
 work.
गुंजित [gūjɪt] *Skt adj* resounding.
गुंजीदन [gūjɪdən] *P* **گنجیدن** *v* absorb, merge.
गुज्जीर [guzir] *P* **گزیر** *n* effort, remedy. 2 plan,
 method.
गुंजर [gūjər] *Skt गुर्जर* cow grazer; a subcaste of
 Aheers (milkmen). 2 a subcaste of Khattris.
 3 Gujarat state. 4 a blacksmith and disciple of
 Guru Angad Dev, who was prominent among
 philanthropists. “gūjər jətɪ luhar he.”—*BG*.
गुंजरवाला [gūjərval] 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 Gurusar. 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.
गुंजरवाला [gūjɪrvala] See **गुंजरवाला**.
गुज [gujh], **गुज्जरा** [gujhɾa], **गुज्जा** [gujha], **गुज्जी** [gujhi],
गुंजा [gūjha], **गुंजी** [gūjhi] *Skt गुज* See **गुज**.
 “gujhɾa lədhəmu lal.”—*var maru* 2 m 5. “nam
 rətən le gujha rəkhɪa.”—*majh ə* m 5. “dunia
 gujhi bhahɪ.”—*s fərid*. 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.
गुज्जक [gūjhyək] See **गुज्जक**.
गुट्टि [guṭɪ] chirps. See **गुट्टक**.
गुट्टक [guṭək] *n* sound produced by birds like
 pigeons etc when in a joyful mood. 2 soft or
 mild sound produced by beating of drums etc.
 “pərən pəkhavəj guṭək dholka.”—*səloh*.
 3 gurgling sound produced by gulping.
गुट्टकना [guṭəkna], **गुट्टकना** [guṭəkna] *v* produce
 chirping sound, chirp, coo. 2 drink with gurgling
 sound. “əmɪtə dhara rəs guṭɪ.”—*səveye m* 4
 ke.
गुट्टका [guṭka], **गुट्टिका** [guṭɪka] *Skt गुटिका* *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. “guṭke bəlke
 bəhū uḍjave.”—*cəɪɪtr* 85. “guṭka mōh vɪc paɪke
 des dɪsətər jətɪ khəlove.”—*BG*. 3 book of small
 size.
गुंठ [guṭṭ] *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,
 unblossomed flower.
गुंठ [guṭh] *Skt गुंठ* *vr* encircle, surround, wrap.
गोट [goṭ] and **गोठ** [goṭh] are derived from it.
गुंठली [guṭhli] *n* stone of a fruit, covered by crust
 and pith. See **गुंठ**.
गुंठ [guṭṭh] *n* corner, nook.
गुंड़क [gūḍək] *Skt गुण्डक* *adj* dirty, filthy.
 2 lecherous. gūḍa is its derivative.
गुंड़गुडी [gūḍgūḍi] *n* two-faced tambourine or
 tabor, producing sound like guḍ guḍ. “mucəg
 sənai guḍgūḍi.”—*cəɪɪtr* 102. 2 hubble-bubble
 of a small size.
गुडली [gūḍli] See **गुंठली**. 2 *adv* on the knees.
 3 *n* act of moving on the knees. “əgəṅ bic
 phɪrē guḍli.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਡਾ [gudā] or **ਗੁੱਡਾ** [guddā] *n* doll; man-like figure made of wood, cloth etc which is used for playing, maligning and exorcising. “dab khaṭ tər gəi gudān bənayke.”—*cəriTr* 233. **2** upright support of a spinning wheel.

ਗੁੱਡਾ [gūḍā] See **ਗੁੱਡਕ**. “gūḍān sath kərə gujran.”—*cəriTr* 187.

ਗੁਡਿਆ [gudīya], **ਗੁਡੀਆ** [gudīā], **ਗੁੱਡੀ** [guddī] *n* doll, puppet made of wood, cloth etc for playing and performing shows. “gudīā rəhi sēbhalti.”—*GPS*. **2** kite.

ਗੁਣ [guṇ] or **ਗੁਣ** [guṇu] *Skt* गुण *n* attribute, praise. “guṇ eho horu nahi koI.”—*asa m* 1. ‘The Creator’s attribute is that nothing equals Him.’ **2** modest, good-natured, noble. “vīṇu guṇ kite bhəgətI nə hoI.”—*jəpu*. “bīnu guṇ jənəmu vīṇasu.”—*sri ə m* 1. **3** three attributes of the material world viz-virtue, passion, evil. “rəjguṇ təm guṇ sət guṇ kəhie eh teri səbh māta.”—*keda kəbir*. **4** temperament, nature. “eso guṇ mero prəbhū ji kin.”—*ṭoḍi m* 5. **5** rope, thread, string. “guṇ kə har pərove.”—*tukha chāt m* 1. ‘Prepare garland with the thread of good qualities.’ “kəvəṇu su əkhəru kəvəṇu guṇ?”—*s fərid*. **6** bowstring. “koṭI doI dhari dhənukh guṇ bīn gəhIt nə koI.”—*vrīd*. **7** wick of a lamp. **8** six parts of diplomacy. See **ਖਟ ਅੰਗ**. **9** twenty-four facets of logic. See **ਖਟਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ**. **10** three qualities of poetry—glory, majesty, delicacy. **11** qualities like knowledge, skill etc. “te nər əsəlI khər, jI bīnu guṇ gərəbu kərəṭI.”—*var sar m* 1. **12** taste, effect. **13** subjects of sensory organs—speech, touch, appearance, taste, fragrance. **14** gem. “səriṛI sərovəri guṇ pərgəṭI kie.”—*asa m* 4. **15** reward, outcome. “jīni kəmi nah guṇ, te kəṃṛe vīsar.”—*s fərid*. **16** cognitive of number three—because there are three facets of Maya (illusionary world). **17** actions, deeds. **18** justice. “ədəlu kərə guṇkari.”—*ram ə m* 1. See **ਗੁਨ**. **19** See

ਗੁਣਨ. “un te duḡuṇ dīri un mae.”—*gəu m* 5. **20** flower. “brəhəm nam guṇ sakh tərovər nIt cunI cunI puj kərije.”—*kəli ə m* 4. ‘The branch of Brahama tree is ਨਾਮ [nam], its flowers are good qualities; gather them to worship Him.’ **21** three characteristics according to grammar. ਅ [ə], ਏ [e], ਓ [o].

ਗੁਣਆਦਿ [guṇ-adI] *n* the Creator, the Ultimate One, the origin of all virtues. “mən-adI guṇ-adI vəkhaṇIa.”—*maru jədev*.

ਗੁਣਸਾਖੀ [guṇsakhī] *adj* witness of deeds (ਸਾਖੀ [sakhī]: evidence) “dhənu gupal guṇsakhī.”—*dhəna m* 5.

ਗੁਣਸਾਗਰ [guṇsagər] *n* ocean of virtues, abundance of qualities.

ਗੁਣਸਾਂਝ [guṇsājh] *n* sharing of virtues. “guṇ ki sājh sukh upje.”—*suhi ə m* 3. “sājh kərije guṇəh kerī choḍI əvḡuṇə cəlie.”—*suhi chāt m* 1.

ਗੁਣਸਾਂਝੀ [guṇsājhi] *adj* interested in sharing virtues. **2** *n* sharing of virtues. “guṇsājhi tīnI sIu kəri.”—*var sor m* 4.

ਗੁਣਸਾਰਣਾ [guṇsarṇa] See **ਸਾਰਣਾ**.

ਗੁਣ ਸੰਘਰੈ [guṇ səghrə] See **ਸੰਘਰੈ**.

ਗੁਣਹੀਨ [guṇhīn], **ਗੁਣਹੀਨ** [guṇhin] *adj* without virtues, devoid of virtues. “guṇhīn həm əpradhī.”—*sor ə m* 3. **2** without a bowstring.

ਗੁਣ ਕਾਮਣ [guṇ kaməṇ] See **ਕਾਮਣ**.

ਗੁਣਕਾਰੀ [guṇkari] *adj* virtuous. “gurmukhI səjəṇu guṇkaria.”—*sri m* 4. “jisū ətəri həri guṇkari.”—*var vəḍ m* 4. **2** profitable, useful. **3** fair in imparting justice, judge. See **ਗੁਣ** 18.

ਗੁਣਗ [guṇəg] *Skt* गुणज्ञ *adj* learned, talented, one who recognises talent.

ਗੁਣਗਹਿਲਾ [guṇəhila] *adj* having the tendency to assimilate knowledge.

ਗੁਣਗਾਹ [guṇəgah], **ਗੁਣਗਾਹਕ** [guṇəgahək] *adj* knowledge-seeker.

ਗੁਣਗਾਨ [guṇəgan] *n* recitation of qualities, singing the glory of God.

ਗੁਣਗਾਮ [guṇəgam] *n* abundance of good qualities,

multitude of virtues, embodiment of virtues, treasure of good qualities. “kālīanrup māḡḡaḡ guṅgam.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** singing of God’s praise, recitation of hymns. “mīlē krīpa guṅgam.”—*ṭoḡi m 5*.

गुणगीत [guṅgit], **गुणगीता** [guṅgita] *n* hymn in praise of the Creator. “gavo ram ke guṅgit.”—*ram m 5*. “guṅgita nī t vākhaṅiā.”—*maru ḡ m 5 ājoli*.

गुणगुण [guṅguṅa] *adj* snuffler. This word has originated from Arabic **كُفَّ**.

गुणगज [guṅgaj] See **गुणज**. “guṅgaj namkirātānāh.”—*sāhās m 5*.

गुणग्राहक [guṅgrahāk], **गुणग्राही** [guṅgrahi] *adj* who is a knowledge seeker; who values merit.

गुणघोर [guṅcor] *Dg adj* ungrateful, not feeling gratitude.

गुणताम [guṅtas] See **ताम**.

गुणधत्तु [guṅdhatu] *n* fundamental quality, which is the basis of all qualities. **2** characteristics of five essences viz. speech, touch, appearance, taste and fragrance. See **धत्तु**. “tarkās tir kamaṅ sāg teg bād guṅdhatu.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Wearing five weapons is equal to controlling the five senses.’ Here bād is equivocal.

गुणन [guṅn], **गुणना** [guṅna] *Skt* गुणन *n* enchancement, multiplication, multiplying. **2** accounting for. **3** thinking of logic for discussion. “pārāhī guṅnāhī tū bāhūtu pukarāhī.”—*asa pāṭi m 3*.

गुणनिधान [guṅnidhan], **गुणनिधानु** [guṅnidhanu], **गुणनिधि** [guṅnidhi] *adj* highly virtuous. “guṅnidhan āpar ṭhakur.”—*jet chāt m 5*. **2** ocean of virtues. “guṅnidhi gāṭa sēbh dukh mīṭāṭa.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **3 n** the Timeless One, the Creator. “sātīguru sevī guṅnidhanu pāṭa.”—*sri m 3*.

गुणबाणी [guṅbaṅi] *adj* sacred hymns rich in virtues; enriching hymns. “jān nanāk bole guṅbaṅi.”—*guj m 4*.

गुणबाद [guṅbad] *Skt* गुणबाद *n* singing in praise of; recitation of virtues; appreciation. “rāmāṅ ko ram ke guṅbad.”—*sar m 5*.

गुणर्षय [guṅbādh] *adj* virtuous, guided by virtues, committed to virtues. **2** See **गुणर्षयु**.

गुणर्षयु [guṅbādhu] *adj* relating to virtues. See **गुणर्षयु**.

गुणभ्रम [guṅbhrām] *n* rope illusion; i.e. mistaking a rope for the snake. fallacy, delusion. “guṅbhrām bhaga tē mēn sūnī sēmana.”—*asa kābir*.

गुणरामि [guṅrasī] *adj* enriched with good qualities. **2** treasure of virtues. “guṅrasī bānī pālē ani.”—*asa m 5*.

गुणवाचक संज्ञा [guṅvacāk sāḡya] qualitative noun, as **शीतल** (cool) for the moon and **तप्तल** (hot) for the sun.

गुणवान [guṅvan], **गुणवत** [guṅvāt], **गुणवतज्ञ** [guṅvāṭra], **गुणवती** [guṅvāṭri], **गुणवता** [guṅvāṭa], **गुणवती** [guṅvāṭi] *adj* virtuous, talented, gifted. “guṅvāṭī sāhu ravia.”—*vād m 1*. “guṅvāṭa hārī hārī dāṭalu.”—*gāḡ m 4*. “guṅvāt nah dāṭalu bala.”—*gāḡ chāt m 5*. **2** Guru Arjan Dev has taught the value of virtues through his hymn entitled “guṅvāṭi” in *Suhi Rag*. “jo dise gursīkhra.”

गुण [guṅa] See **गुणन**. **2** marked substance or part.

गुणगुण [guṅaguṅ] merits and demerits; good and bad points.

गुणाद्य [guṅaḡh], **गुणाद्य** [guṅaḡhy] *Skt adj* fully equipped with noble qualities; perfect, gifted. **2** the writer of *Vrihatkatha Sarit Sagar*, who lived around 315 BC.

गुणतीत [guṅatit] *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.

गुणाधार [guṅadhar] *adj* basis of virtues.

गुणानिधि [guṅanīdhi] See **गुणनिधि**.

ਗੁਣਾਨੁਵਾਦ [gūṇanuvad] See ਗੁਣਬਾਦ.

ਗੁਣਾਯਨ [gūṇayān] *adj* having noble qualities in abundance.

ਗੁਣਾਰਾਸ [gūṇaras], ਗੁਣਾਰਾਸਿ [gūṇarasī] See ਗੁਣਰਾਸਿ. 2 wealth of virtues, capital of noble qualities.

ਗੁਣਾਲਯ [gūṇalāy] *adj* abode of qualities.

ਗੁਣਿ [gūṇī] by virtue of good qualities. “Ih gūṇī nam sukhmāni.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਗੁਣਿਤ [gūṇit] *adj* multiplied, enhanced.

ਗੁਣੀ [gūṇī] by (his) virtues, because of virtues. “əvguṇ gūṇī bəkhṣaīa.”—*asa ə m 3*. 2 ਗੁਣਿਨ੍ ਹੋਲੀ, virtuous, pious. “gūṇ kəhī gūṇī səmae.”—*sor m 3*. 3 equipped with a bowstring; stringed. 4 *n* bow.

ਗੁਣੀਆ [gūṇīa] *adj* virtuous, meritorious. “gūṇīa gūṇ le prəbhū mīle.”—*oḍkar*. 2 one who multiplies; one assigned the duty of multiplication. 3 *n* an implement used by masons and carpenters; T-square, set square.

ਗੁਣੀਕੇ [gūṇīke] a village under police station Nabha, subdivision Amloh of Nabha state. Guru Teg Bahadur stayed here. A gurdwara is situated one furlong away to the south of the village. The holy shrine was got built by Maharaja Bharpoor Singh. A token money of rupees 87 per annum is granted by the state. It is situated six miles to the west of Nabha railway station.

ਗੁਣੀਗਹੀਰ [gūṇīgəhīr], ਗੁਣੀਗਹੀਰਾ [gūṇīgəhīra], ਗੁਣੀਗਹੇਰਾ [gūṇīgəhēra] *adj* unruffled due to good qualities; having numerous virtues. “vəḍe mere sahība, gəhīrgəbhīra gūṇīgəhīra.”—*sodəru*. “tū saca sahībū gūṇīgəhīra.”—*mājh m 5*.

ਗੁਣੀਤਾ [gūṇīta] *adj* multiplied, enhanced, manifested. 2 having noble qualities; virtuous. “beḍt gūṇīta.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਗੁਣੀਨਿਯਨ [gūṇīnidhan], ਗੁਣੀਨਿਯਨੁ [gūṇīnidhanu] *adj* highly virtuous. 2 ocean of virtues. “tā paie gūṇīnidhan.”—*sri m 1*. “gəvie gūṇīnidhanu.”

—*jəpu*.

ਗੁਣੁ [gūṇu] See ਗੁਣ.

ਗੁਣੰਤ [gūṇənt] doing multiplication, multiplying, accounting. “gūṇənt gūṇīa.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਗੁਤਾਵਾ [gūtava] *n* fodder prepared by mashing ground grain, chaff in water for animals like cows and buffaloes.

ਗੁੱਤ [gūt] pig tail, hair tied or dressed into a braid.

ਗੁੱਥਨ [gūṭhən] *Skt* ग्रन्थन *n* combining, interlacing. 2 plaiting, braiding.

ਗੁਥਰੀ [gūṭhri], ਗੁਥਲਾ [gūṭhla], ਗੁਥਲੀ [gūṭhli], ਗੁੱਥੀ [gūṭhi] *n* bag, small bag, cloth bag, pouch, purse, wallet.

ਗੁਦ [gud] *Skt* गुद *vr* play, enjoy. 2 *n* rectum, anus. 3 See ਗੁੱਦ.

ਗੁਦਰ [gudər] See ਗੁਜਰ.

ਗੁਦਰਾਣੁ [gudraṇu] See ਗੁਜਰਾਨ. “gurmukhī sacī təhā gudraṇu.”—*asa m 1*.

ਗੁਦਰਾਵੈ [gudrave] should request. See ਗੁਜਰਾਵੈ.

ਗੁਦਰੀ [gudri] *n* beggar's blanket; ragged or patched blanket; tattered quilt. 2 *adj* passed, elapsed. “səgli rəṇī gudri ədhīari, sevī sətīguru canəṇu hoī.”—*sri m 5 pəhīre*. ‘entire life passed in ignorance.’

ਗੁੱਦਰੀ [gūḍri] *adj* plaited, braided. “hīrən pātī mənə gūḍri.”—*NP*.

ਗੁਦਰੈ [gudre] passes. “jhəgrā kərdīa ənudīn gudre.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਦੜ [gudəṛ] or ਗੁਦੜੁ [gudəṛu] *n* ragged blanket, tattered covering, heavy quilt made of tatters. “jīn pəṭu əḍəri bahəri gudəṛu.”—*var asa*. ‘kind-hearted from within but rude from without.’ 2 waste, garbage.

ਗੁਦੜ ਸਿੰਘ [gudəṛ sīgh] great grandson of Bhai Roop Chand and son of Bhai Dyal Singh. He was a famous priest of the Bagarian seat of spiritual authority established by Bhai Roop Chand. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਗੁਦੜਾ [gudṛa], ਗੁਦੜੀ [gudṛī] *n* ragged blanket,

tattered quilt of patches, tattered covering, small tattered covering.

गुदड़ [gudəɾu] See गुदड़.

गुदा [guda] See गुद. 2 See गुँदा.

गुदाभरन [gudaxtən] P گودا برن v melt, soften.

गुदान [gudaj] P گودا adj which melts. It is used as a suffix, as in dɪlgudaz.

गुदाझिंदग [gudazīdəh] P گودا زنده adj melting, softening, becoming sympathetic.

गुदारना [gudarna], गुदारना [gudarna] v pass, spend (time). “sukhe sukhi gudarna.”—ram ə m 5. “dunia sāgɪ gudarɪa sakət muɾ.”—var guj2 m 5. 2 expel or push beyond the borders. “jɪɪɪ pāc marɪ bɪdarɪ gudare, so pura ɪh kəli re.”—asa m 5.

गुदारी [gudari] passed, spent (time). “ɪv hi kəɾət gudari.”—dhəna m 5.

गुदारी [gudare] passes, spends (time) “bɪkhəi dɪn rənɪ ɪvhi gudare.”—sar m 5.

गुँदा [gudd], गुँदा [gudda] Skt गुँदा n soft part of a fruit under the skin; pulp. “gudda bhəkhyo khəpərsɪɪ dhəryo.”—cəɪɪɪɪ 41. 2 kernel, kernel of seed, inner seed.

गुँधन [gūdhən] See गुँदुहा.

गुधा [gudha] adj plaited, braided. 2 kneaded. 3 was tempted; got interested. “nanək rəsɪ gudha.”—asa chət m 4.

गुन [gun] See गुन. 2 kind act, favour. “ɪk gun nəhi murəkh jata re.”—sor m 5. 3 profit, gain. “bed puran pəre ko ɪh gun.”—gəu m 9. “preɪ ki jevri badhɪo tero jən. kəhɪ rəvɪdas chuɪɪbo kəvən guɳ?”—asa. ‘What is the use of being released from this bondage?’ 4-5 rope and fastener. “mən bādho həmaro mai, kəvəl nən əpne gun.”—maru mirabai bəno. ‘The lotus-eyed (Krishan) has bound my heart with the thread of his rare qualities.’ 6 praise, glory. “həɪɪjən ram nam guɳ gəve.”—bera m 4. 7 result, theory. “kəhɪ kəbɪr kɪchu gun bicar.”—bher. 8 bow-string. “tɪr cəlyo gun te chuɪkəyo.”

—gurusobha. 9 ordinary. 10 adjective.

गुनाह [gunəh] P گناه or گناه n crime, guilt, sin. “gunəh us ke səgəl aphu.”—ɪɪlāg m 5. “pɪchle gunəh sətɪguru bəkhəsɪ ləe.”—var bɪla m 4.

गुनाहार [gunəhgar] P گناهگار n guilty, criminal, culprit, sinner. “gunəhgar lunhərami.”—suhi m 5.

गुनाह [gunha] plural of gunah. See गुनाह. “gunha bəkhəsənharu.”—asa ə m 1.

गुनाही [gunhi] adj guilty, criminal. 2 with sins, with guilts. “gunhi bhəɪɪa mɛ phɪɪrā.”—s fərid.

गुनकै [gunke] by calculating, by giving a thought. “seyəd gunke gɪɪɪa ucari.”—NP.

गुनगुना [gunguna] See गुनगुना.

गुनगुन [gunəgy] See गुनगुन. “dhonɪɪlɪɪt gunəgy əɪɪk bhātɪ.”—məla m 5 pəɪtal. “əcut gunəgyə purɪnə bəhulo krɪpala.”—səhəs m 5.

गुनचार [guncar] virtue and conduct, knowledge and action. “nam bɪna kese guncar?”—bəsət ə m 1. 2 virtuous actions, noble deeds.

गुनडा [gunṇa] See गुनडा. 2 contemplation, meditation. “nanək pəɪna gunṇa ɪku nau he.”—var sar m 3.

गुननिधान [gun-nɪdhan] See गुननिधान. “gun-nɪdhan bešt əpar.”—sukhməni.

गुनबंध [gunbādh] adj committed to noble deeds; tied with the rope of virtues. “mɛ gunbādh səgəl ki jivənɪ.”—sar namdev. 2 tied to three facets of the material world viz. virtue, passion and evil.

गुनबंधु [gunbādhu] adj having noble qualities.

गुनाउ [gunau] n praise. 2 temperament, nature. “brəhəmgɪani ka ɪhe gunau.”—sukhməni. 3 gain, benefit. “tɪrəth məjən kəɪbe ko he gunau ɪh.”—BGK.

गुनाइन [gunaɪn] adj embodiment of virtue. See गुनइन. “dēu mɛ upaɪn gunaɪn su hoɪ jəb.”—NP.

गुनाह [gunah] P گناه n See गुनाह.

गुनाकर [gunakər] adj enriched with good

qualities. “kəhē gunakər banɪ saci.”—*NP*.
ਗੁਨਾਢ [gunadh] See ਗੁਣਾਢੜ. “gunadh kie ɪkəɾ.”
 —*gyan*.
ਗੁਨਿਤ [gunɪt] See ਗੁਣਿਤ. **2** thought over. **3** tuned to rhythm and tone. “ənɪk gunɪt dhunɪt ləlɪt.”—*bher pəɾtal m 5*. See ਧੁਨਿਤ.
ਗੁਨੀ [guni] See ਗੁਣੀ. “guni rəhe gun gai.”—*gəu m 9*.
ਗੁਨੀਆ [gunia] *adj* gifted. “sunəhu re gunia.”
 —*gəu kəbir. 2* See ਗੁਣੀਆ.
ਗੁਨੀਐ [guniə] let us evaluate, let us calculate. **2** let us think over. “kɪa pəɾiə kɪa guniə?”—*sor kəbir. 3* of virtues. “ətu nə paie guniə.”—*ram chət m 5*.
ਗੁਨੀਗਰੀਰ [gunigəhir], ਗੁਨੀਗਰੀਰਾ [gunigəhira], ਗੁਨੀਗਰੇਰਾ [gunigəhera], ਗੁਨੀਗਰੇਰੋ [gunigəhero], ਗੁਨੀਯਗਰੀਰਾ [guniygəhira] *adj* See ਗੁਣੀਗਰੀਰਾ. “sahɪbu gunigəhera.”—*sor m 5*. “beət suami uco gunigəhero.”—*sor m 5*. “nickula jolahra bhəɪo guniygəhira.”—*asa dhəna*.
ਗੁਨੁਦਗੀ [gunudgi] *P* غنودگی *n* drowsiness, sleep, nap.
ਗੁਨੁਦਨ [gunudən] *P* غنودن *v* doze.
ਗੁੰਨਣਾ [gūnhṇa] *v* knead; work and press together into a mass; crush by rubbing.
ਗੁਪ [gup] *Skt* गुप *vr* defend, save, hide, malign, light up, get restless, worry.
ਗੁਪਸਾ [gupsa] See ਜੁਗੁਪਸਾ.
ਗੁਪਸਿ [gupəsɪ] braids, plaits. “phul guṇ nanək gupəsɪ mal.”—*var suhi m 1*. See ਗੁੰਫ.
ਗੁਪਤ [gupət] *Skt* गुप्त *adj* defended, protected. **2** hidden, secret. “gupət kərta sēgɪ so prəbhū.”—*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 Patliputar. His son Samudar Gupt was also a renowned ruler around 330 AD who, in addition to Patliputar, 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. “sēgət guptən ki he jeti, lalo ke pəg puṇhɪ teti.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਪਤਸਰ [gupətəsər] 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 ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਗੁਪਤ ਸੰਮਤ [gupət sāmət] See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਗੁਪਤਦਾਨ [gupətɖan] *n* secret donation, information about which is not known to anyone except the donor.

ਗੁਪਤਵੰਸ਼ [gupətṽṣ] See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਗੁਪਤਾ [gupta] *Skt* गुप्ता *n* in poetics, the heroine, who conceals her misdeeds. There are three types of such a character: past gupta: who conceals actions done in the past; present gupta: who hides her current misdeeds; future gupta: who prospectively tries to conceal her evil acts planned for the future. 2 secret,

hidden. "guptahira prəgəṭ bhəɪo."—*asa kəbir*. 3 *xa* dumb.

ਗੁਪਤਾਹੀਰਾ [guptahira] soul. See ਗੁਪਤਾ 2.

ਗੁਪਤਾਰਘਾਟ [guptarghaṭ] ਗੁਪੁਘਾਟ [guptghaṭ], bathing place on the bank of river Saryoo near Ayudhya, where Ram Chandar dived into the Saryoo and left for heavenly abode.

ਗੁਪਤਿ [gupətɪ], ਗੁਪਤੀ [gupti] *Skt* गुप्ति *n* defence, protection, security. 2 act of concealing. 3 cave, cavern. 4 sword hidden within a stick etc. 5 *adj* secret, hidden. "gupti baṇi pərgəṭ hoɪ."—*sɪdhgosəɪ*. 6 *adj* secretly, confidentially. "gupti khavəhɪ vəɪɪka sari."—*gəṭ kəbir*.

ਗੁਪਤੋਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [guptotprekṣa] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ (b).

ਗੁਪਲਾਕ [guplak], ਗੁਪਲੀਆ [guplia] *adj* engaged in the profession of cow breeding or cow grazing; belonging to cow breeding tribe. 2 *n* the Creator, who sustains all creatures on the earth. "ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ ram rəvɪo guplak."—*kan m 4*. 3 Krishan.

ਗੁਪਾਲ [gupal] *adj* engaged in the profession of cow breeding or cow grazing; belonging to a cow breeding tribe. 2 *n* Krishan. 3 Lord of Creation. See ਗੋ. 4 King of Guler, who along with Bhim Chand Kahlooria, fought against the Guru in the battle of Anandpur. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ. 5 See ਚੌਪਈ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਗੁਪਾਲਾ [gupala] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a great scholar and thinker. He also served Guru Hargobind and showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Once the Guru gifted him a precious horse and robe of honour on listening to the recitation of Japu Sahib chanted with full accuracy and devotion by him and remarked that had he done so without any consideration, he would have attained the status of the Guru. 2 vocative of ਗੁਪਾਲ. "tumri oṭ gupala jɪo."—*majh m 5*.

ਗੁਪੀਆ [gupia] *n* wife of a milkman, milkmaid. 2 See ਗੋਪੀਆ.

ਗੁੰਫ [gūph] *Skt* गुम्फ *vr* braid, create. **2** *n* bunch. **3** act of interlacing and threading. **4** a poetic composition. “gatha gūph gopal kēthā.”—*gatha*.
ਗੁਫਤ [gufət] *P* گفت *adjsaid*.
ਗੁੰਫਤ [gūphət] See ਗੁੰਫਿਤ.
ਗੁਫਤਗੁ [gufətgu], ਗੁਫਤਗੋ [guphətgo] *P* گفتگو *n* conversation, talk, dialogue.
ਗੁਫਤਨ [gufətən] *P* گفتن *v* say, state.
ਗੁਫਤਮ [gufətəm] *P* گفتم *I* said, I stated. **2** *I* say. “yək ərəj guphtəm pesɪ to.”—*tlīg m 1*.
ਗੁਫਤਾਰ [gufatar] *P* گفتار *n* act of making an utterance; statement.
ਗੁਫਨ [guphən] *n* slingshot. See ਗੋਫਨ. “mudgər guphən gurəj golale.”—*parəs*.
ਗੁੰਫਨ [gūphən] *Skt* गुम्फन *n* plaiting, interlacing. “həriḡuṅ gūphəhu mənɪmal.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. Here [mənɪmal] is an equivocation, –a rosary in mind and rosary of jewels.
ਗੁਫਾ [gupha] *Skt* गुहा *n* cave, cavern. **2** underground cell, vault. “jəṭa bhəsəm lepən kia kəha gupha məhɪ bas.”—*maru kəbir*. **3** inner-self, consciousness, conscience. “ɪs gupha məhɪ əkhuṭ bhēḍara.”—*majh ə m 3*. **4** body, physique. “həri jiu gupha ēdərɪ rəkɪke vaja pəvənu vəjajɪ.”—*ənēdu*.
ਗੁੰਫਾ [gūpha] *n* bunch, cluster. See ਗੁੰਫ. “sejbād gūphe bəḍ jəri.”—*GPS*. **2** a figure of speech, named karəṅmala. See ਕਾਰਣਮਾਲਾ.
ਗੁੰਫਿਆ [gūphɪa], ਗੁੰਫਿਤ [gūphɪt] *adj* plaited, braided. **2** entangled, involved. “pəkəjphathe pək məhā məd gūphɪa.”—*phunhe m 5*.
ਗੁੰਬਜ [gūbəj], ਗੁੰਬਦ [gūbəd] *P* منبر *n* minaret. **2** arch. **3** bloom. **4** cup. **5** sky.
ਗੁੰਬਦੇ ਕਬੂਦ [gūbde kəbud] *P* گنبد *n* blue dome. i.e. sky.
ਗੁਬਾਰ [gubar] or ਗੁਬਾਰੂ [gubarū] *A* غبار *n* dust. **2** haze due to the dust-storm. “bhərəm gubar moh bēdh pərə.”—*btla m 5*. “guro te marəg paic cuke moh gubarū.”—*sri m 3*. **3** darkness.
ਗੁਬਾਰਾ [gubara] See ਗੁਬਾਰ. **2** darkness. “bajhu

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. “mən mukh mūgədh gubara.”—*sor m 3*.

ਗੁਬਾਰਿ [gubarɪ] in ignorance. “phɪrtəu gərəb gubarɪ.”—*phunhe m 5*. **2** with dust.

ਗੁਬਾਰੀ [gubari] *n* storm, windstorm. **2** state of darkness. **3** *adj* ignorant. “jɪnɪ kie tɪsə nə jənni mən mukh gubari.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਗੁਬਾਰੂ [gubarū] See ਗੁਬਾਰ.

ਗੁਬਿੰਦ [gubɪd] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. “sət guru gubɪd jiu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਗੁਬਿੰਦੀ [gubɪdɪ] *n* Lakshmi, who is the power of Vishnu. “nəmo cədrəvi bhanuviyə gubɪdɪ.”—*cədi 2*. **2** *adj* pertaining to Gobind, the Creator.

ਗੁਮ [gum] *P* گم *adj* hidden. **2** unknown, not manifest. **3** lost.

ਗੁਮਟਾਲਾ [gumṭala] a village near Amritsar where Guru Hargobind’s chief hunter unknowingly caught hold of the white falcon of emperor Shahjahan.

ਗੁਮਟੀ [gumṭi], ਗੁੰਮਟੀ [gūmmṭi] *n* mansion of a house, room on rooftop. **2** a village in Nabha state, where the Lodhgharia chiefs of Phul dynasty used to live. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼. **3** See ਜੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ. **4** a kind of simple, coarse and striped cloth.

ਗੁਮਰ [gumər] jealousy; desire to take revenge. **2** *A* گمراه *n* community, group, gang. **3** whirlwind, whirlpool.

ਗੁਮਰਾਹ [gumrah] *P* گمراه *gone* astray; misled, who has deviated from the right path. **2** devoid of philanthropy.

ਗੁਮਾਇ [gumaɪ] See ਗੋਮਾਯੁ.

ਗੁਮਾਸਤਾ [gumaṣta] *P* گماشته *adj* appointed, assigned for a specific work. **2** *n* agent of a money lender. **3** accountant of a trader.

ਗੁਮਾਣ [gumaṅ], ਗੁਮਾਨ [guman] *P* گمان *idea*,

concept. “həume jaɪ guman.”—*var guj 2 m 3*.
2 doubt, suspicion. **3** vanity of being a donor
 or an ascetic; such other vain feelings. “tirəth
 bərat əru dan kəɪ mən mē dhəre gumanu.”—*s*
m 9.

ਗੁਮਾਨੀ [gumani] *adj* arrogant, conceited. “phɪrəhɪ
 gumani jəg məhɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “mərte
 phuɪɪ gumani.”—*ram kəbir*. **2** *n* egoism,
 arrogance. “ɪɪagəhu mənəhu gumani.”—*gəu*
m 5.

ਗੁਮਾਨੁ [gumanu] See ਗੁਮਾਨ.

ਗੁਰ [gur] *n* jaggery, lumped brown sugar. “jese
 bhāt makhɪka gur sō.”—*cəɪɪtr 108*. **2** *Skt* गुर
vr try, attempt, endeavour, beat, harm, lift,
 raise. **3** *Skt* गुरु *n* The origin of this word is *vr*
 गृी (गृ), 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. “gur əpne bəɪɪhari.”—*sor m 5*. “sukhsagəru
 guru paɪa.”—*sor m 5*. “əpna guru dhɪaɪe.”
 —*sor m 5*. **4** preacher of a religion; religious
 teacher. **5** preacher of a religious school of
 thought; founder of a sect. “chɪə ghəɪ chɪə
 gur chɪə updes.”—*sohɪla*. See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼.
6 husband. “sobhavəti sohagnɪ jɪɪɪ gur ka het
 əparu.”—*sri m 3*. **7** Vrihaspati, lord of the
 deities. “kəhu gur gəj sɪv səbhko janē.”—*gəu*
kəbir. **8** conscience, mind. “kōbhē bədha jəlu
 rəhe, jəlu bɪɪnu kōbh nə hōɪ. gɪan ka bədha
 mənə rəhe, gur (mən) bɪɪnu gɪan nə hōɪ.”—*var*
asa. **9** *adj* adorable. “nanək gur te gur hōɪa.”
 —*guj m 3*. **10** chief, principal. “kəun nam gur
 jakē sɪmrē bhəvsagər kəu tərəɪ?”—*sor m 9*.
11 See ਗੁਰੁ.

ਗੁਰਉਪਦੇਸ [gur-updes] *n* teachings of the Guru,
 precepts of the Guru. “guru sɪkh sɪkh guru
 hē eko, gur-updes cəlae.”—*asa chāt m 4*. “gur-
 updes kəɪɪ har ʊɪɪ dharɪe.”—*BGK*.

ਗੁਰਉਪਦੇਸਿ [gur-updesɪ] with the teachings of

the Guru; by/through the teachings of the Guru.
 “gur-updesɪ jəpɪe mənɪ saca.”—*maru solhe*
m 5.

ਗੁਰਉਪਦੇਸੁ [gur-updesu] teachings of the Guru.

“gur-updesu sunɪo nəhɪ kanən.”—*sar m 9*.

ਗੁਰਅੰਸ [gur-əs] This word is used for ਗੁਰੁਠਝ.
 See ਗੁਰੁਦੱਸ.

ਗੁਰਏ [gurəe] *Skt* ਗੁਰਏ (fourth declension): to
 the Guru. “adɪ gurəe nəməh.”—*sukhməni*.

ਗੁਰਸਤਿਗੁਰ [gursətɪgur] *adj* the premier Guru;
 supreme teacher of a religious sect. **2** Guru
 Nanak Dev. “guru sətɡur ka jo sɪkh əkhae.”
 —*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਨਹ [gursənəh] *P* گرسنه *adj* hungry.

ਗੁਰਸਨਗੀ [gursəngi] *P* گرسنگی *n* hunger.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦ [gursəbəd]¹ teachings of the true Master,
 utterances of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦੀ [gursəbdi] with the teachings of the
 Guru. “gursəbdi salahie.”—*sri m 1*.

ਗੁਰਸਬਦੁ [gursəbədʊ] teachings of the true Master;
 utterances of the Guru. “gursəbədʊ kəmaɪa.”
 —*asa chāt m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਭਾ [gursəbha] *n* congregation of the
 followers, congregation of disciples of Guru
 Nanak Dev. **2** company of the Guru, closeness
 to the Guru. “gursəbha ev nə paɪe.”—*var sri*
m 3.

ਗੁਰਸਰ [gursər] the Guru as a pool. “te nae sətokh
 gursəra.”—*bɪla m 4*.

ਗੁਰਸਾਖੀ [gursakhi] *n* the Guru’s chronicle.
2 the Guru as manifest. **3** teachings of the
 Guru. “gursakhi jotɪ jəgəɪ diva balɪa.”—*var*
məla m 1. **4** *adv* through the Guru’s teachings.

¹In Punjabi when guru is used as a compound word, then
 ਠਕਏ () [ʊ] vowel disappears; Hence words like ਗੁਰਸਬਦ,
 ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖ, ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ, ਗੁਰਦਾਸ, ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ, ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ, ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ, ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ
 etc appear in this encyclopaedia without [ʊ] but the use
 of [ʊ] is mandatory as per Sanskrit grammar. Hence
 several Sikh authors have written these words using [ʊ].
 Such words should not be considered as incorrect.

“gursakhi mīṭṭa ēdhīara.”—*majh ə m 3.*

ਗੁਰਸਿਖ [gursikh], ਗੁਰਸਿਖੜਾ [gursikhṛa] *n* follower of Guru Nanak Dev; believer in the faith founded by Guru Nanak Dev. “gursikh mit! cāləhu gurcali.”—*dhāna m 4.* “jo diṣe gursikhṛa tīsu nīvi nīvi lagəu paī jīu.”—*suhi m 5 gurvāti.*

guru hi ucare prīṭi guru ki sudhare rīṭi
guru ki prātīṭi jāko bhut ɔ bhəvīkkh he,
guru hi ki kije sev guru hi ko dije bhev
guru hi ko puje dev uco ev pīkkh he,
gurupēth hi ko dani guru ki kəhani jani
guru hi ki sudhh vani achi bhātī līkkh he,
guru so na mane koi guru ju ke dham dhōi
guru jī ko pyaro joī soi gursīkkh he.

—*nīhal sīgh jī.*

səttkərtar ki upasna kərənharo,
puje nahī maya vīdhī vīṣənu məheṣ ko,
uddəm se ləcchmi kəməve ap khave bhəle,
ɔrən khəlavə kərə nīṭ hīṭdeṣ ko,
vad ver irkha vīkar mən lavə nahī,
pər hīṭ khed səhe, devə nə kələṣ ko,
sədacari sahsi suhrīd səty vrətdhari,
ese gursīkkh sərtaj he vrījeṣ ko.

2 This word has also been used for the Guru’s teachings. “gursikh de gursīkkh mīlāra.”—*BG.*

ਗੁਰਸੁਖ [gursukhu] eternal bliss, ultimate pleasure. “gur mīlī gursukhu paī.”—*suhi ə m 4.*
2 liberation, salvation.

ਗੁਰਸੇਵ [gursev], ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ [gurseva] *n* service of the Guru, submission to the Guru. “gursev nə bhāi cor cor.”—*bəsət m 1.* “gurseva təpā sīṭī təpu saru.”—*asa ə m 3.* “gurseva te bhəgətī kəmaī. təb īh manəs dehī paī.”—*bher kəbir.*

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.

ਗੁਰਸੰਗਤਿ [gursəgətī] See ਗੁਰਸੰਗਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ [gursənt] *n* the Guru with a calm mind; Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a saint belonging to the tradition of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਗੁਰਸੰਤ.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ ਸਭਾ [gursənt səbha] community of Sikhs, congregation of Sikh devotees. “gursənt səbha dukhu mīṭe rogu.”—*bəsət m 1.*

ਗੁਰਹਟੀ [gurhəṭī], ਗੁਰਹੱਟ [gurhəṭṭ] *n* Sikh shrine; Sikh temple. **2** seat of the Guru, which is the centre of religious practices. “təkhəṭī bəṭha gurhəṭīe.”—*var ram 3.* **3** centre of learning. “bed grēth gurhəṭṭ he.”—*BG.*

ਗੁਰਹਾਈ [gurhai] See ਹਾਈ. “ਗੁਹਾਈ ਧੁਹਾਈ ਗੁਰਹਾਈ.”—*sodəru.* **2** killer of the Guru, the Guru’s assassin.

ਗੁਰਹਿ [gurəhī] to the Guru. “gurəhī dīkhaīo lōina.”—*asa m 5.*

ਗੁਰਹਿਗਾਰ [gurhīgar] *adj* guilty, criminal, sinful. **2** according to the teachings of a spiritual mentor. “ram nə choḍəu gurhīgar.”—*bəsət kəbir.*

ਗੁਰਕਰਣੀ [gurkəṛṇī] *n* mode of living prescribed by Guru Nanak Dev, ideals of Sikhism. “gurkəṛṇī bīnu bhəramu nə bhage.”—*bəsət ə m 1.* **2** great deeds.

ਗੁਰਕਾਰ [gurkar] service performed in the name of the Guru; religious work pertaining to the Guru. “jo sīkh gurkar kəməvəhī.”—*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਗੁਰਕਿਰਪਾ [gurkīṛpa] grace of the true Master, grace of the mentor. “gurkīṛpa te mīle vəḍīai.”—*maru solhe m 3.*

ਗੁਰਗ [gurəg] *P*  *n* wolf.

ਗੁਰਗਮ [gurgəm] *n* path directed by the Guru. “gurgəm ਗੁਹਾਨੁ ਬੇਟਾਵੇ ਭੇਦੁ.”—*gəu thīti kəbir.* **2** scripture containing teachings of the spiritual mentor; holy hymns composed by the Guru. “gurgəm prəmaṇī əjəru jəṛīo.”—*səveye m 5 ke.* **3** *adj* attainable or achievable with the Guru’s

grace.

ਗੁਰਗਮਿ [gurɣəmɪ] on the path directed by the Guru, by the teachings of the Guru. “gurɣəmɪ bhed su hærɪ ka pavəu.”—*gəu kabir var 7*.

ਗੁਰਗਾ [gurɣa] one who sits in ambush like a wolf; selfish person. See **ਗੁਰਗ**. **2** follower of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਗਾਬੀ [gurɣabi] *P*  a kind of pair of wooden sandals; pump shoes.

ਗੁਰਗਿਆਨ [gurɣɪan], **ਗੁਰਗਿਆਨੁ** [gurɣɪanu] *n* teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. “gurɣɪan dipək ujɪaria.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** self-realisation, which transcends all kinds of knowledge. “gurɣɪanu pədarəthu namu hē.”—*suhī ə m 4*.

ਗੁਰਗੋਪ [gurɣop], **ਗੁਰਗੋਪਕ** [gurɣopək] *adj* (one) Guru less; one who conceals the name of his or her spiritual mentor and pretends to be fully divine. **2** maligner of the Guru. See **ਗੋਪਨ**.

ਗੁਰ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gur gobɪnd] Guru Gobind Singh. “rəhɪo gur gobɪnd.”—*s m 9*. **2** spiritual guide in the guise of Guru Gobind Singh. **3** spiritual teacher with knowledge of the entire universe; the Creator.

ਗੁਰਘਰ [gurɣhər] See **ਗੁਰੁਘਰ**.

ਗੁਰਚਰਣ [gurɣərən], **ਗੁਰਚਰਨ** [gurɣərən] feet of the spiritual guide; feet of the mentor. “gurɣərən lagi səhəɪ jagi.”—*bɪla chət m 5*. “gurɣərən sərevəhɪ gursɪkh tor.”—*bəsət m 1*.

ਗੁਰਚਾਲ [gurɣal], **ਗੁਰਚਾਲੀ** [gurɣali] *n* religious practices of the Guru. “gursɪkh mit cələhu gurcali.”—*dhəna m 4*.

ਗੁਰਜ [gurəj] *P*  *n* mace; knobbed iron club. See **ਸਸਤ੍ਰ**. “pɪta prəhɪlad sɪu gurəj uʃhai.”—*bher ə m 3*.

ਗੁਰਜਗਤ [gurjəgət] See **ਜਗਤਗੁਰੁ**. “gurjəgət phɪrən sih əgrəu.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. ‘son of Pheru—Guru Angad Dev, a universal spiritual guide.’

ਗੁਰਜਦਾਰ [gurəjdar] *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. “gurəjdar dve dine səg.”—*GPS*. See **ਗੁਰਜਬਰਦਾਰ**. **3** a sect of Muslim faqirs, who keep maces with them.

ਗੁਰਜਨ [gurjən], **ਗੁਰਜਨੁ** [gurjənu] See **ਗੁਰੁਜਨ**. “na hærɪ bhəɪɪo nə gurjənu sevɪo.”—*sor m 9*.

ਗੁਰਜਬਰਦਾਰ [gurəjbərdar], **ਗੁਰਜਮਾਰ** [gurəjmar] See **ਗੁਰਜਦਾਰ**. 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.

ਗੁਰਜੋਤਿ [gurjotɪ] light of the Almighty, spiritual enlightenment. “gurjotɪ ərjən mahɪ dhəri.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*.

ਗੁਰਝ [gurəjh], **ਗੁਰਝਨ** [gurjəhən] *n* entangled knot. “sakət sutu bəhu gurjhi bhərɪa.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*.

ਗੁਰਤਾ [gurta] See **ਗੁਰੁਤਾ**.

ਗੁਰਤੀ [gurti] See **ਗੁੜਤੀ**. “gurti adɪ dēhɪ sukh kəd.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰਦਛਨਾ [gurdəchna] See **ਗੁਰੁਦਕਿਣਾ**. “to prəthme gurdəchna dije. pachə s̄rəvəŋ gyan ko kije.”—*NP*.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ [gurdərsən] *n* philosophy of the Guru; printed scripture depicting the philosophy of Sikhism. “khətu dərsənɪ vətə vətara. gurka dərsən əpər əpara.”—*asa m 3*. **2** glimpse of the true Master.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨਿ [gurdərsənɪ] on having glimpse of the Guru. “gurdərsənɪ udhre səsara.”—*asa m 3*. **2** from the scripture of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨੁ [gurdərsənu] See **ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ**. “gurdərsənu dekhɪ mənɪ hoɪ bɪgasu.”—*sukhməni*.

ਗੁਰਦਰਸੁ [gurdərasu] See **ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ**. “gurdərasu paɪa əɣɪanu gəvaɪa.”—*tukha chət m 4*.

ਗੁਰਦਰਿਆਉ [gurdəɪau] See **ਗੁਰੁਦਰੀਆਉ**.

ਗੁਰਦਾ [gurda] *P*  *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.

ਗੁਰਦਾਸ [gurdas] *adj* follower of a spiritual teacher; disciple of the true spiritual mentor. **2 n** Bhai Gurdas. “adī briddh gurdas gən cəhū dīstī me gurdas.”—*GPS*.

A true Sikh, Bhai Gurdas was cousin brother of Bibi Bhani. He was initiated into Sikhism by the fourth Guru in 1636 and a 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 **ੜੜੜ**. **4** a devoted Sikh poet, who added his own composition to Vars of Bhai Gurdas as the 41st Var which reads: “pio pahol khāddhar huṛ jənəm 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. **ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ** [gurdaspur] district headquarters of Punjab, which is forty-five miles away from Amritsar by rail. Banda Bahadur was captured here by Abdul Samadhkhan with an army comprising about twenty thousand soldiers and was sent to Delhi. See **ਬੰਦਾਬਹਾਦੁਰ**.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ [gurditta] See **ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ**. **2** son of Tilok Singh and grandson of Baba Phul, who was the ancestor of Nabha dynasty. Gurditta died in 1754 AD. See **ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼**.

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [gurditta baba] Gurdatt 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 for 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 1695¹ in Kiratpur, where an elegant shrine has been constructed in his memory. See **ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ**.

Historians have forwarded two reasons for the title of “Baba” given to him. One, he appeared as Guru Nanak Dev to Sai Buddhan

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 jotī sāmavən de cəṛīṛ”, 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 ਬੁੱਢਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰਦੀਖਿਆ [gurdikhia] religious instruction by the spiritual mentor. “bɪn gurdikhɪa kɛsɛ gɪan?”—*bher m 5*. “gurdikhɪa jɪh mənɪ bəsɛ nanək məsətɪ bhagɪ.”—*bavən*.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰ [gurduar] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿ. 2 religious seat of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurduara] ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ, *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

¹“mɛ bədhɪ sɛɔ dhəmsal hɛ. gurɪkha ləhdə bhəɪkɛ. pɛr dhovə pəkha pherdə tɪsɪ nɪvɪ nɪvɪ ləgə pəɪ jɪo.”—*sri m 5*. “pʊrəb dhəməsal bɛnvəvəhu. bəhʊr aɪ həm kɔ lejavəhu.”—*NP*.

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.¹

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 assesment 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

¹Many more sacrifices were made by the Sikhs at several places during Gurdwara Reform Movement, the description of which is avoided to limit the size of article.

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:

bahar ki əgənɪ bujhət jəl sərɪta ke,
 nau mɛ jə ag lage kɛse ke bujhaie?
 bahar se bhag oɭ lijjət koɭgərh,
 gərh mɛ jə luɭlije, kəho kət jaiɛ?
 corən ke tras jaɪ ʃərən gəhe nərɪd,
 mare məhipətɪ ji u kɛseke bəcaie?
 mayaɖər ɖərpət har gurdvare jave,
 təhā jə maya bɪape, kəhā ɬəhɪraie?
 –*kəbɪtt 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.¹ Bhai Gurdas Ji², Sant Almasat Ji.³, Bhai Kanhya Ji⁴, Bhai Mani

¹Baba Buddha was appointed priest of Harimandir in Sammat 1661. According to Gurvilas-

"nɪjmən ɪh vɪcarte bhəe. guru grəth sevək kɪh kəe. bedi soɖhi ko dɪū seva. vəʃ uc manɛ nɪj bheva....

kərət vɪcar eh ɬəhɪrai. buɖɖha ji seva nɪpunai."—*ə 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 Ji⁵, and Mahatama Gurbakhash⁶, so that the principles of Sikhism, which were laid down by Guru Nanak Dev, spread throughout the world.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਐਕਟ [gurduara ekɪ], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ [gurduara sudhar], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ [gurduara prəbədhək kəmeɪti] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਿ [gurduarɪ], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੈ [gurduare] within the gurdwara, in the gurdwara, before the Guru. "kɪu sohe gurduarɪ."—*sri m l. 2* through the Guru, by the Guru. "jəg jɪtəu gurduarɪ."—*səvəye m 2 ke.* "gurduare hərəkirtənu suɳie."—*maru solhe m 5.*

ਗੁਰਦੇਉ [gurdeu], ਗੁਰਦੇਵ [gurdev] god-like mentor, reverent master. "gurdev mata gurdev pɪta."—*bavən. 2* deity worthy of worship. 3 Guru Nanak Dev—the supreme mentor.

ਗੁਰਦੇਵਏ [gurdevəe] (fourth declension) to the deity, to the god-like spiritual guide. "sri gurdevəe nəməh."—*sukhməni.*

ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [gurdvara], ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ [gurdvara prəbədhək kəmeɪti] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਗੁਰਨੇ ਕਲਾਂ [gurne kələ] a village under police station Moonak, tehsil and subdivision Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Teg Bahadur exists one furlong away to the west of the village. A small shrine is built there with a residential house adjoining it. The priest is a Sikh. A regular cash grant of rupees 300 per annum is given by Patiala state and 10 bighas of land is attached to the gurdwara from the village.

It is situated about one mile north-west of Gurne railway station.

⁵Bhai 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.

⁶Sant Gurbakhsh was appointed priest of gurdwaras of Anandpur when Guru Gobind Singh was leaving Anandpur. He discharged this duty very efficiently.

ਗੁਰਪਗ [gurpæg] feet of the spiritual guide.
“gurpæg jharəhɪ həm bal.”—*prəbha m 4*.

ਗੁਰਪਰਸਾਦ [gurpərsad] grace of the spiritual guide (guru).

ਗੁਰਪਰਸਾਦਿ [gurpərsadɪ], ਗੁਰਪਰਸਾਦੀ [gurpərsadi] due to the grace of the spiritual teacher, by the grace of the Guru. “gurpərsadɪ nə hoɪ sətəpu.”—*bɪla m 5*. “gurpərsadi pɑɪɑ.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədər*. “gurpərsadi eko jana.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਗੁਰਪਰਗਾਸ [gurpərgas] *n* wonderous effect of the Guru's teaching. **2** self-realization. **3** *adj* infinite light, superior to that emitted by the sun and the moon.

ਗੁਰਪਰਵਾਨ [gurpərvan] *n* authenticity of the Guru, authenticity of the Guru's utterance. **2** *adj* the authentic Guru, the Guru proven with all testimonies. “sevɪɑ gurpərvan.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*.

ਗੁਰਪਲਾਸ [gurpəlas], ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ [gurpəlah] a kind of tree – *Butea frondosa*, that has some connection with the Guru. The following gurpalah 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 kols east of Phagwara there is a gurpalah, under which the seventh Guru took rest. **3** a gurpalah related to the ninth Guru near village Sarale five ਕੋਹ [koh] east of Phagwara. **4** a gurpalah, twelve ਕੋਹ [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.

ਗੁਰਪਗ [gurpag] feet of the Guru. “məstək dərɪ gurpagɪo.”—*gəv m 5*. ‘at the feet of spiritual guide.’

ਗੁਰਪੁਰ [gurpur] See ਗੁਰਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ [gurpurəb] See ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ. “bhaɪ bhəgətɪ gurpurəb kərəde.”—*BG*.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [gurprəsad] *n* grace of the Guru, blessings of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [gurprəsadɪ] See ਗੁਰੁ and ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ. “əjuni sebhə gurprəsadɪ.”—*jəpu. 2* by the grace of the Guru; due to the grace/blessing of the Guru. “gurprəsadɪ nanək mənɪ jagəhu.”—*sukhməni*.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [gurprənəli] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ [gurprətəp] a village Guru ka Chakk under police station Banga, tehsil Nawan Shahar, district Jalandhar. A Sikh shrine named Gurpratap in memory of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated half a mile to the west of this village. The Guru stayed here for one month while going to Kiratpur from Baba Bakala.

There was dearth of water in the area. The Guru got a well dug on the request of the people of the area. Mata Gujri gave first cut to the earth for the well and founded the village Guru ka Chakk.

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 Kultham Abdullahah railway station.

ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਸੁਰਜ [gurprətəpsurəj] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਸੁਰਜ.

ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ [gurbəkhəʃ] See ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼.

ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbəkhəʃ sɪŋh] See ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰਬਚਨਾਤ [gurbəcnat] (ablative case) from the Guru's word. "gurbəcnat kəmat krɪpa te."—*sar m 5*.

ਗੁਰਬਚਨਿ [gurbəcnɪ], **ਗੁਰਬਚਨੀ** [gurbəcni] by Guru's teachings; according to the utterances of the Guru. "gurbəcnɪ dhɪaɪa jɪnha əgəmu həri."—*var kan m 4*. "gurbəcni sukhu upjē."—*sor ə m 5*.

ਗੁਰਬਤ [gurbət] *A* غُرْبَت foreignness, sense of being abroad (in a foreign county) **2** poverty, penury. **3** non-familiarity, lack of acquaintance. "gurbət sīgh sō nəhɪ kholi hāmari."—*PPP*.

ਗੁਰਬਾ [gurba] *P* غُرْبَا *n* cat. **2** غُرْبَا plural of gərib.

ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ [gurbāṇi], **ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ** [gurbāṇi] *n* hymns of Guru Nanak Dev and succeeding Gurus; divine knowledge received through the Guru. "gurbāṇi ɪsu jəg məhɪ canəṇu."—*sri ə m 3*. "gurbāṇi həriṇam səmaɪa."—*gəu m 4*. See ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ.

ਗੁਰਬਿਲਾਸ [gurbilas] See ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ.

ਗੁਰਬੰਸ [gurbōs] See ਗੁਰੁਵੰਸ.

ਗੁਰਭਾਉ [gurbhau] *n* underlying meaning of the Guru's utterances. **2** philosophy of the Guru; the Guru's precepts. **3** devotion to the Guru.

ਗੁਰਮਹਲ [gurməhəl] residential place of the Guru. **2** status of the Guru. **3** stage of realisation. **4** wife of the spiritual guide.

ਗੁਰਮਹਲੀ [gurməhli] by the Guru's wife. **2** deserving the supreme stage of realisation. "gurməhli so məhəlɪ bulavə."—*bəsət ə m 1*.

ਗੁਰਮਣੀਆ [gurməṇia] *n* a supreme precious jewel, that fulfills wishes of the person owning it. **2** spiritual knowledge. "guru pas səci gurməṇia."—*var bɪla m 4*.

ਗੁਰਮਤ [gurmət] the Guru's precept; the Guru's philosophy. **2** principal religious tenets established by the spiritual mentor.

ਗੁਰਮਤਾ [gurməta] See ਗੁਰੁਮਤਾ.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gurmətɪ], **ਗੁਰਮਤੀ** [gurməti] *n* views of

the Guru. **2** wish of the Guru, will of the Guru. **3** advice of the spiritual guide. "gurmətɪ lehu tərəhu bhəv dūtəru."—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** by the Guru's precepts. "gurmətɪ paɪa səhəjɪ mɪlaɪa."—*suhi chət m 3*. "gurməti mənū nɪjghəri vəsɪa."—*vəḍ chət m 3*.

ਗੁਰਮਨਾਰਿ [gurmənarɪ] See ਮਨਾਰਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ [gurmari] Sirhind town. See ਗੁਰੁਮਾਰੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gurmukh] See ਗੁਰੁਮੁਖ. **2** *n* countenance of the Guru. "gurmukh dekh sikkh bɪgsavhɪ."—*GPS*. **3** a person devoted to the Guru, never defiant of him. "gurmukh sɪu mənəmukhu əṛe dube."—*var majh m 2*.

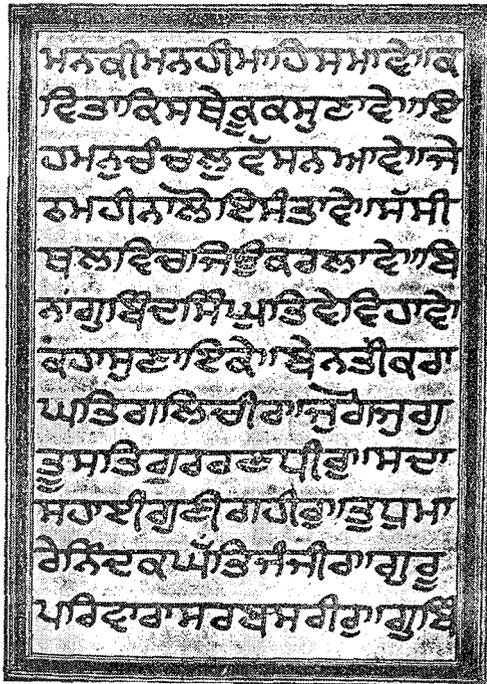
ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਗਾਤੀ [gurmukh gati] See ਗਾਤੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖਾ [gurmukha], **ਗੁਰਮੁਖਾਂ** [gurmukhā] the devout Sikhs. "gurmukha həriḍhənu khətɪa."—*səva m 3*.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖਿ [gurmukhɪ] in the words of the Guru. in the preachings and utterances of the Guru. "gurmukhɪ nadē gurmukhɪ vedē."—*jəpu*. **2** on account of devotion to the Guru. "gurmukhɪ mɪlie mənəmukhɪ vɪchurə."—*majh ə m 5*. **3** See ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ. **4** See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ. "gurmukhɪ mukta gurmukhɪ jugta."—*majh ə m 5*. **5** primal lord – Supreme lord. "oṅ gurmukhɪ kio əkara."—*bavən*. 'ਓਅੰ (Brahm) the beginning of the creation.' **6** to the devout Sikh. "gurmukhɪ sɔda həjuri."—*sri m 1*.

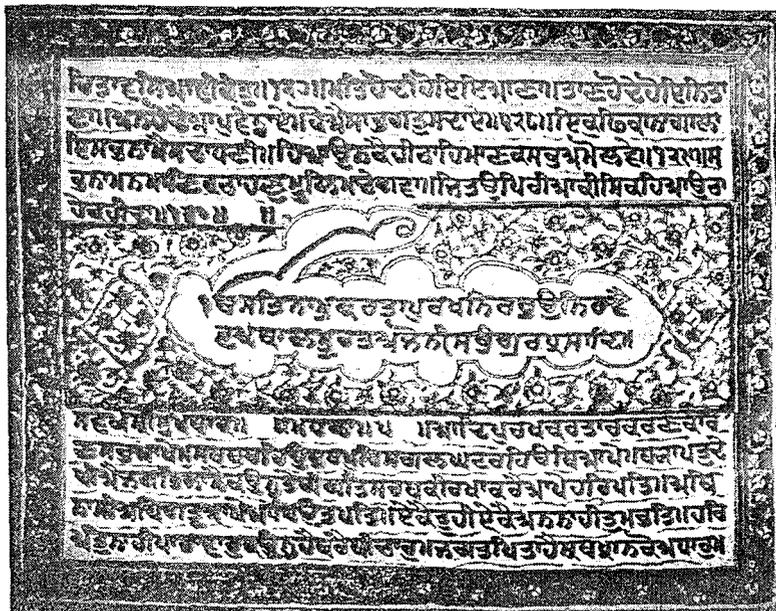
ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gurmukhi] *n* a script used for Punjabi language, which originated from Sharda and Tankri. The devotees wrote the utterances of the Gurus in this script. Hence the name "Gurmukhi". The language of the people of Punjab can be accurately written in this script, that is why it is also named as 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. pəṭṭi written by Guru



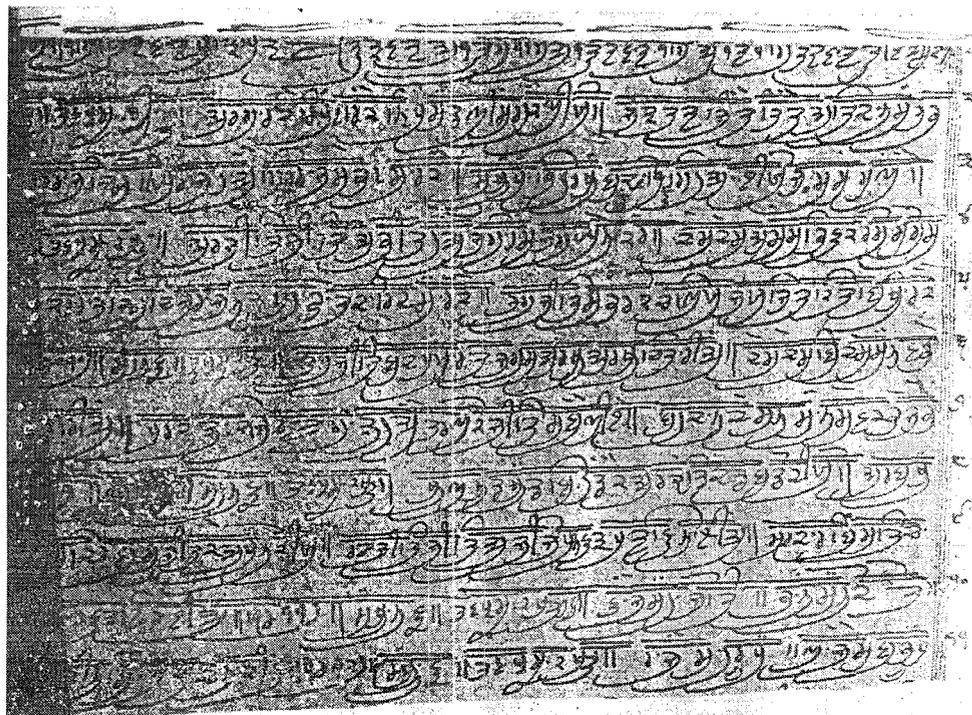
No:- 3

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.



No:- 4

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.

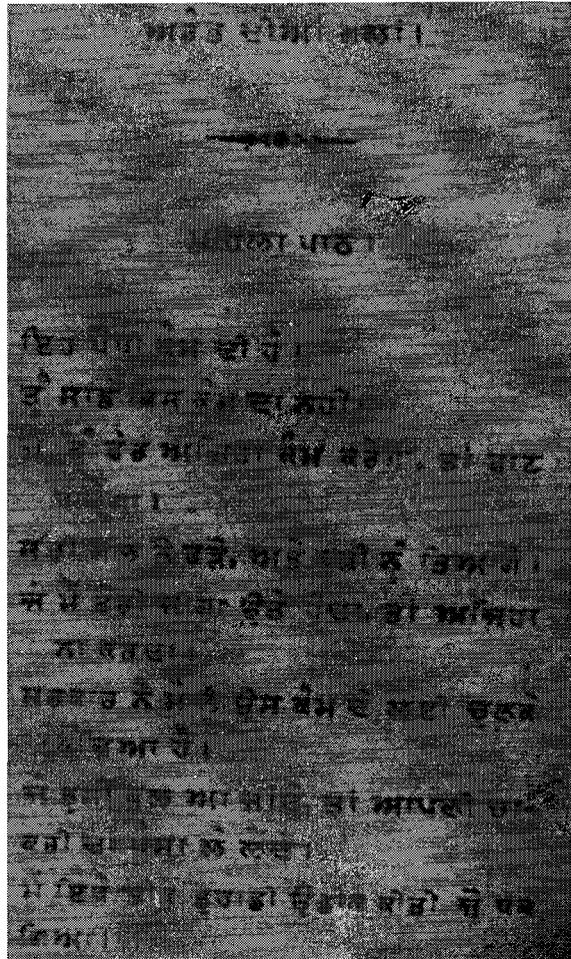


No:- 5

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 *Hukamnama*, 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.

... d ò stgq; kd eEsk ò no wkoe? fBg Nkoe? fBgwvkh ; zr e? kh: / ò isq ssq fis? fss? nfs dkB wkb G	2
... ; [ooki iI' I fBgoki jP? frfooki ; / GNwkoe? ò ; [y gkfJ joy pYkUe? frqj nkJ: ' i ; ; zr b? ò	3
... st gq; kd eEsk ò nfo inhfs inhfs nGhs jP? ir j'w iZr xB/ eo/ ò d/; d/; n;/; fGSe o'r ; ; r;	4
... e[ooki iI' I fdiokiBe pj [Gks dkfod wkoe? ò ir inhfs ; zGo e' ubf' i: fis fes fpeKoe?	5
... 410 ò w' jBSzd ò stgq; kd eEsk ò irinhfs p/d g:ko s/ ir ; [noE noE fuskohnz ò d/; d/; fpd/; wkbT G/	6
... ekohnz ò XodkV iI' I odrkV jP? fscob' e inhfs ; p? khJ/ ò pj [dkB d? ; Bwb ; /te G/ i G/	7
... h J/ ò w' jB Szd ò st gq; kd eEsk ò yb yzv yzv fpjzve? no dzfv dzv pv' dh: ' ò noE y.	8
... fâop ; [ihs e? ngB' eh: ' ò oD inhfs inhfs nihs i' XB Ssq gsq fSBkJhnz ò ; odko fpz; fs dk	9
... o Ssq fookJhnz ò 5411 ò wEKB Szd ò st gq; kd eEsk ò Siki? wjk i' fs ò GkBz wB' d' fs ò	10
... chB ò fwB pzdBk ehB ò 5412 ò wEKB Szd ò st gq; kd eEsk ò oki? wjk o(g ò bki? ; p G(g	11



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 ਙ [ŋ] present in pəṭṭi only. They are not available in the script of any language other than Punjabi. The sequence of letters in the pəṭṭi is as under:

ਸ ਏ ਓ ਙ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ ਙ ਜ ਝ ਞ ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਣ ਤ ਥ ਦ ਧ
ਨ ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਮ ਯ ਰ ਲ ਵ ਙ ਹ ਅ.

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.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀਂ [gurmukhī] the devout did.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੁ [gurmukhu] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ.

ਗੁਰਮੰਤ [gurmānt], ਗੁਰਮੰਤੁ [gurmāntu], ਗੁਰਮੰਤੁ [gurmānt], ਗੁਰਮੰਤੁੜਾ [gurmānt-ṛa] *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, “səṭɪnam vahɪguru.” “jɪnɪ jəpɪo gurɪnāṭu.” —*s m 9*. “cələt besət sovət jagət gurmānt rɪde cɪtarɪ.” —*maru m 5*. “gurmānt-ṛa cɪtarɪ nanək dukh nə thivəi.” —*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਗੁਰਰ [gurər] *Dg n* arrogance, conceit, vanity.

ਗੁਰਰਸੁ [gur-rəsū] spiritual bliss—i.e. supreme pleasure. **2** taste of Gurbani (Guru’s hymns) “gur-rəsū git bad nəhi bhavē.” —*oākar*.

ਗੁਰਰਸਨਾ [gur-rəsna] the Guru’s utterance. “gur-rəsna əmrɪtu boldi.” —*tlīg m 4*.

ਗੁਰਰਾਂ [gur-rā] *P* غرر *adj* thundering, roaring.

ਗੁਰਰਾਨਾ [gur-rana], ਗੁਰਰੀਦਨ [gur-ridən] *P* غرر *v* thunder. **2** roar.

ਗੁਰਲ [gurəl] *n* wild male goat.

ਗੁਰਵਾਹੁ [gurvahu] glory to the Guru. “nanək das kəho gurvahu.” —*asa m 5*.

ਗੁਰਵਾਕ [gurvak] ਗੁਰਵਾਕੜ *n* utterance of the Guru. See ਗੁਰਵਾਕੁ.

ਗੁਰਵਾਕਿ [gurvakɪ] Guru’s utterance. “gurvakɪ sətɪgur jo bhaɪ cələ.” —*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਗੁਰਵਾਕੁ [gurvaku] See ਗੁਰਵਾਕ. “gurvakunɪrməlu səda canəṅ.” —*dhəna chāt m 1*.

ਗੁਰਵਿਲਾਸ [gurvilas] See ਗੁਰਵਿਲਾਸ.

ਗੁਰਵੀਚਾਰ [gurvicar] *n* principles laid down by the spiritual mentor; Guru’s sagacity; Guru’s thinking.

ਗੁਰਵੀਚਾਰਿ [gurvicarɪ] with Guru’s thinking, per Guru’s philosophy. “təriə gurvicarɪ.” —*sri m 1*.

ਗੁਰੜਾਉਨਾ [gur-ṛauna] *v* See ਗੁਰਰਾਨਾ.

ਗੁਰਾਹਾ [guraha], ਗੁਰਾਣਾ [guraṇa] *adj* pertaining to the Guru, of the Guru. “mɪl sətəṣəgətɪ səg guraha.” —*jet m 4*.

ਗੁਰਾਲਾ [gurala] guru’s house, organisation established by the Guru. **2** conscience. **3** final stage (besides the nine openings in human body) “surət səkoc bəjr khul tala. dhəsyo məddh jəhɪ sukhəd gurala.” —*GV 10*.

ਗੁਰਿ [guri] guru. “guri kəṭi mɪhəḍi jevəri.” —*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. “guri asa mənəsa puria.” —*biha chāt m 4*. **2** *Skt* ਗੁਰੁਭਿ: (plural of the third declension)

the Gurus, the true Masters. **3** ਗੁਵੀ large, heavy.

ਗੁਰਿਆਈ [guriəi] *n* Guruship, status of the mentor, status of the spiritual teacher. “prapət bhi gurɪəi.” —*GPS*.

ਗੁਰਿਆਣੀ [guriəni] wife of the Guru.

ਗੁਰਏ ਖੇਲ [gurəe khel] See ਗੁਰੇਖੇਲ.

ਗੁਰਿਬਾਬੇ [gurɪbabe] Baba is the Guru; Guru Nanak Dev. “gurɪbabe phɪṭke so phɪṭe, gurɪ əgədɪ kite kuṛɪare.” —*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਗੁਰੀ [guri] *Skt* ਗੌਰੀ *adj* fair-complexioned. “guri gərja.” —*cāḍi 2*. Gauri Girija. **2** heavy, large, huge.

ਗੁਰੀਆ [guria] *adj* significant, prestigious, heavy, large. “prɪtɪ prɪtɪ gurɪə mohən lalna.” —*suhi*

m 5 pərtaI. 2 Some authors have referred to Bhai Gonda as Guria. “kabol me guria guru ko ek sɪkkh huto.”—*gval*.

ਗੁਰੂ [guru] See ਗੁਰ 3. **2** *n* spiritual teacher, religious mentor. “guru isəru guru gorəkhu bərna.”—*ǰəpu*. “tɪnɪ kəukɪa updesiə jɪnɪ guru nanəkdev?”—*var majh m 2*.

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** Jupiter. **4** teacher, guide, mentor. **5** a character of two matras, which takes twice the time taken to pronounce a læghu (short) character. The characters with following vowel signs are long ones (guru)—ਕੰਨਾ [a], ਬਿਹਾਰੀ [i], ਦੋਲੈਕੇ [u], ਏਲਾਂ [e], ਦੁਲਾਈਆਂ [ɛ], ਹੋਤਾ [o], ਕਨੌਤਾ [ɔ], ਬਿੰਦੀ/ਟਿੱਪੀ [˘], ਵਿਸਰਗ : ਇਜਾਫਤ (addition), ਅਧਿਕ [˘]. The initial character in a word with conjunct characters is considered guru (long) like ਸ਼ and ਮਿ in ਸ਼ੜੁ and ਮਿੜੁ respectively. If the initial part of a conjunct character is not stressed, then it remains a læghu (short), as for example ਕ and ਕ are læghu in ਕਿਪ and ਕਨੈਯਾ respectively.

To keep the reading of metre apt, sometimes læghu is pronounced and written as guru e.g. “nath nɪrəʃən tvə sərən”. In this sentence ਤੁ [tv] is læghu but to complete the matra of the chəppəy metre, it is read as tvə, in the same way “rəccha hɔɪ tāhɪ səbh kala.

duʃt ərɪʃt tərɦɪ tətkaI”. Here ਲ of ਕਾਲ [kal] and tətkaI is made long.

ਗ [gə], ਗੁ [gu], ਗੋ [go], associated with guru are long. They are supposed to have two matras and ʃ 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.

ਗੁਰੂਆਨੀ [guruāni] *n* mentor’s wife. **2** a woman who gives religious discourse.

ਗੁਰੂਅੰਕਸੁ [guruāṅkasu] *n* mentor’s fear, sticking to mentor’s order. “guruāṅkasu jɪnɪ namu dɪɪrətɑ.”—*sor ə m 1*.

ਗੁਰੂਸਤਗੁਰੂ [gurusətɡuru], **ਗੁਰੂਸਤਿਗੁਰ** [gurusətɪgur] See ਗੁਰਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਬਦ [guruṣəbəd] See ਗੁਰਸਬਦ and ਗੁਰਸਬਦੁ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਬਦੀ [gurusəbdi] by the Guru’s teachings. “gurusəbdi səbhū brəhəmu pəchanɪɑ.”—*maru solhe m 1. 2* practitioner of the Guru’s words.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰ [gurusər] See ਗੁਰਸਰ. **2** See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਮਨੀਕਰਣ [gurusər mənīkərəṅ] See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਮਨੀਕਰਣ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਾਖੀ [gurusakhi] See ਗੁਰਸਾਖੀ.

ਗੁਰੂਸਿਖ [gurusɪkh] See ਸਿਖ, ਸਿੱਖ and ਗੁਰਸਿਖ.

ਗੁਰੂਸੁਖ [gurusukh], **ਗੁਰੂਸੁਖੁ** [gurusukhu] See ਗੁਰਸੁਖ.

ਗੁਰੂਸੁਤ [gurusut] Guru’s son.

ਗੁਰੂਸੁਰਯਪੁਤਾਪ [gurusurəyprətap] See ਗੁਰੂਪੁਤਾਪ ਸੁਰਯ.

ਗੁਰੂਸੇਵਾ [guruseva] *n* service of the Guru. See ਗੁਰਸੇਵਾ.

ਗੁਰੂਸੋਭਾ [gurusobha] See ਸੈਨਪਤਿ.

ਗੁਰੂਸੰਗਤਿ [gurusəṅgətɪ] *n* Guru’s proximity. **2** Sikh community.

ṭhaḍhe kər jorkə krɪtāt sō pukarē dut

achi gurusəṅgətɪ ju hoi he pətɪjɪye,

beri pāy ḍarke ləpətke jəjɪrē hath

kəṭh tək pay hɪye ag dhar lijɪye,

phasi kəṭɪ nak dəḍ kədhən pə thəbhe dhar

ṣṛṇṇān mē pījre ṁ bāhi dhōi pijīye,
ses nārkaṁli bātorke ūṭhay mūd
bhari bhim gel mē nīṣṛk sel kijīye.

—sāt nīhal sīgh.

ਗੁਰਸੰਤ [gurusət], **ਗੁਰਸੰਤੁ** [gurusətu] *n* Guru Nanak Dev, the supreme saint. “gurusətu pāṭa prābhū dhīāṭa.”—*suhi chāt m 5. 2* Guru Nanak Dev’s devout Sikh. See ਗੁਰਸੰਤ.

ਗੁਰਕਰਣੀ [gurukərṇi] See ਗੁਰਕਰਣੀ.

ਗੁਰਕਾਰ [gurukar] See ਗੁਰਕਾਰ.

ਗੁਰਕੁਲ [gurukul] *n* Guru’s dynasty, lineage, family.

ਗੁਰਕੌਮੁਦੀ [gurukōmudi] a Sanskrit scripture written by Ram Narayan in which Guru Nanak Dev and his successors are shown as divine incarnations with quotations from the holy scriptures of Hinduism.

ਗੁਰਗਮ [gurugam] See ਗੁਰਗਮ.

ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾ [gurugīra] utterances of the Guru, hymns of the spiritual mentor, utterances and instructions of the ten Gurus.

ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾ ਕਸੌਟੀ [gurugīra kəsōṭi] touchstone; Gurbani as the criterion; a book entitled Gurgira Kasauti written by me in which articles on Sikh history and books about religion are evaluated on the criterion of Gurbani. As the purity of gold is tested by a touchstone, similarly suitability of each article is tested by comparing it with Gurbani. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਗੁਰਗੁਰੂ [guruguru] *adj* lord of teachers, mentor of the spiritual teachers of all religions, the Creator, the Almighty. “guruguru eko ves anek.”—*sohīla*. “jān nanāk hārī guruguru mīlau.”—*bāsāt m 1. 2 n* Guru Nanak Dev.

ਗੁਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ [gurugobīnd] See ਗੁਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ. 2 See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ [gurugrīh] *n* Guru’s abode. 2 the Sikh shrine. 3 sect of the Guru, system of Guruship.

ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰੰਥ [gurugrēth] sacred Sikh scripture compiled

by the Gurus. See ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗੁਰੁਘਰ [gurughar] See ਗੁਰੁਗ੍ਰਿਹ 3. “gurughar ki māryada pācāhu.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰੁਘਰਨੀ [gurughārni] wife of the Guru. “gurughārni damodri.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਰੁਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [gurucāndrodāy] See ਗੁਰੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

ਗੁਰੁਜਗਤ [gurujagat] See ਗੁਰਜਗਤ and ਜਗਤਗੁਰੁ.

ਗੁਰੁਜਨ [gurujān] *n* elderly persons, mother, father, religious teachers etc. “gurujān ki ījāṭ bāhu kārni.”—*GV 6*.

ਗੁਰੁਜੋਤਿ [gurujoti], **ਗੁਰੁਜੋਤਿ** [gurujyoti] See ਗੁਰਜੋਤਿ.

ਗੁਰੁਤਲਪੀ [gurutalpi] *Skt* गुरुतल्पिन् *n* one who has access to the Guru’s bed, one who has illicit relation with mother-like respectable women. “gurutalpi kārṭi hē joi. bād tānkhaḥi jānāhu sohi.”—*tānāma*.

ਗੁਰੁਤਾ [guruta], **ਗੁਰੁਤ੍ਵ** [gurutvā] *n* heaviness. 2 greatness, importance. “guruta guru sāhī sāke su nahi.”—*GPS*. 3 act of being the Guru, Guruship. 4 Guruhood, status of the Guru. “guruta nīṭṭa dou sīdh bīdhī.”—*gurupād*.

ਗੁਰੁਦਕਿਣਾ [gurudakṣiṇā], **ਗੁਰੁਦਖਣਾ** [gurudakhṇā] *n* offerings given to a teacher or priest; cash or clothes, land, house etc offered to the spiritual teacher on acquiring education or religious teaching.

ਗੁਰੁਦੱਤ ਬਾਬਾ [gurudatt baba] See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰੁਦਰਸਨ [gurudārāsān] See ਗੁਰਦਰਸਨ.

ਗੁਰੁਦਰਿਆਉ [gurudāriāu] *n* the Guru as a river. “gurudāriāu sāda jālu nīrmālu mīlīa durmāṭimēlu hārē.”—*prābha m 1. 2* god Varun (deity of rivers and oceans), who is lord of all rivers. Udasi saints and many Sikhs make an offering to the lord of waters, Varun, while distributing kārāh pārsad among devotees because god Varun took Guru Nanak Dev to the realm of the True One from the rivulet, veī in Sultanpur. The believers in Gurbani regard this ritual against the Sikh doctrine.

ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ [gurudas] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸ 2. 2 devotee of the True Master.

ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸਪੁਰ [gurudaspur] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਭਾਈ [gurudas bhai] See ਗੁਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਗੁਰੁਦਿੱਤਾ [guruditta] *adj* bestowed by the Guru. 2 *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 3 See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰੁਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [guruditta baba] See ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਗੁਰੁਦੀਕਾ [gurudikṣa], **ਗੁਰੁਦੀਕਿਆ** [gurudikhīa], **ਗੁਰੁਦੀਖਯਾ** [gurudīkhya], **ਗੁਰੁਦੀਛਾ** [gurudicha] *n* initiation or imparting of religious instruction given by the Guru; process of obtaining religious instructions. 2 The term gurudikhīa has been used for gurudākṣīṇa in Guru Vilas of the sixth Guru. “sahīb budḥe ke pəg lage, gurudikhīa dini mətī page.”

ਗੁਰੁਦੁਆਰਾ [guruduara] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ.

ਗੁਰੁਦੇਵ [gurudev] See ਗੁਰਦੇਵ. 2 the eternal Being, the mentor of the Guru. “dhərəm het gurudev pəṭhae.”—VN.

ਗੁਰੁਦੇਵਏ [gurudevæ] See ਗੁਰਦੇਵਏ.

ਗੁਰੁਦੁਾਰ [gurudvar], **ਗੁਰੁਦੁਾਰਾ** [gurudvara], **ਗੁਰੁਧਾਮ** [gurudham] See ਗੁਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ and ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ. 2 residence of the Guru. 3 Sikh shrine, religious place of the Sikhs. 4 temple of God, the Golden Temple. “sodha sərəvər əru gurudhamu.”—GPS.

ਗੁਰੁਨਾਥ [gurunath] *n* lord of the Gurus; the Creator. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. See ਖਨਨੀ.

ਗੁਰੁਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ [gurunanək dev] See ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ.

ਗੁਰੁਨਾਨਕਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [gurunanəkchंद्रoday] an excellent composition in Sanskrit by poet Dev Raj, which is a translation of Bhai Bala's Janam Sakhi. Pandit Brahma Nand, an Udasi saint, has written its annotation.

ਗੁਰੁਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [gurunanək prəkāṣ] See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ and ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਗੁਰੁਪਚਾਸਾ [gurupācāsa] an invocation containing fifty stanzas written to glorify the Guru. See ਸੇਖਰ and ਗੁਲ.

ਗੁਰੁਪਤਨੀ [gurupātnī] wife of the spiritual mentor,

wife of the Guru.

ਗੁਰੁਪਦਪ੍ਰੇਮਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [gurupādpremprəkāṣ] a history, in verse, of the ten Gurus written by Bawa Sumeru 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 ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰੁਪਰਨਾਲੀ [gurupārnālī] See ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰੁਪਰਬ [gurupārəb] *n* festival or occasion related with the Guru; an auspicious day pertaining to the Guru. See ਗੁਰਪੁਰਬ and ਪਰਬ.

ਗੁਰੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [guruputr] son of the Guru.

ਗੁਰੁਪੁਰ [gurupur] Ramdaspur, Amritsar city.

rajē sur hvā to īhā sadhu sur rajē sēda
sudha hē vāhā to hyā sudhasər dərās hē.

pan kīye vāke hot əmər su mārəhūke

jivənmukət yəh səbh ko pərās hē.

gval kəvī yogīnī ko durləbh kəha hē vəh

yogi bhogi doun ko hot hyā hərəs hē.

hvā hē hārīmādir hyā hārī guru mādīr hē

yāte gurupur surpur te sərās hē.

ਗੁਰੁਪੁਰਖ [gurupurəkh] *n* follower of the Guru, devotee of the Guru. 2 spiritual guide in the form the Divine. “gurupurəkh əjənma.”—gəu m 4.

ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [guruprāsad] *n* Guru's grace, Guru's blessings.

ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [guruprāsadī] See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [guruprāṇālī], **ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਨਾਲੀ** [guruprānālī] *n* lineage of the Guru, genealogical chart of the Guru. 2 a book explaining the genealogy of the Guru. See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ [guruprātap surəy] 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:

1st zodiac sign [rasī] contains the life history of Guru Angad Dev and Guru Amar Dev.

2nd zodiac sign gives the life history of Guru Ramdas.

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 ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ [gurubəxəʃ] 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. "Ikk gurubəkhəʃ sadhu d̥hɪg khəryo.tɪsɛ vɪlokət vak ucaryo. bəso ɪhā tum seva kəro. kər seva nɪj jənəm sūdhrō."—*GPS*. See ਗੁਲਾਬ ਰਾਇ. **2** a māsəd (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.

ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurubəxəʃ sɪŋh] See ਬੁੱਢਾ ਬਾਬਾ and ਰਾਮ ਕੁੰਵਰ. **2** ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ. **3** a Sikh of Bherowal belonging to Kalal 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 alongwith 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.

ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ਦਾਸ [gurubəkhəʃdas] See ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ 1.

ਗੁਰੂਬਾਣੀ [gurubaṇi], **ਗੁਰੂਬਾਨੀ** [gurubani] See ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ.

"gurubaṇi kəhe sevək jən manɛ pərtəkhɪ guru nɪstare."—*nəʃ ə m 4*.

sudha ki tərəgni si rog bhrəm bhəgni he məhasvet rəgni məhan mən mani he.

kɪdhō yəhɪ hēsni si manəsvətəsnɪ he, gunɪn prəsəsnɪ sərəb jəg jani he.

kɪdhə cəd cādni si mohgham mədni he.

rɪde ki ənədni sədɪv sukhɔdani he.

prem pəʃrani syani gyan ki jənənɪ jani

guni bhəni bani tāki guru gurubani he.—*NP*.

2 hymns pertaining to the Creator. "rati jaɪ sunɛ gurbaṇi."—*BG*.

ਗੁਰੂਬਾਬਾ [gurubaba] Guru Nanak Dev.

ਗੁਰੂਬਿਲਾਸ [gurubɪlas] See ਗੁਰੂਵਿਲਾਸ.

ਗੁਰੂਬੰਸ [gurubās] See ਗੁਰੂਵੰਸ.

ਗੁਰੂਭਾਇ [gurubhaɪ] *n* faith in the Guru, spiritual attachment with the Guru, belief in the Guru.

ਗੁਰੂਭਾਈ [gurubhai] *n* persons considered as brothers for having faith in the same Guru, disciple (son) of the father-like Guru. "gurubhai sətusət kər."—*BG*.

ਗੁਰੂਮਤ [gurumət] Guru's philosophy, doctrine laid by the Guru. **2** Sikh religion, Sikhism.

ਗੁਰੂਮਤ ਪਾਰਿਜਾਤ [gurumət parɪjat] a book written by Pandit Hara Singh—a saint belonging to the Nirmala sect. This book contains the essence of the Guru's precepts.

ਗੁਰੂਮਤਾ [guruməta] *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 [təŋkhahia]. 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.

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ [gʊrʊmətɪ] , ਗੁਰਮਤੀ [gʊrʊməti] Guru's consent, Guru's opinion. **2** by Guru's consent, through Guru's opinion. See ਗੁਰਮਤਿ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਂਗਟ [gʊrʊmāŋgət] a village four kohs to the east of Lahore. Guru Hargobind stayed here while travelling from Lahore to Amritsar. **2** See ਮਾਂਗਟ.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰਿਆ [gʊrʊmarɪa] See ਸਰਸਾ 2.

ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ [gʊrʊmari] The Khalsa had given this name to Sirhind at the time of the martyrdom of two Sahibzadas and Mata Gujri. See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖ [gʊrʊmʊkh] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖ. **2** See ਮੋਹਨ. **3** 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 ਭਿਖਾਰੀ 2.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ [gʊrʊmʊkhi] See ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ.

ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [gʊrʊmʊkhi dəstara] *n* a style of tying turban, which the Guru had taught to the Sikhs. See ਦਸਮੇਸ ਦੀ ਮੁਰਤੀ, from which we get to know about the Sikh turban.

ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰ [gʊrʊmən̄tr], ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰੜਾ [gʊrʊmən̄tr-ɾa] See ਗੁਰਮੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਗੁਰੁਰਸ [gʊrʊrəs] See ਗੁਰੁਰਸੁ.

ਗੁਰੁ ਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ [gʊrʊ rətnavəli] See ਮਹਿਮਾਪੁਕਾਸ.

ਗੁਰੁਵਾਰ [gʊrʊvar] *n* day of Vrihaspati, Thursday.

ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ [gʊrʊvɪlas] 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.

“sətrā se bite təbe bəɾəkh pəjjhətər jan. savən mas ɪkis dɪn gyo sukhəd pəɦɪcan. sudi pəkkh dɪn pəcmi ʃri guru ke pərsad. paɪ bhog gurugath ka kər kəvɪta əɦɪlad.”

There are twenty-one chapters in this book. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 4.

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 Sammat 1854. It has 30 chapters. “səmət səɦɪs puran kəɦɪt təb. əɾədh səɦɪs pun car gənət səb. kvar vədi pəcəmɪ rəvɪvara. gʊrʊvɪlas lino əvtara.” See, ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 15.

ਗੁਰੁਵੰਸ [gʊrʊvəns] clan of the Guru; lineage of the Guru; sons of Vedi, Tehan (Trehan), Bhalla and Sodhi subcaste. **2** the Sikh community.

ਗੁਰੁ [gʊrʊ] See ਗੁਰ and ਗੁਰੁ. **2** venerable, worthy of worship. “ɪsu pəd jo ərthəɦ leɪ so guru həmara.”—*gəu asa m 1*.

ਗੁਰੁਆ [gʊrʊa] See ਗੁਰੁਆ.

ਗੁਰੁਆਣਾ [gʊrʊaɳa] *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 Khadar Sahib.

¹Although 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 'Bhatt Sahib' where Bhai Bidhichand stayed in a big tādūr (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 **ਮਾਝਕ ਟਬਰਾ**.

ਗੁਰੂਸਰ [gurusar] *n* the holy tank got built by the Guru. Due to the Guru's association, it is regarded sacred. There are many holy tanks and gurdwaras bearing this name, but the most popular ones are the following:

1 There is a holy tank got constructed by the sixth Guru in village Mehraj, district Ferozepur. The Guru camped near this tank and later fought his third battle against the royal Muslim army. There is a mound here which served as a temporary resting place. Under this mound, lie buried numerous military chiefs of the Guru's army. Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha state has got constructed a very

beautiful gurdwara at the site where the Guru pitched his tent. Its head priest Bhai Gajja Singh has been a peerless teacher of musicology among the Sikhs. His rendition of classical music on taus (a type of stringed instrument) has left an indelible imprint on those who have heard him.

2 a pond of the tenth Guru at Damdama (Talwandi Sabo/sabo ki Talwandi). This pond, was sanctified by the ninth Guru. The tenth Guru also set his foot there.

3 a pond, the seat of the tenth Guru about twelve kilometers south of Machhiwara, in Lall village.

4 Another pond at a place in-between Sarav, (Saravan) and Behbal villages lie in the princely state of Faridkot, under the jurisdiction of Kot Kapura police station. The building of the gurdwara was got constructed voluntarily and free of cost by the princely state of Faridkot. Some acres of land free of land revenue have been donated to the gurdwara. The gurdwara is under the aegis of the managing committee of the princely state.

5 In the princely state of Faridkot, under the jurisdiction of Kotkapura police station, in a village to the south of it, there is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. Close to the gurdwara there has existed an unbricked pond, since the time of the Guru. The princely state has donated forty ghumaons of land. On the occasion of Baisakhi and Maghi, fairs are held. It is three miles to the east of railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

6 In district Ferozepur, eight kols 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

Phakarsar.

7 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.

8 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.

9 See ਅਜਿੱਤ ਗਿੱਲ.

10 See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

11 See ਖੇਮ ਕਰਨ.

12 See ਗੁੱਜਰਵਾਲ.

13 See ਚਕਰ.

14 See ਢਿੱਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ.

15 See ਤਿਲਕਪੁਰ.

16 See ਪੱਤੇ 2.

17 See ਭੁੱਚੇ.

18 See ਮਹਿਰੋਂ.

19 See ਰਹਿਸਮਾ.

20 See ਰਣਜੀਤਗੜ੍ਹ.

21 See ਲੋਪੇ.

22 See ਵਜੀਦਪੁਰ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਸਰਸਤਲਾਣੀ [gurusərsətlaṇi] 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 ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਸਰਮਨੀਕਰਣ [gurusərmənikəṛṇ] a pond situated about 120 steps to the west of the central hall of gurdwara Damdama (Sabo ki Talwandi). It was sanctified by the tenth Guru who set his foot here.

ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ [gurusahib] Guru Nanak Dev and his nine incarnations.

ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ [gurusahiban] plural of guru sahib.

ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਸਹਾਇ [guruhərsəhaɪ], ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਸਹਾਇ [guruhərisəhaɪ] Sodhi Jivanmall was the sixth generation descendant of Baba Prithi Chand. He lived at Mohammadpur, subdivision Chunia, district Lahore. In fanaticism, the ruler of Lahore confiscated all the property of Jivanmall and forced him to leave the village. Jivanmall camped in the jungle of Malwa, on the borders of the territory of Bairars and Dogras. Sardar Sultan of the Muslim Dogras welcomed Sodhi Sahib and assured him that as long as they

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.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਅੰਬ [guru ka āmb] See ਲੰਬੇ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਕੋਠਾ [guru ka koṭhā] See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ. 2 the house of Bhai Khemchand Premi, a devout Sikh in Wazirabad, where on his way back from Kashmir, Guru Hargobind rested for a while. The gurdwara owns thirty-six ghumaons of land free of revenue, from the times of the Sikh rule in Wajirabad and seventy seven ghumaons of land in a number of other adjoining villages. On the fifth day of the light half of the lunar month of Magh, a spring festival is held fair is also held on Dewali day every year.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਖੂਹ [guru ka khuh] a well got dug by some true mentor like those at Shakargang and Chhiharta etc.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਚੱਕ [guru ka cək] Ramdaspur. After

¹The rulers of the prominent areas used to prefix "Guru" to their names.

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.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਗ [guru ka bag] garden laid by the Guru. Hence it is associated with the Guru's name. The following gardens, bearing this name, are famous:

1 a garden laid by Guru Arjan Dev in between Amrit Sarovar and Kaulsar.

2 a place in Kashi where the ninth Guru first came and stayed.

3 a garden of the ninth Guru, about one kos to the east of Harimandir in Patna.

4 See ਘੁੱਕੇ ਵਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ [guru ka bajar] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਬੀੜ [guru ka bīṛ] See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ ਲਹੌਰ [guru ka lāhōr] a place about seven kōhs 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 ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਕਾਸ਼ੀ [guru ki kaṣī] See ਦਮਦਮਾ.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਹਲੀਆਂ [guru ki tahlīā], ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਲ਼ੀਆਂ [guru ki talhiā] in district Hoshiarpur,

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 Purhira 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.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਰੋੜ [guru ki rōṛ] See ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

ਗੁਰੂਕੇ [guruke] 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 Banmali (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.

ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਮਹਲ [guru ke mōhəl], ਗੁਰੂ ਕੇ ਮਹਿਲ [guru ke mōhɪl] 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 Nanaki.

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.

ਗੁਰੂਗੁਰ [gurugur], ਗੁਰੂਗੁਰੂ [guruguru] Guru of all the Gurus, the Creator. “andɪnu jəpu gurugur nam.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. “updes guruguru sune.”—*nəf m 4*.

ਗੁਰੂ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ [guru cɪtt ave] a blessing given by devout Sikhs, mothers and women for somebody to get well. **2** See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਚਿੱਤ ਆਵੇ.

ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ [guruduara], ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰੈ [guruduare] See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ. **2** via the Guru. “guruduare devsi.”—*oṭkar*. “guruduare soi bujhe.”—*sar a m 3*.

ਗੁਰੂਪਦੇਸ਼ [gurupades] *n* exhortation by the Guru, the Guru's sermon. See ਗੁਰਉਪਦੇਸ਼.

ਗੁਰੂ ਮਾਂਗਟ [guru māṅṅṅ] 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.

ਗੁਰੂਰ [gurur] See ਗੁਰੂਰ.

ਗੁਰੇਖਤਨ [gurextən] *P* گریختن flee, run. **2** slink away.

ਗੁਰੇਖੇਲ [gurekhel] *n* a clan of Pathans which is a branch of the Kasimkhel tribe. “gurekhel mōhāmōd lejak dhæe.”—*cəɪɪ tr 96*.

ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ [gurez] *P* گریز *act of slinking away. 2* run away. “kanh! gurej məkən.”—*krīṣən*. **3** a region of Kashmir.

ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ਦ [gurezəd] *P* گریز runs, flees.

ਗੁਰੇਜ਼ੀਦਨ [gurezidən] *P* گریزیدن *v* run **2** slink away.

ਗੁਰੰਡ [gurəṅd] See ਗੋਰੰਡ. **2** *Dg* an Englishman, inhabitant of England.

ਗੁਲ [gul] *P* گل *n* flower. “gul me jɪm gōdh.”—*NP*. **2** a flower, especially the rose. **3** searing a mark on the body with a hot iron rod etc. “nɪj tən gulən nə khahu.”—*cəritr* 236. **4** part of a lamp’s wick that increases in length due to burning. **5** *A* غل noise, hubbub, clamour. “danəv krē gul.”—*səloh*.

ਗੁਲ ਅੱਬਾਸ [gul əbbas] *P* گل عباس 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.

ਗੁਲਸਤੁਰਾਣ [gulstəraṅ] *n* a piece of leather used to protect a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤੁਰਾਣ. “gulstrāṅ ṁgusṭh məjhara.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਲਸ਼ਨ [gulʂən] *P* گلشن *n* flower garden. **2** garden.

ਗੁਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ [gul ho jana], **ਗੁਲ ਕਰਨਾ** [gul karna] get extinguished, as “diva gul hogɪa; cərag gul kər deo.”

ਗੁਲਕਾ [gulka] See ਗੁਲਿਕਾ.

ਗੁਲਕਾਰੀ [gulkari] *n* embroidery on a piece of cloth done with a needle. **2** process of filling in colours and embroidering their print on cloth.

ਗੁਲਕਾਂਦ [gulkaṅd] *P* گل قند *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.

ਗੁਲਖਾਂ [gulxā] son of Said Khan, grandson of Paindekhan. He, along with his brother, served under the tenth Guru with the intention of avenging the murder of his grandfather. One day when the Guru was delivering a religious sermon to the congregation at Nader, Gulkhan stabbed him in the stomach with a dagger. However, he was killed immediately by the Guru. Ataula was slain by Bhai Lakha Singh. This incident took place in Sammat 1765.

ਗੁਲਗੁਲਾ [gulgula] *adj* tender, soft. **2** *n* a sweet pəkəra; a fried ball of sweetened flour. **3** *P* غل cacophony, noise or uproar. “uṭhayo gulgulo ɪs tər.”—*PPP*. **4** hearsay, folklore.

ਗੁਲਗੁਨਾ [gulguna] *P* گلگون *adj* having the colour of a flower. **2** rose-coloured. **3** *n* facepack; paste for massaging the face which makes the skin glow like a flower.

ਗੁਲਗੋਲਾ [gulgola], **ਗੁਲਗੋਲੀ** [gulgoli] *adj* slave of slaves; maidservant. “sətɪgʊr ke gulgole.”—*səva m* 4. “həm ɪs ki gulgolie.”—*dev m* 4.

ਗੁਲਚਿਹਰ [gulcihər] *adj* flower-like body, beautiful face. **2** blooming, cheerful face. **3** having face like a rose. “voh gulcihər kəhā he?”—*ramav*.

ਗੁਲਜਰੀ [guljəri] See ਗਵਾਕ 4.

ਗੁਲਜਾਰ [guljar] *P* گلزار *n* place for flowers, a garden.

ਗੁਲਜਾਰਸਿੰਘ [guləjarsɪŋh] 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.

ਗੁਲਬਣ [guljhan] *n* complication, entangled knot. **2** convoluted and difficult utterance. **3** riddle, cryptic remark; ambiguous in meaning.

ਗੁਲਬਣਾ [guləjhna], **ਗੁਲਬਣਾ** [guləjhna] *v* entangled.

ਗੁਲਬੜੀ [guljhəri] *n* shower of flowers. **2** a type of firework, emitting bright sparks; sparkler.

ਗੁਲਦਸਤਾ [guldəsta] *P* گل دسته *n* bunch of flowers, bouquet.

ਗੁਲਦਾਨ [guldan] flower vase; vase made of metal or alloy, glass or chinaware.

ਗੁਲਦੁਮ [gulɖum] *P* گل دم *n* nightingale, who has a flower-shaped mark of red colour under its tail.

ਗੁਲਫ [guləph] *Skt* गुल्फ *n* ankle. **2** border or margin in the front part of pyjama, “guləph lægə hovəɪɪ bəhu cəra.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਲਫਾਮ [gulfam] *P* گل فام *v* rose-coloured, pink.

ਗੁਲਬਦਨ [gulbədən] *P* گل بدن *n* striped silken cloth, which is red in colour. Pyjamas made from this material are worn by women. In the centuries gone by, even richmen used to wear these pyjamas. **2** *adj* whose body is soft like a rose. “vəh gulbədən kəhā hē?”—*ramav*.

ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸੀ [gulbāsi], **ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸਾ** [gulbāsa], **ਗੁਲਬਾਂਸੀ** [gulbāsi] See ਗੁਲ ਅੱਬਾਸ.

ਗੁਲਬਾਗ [gulbag] After spending a lot of money, the devout Sikhs of Kabul were bringing two horses, Gulbag and Dilbag, to Punjab for Guru Hargobind. The ruler of Lahore forcibly snatched the horses from them. On the pleading of the Sikh religious congregation, Bhai Bidhichand brought these horses back from Lahore with great deftness. The Guru named these horses Suhela and Janbhai.

ਗੁਲਮ [guləm] short for gulām. “həu guləm tɪna ka golia.”—*var gəu l m 4*. ‘I am a servant of his slaves.’ **2** *Skt* गुल्म *n* dense shrubs, a cluster of roots; many offshoots from the same root. **3** a unit of army consisting of nine elephants, nine horse-driven carriages, twenty-seven

horses and forty-five foot soldiers.¹ **4** a stomach disorder; gas formation in the stomach; flatulence (windball or bloodball) “jur sit guləm.”—*səloh*. See ਵਾਉਗੋਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਮਗੁਲਾਮ [guləmgulam] *adj* slave of slaves “nanək haɪ vɪhəjhɪa həɪɪ guləm gulami.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਗੁਲਰ [gulər] See ਉਦੁੱਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਲਰ.

ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਹ [gul laləh], **ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ** [gul lala] *P* گل لاله *n* a kind of flower. See ਲਾਲਹ.

ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ ਰੰਗ [gul lala rəng] *P* گل لاله رنگ *adj* red; having the colour of Bandhuk-flower; very red. **2** blood-red in colour.

ਗੁਲਾ [gula] See ਗੋਲਾ. “ədhə gula cɪɾi ka cugənu.”—*var məla m 1*. a grain or two. **2** See ਗੁੱਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਨਾਰ [gulanar] *P* گل انار *n* pomegranate flower. **2** *adj* like a pomegranate flower. **3** blood-red, the colour of a rose.

ਗੁਲਾਬ [gulab] *P* گل باب *n* **ਫਲਕਮਲ** rose. In India, there are a number of rose varieties and most of them were imported from foreign countries. For preparing gulkaḍ, (a concoction made of rose and sugar), rose extracts and perfumes, best are the roses which bloom in the month of Chet.

ਗੁਲਾਬ ਅਫ਼ਸ਼ਾਨੀ [gulab əfʃani] *P* گل افشانی *act* of spraying essence or perfume derived from roses. “gulab əfʃanɪye dəste mubarɪk.”—*divan goya*. ‘act of spraying rose perfume with a bountiful hand.’

ਗੁਲਾਬਸਿੰਘ [gulabsiŋg] After getting baptised Gulab Rai was named Gulab Singh. See ਸੁਰਜਮੱਲ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਲਾਬਰਾਇ. **2** a devout Khatri who took amrit (nectar) from the hands of the tenth Guru and then served the nation and the country. He attained martyrdom in the battle

¹Twenty-seven elephants, twenty-seven chariots, eighty-one horses and one hundred and thirty-five foot soldiers or infantry men comprised a unit of army, referred to as gulām.

of Anandpur. 3 See ਖੁਡਾਲ ਅਕਬਰਵਾਲੀ. 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 Sraimugal¹. He was initiated into Sikh religion by Sant Man Singh. He read all the Veds.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

¹"mōdr des mōḍān mōhā pur sekhāv əbhīram.

raya jōnək prəsiddh jəg jōnni gōri nam."—*mokhpōth*.

Sekhāv (Sekham) is at a distance of four miles on the metalled road from village Patto Mandī. and three or four kos from Kachi Kothi. There is said to be a well dug-in Sekhav in memory of the Pandit.

²"vīdyā śātri sugyan sokhdark phōl sōbh car.

man sīgh gōru ke sōda bōḍō pad ōdar."

—*bhavārsamrit*.

"bharət bhūmī punit pād tēpo gyan əvtar.

man sīgh gōru ko nāmo tarəṅ kārūna sar."

—*prōbodh cādr nāṭək*.

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 ਸਾਧੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ and ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਚੰਦ [gulabchād] See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਸ [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.

2 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. ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਸੀਆ [gulabdasia], ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਸੀਏ [gulabdasiē] follower or followers of Gulabdas at No. 1 above.

ਗੁਲਾਬਦਾਨੀ [gulabdani], ਗੁਲਾਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ [gulabpaṣī] 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.

ਗੁਲਾਬਰਾਇ [gulabrai] grandson of Surajmall and son of Dalipchand (Guru Hargobind's great grandson). He was a brother of Sayamdas. Alongwith 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

sacrilegious act.

“tīn ik dīn əvīlokyo an.
thīryo gulabrai gurthan.
səhi nə gəi əvəgya her.
hath jori bolyo tis ver.
than bənavəhu apən duja.
təhā bəṭh lije səbh puja.”

The lineage of Gulab Rai did not continue. The Sodhis of Anandpur are descendants of Shyam Singh. See ਸੁਰਜਮਲ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਾ [gulaba] a Khatri Sikh, who was a resident of Machhivara (district Ludhiana). He left his job as a māsəd, (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 ਮਾਛੀਵਾੜਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਬਾਂਸ [gulabās] See ਗੁਲਾਬਾਂਸ. əbbas flower; əbbas plant, which bears red and yellow flowers in summer and during the monsoon season.

ਗੁਲਾਬੂ [gulabu] 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 imprisonment for a number of years. Later when Banda Bahadur was captured and brought to Delhi, Gulabu was slain in front of him.

ਗੁਲਾਮ [gulam] *A* *م* *n* a slave who is part and parcel of property looted; a person who has been purchased.¹ In olden times, the enemy

¹“bekhrīdu kīa kəre cətorai.”—*sūhi m 5*.

“mulkhəridi lala gola.”—*maru m 1*.

soldiers who were imprisoned during a battle were not killed. Rather, they were captured and held under seige. Later the victors forced them 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.¹

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.

ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ [gulam əhməd], ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਿਮਦ [gulam əɦɪməd] *adj* slave of Mohammad. **2** *n* Mirza Gulam Murtaza was born from the womb of Chirag Bibi in the house of her husband, Mirza Gulam Murtaza, a resident of Qadian in 1836 AD. He told the people that only he knew that the birth of the prophet, prophesied in the teachings and anecdotes of Mohammad and about whom there is a hint in the holy Koran, has proved true. He told them that he was that prophet. Thousands of Muslims became his disciples but still a majority opposed him. He

¹Dacoits used to abduct boys and young girls from their homes and sell them as slaves.

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.

ਗੁਲਾਮੀ [gulami] *n* slavery, bondage, servitude See ਗੁਲਾਮ.

ਗੁਲਾਰ [gular] *n* red flower, sunflower. **2** *adj* red coloured. “mere lalən lal gulare.”—*nəʔ ə m 4*.

ਗੁਲਾਲ [gulal] See ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ. **2** redcoloured flour made of water and sōghara. Flour or powder having the colour of Gul lala which is used during holi and marriage ceremonies etc. “phagun me sākhi ɖar gulal səbhə həɾɪ se bən bic rəme.”—*krɪsən*. **3** *adj* red like gul-laləh.

4 See ਗੁਲਾਲ.

ਗੁਲਾਲਾ [gulala] See ਗੁਲ ਲਾਲਾ.

ਗੁਲਾਲੂ [gulalu] *adj* red like gul-laləh. “lalu gulalu gəhbəra səca rəgɔ.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *Skt* कीलाल *n* water. In Punjabi language क [k] is replaced by ग [g] at many places e.g. कुँदक is replaced by गेँद, अकद by अगद, जकड by जगाड, आकास by आगास, पूकास by परगास, पिक् by पिगु, डकु by डगाड etc. “tū ape kəməlu əɪpətu hɛ sɛ hətha vɪcu gulalu.”—*var sri m 4*. ‘There is an invisible lotus under water hundreds of hands deep.

ਗੁਲਿਸਤਾਂ [gulɪstā] *P* گلستان *n* place for flowers to grow, a garden. **2** a masterpiece or classic written by Shaikhsadi in Persian. It has been translated into numerous languages. Bhai Basant Singh, the court poet of Maharaja Narendar Singh, the ruler of Patiala, has produced an excellent translation of this work in verse.

ਗੁਲਿਸਤਾਣ [gulɪstrən] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤਾਣ.

ਗੁਲਿਕਾ [gulɪka] *Skt n* tablet, stone for sharpening

tools. **2** bullet of a gun “gole gulika lag-hī aī.”—*GPS*.

ਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ [gulitraṇ] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ “gulitraṇ baddhā.”—*cādi* 2.

ਗੁਲੁ [gulu] *P* گولو *n* throat, neck.

ਗੁਲੁਬੰਦ [gulubāḍ] *n* scarf or neckcloth used to tie around the neck etc.

ਗੁਲੇਰ [guler] *n* This word has occurred in place of gəvaliār. “ṣah guru ko pəṭhe guler.”—*GPS*. **2** a branch of Katoch Rajputs. **3** a princely state in the hilly region of tehsil Dera, 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.

ਗੁਲੇਰਾ [gulera], **ਗੁਲੇਰੀਆ** [guleria] *adj* who resides in Guler. See ਗੁਲੇਰ 3.

ਗੁਲੇਲ [gulel] *P* گوليل *n* pellet bow, swing shot.

ਗੁਲੇਲਚੀ [gulelci] *n* person adept in the use of a swing shot.

ਗੁਲੇਲਾ [gulela] See ਗਲੇਲਾ and ਗਿਲੇਲਾ.

ਗੁੱਲਾ [gulla] *n* maize corn cob. **2** lubricous, 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 ਗੋਲਾ [gola] “taṣ vic pan da gulla.” **6** small and thick chapatti.

ਗੁੱਲੀ [gulli] *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.

ਗੁਲੀਡੰਡਾ [gulidōḍa] See ਗੁੱਲੀ 2.

ਗੁਵਰਧਨ [guvərdhān] See ਗੋਵਰਧਨ.

ਗੁਵਾਰ [gūvar], **ਗੁਵਾਰਿ** [gūvarī], **ਗੁਵਾਰੀ** [gūvari] See ਗਵਾਰ. **2 n** Gopi; milkmaid. “sajən ko sājke su gūvari.”—*krīṣan*.

ਗੁੜ [gūṛ] *Skt* ਗੁੜ *n* a ball or lump made of sugar cane juice, boiled and poured into a trough for cooling into jaggery; lump of jaggery.

ਗੁੜਗੁੜੀ [gūṛgūṛī] See ਗੁੜਗੁੜੀ. **2** small hubble-bubble. This noun is onomatopoeic in nature, formed from the sound gūṛgūṛ, (produced by a hookah).

ਗੁੜਣਾ [gūṛṇa], **ਗੁੜਨਾ** [gūṛna] think, contemplate. **2** learn. “pəṛṇa gūṛna sēsar ki kar hē.”—*var sor m* 3.

ਗੁੜਤੀ [gūṛtī] *n* concoction made of jaggery. It is given to the newly born infants. It cleans the intestines; a laxative for infants. See ਘੁੱਟੀ.

ਗੁੜਫਲ [gūṛphəl] *Dg n* plant with fruit as sweet as jaggery. *Salvadora oleoides* or *salvadora indica*.

ਗੁੜਾਕਾ [gūṛaka] *Skt* गुडाका *n* sleep, slumber. “hot gūṛaka tīn tən rogu.”—*NP*. “səva jam nīṣī tējī gūṛaka.”—*NP*.

ਗੁੜਾਕੇਸ [gūṛakes] *Skt* गुडाकेश *n* Arjun, who had conquered sleep. **2** Shiv. **3 adj** thick-haired.

ਗੁੜੀਅਲ [gūṛīəl] See ਗੜੀਅਲ 1.

ਗੁੜੁ [gūṛu] See ਗੁੜ. “gūṛu kəṛī gūṛanū dhīanū kəṛī dhavē.”—*asa m* 1. “dīlī kati gūṛu vatī.”—*s fərid*. ‘Evil at heart and jaggery-like sweet of tongue: malicious at heart, sweet of tongue.’

ਗੁੜੁਚੀ [gūṛuci] *Skt* गुड़ूची *n* dried extract of the root of a shrub called barbery (*berberis aristata*) used as a purgative for children; *ptychotis ajowan*; *cocculus cordifolius*. Its properties are hot and dry. It is used to cure diseases like fever,

ਚਉਪਾਈ [cəupai] See ਚੌਪਈ. **2** cot. **3** *adj* having four feet. “khaṭ magəu cəupai.”—*sor kəbir*. ‘a plank sans legs.’

ਚਉਬਾਰਾ [cəubara] *n* house on the upper storey having doors on all the four sides. “carɪ kūt cəubara.”—*sor m 1*.

ਚਉਬਾਰੇ [cəubare] plural of cəubara. “se əsthəl soɪncəubare.”—*majh m 5*. upper story made of gold. **2** *adv* all around. “pəvən koɪ cəubare phɪrəɦɪ.”—*bher ə kəbir*. **3** in the upper storey.

ਚਉਬੀਸ [cəubis], **ਚਉਬੀਹ** [cəubih] See ਚੌਬੀਸ.

ਚਉਬੋਲਾ [cəubola] a metre, characterised by four lines, each having 15 matras ending with ləghu guru. It is a form of cəupəi (a metre or verse of four lines). See ਚੌਪਈ 3. **2** any form with different rhyme schemes. This name is due to its four separate alliterations. For this very reason a səveya is called cəubola in Ramavtar, as for example:

sri rəghuraj sərasən lə
 rɪs ʃhan ghəni rən ban prəhare,
 birən mar dusar gəe sər
 əbər te bərsə jənu ore,
 bajɪ gəji rəth sajgɪre dhər
 pəttɪ ənek su kən gənavə,
 phagun pən prəcəḍ bəhe
 bənpətrɪn ke mənə pətr udane.

3 In music, cəturəḡ is also called cəubola. Any system having a melody of an ordinary song, sərgəm, tərana and mɪɪdāḡ is cəturəḡ. See the following cəturəḡ¹ of vrɪdabəni sarəḡ²:-
 “cəturəḡ guniən mɪɪ gaɪe bəjaie rɪjhaie.

¹It is an əḡəv sərəv rag. rɪsabh is vadi (primary) and pəcəm is sāvadi (secondary). It is sung from the third watch of the day.

ascending — sə rə mə pə nə sə

descending — sə nə dhə pə mə rə sə

²‘bol’ (words or phrases) of cəturəḡ (musical features of a composition) are set by singers in consonance with the rhythm. Rules of prosody are often ignored.

guniən ke age lə ko səpurən kər dɪkhaie.
 nə sə rə mə rə mə pə dhə, pə mə rə mə rə sə nə sə.
 dɪr dɪr ta na na dɪr ta na, na ta re na tom tana.
 dhɪr dhɪr dhum kɪɪ təkran ta, təkran dha
 dhum kɪɪ təkran dha dha.

4 Any metre in which four languages are used is also called cəubola. In the following example Vrij, Multani, Dingal and Hindi have been used:

gaje məhā sur ghūmi rəḡə hur
 bhrəmi nəbhə pur bekhə ənupə,
 vəle vəli sāi jivɪ jugā taɪ
 tēḍe gholi jā əlavɪ tə ese,
 ləḡō lar thane bəro raj mhane
 kəhō ɔr kāne həʃhi chaḍ thesə,
 bəro an moko bhəjō aj toko
 cəlo devloko təjo beg ləka.—*ramav*.

5 a metre, whose fourth line starts as a vocative is also a cəubola. See ਅੰਜਲ 5. **6** a sacred hymn of Guru Granth Sahib which refers to the four³ devotees, even though its stanza is a couplet:

musən məskər prem ki rəhi ju əbərɪ chaɪ,
 bidhe bādhe kəməl məɦɪ bhəvər rəhe ləpɪɪɪ.
 —*cəu m 5*.

7 Some scholars are of the opinion that taṭəṭək metre is in fact a cəubola. See ਤਾਟਕ.

8 Numerous poets hold that the cəubola 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 ləghu guru.

Example:

səstrə səjaɪ dhyaɪ jəḡdisvər,
 survirta cɪtt dhəro,
 aləs kaɪrta kəjusi,
 kədi nə ɪn ka səḡ kəro.

ਚਉਮੁਖ [cəumukh] *n* one having four faces, Brahma.

2 *adj* (an earthen lamp) having four wicks. “cəumukh diva jotɪ duar.”—*ram beḡi*. ‘self-

³səmən, musən, jəmal, pətəḡ.

enlightenment that illuminates all the four sides.’
ਚਉਰ [cəur] See ਚਾਮਰ. See ਚਉਰਢੁਲ. **2** direction.
 “sābhñā cəurā vīkhe asəṅ thape.”—*məgo*.
ਚਉਰਢੁਲ [cəurḍhul] *n* waving of a fly whisk.
 “cəurḍhul jāce he pəvəṅu.”—*məla namdev*.
ਚਉਰਾਸੀ [cəurasi], **ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ** [cəurasih] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਸੀਤਿ
n eighty-four. **2** transmigration.
ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ ਸਿਧ [cəurasih siḍh] See ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ.
 “siḍh cəurasih māṛa məhi khela.”—*bher kəbir*.
ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ ਨਰਕ [cəurasih nərak] eighty-four lac
 births, which comprise a terrible hell. “cəurasih
 nərak sakət bhogaie.”—*maru solhe m 1*. See
 ਨਰਕ.
ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ ਲਖ ਜੋਨਿ [cəurasih lakh jonɪ] See ਚੌਰਾਸੀ
 ਲੱਖ ਯੋਨਿ.
ਚਉਰਾਹਾ [cəuraha] *n* a place where four paths
 converge; a crossing.
ਚਉਰਾਨਵੇ [cəuranve] ninety-four.
ਚਉਵਾਇਆ [cəuvaia] *adj* who has no wisdom
 of his own but echoes what the other four say.
 “sekha! cəucəkia cəuvaia!”—*var sor m 3*.
2 *adv* all around. “pəuṅ phire cəuvaia.”—*BG*.
ਚਉਵੀਹ [cəuvih] See ਚੌਬੀਸ.
ਚਉੜ [cəuɾ] *n* affection. **2** game, longing. See
 ਚੁਡ *vr*. **3** bare ground. **4** See ਚੌੜ **2**. **5** devastation,
 destruction. “us ne cəuɾ kər ditti.”—*prov*.
ਚਉੜਚਪੱਟ [cəuɾcəpəṭṭ] utter ruination, complete
 devastation.
ਚਉੜਿ [cəuɾɪ] *adv* on the bare ground. “re nəɾ,
 nəv cəuɾɪ kət boɾi?”—*gəu kəbir*.
ਚਉੜੁ [cəuɾu] *adj* devastating; who turns verdure
 into wilderness. **2** spoilt. **3** mischievous.
ਚਉ [cəu] *n* ploughpin.
ਚਉਣ [cəuṅ]. **ਚਉਣਾ** [cəuṅa], **ਚਉਣੀ** [cəuṅi], **ਚਉਨ**
 [cəun], **ਚਉਨਾ** [cəuna], **ਚਉਨੀ** [cəuni] *adj* four-
 fold, four times. “duṅ cəuṅi de vəḍṛai.”
 —*sor m 5*. “dɪn prəɪ dun cəun vɪsala.”—*NP*.
ਚਈਆ [cəia] *n* eagerness, ardour. **2** wish, desire.
 “prəbhu dekhən ko bəhət mənɪ cəia.”—*BIla ੭*

m 4. **3** See ਚੈਯਾ. **4** *adj* eager, enthusiastic.
ਚਸ [cəs] *Skt* चष *vr* kill, torment, eat.
ਚਸਕ [cəsək] *n* pang, ache, shooting pain. **2** *Skt*
 चसक *inebriant*. **3** honey.
ਚਸਕਾ [cəska], **ਚਸਕਾਰ** [cəskar] *n* drinking habit.
2 ardent desire for taste. See ਚਸ *vr* and ਚਸਕ **2**.
ਚਸਪਾ [cəspā] *P* چسپا *adj* sticking; pasted. **2** like,
 appropriate, suitable.
ਚਸਪੀਦਨ [cəspidən] *P* چسپیدن *v* stick, paste.
ਚਸਮ [cəʃəm] *P* چشم *n* eye. **2** vision, eyesight.
ਚਸਮਦੀਦ [cəʃəmdid] *P* چشم دید *adj* witnessed.
 “bāde! cəʃəmdidə phənaɪ.”—*tIḷḡ m 5*.
ਚਸਮਨੁਮਾਈ [cəʃəmmumai] *P* چشم نمائی *n* act of
 threatening or frightening, reprimand.
ਚਸਮਪੋਸ਼ੀ [cəʃəmpoʃi] *P* چشم پوشی *n* forgiveness.
2 act of ignoring or not taking notice.
ਚਸਮਾ [cəʃma] *P* چشمه *n* sun. **2** spring, fountain.
3 eye of a needle. **4** spectacles. “laɪ cəsmə
 jəh təha məujud.”—*tIḷḡ kəbir*. ‘fountain of
 knowledge and prudence.’
ਚਸਮਾਏ ਕੋਸਰ [cəʃmə kəsər] *P* چشمه کوسر a river in
 heaven having water whiter than milk and
 sweeter than honey.
ਚਸਮਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cəʃməsahib] See ਚੌਹਾਸਾਹਿਬ **2**.
ਚਸਾ [cəsa] See ਕਾਲਪੁਸਾਣ. “sev kəri pəl cəsa nə
 vīchurə.”—*majh m 5*.
ਚਸਿਆ [cəsia] plural of cəsa. “vɪsue cəsia
 ghəria pəhra thiti vari mahu hoə.”—*sohIla*.
2 with tastes.
ਚਸੀਦਹ [cəʃidəh] *P* چشیده *tasted, ate*.
ਚਸੀਦਨ [cəʃidən] *P* چشیدن *v* taste, eat. See ਚਸ *vr*.
ਚਸੁਆ [cəsua] *adv* for a fraction of a moment.
 “us te ghəte nəhi ruɪ cəsua.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਚਹ [cəh] *Skt* चह *vr* cheat; be haughty; pulverize.
ਚਹਚਹਾ [cəhcəha] *adj* favourite, likeable. **2** bright.
ਚਹਬੱਚਾ [cəhbəcca] *P* چھبچھ *n* small tank, reservoir.
 “cəhbəcca me nhan siḍhare.”—*cəɪTr 266*.
ਚਹਮਚ [cəhməc] *n* happiness, joy. “gurmukh
 bhəɪ bhəgətɪ cəhməce.”—*BG*. **2** crowd, mob.
ਚਹਲ [cəhəl] *n* festival, eagerness, ecstasy.

2 mud, dirt.

ਚਹਲਕਦਮੀ [cəhəlkədmi] See ਚਿਹਲਕਦਮੀ.

ਚਹਲਪਹਲ [cəhəlpəhəl] *n* mirth. 2 hustle and bustle.

ਚਹਲਾ [cəhla] See ਚਲਾ.

ਚਹਾ [cəha] *adj* wished for, desired. 2 *n* an aquatic bird; snipe.

ਚਹਾਰ [cəhar] *P* چار *n* four. *Skt* चत्वार.

ਚਹਾਰਮ [cəharəm] *P* چارم *adj* fourth.

ਚਹਾਰਮੀ [cəharmi] one who receives one fourth of a crop's yield. See ਚੌਥ 3.

ਚਹਿ [cəhi] *n* stain, blemish. "tən ko cəhi nəhi lagən pəre."—*GPS*. 2 *adv* having coveted.

ਚਹਿਕਨਾ [cəhikna] See ਚੁਹਕਾਰ.

ਚਹੁ [cəhu] See ਚਹਿ. 2 four. "cəhu chiə məhi səniasī."—*prabha ə m 1*. 'renunciants in ten sects.' See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਾਸੀ. "sei sukhie cəhujogi."—*sri m 3*. 3 to the four (people); the four did. "əsətəsi cəhu bhed nə paia."—*asa m 1*.

ਚਹੁੰ [cəhū] *adv* all the four.

ਚਹੁ ਉਮਹਾ ਹੋਇ [cəhu umaha hoī]—*var mēla m 1*. cobras, deer, fish, amorists.

ਚਹੁਕੁੰਡੀ [cəhukūḍi] in the four directions, universally, on all sides. "jini jəni gurmukhi bujhiə su cəhukūḍi jape."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਚਹੁਚਕ [cəhucək] *Skt adv* in the four directions, on the four sides. "cəhucəki kiənu loa."—*var ram 3*.

ਚਹੁਚਿਅ [cəhuchia] ten. See ਚਹੁ 2.

ਚਹੁਬਦਨ ਕੋ ਜਾਨ [cəhubədən ko jan] Brahma having four faces, and his conveyance, the swan. "cəhubədən ko jan hē."—*NP*.

ਚਹੁ ਵੇਛੋੜਾ ਹੋਇ [cəhu vechoṛa hoī]—*var mēla 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.

ਚਹੁੰ [cəhū] *adv* all the four.

ਚਹੁਘਾ [cəhugha] *adv* in the four directions; on the four sides.

ਚਹੁਚਕ [cəhucək], ਚਹੁੰਚਕ [cəhūcək] See ਚਹੁਚਕ.

ਚਹੋੜੁ [cəheṛu] See ਛਹੋੜੁ.

ਚਹੋਰਾ [cəhora], ਚਹੋੜਾ [cəhoṛa] *n* a kind of paddy with sweet smell.

ਚਕ [cək] *Skt* चक् *vr* sparkle, prevent, eradicate pain, be satiated. 2 *Skt* चक्र *n* direction. "cəkr bəkr phire cətur cək."—*japu*. 3 wheel of the chariot. "rəth ke cək kaṭgīrae."—*krīsən*. 4 potter's wheel. "kolu cərkha cəki cəku."—*var asa*. "cəku kumīar bhəvaia."—*asa chāt m 4*. 5 circular base on which a platform or embankment is raised around the well. "pun kasəṭ ko cək ghərvai."—*GPS*. 6 adjastonished, amazed. "ləgyo bhal me rəhyo cək."—*ramav*. 7 See ਚੱਕ.

ਚਕਈ [cəkəi] *n* small circle, small wheel. "kərtē cəkəi mənō chuṭcəli hē."—*krīsən*. 2 See ਚਕਹੀ. 3 *Skt* name of a bird like ruddy sheldroke; brahminy duck. "cəkəi jənuisī bichurē."—*skəbir*.

ਚਕਹੀ [cək-hi] *n* pear-shaped wooden or metal toy rotating on a sharp point at the bottom when let in motion by hand or string. "cək-hi jənu avət hē kər me phir dhae."—*krīsən*.

ਚਕਚੌਧ [cəkčəḍh] See ਚਕਚੌਧ.

ਚਕਚੁੰਧਰ [cəkčūḍhər] See ਚਚੁੰਧਰ.

ਚਕਚੁਰ [cəkčur] *n* flour or powder of something ground in a (hand-operated) mill. 2 something ground like flour. "mar kē dhur kīye cəkčur."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਚਕਚੌਧ [cəkčḍh] *n* bright light or glare that dazzles the eye. See ਚਕ *vr*. 2 *adj* surprised, amazed. "cəkčḍh rəhe jən dekh səbhē."—*nərsīgh*.

ਚਕਚੌਧੀ [cəkčḍhi] *n* bright light or glare that dazzles the eye. See ਚਕ *vr*. 2 surprise.

ਚਕਟੀ [cəkṭi] *Skt* चक़ाटी *n* antidote; medicine that negates the effect of poison. **2** keen or intense desire, extreme interest. “sadhū jāna pəg cəkṭi.”—*dev m 4*.

ਚਕਣਾ [cəkṇa] *v* lift, raise; an exercise practised by lifting arms or standing upside down. **2** inflame, instigate. See ਚਉਚਕਿਆ.

ਚਕਤ [cəkət] See ਚਕਿਤ.

ਚਕਤੀ [cəkṭi] *Pkt n* a patch of cloth; rag. **2** curved knife. “cəkṭi cəpṛa əsɪ dhar sɪpər.”—*səloh*.

ਚਕਫੇਰ [cəkpher] *n* revolution. “matr būd te dhərɪ cəku pherɪ.”—*bəsōt ə m 1*. See ਮਾਤੁ.

ਚਕਮਕ [cəkṃək] *T* چکّامک *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. “cəkṃək ki si ag.”—*hənu*.

ਚਕਰ [cəkər] 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 Gurusar. 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 ਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਚਕਰਤਨ [cəkərtən], **ਚਕਰਦਨ** [cəkərdən] *P* چکّ کردن *n* tearing apart, refuting. “sūbh cəkərtən.”—*əkal*. “dhumrach cōḍ mōḍ cəkərdən.”—*NP*.

ਚਕਰਾਉਣਾ [cəkrauṇa], **ਚਕਰਾਉਨਾ** [cəkrauna] *v* be surprised, amazed. **2** feel dizzy, reel.

ਚਕਰੀ [cəkri] *n* whirlpool, eddy of water, swirl. **2** small circle. See ਚਕ੍ਰੀ.

ਚਕਰੈਲ [cəkrel] *adj* who is in service or employment. **2** who takes rounds; nomadic. “ɪh cəkrel phɪrət the rəhe.”—*PP*.

ਚਕਲਾ [cəkla] *n* flat round stone or wooden disc used for flattening dough and for rolling

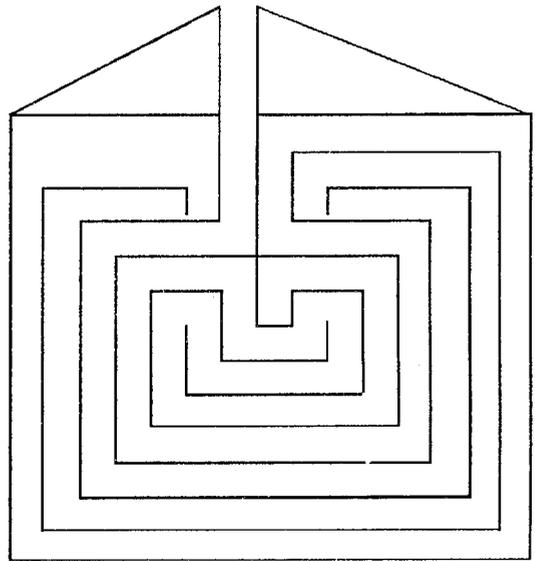
chapattis. **2** a particular area, district or region. **3** brothel.

ਚਕਵਾ [cəkva], **ਚਕਵੀ** [cəkvi] *n* ruddy sheldrake, ruddy goose or brahminy duck; who crave for the sight of the sun. Per literary tradition, the couple gets separated at night. “əsi hārɪ sɪu prɪɪ kərɪ jesi cəkvi sur.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਚਕਾਸ [cəkās] *Skt* चकास् *vr* shine.

ਚਕਾਚਕ [cəkacək] *P* چکّ چکّ *onom* sound created by the clashing of weapons like swords etc.

ਚਕਾਬਜੁਹ [cəkabyuh] *Skt* चक्रवजुह *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.



ਚਕਿ [cəkɪ] short for cəkɪt; amazed. “cəkɪ cəkɪ rəhē dev danəv mənɪ.”—*həjare 10*. **2** *adv* by lifting, picking up.

ਚਕਿਤ [cəkɪt] *Skt adj* afraid. **2** surprised.

ਚਕਿਆ [cəkɪya] *Pun* hand-operated mill to grind flour etc. “cəkɪya ke se pəṭ bəne gəgən bhunɪ pun dɔɪ.”—*cəɪtr 81*.

ਚਕੀ [cəkɪ] *n* hand-operated mill etc “kolu cəkha cəkɪ cəku.”—*var asa*. **2** *adj* lifted, raised.

3 provoked, instigated, stimulated.

ਚਕੀਆ [çəkia] *Pu* See ਚਕਿਯਾ.

ਚਕੀਝੋਣੀ [çəkijhoṇi] *v* work a handmill to grind flour etc. **2** pick up a row. "put kuput çəki uṭh jhoi."—*BG*.

ਚਕੀਦਨ [çəkidən] *P* چکيدن *v* leak, drip.

ਚਕੀਰਾ [çəkira], **ਚਕੀਰਾਹਾ** [çəkiraha] *n* woodpecker, so named because it can peck at the wood with its beak; hoopoe, lap wing *A* چکيراهه See ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ.

ਚਕੁ [çəku] See ਚਕ.

ਚਕੋਤਰਾ [çəkotra] *n* pomelo citron; a large sized lemon of the shape of a gourd; *Citrus Decumana*.

ਚਕੋਤਰੀ [çəkotri] *n* small-sized owl.

ਚਕੋਤਾ [çəkota] *n* fixation of agricultural rent after assessing the produce of a field. Rent paid in cash rather than barter of crop.

ਚਕੋਰ [çəkōr] *Skt n* hill partridge with red legs. Greek partridge. Poets talk about its love for the moon. "mən pṛiti cād çəkōr."—*BLA 3 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 *viṣḍarṣan-mṛityuk*.

Many poets have described this bird as fire-eater. "cūcən çap çəhū dṛṣṭi çolət çarū çəkōr ēgarən bhorē."—*keṣāv*. At its back is the belief that the partridge eats glowworms and sometimes by mistake swallows fireballs too. **2** See ਚਿਤੁਪਦਾ and ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11. **3** See ਚੁਕੋਰ.

ਚਕੋਰੀ [çəkōri] female partridge.

ਚਕੌਤ [çəkōt] be surprised. "çəkōt çarū cādrīka."—*gyan*.

ਚੱਕ [çəkk] *n* 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. **6** direction, side. "çar çəkk sīkhi vīstari."—*GPS*. **7** See ਚਕ.

ਚੱਕ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ [çəkk guru ka] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. **2** See ਗੁਰਪਰਤਾਪ.

ਚੱਕਣਾ [çəkkṇa] See ਚਕਣਾ and ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਚੱਕਪ੍ਰੇਮਾ [çəkkprema] See ਚੰਡਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚੱਕ ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ [çəkk phātesīgh], **ਚੱਕ ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘਵਾਲਾ** [çəkk phātesīghvala] 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.

ਚੱਕਭਾਈਕੇ [çəkk bhaike] 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.

ਚੱਕਰ [çəkkər] See ਚਕਰ. **2** See ਚਕੁ.

ਚੱਕ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ [çəkk ramdas] 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.

ਚੱਕਵੈ [çækkvɛ] See ਚਕ੍ਰਵਰਤੀ.

ਚੱਕਾ [çækka] *n* big hand-operated mill to grind flour; big circular stone.

ਚੱਕੀ [çækki] *n* See ਚਕੀ. **2** a hilly river in Chamba, that joins river Beas (Vipash) in Gurdaspur area. **3** a ram with a fatty tail.

ਚੱਕੂ [çækkʊ] *n* knife; blade to sharpen a wooden pen.

ਚਕ੍ਰ [çækr] *Skt n* ruddy sheldrake, brahmīny duck (a bird). **2** group, community. **3** country, area. “çækr-pəɪɪ agyavərti.”—*səloh*. **4** direction, side. “çəɪur çækr vərti.”—*japu*. **5** army, military. “bhedkə æɪɪçækr.”—*səloh*. **6** wheel of a chariot. “syəɪdæn çækr səbəd dɪsɪ ʈɔr.”—*GPS*. **7** toothed discus; weapon used for chopping off the enemy’s head by rotating it.¹ “çækr çəɪɪ gɪɪɪɪ dyo æɪɪ.”—*cəɪɪ 1*. **8** potter’s wheel. **9** authority, rule. “çəɪur dɪs çækr phɪɪɪ.”—*əkāl*. **10** a group of people close to the raja; inner circle. **11** six cycles of the body. See ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ. **12** whirlpool, swirl. “sɪɪnət nɪr me çækr çəɪɪ phɪɪɪ gəɪɪɪ.”—*cəɪɪ 1*. **13** according to palmistry or the art of fortune telling, circular lines on the fingers and the thumb. “çækr çɪhən æɪɪ bəɪɪɪ çəɪɪɪ.”—*japu*. **14** a circular (round) sphere made by tantriks for the worship of Bhairav and Kali. “çækr bəɪɪɪ kəɪɪ pakhəɪɪ.”—*bher m 5*. **15** deceit, fraud, hypocrisy. **16** sandalwood mark of Vishnu’s wheel made on the body. “kəɪɪ ɪsnan tənɪ çækr bəɪɪɪ.”—*prəbha ə m 5*. “dehi dhovə çækr bəɪɪɪ.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **17** movement of planets; orbit. **18** enclosure, pen; circle.

ਚਕ੍ਰਕ [çækræk], ਚਕ੍ਰਕਾ [çækrəka] See ਚਕ੍ਰਕਾ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਖਟ [çækrəkhəɪ] See ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਗਣੇਸ਼ [çækrəgəɪɪsə] See ਗਣੇਸਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਚਿਹਨ [çækrəçɪhən] See ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਚਕ੍ਰ.

¹Now-a-days round metallic discs don’t have serrated edges. but all discs in olden days did have serrated edges. See ਸਮਝ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਜੀਵਕ [çækrəçɪvək], ਚਕ੍ਰਜੀਵੀ [çækrəçɪvi] potter who earns living by making pots of mud.

ਚਕ੍ਰਣੀ [çækrəɪɪ] an armed battalion that keeps weapons which are round in shape.—*sənama*.

ਚਕ੍ਰਤ [çækrət] See ਚਕਿਤ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਤਨ [çækrətən] See ਚਕਰਦਨ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਤੀਰਥ [çækrətɪrəθ] *Skt* चक्रतीर्थ *n* a place of pilgrimage on the bank of river Tungbhadra near Rikhmuk hill. **2** a Vaishnav place of pilgrimage in Prabhas area of Gujarat (Deccan). “çækrətɪrəθ çəɪ d̪əɪɪɪɪ kɪɪ.”—*JSBM*. There are many more places of pilgrimage by this name. See ਸਕੰਦਪੁਰਾਣ, ਪੁਭਾਸਖੰਡ. Wherever Vishnu or some other deity washed blood-stained çækkəɪ used for killing the enemies, the place is called Chakratirath. **3** a place relating to the Gurus, called Sadhubela, near Sakkhar is also called Chakratirath. **4** a place of pilgrimage near Kurukshetra.

ਚਕ੍ਰਦਨ [çækrədən] See ਚਕਰਦਨ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਧਰ [çækrəd̪hər] *adj* one who keeps a round circular weapon. **2 n** Vishnu who carries a round circular weapon called Sudarshan Chakar. **3** Nihang Singh. **4** ruler of a particular region. **5** administrator of an area. **6** potter. **7** the Creator who rules over the cosmos. “bhəç çækrəd̪hər sərɪɪ.”—*guj jədev*. **8** snake, that makes a round circular coil while sitting. ਚਕ੍ਰਧਰਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਚਾਰੂ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ [çækrəd̪hərcəɪɪɪɪ çəɪɪ çəɪɪɪɪkə] a translated version of Japu Sahib written by Pandit Nihal Singh. The work was begun in Sammat 1927 and completed in 1929. See ਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੰ: 3.

ਚਕ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [çækrəd̪hari] See ਚਕ੍ਰਧਰ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਧਾਰਣਿ [çækrəpəɪɪɪ] *adj* one who has a çækkəɪ in his hand. **2 n** Vishnu. **3** See ਚਕ੍ਰਧਰ.

ਚਕ੍ਰਵਰਤੀ [çækrəvərti] *Skt* चक्रवर्तिन् *n* one whose word rules the entire country; an emperor, whose army can freely move on the whole earth.

ਚਕੁਵਾਕ [cəkṛəvak], **ਚਕੁਵਾਕੀ** [cəkṛəvaki] See **ਚਕਵਾ-ਚਕਵੀ**.

ਚਕੁਵੈ [cəkṛəve] See **ਚਕੁਵਰਤੀ**. “mādhata guṇ rāve jen cəkṛəve kahaio.”—*savēye m l ke*.

ਚਕੁਵਜੁਹ [cəkṛəvyuh] See **ਚਕਾਬਜੁਹ**.

ਚਕੁਰਾਂਕਿਤ [cəkṛākṛt] *Skt* चक्राङ्कित् *adj* one whose body is marked with Vishnu's cəkkər; stamped with the cəkkər. **2 n** 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 **ਪਦਮਪੁਰਾਣ** ੨251.

ਚਕੁਕਾ [cəkṛika] *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.

ਚਕੁਕਿਤ [cəkṛit] See **ਚਕਿਤ**.

ਚਕੁਕੀ [cəkṛi] *Skt* चक्रिन् *adj* one who has a cəkkər. **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.

ਚਕ [cəkṣ] *Skt* चक्ष् *vr* speak clearly; see; suck.

ਚਕੁ [cəkṣu] *Skt* eyes See **ਚਖ**. **2** in Vishnu Puran, a river which is now called Amu (Oxus).

ਚਖ [cəkh] *Skt* चष् *vr* eat, have meals. “aghāe rəs cəkha.”—*sar m 5*. **2 Sk** चक्ष् *vr* speak clearly, see, suck. **3 Sk** चकु *n* eye. **4 P** च्छ् battle, war. **5** enmity. **6** effort, endeavour.

ਚਖਣਾ [cəkhṇa], **ਚਖਨਾ** [cəkhna] *v* taste. “cəkhṛi ənəd purən sad.”—*bīla ੨ m 5*.

ਚਖਮਕ [cəkhmæk] See **ਚਕਮਕ**.

ਚਖਿ [cəkhṛi] *adv* after tasting. See **ਚਖਣਾ**.

ਚਖੀ [cəkhhi] *adj* who has superbly beautiful eyes, a deer.—*sənāma*. See **ਚੱਖੀ**.

ਚਖੀਦਨ [cəxidən] *P* چخیدن fight, quarrel, enter into dispute.

ਚਖੁ [cəkhv] **ਚਕੁ** eye.

ਚਖੰਗੀ [cəkhōgi] *adj* चकु-ਅੰਗੀ. “cəcla cəkhōgi.”—*akal*. ‘a female whose eyes shine like lightning.’

ਚੱਖੀ [cəkkhi] See **ਚਖ** *vr*. **2 n** feed given to birds of prey like a hawk to allure them to prey. Only a little is given to tempt them to prey for more. “cəkkhi baj det bīgsae.”—*GPS*.

ਚਗਤਾ [cəgta], **ਚਗਤਾਈਖਾਂ** [cəgtaixā], **ਚਗੱਤਾ** [cəgəttā] Chagtai Khan, son of Changezkhan, Tartar Mughal, was king of Balakh, Badkhasan, etc in the year 1227. One of his descendants, Mehmood Khan, was brother of Babur's mother. Being from this dynasty of their maternal grandparents, the descendants of Babur were called Chagtais or Chagattas. **2** See **ਚੋਗੱਤਾ**.

ਚਗਲ [cəgəl] *n* act of chewing or masticating something without swallowing. **2** something debased and low in quality. **3 P** چغله leather washer used in handpumps to lift water from under the ground for bathing etc. It is used by all. That is why a debased and mean person is given this epithet in Punjabi.

ਚਗਾਰ [cəgar] See **ਚੁਗਾਰ**.

ਚਗੁਨ [cəgūn] *adj* fourfold, quadruplicate. “dīnprəti cah cīt cəgūn hoī.”—*GPS*.

ਚਗੁੰਨ [cəgūn] See **ਚਗੁਨ**. **2 P** چگون well being, remarks about why and how a thing is. See **ਬੇਚਗੁੰਨ**.

ਚਚਹਜਾਰਾ [cəc-həjara] See **ਛਛ ਹਜਾਰਾ**.

ਚਚਕ [cəcək] See **ਚਉਦਣੋਚਕ**. **2** female hawk, also called cīpək. See **ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰਾ**.

ਚਚਰ [cəcər] *Skt adj* inconstant, transitory.

ਚਚਰਚਰੀ [cəcrəcri] *Skt* चर्चरी *n* division or parting of the hair. “cəcrəcri kōkən mudṛika mēhīdi bāni.”—*BGK*.

ਚਚਰੀਆ [cəcria] There is no evidence of this word in Dasam Granth. But there is a reference to it in Shastarnammala.

“ho, chād cəcria māhī nīṣōk prēmāṛīye.”

This poetic form has been referred to as cārcāri, cācri, cācli and vibudhpriya in books of prosody. It has four lines; each line is structured as SIS, IIS, ISI, ISI, SII, SIS.

Example:

aio tīhkal brahmṇ yāgy ko thāl dekhke,
tahī puchāt bolke rīkhi bhāt bhāt vīsekhke,
sāg sūdār ram lākṣmṇ dekhī dekhī sūhārkhai,
beṭhke sūī rajmēḍal vārṇai sukḥ vārkhai.

—ramcōdrīka.

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:

tyagdehu māno pap, kije sēbh se mīlap,
jāpo kārtar jāp, sātcīt hoīke,
deṣ sath prem dhar, jāti ābhīman ṭar,
vīdya kārke prācar, ābhīman khoīke....

The difference between this metre and kābitt lies in it being based on matras and the kābitt, being vārṇīk, based on characters. If the first two lines are read as “tyag dīo māno pap, kije sēbhi se mīlap, jāpo kārtar jāp, sātcīt hoīke,” it would be a kābitt, not cācri.

ਚਚਾ [cāca] *n* father’s younger brother. 2 11th character of Punjabi script. “cācca cārānkāmāl gur laga.”—*bavān*. 3 pronunciation of 11th character of Punjabi script. 4 short for cārca. “āliāī mer cāca gūn re.”—*marū m 1*. ‘The male and the female blackbees are engrossed in lauding the lotus flower.’ See ਮੇਰ 3.

ਚਚਾਫੱਗੇ [cācaphēggo] name of a merchant, who was a resident of tehsil Sasram, district Shahbad in Bihar. As a devoted Sikh of the Guru, he pledged not to shift to his newly constructed house, until the Guru visited and stayed in it. Guru Teg Bahadur graced his house by his holy visit. Now there is a

gurdwara located at this place.

“gāmne sātīgur gāe āgari.
sāhāsrav ke pāhuc mājhari.
cācaphēggo ke ghār gāe.
kāri prātīgya purāt bhāe.”

—GPS.

ਚਚੀਡਾ [cācīḍa] *Skt* चचेण्डा a fruit like cucumber that grows on climbers. It has white spots on it. It ripens in summer and rainy season and is cooked as a vegetable. It is also called snake gourd.

ਚਚੁੱਪਰ [cācūḍhār], **ਚਚੁੱਦਰ** [cācūḍār], **ਚਚੁੱਧਰ** [cācūḍhār] *Skt* छन्दून्दरि *n* a rodent, which emits very foul smell. It is a well known belief that if a snake happens to catch this rodent, he can’t eat it because of the foul smell it emits and for fear of getting leperous. If he does not eat it and lets it go, it attacks the snake in the eye as a result of which it turns blind. “gāhi phāni cācūḍhārō tēji nā khāī yō bhāyo.”—*NP*. See ਛਛੁੱਦਰ. 2 a type of firework that moves like this rodent.

ਚਚੇਰਾ [cācera] *adj* pertaining to the uncle; for example: “cācera bhāī” ‘cousin, son of father’s younger brother.’

ਚਛ [cāch] eye. See ਚਛੁ, ਚਖ and ਚੱਛੁ.

ਚਛਰਾਸੁਰ [cāchrasur], **ਚੱਛਰ** [cācchār] *Skt* चक्षुर्हन् a demon that annihilates the enemy just by looking at him. 2 *Skt* चिक्षुर a demon that fought against Durga. See ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ, ਸਕੰਧ 5, ਐ 14. “cāchrasur marān.”—*ākal*. See ਚਿੱਛਰ.

ਚੱਛੁ [cācchu] *Skt n* eye.

ਚਜ [cāj] *n* the area of Doab between Chenab and Jehlum. 2 *Skt* चय्य something worth doing; way of doing something. “cājācar kīchubīdhī nāhī jāni.”—*asa m 5*. See ਚਜੁ.

ਚਜੁ [cāju] See ਚਜ 2 and ਬੁਹਮਚਜੁ. “gur mīlī cāju ācaru sīkhu.”—*sri m 5*.

ਚਟ [cāṭ] *Skt* चट् *vr* pour, dismantle, unsettle, pack up, roll up, break. 2 *Skt* चटिति *adv* quickly,

- instantaneously. “*ṭriy rovat kuṭvar ke tət cəṭ kuki jaɪ.*”—*cəɪɪr 76*. **3** *n* disciple, pupil, novice, follower. **4** student.
- ਚਟਸਾਰ** [cəṭsar], **ਚਟਸਾਲ** [cəṭsal], **ਚਟਸਾਲਾ** [cəṭsala] *Skt* **ਚਟਸਾਲਾ** *n* school, where students enrol themselves for studies. **2** boarding house.
- ਚਟਸਾਲਿ** [cəṭsalɪ] in the school. “*cəṭsalɪ baləku paɪa.*”—*ram m 5 bāno*.
- ਚਟਕ** [cəṭək] *n* love, devotion. **2** brilliance, lustre. **3** nimbleness, quickness. **4** creaking sound; sound of something getting torn. **5** *Skt* male sparrow.
- ਚਟਕਣਾ** [cəṭəkṇa], **ਚਟਕਨਾ** [cəṭəkna] *v* be torn; make a sound of tearing apart. **2** knock, throw down. “*chɪɪɪ pɛ cəṭke cəṭkile.*”—*cəɪɪr 1*. **3** descend.
- ਚਟਕਾ** [cəṭka] *n* taste, ardent desire. **2** cracking sound, sound of something getting torn. **3** female sparrow.
- ਚਟਕੀਲਾ** [cəṭkila] *adj* of gaudy colour. **2** clever. See **ਚਟਕਨਾ** **2**. **3** praiseworthy. **4** blossoming. “*upbən me gulab cəṭkile.*”—*GPS*.
- ਚਟਣਾ** [cəṭṇa], **ਚਟਨਾ** [cəṭna] *v* lick, pass tongue over. “*sɪɪ jog əluṇi cəṭie.*”—*var ram 3*. See **ਸਿਲ**.
- ਚਟਨੀ** [cəṭni] *n* something worth licking; sauce. **2** sauce made by crushing together mint, salt, sour lemon juice, chilli.
- ਚਟਪਟ** [cəṭpəṭ] *adv* at once, instantaneously. “*cəṭpəṭ bhaje.*”—*ramav*.
- ਚਟਪਟਾਨਾ** [cəṭpəṭāna] *v* feel uneasy, agitated or perturbed. **2** be in a haste; be rash. **3** writhe with pain. **4** make noise. “*cəṭpəṭaɪ ɪɪɪṇ jəyō jəryo.*”—*xam*.
- ਚਟਪਟੀ** [cəṭpəṭi] *n* excitement, haste. **2** nervousness. **3** something saucy and delicious.
- ਚਟਵਾਨਾ** [cəṭvāna] See **ਚਟਾਉਣਾ**.
- ਚਟਾ** [cəṭa] *n* disciple, pupil, novice. **2** earthen vessel, pitcher. **3** cup made by palms of the hand. “*səɪɪ cəṭe sɪɪɪ chai.*”—*var majh m 1*. **4** See **ਚੱਟਾ**.
- ਚਟਾਉਣਾ** [cəṭaʊṇa] *v* make someone lick. **2** bribe. “*kahūko muhrē cəṭvai.*”—*cəɪɪr 55*.
- ਚਟਾਈ** [cəṭai] *n* act of licking. **2** mattress made of straw.
- ਚਟਾਕ** [cəṭək] *n* blemish, stain. **2** sudden sharp noise. **3** *adv* promptly; hastily. “*cəṭək cəṭē.*”—*ramav*.
- ਚਟਾਨ** [cəṭan] *n* level ground in a hilly area; rock, large boulder.
- ਚਟਾਨਾ** [cəṭāna] See **ਚਟਾਉਣਾ**.
- ਚਟਾਰਾ** [cəṭāra] *Skt* *n* young one of a sparrow. “*cɪɪgəṭ pharɪ cəṭāra ləgəɪo.*”—*asa kəbir*. A *cəṭāra* has a delicate body. See **ਚਿਰਗਟ**.
- ਚਟੀ** [cəṭi] *n* penalty, fine. “*bəḍha cəṭi jo bhəre, na gəṇu na upkaru.*”—*var suhi m 2*. ‘What one bound by order performs, does not have any merit.’
- ਚਟੀਆ** [cəṭia] *n* earthen vessel. **2** disciples, pupils. See **ਚਟ**. “*cəṭia səbhe bigare.*”—*bher namdev*.
- ਚਟੁ** [cəṭu] *Skt* *n* lovely remark. **2** flattery. **3** raised seat for a holy man. **4** belly, abdomen. **5** disciple, pupil. **6** *adj* beautiful, lovely.
- ਚਟੁਕਾਰ** [cəṭukar] *Skt* flatterer.
- ਚੱਟਾ** [cəṭṭa] *n* disciple, follower. **2** heap of bricks laid in order. **3** *adv* immediately; quickly. “*kəɪ təʊ əpne bəl ko tən cəṭṭa.*”—*kɪɪsən*.
- ਚੱਟੀ** [cəṭṭi] See **ਚਟੀ** **1**. **2** sucked or licked, See **ਚਟਣਾ**. **3** halting place for pilgrims on way to Badrinath.
- ਚਠ** [cəṭh], **ਚੱਠ** [cəṭṭh] *Skt* **ਚੈਤਯੋਸ਼ਿ** *n* deity of the house, to whom prayers are said at the time of inaugurating the house. (house-warming ceremony) “*cəṭh əɪəbhi guru kəɪtar.*”—*GPS*.
- ਚੱਠਾ** [cəṭṭha] a Jatt subcaste, that fought Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The battle finds mention in Chatthian di Var. **2** Several villages founded by farmers of this subcaste go by this name.
- ਚੜਾ** [cəḍa], **ਚੜਾ** [cəḍḍa] *n* praise, flattery. “*tɪnha nahi kɪsɛ di kɪchu cəḍa ram.*”—*bɪha chāt m 4*. **2** hip, buttock. **3** See **ਚੱਢੇ**.

ਚੱਡੇ ਗਾਟੇ ਕਰਨਾ [cəḍe gaṭe kərna] *v* throw somebody on the ground by holding him firmly by the hip, “kəḥe mərđana yāko marō cəḍe gaṭe kər.”—*NP*.

ਚਢਤ [cəḍhət] *n* offering to the guru or deity; oblation. **2** attack, invasion, assault.

ਚਢਨਾ [cəḍhna] *v* ascend, ride. **2** climb. **3** attack the enemy.

ਚਢਾਉ [cəḍhau] *n* uphill climb i.e. ascent. **2** improvement, enhancement, progress.

ਚਢਾਉਨਾ [cəḍhauṇa] *v* help someone climb or go up. “dhərti te akasI cəḍhave.”—*sar kəbir*.

ਚਢਾਈ [cəḍhai] *n* act of ascending or climbing. **2** assault on the enemy. **3** march, departure. **4** *xa* death.

ਚਢਾਵਨਾ [cəḍhavna] *v* make someone ascend or climb. “buḍimue nəuka mīle kəhu kahI cəḍhavəu?”—*bīla sādḥna*. **2** See ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ.

ਚਢਾਵਾ [cəḍhava] *n* offering made to the deity; donation. **2** gifts (clothes and ornaments) sent by the bridegroom to the bride to be worn at the time of wedding; i.e. *vəri*.

ਚੱਢਾ [cəḍḍha] See ਚੱਡਾ. **2** See ਚੱਡੇ.

ਚੱਢੇ [cəḍḍhe] a subcaste among Jatts. **2** a higher caste among Khukhrain Khatris. “jəṭṭu bhanu tirtha caIcəile cəḍḍhe care.”—*BG*.

ਚਣ [cəṇ] *n* a variety of sugarcane which is extremely sweet and of good quality. **2** *Skt suf* famous. **3** a suffix, meaning competent, for example *vidyacəṇ*.

ਚਣਕ [cəṇək], **ਚਣਾ** [cəṇa] *Skt* चणक *n* gram, chicken pea. See ਛੋਲਾ.

ਚਣਾਕਾ [cəṇaka] See ਚਾਣਕੜ.

ਚਤਰ [cətər] See ਚਤੁਰ.

ਚਤੁ [cətu], **ਚਤੁਆਰ** [cətuar] *Skt* four. “pəlke kəre cətu bhaI.”—*gyan*. “four parts of the mouth.” “vəratəhI jog cətuare.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਚਤੁਸਟਯ [cətuṣṭəy], **ਚਤੁਸਟੈ** [cətuṣṭə] See ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ.

ਚਤੁਸਪਦੀ [cətuṣpədi] *Skt* चतुष्पदी a poetic form comprising four equal parts. It has four lines,

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 *səgəṇ* and *guru*. It is also called *cəvpeya* or *cəpeya*.

Example:

jəp-hē nə bhəvani, əkəth kəhani,
pəpkərəm rətI ese,
manhē nə devō, ələkh əbhevō,
dūrkrI t mūnI vər jese,
cinhē nə batō, pərtrI y ratō,
dhərəm nə kərəm udasi,
janhē nə batō, ədhI k əgyatō,
ōt nərək kər basi.

—*kəlki*.

ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ [cətuṣṭəy], **ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰੈ** [cətuṣṭə] *Skt* चतुष्टय *n* a group of four, as for example: *cətuṣṭəy sādḥan* (four approaches), that is, *vəragy*, *vivek*, *khəṣṭəpəttI* and *mumukṣuta*.

ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰੈਸਾਧਨ [cətuṣṭəsādḥan] See ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ.

ਚਤੁਰ [cətur] *Skt adj* clever. **2** alert, active. “janəhu cətur sujan.”—*s m 9*. **3** skilful, sagacious, wise. **4** *Skt* four. “cətur dīsa kino bəl əpna.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਚਤੁਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਰਿ [cətur əvəṣṭha ərI] enemy of the fourth stage of life : the enemy of old age i.e. *əmrIt*.—*sənama*. See ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ **2**.

ਚਤੁਰਗੁਣ [cəturɡuṇ] See ਚਉਗੁਣ.

ਚਤੁਰਚਾਤੁਰ [cəturcatur] *adj* clever and discreet, sensible and smart.

ਚਤੁਰਥ [cəturəth] *adj* fourth.

ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ [cəturəth əvəṣṭha] *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.

ਚਤੁਰਥ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਅਰਿ [cəturəth əvəṣṭha ərI] the fourth stage; its enemy, *əmrIt*.—*sənama*. **2** In medicine, elements that destroy the effect of old age.

ਚਤੁਰਥਪਦ [cəturəthpəd] *n* fourth stage of spiritual

enlightenment in which the soul becomes one with the divine. **2** fourth line of a poetical metre.

ਚਤੁਰਥਿ [caturāthi], **ਚਤੁਰਥੀ** [caturthi] *Skt* चतुर्थी *n* fourth day of the dark and bright phases of the moon. “caturāthi care bed suni sodhio tātobicaru.”—*gəu thiti m 5*.

ਚਤੁਰਦਸ [caturdās] *Skt* चतुर्दश *n* fourteen. “caturdās haṭ dive duī sakhi.”—*maru solhe m 1*. ‘fourteen worlds, sun, moon.’

ਚਤੁਰਦਸ ਹਾਟ [caturdās haṭ] fourteen worlds. See **ਚਤੁਰਦਸ**.

ਚਤੁਰਦਸ ਵਿਦਯਾ [caturdās vidya] See **ਚਉਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ**.

ਚਤੁਰਦਸੀ [caturdāsi] *Skt* चतुर्दशी *n* fourteenth day of the dark and bright phases of the moon.

ਚਤੁਰਦਾਸ [caturdas] 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.

ਚਤੁਰਧਾ [caturdha] *Skt* चतुर्धा *adj* something divided into four parts. **2** of four kinds.

ਚਤੁਰਧਈ [caturpādi] See **ਚਤੁਸਧਈ**.

ਚਤੁਰਥਕਤ੍ਰ [caturbāktrā] *Skt* चतुर्वक्त्र *n* one who has four faces. Brahma, Chaturanan. “sukotī caturbāktrāṅ.”—*gyan*.

ਚਤੁਰਥਕੀਤਾ [caturbākita] See **ਬਕੀਤਾ**.

ਚਤੁਰਬਾਹੀ [caturbahī] *Skt* चतुर्बाह्वी *adj* of four arms. **2** *n* Durga,¹ who had four arms. **3** *Skt* चतुर्बाही a cart driven (pulled) by four horses.

ਚਤੁਰਭੁਜ [caturbhuj] *Skt* चतुर्भुज *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 nā caturbhuj paie.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਚਤੁਰਮਾਸ [caturmas] See **ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸ**.

¹Purans talk of deities with two arms, four arms, eight arms and ten arms.

ਚਤੁਰਮੁਖ [caturmukh] Brahma, who has four faces.

ਚਤੁਰਵਕਤ੍ਰ [caturvāktrā] See **ਚਤੁਰਥਕਤ੍ਰ**.

ਚਤੁਰਵਰਗ [caturvārāg] *Skt* चतुर्वर्ग *n* a group of four: assets, religion, sex, emancipation. **2** according to Gyan Prabodh. “ṭk rajdhārām ṭk dandhārām. ṭk bhogdhārām ṭk mochkarām. ṭh caturvārāg sabb jag bhāṅṅt.”

ਚਤੁਰਵੇਦ [caturved] four Veds. See **ਵੇਦ**.

ਚਤੁਰਵੇਦੀ [caturvedi] *Skt* चतुर्वेदिन् one who knows all the four Veds. **2** a subcaste of Brahmans which gets this name for having knowledge of the four Veds.

ਚਤੁਰਵਯੂਹ [caturvyuh] चतुर्व्यूह *n* a group of four things. “guru nanak ji ko vahguru caturvyuh avtar māṭia he”—*JSBM*. a collection of four characters: va+hī+gū+ru. **2** according to Vaishnavism, Krishan, Balram, Prayuman and Anirudh.

ਚਤੁਰਾਈ [caturai] *n* shrewdness, cleverness. “caturai nā paṭa kine tu.”—*anādu*.

ਚਤੁਰਾਂਗ [caturāṅg], **ਚਤੁਰਾਂਗਾ** [caturāṅgā] *Skt* चतुरङ्ग *n* four divisions of the army consisting of elephants, chariots, horses and infantry. “hāsati rāth av pāvantej dhāṅi bhumān caturāṅg.”—*jet m 5*. **2** *adj* who owns all the four divisions of the army.

ਚਤੁਰਾਨਨ [caturanān] one who has four faces i.e Brahma.

ਚਤੁਰਿਯਾ [caturīya] *adj* woman having shrewdness, a clever woman.

ਚਤੁਰੰਗ [caturāṅg] *Skt* *n* chess. **2** See **ਚਤੁਰਾਂਗ**. **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 **ਚਉਬੋਲੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 3**.

ਚਤੁਰੰਗਿਣੀ [caturāṅgīni], **ਚਤੁਰੰਗਿਨੀ** [caturāṅgīni] *adj* which has four parts (feminine). **2** *n* army which has four divisions. See **ਚਤੁਰਾਂਗ**.

ਚਤੋਨ [cəton] See **ਚਿਤੋਨ**.

ਚਤੌਰ [cəʔr], **ਚਤੌੜ** [cəʔr], **ਚਤੌੜਗੜ** [cəʔrgəʔ] चतुष्कोट 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 500ft high hill by Mori Rajput Chitrang¹ 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,² 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 [phəʔta] 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 Jaimal and Patto.³ A pillar, 80 feet high, has

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.

³See ਅਕਬਰ.

also been built to commemorate Jain Tirathankar Adinath. Chataur is also called Chitaur.⁴

ਚਤੌੜਗੜ ਤੌੜਨਾ [cəʔrgəʔh toʔna] v xa piss, urinate. It means that the Khalsa can accomplish easily tasks, found arduous by the people.

ਚਤੌੜ ਮਾਰੇਰਾ ਪਾਪ [cəʔr marera pap] See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਚੜ [cəʔr] See ਚਤੁਰ. “cəʔr cəkr kəʔta.”—*japu*. a clever ‘cəkr kəʔta’.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਨ [cəʔr-an] Brahma. See ਚਤੁਰਾਨਨ. “bɪsəkh cəʔr-an ko.”—*brəhəm*.

ਚੜ੍ਹ [cəʔvəʔ] *Skt n* platform, dais. 2 crossing.

3 place cleaned for the performance of an oblation. 4 four.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਸ [cəʔvas], **ਚੜ੍ਹਾਰ** [cəʔvar] *Skt* चतसृ-चत्वार. four.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਰਿੰਸ [cəʔvarɪʂ] *Skt adj* fortieth.

ਚੜ੍ਹਾਰਿੰਸਤ [cəʔvarɪʂət] *Skt n* forty.

ਚਨਕ [cənək] See ਚਣਕ.

ਚਨਣਾਠੀ [cən-ṇaʔhi] cāṇ-ṇaʔhi. *n* a piece of sandalwood. “tera namu kəri cən-ṇaʔhia je mānu orsa hoɪ.”—*guj m 1*.

ਚਨਾ [cəna] See ਚਣਾ and ਛੋਲਾ. “jɪu kəpɪ ke kər musəʔɪ cənən ki.”—*gəu kəbir*. “kəb-hu kurənu cəne bɪnave.”—*bher namdev*.

ਚਨਾਇਣ [cənaɪṇ] *n* moonlight. 2 brightness, illumination.

ਚਨਾਬ [cənab] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ.

ਚਨਾਰ [cənar] *P* चिड़ n a tree that grows in northern India especially in Kashmir. *L* Platanum Orientalis (Poplar). It is a tall shady tree. Its leaves resemble an open human hand. Its wood is used for furniture and buildings. According to the Persian poets, this tree burns in its own fire. “ā cuna soxtem zā atɪʂ. hər kɪ bəʂunɪd cū cənar bəsoxət.”—*digo*. 2 See ਚੁਨਾਰ.

⁴Rana 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).

ਚਪ [çəp] *Skt* चप् *vr* explain, instruct, thrash, beat, dupe. **2** *n* obstinacy, tenacity. **3** *P* चपट् trick, fraud. **4** *adj* left. **5** opponent. **6** This word has been used in place of ਚਾਪ: “sadhū sāmuh prāsān phīrē jḡg, sātṛu sābhē əvīlok çəpēḡe.” —*akal*. **7** See ਭਾਨੁਸੁਅੰ.

ਚਪਕ [çəpək] *Dg n* left flank of the army.

ਚਪਟਾ [çəpʈa] See ਚਿਪਟਾ.

ਚਪਟੀ [çəpʈi] See ਚਿਪਟੀ. **2** *n* artificial reproductive organ. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 109. ਛੰਦ 52

ਚਪਣਾ [çəpʈa], **ਚਪਨਾ** [çəpna] *v* resist, retaliate. **2** take a stand. **3** be surrounded. **4** be vexed. All these words have their root in the Persian word çəp.

ਚਪਰਾਸ [çəpɾas] *n* a metal badge in the belt or baldric, with a sign of office or licensed employment, worn by an orderly. See ਚਪਰਾਸੀ.

ਚਪਰਾਸੀ [çəpɾasi] an orderly; peon. **2** policeman who regulates traffic. **3** watchman.

ਚਪਰਾਹੜਪੁਰ [çəpɾahəɾpʊr], **ਚਪਰਾੜ** [çəpɾaɾ] 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 ਚਹਿਸਮਾ.

ਚਪਲ [çəpəl] *Skt adj* playful, inconstant. “çəpəlbudhi siu kəha bəsaɪ?”—*bəsāt kəbir*. **2** *n* mercury. **3** fish.

ਚਪਲਤਾ [çəpəlʈa], **ਚਪਲਤਾਈ** [çəpəlʈai], **ਚਪਲਤ੍ਵ** [çəpəlʈvə] *n* cleverness, playfulness.

ਚਪਲਾ [çəpla] *Skt adj* fickle, inconstant. **2** *n* lightning. **3** wealth, goddess of wealth. **4** prostitute, harlot. **5** tongue.

ਚਪਲੀ [çəpli] *n* posture of sitting cross-legged.

2 Kashmiri slippers made of straw and leather.

ਚਪਲੰਗ [çəpləŋg] *adj* fickle and uncertain. “tahi sāmē çəpləŋg turəŋgən.”—*krīṣān*.

ਚਪੜਾ [çəpɾa] *n* flat piece of a purified sealing wax. **2** a kind of flat dagger which is less long

but more broad. “çəpɾa əsɪ sar siɾpər.”—*səloh*.

ਚਪੜਾਸ [çəpɾas], **ਚਪੜਾਸੀ** [çəpɾasi] See ਚਪਰਾਸ and ਚਪਰਾਸੀ.

ਚਪਾਤੀ [çəpati] *P* چپاٹی *n* thin and flattened bread; thick sweet bread.

ਚਪਿ [çəpɪ] *adv* because of enmity. **2** irritatingly. **3** by resisting. See ਚੱਪਣਾ.

ਚਪੇਟ [çəpɛʈ], **ਚਪੇੜ** [çəpɛɾ] *Skt* चपेट *n* slap given as a warning; blow.

ਚਪੌਲ [çəpəl] sudden and quick attack on the enemy.

ਚੱਪਣੀ [çəppɳi] lid to cover an earthen vessel. **2** knee cap; patella.

ਚੱਪਾ [çəppa] *n* one fourth. **2** measurement, four fingers broad. **3** oar. **4** forehead, front part of the hand.

ਚਬੱਚਾ [çəbəçca] *P* چبچبا *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 ਚੁਬੱਚਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚਬੱਚਾਸਾਹਿਬ [çəbəçcasahɪb] See ਚਬੱਚਾ 2 and ਚੁਬੱਚਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚਬਣ [çəbəɳ], **ਚਬਾਨਾ** [çəbana] *Skt* चबन *n* chewing with teeth, grinding with teeth. “sarū çəbɪ çəbɪ hæɪɾəs piɟe”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. **2** teeth with which something is chewed. “çəbəɳ çələɳ rətəɳ se suɳiəɾ bəhɪgəe.”—*s fərid*. ‘Teeth, feet, eyes and ears got disabled in old age.’

ਚਬਿ [çəbɪ] by chewing. See ਚਬਣ 1.

ਚਬੀਣਾ [çəbiɳa], **ਚਬੀਨਾ** [çəbina] *n* that which is worthy of chewing; roasted corn etc.

ਚਬੂਤਰਾ [çəbutra] *n* See ਚਉਤਰਾ.

ਚਬੋਲਨਾ [çəbolna] *v* relish something by rolling it between the tongue and the palate.

ਚਬੋਲਾ [çəbola] See ਚਉਬੋਲਾ. **2** *adj* something chewed and masticated. **3** swallowed, gulped. “preṃ pɪtala çupp çəbola.”—*BG*.

ਚੱਬਾ [çəbba] a village located at about two and a half kōhs 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 ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚਮ [cəm] *Skt* चम् *vr* take semi-liquid food, sip some liquid. **2** *Skt* short for चम.

ਚਮਈਆ [cəməia] *adj* one who earns his living by tanning leather and making leather goods. “rəvdas cəmīar cəməia.”—*bīla ə m 4*.

ਚਮਸ [cəməs], **ਚਮਸਾ** [cəmσα] *Skt* चमस *n* tumbler or cup for taking liquid; bowl used in vedic rituals. **2** spoon.

ਚਮਕ [cəmək] *n* miracle, light, illumination.

ਚਮਕਣਾ [cəməkṇa], **ਚਮਕਨਾ** [cəməkna] *v* sparkle, shine, radiate. **2** be provoked.

ਚਮਕਾ [cəmeka] *adj* alert, vigilant, cautious. “jo nrīp cəmka na rəhe.”—*cərītr 50*.

ਚਮਕਾਰ [cəmkar], **ਚਮਕਾਰੁ** [cəmkaru] *n* miracle, radiance. “cəmkar bijul tēhi.”—*sor namdev*. **2** act of provoking. “həsti dino cəmkar.”—*bher namdev*.

ਚਮਕਿ [cəməkī] *adv* by flashing. “daməni cəməkī dərəio.”—*sor m 4*.

ਚਮਕੀ [cəmki] *n* leather whip, thin twig-like whip of leather.

ਚਮਕੌਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [cəmkor sahīb] 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.

ਚਮਕੰਨਿ [cəmkanī] perform miracles. “bījulia cəmkanī ghurəni ghəṭa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

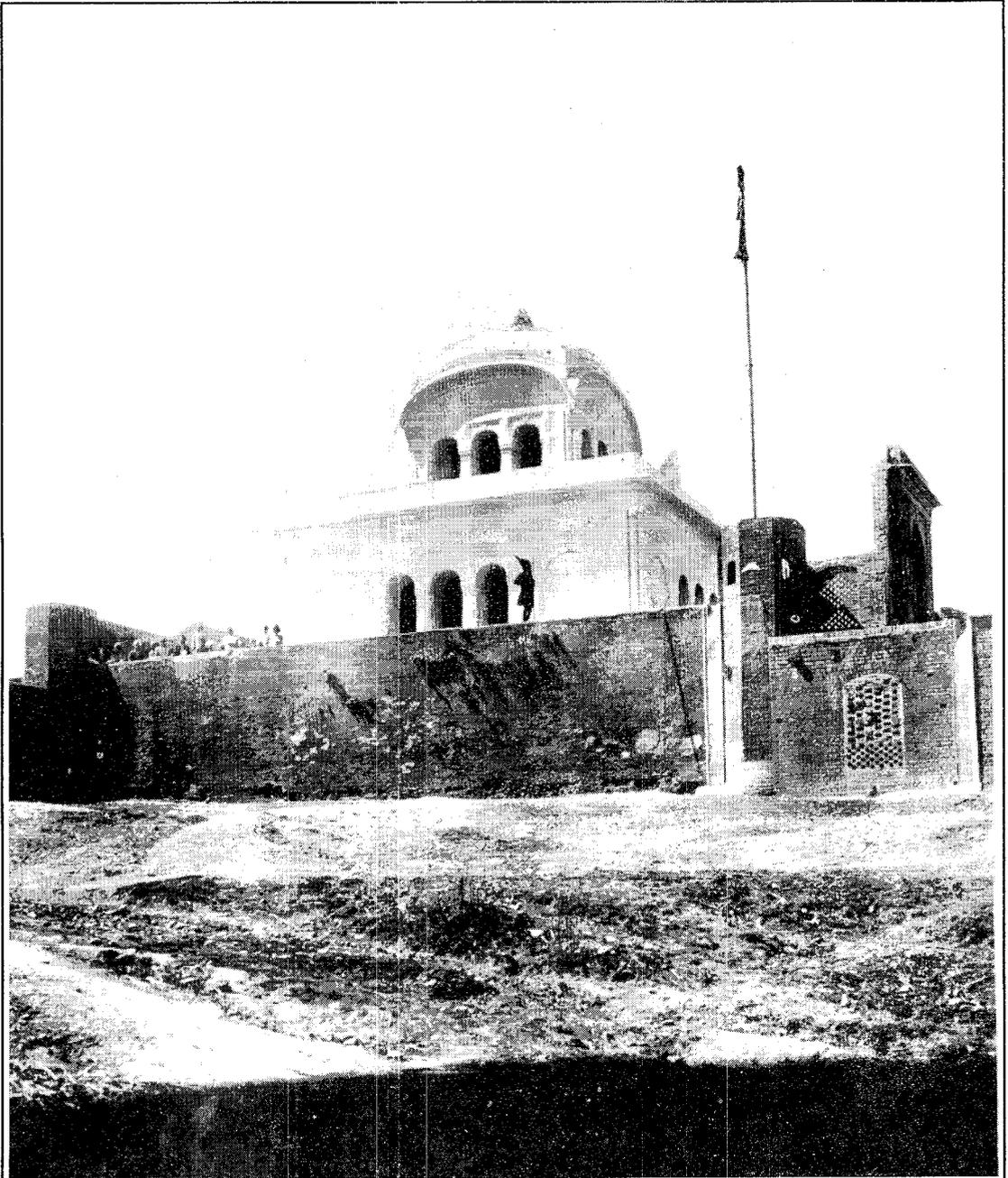
ਚਮਗਾਦਰ [cəmgadər], **ਚਮਗਿੱਦੜ** [cəmgiddəṛ] *n* a bird with the face of a jackal. It has leather wings and hangs upside down on the tree. It is a night bird that lives on vegetarian diet. Flying fox (Bat).

ਚਮਚ [cəməc], **ਚਮਚਾ** [cəmca] See **ਚਮਸ**. *P* ਝੜ small ladle, spoon.

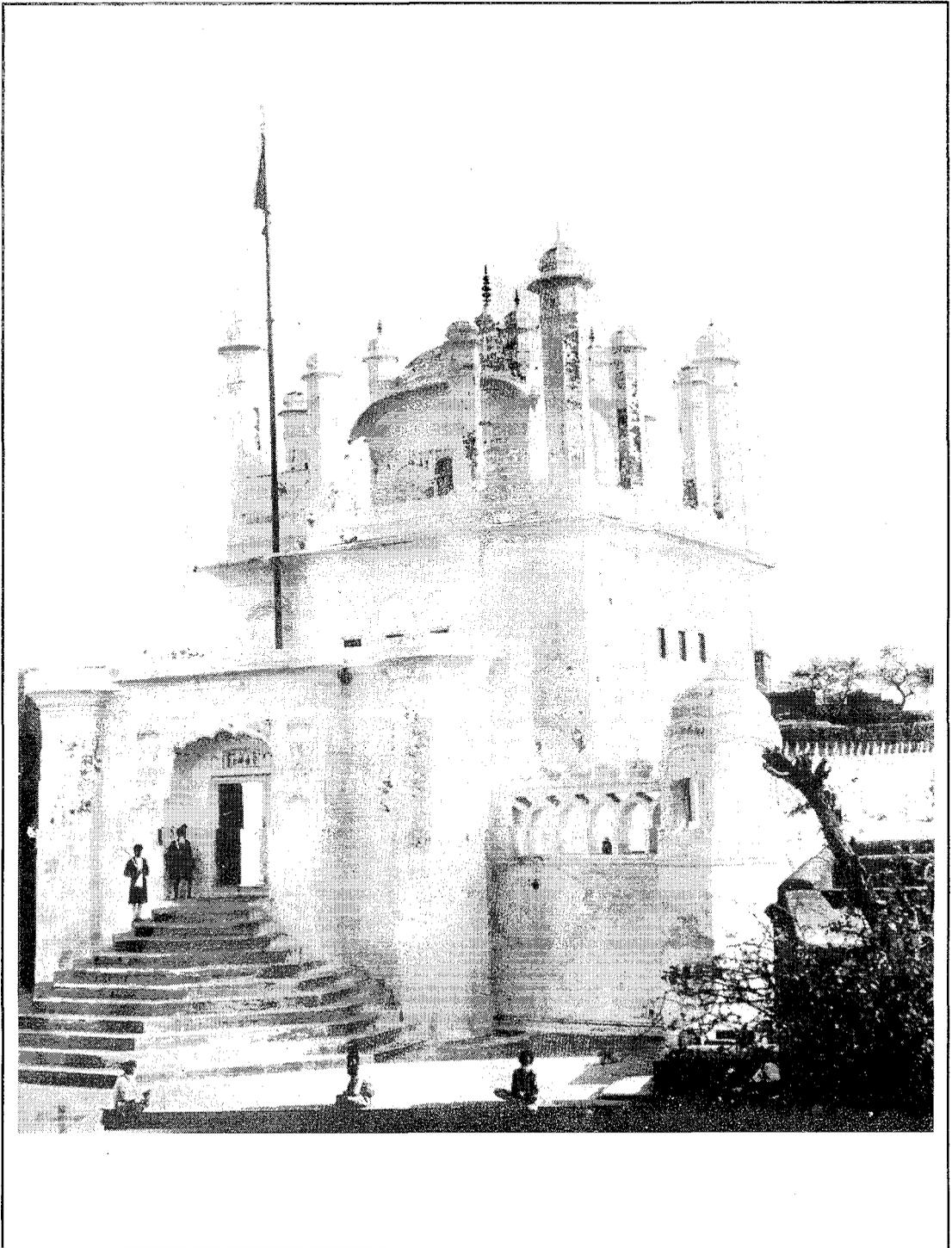
ਚਮਚਿੱਚੜ [cəmciccəṛ] *n* something that sticks to the body; by making a loop in the skin, it sucks blood; a tick. **2** a man that sticks like a tick and refuses to leave. **3** one who sheds merit and sticks to demerit.

ਚਮਜੁੱ [cəmjū] louse that sticks like a tick to the body; tick, louse.

ਚਮਤਕਾਰ [cəmətkar] *Skt* चमत्कार *n* marvel, wonder. **2** something amazing. **3** miracle, ascetic's magical exercise. **4** dazzling light. “damīni cəmətkar tīu vətara jəgkhe.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **5** literary feat that charms the reciter and the listener.



GURDWARA TILAK ASTHAN, CHAMKAUR SAHIB



GURDWARA KATALGARH, CHAMKAUR SAHIB

cough, jaundice (pancreatic disease, gall bladder disease), blood disorder, bloody piles accompanied by lot of blood discharge etc.

ਗੁੜਬਾ [gʊɾəbɑ] *n* a type of food prepared by mixing jaggery [gʊɾ] and mango juice.

ਗੁ [gʊ] *Skt* गू *vr* defecate, stroll with alertness, excrete. From this is derived **ਗੁਹ** (ਗੁੰਹ) [guh (gūh)].

ਗੁਆਹਟੀ [gʊahʈi] See ਗਉਹਾਟੀ. “narkasur raja bæḍo gʊahʈi ko raɪ.”—*cərɪ tr* 203.

ਗੁਆਬੰਦਰ [gʊabəḍər] See ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ.

ਗੁਹ [guh] *n* dirt, excreta. See ਗੁ. “guh pəɾɪ səgvi məlu laɪ mənsukhu aɪa.”—*var gəu l m* 4.

ਗੁੰਗਾ [gūga] See ਗੁੰਗ. “cakhɪ gūga muskavət.”—*sar m* 5.

ਗੁੰਗੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਠਿਆਈ [gūge ki mɪʈɪai] See ਗੁੰਗੇ ਕੀ ਮਿਠਿਆਈ. “jɪnɪ ɪh cakhi soi jaɳe gūge ki mɪʈɪai.”—*sor m* 4.

ਗੁੰਜ [gūj] See ਗੁੰਜ.

ਗੁੰਜਣਾ [gūjɳa], **ਗੁੰਜਨਾ** [gūjɳa] See ਗੁੰਜਨ.

ਗੁਜਰ [gʊjər] See ਗੁੱਜਰ.

ਗੁਜਰੀ [gʊjri] *Skt* गुजरी *n* a gujjer woman. “gʊjri jati gəvar.”—*var guj l m* 3. **2** See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. **3** a *ṣaṣṭhī* ragɪɳi in *ṭoḍi* *ṭhat*, in which *pēcəm*, the fifth note is prohibited; *dhevət*, the sixth note, is primary, that is, is vadi and *ɾɪṣəbh* the second note is *səmvadi* (that is, secondary). *ɾɪṣəbh* (the second note), *gādhār* (the third note), and *dhevət* (the sixth note) are flat; *māddhəm* (the fourth note) is sharp; *ɾɪṣadh* (the seventh note) is pure. The hour of singing is four *ghəɾis* after sunrise.

ascending—*ṣə ra ga mi dha nə ṣə*.

descending—*ṣə nə dha mi ga ra ṣə*.

In *Guru Granth Sahib*, rag *gʊjri* is at number five.

ਗੁਜਰੀਮਾਤਾ [gʊjrimata] See ਗੁਜਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਗੁਝਾ [gʊjha], **ਗੁਝੀ** [gʊjhi] See ਗੁਝਾ-ਗੁਝੀ. “gʊjhi bhahɪ jəle səsara.”—*dhəna m* 5.

ਗੁਝ [gʊʈ] *n* small-statured horse, dwarfish horse.

ਗੁਝਰ [gʊʈər] *Dg n* camp, tent.

ਗੁਝੀ [gʊʈi] See ਗੁਝੀ. **2** kite. “anile kagədu kaṭile

gʊʈi.”—*ram namdev*.

ਗੁਝ [gʊʈh] *Skt* *adj* esoteric, hidden. **2** complex sentence, easy to understand. **3** See ਗੁਝ 2.

ਗੁਝਾਰਥ [gʊʈharth] *Skt* गुडार्थ *n* hidden or secret meaning.

ਗੁਝਾਰਥ ਦੀਪਿਕਾ [gʊʈharth dipɪka] 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.

ਗੁਝੇਕਿ [gʊʈhokɪ] hidden story; allegorical story; saying something at the manifest level but carrying a different meaning at the latent level. It is also called “*ənyokɪ*”.

vyajhɪ pər updeṣ kər pərəm caturɪ sāg

əlākar gʊʈhokɪ təhɪ vərɳət kəvɪ nəvrəg.

—*ramcēdrbhūṣəṇ*.

jəhɪ səmjhayə ɔr ko ɖar ɔr pə bat

so ənyokɪ nam kəvɪ vərɳət rəs sərsat.

—*əlākarsagərsudha*.

Examples

(1) *sɪməl rukh sərəɪra əɪɪ dirəgħ əɪɪ mucu,*
ɔɪ jɪ avəhɪ as kəri jahɪ nɪrase kitu?
—*var asa*.

(2) *həsa vekh trədɪa bəga bhɪ aɪa cau*
ɖubɪ mue bəg bəpʊɾe sɪɪ təɪ upəri pau.
—*var vəḍ m* 3.

(3) *dadur, tu kəbəhɪ nə janəsɪ re,*
bhəkhəsɪ sɪbalu bəsəsɪ nɪɾməl jəl,
əmrɪt nə ləkhəsɪ re.—*maru m* 1.

(4) *kəbir səmūdu nə choḍie jəu əɪɪ kharo hoɪ,*
pokhəri pokhəri ɖhʊdhte bhəlo nə
kəhɪhe koɪ.—*s kəbir*.

(5) *sarəs ke nadən ko bad na sunət kəhū*
nahək hi bəkbad dadur məha kərē,

“*ṣri pətɪ*” *su kəvɪ jəhā ɔj na sərəjən ko*

phulē nə bhəbhul jāhɪ cɪtt dɛ cəha kərē,

bəkən ki bani ki bīrajət he rajdhani
 kaɪ sō kəlɪt pani herət həha kərē,
 ghōghən ke jal jāme nərāi sivar tā me
 ese papi tal ko mərəl le kəhā kərē?
 (6) choṭe choṭe pat kōne kam ke nā ṭhəhrat
 dekhe choṭ chāh mən kесеkе rəsaie,
 pene pene kātək bīlok-ke bədhət sul
 mul hu me ṭhər vīśram ko nā paie,
 “lal” kəvɪ phule phul rəs rup gədh bīn
 svad bīna phəl mukh kесеkе ləgaie,
 tum hi kəhō nā he bəbur kəhā dhari mən?
 kōn as rakh ravre ke pas aie?

(7) sonie vīṭəp prəbhū! puḥəp tīhare hām
 rakhie hāmē to śobha ravri bədhāɪ hē,
 tāj-hō hərəkh te, nā caro kəchu ap sən
 jəhā jəhā jāī tēhā duni chəbɪ paɪ hē,
 surən cədhēge surnər nā cədhēge sis
 sukəvɪ “rəhim” hath hath hi bīkaɪ hē,
 deṣ me rəhēge pərdeṣ me rəhēge, kahū
 bhes me rəhēge pər ravre kahaɪ hē.

Bhai Basant Singh, a gem in the court of
 Maharaja Narendra Singh, raja of Patiala,
 wrote a sātsəi, some couplets of which are
 examples of guḍhoktɪ. They are given below:

hās ənyoktɪ

mɪl hē hās! rəsəl phəl, sitəl jəl subh chāh,
 ve mukta bīn mansər, mɪlē an sər nah.
 mansərovər mō kərē, jəyō təyō kər nīrbah,
 tu nā sīdhū tət jən ki, kərē hās! cɪt cah.
 bīn mukta pukhorin¹ mē, kəb ləg hōɪ nībhau,
 kəglən bəglən mājh mɪl, hās! nā log həsau.
 tu mərəl! bēṭhət kəhā, pəkh səvar səvar?
 yəhā khir əru nīr ko, rəhit bhau ɪksar.

kīṣuk² ənyoktɪ

nəhɪ pərag məkrəd nəhɪ, nəhɪ sugədhɪ sukḥ mul,
 mət kīṣuk ur ēṭh kər, ae bhrəmər ju bhul.
 tu nā gərəb kīṣuk kusəm, he muhɪ adhɪk sugədh.

¹small ponds.

²flower of Dhak tree, Butea frondosa, flower of Ficus
 glomerulata.

kəhā bhəyo mādṛat jo, yəh mədhukər məd-ədh?
 gəj ənyoktɪ
 kət kuṭev³ tokō pəri, əre kəri! mətɪkur,
 əb anyo ənhvay tu, əb melət sɪr dhur.
 kak ənyoktɪ
 kɪto kak prətɪpal tu, kɪto laḍ de yāhɪ.
 jəb kəb kokɪl ke bəca, mɪlē kokɪlən māhɪ.
 sīgh ənyoktɪ
 hənət mēḍkən ko kəhā, re əjan mɪrɪgrat?
 mar mətṭ gəjraj ko, səbh pərɪvar əghat.
 sīgh tor pɪt mat ne, brɪṭha ləḍayo laḍ,
 əj-əḍən ko təkət tu, gəjgəḍən⁴ ko chaḍ.
 amrə ənyoktɪ

tu rəsəl səbh ko sukḥəd, det səphəl rəs bhin,
 yāhi te bɪdhɪ kərət nəhi, tohɪ kəbe pət-hin⁵.
 rəsna ənyoktɪ

rəsna! tuv əs na kou, silvōt sə huləs,
 kəṭhɪn dəsna mē dɪvəs nɪs, kərət vəyəs bhər vas.
 əri jih, pəgɪya⁶ kəhɪt, bol bən rəsbər,
 tor kurəkṭi tənək si, kərə kubəkṭi⁷ mor.
 ədhər ənyoktɪ

kəḍhən dehu mət bədən te, əre ədhər! əs bol,
 nahək bəsət pəros tuh, kuṭe jahɪ kəpol.
 əkk ənyoktɪ

ərək! thəli⁸ ke mājh nɪj, bhəli su bes bɪtau,
 tu ābən ke mulək mē, mət nɪj pət utrau.

bək (bəglə) ənyoktɪ

khir nīr bɪlgavto, jo bək mēḍək khaɪ,
 ko prətɪpalət hās ko, mukta cog cugaɪ?
 əre pəthɪk, tuv dɪrɪgən mē, rəhyo sadhu śubhsujh,
 ya bək ko bɪvhar tu, muhɪ mēḍək te bujh.
 gərdhəbh (gədhə) ənyoktɪ

kəhā bhəyo tuhɪ piṭh pər, lədi kɪtab həjar,
 tu nā mʊlano hōɪ khər, gun pəlano ḍar.

³bad valley.

⁴area close to an elephant's ear.

⁵without leaves; without sense of honour.

⁶turban, head dress.

⁷bad luck.

⁸desert, arid land.

re gærdhæbh, yāte kəhɪt gærdhæbh toɦɪ jəhan,
sikhyo rāc nə gyan tē hot ɪte bəð kan.

bɪɾal (billa) ənyoktɪ

kɪtə kəthɪn brət dhar kər, pərsē jai kɪdar,
mɪtɛ māj̄ar nə bɪn kɪye, mukhək mas əhar.

ullu ənyoktɪ

təv əkɦɪyən me mɪtr¹ ki rəhi nə jəb pəɦɪcan,
kəɦɪn lægyo səbh jəgət tuɦɪ, nam uluk bəkhan.

bagvan ənyoktɪ

re mali, tuɦɪ phələn ki əbhɪlakha nə ləkɦaɪ,
tē sakɦamɾɪg² vɪpən ke rakɦa dəe bənai.
mali! j̄ɦ khali udər t̄ɦ phəl deh jərur!
rəhyo əghaɪ əgur sō khvavət tāɦɪ khəjur.
təɦɪ nə rakh mali əre, jəɦɪ phəl bhəre pɪyukɦ,
ya banər ko sōp tu, bər gulər ke rukɦ.
kokɪl keki³ ko səbəd sun suhat nəɦɪ toɦɪ,
mali, lali bɦal ki, əb kəchu kali hohɪ,
əre bagvare, kərət kət rətnare⁴ nən?
j̄nə mədɦur phəl det tu, bol mədɦur mukɦ ben.

bɪll ənyoktɪ

rakh apne pas tu bɪl əpni bəxšɪs,
tor phələn ke səɦɪn ko, nəɦɪn mor bəl sis.
phorət sɪr jackən ko, de phəl ətɪ besvad,
bɪl, muɦɪ sac bətau tu, kɪyo kən ustad?

sultan (sərvər) ənyoktɪ

tu pərdhən hərvaɪ kər, kɦaɪ kɦuʂɪnɪt hohɪ,
ayət kəvən kuran ki, avət pəðɦni toɦɪ?
pavət dhān kudhān jəɦɪ, turət mənəvət id,
jeso tu sultan hē, tese tor murid.

ɪkkɦ ənyoktɪ

cumē caṭē ukɦ tuɦɪ, kɪto lai hɪy het,
bɪn kaṭe kuṭe bɪna, tu nə kəbe rəs det.

bəkri ənyoktɪ

əja, tɪhare put kə, jəb kəb sɪr dhər hē nə,
tu ləkɦdata⁵ ko kəhē, kɪtō curma dən.

¹ mɪtr means a friend as also the sun.

² monkey.

³ peacock.

⁴ red gem.

⁵ sultan, pir.

əho əja, təv prəkɪrtɪ ko kəhō kəhā mət kur,
mēgən gən tē purkər, dino dudɦ jərur.
kəhā bhəyo səth svan tuɦɪ, det əja ətɪ tras,
tu phəryadi jah jɪn, bhukɦe bhɪrɦən pas⁶
əja, tor pərvar mē, bəðɦe kɪtɪ kɪn rar,
tu nə jai bhɪrɦan dɦɪg nyau len nɪrdhar.
əja, tɪhare put ko mɪtɛ ap hi ghɪɪ,
tu mət hət̄vayo cəhē, svanən te cəṭvaɪ.

mələh ənyoktɪ

lavət var nə par tu bəɦɪjat jəljan⁷,
tor mələhi len ke, me mələh! kurban.

bādər ənyoktɪ

tu dekɦyo bəɦu bar kəpɪ, mət̄kavət dɪrg doɪ,
hav bhav ləkɦ ravre, rɪjhət ləkɦyo nə koɪ.

dɪpək ənyoktɪ

əre dɪyo⁸, tē kərdɪyo uɟɪaro ghər maɦɪ,
tor pəgən tər ko kəbe, mɪt̄ət ədhero nahɪ.
jəb dɪpək baro⁹ huto, tho uɟɪaro geh,
bəðo¹⁰ hoykər tē kɪyo, bəð ədɦyaro eh.

bhēs ənyoktɪ

məɦɪkɦ tɪhare bəðən kɪ rəhi səda yəɦɪ ban,
pache pani pɪyət səbh paɪ prəthəm ghəmsan.

catək ənyoktɪ

səbh meghən ko jac jɪn, catrək! cōc pəsar,
e bərsavənhar nəɦɪ, e tərsavənhar.

cuɦa ənyoktɪ

bɪghən bɪnasən¹¹ ko bənyo, tu bahən sɪrtaj,
bɪghən kərət nɪs dɪn phɪrət, re mukhək nɪrlaj,

sur ənyoktɪ

re sukər, kət phɪrət tu dvek dəsən sɪt kaðɦ?
gəjmukta cabən cəɦɪt, ve sɪghən ki daðɦ.
kəhā bhəyo dɦɪg rakh tuɦɪ, kərət sɪgh cɪtcəh.
re berah, sɪkhavmət, cələn yaɦɪ berah¹²

⁶ close to the wolves.

⁷ boat, raft.

⁸ lamp.

⁹ young girl and boy.

¹⁰ on growing up.

¹¹ Ganesh.

¹² bad ways, evil ways.

re sukər dhəs tal mē, tu marət khortal,
avhī mājū mərəl tō kəhə kaṭ hē kal?
bānyo səciv jō sīgh ko, thoro khah nīlaj,
ləkh moṭapən nəhī kərə, khoṭapən mṛigrāj.
ləkhyo bəhut dəryav mē, tərət yut pərvar,
nəhī sukər, tāv puchgəhī, bhāyo musaphər par.

mirā pir ənyoktī

khelat tu pərtriyən mē, dhol bəjāī suchād,
tu kəhū kīn piran mē, re mirā mətīməd?

ਗੁਢੇਂਤਰ [gudhottər] an answer with hidden,
cryptic content. Such an answer may have
peculiar connotations, with the miraculous
encrypted in it. **2** a crypted message.

sabhīpray su bhav jəhī uttər dē pərbin,
gudhottər vərənən kərə je kəbitt rəs lin.

—ramcōdrā bhūṣəṇ

Example:

he yacək, tu səbər kər tyago bhojən as,
do ko dəkər khat 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 pūjari i.e. they eat
after closing both the doors.”

mājar īhṭhā īk ayo,
tum ko her ədhīk dərpayo.

—cəritr 115.

mājar means both the male cat and my friend.
The cryptic message lies hidden in it.

ਗੁਣ [gun] *Skt* ਗੋਣੀ *n* sack used to load material
or goods on a mule, ox etc; gunny sack.

ਗੁਣਾ [gūṇa] *adj* multiplied. See ਸਰਸਾਗੁਣਾ **2** *n*
fodder made from a kind of millet (cluster bean
or cyamopsis psoraliodes).

ਗੁਤ [gut] See ਗੁੱਤ. “hath ko pəsar gəhi chori təb
gut na.”—GPS.

ਗੁਥਨ [guthən] See ਗੁੱਥਨ.

ਗੁਦ [gūd] *n* flesh or pulp of celphic material of
the head; brain. “gud pəryo tīh ko īm, jəyō
səvdagər ko tūtgyo mət ghi ko.”—krīṣən. **2** pulp
of some fruit etc.

ਗੁੰਦ [gūd] *Skt* ਗੁੰਦ *n* gum; sticky viscous sap of
a tree, which is used to paste together paper
and also as medicinal ingredient for a number
of diseases. **2** See ਗੁੰਦਣਾ. **3** echo, resonance.
“golən ki gūd dūd būd mənō barī hē.”—52
Poets.

ਗੁੰਦਾ [gūda] *n* some material like kneaded flour
fed to birds like nightingales etc. **2** *adj* kneaded.
3 in an inebriated condition.

ਗੁੰਧਨਾ [gūdhna] See ਗੁੰਧਣਾ. “kumharē eku ju maṭi
gūdhī.”—asa kəbir. **2** See ਗੁੰਦਣਾ.

ਗੁਨ [gun] See ਗੁਣ. **2** *P* گون *n* colour, dirt.
3 type, variety, kind.

ਗੁਨਾਗੁਨ [gunagun] *P* گوناگون *adj* multifarious; of
different colours; wonderful, strange.
2 variegated.

ਗੁਪ [gup] See ਗੁਪਤ.

ਗੁਲ [gul] *n* sheaf, bundle. “trīṇ gul bəhais.”
—cəritr 246. **2** *P* گول owl, nightbird. **3** stupid.
4 small, pond. **5** *A* غول destruction, deva-
station. **6** *A* spectre, fiend, ghost. “gən rōdrā
gul dəkārhi.”—səloh.

ਗੁਲਰ [gulər] *Skt* a kind of banyan tree, whose
bark has sap, and fruit like fig, and which gives
dense shade. See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ.

ਗੁੜ [guṛ] *Skt* ਗੁੜ *adj* See ਗੁੜ. **2** *n* son born from
a king’s sexual liaison with the daughter of a
Kshtriya. See ਐਸ਼ਨਸੀ ਸਿਸਿਤਿ ਸ. 28. “gūṛ gūṛ nə
bhil bhikər sekh brəhəm sərūp.”—əkal. See
ਭੀਕਰ.

ਗੁੜਉ [guṛəu], ਗੁੜਾ [guṛa], ਗੁੜ੍ਹ [guṛh], ਗੁੜ੍ਹਉ
[guṛhəu] ਗੁੜ੍ਹਾ [guṛha] *adj* cryptic, secret.
2 a sentence having hidden, encrypted meaning.
“suṇ mūdhe həṛṇakhie gūṛa vənū əparu.”—səva
m 1. **3** thick, dense. See ਗੁੜ.

ਗੇ [ge] went. “jo ge rajdvarē.”—gyan. **2** future
tense suffix. “həṛī ju hərəīmādīṛ avhīge.”
—kəlki. **3** See ਗੇਜ. **4** of. “həu bəlī bəlī bəlī
tīnge.”—nəṭ *m* 4.

ਗੇਇ [geī] See ਗੇਜ.

ਗੇਹ [geh] *Skt* *n* house.

ਗੇਹਣਿ [gehəṇɪ], ਗੇਹਿਨੀ [gehɪni] *Skt* ਗੇਹਿਨੀ and ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣੀ housewife, wife.

ਗੇਹੀ [gehi] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਹਿ *n* husband, householder.

ਗੇਹੁ [gehu] See ਗੇਹ.

ਗੇਹੂੰ [gehū] *n* wheat.

ਗੇਂਡਾ [gēḍa] See ਗੈਂਡਾ.

ਗੇਤੀ [geti] *P* گیتى *n* time, epoch, era. **2** world.

ਗੇਤੀ ਫ਼ਰੋਜ਼ [geti fəroz] *P* گیتى فروز *n* the sun, which brightens the world.

ਗੇਂਦ [gēd] *Skt* कंदु *n* ball for playing. **2** *n* elephant. “nənad gēd brīdyō.”—*gyan*.

ਗੇਂਦਾ [gēḍa] *n* flowering plant on which grows a ball-like flower; marigold plant, *L* *Tagetes erecta*. This is a multicoloured and beautiful flower which blossoms in winter.

ਗੇਯ [gey] *Skt* गेय *adj* worth humming, chantable **2** *n* singer. **3** *Skt* ज्ञेय *adj* worth knowing, worth understanding.

ਗੇਰਣਾ [gērṇa], ਗੇਰਨਾ [gerna] *v* throw, spill. **2** demolish.

ਗੇਰੀ [geri], ਗੇਰੂ [geru] *Skt* गैरिक *n* red soil found on a mountain. “geri ke bæstra.”—*prābha* ḁ *m* 1. “gholi geru rōg cəṛaṭa.”—*maru* ḁ *m* 1. Indian sadhus wear clothes which are dyed red with red ochre, suggestive of renunciation.

ਗੇਰੂਆ [gerua] *Skt* गैरिक *adj* red colour, red-coloured. **2** coloured with red ochre.

ਗੇਰੂਬਾਬੂਤ੍ਰਾ [gerubabutra] *sen* reddish, brown-coloured water flowed down. “vəgə rətt jhulari jəyō gerubabutra.”—*cāḍi* 3. ‘The blood from the body of warriors is gushing like ochre-coloured water falling from small rivulets in the mountains.’

ਗੇਲੀ [geli] *n* tree trunk; round segment between two nodal joints; long and thick log. **2** *P* گلی Persian horse. See ਗੀਲਾਨ. **3** *E* galley, a wooden tablet which is used for assembling fonts for printing.

ਗੇੜ [geṛ] *n* circular wheel. **2** circular movement,

rotation, complete turn of a wheel.

ਗੇੜਨਾ [geṛna] *v* rotate. **2** throw.

ਗੇੜਾ [geṛa] See ਗੇੜ. **2** recurrence, tendency to repeat. “ləkhū ləkhū geṛa akhiəḥɪ eku namū jəgdis.”—*jəpu*. **3** turn, occasion. “os no sukhu nə upjə, bhavə su geṛa avəu jau.”—*var vəḍ m* 3. **4** recurrent cycle of life and death.

ਗੈ [gə] See ਗਯ. **2** See ਗਯਨ. “tere gun gehē.”—*krīṣṇ*.

ਗੈਠ [gəṭh] *n* organisation, formation, design, proposal. “tɪn beth gəṭh ɪkəṭh hve.”—*ramav*.

ਗੈਂਡਾ [gēḍa] *Skt* गण्डक *n* animal resembling a wild buffalo bearing a horn atop its nose; rhinoceros. “gēḍa marɪ hom jəgū kie devtɪa ki baṇe.”—*var məla 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 Bhikkhi in the princely state of Patiala. He was converted to Sikhism by Guru Teg Bahadur who bestowed five arrows on him.

ਗੈਣ [gəṇ] *n* firmament, sky **2** milky way, heavenly world. “khojɪ dɪṭhe səbhɪ gəṇ.”—*majh m* 5 *dīnren*. **3** departure, movement. “gəjgəṇi.”—*ramav*.

ਗੈਣਾਰ [gəṇar] *n* milky way. “hās gəṭa gəṇare.”—*vəḍ m* 1 *əlahni*. “cāḍ surəju gəṇare.”—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਗੈਣਾਰੇ [gəṇare] to the sky, in the sky, See ਗੈਣਾਰ.

ਗੈਣਿ [gəṇɪ] in the sky. “gəṇɪ cəṛi bɪl-lai.”—*var məla m* 1.

ਗੈਣੀ [gɛni] *adj* which moves. See ਗੈਣ 3. **2** *n* female elephant, an army of elephants. —*sənama*.

ਗੈਨ [gɛn] See ਗੈਣ. “urədhtap le gen.”—*dhāna m 5*. ‘merge with heaven after intense meditation and and severe austerities.’

ਗੈਨਾਰ [gɛnar] See ਗੈਣਾਰ.

ਗੈਨੀ [gɛni] See ਗੈਣੀ.

ਗੈਬ [gɛb] *A* غیب *adj* secret, hidden. “ələhu gɛb sɛgəl ghəṭ bhitarɪ.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਗੈਬਰ [gɛbər] See ਗੈਵਰ.

ਗੈਬਾ [gɛba] *adj* invisible, remaining hidden.

ਗੈਬਾਨ [gɛban], **ਗੈਬਾਨਾ** [gɛbana] *P* غائبان *adv* surreptitiously, clandestinely. “gɛban hevan hərəm kustəni.”—*tlīg m 1*. **2** *A* غيبين *adj* foolish, stupid. “bədpheli gɛbana khəsəmu nə jaṇəl.”—*var majh m 1*. **3** swindled. **4** *S* which is not known. **5** somebody who has none to protect him or her.

ਗੈਬੀ [gɛbi] *adj* hidden, See ਗੈਬ. **2** which remains hidden. **3** from a secret place.

ਗੈਬੀ ਫੌਜਾਂ [gɛbi phɔjā] *xa* an army ready to achieve martyrdom; a secret army, as of guerillas, ready to die.

ਗੈਬੁਲਗੈਬ [gɛbulgɛb] *A* غيب الغيب *adj* very arcane, mysterious, mystical beyond physical sense-organs, imperceptible. “kɪ gɛbulgɛb hɛ.”—*japu*.

ਗੈਯਰ [gɛyər] *n* superior elephant.

ਗੈਰ [gɛr] *A* غير *adj* other, another. **2** unknown, stranger. **3** except.

ਗੈਰਹਾਜ਼ਰ [gɛrhajər], **ਗੈਰਹਾਜ਼ਿਰ** [gɛrhajɪr] *A* غير حاضر *adj* absent, not present, invisible.

ਗੈਰਤ [gɛrt], **ਗੈਰਤਿ** [gɛrətɪ] *A* غيرة *n* shame, modesty. “phɪr gɛrətɪ ədərɪ paɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਗੈਰਪਰਸ਼ੀ [Gɛrpərəsti] *P* غير پرستی *n* worshipping someone other than the Creator.

ਗੈਰਮਹਲ [gɛrməhəl], **ਗੈਰਮਹਿਲ** [gɛrməhɪl] unfamiliar, strange house i.e. place of worship of some god or goddess not one's deity. “gɛrməhɪl jaṇa mən mari.”—*BG*. **2** homeless; not having a

house. **3** *n* god, lord, the Creator. “məhɪla ədərɪ gɛrməhɪl pae, bhaṇa bujhi səmaha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਗੈਰਮਨਕੂਲਾ [Gɛrmənkula] *A* غير منقول *n* immovable property; wealth or possessions which cannot be moved from one place to another; house, garden etc.

ਗੈਰਵ [gɛrv] *adj* ochre-coloured, russet. **2** *n* elephant's trumpet.

ਗੈਰਵਜਹਿ [Gɛrvəjəhɪ] *P* غير موجب *adj* without reason; needless. “dān sɛgəl gɛrvəjəhɪ bhərɪa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਗੈਰਿਕ [gɛrɪk] See ਗੋਰੂ and ਗੋਰੂਆ.

ਗੈਲ [gɛl], **ਗੈਲਿ** [gɛlɪ], **ਗੈਲੁ** [gɛlu] *n* path, road. “sət ki gɛl nə choḍie.”—*s kəbir*. **2** pursuit; chase. “uha gɛl nə chori.”—*sar m 5*. **3** emulation, following. “un ki gɛlɪ tohɪ jɪn lage.”—*asa kəbir*.

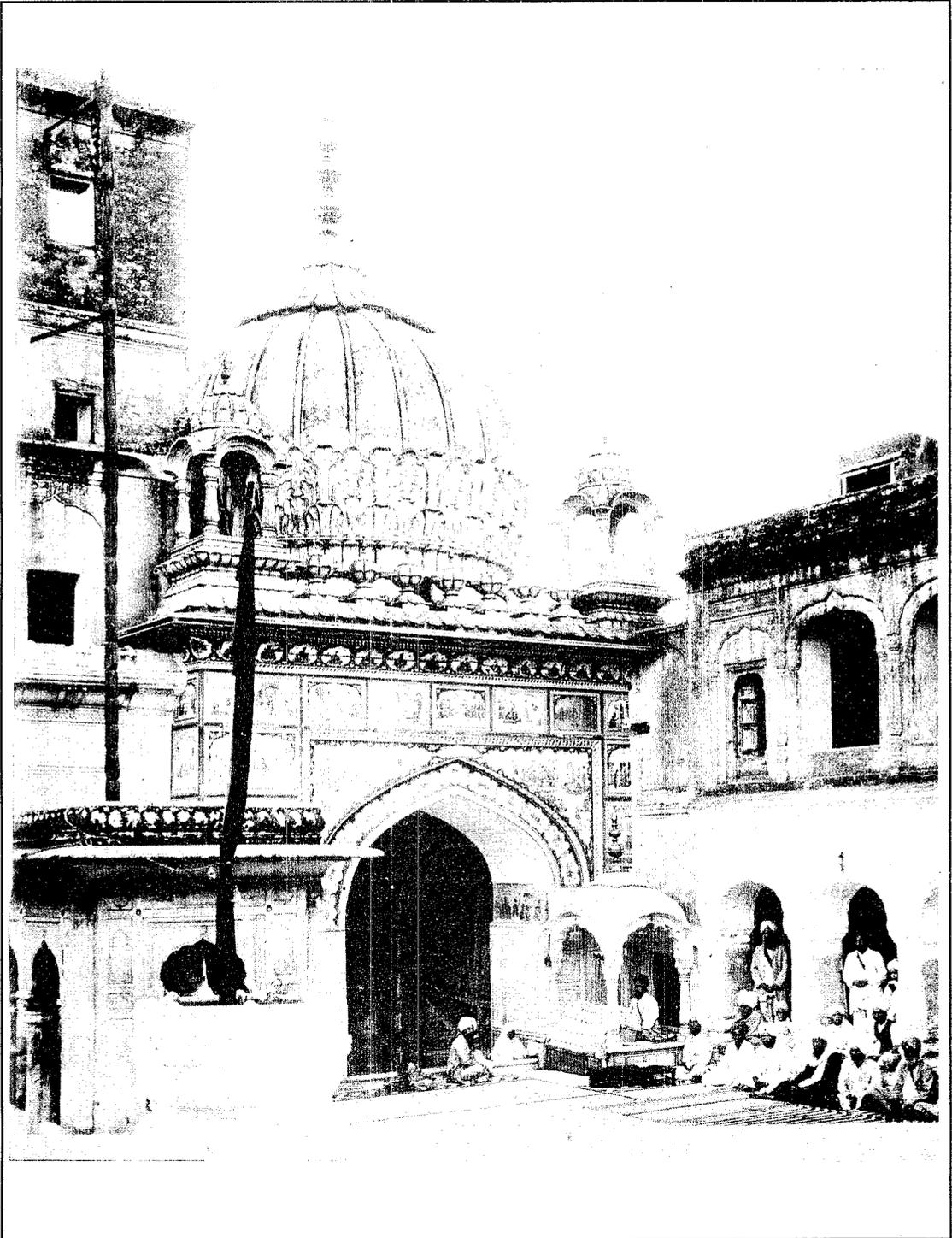
ਗੈਵਰ [gɛvər] *n* superior elephant. “kənɪk kamɪni hɛvər gɛvər.”—*sor ə m 5*. “hɛvər gɛvər bəhu rəge.”—*sri m 5*. *S* ਗੱਯਰੁ.

ਗੈਵਾਨ [gɛvan] See ਗੈਬਾਨ.

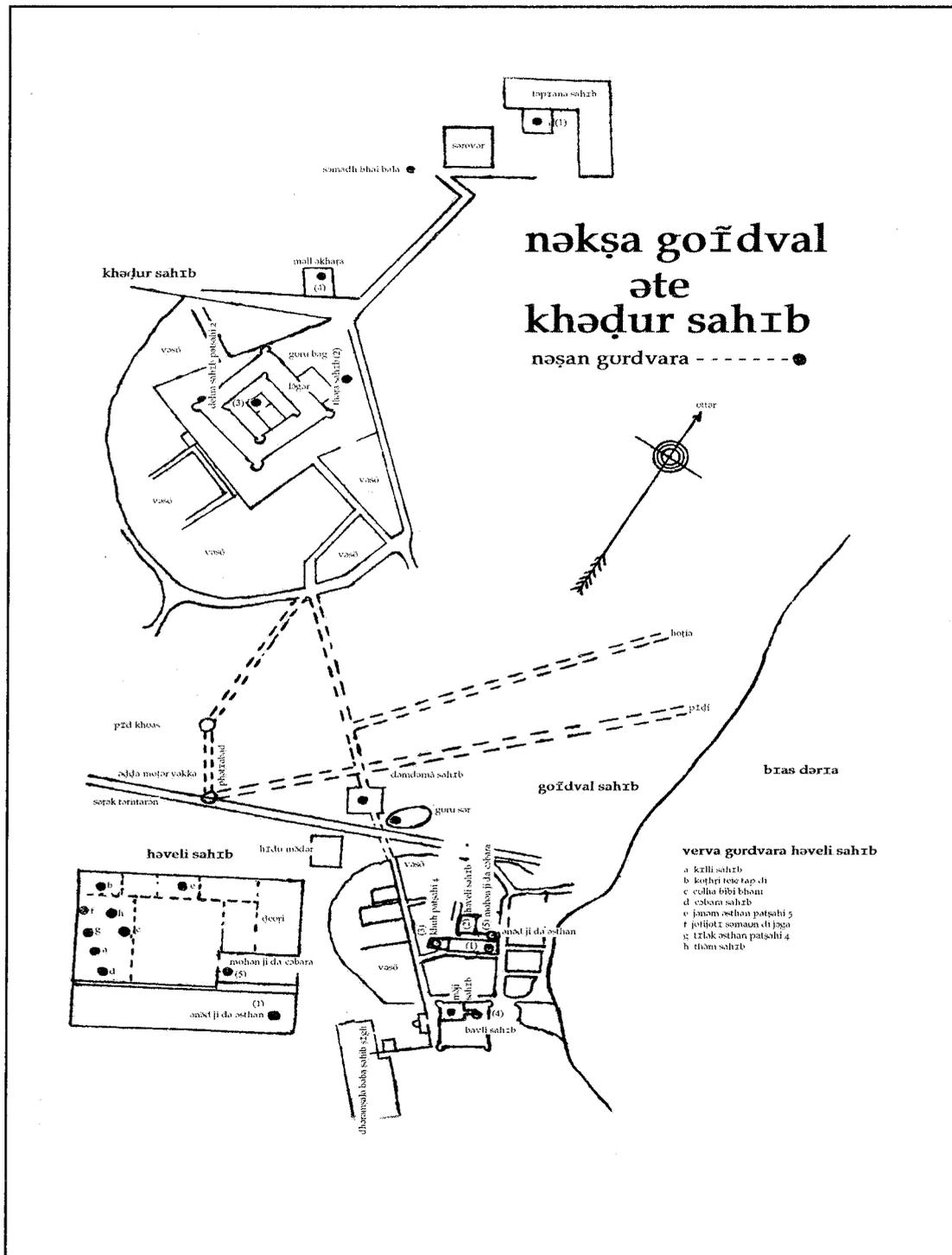
ਗੋ [go] indicative of future tense. “namu jəpət sukh pavego.”—*kan ə m 4*. **2** is. “raja ke ghər sādigo.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*. **3** *Skt* cow. **4** ray, beam of light. “go mərɪcɪ kɪrəncchəṭa.”—*sənama*. **5** sense organs. **6** sacred hymn. **7** Ved. **8** Sarasvati. **9** eye, eyesight. **10** earth. **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* جو *part* although. **27** *adj* who narrates. In this sense it is suffixed to the word, eg dərɔg-go, bədgo. **28** imperative of guftən; you narrate some story.

ਗੋਊ [gou] *adj* concealing, hiding.

ਗੋਆ [goa] mountainous terrain along the coast of the Arabian sea, adjoining Bombay which is sixty two miles long and about forty miles



GURDWARA BAULI SAHIB, GOINDWAL



MAP OF GOINDWAL AND KHADUR SAHIB

wide. The Portuguese captured this area in 1510 AD and till today they have sovereignty over this state. In India, Christians first established their stronghold here. 2 inhabitants, natives of Goa.

ਗੋਆਹੱਟੀ [goahəṭṭi], ਗੋਆਹਾਟੀ [goahaṭi] See ਗਉਹਾਟੀ.

2 See ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਗੋਆ ਬੰਦਰ [goa bəḍər] *Skt* ਗੋਪਕ ਪੱਤਨ. See ਗੋਆ.

ਗੋਆਲਾ [goala], ਗੋਆਲੀਆ [goalia] *n* dairyman; a herdsman who looks after cows, one who rears cows. "gopi kanu nə gəu goala."—*maru solhe m 1*. "gopi ne goalia."—*sri m 5 jogiḍḍar*.

ਗੋਇ [goi] *n* spiritual hymns. "gəgə goi gaɪ jɪni choḍi."—*asa pəṭi m 1*. 'one who has stopped singing hymns of the Guru.' 2 ਗੋ (earth). "gorəkh so jɪn goi ʊṭhali."—*ram m 1*. "tudhu ape goi ʊṭhali."—*sri m 5 jogiḍḍar*. 'one who holds aloft the whole earth, i.e. the burden of the entire world or universe is upon him.' 3 *P* گول ball, hailstone. "sis kaɪ kəri goi."—*s kabir*. 4 hole in the ground; pit.

ਗੋਇਣ [goiṇ] *Skt* ਗਵੇਣ *n* cow-like deer; blue bull. "səse səyal goiṇə."—*GV 10*. 2 See ਗਵਜਨ.

ਗੋਇਦ [goid] See ਗੋਯਦ. 2 See ਗੋਵਿੰਦ. "jɪ the namu nə jəpiə mere goida."—*majh m 5*. 'of my Gobind.'

ਗੋਇੰਦ [goīd] See ਗੋਵਿੰਦ. "gʊṇ goīd nɪt gaɪ."—*sri m 5*. 2 *adj* moistener of the earth (ਗੋ [go]), 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. Goind died in Sammat 1706 at Phillaur. A number of writers have written his name as Gond and Gonda.

ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ [goīdval] 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 granths 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) away¹.

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, Vairawal, Dhunda etc and numerous houses in the name of the gurdwara are located in Goindwal, Fateabad, Ferozepur city, Amritsar,

¹Bhai Lalo was an expert practitioner of ayurvedic medicine. In this cubicle, there was a dispensary to cure fever and other diseases.

Gurdaspur and Hargobindpur. A big mela is held on the first day of the month when Hindus hold feasting rites and feed Brahmins 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 Manji Sahib structure has been built there. Here the fifth Guru, standing close to the upper storey room, praised Baba Mohan with the hymn: "mohən tere uce mādər məhɪl apara", and got the scriptures containing Gurbani back from him. Now this house is no longer a double-storeyed one.

ਗੋਇੰਦਰਾ [goɪ̃da] *P* گويدار *adj* speaking one, sermonising one; deliverer of religious discourse. **2** *n* detective, confidante, secret agent. **3** a devout Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered lot of voluntary service during the construction of Harimandir. **4** See ਗੋਇੰਦਰ 3. **5** See ਗੋਂਦਰ.

ਗੋਇਨ [goɪn] blue bull. See ਗੋਇਣ. "goɪn sukər rich bæde."—*KRISĀN*.

ਗੋਇਲ [goɪl], ਗੋਇਲੜਾ [goɪlɾa] *M* ਗੋਂਦਲ. *n* cow shelter, cowshed. **2** place where cows are kept so that they can graze green grass during the rainy season. "ətə goɪlɾa dɪn care."—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** *A* گول *adj* easy. "car pədarəth goɪl gole."—*BG*.

ਗੋਇਲਿ [goɪli] meadow for the cows. See ਗੋਇਲ 2. "goɪli aɾa goɪli."—*sri m 5*.

ਗੋਇਲੀ [goɪli] *adj* caretaker of cows. **2** *n* dairyman, milkman. "jɪu gai kəu goɪli rakhəɪ kəɪ sara."—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਗੋਈ [goi] kept hidden. **2** put away into a secret place. "tudhu ape sɪrəjɪ səbh goi."—*sopurəkhv*. **3** secret, profound. "gɪrivan vaca əɪt goɪ."—*GPS*. 'The language of the divine is very profound i.e. difficult to understand.'

4 discoursed. See ਗੋ 6. “mānmukh goia.”—*var mēla* 1. 5 *n* sweet curry; gruel prepared with gram-flour boiled in curd or buttermilk; semi-solid gruel, sweet to taste. 6 *P* گوی you say; you may say; you will say.

ਗੋਏਮ [goem] *P* گویم we say; we should say; we shall say.

ਗੋਸ [gos] *P* گوش *n* ear. “dār gos kun kētar.”—*tlāḡ* *m* 1. 2 In Guruvilas of the tenth Guru, goṣ has been used in place of syahgoṣ. See ਸਜਾਹਗੋਸ਼.

ਗੋਸਈਆ [gosəia] O! protector of cows. See ਗੁਸਈਆ. “həri rakhu mere gosəia.”—*gəu* *m* 4.

ਗੋਸਟ [gosət], ਗੋਸਟਿ [gosətɪ] *Skt* गोष्ठ *n* shelter for cows; cow pen. 2 *Skt* congregation, social or cultural gathering. 3 discourse in a social or cultural gathering, discussion. “gosətɪ gɪan nam suɪɪ udhre.”—*sor* *m* 5.

ਗੋਸਤ [gosət] *P* گوشت *n* flesh “bhutā illā kagī gosət bhəkkhɪa.”—*cāḡi* 3.

ਗੋਸਨਸੀਨੀ [gosnəsini] *P* گوشتین *n* sitting on the edge; aloofness. “gurmukh gosnəsini rəhɪɪa.”—*BG*.

ਗੋਸਪੰਦ [gospəḍ] *P* گوپندر *n* goat; young one of a goat.

ਗੋਸਲਾਂ [goslā] a village in tehsil Samrala, district Ludhiana. There is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the village.

ਗੋਸਵ [gosəv] See ਗਵਾਲੰਡ.

ਗੋਸਾ [gosa] *P* گوش *n* corner, edge. 2 end of a bow; curved end of a bow.

ਗੋਸਾਈ [gosai], ਗੋਸਾਈ [gosāi] master of cows. See ਗੁਸਾਈਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਸਾਈ. “gosai sevi səcra.”—*sri* *m* 5 *pepa*ɪ.

ਗੋਸਾਲਾ [goṣala] *n* shelter for cows, enclosure for cows.

ਗੋਹ [goh] See ਗੋਧਾ. “ek goh ko ləyo mēgai.”—*cəɪtr* 140. Thieves keep a ਗੋਹ, a kind of large sized lizard, with them. They tie a rope around its waist and make it climb a house.

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 ਗੁਹਾ.

ਗੋਹਾ [goha] *n* cow dung “tripte viṣṭa khaɪ mukhɪ gohe.”—*guj* *m* 4. “gohe əte ləkɪ ɪdərɪ kɪra hoɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਗੋਹਾਟੀ [gohaṭi] See ਗਊਹਾਟੀ ਅਤੇ ਭੌਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਗੋਹਾਰ [gohar] See ਗੁਹਾਰ.

ਗੋਕਰਣ [gokəraṅ] *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.

ਗੋਕਲ [gokəl], ਗੋਕੁਲ [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.

ਗੋਖਰੂ [gokhru] *Skt* गोखरु *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.

ਗੋਖਾ [gokha] *n* short for ਗੋਰਖਾ [gorkha]. “gokha gun gavē.”—*əkal*. 2 a sect of Mahtam cultivators who live in Montgomri. 3 a township, which finds mention in 88th *cəɪtr*. This township is in Darjeeling, Bengal and famously called Gokh. 4 *Skt* with which we dig earth: nail, claw, telon. 5 spade.

ਗੋਖਰੂ [gokhuru] See ਗੋਖਰੂ.

ਗੋਖੂ [gokhu] a devotee of Mehta subcaste, who was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and served at Amritsar with full devotion.

ਗੋਗੜ [gogəṛ] *n* heavy pot belly, fat and hanging belly.

ਗੋਗਾ [goga] See ਗੁਗਾ.

ਗੋਗਿਚਦ [gogɪrəd] *P* , گورگه n sulphur, brimstone.
See ਗੰਧਕ.

ਗੋਗੁਸ [gogras] See ਗਊਗੁਸ.

ਗੋਘਨ [goghən], ਗੋਘੂ [goghū] *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. “आथापि ब्राह्मणाय वा राजन्याय वा आभ्यागताय वा महोक्षं वा महाजं वा पचेदेवमस्यातिथ्यं कुर्वन्तीति.”
–*vāṣiṣṭh śIMRITI* ३ 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.’

ਗੋਚਰ [gocər] *Skt adj* which concerns senses; sensory. **2** which walks on earth. **3** *n* substance of the senses. **4** meadow; a place where cows graze.

ਗੋਚਰਮ [gocərəm] *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 ਵਸਿਸਠੁ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ, ਅ: 11. **2** measure of land equal to 150 yards in both length and breadth. See ਚੜਸਾ. There is, in a number of holy books, reference to a cowhide 2100 hands long and 2100 hands wide.

ਗੋਚਰਾ [gocra] *adj* subordinate, subservient. “tere kite kəm tūdhe hi gocre.”–*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਗੋਚੰਦਨ [gocə̀dən] *n* a type of sandalwood. Sushrut refers to numerous properties of this sandalwood.

ਗੋਜ [goj] *n* earthborn stuff. **2** milk, ghee got from the cows. **3** according to Hindu religion, a branch of Sankar Hindus. **4** *P* , گورگه individuality, identity; official position.

ਗੋਜਨ [gozən] See ਗਵਜਨ.

ਗੋਜੀ [goji] mixture of wheat and barley grains. **2** mixed crop.

ਗੋਟ [got] *n* lining, hem. See ਗੁਠ *vr.* **2** See ਗੋਟੀ.

ਗੋਟਾ [gotā] *n* lace of golden or multi-coloured wires woven into clothes for embellishment.

ਗੋਟੀ [gotī] *n* chequers; pawn of chess or blackgammon. “bənakər surtā gotī pərakrəm mar pasa kər.”–*səloh*.

ਗੋਠ [goṭh] See ਗੋਟ 1 and ਗੁਠ *vr.* **2** act of sitting cross-legged; squatting.

ਗੋਡ [goḍ] *n* hoeing, weeding. **2** hoer; labourer engaged for hoeing. “sovənu hoɪgo lābe goḍ pəsarɪ.”–*s kəbir*.

ਗੋਡ [gōḍ] *Skt* गोण्ड *n* a savage tribe, like the bhils. **2** *adj* corpulent, having protuberant belly.

ਗੋਡਣਾ [goḍṇa], ਗੋਡਨਾ [goḍna] *v* hoe, dig. **2** penetrate, pierce. **3** instigate, provoke. **4** cause pain, pester. See ਮੂੜੀ. **5** weed the crop. “kamū krodhu dūɪ kərəhu bəsole goḍəhu dhərti bhai.”–*bəsət* m 1. ‘Desire noble deeds but abhor evil ones; make a spade of this and hoe earth-like conscience.’

ਗੋਣ [goṇ] See ਗੁਣ. **2** *Skt* bull.

ਗੋਤ [got] *n* dive, dip. **2** chaff, straw or fodder mashed with solution of oil cake, ground grain etc. “jese gəu kəu got khəvaida hē.”–*JSBM*. **3** *Skt* subcaste, dynasty, lineage.

ਗੋਤਕੁਨਾਲਾ [gotkunala], ਗੋਤਕੁਨਾਲੀ [gotkunali] *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. “ɪs ko bhyo nə gotkunala.”–*GPS*.

ਗੋਤਮ [gotəm] in Mahabharat, this word means ‘one who uses his light ਗੋ [go] to destroy darkness or ignorance təm.’

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.

4 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 ੩ 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. "gotəmnarɪ əhəɪta tari." – *mali namdev*. See ਅਹਲਿਆ. 5 a mountain, which is close to Nasik, from where originates river Godavari. 6 See ਗੋਤਮ.

ਗੋਤਮਨਾਰਿ [gotəmnarɪ] Ahalaya. See ਗੋਤਮ 4 and ਅਹਲਿਆ. 2 See ਉਮਾਪਤਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ.

ਗੋਤਮੀ [gotmi] See ਗੋਤਮ 2.

ਗੋਤਮੀ ਸਿਲਾ [gotmi sɪla] a kind of stone which is worshipped by Hindus. People believe that it does not sink in water. Many say that Ram Chandar made a bridge of this stone to go to Lanka.

ਗੋਤਮੁ [gotəmu] See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਗੋਤਾ [gota] A  n dive, dip.

ਗੋਤਾਚਾਰ [gotacar] See ਗੋਤਾਚਾਰ. 2 four castes; four kinds, meaning, many distinctions. "parəs pərəs hot kənɪk ənek dhatu, kənɪk se ənɪk nə hot gotacar jiu." – *BGK*. 'Then from pure gold do not emerge new metals; i.e. in Sikh religion, different castes become one, but Sikhism does not discriminate in the name of castes.'

ਗੋਤੀ [goti] *adj* of the subcaste; from the same subcaste.

ਗੋਤੀਤ [gotit] *adj* away from the senses; not subject to senses, unknowable or imperceptible.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰ [gotr] *Skt n* ਗੋ [go] (earth) ਤ੍ਰ [trə] (protector): saviour of the earth, mountain. 2 children, progeny. 3 dynasty, lineage. 4 assemblage, social group, crowd. 5 name. 6 property, eminence. 7 forest, jungle. 8 road, path.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ [gotrəpal] *adj* who adheres to the subcaste's norms.

ਗੋਤ੍ਰਾਚਾਰ [gotracar] *n* the name of a subcaste. 2 act of uttering the name of the subcaste. 3 rules of conduct of the subcaste; tradition of a subcaste.

ਗੋਦ [god] *Skt* ਕ੍ਰੋਡ *n* lap. 2 *Skt* ਗੋਦ *adj* who

donates a cow.

ਗੋਂਦ [gōd] *n* kneading. **2** plan, proposition.

3 gum. **4** See ਗੋਇੰਦ 3.

ਗੋਂਦਨੀ [gōdni] See ਇੰਗੁਦੀ.

ਗੋਂਦਪੁਰ [gōdpur] See ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ ਟਾਲੀਆਂ.

ਗੋਂਦਰੀ [godri], **ਗੋਂਦੜੀ** [godṛi] quilt with long stitches. “kahū gāri godri nahi.”—*asa kabir*.

ਗੋਂਦੜੀਆ [godṛia] one covering himself with a ragged or patched blanket. **2** See ਕਮਲਾ. **3** a disciple of Bhai Gaura, who was a devout follower of the Guru. He was an ideal Sikh who recited Japu twenty-one times everyday in the morning, and performed honest labour. When Guru Gobind Singh came to Damdama, he presented himself for service. When the tenth Guru came to Bhai ke Chakk, then he selflessly served the Guru and the religious congregation and earned blessings.

ਗੋਂਦਾ [gōda] a Khatri who founded the town of Goindwal with the help of Guru Amar Das. **2** a devout disciple of Guru Har Rai who was sent to Kabul to spread the Guru's gospel. In deep meditation, he was able to make the revered Guru stay still for a long time by holding his feet not physically, but through divine powers which he attained through prayer. Several Sikh writers have called him Guria. See ਗੁਰੀਆ 2. **3** See ਗੋਇੰਦਾ. **4** a Jatt resident of Mulowal, who became a devoted disciple of the ninth Guru, and was appointed the headman of the village. **5** See ਗੁੰਦਾ.

ਗੋਂਦਾਵਰਿ [godavərɪ], **ਗੋਂਦਾਵਰੀ** [godavri] a river in south India which transmits a feeling of being in ਗੋ [go] (heaven). It rises from the Triambak on eastern ghats and, after flowing for 898 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal. Abichal Nagar (Hajoor Sahib) is situated on the bank of this river. “gōga jəu godavərɪ jaie.” *ram namdev*. “sur suri sərəsvəti jəmuna

godavri.”—*BGK*.

A wondrous story is recorded in Brahmavivrat 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 Brahmin woman set upon her meditative and yogic path. Her virtuous living transformed her into river Godavari that started flowing over the earth.

In Brahmānd 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.

ਗੋਦੀ [godi] See ਗੋਦ.

ਗੋਧਨ [godhən] *n* wealth in the form of cattle; herd of cattle. “benu bəjave godhən cərə.”—*mali namdev*. **2** Goverdhan mountain. “rəcchən goḏhən ke hit kan ōthayləyo giri godhən jese.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਗੋਧਯੰ [godhyə] *n* large lizard; a protective piece of leather worn on the finger, made of a lizard's hide; a piece of leather worn to protect the thumb, while one is shooting an arrow. “sənəddh bəddh godhyə.”—*ramav*. See ਗੋਧਾ 2.

ਗੋਧਰ [godhər] wearer of a ray of light ਗੋ [go]—beam-emitter, moon. **2** sun. **3** a mythical snake, who supports the earth. **4** bearer of water. cloud.

ਗੋਧਾ [godha] *Skt n* a type of lizard, a wild creature belonging to the lizard family. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ. **2** a piece of leather tied to the left hand or wrist to save oneself from injury which may be caused by a bowstring. “bādhe godhāgulaṭraṇ baddhā.”—*cāḍi* 2. ‘a soldier wearing this leather piece.’

ਗੋਧੂਮ [godhum] *Skt n* wheat. **2** orange. **3** mist of the earth.

ਗੋਧੁਲਿਵੇਲਾ [godhulivela] *n* time of sunset; dusk when after grazing, cows return home raising lot of dust with their hoofs. See ਧੋਨੁਧੁਰਿ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਗੋਨ [gon], **ਗੋਨਿ** [goni] See ਗੁਣ. “gṛān gon bhārḍari.”—*keda kəbir*. **2** See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤ.

ਗੋਪ [gop] *Skt n* protector of cows, milkman, dairyman. **2** king, who nourishes the earth. **3** See ਗੋਪਨ.

ਗੋਪਤਾ [gopta] *adj* king, protector. **2** saviour. “dasən ko gopta su nād ko ubare kəyō nā.”—*GPS*.

ਗੋਪਦ [gopəd] *n* cow's hoof. **2** mark of a cow's hoof on the earth.

ਗੋਪਨ [gopən] *Skt n* protection. **2** hiding, making inaccessible. **3** censure, vilification. “jīnī gur gopīa apṇa te nār burīari.”—*var sor m 4*. “jo gur gope apṇa su bhāla nahi.”—*var gəu l m 4*. See ਗੁਪ *vr*.

ਗੋਪਨੀਯ [gopniy] *adj* worthy of being kept secret. **2** worthy of protection.

ਗੋਪਪਤਿ [gop-pəti] *adj* lord of milkmen. **2** *n* Nand, in whose house Krishan was nurtured.

ਗੋਪਲਾ [gopla] used for ਗੋਪਾਲ. See ਗੋਪਾਲ 5. “nr̥pə goplayə khəro khet gaje.”—*VN*.

ਗੋਪਾ [gopa] short for ਗੋਪਤਾ [gopta], protector. **2** *Skt adj* who conceals. **3** who destroys. **4** *n* woman belonging to the community of milkmen; ahīrən woman belonging to the community of herdsmen. **5** lord Buddha's wife, also named Yashodhara.

ਗੋਪਾਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [gopashrami] eighth 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.

ਗੋਪਾਲ [gopal] *n* king, who nurtures the earth. **2** God, the Creator. “he gobīd he gopal.”—*māla m 5*. “jəgəñath gopal mukhī bhəñi.”—*maru solhe 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. “jalī moh ghəṣīməṣī kəri.”—*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 ਗੋਪਲਾ. **6** *P* گوپال mace; a weapon of war comprising a club with a big, knobbed head; a mace made of alloy. “həməh khəjro gurəj gopal nam.”—*həkayət 10*.

ਗੋਪਾਲਸਿੰਘ [gopalsingh] See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ.

ਗੋਪਿਕਾ [gopika] *n* milkmaid; woman belonging to the community of herdsmen.

ਗੋਪੀ [gopi] *n* wife of a cowherd; milkmaid. “ghəriā səbhe gopīa pəhər kənh gopal.”—*var asa*. **2** sense organs. “nacāti gopī jəna.”—*dhəna 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.

ਗੋਪੀਆ [gopia] See ਗੋਫਣ.

ਗੋਪੀਚੰਦ [gopicənd] 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. “bole gopichəd sətī sərūp.”—*var ram l m 1*.

ਗੋਪੀਚੰਦਨ [gopicəndan] 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. “kɪn hū tɪlək gopicādən laɪa.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਗੋਪੀਨਾਥ [gopi nath], **ਗੋਪੀਪਤਿ** [gopipətɪ] *n* Krishan, lord of the milkmaids. **2** stimulator of senses. “gopinath səgəl he sathe.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਗੋਪੀਪਤਿ ਸਸਿ [gopipətɪ səsɪ] 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: “gopi pətɪ (krɪʃən) səsɪ (cād).”

ਗੋਪੁੰਢ [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.

ਗੋਪੈ [gopɛ] See ਗੋਪਨ.

ਗੋਪਜ [gopy] *adj* worth hiding, hidden. **2** worth protecting.

ਗੋਫਣ [gophən], **ਗੋਫਨ** [gophən] *Skt* ਗੋਫਣਾ and ਤਿੰਦਿਘਲਾ a sling to hurl a small ball made of mud. “gophən gurəj cəmkari.”—*ramav*.

ਗੋਬਰ [gobər] *n* cowdung.

ਗੋਬਰਧਨ [gobərdhən] See ਗੋਬਰਧਨੇ.

ਗੋਬਰਗਨਿ [gobragənɪ] *n* fire lit with cowdung cakes.

ਗੋਬਰਿ [gobərɪ] due to cow dung, with cowdung. “gobərɪ tərənʊ nə jai.”—*var asa*.

ਗੋਬਰੀ [gobri] *adj* of cowdung, related to cowdung. **2 n** earth mixed into cowdung, used for plastering mud walls.

ਗੋਬਿਦ [gobɪd], **ਗੋਬਿੰਦ** [gobɪd] *Skt* ਗੋਵਿੰਦ *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. “mənəhʊ nə bisre guṇnɪdhɪ gobɪdraɪ.”—*bavən*. “gungəɪ gobɪd ənədu ʊpɛ.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [gobɪdsɪŋh sətɪgʊru] 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 (əmrɪt), 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

wide.”—*a* 47.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ [gobīdgarh] See ਕਮਲਾਹਗੜ੍ਹ. **2** built in memory of Guru Gobind Singh, outside Amritsar city by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the fort was completed in 1805-1809. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. **3** a fort at Bhatinda. It was given this name by Karam Singh, the ruler of Patiala, in memory of Guru Gobind Singh. **4** To the north of village Daudhar (district Ferozepur, tehsil and police-station Moga), at about half a mile, there is a gurdwara in memory both of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind. Here on October 1st, 1914, two thin pieces of brass metal were recovered from the earth. On one side of the first piece is written in Gurmukhi nanək təpa ihā rāme and on the obverse is inscribed pehṛli patṣahi chemi ae. On the second gold coin the word nanək is inscribed. With love and devotion, the congregation has made this gurdwara famous. An Akali Singh, belonging to the village, serves here as priest. About five kanals of land belongs to the gurdwara. From about four miles west of railway station Ajitwal, there is an unmetalled road leading to the gurdwara.

5 a village after the name of which a trading township, Gobindgarh has been established in the princely state of Nabha, district, tehsil and police station Amloh. Guru Hargobind graced this village. Earlier there was just a structure here but after Sammat 1979, a concrete gurdwara has come up. It is only one furlong to the east of railway station Gobindgarh. On the festival of Hōla, a fair is held. **6** See ਰਾਣਵਾਂ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੀਤਾ [gobīdgitā] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਲਾਲ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਘਾਟ [gobīdghaṭ] a gurdwara at Pushkar pilgrimage centre, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh. By its side, there is a sort of bathing place on the river bank where the revered Guru

stayed for sometime.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰਾ [gobīdpora] 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.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰੀ [gobīdpurī] *n* paradise. “gobīdval gobīdpurī sām.”— *səveye m 4 ke. 2* a congregation.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਲੋਕ [gobīdlok] *n* revered sadhus; devotees of the Creator. “gobīdlok nāhi jənəmāhī mārāhī.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦਵਾਲ [gobīdval] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਵਾਲ and ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰੀ.

ਗੋਬਿੰਦੁ [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 sēhājī subhāe.”—*majh ə m 3*. **4** ਗੋ [go]=Ved, ਵਿਦੁ [vīdu]=knower; knower of Veds; one well versed in Veds. See ਗਾਇ 3.

ਗੋਬੰਸ [gobāns] *n* pedigree of cows; lineage of cows.

ਗੋਭ [gobh] *n* sprout; a sapling which sprouts from the womb of the earth after piercing it; cauliflower; cabbage.

ਗੋਭੀ [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) 2 See ਗੋਭ. “jɪm gobhi turən hve ɒpət.”—GPS.

ਗੋਮ [gom] short for gomukh and gomudri. “dhəra gom gəjje.”—cāḍi 2.

ਗੋਮਤੀ [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 rivers¹ having this name. “həj həməri gomti tir.”—asa kəbir. “gomti səhəs gəu dan kijē.”—ram namdev. 2 a deity which resides in Gomant mountains.

ਗੋਮਯ [goməy] *Skt n* cowdung.

ਗੋਮਾਇ [gomaɪ] jackal. See ਗੋਮਾਯੁ.

ਗੋਮਾਸ [gomās] *n* cowmeat; beef. See ਗੋਘਨ. 2 According to ‘Hathyog Pradeepika’ ਗੋ [go] means tongue and to turn it around after specific training so that the larynx is closed, is called gomās.

ਗੋਮਾਯ [gomay], ਗੋਮਾਯੁ [gomayɪ] *Skt* one who utters foul language; jackal. 2 In Dasam Granth, ਗੋਮਾਯ [gomay] has been used for gomudri. See ਗੋਮੁਦ੍ਰੀ.

ਗੋਮੁਖ [gomukh] *Skt n* war horn, clarion. “ਸ੍ਰੁਦਙਾ ਙਙਰਾ ਭੇਯਰ੍ਯ: ਪਠਾਯਾਕ ਗੋਮੁਖਾ:—māhabharət, droṇ pəṛəv, ə 82. 2 a conchshell, with its mouth shaped like that of a cow. 3 having a base mind; sweet of tongue; a tight-lipped person.

ਗੋਮੁਖੀ [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 ਗੋਮੁਖ 2.

ਗੋਮੁਦ੍ਰੀ [gomudri] *Skt n* a type of tabor.

ਗੋਮੁਤ੍ਰਾਕਾਰ [gomutrakar] *n* resembling the urine

¹Another river with this name is near Dwaravati.

of a moving ox which leaves a wet trace of curve like the movement of a snake on the earth. “pun gomutrakar phɪrōte.”—GPS. 2 a type of mathematics or calculation.

ਗੋਮੇਦ [gomed], ਗੋਮੇਦਕ [gomedək] *Skt n* a jewel which is counted as one of the nine precious stones. 2 island.

ਗੋਮੇਧ [gomedh] *n* a ritual in which a cow is sacrificed. It is also called gosəv. 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 ਗਵਾਲੰਡ.

ਗੋਮੇ [gome] *n* cowdung. “gome se lepən chɪɪ kərke.”—NP.

ਗੋਮ੍ਰਿਗ [gomrɪg] *n* blue bull.

ਗੋਯਗਯ [goyəgy] *n* In Yajurved, there is a detailed description for performing this fire ritual. See ਗਵਾਲੰਡ and ਗੋਮੇਧ.

ਗੋਯਮ [goyəm] in Dasam Granth, this word has been used for gomukh. “səkh goyəm gəjjiə.”—cāḍi 2. 2 The learned ones interpret this word as a war horn or clarion. 3 P گویا I am saying.

ਗੋਯਾ [goya] P گویا *adj* who narrates. 2 *adv* know, to know. 3 *n* pen name or pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. “hərfe gər əz hək nə yəɪd hecgah, bər ləbe goya.”—divan goya.

ਗੋਰ [gor] P گور *n* jungle; forest. 2 grave. “jaka basa gor məhɪ.”—s kəbir. 3 A گور territory between Gazni and Harat, named ਘੋਰ [ghor] in Sanskrit scriptures. “gor gərdeji guṇ gavē.”—ākal. 4 an important town of the region, situated 120 miles to the south-east of Harat. See ਗੋਰੀ. 5 a subcaste of Jatts found in large numbers in Multan district.

ਗੋਰਸ [gorəs] *n* cow’s beneficence; milk and butter. 2 enjoyment by sense organs; joy of sexual intercourse.

ਗੋਰਸਤਾਨ [gorəstan] *n* graveyard.

ਗੋਰਖ [gorəkh] or ਗੋਰਖੁ [gorəkhɪ] *n* protector

of the earth, the Creator. “gorəkh so jɪnɪ goɪ uʃhali.”—*ram m 2*. **2** protector of sense organs; soul. “upəɪɪ gəgənu gəgən pəɪɪ gorəkhɪ, taka əgəmu guru punɪ 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 innaccessible.’ **3** Vishnu, the nurturer of the world. “guru isəru guru gorəkhɪ bəɪma.”—*jəpu*. ‘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. Gorakh Nath is counted as one of the nine Naths who had their ears pierced. Their sect started with this holyman. “jogi gorəkh gorəkh kəɪɪa.”—*gəu m 4*. “pun həɪɪ gorəkh ko upraja.”—*VN*. **5** one who keeps cows, cowherd.

ਗੋਰਖਪੁਰ [gorəkhpur] a city in UP which is the headquarters of district Gorakhpur. **2** Several other cities and villages have this very name.

ਗੋਰਖਪੁਤ [gorəkhput] *n* disciple of Gorakh Nath, disciple son of Gorakh. “gorəkhput luharipa bole.”—*sɪdhgosəɪɪ*.

ਗੋਰਖਪੰਥੀ [gorəkhpə̃thi] an ascetic; follower of Gorakh’s way of life; one who holds to Gorakh’s faith.

ਗੋਰਖਮਤਾ [gorəkhməta] See ਗੋਰਖਮਤਾ.

ਗੋਰਖਰ [gorəxər] *P* **گورخ** *n* an animal resembling a donkey, smaller than a horse in size and commonly found in western India and central Asia; zebra.

ਗੋਰਖਾ [gorkha] *n* a subdivision of Nepal. **2** inhabitant of Gorakhaland.

ਗੋਰਖੁ [gorəkhɪ] See ਗੋਰਖ.

ਗੋਰਲ [gorəl] See ਗੁਰਲ.

ਗੋਰਾ [gora] *adj* fair complexioned. **2** *n* cannon ball. “gore gori bərkha bərkh-hɪ.”—*GPS*. “kɪ chut̪t̪et gorə. kɪ but̪t̪et orə”—*kəlki*. ‘Bombs

exploded like the rain of hail stones.’ **3** geography; earth. “gora adɪ ucəɪən kije.”—*sənama*.

ਗੋਰੀ [gori] *n* bullet, small bullet. “chut̪e bəɪ gori.”—*VN*. **2** Gauri, Durga, Parvati. **3** *adj* fair-complexioned woman i.e. beautiful woman, wife. “gori seti tut̪e bhətar.”—*var majh m 1*. “chəl ləghəde pəɪɪ gori mənu dhirɪa.”—*asa fərid*. Here chəl means one who has attained the highest state of spiritual knowledge and **ਗੋਰੀ** [gori] means its seeker. **4** white. “pani mela maɪɪ gori. ɪs maɪɪ ki putri jori.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Mother’s blood is tainted and father’s semen is white.’ **5** inhabitant of Gor. See ਸ਼ਰਬੁੰਦੀਨ ਗੋਰੀ and ਗੋਰ 4. **6** cow of light-brown colour.

ਗੋਰੂ [goru] *n* herd of cows; drove. “həm goru tum guar gusai.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** *Dg* measure of two kohs; half a yojan.

ਗੋਰੋਚਨ [gorocən] *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 tɪlək 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.

ਗੋਰੰਗ [gorəŋg] a town in Khurasan.

ਗੋਰੰਡ [gorəɳɖ] 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.

ਗੋਲ [gol] *Skt adj* circular in shape; cyclic; of the shape of a ball. **2** *n* a band of the circular

army. “gol cəmu ko səg lɛ.”—*GPS. P* **गोल**.
3 short for ਗੋੱਲਾ [golla]; slave, bonded slave.
 “kər dino jəgətʊ səbhʊ gol əmoli.”—*gəu m 4*.
 ‘made a slave without paying any price.’
 “sətɡur ke gol gole.”—*var sor m 4*. ‘slave of
 slaves, deeply humble’. **4** Dg bath.

ਗੋਲਕ [golək] *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 **گولک** and **گولک** money box. “guru ka sɪkkh
 ɡərɪb ki rəsna ko guru ki golək jaɳe.”—*rəhɪt*
bhai dəyasɪgh. “golək rakhe nahɪ jo chəl ka
 kərə vəpar.”—*tənama*.

ਗੋਲਕ ਰੱਖਣਾ [golək rəkkhɳa] *v* put tithe money
 in a box for the Creator and the Guru. See
 ਗੋਲਕ 5.

ਗੋਲਕੁੰਡਾ [golkūḍa], **ਗੋਲਕੰਡਾ** [golkōḍa] *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. “həne bir bijapuri
 golkōḍi.”—*kəlki*.

ਗੋਲਪੁਰਾ [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 Kapalmochan 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 Bahmani Empire, three kingdoms
 came into being: Ahamadnagar, Bijapur, and Golkunda.

railway station Jagadhari to the north-east.
ਗੋਲ ਬੀਆਬਾਨੀ [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
 səbh hi ko mar hē.”—*cəɪtr 217*.

ਗੋਲਾ [gola] *n* circular body. **2** cannonball. “gola
 ɡɪan cəlaɪa.”—*bher kəbir*. **3** servant, slave. “tū
 saca sahɪb das tera gola.”—*majh ə m 5*. See
 ਗੁਲਾਮ. **4** weavers of Peshawar. **5** sons of the
 royal maidservants.

ਗੋਲਾਅਲਯ [gola-aly], **ਗੋਲਾਕੇਤਨਿ** [golaketənɪ],
ਗੋਲਾਧਰਣੀ [goladhərɳi], **ਗੋਲਾਲਯ** [golaləy],
ਗੋਲਾਲਿਅਲੀ [golalɪali] hole for taking in the
 cannonball; cannon, rifle.—*sənama*. See ਕੇਤਨ.
ਗੋਲੀ [goli] *n* small shell; bullet; something round
 in shape. **2** tablet. **3** maid servant; purchased
 slave girl, female slave.

ਗੋਲੀ ਦੀ ਮਾਰ [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.

ਗੋਲੇਰ [goler] See ਗੁਲੇਰ and ਗੁਲੇਰੀਆ.

ਗੋਲੋਕ [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.

ਗੋਲੋਦਾਜ਼ [golōdaz] *P* **گولہ داز** *n* gunner, who fires
 the cannonball.

ਗੋੱਲਾ [golla] See ਗੁਲਾਮ.

ਗੋਵਨ [govən] *v* utterance; recitation of Gurbani.
 “mukh govəhɪ ɡɪan.”—*asa m 5*.

ਗੋਵਰਧਨ [govərdhən] *Skt* गोवर्द्धन *n* a mountain protecting cows, situated in district Mathura of UP, eighteen miles from Vrindavan. Krishan used to graze cows on it. When Indar found that the cowherds had stopped his worship, in anger he wanted to submerge Vrij in heavy downpour of rain. Krishan protected gops (cowherds) and cows by lifting up Govardhan mountain like an umbrella. “gurmətɪ krɪʂən govərdhən dhare.”—*maru solhe m 1*. Upon Goverdhan, there is a famous temple of Krishan, named Haridev. **2** a mountain of district Nasak in the Bombay Presidency.

ਗੋਵਰਧਨਧਾਰੀ [govrdhəndhari] *adj* lifter of Govardhan mountain. **2 n** Krishan. See ਗੋਵਰਧਨ. **ਗੋਵਲੀਆ** [govlia] cowherd, nourisher. See ਗੋਪਾਲ. “bap govliā bəlɪ jasəu.”—*bāno*.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦ [govɪd] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. “govɪd nam məjɪṭha.”—*suhī chāt m 5*.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦ [govɪd] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. “govɪd govɪd bəkhānie.”—*asa m 5*. **2** Krishan. “akhəhɪ gopɪ tɛ govɪd.”—*jəpu*. **3** a disciple of Guru Arjan from the Ghei subcaste.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [govɪdsɪŋh sətɪguru] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਸਿੰਘ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦਾ [govɪda] vocative: “he govɪd!” **2** a disciple of Guru Amar Das.

ਗੋਵਿੰਦੁ [govɪdu], **ਗੋਵਿੰਦੁ** [govɪdu] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦ. “govɪdu guṇɪnɪdhan hɛ.”—*sri m 3*. “guru govɪdu, govɪdu guru hɛ.”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਗੋੜਾ [gorha] *n* a heap of carded cotton from which rolls are made.

ਗੋ [go] *Skt n* cow. **2** mobile object.

ਗੋਂ [gõ] See ਗਉਂ.

ਗੋਸ [gos] *A* غوث *n* whom supplication is made. **2** a special rank of Muslim holy men. “bɪrajɛ kətɛ əg bəstrõ læpɛtɛ. jume ke mənõ roj me gos leṭɛ.”—*cəɪtr 405*. Many Muslims earnestly believe that through deep meditation Gaus holy

men disperse their body parts.

ਗੋਸੀਆ [gosia] *adj* related to Gaus. **2** disciple of Gaus. See ਗੋਸ.

ਗੋਹ [goh] See ਗਹੁ.

ਗੋਹਰ [gohər] See ਗਉਹਰ. **2 Skt** cowherd. **3** stealer of cows.

ਗੋਹਾਟੀ [gohaṭi] See ਗਉਹਾਟੀ.

ਗੋਗਾ [goga] *A* غوغا *n* multitude, mob. **2** noise, uproar. **3** rumour, canard.

ਗੋਛਾ [gocha] See ਅੰਗੋਛਾ.

ਗੋਂਡ [gõd] *n* a heptatonic rag, which uses seven notes. şəɾəj, rɪʂəbh, məddhəm, pəcəm and nɪʂad are pure notes, while gādhār and dhəvət are flat notes; gādhār is home note; pəcəm is vadi (primary note), and məddhəm is sām̄vadi (secondary note). The time of singing is midday.

sərgəm - şə rə mə mə pə dha şə dha nə pə mə ga mə rə şə.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Rag Gaud is at number seventeen. **2** a caste in middle India (CP). **3** See ਗੋੜ. **4** any thing made from jaggery.

ਗੋਂਡ [gõd] See ਗੋਂਡ 1.

ਗੋਣ [gõn] See ਗਉਣ. **2 Skt adj** general, common, which is not primary. **3** assistant. **4** whose meaning is grasped through secondary characteristics.

ਗੋਣੀ [gõni] *n* figurative sense; attributing the quality of one object to another. “sətɪguru bavən cədnõ vas suvas kərə lakhɪṇa.”—*BG*.

ਗੋਤਮ [gotəm] one who belongs to Gautam's dynasty; one who is related to Gautam. **2** Mahatma Budh, whose mother Mayadevi expired seven days after she gave birth to him. So his step mother, Gotmi, brought him up. That is the reason why he was called Gautam. **2** See ਬੁਧ. **3** See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਗੋਤਮੀ [gotmi] *Skt adj* (a woman) of Gautam subcaste; born in Gautam's dynasty. **2 n** wife of sage Gautam, Ahalaya. **3** wife of

Kripacharaya. 4 Godavari river, which emerges from Gautam mountain, or was brought down by Gautam. See ਗੋਦਾਵਰੀ.

ਗੌਨ [gɔn] See ਗਉਣ and ਗੋਣ. 2 *E* gown, long loose shirt.

ਗੌਨਾ [gɔna] *n* second arrival; second ceremonial visit of the bride to the house of her in-laws after marriage.

ਗੌਰ [gɔr] *Skt adj* fair, white. 2 yellowish. 3 reddish. 4 *n* gold. 5 saffron. 6 moon. 7 strike. 8 *A* ڤر looking, thinking, considering. 9 thought, reflection.

ਗੌਰਤਾ [gɔrta] *n* guruship; gravity. 2 fair complexion.

ਗੌਰਵ [gɔrəv] *Skt n* sobriety. 2 importance, greatness. 3 respect, prestige. 4 *adj* of the apostle.

ਗੌਰਵਤਾ [gɔrəvta], ਗੌਰਵਤਾਈ [gɔrəvtaɪ] *Skt n* greatness, elderliness. 2 sobriety, guruship. "vismitt pikh guru gɔrəvtaɪ."—*GPS*.

ਗੌਰਾ [gɔra] *adj* sober, grave. See ਗਉਰਾ. 2 *Skt n* fair-complexioned woman. 3 Parvati. 4 turmeric. 5 Bhai Gaura, descended from Bhagtu 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. "mr̥tgməd gɔra coa cəðən."—*BGK*. See ਗੋਰੋਚਨ.

ਗੌਰਾਂਗ [gɔrāṅ] whose limbs are white, Shiv; Mahadev. 2 See ਚੈਤਨਜ.

ਗੌਰਾਬਾਦਲ [gɔrabadal] an ironsmith of the king of Chataur. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 299.

ਗੌਰਿ [gɔrɪ] See ਗੌਰੀ.

ਗੌਰਿਸੋ [gɔrɪsɔ] *n* husband of Gauri, (Parvati) Shiv; Girijapati. "es gɔrɪsɔ gah gəgən sər layke."—*caritr* 142.

ਗੌਰੀ [gɔrɪ] *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.

ਗੌਰੀਸ [gɔrɪs] See ਗੌਰੀਨਾਥ.

ਗੌਰੀਸੁਤ [gɔrɪsut] See ਗਉਰੀਸੁਤ.

ਗੌਰੀਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਯਾ [gɔrɪtrɪtiya] See ਤੀਜਾਂ.

ਗੌਰੀਨਾਥ [gɔrɪnath], ਗੌਰੀਪਤਿ [gɔrɪpəti] Shiv; husband of Gauri (Parvati). 2 god Varun whose wife is called Gauri. 3 raja, the lord of Gauri (the earth).

ਗੌਰੀਪੁਤ੍ਰ [gɔrɪputr] *n* Ganesh; son of Parvati.

2 Swami Kartikay. 3 See ਗਉਰੀਸੁਤ.

ਗੌਰੰਗ [gɔrəṅg] See ਚੈਤਨਜ.

ਗੌਲ [gɔl] See ਗੁਲ 5.

ਗੌੜ [gɔr] *Skt ਗੌੜ n* 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 [gɔr].

ਗੌੜੀ [gɔrɪ] See ਗਉੜੀ. 2 *Skt* ਗੌੜੀ *n* wine prepared from raw sugar. 3 according to Indian poetics, a type of writing which is majestic or which uses retroflex plosives.¹ Poets from Gaur land lend their name to this type of writing.

ਗੌਉ [gɔu] *n* act of going; motion. "vəhɪŋ tɪdau gɔu kəre."—*s fərid*. 2 See ਗਉ.

ਗੰਗ [gəṅg] *n* river Ganga (river). "gəṅg bənarəsɪ sɪphətɪ tumari."—*asa m 1*. See ਗੰਗਾ. 2 river, which flows perpetually. "gəṅg tərəṅg ət ko pave."—*səveye m 3 ke*. 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 Khankhana 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 (ministrel); admirer of the Guru.

ਗੰਗਈ [gəṅgəɪ] Ganguship. See ਗੰਗੁਸਾਹ.

"vɪkəʃ bhəʃ kəʃək rɪpu θəʃək tən təjət jəb gəjət gursɪṅh bhəl bəjət d̥əka."—*sɪkhhprəbhakar*.

ਗੰਗਾਸਰ [gəŋsər] a big wide well got dug by Guru Arjan Dev in 1656 Sammat in Kartarpur. **2** a pond close to the gurdwara at Jaito (Nabha state). See ਜੈਤੋ.

ਗੰਗਸਿੰਧ [gəŋsɪdh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written about gəŋsasəgər (vessels with spouts) in gəŋsɪdh in the manner of a puzzle. “gəŋsɪdh əpne kər dharət.”—*GV 10*.

ਗੰਗਕਤ [gəŋkət] See ਸਿੰਧ.

ਗੰਗ ਜਮਨ [gəŋ jəmən] Ganga and Yamuna. “gəŋ jəmən jəu ulṭi bəhē.”—*bher namdev*. **2** See ਗੰਗਾ ਜਮੁਨਾ.

ਗੰਗਧਰ [gəŋdhər] Shiv who holds Ganga over his head. **2** ocean into which Ganga merges.

ਗੰਗਧਨ [gəŋgdhan] *n* wearing of Ganga. “māhes gəŋgdhan ko.”—*əkal*.

ਗੰਗਧਾਰ [gəŋgdhar] *n* a stream of the river Ganga. **2** Shiv, the wearer of Ganga. **3** Himalaya. **4** a city in Jhalavar of Rajputana state. “gəŋga kesi gəŋgdhar.”—*əkal*. **5** See ਗੰਗਾਧਰ **3**.

ਗੰਗਨੀ [gəŋgənɪ], ਗੰਗਨੀ [gəŋgni] *n* earth which bears river Ganga.—*sənama*.

ਗੰਗਭੇਟਨੀ [gəŋgbhetni] *n* river Saraswati which merges into river Ganga.—*sənama*.

ਗੰਗਾ [gəŋga] *Skt* गङ्गा *n* India's famous river, regarded most sacred in Hindu religion. It emerges from Gomukh spring situated in the higher regions, 180 miles from Haridwar, 13,800 feet above sea-level. After flowing for 1,550 miles through many regions, it merges with the ocean at a place called Ganga Sagar. “jən ke cəɾən tirəθ koṭɪ gəŋga.”—*brīla m 5*.

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.

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 ਜਨ੍ਹਰੁਸੁਤਾ.

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 ਗੰਗਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

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 (ੳੳ) is the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. “ulṭi gəŋga jəmun mɪlavəu.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Jamuna is pɪgla (right of the three vessels).’¹

ਗੰਗਾਏਸ [gəŋga-es] king Shantanu, husband of Ganga. **2** ocean, the lord of Ganga.—*sənama*.

ਗੰਗਾਏਸ ਈਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [gəŋga-es is səstrə] lord of river Ganga—the ocean, his lord Varun, Varun's weapon, the noose.—*sənama*.

ਗੰਗਾਸਤ [gəŋgasət] gəŋga (flow) and sət (hundred), hundred currents; Satluj river. “təre nədi gəŋgasət rajē.”—*GV 10*.

ਗੰਗਾਸਾਗਰ [gəŋgasəgər] a place where sage Kapil

¹इडा भावती गङ्गा पिङ्गला यमुना नदी—*həthyog prādipīka*.

reduced the sons of Sagar to ashes and where river Ganges merges into the ocean. “gōgasagər beṇi sōgəmu.”—*maru solhe m 1*.
2 water pot with a spout.

ਗੰਗਾਸੂਤ [gōgasut] Bhishampitama. See ਗੰਗਾ.

ਗੰਗਾਜਮਨੀ [gōgajəmni] *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.

ਗੰਗਾਜਮੁਨਾ [gōgajəmona] according to yog, left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. See ਗੰਗਾ 4.

ਗੰਗਾਜਲ [gōgajəl] *n* water of river Ganga. “gōgajəl guru gobīd nam.”—*bher m 5*. **2** *adj* unpolluted, pure. “so gīrhi gōga ka nir.”—*var ram 1 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.

ਗੰਗਾਜਲੀ [gōgajəli] *n* a vessel in which Ganga water is preserved. **2** a cloth knitted in a wavy pattern.

ਗੰਗਾਤਾ [gōgata] pilgrimage to Ganga. **2** a group of pilgrims going to Ganga. “mūḍī mūḍaīe je guru paīe, hām guru kini gōgata.”—*gəu m 1*. Hindu pilgrims perform the ceremony of tonsure here.

ਗੰਗਾਦ੍ਰੀ [gōgadri] *n* from where river Ganga emerges, Himalayas. **2** inhabitants of Himalayas. “gōgadri jəmunadri həṭhe.”—*cəritr 52*.

ਗੰਗਾਧਰ [gōgadhər] See ਗੰਗਧਰ. **2** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 22. **3** a river that flows in the Gopalpara district of eastern Bengal.

ਗੰਗਾਨੀਰ [gōganir] See ਗੰਗਾਜਲ.

ਗੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰ [gōgapuṭər] See ਗੰਗਾਸੂਤ. **2** Brahmins of Haridwar Kankhal.

ਗੰਗਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਅਚਿ ਸੂਤਚਿ [gōga puṭər əɾɪ suṭəɾɪ] Ganga's son Bhisham; his enemy Arjun; his charioteer, Krishan; his enemy, the arrow.

ਗੰਗਾਮਾਤਾ [gōgamata] daughter of Kishan Chand Khatri and Dhanvanti, (inhabitants of Mau) who was married to Guru Arjan Dev on 23th Harh Sammat 1636. She gave birth to the valiant Guru Hargobind and breathed her last on 15th Harh Sammat 1685 at Bakala. A shrine was raised at her cremation site. See ਮੋਢੀ.

ਗੰਗਾਰਾਮ [gōgaram] a Brahmin of Bhatinda city who was a follower of the fifth Sikh Guru. He gave lots of food grains when Harimandir was being built. Bhai Mool Chand (son of Sidhi Chand Khatri) whose famous shrines are in Sunam and Sangrur, was a disciple of this holyman. **2** son of Bibi Viro who showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani. “həṭhyo mahri cōdyō gōgramō.”—*VN*. **3** a parrot is also called Gangaram, for mimicking this word.

ਗੰਗਾਲਚਿਰੀ [gōgaləhɪri] See ਪਦਮਾਕਰ 2.

ਗੰਗਿਆਰ [gōgiar] a believer in Gangushah. See ਗੰਗੂਸਾਹੀ. “rəste me mīlyo khəṛəksfgh gōgiar.”—*PPP*.

ਗੰਗੂ [gōgu] spiritually awakened disciple of Guru Angad Dev. **2** a barber who was a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan and spent his whole time serving the Guru. **3** a resident of Kheri village, he was a deceitful servant of Guru Gobind Singh. In Sammat 1761 when the Guru departed from Anandpur, he reached his village with Mata Gujri and the two younger sons of the Guru at night. He stole all the wealth of Mata Gujri and in the morning called the policeman to arrest his benefactors i.e. Mata Gujri and her grandsons. After arresting them, they were taken to Sirhind where they attained

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 ਸਹੇੜੀ and ਖੇੜੀ. 4 See ਗੰਗੂਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਗੰਗੂਸ਼ਾਹ [gəŋgʊʂah], ਗੰਗੂਸ਼ਾਹੀ [gəŋgʊʂahi] A resident of Garhshankar, Gangudas Basi Khatri was a disciple of Guru Amar Dev. The Guru sent him to Sirmour area for religious preaching and bestowed upon him a mōji (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 gəŋgʊʂahi.

ਗੰਗੋਚੀ [gəŋgəri] *Skt* जलअलि *n* waterfly; insect like a spider which flies very fast over water that does not touch it. “jəlō jyō gəŋgəri.”—*VN*.

ਗੰਗੋਵ [gəŋgəv], ਗੰਗੋਵਪਿਤਾਮਹ [gəŋgəvɪtəməh] *Skt* गङ्गोय, Bhisham, son of Ganga and grandfather of Kauravs and Pandavs. See ਗੰਗਾ. “soi nam sɪmərɪ gəŋgəvɪtəməh.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਗੰਗੋਤਰੀ [gəŋgətri], ਗੰਗੋਤਰੀ [gəŋgətri] *Skt* गङ्गावतरा *n* a place in Garhwal from where river Ganga flows down. People keep water of this place in bottles and sell it in far off areas. This place is 10,319 feet high and is situated at a distance of eight miles downward from Gomukh.

ਗੰਗੋਦਕ [gəŋgəɔk] *n* water of river Ganga. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 22.

ਗੰਗੋਵੈ [gəŋgəvə] gəŋg-hovə, becomes Ganga. “mɪlɪ gəŋg gəŋgəvə.”—*BG*.

ਗੰਜ [gəŋ] *n* baldness, bald head. 2 *Skt* गङ्ग disobedience, disrespect. 3 mine, mineral deposits. 4 room for the safe keep of vessels. 5 shop, store. 6 section of a market, walled market. 7 wineshop. 8 cattle pen. 9 *P* گچّ pile, heap. 10 treasure. 11 temple raised in memory of holymen; for example, Shahidganj.

ਗੰਜਕ [gəŋjək], ਗੰਜਖ [gəŋjəkh] *adj* one who treats others with disrespect. “gəŋgəŋjəkh bəkhəniə.”—*gyan*. ‘one who scorns a gang of enemies.’

ਗੰਜਣਾ [gəŋjəna], ਗੰਜਨ [gəŋjən], ਗੰਜਨਾ [gəŋjna] *v* show disrespect; scorn, insult. “gəŋrəbɡəŋjən sərəb-bhəŋjən.”—*japv*.

ਗੰਜਫਾ [gəŋjpha] *P* گچّ or گچّ a game of 96 circular cards having eight suits with twelve cards in each suit. The players of this game have composed a cəpai.

“taj səfəd ʂəmʂer gulam,
jyō bəhute tyō āvə kam.
sərəkh bərat kəməce cəɔd,
jyō thəre tyō məce jəg.”

ਗੰਜਬਖਸ਼ [gəŋjəbəkʂ], ਗੰਜਬਖਸ਼ੀਏ [gəŋjəbəkʂie] a faqir (mendicant), who was a follower of Guru Amar Das. He was a religious preacher and his followers call themselves as ‘gəŋjəbəkʂie’.

ਗੰਜਾ [gəŋja] *adj* bald. See ਗੰਜ. 2 *Skt n* wine shop.

ਗੰਠ [gəŋth] *Skt* गुंथि. *n* a knotted pack, tied in a piece of cloth. 2 joint.

ਗੰਠਕਤਰਾ [gəŋthkətra] See ਗਠਕਤਰਾ.

ਗੰਠਨ [gəŋthən] *v* tie into a knot, roll into a bale, join.

ਗੰਠੜੀ [gəŋthri] *n* bale, knot, gland. “kɪsʊ pəhɪ kholəʊ gəŋthri?”—*suhi chət m 1*. “je gʊŋ hovəhɪ gəŋthriə.”—*suhi m 1*.

ਗੰਠਿ [gəŋthɪ], ਗੰਠੀ [gəŋthi] *n* knot, joint. “tʊtə gəŋthɪ pəre vicarʊ.”—*oəkar*. 2 *adv* by knotting, by tying together. “lok gəŋthɪ gəŋthɪ khəra biguca.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. 3 *n* bale. 4 knot. “nanək səhse gəŋthɪ.”—*var gəʊ 2 m 5*. “tū gəŋthi merʊ sɪrɪ tū hɛ.”—*majh m 5*.

ਗੰਡ [gəŋd] *Skt* गण्ड *n* cheek. 2 space between the ear and the neck. “dan gəŋgəŋd məhɪ sobhət əpə hɛ.”—*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.

ਗੰਡਕ [gəḍək] *Skt* *n* sabre, sword. **2** See ਗੰਡਾ. **3** rhinoceros. **4** *adj* idiotic.

ਗੰਡਕਾ [gəḍka] *Skt* गण्डिका or गण्डकी 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 ṣaṭgram. The Vaishnavs worship these stones as images of Vishnu. “pujē hām tumē, nāhī pujē sṭgəḍka.”—*kr̥is̥an*.

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.

ਗੰਡਕਾਸੁਤ [gəḍkasut] black stone; son of Gandka river. See ਸੁਤਗੰਡਕਾ and ਗੰਡਕਾ.

ਗੰਡ ਦਾ ਥੇਹ [gəḍ da theh] an old mound formed by ruins near village Bhagta in Malwa, where Guru Gobind Singh liberated a partridge. “theh gəḍ ko nam kəhave.”—*GPS*.

ਗੰਡਕੀ [gəḍki] See ਗੰਡਕਾ.

ਗੰਡਕੀਸਿਲਾ [gəḍkisila] black stone from river Gandaki; black stone. “ləṭit̥v̥ilocən dəl̥ ut̥pəl̥ se. tare ṣyam gəḍkis̥il̥ se.”—*NP*. ‘Black streaks of eyes are like black stones.’ See ਗੰਡਕਾ.

ਗੰਡਮਾਲਾ [gəḍmala] See ਹੰਜੀਰਾਂ.

ਗੰਡਾ [gəḍa] *Skt* गण्डक *n* group of four cowries.

2 mark, sign. **3** obstacle, hurdle.

ਗੰਡਾਸਾ [gəḍasa] *n* chopper for cutting fodder.

ਗੰਡੂਆਂ [gəḍuā] 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.

ਗੰਡੇਰੀ [gəḍeri] *n* small part of peeled sugarcane for sucking its juice.

ਗੰਢ [gəḍh] *n* connection, intimacy, relation. **2** knot, knar. **3** friendship “mən̥i nāhi prit̥ mukhəhu gəḍh lavət.”—*sukhmāni*. See ਗੰਢੁ.

ਗੰਢਣਾ [gəḍhṇa], ਗੰਢਣੁ [gəḍhṇu], ਗੰਢਨਾ [gəḍhna] *v* join, knot, splice, cobble. “gəḍhed̥iɑ ch̥iɑ mah̥ t̥ured̥iɑ h̥iku kh̥ino.”—*asa f̥erid*. “suṇ̥i suṇ̥i gəḍhṇu gəḍhie.”—*sri m 1*.

ਗੰਢਾ [gəḍha] *n* onion. See ਗਠਾ.

ਗੰਢਿ [gəḍhi] *n* knot. “chije deh khule̥ ik̥ gəḍhi.”—*oḱkar*. ‘before disconnecting the knot of life?’ **2** *adv* by cobbling, by knotting.

ਗੰਢੀ [gəḍhi] splice, knot.

ਗੰਢੀਛੋਰਾ [gəḍhichora] *n* a cheat, who steals money kept in cloth’s knot.

ਗੰਢੁ [gəḍhu] See ਗੰਢ. **2** relation, connection. “puti gəḍhu p̥ave s̥asar̥i.”—*var majh m 1*. “sac̥e nal̥i tera gəḍhu lage.”—*asa ch̥ēt m 3*. **2** friendship. “j̥ic̥aru p̥en̥an̥i khavde̥ t̥ic̥aru r̥akh̥an̥i gəḍhu.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਗੰਢੂਆਂ [gəḍhuā] See ਗੰਡੂਆਂ.

ਗੰਤਾ [gəṭa] *Skt* गन्तु *adj* (one) who goes. “s̥ar̥b̥əg̥əṭa.”—*jap̥u*. ‘capable of reaching everywhere.’ **2** knowledgeable, familiar. “s̥ar̥əsastr̥ə g̥əṭa.”—*ramav*. ‘competent in Shar Shastar (Dhanurved)’; expert in weaponry.

ਗੰਤ੍ਰੀ [gəṭri] *Skt* गन्त्री conveyance, vehicle for

travelling. 2 *adj* which moves.

ਗੰਦ [gə̃d] *n* filth, foulness. 2 excrement, human faeces.

ਗੰਦਗੀ [gə̃dgi] *P* گندگی *n* excrement. 2 filth, foulness.

ਗੰਦਮ [gə̃dəm] wheat. See ਗੋਧੂਮ.

ਗੰਦਲ [gə̃dal] *n* pith, tender branch. “pharida e visugə̃dlā dhəriā khə̃ḍu lɪ vaɾɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਗੰਦਲਾ [gə̃dla] *adj* mixed with dirt; muddy.

ਗੰਦਾ [gə̃da] *P* گند *adj* dirty, filthy. “gə̃de ḍumɪ pə̃iasu.”—*var sri m 5*.

ਗੰਦਾਧੂਆਂ [gə̃dadhuā], ਗੰਦਾਧੂਮ [gə̃dadhum] *n* polluted (unholy) smoke; tobacco smoke. “gə̃dadhum vəs te tyagə̃hu.”—*GPS*.

ਗੰਦੌਰਾ [gə̃dɔra], ਗੰਦੌੜਾ [gə̃dɔɾa] *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.

ਗੰਧ [gə̃dh] *Skt* गन्ध *vr* torture; kill; go; give pain, beg, praise. 2 *n* quality perceivable through the nose; smell, odour, bad smell, fragrance. “sə̃həs təv gə̃dh ɪv cələt mohi.”—*sohɪla*. 3 sulphur. 4 pride 5 See ਗੰਧੂ.

ਗੰਧਈਆ [gə̃dhia] *adj* fragrant, redolent. “cə̃dən vas sugə̃dh gə̃dhə̃ia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*. 2 *n* maker of perfume.

ਗੰਧਸਾਰ [gə̃dhsar] *n* perfume. 2 *Dg* sandal wood.

ਗੰਧਸੁਮੀ [gə̃dh-hə̃sti] *n* an elephant from whose glands wine trickles.

ਗੰਧਕ [gə̃dhək] *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.

ਗੰਧਣ [gə̃dhə̃n] *Skt* गन्धन *n* boldness. 2 violence. 3 backbiting, insinuation.

ਗੰਧਣਵੈਣ [gə̃dhə̃nvẽn] *n* bold utterance. 2 insinuation; slander, backbiting. See ਗੰਧਣ.

“gə̃dhə̃nvẽn sũə̃hɪ ɔrjə̃hə̃hɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਗੰਧਣਵੈਣਿ [gə̃dhə̃nvẽnɪ] in insinuating and defamatory language. See ਗੰਧਣ. “gə̃dhə̃nvẽnɪ rə̃ta hɪtkari, sə̃bdə sũrətɪ nə ai.”—*sor m 1*.

ਗੰਧਬਿਲਾਈ [gə̃dhbɪlai], ਗੰਧਬਿਲਾਵ [gə̃dhbɪlav] *Skt* गन्धबिलाव *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.

ਗੰਧਮਾਦਨ [gə̃dhmadən] a mountain, which, according to Purans is situated to the south of Sumeru. The jungle close to this is also called Gandhmadhan. Per Ramayan, this mountain is situated near Kailash. According to the geographical dictionary, it is a part of Rudrhimalaya. This range starts from north-east of Badrikashram. 2 See ਹੋਮਕੁੰਦ. 3 a large flower-sucking black bee, which is drawn to fragrance.

ਗੰਧਮ੍ਰਿਗ [gə̃dhmrɪg] *Skt* *n* musk deer, from the navel of which musk comes out. See ਕਸਤੂਰੀ.

ਗੰਧਰਬ [gə̃dhə̃rə̃b] *Skt* *adj* who accepts fragrance; its lover; or who learns music. 2 *n* heavenly singer; in Atharav Ved the number of heavenly singers is 6333; of them, eight are very important: ਹਾਹਾ [haha], ਹੁਹੁ [huhu], ਚਿਤਰੇਠ, hēs, viṣvatsu, gomayū, tūmbə̃ru and nēdɪ. There is a mythical story in Purans that sage Kanav married Daksh's two daughters Muni and Pradha and gandharavs are their progeny. Per Vishnu Puran, the origin of gandharavs is from Brahma. It is mentioned in Harivansh that gandharavs were born from Arishta'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.

ਗੰਧਰਬਨਗਰ [gə̃dhə̃rə̃bnə̃gə̃r], ਗੰਧਰਬਪੁਰ [gə̃dhə̃rə̃bpuɾ] See ਹਰਿਸੁੰਦ. 2 In Mahabharat, a town near Mansarovar, guarded by celestial singers.

गंधर्ववेद [gādhərabved] *Skt* गान्धर्ववेद a secondary Ved¹, in which there is mention of musicology; the creator of this secondary Ved is Bharatmuni and it bears specific relation with Samved.

गंधर्वी [gādhərbi] *n* wife of a celestial singer. “purəb jənəm məm hē gādhərbi.”—*GPS*.

गंधराज [gādhraj] *Skt n* sandalwood. **2** raisin of Amyris agallahum tree used in incense or balms.

गंधला [gādhla] *adj* See गंदला.

गंधवती [gādhvāti] *Skt n* earth, which acquires the quality of smell. In Mahabharat, Vyas’s mother Satyavati, who is also named Matsyagandha, 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 Vyas. Since that day, Matsyagandha is also called Gandhvati. **3** wine. **4** jasmine-shrub.

गंधा [gādhā] *n* jasmine bud.

गंधागिरी [gādhagiri] Gandhmadan mountain. See गंधाचरु.

गंधार [gādhar] *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 कंधार. **3** See गांधार.

गंधारा [gādhara] *adj* fragrant.

गंधारी [gādhari] See गांधारी.

गंधि [gādhī] *n* fragrance. **2** See गंध. **3** *Skt* red grass.

गंधी [gādhī] *Skt* गान्धिक *n* perfume seller. **2** *Skt* 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.

गन्धी musk deer. **3** See गंदगी. “cīju bhəri gādhī aī.”—*səva m 1*.

गंधीला [gādhīla] *adj* polluted, dirty. **2 n** he who keeps donkeys. **3** Bauria race, people of which go bare foot, 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.

गंधु [gādhū] See गंध. **2** filthy; bad smell. “bīṇu navē muhī gādhū.”—*var mēla m 1*. **3** language which hurts; adverse talk or insinuation. See गंध *vr*. “tītu dīnī bolānī gādhū.”—*ram var 2 m 5*.

गंधुष [gādhṛəb] See गंधर्व. “gādhṛəb koṭī kərəhī jekar.”—*bher ə kəbir*.

गंधुषानगरी [gādhṛəba nāgri] See गरिमदंद. “jan gādhṛəbanāgri.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

गंधुषिस [gādhṛbīs] गंधर्व-दीस. Lord of Gandharavs. See गंधर्व.

गंध [gān], **गंधला** [gānla] segment of a tree, timber beam. “vaḍḍhe gān tākhaṇī.”—*cāḍī 3*. **2** fragment, piece. “sīr dhə bahā gānle.”—*cāḍī 3*.

गंधा [gāna] *n* sugarcane having knots or a variety of sugarcane with a single joint. **2** counting, enumerating. “toīəhu tībhəvəṇ gāna.”—*var mēla m 1*.

गंधी [gāni] *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 गंड.

गंडन [gānbhən] *Skt* गम्भन् *n* bottom, depth.

गंडरी [gānbhri] *adj* sober (woman).

गंडीर [gānbhir] *Skt adj* sedate, deep, fathomless. “gānbhir dhir nam hir.”—*ram pəṭal m 5*. **2** fathomless, inscrutable. **3** heavy, big, as

gābhīrnad, gābhīr svær. 4 *n* lotus. 5 a disease.
See ਗਭੀਰ 2.

ਗੰਭੀਰੀ [gābhīri] *adj* sober woman. 2 *n* sobriety, humility. See ਪੈਰਿਹਰੀ.

ਗੰਮਿ [gām] See ਗੰਮਿ and ਗੰਮਿਤ.

ਗੰਮਿਤ [gāmət] See ਗੰਮਿਤ and ਗੰਮਿਤਾ. 2 *Mn* merry-making, spring-like atmosphere. 3 enjoyment. 4 act of going, travelling. “gāmət karte sahṭj subhae. ləvpur mahīcalkær ae.”—*NP*.

ਗੰਮਿਤਾ [gāmṭa] See ਗੰਮਿਤਾ.

ਗੰਮਿ [gāmṭ] *Skt* ਗਮ *adj* worth going. “sadhukē sāḡṭ sārəb than gāmṭ.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 worth obtaining, worth finding. 3 worthy of authentication.

ਗੰਮਿਆ [gāmṭa] *adj* reached. See ਗਮ *vr*. 2 sang. 3 See ਗੰਮਿਤਾ.

ਗੰਮਿਤ [gāmṭit] *Skt* ਗਮਿਤ *adj* known. See ਗਮ *vr*. “gṭan guru gāmṭit.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਗੰਮਿਤ [gāmṭy] See ਗੰਮਿ. “tre lək gāmṭyē.”—*səhəsm 5*.

ਗੰਮਿਤਾ [gāmṭya] *n* arrival, entry.

ਗੰਮਿਤਾ [gāmṭya] *Skt* married woman (wedded wife), who is ripe for sexual intercourse. Many writers have used this epithet for a harlot.

ਗਯ [gy] *Skt* ज्ञ *n* knowledge, understanding. 2 scholar. 3 *adj* learned, knower; used at the end of a word as *guyāgy*, *rāsāgy*.

ਗਯਪ [gyəp] *Skt* ज्ञप् *vr* know, understand, train, instruct, please, see, observe. 2 See ਜਪਿਆਂ.

ਗਯਾ [gya] *Skt* ज्ञਾ *n* knowing.

ਗਯਾਤ [gyat] *Skt* ज्ञात *adj* known.

ਗਯਾਤਯੋਵਨਾ [gyatyovna] in poetry a heroine, who is aware of her blossoming youth.

ਗਯਾਤਵਯ [gyatavy] *adj* knowledgeable.

ਗਯਾਤਾ [gyata] *Skt* ज्ञातृ *adj* scholarly.

ਗਯਾਤਿ [gyatṭ], ਗਯਾਤੀ [gyati] *Skt* ज्ञाति *n* descendant, in the line of forefathers; member of one's own community. “pṭa pṭanuj or jṭ gyati.”—*NP*. “ek gyatṭ ko rəha nə koi.”—*kəlki*.

2 ज्ञातृ *adj* learned, knowledgeable.

ਗਯਾਨ [gyan] See ਗਿਆਨ.

ਗਯਾਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [gyanīdri] See ਗਿਆਨਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ and ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਗਯਾਨਕੂਪ [gyankup] See ਗਯਾਨਵਾਪੀ.

ਗਯਾਨਗਮਯ [gyangəmy] worthy of attaining knowledge; the Transcendent One.

ਗਯਾਨਚਕੁਸੁ [gyancəkṣu] *Skt* ज्ञानचक्षुस् *adj* who has reflective eyes; who has attained self-realisation. 2 blind person.

ਗਯਾਨਦੇਵ [gyandev] a Brahmin named Vitthalpanth, resident of Alandi Gram (Deccan). Gayandev was born in his house in 1275 AD. He was a poet of great intellect and man of self-realisation. See ਨਾਮਦੇਵ.

ਗਯਾਨਬੱਧ [gyanbaddh] *adj* proud of information, but lacking true knowledge. “ṭknərgyanbaddh je hoṭ. tṭn ki ṣrey kərə nəhṭ koṭ.”—*GPS*.

ਗਯਾਨਮਯ [gyanmāy] *adj* having supermacy of knowledge; having profound knowledge. 2 the Transcendent One; the Creator.

ਗਯਾਨਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ [gyanrətnavli] an exegesis of Var 1 of Bhai Gurdas, biography of Guru Nanak Dev, written by Bhai Mani Singh.

ਗਯਾਨਵਾਨ [gyanvan] *adj* intellectual, scholarly.

ਗਯਾਨਵਾਪੀ [gyanvapi] 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, Vishavnath Shivling jumped into the well¹, Aurangzeb destroyed the temple of Vishavnath and got a mosque constructed at that place. It still exists there.

ਗਯਾਨਵੰਤ [gyanvāt] *adj* knowledgeable, scholarly.

ਗਯਾਨੀ [gyani] See ਗਿਆਨੀ. 2 higher level examination in Punjabi. 3 person who has passed Gyani examination. 4 scholar adept in the interpretation of Guru Granth Sahib; Sikh

¹It seems Aurangzeb uprooted the *ṣivlīḡ* and threw it into the well.

scholar¹.

ਗਿਆਨੇਦ੍ਰਿਯ [gyanēdrīy] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਗਿਆਪਕ [gyapək] *Skt* ज्ञापक *adj* helpful in realising or understanding. See ਗਿਆਪ *vr*.

ਗਿਆਪਨ [gyapən] *Skt* ज्ञापन *n* realising, instructing. 2 expressing.

ਗਿਆਰਸ [gyarəs] *n* lunar fortnight's eleventh day.

ਗਿਆਰਹ [gyarəh] See ਗਿਆਰਹ.

ਗਿਆਰਵ [gyarəv] *adj* eleventh; day eleven. "gyarəv bərəkh vītit bhəyo."—*parəs*.

ਗਿਆੜਕੀ [gyar̥ki] See ਗਿਆੜਕੀ.

ਗਯੇਯ [gyey] See ਗੇਯ 2.

ਗ੍ਰਸ [grəs] *Skt* ग्रस् *vr* eat, swallow, surround. 2 See ਕਾਲਗ੍ਰਸ. "pərə kalgrəs kua."—*sor kəbir*.

ਗ੍ਰਸਟ [grəsət] See ਗਰਿਸ੍ਟ. "he pəpilkā grəstē!"—*səhəs m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਸਤ [grəsət] *Skt* ग्रस्त *adj* eclipsed, besieged, caught "ḡṡṡ grəsət bīkhəi dhēdh."—*bīla ə m 5*. 2 गृहस्थ *n* householder, person leading family life. "grəstən məhī tū bəḡo grīhəstī."—*gūjə m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਸਤਤਿ [grəstətī] *n* killer, noose.—*sənāma*.

ਗ੍ਰਸਤਿ [grəsətī] *n* in family life. See ਗ੍ਰਸਤ 2. "səkhī səheri mere grəsətī ənēd."—*bher m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਸਤੀ [grəstī] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਸਨ [grəsən], ਗ੍ਰਸਨਾ [grəsna] *Skt* ग्रसन *n* eating, swallowing. "kāṡa kak grəsna."—*bīla chāt m 5*. 2 grasping, entangling, adopting. "prəbhu

¹The 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.

seti rēgratīa tate gərəbhī nə grəsna."—*bīla m 5*. 'not to get entangled in conception.'

ਗ੍ਰਸਿਤ [grəsīt] See ਗ੍ਰਸਤ.

ਗ੍ਰਹ [grəh] *Skt* ग्रह *vr* acquire, get, grasp, stop, collect. 2 *n* planets like the sun, having gravity, Per epistemology, there are infinite number of planets but astrologers of Hindu religion believe in nine planets, which are worshipped on the occasion of marriage, oblation etc. See ਨਵਗ੍ਰਹ. 3 persistence, stubbornness. 4 endeavour. 5 knowledge. 6 suggestive of nine because planets are accepted as nine in number. "sun sun grəh atma, sāmət adī pəchan."—*GPS*. 'that is to say, Sammat 1900.' 7 kindness. 8 See ਗ੍ਰਿਹ.

ਗ੍ਰਹਣ [grəhəṇ] *Skt* ग्रहण *n* acquiring. 2 grasping. 3 understanding the meaning. 4 the sun and the moon getting eclipsed; as a result we can not see them whole or in part. Purans accept the cause of the eclipse as the seizing of the sun and the moon by Rahu and Ketu, but actually the moon is eclipsed by the earth coming between the sun and the moon. The sun is eclipsed only on a moonless day or night and the moon gets eclipsed only on a full moon night. During the time of eclipse, Hindus donate and pray to save sun and moon from troubles and abstain from eating and drinking because of impurity. These superstitions are discounted in Gurmat.

"hərī hērī nam məjən kərī suce,
koṡī grəhəṇ pūn phəl muce."

—*gəḡ m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਹਣੀ [grəhṇī] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਹਨ [grəhən] See ਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਗ੍ਰਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਹਨ [grəhā de vahən] See ਵਾਹਨ.

ਗ੍ਰਹਿ [grəhī] See ਗ੍ਰਹ and ਗ੍ਰਿਹ.

ਗ੍ਰਹਿਓ [grəhīo] captured. 2 of the household. "grəhīo sevək."—*bīla chāt m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਹਿਤ [grəhīt] *adj* held, grasped. "səty rəhīt pap grəhīt."—*kəlki*.

ਗੁਹਿਤਾ [grāhita] *adj* who holds or grasps. See ਕੰਠਗੁਹਿਤਾ.

ਗੁਹਿਮੇਧੀ [grāhīmedhi] *Skt* गृहमेधिन् family man, who performs a sacrifice; a householder, who performs an oblation etc. “*Ṭh asrām kiṣe grāhīmedhi ka hovega.*”—*JSBM*.

ਗ੍ਰਹੇਸੁਰ [grāhesur], ਗ੍ਰਹੇਸੁਰੀ [grāhesuri] owner of the house, lady of the house.

ਗ੍ਰਜਸਤਾਨ [grājsatan] Gardezstan, a territory between India and Gazni. See ਗਰਦੇਜ. “*grājsatan gaji.*”—*kalki*.

ਗ੍ਰਥਨ [grāthān] *Skt n* act of braiding. **2** collecting. **3** kneading.

ਗ੍ਰਦੇਜੀ [grādeji] See ਗਰਦੇਜ and ਗਰਦੇਜੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਭ [grābh] See ਗਰਭ. “*te duje bhaṭ pāvāhī grābhjoni.*”—*jet m 4*. **2** *Skt* गृभ् *vr* capture, collect, receive. **3** *n* capturing, holding.

ਗ੍ਰਭਿ [grābhī] in the womb. “*jiu bāhūt grābhī vase.*”—*bavān*.

ਗ੍ਰਾ [grā] *adj* holder; short for *grāhāk*. “*sārgra birha.*”—*sānāma*. ‘the string that holds the arrow.’

ਗ੍ਰਾਸ [grās] *Skt n* morsel. **2** food. “*grās dehu pār bas nā dev.*”—*GPS*. “*sas grās ko dato thakur.*”—*gāv kābir*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਸਨਾ [grāsna] See ਗ੍ਰਸਨਾ. “*jāmāhī grāse jhoṭ.*”—*sar m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਸਿ [grāsī] while eating. See ਗ੍ਰਾਸ. “*sasī grāsī hārīnamo sāmālī.*”—*sukhmāni*. ‘while breathing and eating.’ **2** having captured. “*hāume grāsī ṭkātu thāī kie.*”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹ [grāh] See ਗਰਾਹ **2**.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹਕ [grāhāk] *Skt adj* holder, receiver. **2** purchaser, client. **3** trapper. **4** hawk, that captures partridges etc.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ [grāhāj], ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜਿ [grāhājī], ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜੁ [grāhājū] *Skt* ਗ੍ਰਾਹਜ *adj* worth having “*ek māhālī tū sābh kīchu grāhāj.*”—*gāv m 5*. “*sāci bīkhīa le grāhājū kini.*”—*ḅīla m 5*. “*sātī sōtokhu grāhājī lāyo.*”—*sāvēye m 2 ke*. **2** worth accepting.

3 worth knowing.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [grāhī] *n* morsel. **2** *Skt* ग्रहिन् *adj* holder, grasper, receiver.

ਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ [grāhy] See ਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮ [grām] *Skt n* village “*gram gram nāgār sābh phīrīa.*”—*nāṭ ə m 4*. **2** group, community. **3** basic note in the musical scale of a rag; in music three houses viz *ṣārāj*, *mādhyaṃ* and *gādhār* are described which are alternately known as *nādyāvārāt*, *sābhārā* and *jimut*; with *ṣārāj* (the first note) in mind if we expand the remaining notes, then *ṣārāj* is a house; the same is true for *mādhyaṃ* and *gādhār*; some scholars are of the view that *pācām* is the third house in place of *gādhār*.

In some books of music, *mādrā* house is *ṣārāj*, *mādhyaṃ* is *mādhya* house, *nīṣad* is *tar* house.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮਪਾਲ [grāmpāl], ਗ੍ਰਾਮਪੀਸ਼ [grāmadhiṣ] *n* landlord of the village. **2** village headman.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮੀਣ [grāmīṇ], ਗ੍ਰਾਮੀਨ [grāmīn] *adj* rural **2** *n* villagers “*kāhē su mānē nāhī grāmīn.*”—*GPS*.

ਗ੍ਰਾਮਯ [grāmy] *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.

ਗ੍ਰਿਸਟ [grīsṭ] very heavy. See ਗਰਿਸੁ. “*gāda grīsṭ pāṇō.*”—*VN*. **2** distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully stretched palm. See ਗਿਸਟ. “*mūsṭī āgusṭ grīsṭ pāṇāṇō.*”—*jānmejāy*.

ਗ੍ਰਿਸਤ [grīsṭ] *Skt* गृहस्थ *n* husband and wife living together as a family. **2** household or family life. “*vice grīsṭ udas rāhāi.*”—*gūj m 4*. **3** In *Shastarnammala* *grāsīt* has occasionally been used for *grīsṭ*.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹ [grīh] *Skt* गृह *n* house. “*grīh bān sāmser.*”—*asa m 1*. **2** family “*vice grīh gurbācānī udasi.*”—*var gūj 1 m 3*. See ਨਵਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤ [grīhṣṭ], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਤੀ [grīhṣṭī], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ

[grɪhəsəθ], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥੀ [grɪhəsthi], ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ [grɪhəsth]
See ਗ੍ਰਿਸਤ. person who takes to married life in
the household. “grəstən me tū bæðo grɪhəsti.”—
gujə m 5.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਣੀ [grɪhni] *Skt* गृहिणी *n* wife.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਪਰਮ [grɪhdhərəm] *n* householder's duty.
“grɪhdhərəm gəvæ sətɪguru nə bheʃe.”—*maru*
ə m 1.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਬਸਤੁ [grɪhbəstrə] tent. See ਬਸਤੁਗ੍ਰਿਹ.
2 homespun and woven clothing.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਭਉਣ [grɪhbhəuṇ] *n* solar system.
2 according to astronomy, planetary movement.
“prəbhū hāmāre sāstrə səuṇu. sukh səhəjanəd
grɪhbhəuṇ.”—*bher m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਮੇਧੀ [grɪhmedhi] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਮੇਧੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਾਰਥ [grɪharəθ] *Skt* गृहार्थ *n* household
articles. 2 household affairs. “dhrɪg sənəhə
grɪharəθ kəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿ [grɪhi] *Skt* गृहि *n* master of the house,
husband.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਣੀ [grɪhiṇi] housewife. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਣੀ.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੀ [grɪhi] *Skt* गृहिन् *n* family man. “jogɪ grɪhi
pəḍɪt bhekhdhari.”—*bher m 3*. 2 only the
house. “grɪhi ətəɪ sacɪ lɪv lagi.”—*gəu ə m 3*.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਤ [grɪhit] *Skt* गृहीत *adj* grasped, held,
captured. 2 accepted. 3 acquired.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਤ੍ਵਾ [grɪhitva] *Skt* गृहीत्वा *n* having grasped or
held. “grɪhitva jəbɛ səstrə əstrə əpərə.”—*parəs*.

ਗ੍ਰਿਹੁ [grɪhu] house. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹੁ. “dhənu su grɪhu
jɪtu prəgtɪ aɪ.”—*asa m 5*. 2 family. “jəu grɪhu
kərəhɪ tə dhərəmɔ kəru.”—*s kəbir*. 3 husband.
“grɪhu vəsɪ gurɪ kɪnə həu ghər kɪ nɑɪ.”—*suhi*
m 5. 4 *Skt* गृहु *n* beggar.

ਗ੍ਰਿੰਜਨ [grɪjən] *Skt* गृज्जन *n* carrot. 2 turnip.
3 garlic.

ਗ੍ਰਿਯ [grɪdh] *Skt* गृध् *vr* wish, desire, tempt or
allure.

ਗ੍ਰਿਯੁ [grɪdhrə] *Skt* *n* vulture; lured by flesh,
tempted by carrion. See ਗ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਗ੍ਰੀਖਮ [grikhəm] *Skt* ग्रीष्म *n* season that swallows

comfort. summer; months of Jeth-Harh.
“grikhəm ruṭɪ əɪ gakhɪ jəθɪ əkharə gham
ju.”—*ram ruṭi m 5*. See ਖਟਰਤੁ.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵ [griv] neck. See ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ. due to compounding
ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ [griva] becomes ਗ੍ਰੀਵ [griv] as sugriv.
‘having a beautiful neck’.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵਹਾ [grivha] *n* which takes away life when
put around the neck, noose.—*sənāma*. 2 *adj*
who executes.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ [griva] *Skt* *n* neck 2 throat.

ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾਅਚਿ [griva-əɪ] sword.—*sənāma*. The neck
is cut with a sword. 2 noose.—*sənāma*.

ਗ੍ਰੇਹ [greh] See ਗ੍ਰਿਹ, ਗੇਹ. “dhən dara səpətɪ
greh.”—*bəṣət m 9*. “bənɪta sut deh greh.”
—*dhəna kəbir*.

ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣ [grehən], ਗ੍ਰੇਹਣਿ [grehənɪ] wife. See ਗ੍ਰਿਹਿਣਿ
and ਗੇਹਣਿ. “sənət sok kɪnəs yut grehən.”—*GPS*.

ਗ੍ਰੇਠ [grəθ] *Skt* ग्रन्थ *n* act of braiding. 2 a book,
in which texts are interwoven.

ਗ੍ਰੰਥਸਾਹਿਬ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ [grəθsahɪb ʃɪ guru] supreme
amongst all the holy scriptures; the most
revered book of Sikhs. Having collected the
sacred hymns of his predecessors, Guru Arjan
Dev asked Bhai Gurdas to take down the same
in Sammat 1660 on the bank of Ramsar
(Amritsar). After including his own and other
saints' hymns, he completed it in Sammat 1661
and installed it the same year, in Harimandir
for preaching of Gurmat and appointed Baba
Buddha as the grəθhi.

Three different manuscripts of Guru Granth
Sahib are extant: the first one scribed by Bhai
Gurdas, the second one of Bhai Banno and
the third is of Damdama. The details regarding
these are as under:

The manuscript Guru Arjan Dev got scribed
by Bhai Gurdas came to the known as Adi
Granth. It contains thirty rags from Sri to
Prabhati rag. The total number of banis (sacred
hymns) including shabads, sloks, pauris upto

Mundavani come to 5,751. At present this manuscript is kept at Kartarpur. In the book form, it has 975 leaves¹. 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 "rəhu rəhori bəhuria" and "kərvətu bhəla nə kərvəṭteri", another "dəkhəhu 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 ਮੰਗਟ.

The details of additional compositions included in this manuscript of Bhai Banno are

¹Pagination starts from table of contents and in line with the rule of Sanskrit books, numbering starts from page 2.

as under:

(a) There is a shabad in Rag Sorath "əudhu so jogi guru mera. ɪs pəd ka jo kərə nɪbera."²

(b) In Ram Kali of m 5, in place of two lines of the shabad "ronjhōjhənra" full four stanzas are given.

(c) In Maru Rag, there is a shabad of Mira Bai.

(d) In Sarang Rag, there is "chaḍɪ mən, həriɪɪmukhən ko səg," a complete shabad.

(e) At the end under the heading—səlok m 1, there are three saloks "jɪtu dəɪɪ ləkh məhōmda," "esə kəliō pəj bhitiō," and "dɪsəɪɪ nə rəhia nanka."

(f) There is a shabad of m 1 i.e "baɪ atəs ab" containing sixteen stanzas.

(g) From "asən sadh nɪɪɪləm rəhe" to "nanək kəhe bəragi soi." there is a composition of 25 stanzas and is named Ratanmala.

(h) "həkikət rah mukam sɪvnabhɪ raje" 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 məhla has been replaced by ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ [patsahi] at all places and in Rag Gujri, the following shabad of Trilochan, not found in other volumes of Banno, is included—

nəv nɪdhɪ pərsi kaɪ re
cɪta əcɪt kəlpətro ॥
kən pasɪ həu magət achəu
mera prəbhu laje lach bəro ॥ 1 ॥
gobɪd gobɪd gobɪde ॥
gobɪd bɪno mē əvəru nə jacəu
nam vəkhaṇəu gobɪd ka ॥ rəhau ॥

²This shabad is not included in other copies of Bhai Banno.

gobīd kerī mukti dasi
 sənīasi sīv racile ॥
 taci dasi māha əsət sīdhī
 nahi kajū hāma tīsu seti ॥2॥
 dhaturbaji rāsa upjile
 tājīle eh kūbudhi ॥
 mənī bhītārī bicārī nā dekhāhī
 gobīdbhəgətī bhāli rāsu sudhi ॥3॥
 gobīd kerī bat sūñje
 kāhū kīnī dekhīa nēñi ॥
 gobīdnam cārīt sēda hārī
 gobīd sēda sāt ki beñi ॥4॥
 gobīd kerī bhau bhagvātu
 man māchār mād rāhta ॥
 bədāt trīlocən sūnī re prāni
 magəu jo sāsarī bīrəkta ॥5॥

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 “sət sāmūd jāki hē kīrñi dhərti jaka beṭo.”

3 The volume dictated by Guru Gobind Singh through his spiritual powers at Damdama, in Sammat 1762-63 is famously known as dāmdāme vali bīr (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 “sopurəkhū”, it contains 115 shabads and sloks of Guru Teg Bahadur and one slok “bəl hoā bədhən chūṭe” by Guru Gobind Singh. Some scholars are of the view that in Rag Sorath, a line of Kabir’s shabad contained the word “khəlase” but Guru Gobind Singh changed it to “khalse”. Now this is not correct. In Kabir’s original version it is “khalse”. The original Damdama volume was lost by Khalsa Panth in Sammat 1818 in the battle of Kupparrhirhe, during the Great Sikh Holocaust

but numerous copies of it had already been prepared.¹

The total number of pads, shabads, sloks, chāts, pauris in Guru Granth Sahib is as under:

Guru Amardas	869
Guru Arjan Dev	2,312
Guru Angad Dev (only sloks)	63
Satta Balvand, Var Ramkali 3, Stanzas	8
Sadhna	1
Sundar, Ramkali Sadu, Stanzas	6
Surdas ²	2
Sen	1
Kabir	534
Guru Gobind Singh, slok	1
Jaidev	2
Guru Teg Bahadur	115
Trilochan	5
Dhanna	4
Guru Nanak Dev	947
Nam Dev	62
Parmanand	1
Peepa	1
Farid	123
Beni	3
Savaiye of Bhatt ³	123
Bhikhan	2
Mardana, sloks in Var Bihagarha	3
Ravidas	40
Guru Ram Dass	638
Rama Nand	1

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:

“chaḍī mən, hārībīmukhən ko sēg.”

³See ਝੋਟ 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 ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

Revered laureate Sant Nihal Singh thus eulogises Guru Granth Sahib:

(a) anēd ko ghēr hē kī āmrī t ko sār hē kī devān ko tār¹ hē kī gyan ko sāmāj hē, kal hū ko kal hē kī ritī hi ki pal hē kī bharti ko mal hē kī bhāv ko jāhaj hē, ved ko sīdhōt hē kī dharyo rup sātī hē kī mokh hū ko kātī hē kī brāhm hī vīraj hē, ragān ko bag hē kī jivān ko bhag hē kī dhāra ko suhag hē kī grēthmāharaj hē.

(b) ek hi cāḍhae phāl carō phāl det joi yamē koṭī jivān ke citī ache dhāsge, patki mālin ākulīn chin dinān ke jāke nek dekhte kārōrō pap nāsge, alsī ābhagi bhīru bhogān ke ragi muḍh bani ke prētap se su premsudha rāsge, phāsge phābile rāg rup jō nīhare nēn grēthmāharaj ju hāmāre mān bāsge.

(c) tōlō hiye dhirāj pūman ke bāsērō kin jōlō mīgnēni nā kēṭachban māryo hē, tōlō tām tom hē jāhan mē ghānerō nic jōlō martād nā prētap ko bītharyo hē, tōlō dukh darād sō dīnta dīkhai det jōlō devtārō ke sāmīp nā pādaryo hē, tōlō pin papān ke jhūdān ke jhūd gājē jōlō māharaj gurugrēth nā nīharyo hē.

(d) dhāny kol gotr tāko jānni jānāk dhāny pujniy soi cādrē surāj vārān ko, kesrīnīhal so nīhal hē prānam tāko hotbha prāmōd vāko lakhō hi vārān ko, nek jō nīhare koṭī patāk pālēhē beg

¹tree; a mythological tree which grants all wishes.

carō phāl det cokhe carō hi vārān ko, prītī sō prātītī sō ābhīt hvē ucaryo jas grēth māharaj ju ke ek hi vārān ko.

(e) sṛān kōṭh kie khuṣī māj beṣumar beṣ gāṭh jō ānadī ki jhāṭak hie kholhē, kesrīnīhal bhag bhal ke bhālai bhurī dhvāske āghogh bhari mod mē jhākolhē, bhulto prāpēc bhup bhītī ko jū bhān bhīm premsudha sīdhō mē dhākel jiv ghōlhē, hvērāhyo ālol cit chorkē kālōl jhol ek ek bol grēthnath ko āmolhē.

(f) kahū ko bhāroso hē jāmin ko jāmanē bic kahū ko bhāroso jor cakri jāhaj pē, kahū ko bhāroso bhari ṣāh patṣah mit kahū ko bhāroso hē kuṭābi krē kaj pē, kahū ko bhāroso dev-vāni āru pārsī ko kahū ko bhāroso sātgi rī ki mījaj pē, kahū ko bhāroso carū caturī cālāki cokh moko to bhāroso ek grēthmāharaj pē.

(g) dārās pārās kīnē grēthmāharaj ju ke pap jānmātār ke pūnrup dharte, darād ghānerē se ānekdhā vībhutī hot hot hē prākas ācho bhari ādhkar te, māḍ-dhī subuddh hvē chānek mē ānek bhātī rog te prāmōd bhāli rītī durācar te, jete rīpu jhūdān ke jhūd āpkārī nic tete mit hvēke nit kaj ko sāvarte.

(h) hoto jābē bhōr tābē hot hē ghānerō dukh corān ke jhūd ko cākōrān ki pal ko, hoto jābē cādrāma ākas mē prākas tābē hot hē sākoc kāj pāth sāyamābal ko, hot hē cāḍhai jābē surbir sīghān ki tābē bhūmī hiyo hālē dujjān kārāl ko, hot hē su pāṭh jābē grēthmāharaj ju ko tābē kālō hoto mukh kal kālīkal ko.

(i) jete dev rachās ādhīn hvē ādhen hū te jāhī ki trīlōki bic jāgtī su jōt hē, kesrīnīhal jāke nēsāk hū dhāyan dhare pap jō bīdarejat pūn to ūdot hē, bhānu so pādhare jāhā ṭare ādhkar kēlu

bhule hū nī hare te krītāt dukhi rot he,
jhaki gurugrēth māharaj ki bīloki jōbe
baki is dusre ki lalsa nā hot he.

The way to recite Guru Granth Sahib:

- (j) ān ko bādhej bād h asān ko sadh beṣ
gat ko əlōl¹ sudhī ek cal lijīye,
cit ko nīrodhke prakaṣ prem
gadi nā vīchay nā prāyōk hath dijīye²,
khāsi krodh varta jōbhai c ḍakar chīk
hasi sīdh mādḥpn³ thuk na krijīye,
satvki subhaī sō əkal sō ləgaī dhyan
grēthju ko paṭh pyare, esi bhāt kijīye.

—sāt nīhal sīgh.

ਗੁੰਬਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜਿਲਦਾਂ (ਬੀੜਾਂ) ਦੇ ਭੇਦ [grēthsahīb
jī di jīldā (bīṛā) de bhed] See ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਗੁੰਬਕਰਤਾ [grēthkarta], ਗੁੰਬਕਾਰ [grēthkar] *adj*
author, writer.

ਗੁੰਬਚੁੰਬਕ [grēthcūbək] *n* who reveres a book
by bestowing kisses; one who just reads
without pondering over the meanings of the
text; a shallow bibliophile. **2** just a browser,
not a scholar.

ਗੁੰਬਿ [grēthī] *Skt* ग्रन्थि *n* knot. **2** bundle. **3** gland.
4 a disease marked by pain and swelling of
joints; arthritis, rheumatism. See ਗਠੀਆ.
5 crookedness. **6** illusion.

ਗੁੰਬਿਛੇਦਕ [grēthīchedək] *n* pickpocket. **2** self-
enlightenment which staves off ignorance.

ਗੁੰਬੀ [grēthī] *Skt* ग्रन्थिन् *adj* one who possesses
a book. **2** one who reads a book. **3** knotty. **4** a
reader and attendant of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਗੁਾਲਨਿ [glaṇī] See ਗਲਾਨਿ.

ਗੁਾਰ [gvar], ਗੁਾਰਨਿ [gvarənī], ਗੁਾਰਨੀ [gvarnī] *n*
milkman, cow tender, milkmaid, cow tender's wife.

ਗੁਾਰੀਏਰ [gvarier] See ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ.

ਗੁਾਲ [gval] *n* milkman, cow tender, cow tender's
wife, milkmaid. **2** a poet par excellence,
resident of Mathura, belonging to Bhatt dynasty,
who stayed for some time with Maharaja Sher
Singh at Lahore and spent his old age with
Maharaj Bharpur Singh of Nabha. His poetry
is elegant. He wrote Gurupachasa
(Panchashika) in Sammat 1917, from which
the following verses are taken:

pādhke tīhari bani ṣrimān gobīdsīgh!

jīvānmukət jān hoyrahē əg me,
sadhū me nā ṣerpān ṣer me nā sadhupān,

doupān dekhīyət ap hi ke māg me,

gval kəvī ədbhūt batē khō kōn kōn,

bhōn bhōn jahər jəhur pəg pəg me,

sīkkh je tīhare səbh səgya mahī sīgh bhəe,
səmər me sīgh bhəe sīgh bhəe jəg me.

Tenth Master's Sword :

pan su bhəri he khərsan pē dhəri he khəri,

ṣan so bəri he manbəri cəkr an he,

bhanu ke səman tej berīn ko bhan jəg,

bhan bhan ḍare rəhi tīn mukh bhan he,

gval kəvī rəṇ vīvədhān nā rəhīndet,

bōkta vīdhan bhəri ētər krīsan he,

cəkrəpanī pan pē tīhare ṣri gobīdsīgh,

teri jo krīpan pəre jā pər krīpan he.

ਗੁਾਲਨਿ [gvalənī], ਗੁਾਲਨੀ [gvalnī], ਗੁਾਲਾ [gvala]
See ਗੁਾਰ-ਗੁਾਰਨੀ.

ਗੁਾਲਿਯਰ [gvalīyər] See ਗਵਾਲੀਅਰ.

¹steady, constant.

²elbow or hand should not be placed on mājisahīb.

³flatulence.



ਘ [ghægga] 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.

ਘਈ [ghəi] injured. “drɪg saɪk ke jənu ghəi ghəi hɔ̄.”—*cəɪtr III*. **2** *Vj adj* deep, fathomless.

3 *n* whirlpool. **4** support, pillar, stanchion.

ਘਸ [ghəs] *Skt* घस् *vr* rub, scrub. **2** *Skt* घस् *vr* eat.

ਘਸਣਾ [ghəsṇa], ਘਸਨ [ghəsən] *Skt* घर्षणा *v* rub, scrub. **2** *Dg* eat. See ਘਸ *vr*.

ਘਸਮਰ [ghəsmər] *Skt* घसमर *adj* gluttonous.

ਘਸਰ [ghəsər] *n* friction. **2** mark made by friction. See ਘਸ *vr*.

ਘਸਾਉਣਾ [ghəsauṇa] See ਘਸਣਾ.

ਘਸਿ [ghəsɪ] *adv* having rubbed, having ground “ghəsɪ cōdən coa bəhu sūgōdh.”—*bəsōt ramanōd*. “tɪs ghəsɪ ghəsɪ nak vədhɑɪɑ.”—*ram m 4*.

ਘਸਿਆਰਾ [ghəsɪɑrɑ], ਘਸਿਹਾਰਾ [ghəsɪhɑrɑ] grasscutter.

ਘਸਿਚੰਦਨੁ [ghəsɪcōdənʊ] stone upon which sandalwood is rubbed. “ghəsɪcōdənʊ jəsu ghəsɪɑ.”—*kəɪ m 4*.

ਘਸੀਐ [ghəsɪe] should rub. **2** practise.

ਘਸੀਟਣਾ [ghəsɪṭṇa], ਘਸੀਟਨਾ [ghəsɪṭṇa] *v* drag something in such a way as to leave a mark on the ground.

ਘਰਨ [ghəhrən], ਘਰਨਾ [ghəhərnɑ] *v* roar with a deep sound. “jəb hi sōkhsəbəd ghəhrae.”—*parəs*. **2** thunder.

ਘਹਿਣਾ [ghəhɪṇɑ] *v* stay at home; be in one's abode. “səhəj ghər ghəhɪṇɑ.”—*BG*. **2** See ਘੋਣਾ.

ਘਹਿਰਣਾ [ghəhɪrṇɑ], ਘਹਿਰਨ [ghəhɪrən] See ਘਰਨਾ.

ਘੱਕਾਕੋਟਲੀ [ghəkkakoṭli] See ਟਾਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ **3**.

ਘਗਰਾ [ghəgrɑ] See ਘਘਰਾ.

ਘਘਰ [ghəghər] See ਘੱਘਰ.

ਘਘਰਾ [ghəghrɑ] *n* pettycoat which women wear round their waist.

ਘਘਾ [ghəghɑ] pronunciation of Punjabi character ਘ. **2** character ਘ. “ghəghɑ ghaləhu mənəhɪ eh bɪn həri dusər nahɪ.”—*bavən*. “ghəghə ghal sevəku je ghale.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*.

ਘਘਿਆਉਣਾ [ghəghɪɑuṇɑ] See ਘਿਘਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਘਘੂਟਾ [ghəghuṭɑ] *n* owlet. **2** snail.

ਘੱਘਰ [ghəghghər] *Skt* वृषद्वती a river of Punjab, waters of which flows with roaring sound. It originates in Sirmaur (Nahan) region and flows through the territory of Ambala and Patiala, vanishes into the sands of Hanumangarh in Bikaner state. It finds mention in Rig Ved. **2** See ਘਰਘਰਾ.

ਘੱਘਰੀਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ghəghghrisastrə] ਘੱਗਰ-ਈਸ਼-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ, Ghaghar's lord, Varun; his weapon, noose. —*sənama*.

ਘਚੋਲਣਾ [ghəcolṇɑ] *v* produce sound as of churning water. **2** mix something in water through churning.

ਘਚੋਲਾ [ghəcola] *n* uproar, chaos, disorder. “səbəd nə suṇəi bəhu rol ghəcola.”—*gəu var I m 4*.

ਘਟ [ghəṭ] *Skt* घट् *vr* happen, do, pound, collect, shine, torment, produce a sound. **2** *n* pitcher. “bhəbhkāt ghəṭṭ ətɪ nad huyō.”—*ramav*.

3 body. “ghəṭ phuṭe kou bat nə puche.”—*asa kəbir*. **4** heart, mind, conscience. “ghəṭ damənɪ cəməkɪ dɾɑɪo.”—*sor m 5*. “ghəṭ ghəṭ vasi sərəb

nivasi.”—*suhi 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. “*əughəṭ ki ghəṭ lagi aṭ.*”—*bher namdev*. ‘Moment of distress has arrived.’ **9** lowering clouds. **10** *adj* less, deficient. “*ghəṭṭ phuṭe ghəṭ kəbəhṭ nə hoi.*”—*gəu kəbir bavən*. ‘While the body is destroyed, the soul remains intact.’ **11** In Janam Sakhi, *ghəṭ* is also used for belly, as “*bhukkḥ de mare mera ghəṭ mṭlgəṭa he, mē rəbab kis tərā bəjavā?*” ‘The belly has contracted so much that it has touched the back.’

ਘਟਸੁਤ [ghəṭsut] *n* son of the pitcher – sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਕਾਨ [ghəṭkan] *n* having pitcher-like ears; Ravan’s brother—Kumbhakaran. “*ghəṭ-kanəhu se pəl bic pəchare.*”—*VN*.

ਘਟਕਾਰ [ghəṭkar] *n* one who makes pitchers; pitcher maker; potter.

ਘਟਸ਼ [ghəṭə] born from the pitcher, sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਣਾ [ghəṭṇa] *v* lessen, be deficient, be short. “*ghəṭṭ ləlna sut bhraṭ hitā.*”—*səhəs m 5. 2* See ਘਟਨਾ.

ਘਟਤਨਯ [ghəṭ-təny] See ਘਟਸੁਤ.

ਘਟਤੀ [ghəṭ-ti] *n* deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਘਟਦੀਪਕ [ghəṭdipək], **ਘਟਦੀਪਕੁ** [ghəṭdipəku] *n* lamp of the body; heart’s lamp, soul. **2** self-enlightenment. “*ghəṭdipəku gurmukḥṭ jata he.*”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਟਨ [ghəṭən] *Skt n* happening, being. **2** process of being made.

ਘਟਨਾ [ghəṭṇa] See ਘਟਣਾ. “*nəh bədhən ghəṭən ṭṭṭsar.*”—*bavən. 2 Skt v* collect, put together. **3** make, create. **4** *n* happening, event, incident as “*eh ghəṭṇa sēmət 1900 vicc hoi*”, etc.

ਘਟਪੁਤ੍ਰ [ghəṭputr], **ਘਟਪੁਤ** [ghəṭput] See ਘਟਸੁਤ.

ਘਟਭਵ [ghəṭbhəv], **ਘਟਯੋਨਿ** [ghəṭyonṭ] one who is born from a pitcher, sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘਟਾ [ghəṭa] *Skt n* lowering clouds. “*dəh dṭs chəṭr megh-ghəṭa.*”—*sor m 5. 2* See ਘਟਣਾ. **3** See ਘੱਟਾ.

ਘਟਾਉਣਾ [ghəṭaṭṇa] *v* reduce. **2** insult, discourage. **3** reduce the numbers in a sum; subtract.

ਘਟਾਉ [ghəṭau] *adj* of or relating to the pitcher. “*jṭu jəl ghəṭau cədrəma.*”—*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. “*sukḥ ghəṭau ḍuṭ.*”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘Comfort is momentary.’

ਘਟਾਕਬਾਨ [ghəṭakban] ਘਟਾ-ਕਮਾਨ. *n* rainbow. “*ghəṭakəban ṭbbhiyā.*”—*gyan*. ‘The crest is as high as a rain-bow.’

ਘਟਾਕਾਸ਼ [ghəṭakāṣ] *n* space inside a pitcher. **2** soul.

ਘਟਾਘਟ [ghəṭaghəṭ] in each and everybody. **2** in all animate and inanimate things; in all bodily or bodiless things. “*bəse ghəṭaghəṭ lip nə chipṭ.*”—*kan namdev*.

ਘਟਾਟੋਪ [ghəṭaṭop] *n* gathering of clouds from around like a highcap. **2** cloud’s canopy.

ਘਟਾਣਾ [ghəṭaṇa] *adj* what has already happened. **2** of or relating to the mind or the heart. “*həbh rəs maṇe bhog ghəṭaṇe.*”—*sar chāt m 5*.

ਘਟਿ [ghəṭṭ] within the heart or the mind. “*ṭṭṭu ghəṭṭ diva nṭhčəṭu hoṭ.*”—*ram m 1*. “*ghəṭṭ brəhəmu nə cina.*”—*guj ṭṭṭlocən. 2* within the pitcher. “*ghəṭṭ məhṭ sīdhṭ kio pərgas.*”—*ram m 5*. ‘The ocean (soul) has illuminated the paltry being.’ **3** within the body. “*jṭcəru ghəṭṭ ṭṭṭṭ he sasa.*”—*sor m 3*.

ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ [ghəṭṭ əvghəṭṭ] *adv* within and without. “*ghəṭṭ əvghəṭṭ rəvṭa səbh ṭṭhai, həṭṭ purən brəhəmu dīkhaie.*”—*dev m 5. 2* in the body and mind.

ਘਟਿਕਾ [ghəṭṭika] *Skt n* unit of time—a measure of time equivalent to twenty four minutes. See ਕਾਲਪੁਮਾਣ, ਘੜੀ and ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ. **2** small earthen pitcher.

ਘਟਿ ਘਟਿ [ghəṭi ghəṭi] in each body and soul
“gupət prəgəṭ həri ghəṭi ghəṭi dekhəhu.”
—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਟੀ [ghəṭi] unit of time. See ਘਟਿਕਾ and ਘੜੀ.
2 *adj* became less. 3 *n* creation. “rikihi puji
ghəṭi səbh papghəṭi.”—*dətt*.

ਘਟੀਆ [ghəṭiə] *adj* inferior. 2 mean, insignificant.

ਘਟੀਯੰਤ੍ਰ [ghəṭiyātr] *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 ਘੜੀ 3.

ਘਟੁ [ghəṭu] See ਘਟ. “ghəṭu bīnse dukh əglo.”
—*sri ə m 1*. ‘The body perishes.’

ਘਟੋਤਕਚ [ghəṭotkəc] *Skt* घटोत्कच *n* son of Arjun
from Hirhiamba’s womb, who was killed by
Karan’s spear during the battle of Mahabharat.
2 See ਗੁਪਤ 4.

ਘਟੋਤਕਚਅਰਿ [ghəṭotkəcəri] *n* Karan. 2 spear.
“ləchmən ɔr ghəṭotkəc e pəd pɾiθəm ɔcar. pun
əri bhakho şəkəṭi ke niksē nam əpar”
—*sənama*. ‘Hit with spear, Lachhman became
unconscious and Ghatotkach died.’

ਘਟੋਦਭਵ [ghəṭodbhəv] one who is born from a
pitcher, sage Agast. See ਅਗਸੁ.

ਘੱਟ [ghəṭṭ] *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.

ਘੱਟਾ [ghəṭṭa] *n* dust.

ਘਠਾ [ghəṭha] *S adj* worn out. “khadia khadīa
muh ghəṭha.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਘਣ [ghəṇ] *Skt* घण् *vr* shine, glow. 2 *Dg* cloud.
See ਘਨ. “ghəṇ vərəsəhi ruti ae.”—*tokha
barəhmaha*. “ghəṇ unəvī vuṭhe.”—*ram ruti m
5*. 3 *adj* abundant, much. “mē jehi ghəṇ
ceri.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. 4 blacksmith’s sledge.
5 anvil.

ਘਣਹਣ [ghəṇhəṇ] *n* cloud. “ghəṇhəṅghorē, jənu
bəṇ morē.”—*surəj*. 2 roar of dark clouds,

thunder of clouds.

ਘਣਾ [ghəṇa] *S* abundant, plentiful. “rəhəsu upje
mənī ghəṇa.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. “govīdu əradhie
hovē ənēdu ghəṇa.”—*majh barəhmaha*.
2 dense, thick.

ਘਣੀ [ghəṇi] *S adj* abundant. 2 dense, thick.

ਘਣੀਅਰ [ghəṇiər] *n* blacksmith’s sledge,
hammer. “ghəṇiər mare tīt taljū.”—*m 1 bāno*.
2 cloud. See ਘਨਹਰ.

ਘਣੇਰਾ [ghəṇera], ਘਣੇਰੀ [ghəṇeri] *adj* plentiful.
See ਘਣਾ and ਘਣੀ. “mītr ghəṇere kəri thaki.”
—*sri m 3*. “kise thoṛi kise he ghəṇeri.”—*majh
m 3*.

ਘਣੋ [ghəṇo] *S* and *Dg adj* plentiful, much.
“ghəṇo ghəṇo ghəṇo səd loṛe.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਘਣੱਕ [ghəṇək] *n* jingle of big and small bells.
“ghəṇək ghūghru surē.”—*ramav*. 2 thunder of
dark clouds.

ਘਣਣਾ [ghəṭṇa], ਘਣਣੁ [ghəṭṇu] *v* put, pour.
2 throw. “tīnī jəni səbhi dər suṭighəte.”
—*bīha chāt m 4*. 3 send.

ਘਠਿ [ghəṭi] *adv* having thrown. “kīthe vājā
ghəṭi.”—*s fərid*. 2 having got. “ghəṭi gəlava
calīa.”—*var gəu m 4*. 3 having sent.

ਘੱਤਾ [ghəṭṭa] 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 ləghu restriction at the end.

Example:

uəttəm kərni, nītrəṭi kərni,
he yəhi vərni, sikkhən riti...

(2) Keshavdas defines ghəṭṭa 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 nəgəṇ, that is, |||.

Example:

nīda ke tyagi, guru ənuragi, gurusikk
dhari sədgun...

3 In Dasam Granth, ghəṭṭa 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 lāghu matras. This variant is the most difficult one.

Example:

dhārəm nā kārhi ek, anek pap kēhē sēbh.
lajbec tōhī, phīre sēgāl jēg,
pap kāmehē, durgātī pēhē, papsāmūd jēhē
nāhī tār.—*kālki*.

ਘਨ [ghān] *Skt* रन्-अघ *n* cloud. “jor ghəṭa ghān ae sākhi.”—*krīṣān*. **2** a musical instrument made of bronze. “git rag ghān tal sī kure.”—*bīla* ə *m* 1. **3** mace, iron mallet. “jəhī avṭe bəhūt ghān sath.”—*asa* *m* 5. **4** deluge, flood. **5** anvil upon which a blacksmith beats iron. **6** मोथा [mothā], cyperus rotundus. **7** body. **8** iron. **9** camphor. **10** mica. **11** adjdense. “as pas ghān tursi ka bīrva.”—*gəṅv* *kābir*. “eku bāgīca peḍu ghān kārīa.”—*asa* *m* 5. **12** all, entire. “ḍube nam bīnu ghān sath.”—*maru* *m* 5. **13** hard, tough. **14** solid, heavy. **15** many, plentiful. “bīkar ghān.”—*phunhe* *m* 5.

ਘਨਸਾਰ [ghānsār] *Skt* *n* water. **2** camphor. “cādān sō ghānsār mīle.”—*hānu*. **3** sandalwood.

ਘਨਸਿੰਘ [ghānsīgh] a devout disciple from village Fazilka (district Ferozepur). Guru Gobind Singh baptised him and he showed great valour during the battles of Anandpur.

ਘਨਸੁਤ [ghānsut] *n* water, son of cloud.—*sānāma*.

ਘਨਸੁਤ ਧਰ [ghānsut dhār] *n* cloud.—*sānāma*.

ਘਨਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ ਤਾਤ ਅਰਿ [ghānsut dhār dhūnī tat əṛī] *n* ghān-sutdhār (cloud) dhūnī (roar or thunder), ਤਾਤ [tat] (father), his enemy arrow. Meghnad's father—Ravan, his enemy arrow.—*sānāma*.

ਘਨੱਸੁਰ [ghānnsur] *n* sound like the thunder of a cloud. “bāhuro ghānsyam ghānēssur kē.”—*krīṣān*.

ਘਨਸ਼ਯਮ [ghānsyam] *n* Krishan, who is dark-complexioned like a cloud. **2** dark cloud. **3** See ਬਵੰਜਾ ਕਵਿ.

ਘਨਹਰ [ghānhār], ਘਨਹਾਰ [ghānhar] *n* cloud. “ghānhār ghor dāso dīṣī bārsē.”—*māla* ə *m* 1. “jəb unvē ghān ghānhare.”—*nəṭ* ə *m* 4. ‘when dark clouds gather’.

ਘਨਕਲਾ [ghānkāla] a metre, also known as cītrākāla, characterised by four lines, each having sixty-three matras, first three pauses being after sixteen matras each, the fourth after fifteen matras, ending with śl. The first and the second pauses alliterate.

Example:

həṛī həṛī sīmārəhū əgəm əpara,
jīṣu sīmārətu dukh mīṭe hāmāra,
həṛī həṛī sətīgūropurəkhu mīlavəhū,
gūṛī mīlīe sukhu hoi ram...
—*jet* *m* 4.

suṇī suṇī jīva soī tumārī,
tū prītəm ṭhakur ətī bhārī,
tumre kārtəb tumhī jāṇəhū,
tumrī oṭ gupālā jio...
—*māj* *m* 5.

2 Its second form has fourth pause at the fourteenth matra, ending with two gūṛu, the total number of matras being 62.

Example:

veki veki jēt upae,
dūī pāḍī dūī rah cālae,
gur pure vīṇu mukətī nā hoi,
saccnam jāpī laha he...
—*maru solhe* *m* 1.

gurbāṇī rīd māhī bāsao,
dhārəmkīrət kārī chāko chāḷao,
deṣ kōm pē tānu dhānu varo,
īh gūṛīkkhī rīṭī hē...
—*maru solhe* *m* 1.

3 Its third form has fourth pause at the thirteenth matra, ending with læghu guru, total number of matras being 61.

Example:

jo diṣe so eko tu hē,
baṇi teri srāvāṇi sūṇiē,
duji əvəru nə jəpəsi kai,
səgəl tumari dharna...

—*maru solhe m 5.*

pəṛhda sā me papā pəṭṭi,
bāhīda kuṛ kəpəṭ di həṭṭi,
sətɪguru meri duvɪdha kəṭṭi,
nərkəhū pəkəṛ nɪkalɪa.
koṭhi ədhi sujhe nahi,
gote khāda maya mahī,
sətɪguru səcce no salahi,
canəṇ kəri vekhalɪa.
daṛhi teri nur jhəməkke,
məttha kolā vāg ṭəhəkke,
ṣərən teri jəm joh nə sake,
sevək ke rəkhalɪa.
sadhujən gurdərsən kita,
dho cərnəmɪt guru da pita,
namdan guru pure dita,
əmɪt nam pɪalɪa.

—*GV 6.*

ਘਨ ਕੋਦੰਡ [ghən kodəṅd] *n* rainbow. See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਪੁਖ.

ਘਨਘੋਖ [ghəngəhokh], ਘਨਘੋਰ [ghəngəhor] *n* cloud's roar or thunder. "ghəngəhor prɪtɪ mor."—*məla m 5.*

ਘਨਜ [ghənəj] *n* water produced by a cloud.

ਘਨਜਜ [ghənəjəj] *n* ghənəj (water), and the tree, its son.—*sənama. 2* lotus.

ਘਨਜਪਰਨ [ghənəjdherən] *n* ghənəj (water), and its bearer—the cloud.—*sənama.*

ਘਨਤਾਤ [ghəntat] *n* water, cloud's son. "jəyō səphri ghəntat bɪna."—*GV 6.*

ਘਨਤਾਲ [ghəntal] *Skt n* pied cuckoo. **2** small cymbal. **3** See ਘਨ.

ਘਨਨਾਦ [ghən-nad] *n* cloud's thunder. **2** roaring

sound like that of a cloud. **3** Ravan's son, Meghnad.

ਘਨਨਾਦਨਿ [ghən-nadənɪ] *n* gun that thunders like a cloud.—*sənama.*

ਘਨ ਨਿਸੁਨ [ghən nɪsʊn] *n* who thunders like a cloud, Meghnad.—*sənama.*

ਘਨਪਾਲ [ghənpal] a vərɪɪk metre; "rupghənachri" on transformation into gəɪɪk metre is known as "ghənpal"; it is characterised in each line by 32 characters as: SɪS, SSI, III, III, SɪS, ISɪ, SɪS, III, SII, III, S, I, (with 4 pauses after every 8 characters).

Example:

janto na ət jɪh, nɪgəm puraṇ ved,
har har ṣeṣmətɪ, pay nə səkət jəhɪ.
kal hū ko kal əj, əmər dyalu dev,
pujto vrɪjəṣəhəri, lay cɪt hɪt tāhɪ...

ਘਨਪ੍ਰਿਯ [ghənpɪɪy] *n* peacock. **2** pied cuckoo.

ਘਨਬੂੰਦ [ghənbūd] *n* raindrop. "as ghənbūd prɪy prɪy gungan hē."—*BGK.*

ਘਨਰਸ [ghənrəs] *n* water. **2** camphor. **3** concentrated juice.

ਘਨਵਾਹ [ghənvah] *n* wind, that carries away clouds.

ਘਨਾ [ghəna] See ਘਣਾ.

ਘਨਾਕਰੀ [ghənəkəri], ਘਨਾਕਰੀ [ghənachri] a metre, form of kəbɪtt, marked by thirty-two characters in each line, four pauses after eight characters each ending with two læghu.

Example:

(a) nɪksət myan te hi, chəṭa ghən myan te hi,
kaljih ləh ləh, hoyrəhi həl həl.
lagə əɪ gər gərə, dhər pər dhər sɪɪ,
dhərət nə dhɪr carō, cək pərē cəl cəl...
—*GPS.*

Instead of four pauses, this metre may have two, each after sixteen characters:

tɪh jən jacəhu jəgətr pər janiətu,
basur rəyənɪ basu jako hɪtu nam sɪu.
pərəm ətɪtu pərmesur kə rəgɪ rəgyo,

basna te baharI pe dekhiaetu dham siu...
— *savēye 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:

əbɪcəl nəgər vjagər səgəl jəg,
jahər jəhur jəhā jotI hē jəbər jān.
khāde hē prācāḍ khər khārəg kuvāḍ dhərə,
khājər tūphāg pūj kərəd krɪpan bān.
səkti sərōhi sēph sāg jəmdarh cəkr,
ḍhale gən bhale rɪpu ghale chɪprə jəg thān.
cəmkət carō or ghor rup kalɪka ko,
bādna kərət kəvɪ jor panɪ tāhɪ than.

—*GPS.*

səpətɪ ətoḷ jāko kēcən rəcɪt koḷ,
sūdər sərūp kam kamɪni kərət rag.
pak kərə pavək pɪlaɪ panɪ panipətɪ,
seja rāce surpətɪ pəvən buhare bag.
jivən mɪrɪgēdr ɪkk kərtar sev bɪn,
is nə bēcəɪ səke kam ki jərət ag.
kal te nə ḍərə lər mərə tāke sis bēṭh,
muchən pe puch pher cūc nə svarē kag.
—*sɪkṣa sudhasər.*

dekhke prətap tap təpən ko mād hot,
tərun hərən tej kal kin chin chin.
səsɪmukhi pɪkbeni sūdri kurəgneni,
suri nəri kɪnri prəbin lin bin bin.
jivən mɪrɪgēdr jāko kēcən rəcɪt gərḥ,
yova jor ram bər ravən se pin pin.
ṣɪv se səhai bhāi jāke kūbhkanən se,
īdrājɪt se sūput bɪke kōḍi tin tin.
—*sɪkṣa sudhasər.*

(c) Its third form is “jəlhərən” marked by thirty-two characters in each line, two pauses after sixteen characters each, thirty-first character being short, thirty-second being long.

Example:

devən ke dham dhulɪ dhvəsən ke dhenun ko,

dhəradhər droh dhum dham kəlu dhāk pəra.
sahɪb sojan phātesɪgh deg teg dhāni,
det jə nə bhratən sō sis kər pūn hərə.
carō dɪsa sɪdhu lə əbhav ke mṛəyad brɪd,
hɪḍu uc nicən mē hoti ɪslamɪṣra.
lop hoti ṣərəm ə mərəm nə pate dhir,
kərəm pəlato vyom dhərəm dhəsato dhəra.
—*sɪkkhi prəbhakər.*

(d) Its fourth form is devghənacṣri, marked by thirty-three characters in each line, three pauses after eight characters each and the fourth at the ninth, ending with a nəgən, ɪll.

Example:

sɪgh jɪm gājē sɪgh, senasɪgh ghəṭa əru,
bijri jəyō khəgg ʊṭhē, tikhən cəmək cəmək..

ਘਨਾਂਤਕਰ [ghənātkər] *n* ghən-ətkər, wind that blows away clouds.—*sənama.*

ਘਨਾਨੰਦ [ghənanāḍ] *n* ecstasy, spiritual pleasure. **2** the supreme Being. “ghənanāḍ ke bic səməvə.”—*NP.* “ghənanāḍ purən ɪksar.”—*NP.*

ਘਨਿ [ghənɪ] the cloud (did). “ghənɪ hərɪ bərəsɪ səgəl jəgu chaɪa.”—*məla m 5.* ‘having rained water.’

ਘਨਿਸ੍ਰ [ghənɪst], ਘਨਿਸ੍ਰ [ghənɪstʰ] *Skt* घनिष्ठ *adj* dense, concentrated, condensed. **2** closeby, nearby.

ਘਨੀ [ghəni] See ਘਣੀ. “karəju saḍhe tinɪ həṭh ghəni tə pəune carɪ.”—*s kəbir.* ‘Three and a half cubits of land suffices generally, but at the most quarter to four cubits are needed for a grave.’

ਘਨੀਅਰ [ghəniər] See ਘਨਰ.

ਘਨੇਰਾ [ghənera], ਘਨੇਰੀ [ghəneri] numerous. “bɪnəsəhɪ pap ghənerə.”—*bɪla m 5.* “kərəsəh əudh ghəneri.”—*bher namdev.* Here the pun implies cutting short of Prahalad’s life.

ਘਨੈ [ghənə] See ਬਨੈ.

ਘਨੈਯਾ [ghəneya] See ਘਨੈਯਾ. **2** a devout disciple of Guru Ramdas, Khullar by subcaste. **3** See ਕਨੈਯਾ.

ਘਨੋ [ghəno] See ਘਣੋ.

ਘਨੋਪਲ [ghənopəl] *Skt n* a stone from the clouds; hailstone.

ਘਨੌਲਾ [ghənola] 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.

ਘਨੌੜ ਜੱਟਾਂ [ghənɔː jəttā] 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.

ਘਨ੍ਹੈਯਾ [ghənhəya] dark as a cloud, Krishan. 2 See ਕਨ੍ਹੈਯਾ.

ਘਨ੍ਹੈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [ghənhəyā di mɪsəl] See ਕਨ੍ਹੈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਘਬ [ghəb] See ਘਬੁ.

ਘਬਰਾਉਣਾ [ghəbrauṇa] v be baffled; be confused.

ਘਬਰਾਹਟ [ghəbrahət] *n* perturbation, anxiety.

ਘਬਾਕ [ghəbak], ਘਬਾਕਾ [ghəbaka] *n onom* sound produced by turning a stick etc. in water or by stabbing such a tender place as the abdomen. “ghagər̥di ghəbak.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਘਬੁ [ghəbu] *n* household goods. “dih̥u divi ɔdhghor ghəbu muhaie.”—*suhī* ɔ *m* 1.

ਘਬੁਦਬੁ [ghəbudəbu] household goods. See ਦਬੁ.

ਘਮ [ghəm] See ਘਰਮ.

ਘਮਸਾਣ [ghəmsaṇ], ਘਮਸਾਨ [ghəmsan] *n* battle. 2 fierce fight. 3 brawl, riot.

ਘਮਕ [ghəmək], ਘਮਕਾਰ [ghəmkar] *n* explosion.

ਘਮਰੌਦਾ [ghəmrōda] a village in Rajputana. On

his way to Deccan from Lali, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. “p̥ur ghəmrōda sunɪyət jəhā.”—*GPS*.

ਘਮਾਕਾ [ghəmakā], ਘਮੰਕ [ghəmək], ਘਮੰਕਾ [ghəməkā] *n onom* explosion. 2 jingle. “ghūghru ghəməkət səjæ bic gər ke.”—*GPS*. 3 See ਘਮਕਾਰ.

ਘਮੰਚਕੁ [ghəməcək̥r] *Skt* ਚਮੰਚਕੁ *n* sun. “ghəməcək̥r cək̥r̥ ph̥iri ram dohi.”—*ramav*. ‘Ram’s command prevails as far as the chariot of the sun moves.’

ਘਮੰਡ [ghəməḍ] *n* arrogance, pride.

ਘਮੰਡਚੰਦ [ghəməḍcōḍ] Katoch chieftain of Kangra who is mentioned in the battle of Anandpur several times.

ਘਮੰਡਿਤ [ghəməḍɪt], ਘਮੰਡੀ [ghəməḍi] *adjarrogant*, proud. “rəṇ̥ m̥ḍ̥ ɔd̥ḍ̥ ghəməḍɪt cōḍ̥.”—*NP*.

ਘਰ [ghər] or ਘਰੁ [ghəru] *n* house, place of residence. “ghər məhɪ sukh bahərɪ ph̥onɪ sukhā.”—*asa* *m* 5. 2 body, physique. “ghər məhɪ p̥ōc v̥ərətde.”—*asa* ɔ *m* 3. ‘Five perversions such as sex operate in the body.’ 3 a shastar, which includes principles of some religion. “chɪə ghər chɪə gur chɪə ɔpdes.”—*sohɪla*. See ਖਟਸਾਸਤੁ and ਛਿਅ ਉਪਦੇਸ. 4 status, rank. “so ghəru gurɪ nanək kəu dia.”—*gəu* *m* 5. ‘The status was bestowed by the Creator upon Guru Nanak.’ 5 according to Gurmat Sangeet ghər has two meanings. One is ਤਾਲ [tal] and the other is ਸੁਰ [svər] and, after differentiating modulations in a scale, various types of singing of a rag. One to seventeen ghərs 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 ghər of a rag¹. 6 mind, heart, conscience. “ghər bh̥itərɪ ghəru gurɪ dɪkhaɪa.”—*sor* ɔ *m* 1.

¹It is a matter of regret that religious singers have forgotten the ghərs (svərprəstar) of rags which Guru Arjan Dev had mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib.

7 wife, consort, better half. “ghər ka masu cāgera.”—*m 5 var mālā*. **8** major organs and nerves of the body. “bāhətərī ghər īku purākhu sāmāīa.”—*suhi kābir*. **9** a verse. “dās dūt ləghu vās ghər ghər.”—*rupdip*. ‘There should be twelve ləghus, per line.’ **10** family, dynasty. “uh admi vāde ghər da hē.”—*prov*. **11** house in a horoscope “us de tije ghər bəhut cāge grəh pāe hən.”—*prov*. **12** See ਘੜਨਾ. “ketək anəhī tal nəjike. ko ghər ghər lavət hē nīke.”—*GPS*. ‘fix after shaping.’

ਘਰਉਚਾ [ghər-ucca] *n* that which resides in the sky, cloud. See ਉੱਚਾ ਘਰ and ਨਿਰਣਉ.

ਘਰਅਰਿ [ghər-ərī] *n* horse’s enemy, lion. “ghər-ərī nadənī adī kəhī.”—*sənāma*. ‘gun.’

ਘਰਸਨ [ghərsən] *Skt* ਘਸ਼ਣ *n* friction, rubbing. **2** dragging.

ਘਰਹਾਈ [ghərhai] *adj* destroyer of a household. “jhəgəru kərə ghərhai.”—*gəu kābir*. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਘਰਹਿ [ghərəhī] within the family or household. “əbhe nīrəjənu ghərəhī ləha.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਜ [ghər ka kaj], ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕੰਮ [ghər ka kām] *n* one’s own work, personal work; virtuous deed, leading to salvation. “ghər ka kaju nə jāni ruṛa.”—*suhi m 5*. See ਘਰ ਕੈ ਕੰਮਿ.

ਘਰ ਕਾ ਮਾਸ [ghər ka mas] *n* wife. “ghər ka mas cāgera.”—*var mālā m 1*.

ਘਰ ਕੀ ਗੀਹਨਿ [ghər ki gihənī], ਘਰ ਕੀ ਨਾਰਿ [ghər ki narī] wife, married woman. “ghər ki gihənī cāgi.”—*dhəna dhōna*. “ghər ki narī bəhut hīt ja sīu.”—*sor m 9*.

ਘਰ ਕੀ ਬਿਲਾਈ [ghər ki bilai] See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ and ਮੁਸਾ.

ਘਰ ਕੇ ਜਠੇਰੇ ਕੀ ਬੁਕੀ ਕਾਣਿ [ghər ke jəthere ki cūki kaṇī]—*asa m 5*. ‘no longer afraid of the god of death.’

ਘਰ ਕੇ ਦੇਵ [ghər ke dev] *n* family deity. “ghər ke dev pītər ki choḍi gur ko səbədū ləīo.”—*bīlā kābir*. **2** elders such as parents.

ਘਰ ਕੈ ਕੰਮਿ [ghər ke kāmī] in one’s household

affairs. See ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕੰਮ. “mere ram! toṛī bədhən māīa, ghər kē kāmī hām laī.”—*gəu m 4*. “so ghər kē kāmī hārī laīa.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਘਰਖਨ [ghərkhən] See ਘਰਸਨ. “dukh the ju jīte səbh hi ghərkhē.”—*krīsən*. ‘All the troubles were over.’

ਘਰਖੰਊ [ghərkhōu] *adj* destroyer of a family or household.

ਘਰਗੋਹਣਿ [ghərgəhənī] *n* wife. “purəblo krīt kərəm nə mīṭe ri ghərgəhənī!”—*dhəna trīlocən*.

ਘਰਗੋਲਾ [ghərgōlā] *n* children of a household slave. “kərī kīrpa kīne ghərgōle.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਘਰਘਰਾ [ghərgəhəra] a river in UP which takes its origin from Kumaon and merges with Sarju. Gogra.

ਘਰਘਾਲਕ [ghərgəhalək] *adj* destroyer of a family or household.

ਘਰ ਘਾਲਨਾ [ghər ghalna] *n* ruin a family or household. See ਬੁਡੀ.

ਘਰਣਿ [ghərənī], ਘਰਣੀ [ghərṇī] *Skt* गृहिणी. *n* wife, wedded woman, consort, better half.

ਘਰਦਰ [ghərdər], ਘਰਦਾਰ [ghərdvar] *n* house and portico i.e. houses of ordinary people and a king’s palace. “ghərdər phīrīthaki bəhūtere.”—*oākar*. ‘has gone through births in high and low places.’

ਘਰਦੀਬਾਣੁ [ghərdibāṇu] *n* audience hall. **2** court chamber. “sətīguru mera ghərdibāṇu.”—*bher m 5*.

ਘਰਨਾ [ghərna] *v* create, organise. “īsu panī te jīn tu ghərīa.”—*ram ə m 3*.

ਘਰਨੀ [ghərṇī] See ਗੁਰੁਘਰਨੀ and ਘਰਣੀ.

ਘਰਨੀਸ [ghərṇīs], ਘਰਨੇਸ [ghərṇēs] *n* lord of the household. “səbha səbh bhāi mən məddh ghərṇīs ko.”—*krīsən*. **2** queen.

ਘਰਬਾਰ [ghərbar] *n* house and household material. household property. “gīrhi jogi tājīgəe ghərbar.”—*bīlā m 5*.

ਘਰਬਾਰੀ [ghərbari] *adj* householder. “ṬkI udasi ṬkI ghərbari.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “ghərbari gursṬkkh huṬ.”—*BG*.

ਘਰਬਾਰੁ [ghərbaru] See ਘਰਬਾਰ.

ਘਰ ਬਾਲੁ ਕਾ [ghər balu ka] *n* house of sand, i.e., perishable body and worldly goods.

ਘਰ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਘਰੁ [ghər bhitarī ghəru] residence within a house. **2** soul’s presence within the body. “ghər bhitarī ghəru guru dīkhaṭa.”—*sor ə m 1*.

ਘਰਮ [ghəram] *Skt* ਘਮ *n* sunshine. **2** sweat, perspiration. **3** summer. **4** per etymology such substances as clarified butter, milk etc. which are heated and drunk during an oblation.

ਘਰਮਹਲ [ghərməhəl] *n* time of stay. **2** time of stay, residence.

ਘਰ ਮੰਦਰ [ghər mādər] ordinary house and palace. **2** house and town. “ghər mādər khusiā tahi.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. See ਮੰਦਰ and ਮੰਦਰ.

ਘਰਰ [ghərər] See ਘਰੜ and ਘਰੜਨਾ.

ਘਰਰਿ [ghərərī] *adv* having closely rubbed and cropped (hair). “bhavə lābe kes kərī bhavə ghərərī muḍaṭ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘whether have matted hair or become a closely shaved ascetic.’

ਘਰਵਾਸੁ [ghərvasu] *n* state of mind, steadfast in the body. “bṆnu hārī kṆu ghərvasu?”—*sri m 1*. **2** mating with a woman; cohabitation. “khusre kṆa ghərvas?”—*var majh m 1*. **3** residing in the house.

ਘਰਵਾਲ [ghərval] a caste of the Rajputs.

ਘਰਵਾਲਾ [ghərvala], ਘਰਵਾਲੀ [ghərvali] *n* spouse, master, mistress of the house.

ਘਰੜ [ghərər] half-churned curd. **2** See ਘਰੜਨਾ.

ਘਰੜਨਾ [ghərərna] *v* crop closely, scrape.

ਘਰੜਿ [ghərərī] *adv* having closely cropped, having scraped. See ਘਰਰਿ.

ਘਰਾਉ [ghərau] *adj* of or relating to the household. **2** See ਘਰਾਉ. **3** See ਘਰਾਹੁ.

ਘਰਾਹੁ [ghərahu] from the house. “həume mui

ghərahu.”—*sri m 1*. ‘from the heart.’

ਘਰਾਟ [ghəraṭ] *Skt* घरट्ट *n* flourmill, especially a watermill.

ਘਰਾਣਾ [ghəraṇa], ਘਰਾਨਾ [ghərana] *n* family, house, line. **2** *adj* of or relating to a house or a family.

ਘਰਾਵਲ [ghəravəl] *n* big gong; a musical instrument shaped like a baking plate made of a metal, such as bronze. “bəhu bəjəhṆ ghəravəl nadə.”—*GPS*.

ਘਰਿ [ghərī] within the house. “ghərī bahərī tera bhərvasa.”—*dhəna m 5*. “pṆr ghərī sohe narī.”—*dhəna chət m 1*. **2** in the body. “pṆḍṆ muə jṆu kṆh ghərī jata?”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਘਰਿਆਰ [ghərīar] See ਘੜਿਆਲ.

ਘਰਿਆਰੀ [ghərīari] *n* one who strikes a gong; timekeeper.

ਘਰਿਆਵਲ [ghərīavəl], ਘਰਿਯਾਰ [ghərīyar] See ਘਰਾਵਲ. “ghərīavəl bajət ṭhənkara.”—*GPS*.

ਘਰਿਯਾਰੀ [ghəryari] See ਘਰਿਆਰੀ. “jəb ghərīyari ghəri bəjavə.”—*cərṆtr 246*.

ਘਰਿਵਾਸੁ [ghərīvasu] stay at home. “sasu buri ghərīvasu nə devə.”—*asa m 1*. ‘Ignorance does not let self-realisation grow.’ **2** See ਘਰਵਾਸੁ.

ਘਰੀ [ghəri] *n* a while. “adhi ghərī adhi hu te adh.”—*s kəbir*. **2** small earthen pitcher. **3** in the house. “ete jə jace həhṆ ghəri.”—*məla namdev*.

ਘਰੀਅ [ghəriə] for just a while. “ramnam bṆnu ghəriə nə jivəu.”—*asa namdev*. [ə] is a suffix means a small quantity.

ਘਰੀਆ [ghəriā] *n* goldsmith’s crucible. **2** *adj* fabricator.

ਘਰੀਆਲ [ghəriāl] See ਘੜਿਆਲ.

ਘਰੀਮੀਕ [ghərimik] a while. See ਮੀਕ.

ਘਰੁ [ghəru] See ਘਰ. “ghəru ləskəru səbhu tera.”—*sor m 5*.

ਘਰੁਮਹਲੁ [ghəru məhəlu] See ਘਰਮਹਲ. “ghəru məhəlu nə kəb-hu paṭa.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਘਰੂਆ [ghəruā] *n* house, residence. “bəlua ke

ghərúa məhɪ bəste.”—*keda kəbir*. ‘The sand-house means the body.’

ਘਰੇਲੂ [ghərelu] *adj* of or pertaining to the house. 2 domestic.

ਘਰੈ [ghəre] of the house. “ghəre ədərɪ səbhv vəthu he.”—*asa m 3*. 2 of the house, within the house. “ghəre ədərɪ ko ghəru pae.”—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 gives shape to. “ghəre itɪka prem səmet.”—*GPS*.

ਘਲਣਾ [ghəlṇa] *v* send. “apɪ hərɪ ghələ.”—*var maru l m 3*. 2 See ਘਲਣਾ.

ਘੱਲਕਲਾਂ [ghəllkəlā] 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.

ਘੱਲਾਂ [ghəllā] This village is located in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. A gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh exists at this place.

ਘੱਲੁਘਾਰਾ [ghəllughara] 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 Singhs and approximately the same number of Durrannies were killed in it.

ਘਵਿੰਡੀ [ghəvɪṇḍi] 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 ləhura (cardomyxa) 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 visit 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 “pəhre”.

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.

ਘਵੇਰੀ [ghəveri] *n* circle. 2 vertigo, dizziness, giddiness. 3 fragrance. “phulel ghəveri.”—*BG*.

ਘੜ [ghəṛ] *n* banana. 2 See ਘੜਨਾ. 3 pitcher.

ਘੜਤ [ghəṛat] *n* composition, texture, manufacture.

ਘੜਥਲੀ [ghəṛthəli] *n* pitcher stand. 2 place where water is served free. “səpət səmūdər jacc ghəṛthəli.”—*məla namdev*.

ਘੜਨਾ [ghəṛna] *v* create, give shape to; compose. “ghəṛie səbədū səci təkṣal.”—*jəpū*. 2 sculpt; scrape.

ਘੜਾ [ghəṛa] *n* pitcher. “kədhɪ kuḥərə sɪɪɪ ghəṛa.”—*s fərid*.

ਘੜਿ [ghəṛɪ] *adv* having sculpted. “ghəṛɪ bhāḍe jɪɪɪ avi səji.”—*asa pəṭi m l*.

ਘੜਿਆਲ [ghəṛɪal] *n* clock. 2 flat round plate made of metal such as bronze, which is struck in temples. 3 *Skt* घण्टिक alligator.

ਘੜਿਆਲ ਬੁੰਗਾ [ghəṛɪal būṅa] a tower at the

threshold of Harimandar, Amritsar, where a clock chimes to tell time.

ਘੜਿਆਲੀ [ghəɾɪali], **ਘੜਿਆਲੀਆ** [ghəɾɪalia] one whose job is to strike a metal gong to indicate time; timekeeper.

ਘੜਿਆਲੁ [ghəɾɪalu] See **ਘੜਿਆਲ**. **2** See **ਘੜਿਆਲ** **3**. **ਘੜੀ** [ghəɾi] *n* unit of time spanning 24 minutes. See **ਕਾਲਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ**. “ek ghəɾi adhi ghəɾi.”—*s kəbir*. See **ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ**. **2** small pitcher. “lajū ghəɾi sɪu tuɪɾpəɾi.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘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 Huygens 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

¹गुरुक्षेत्रैः खेन्दुमितै रसुस्तैः षडभिः फलस्याद् घटिका खण्डभिः—*vyotIṣ*.

Time taken in pronouncing 10 gūru characters is equivalent to one breath. Six breaths make a pāl and sixty pāls in turn make a ghəɾi.

²The first ever pocket watch was invented by Peter Hole, a craftsman of Nurnberg-Bavaria during the middle of the fifteenth century.

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.

ਘੜੀਅਲ [ghəɾiəl] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was a silk worker. **2** *adj* craftsman.

ਘੜੀਆਲ [ghəɾɪal], **ਘੜੀਆਲੁ** [ghəɾɪalu] See **ਘੜਿਆਲ**.

“ghərial jɪu dʊkhi rənɪ vɪhɑɪ.”—*s fərid*.
 “dərvaɟe ɟaɪkɛ kɪu dɪʰo ghərialu.”—*s fərid*.
ਘੜੁਅਲੇ [ghəɾuəlɔ] *Dg* pitcher. “jɪu akasɛ
 ghəɾuəlɔ mɾɪgɾɪsna bhəɾɪɑ.”—*guj namdev*.
 ‘a pitcher located in the sky, filled with water
 of mirage.’ See ਨੈਜਰਿਆ.
ਘੜੁਕਾ [ghəɾuka] another name of Ghatotkach.
 See ਘਟੋਤਕਚ. “məcyo yuddh ɟəyō kərən səgō
 ghəɾuke.”—*nərsɪgh*.
ਘੜੋਟਾ [ghəɾoʈɑ], **ਘੜੋਲਾ** [ghəɾoʈɑ] *n* pitcher. 2 small
 pitcher.
ਘੜੋਚੀ [ghəɾōci], **ਘੜੋਜੀ** [ghəɾōji] pitcher stand.
ਘਾ [ghɑ] short for ghatak. 2 short for ‘ghah
 (grass)’. 3 direction. “həu ɪt ghumət prem
 chəki, əɪ ghəɾət hɛ uh ghɑ ghən karo.”—*əsp̄ho*.
 4 short for ਘਾਵ (wound).
ਘਾਂ [ghā] *n* side direction. “rah lag dʊhʊ ghā te
 hoyo.”—*NP*. ‘The ceremony of giving fees to
 the menials, was performed by both the sides.’
 “gəe uh ghā nɪkər.”—*rudr*. ‘Arrows went over
 to the other side. “pherət hɛ gur ke chəhō
 ghāi.”—*GV 10*.
ਘਾਉ [ghau] *n* wound, injury. “nəɦɪ ghau kəʈara
 kəɦɪ səkɛ.”—*sri m 1*. 2 attack, injury, stroke.
 “pəɦɪo nɪsənɛ ghau.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘The
 weapon hit the target.’
ਘਾਇ [ghaɪ] See ਘਾਉ. 2 *adv* having murdered,
 after killing “brahmənu navɛ ɟia ghɑɪ.”—*dhəna*
m 1.
ਘਾਇਕ [ghaɪk] *adj* lethal, killing.
ਘਾਇਲ [ghaɪl] *adj* injured, wounded, hurt.
ਘਾਈ [ghai] See ਘਾਉ. 2 wounded. See ਘਾਉ.
ਘਾਂਈ [ghāi] See ਘਾਂ.
ਘਾਸ [ghas] *Skt n* grass. 2 trace left due to
 attrition, corn. “dhənʊkhghas ɪn səbh-hɪn
 hath.”—*GPS*.
ਘਾਸ ਮੂੰਹ ਲੈਣਾ [ghas mūh lɛna] See ਘਾਹ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿਚ
 ਲੈਣਾ.
ਘਾਸੀ [ghasi] *n* line produced due to friction;
 abrasion, drag. 2 convention. 3 grass cutter,

hay cutter. “je raj bəhale tā həɦɪgʊlam, ghasi
 kəu həɦɪnam kəʈhɑi.”—*gəu m 4*. 4 *Skt* god of
 fire.

ਘਾਸੀਦਾਸ [ghasidas] See ਸਤਨਾਮੀ.

ਘਾਹ [ghah] See ਘਾਸ 1. “siha baja cərga kuhia
 ena khəvale ghah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਘਾਹ ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈਣਾ [ghah mūh vɪcc lɛna] *v*
 accept subordination; show oneself as very
 submissive; be ready to serve like an animal.

ਘਾਹੀ [ghahi] See ਘਾਸੀ 3.

ਘਾਹੁ [ghahu] See ਘਾਸ and ਘਾਹ. 2 worthless;
 insignificant. “nədəɦɪ ʊp̄ɦɪ je kəre sultana
 ghahu kəɦɪda.”—*var asa*.

ਘਾਕੀ [ghaki] *adj* (she) who kills, woman
 assassin. “sena əɦɪ ghaki.”—*52 poets*.

ਘਾਗਰਾ [ghagra] See ਘਘਰਾ.

ਘਾਗਾ [ghaga] *n* circumference, circle, sphere.

ਘਾਘ [ghagh] a sagacious scholar of Kanauj;
 renowned for statements regarding astrological
 influences. He was born in 1696 AD. 2 wise,
 sagacious. 3 clever, smart.

ਘਾਘਰਾ [ghaghra], **ਘਾਘਰੇ** [ghaghɾo] See ਘਘਰਾ.
 “pəɦɪo kɛ ghaghɾɛ cəɦu dɪsɪ lagi agɪ.”—*s*
kəbir. Here ਘਾਘਰਾ stands for the body, and
 soul’s robe is on fire from all around.

ਘਾਟ [ghaʈ] or **ਘਾਟੁ** [ghaʈu] *n* composition. “ghaʈ
 ghəɾət bhəyo svəɦən ko.”—*cəɦɪtr 70*. 2 *Skt*
 water channel. “gəg ɟəmʊn ke ətɾe səɦɛsʊn ke
 ghaʈ.”—*s kəbir*. Here, Ganga Jamuna stand for
 the right (ɪɦɾɑ) and left (pɪɦla) vessels of the
 body running from the loins to the head.
 3 way, path. “ape gʊɦu, cɛla hɛ ape, ape dəsɛ
 ghaʈu.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. 4 concept, idea. “tal
 məɦɪ re ghəʈ ke ghaʈ.”—*asɑ m 1*. 5 place.
 “nanək ke prəbhʊ ghəʈɪ ghəʈɛ ghəʈɪ həɦɪ
 ghaʈ.”—*kan m 4 pəɦɪtal*. 6 *adj* wanting, less,
 inferior. “ghaʈ nə kɪn hi kəɦɑɦɑ.”—*sri ə m 5*.
 7 See ਘਾਠ.

ਘਾਟਾ [ghaʈɑ] *n* shortage, lack. 2 hilly track, way;
 valley. “ghaʈɑ rokɛɦu dɪn ʈɑdɦɛ.”—*GPS*.

3 See ਘਾਠਾ.

ਘਾਟਿ [ghaṭi] in the way. “jau nə jəm kə ghaṭi.”
—*māla m 5*. 2 *n* shortage, lack. See ਵਧਿ.

ਘਾਟੀ [ghaṭi] *n* fine coarse cotton cloth. 2 hilly path; mountain pass. “ghaṭi cəṛət bəl iku thaka.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Sin embodied as an ox has upon God’s dictum halted on the difficult task of trudging the spiritual journey.’

ਘਾਟੀਂ [ghaṭiṅ] in mountain passes, in valleys. See ਚੰਚਲਚੀਤ.

ਘਾਟੁ [ghaṭu] See ਘਾਟ.

ਘਾਟੇ ਘਾਟ [ghaṭe ghaṭ] *adv* on one’s way; en route. 2 on every route. 3 nothing but loss. “bīnu guru ghaṭe ghaṭ.”—*sī dhgosəṭi*.

ਘਾਟੇ [ghaṭe] decreases, becomes less. “manu māhətu jəsu ghaṭe.”—*guj m 5*.

ਘਾਟੇ [ghaṭo] See ਘਾਟਾ.

ਘਾਠ [ghaṭh] *Skt* घाटन *n* scraped and roasted barley.

ਘਾਠਾ [ghaṭha] *n* thickened extract of roasted and boiled barley.

ਘਾਠੇ [ghaṭho] *n* loss. 2 misfortune; trouble. “tat bhəyo jəb ghaṭho.”—*krīṣən*. ‘when Brahma was in trouble.’

ਘਾਣ [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 mōyo vic ghaṇ.”—*PPP*. 4 *adj* total, in toto, whole.

ਘਾਣਿ [ghaṇi], ਘਾਣੀ [ghaṇi] *n* See ਘਾਣ 4. “səbhī rog gəvəe dukha ghaṇi.”—*var sor m 4*. 2 feminine of ghaṇ. See ਘਾਣ 2. “lekha dhəram bhāia tīlu piṛe ghaṇi.”—*bīha chāt m 5*. 3 See ਘਾਣ 1. “rəṇ vic ghəṭṭi ghaṇi lohu mīj di.”—*cāḍi 3*. 4 *S* misfortune; trouble.

ਘਾਣੀ ਪੀੜਨਾ [ghaṇi piṛna] *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. “ghaṇi piṛte sətīgur lie chəḍaṭ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘Oilmen give oil to the

master and keep the residue khəl that is inessential.’

ਘਾਤ [ghat] *Skt n* attack, injury. 2 arrow. 3 murder, assassination. “kərə su ghat ghat ko paṭ.”—*GPS*. 4 ambush, trap, suitable time. “es ghat phīr hath nə ehe.”—*VN*.

ਘਾਤਕ [ghatək], ਘਾਤਕੀ [ghatki], ਘਾਤਿਕ [ghatīk], ਘਾਤੀ [ghati] *adj* murderer, killer.

ਘਾਤੀਆ [ghatia], ਘਾਤੁਕ [ghatuk] *adj* who murders. 2 deceiver; trickster.

ਘਾਮ [gham], ਘਾਮ [ghām], ਘਾਮਾ [ghama], ਘਾਮੁ [ghamu] *Skt* घाम *n* heat, warmth. “cōḍən cōḍ nə sərəd ruti mul nə mīṭai gham.”—*var jet*.

2 sunshine; heat. “jese tapte nīrməl ghama. tese ramnam bīnu bapuro nama.”—*gōḍ*. ‘Just as a clear day becomes hot, so does one get haughty without God’s name.’ 3 perspiration, sweat.

ਘਾਯ [ghay] See ਘਾਇ. 2 wound.

ਘਾਯਲ [ghayəl] See ਘਾਇਲ.

ਘਾਰ [ghar] *n* mark left by erosion of soil caused by the flow of water. 2 This word has also been used for ghār. “tīte ghar ghale.”—*cāḍi 2*. ‘has destroyed the same number of houses.’ 3 a disease *ਯ* 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 breast-feeding for too long etc.

The best treatment for this disease is to keep intestines clean, not to withhold 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.

ਘਾਰੀ [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 **ਕੁਲਘਾਰੀ**. **4** *adj* murderer, assassin. “med esni adī ucrie. ghari òt sàbəd kəhu dhəriē.”—*sənama*. ਮੇਦਾ [meda] (earth), [iṣ] (king), his army, its destroyer ਘਾਰੀ [ghari], the gun.

ਘਾਲ [ghal] *n* See ਘਾਲਣਾ. **2** service; attendance. “ghal sīaṇəp ukəṭī nə meri.”—*ram ə m 5*. **3** labour, hardwork. “sadh ke sōgī nəhī kəchu ghal.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** performance, accomplishment. “pəhucī nə sakəu tūmri ghal.”—*bīla m 5*. **5** destruction, murder. **6** water put into milk before boiling, slop.

ਘਾਲਕ [ghalək] *adj* destroyer. **2** motivator. “sərəb palək sərəb ghalək sərəb ko pun kal.”—*japu*. **3** one who pours, pourer. **4** sender.

ਘਾਲਣਾ [ghalṇa] *v* send. “mət ghaləhu jəm ki khəbri.”—*bīla kəbir*. **2** destroy, ruin. “apī gəe əurən hū ghaləhī.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** work hard. “kəi koṭī ghaləhī thəkīpahī.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** attack, invade. “īse turavəhu ghaləhu saṭī.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. **5** pour; mix. “jis ka sa tisu ghalṇa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **6** *n* accomplishment. “īhu bhəgta ki ghəṇa.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਘਾਲਤ [ghalət] works hard. “an jōjar brītha srəm ghalət.”—*sar m 5*. **2** sends **3** destroys. **4** pours, mixes.

ਘਾਲਨਾ [ghalna] See ਘਾਲਣਾ.

ਘਾਲਿ [ghali] having performed hard labour. “ghali khaī kīchu həthəhu deī.”—*var sar m 1*. **2** having put, having poured.

ਘਾਲਿਓ [ghaliō] destroyed, ruined. “buḍī! ghər ghalīō.”—*dhəna chət m 1*. **2** sent, despatched. **3** put, mixed.

ਘਾਲਿਓਨੁ [ghaliōnu] he has destroyed; has swept

it away. “ape rəcənu rəcaī ape hi ghalīōnu.”—*var sor m 4*. **2** has put, has mixed. **3** he has earned it.

ਘਾਲਿਆ [ghaliā] served, achieved. “tera ghalīā səbh thaī pai.”—*gōḍ m 4*. **2** See ਘਾਲਿਓ.

ਘਾਲਿਕ [ghalik] See ਘਾਲਕ.

ਘਾਲੀ [ghali] for service. “so kām suhela jo teri ghalī.”—*majh m 5*. **2** See ਘਾਲਣਾ. **3** poured, mixed. **4** sent, despatched. **5** one who renders service.

ਘਾਲੀਅਨੁ [ghaliənu] are put. **2** made effort; served. “ape sev ghalīənu.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਘਾਲੈ [ghalē] serves. **2** puts, mixes. “həmri bhumi kəuṇu ghale pər?”—*gəu m 5*. **3** achieves, accomplishes. “ghal sevək je ghale.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*. **4** develops, cultivates. “pər nari sīu ghale dhəḍha.”—*bher namdev*.

ਘਾਵ [ghav] See ਘਾਉ.

ਘਾਵਰਿਯਾ [ghavriya], ਘਾਵਰੀਆ [ghavria] one who treats wounds; surgeon. “pəhucyo ghavriya ke ghər me.”—*vicarsagər*.

ਘਾੜਤ [gharət], ਘਾੜਤਿ [gharəṭī] See ਘੜਤ. “gharət tīs ki əpər əpar.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਘਾੜੂ [gharu] *adj* fabricator.

ਘਿਉ [ghīu], ਘਿਅ [ghīə] *Skt* घृत *n* clarified butter. “ghīu meda khaṇ.”—*var ram 3*. “ghīə pəṭ bhāḍa kəhe nə koī.”—*tīlōg m 1*. ‘Nobody calls clarified butter and silk polluted.’

ਘਿਆਂਡਾ [ghīāḍa] *n* vessel for keeping clarified butter.

ਘਿਆਲੀ [ghīali] *adj* mixed with clarified butter. “rəs əmrīt khir ghīali.”—*var ram 3*.

ਘਿਓ [ghīō] *n* clarified butter. **2** *adv* with clarified butter. “tītu ghī-ī hom jəg səd puja.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਘਿਸਰਨਾ [ghīsərna] *v* move by dragging oneself. “bēṭhyo ghīsər ghīsər kər caləhī.”—*GPS*.

ਘਿਸੁਆ [ghīsua] *n* smouldering wood, ember. “ghīsua jənu pherət hē lərka.”—*krīsən*.

ਘਿਘ [ghīgh] *n* humility, submissiveness.

- 2 confusion, impatience. “ghIghke sri guru nam ucara.”—*NP*.
- ਘਿਘਿਆਉਣਾ** [ghIghIaʊṇa], ਘਿਘਿਆਨਾ [ghIghIana] *v* beg humbly; supplicate abjectly (with the lower lip drooping to plead in all submission). “vInay kərə ghIghIaIkē.”—*guru sobha*.
- ਘਿਣ** [ghIn], ਘਿਣਾ [ghIna] *Skt* घृणा condemnation, censure. 2 kindness, compassion. 3 nausea, dislike.
- ਘਿਣਾਵਣਾ** [ghInavṇa] *adj* contemptible nauseating. 2 condemnable.
- ਘਿਣਾਵਣੇ** [ghInavṇe] with condemnation. “na tū avəhI vəsi bəhūt ghInavṇe.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 plural of ghInavṇa.
- ਘਿਤਾ** [ghIta] *Skt* गृहीत *adj* acquired. 2 obtained, received. “kIu vəjə ghIta?”—*var ram 2 m 5*. ‘how to obtain?’
- ਘਿਧਾ** [ghIdha], ਘਿਧੀ [ghIdhi] acquired, obtained. 2 *S* purchased, *Skt* क्रीत. “mʊlI nə ghIdha, meku sətIgur dIta.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 accepted, acknowledged. “bah pəkəṛI thakur həu ghIdhi.”—*jet chāt m 5*.
- ਘਿਨ** [ghIn] See ਘਿਣ. 2 See ਘਿੱਨ.
- ਘਿਨਣਾ** [ghInṇa], ਘਿਨਣ [ghInṇə] *S v* utter or say. “kIa kIa ghIna tera nau ji.”—*suhi m 1 kucəji*. 2 purchase, buy. “səsət vəkhəru tū ghInəhI nahi.”—*asa m 5*. “khəbh vIkādṛe je ləha ghIna savi toI.”—*səva m 5*. See ਘਿੱਨ *vr*.
- ਘਿਨਾਰ** [ghInar] variant form of gIninar. See ਗਿਰਿਨਾਰ. 2 *adj* abhorrent.
- ਘਿੱਨ** [ghInn] *Skt* धिष्ण् *vr* take; hold.
- ਘਿਰ** [ghIr] *n* circle, round. 2 house, abode.
- ਘਿਰਣਾ** [ghIrṇa] *v* be encircled. 2 feel giddy, experience dizziness. *Skt* घूर्णन.
- ਘਿਰਣੀ** [ghIrṇi] *n* pulley, wheel, spindle. 2 a top for spinning cotton. 3 giddiness, dizziness.
- ਘਿਰਤ** [ghIrət], ਘਿਰਤੁ [ghIrətu] *Skt* घृत *n* clarified butter. “pəjvā pəIa ghIrətu.”—*var asa*.
- ਘਿਰੀਆ** [ghIria] *adj* encircled. “bIkḥna ghIria.”—*suhi m 5 pəṛtal*. ‘engrossed in evil deeds.’
- ਘੀ** [ghi], ਘੀਉ [ghiu], ਘੀਅ [ghIə] *n* clarified butter. “dal sidha magəu ghIU.”—*dhəna dhəna*.
- ਘੀਆ** [ghia] clarified butter. “səgəl dudh məhI ghia.”—*sor m 5*. 2 pumpkin with pulp like clarified butter.
- ਘੀਸ** [ghis] *n* trace left as a result of dragging something. “gəhI goḍən te təb ghis dəyo.”—*krIsən*. “ghisət ghisət ukhələhI kanh udharət sadhu.”—*krIsən*. 2 bandicoot rat. It is bigger than the common rat. “ghis gələure Ilavē.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਫੀਲੁ.
- ਘੀਸਨਾ** [ghisna] See ਘਸੀਣਣਾ.
- ਘੀਜ** [ghij] *Skt* ग्राह्य *adj* worthy of acquiring; worth adopting. “həṛI bhəgti əsnehu gurmukhI ghijəi.”—*var mēla m 1*.
- ਘੁ** [ghu] *Skt vr* produce a sound.
- ਘੁਸ** [ghus] *n* entry, penetration. 2 *Skt* घुष् *vr* produce sound, praise, proclaim, murder.
- ਘੁਸਣਾ** [ghusṇa] *v* enter, penetrate. 2 forget; miss. “sətIgur ki gəṇte ghusIē, dukhedukhI vIhāI.”—*var gəu 1 m 3*.
- ਘੁਸਰ** [ghusər] *n* a word that is not clear; whisper. 2 See ਘੁਸਰਨਾ.
- ਘੁਸਰਨਾ** [ghusərna], ਘੁਸਰਨਾ [ghusərna] *v* enter, penetrate. “bəhIjāI ghusəṛI bəgulare.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. ‘Hypocritical cranes forcibly get into the assembly of swans.’
- ਘੁਸਾਉਣਾ** [ghusaʊṇa] *n* cause to penetrate, drive into. 2 cause to forget. 3 stave off. “avət vəkhət ghusavət nahi.”—*NP*.
- ਘੁਸਿ** [ghusI] having entered, having penetrated. See ਘੁਸਰਨਾ.
- ਘੁਸੇੜਨਾ** [ghuseṛna] *v* push into, penetrate.
- ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ** [ghokkevali] 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. Formerly it was known as "Guru Ki Raurh". 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.¹

(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.

ਘੁਗ [ghug] See ਘੁਘ.

ਘੁੰਗਚੀ [ghūṅci] *n* black bird, black seed.

ਘੁੰਗਟ [ghūṅṭ] *Skt* ਅਵਗੁੰਠਨ act of drawing veil over the face. **2** veil which hides the face.

ਘੁੰਗਣੀ [ghūṅṇi] See ਘੁੰਘਣੀ.

ਘੁੰਗਰਾਰ [ghūṅgrar] See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ.

ਘੁੰਗਰਾਰਾ [ghūṅgrara] *adj* curly, coiled. "kəc ghūṅgrarē."—*ramav*. **2** having tiny bells.

ਘੁੰਗਰਾਲ [ghūṅgral] See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ.

ਘੁੰਗਰੂ [ghūṅgru] See ਘੁੰਘਰੂ.

ਘੁੰਗ [ghūṅg] See ਘੁਘ.

ਘੁੰਗੀ [ghūṅgi] *n* dove.

ਘੁਘ [ghūgh] *adj* dense. "voṭha ghūgh gīrau

¹In all 5,605 Sikhs were arrested from 12th of August to 17th of November, 1922. See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਜਿਊ."—*sri m 5 pēpaI*. 'The village is densely populated' i.e. residents live in full peace and comfort. **2** *n* guttural sound.

ਘੁੰਘਚੀ [ghūghci] See ਘੁੰਗਚੀ.

ਘੁੰਘਟ [ghūghṭ] See ਘੁੰਗਟ.

ਘੁੰਘਟ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਣਾ [ghūghṭ kholhṇa], ਘੁੰਘਟ ਲਾਹੁਣਾ [ghūghṭ lahuṇa] *v* abandon modesty. **2** be shameless. See ਘੁਘਟ.

ਘੁੰਘਣੀ [ghūghṇi] *n* grams boiled in water.

ਘੁੰਘਣੀਆਸਿੰਘ [ghūghṇiasīgh] When Guru Gobind Singh camped at village Bhagte (Faridkot state), a devotee came along with his son, who carried boiled grams on his head. When the Guru enquired about the name of his son, he replied that as yet no name had been given to him. The Guru baptised him and gave him the name Ghungania Singh.

ਘੁਘਨਾ [ghughna] dense. **2** like an owl. "maia mægəṇ bhrəmət ghughna."—*səveye sri mokhvak m 5*.

ਘੁੰਘਰ [ghūghər] *n* curl, coil. **2** small bell. "dhunō ghūghraṇō."—*VN*.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਰ [ghūghrar] See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ. **2** *adj* curly, coiled, twisted.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਰਾ [ghūghrara] *adj* curly.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲ [ghūghral] an ornament with lots of tiny bells attached to it.

ਘੁੰਘਰਾਲਾ [ghūghrala] curly. **2** See ਘੁੰਘਰਾਰਾ.

ਘੁੰਘਰੂ [ghūghru] small bell. "ghūghru vaje je mənə lage."—*asa m I*. 'Only if the mind could get in unison with the rhythm, as the tiny bell rings during a dance.'

ਘੁਘਿ [ghughī], ਘੁਘ [ghughu] See ਘੁਘ.

ਘੁਘੂ [ghughu] *Skt* ਘੁਕ *n* owl. "ghughu sujh nə sujhəi."—*BG*. 'The owl cannot see the sun.'

ਘੁੰਘੂ [ghūghrū] See ਘੁੰਘਰੂ.

ਘਟ [ghoṭ] *Skt* ਬੁਟ् *vr* return, murder, stop, protect.

2 *n* such quantity of water, milk etc. as can be gulped at a time; a gulp. **3** See ਘੁੱਟਣਾ. "te sakət nər jəmI ghōṭie."—*gəu m 4*.

ਘੁਟਣਾ [ghoṭṇa], ਘੁਟਨਾ [ghoṭṇa] *v* compress, press. **2** *n* knee.

ਘੁਟਾਈ [ghoṭai] *n* act of grinding. **2** wages for grinding.

ਘੁਟਿ [ghoṭi] having compressed. “ghoṭi ghoṭi jiā khavṇe.”—*suhī m 1*.

ਘੁਟੋਨਾ [ghoṭonna] *n* dress to cover the knees; pyjamas.

ਘੁਟੂਆ [ghoṭua] *adv* on the knees. “kanəḥ cəle ghoṭua ghər bhītər.”—*krīṣṇan*.

ਘੁਟਣਾ [ghoṭṇa] compression. See ਘੁਟਣਾ 1.

ਘੁੱਟੀ [ghoṭṭi] *n* a medicine given to the newborn infant. It is also known as jəmānghoṭṭi or gūrṭhi. “ghoṭṭi vāṭṭi dēṛ nīhare.”—*BG*. It is a combination of the following constituents: myrobalan, cassia aculifolia, holarrhena antidy senterica, pulp of cassia fistula, thyme, aniseed and dried black grapes.

ਘੁੰਡ [ghūḍ] See ਘੁੰਗਟ.

ਘੁੰਡੀ [ghūḍi] *n* loop, twist. “ghūḍi bīn kīa gōṭhī cāraie?”—*gōḍ kəbir*. **2** knot or tag of a shirt etc to hold a button. **3** complication. **4** misunderstanding.

ਘੁਣ [ghuṇ], ਘੁਣਾ [ghuṇa] *Skt* घुण् *vr* move, return. **2** *n* a worm that infests wood. “jīu ghuṇ khadhi ləkkri.”—*BG*.

ਘੁਣਾਕਰ ਨਯਾਯ [ghuṇakṣər nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਘੁਥਣਾ [ghuṭhṇa], ਘੁਥਨਾ [ghuṭhna] *v* miss, go astray, make a mistake. “khəsəməḥu ghuṭhia phīrəḥī nīmaṇia.”—*sri m 1 jogi ādər*.

ਘੁਥਾ [ghuṭha] *adj* gone astray, who has forgotten his way. “mūḍhəḥu ghuṭha jaī.”—*var asa m 2*.

ਘੁੱਦਾ [ghoḍda] During his stay between the villages of Kothe and Maluke, a demented saint, in spite of warning by the guard, tried to enter the camp of Guru Gobind Singh. Thereupon the guard thrashed him so badly that he died. In order to avenge his death, their superior, Ghudda, came to the Guru at a place named Bajak, but was pacified by his holy

presence. His accomplices Sukkhu and Buddhu served the Guru with devotion and recited folk songs to him. See ਬਾਜਕ.

ਘੁਨ [ghun] See ਘੁਣ.

ਘੁੰਨਾ [ghunna] *adj* taciturn, one who does not share his feelings. **2** greedy. This word is derived from Sanskrit *vr* घुण्, which means to receive.

ਘੁਪ [ghop] *adj* dark, dense.

ਘੁਮਘਾ [ghumgha] I sacrifice myself. “həm nam vīṭəḥu səd ghumgha.”—*suhī m 4*.

ਘੁਮਜਾਣਾ [ghumjana] *v* rotate, circumambulate, sacrifice oneself. “jīnī gurmukhī pīara sevīa tīn kəu ghumījaīa.”—*tīlōg m 4*. “həu vari ghumajāvda.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*.

ਘੁਮਡਣਾ [ghuməḍṇa], ਘੁਮਡਨਾ [ghuməḍṇa] *v* (for the clouds) to lower.

ਘੁੰਮਣ [ghūmṇ] See ਘੁਮਨ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ [ghūmṇgher] *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.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰਿ [ghūmṇgherī] in the whirlpool. **2** due to vertigo or vortex. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghūmṇgherī] See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.

ਘੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ [ghūmṇvaṇī] *n* whirlpool. “ghər ghūmṇvaṇī bhai.”—*maru m 1*. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ 2 and 3.

ਘੁੰਮਣਾ [ghūmṇa], ਘੁੰਮਨ [ghumən] See ਘੁੰਮਨ.
 ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ [ghuməṅgher] See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ and ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ.
 ਘੁੰਮਰ [ghumər], ਘੁੰਮਰ [ghūmər] See ਘੁੰਮਰ.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਆਰਿ [ghūmər-arī] See ਘੁੰਮਰਿਆਰਿ.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਿ [ghumərī] See ਘੁੰਮਰ.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਿਆਰਿ [ghumərīarī], ਘੁੰਮਰਿਆਰਿ [ghūmrīarī]
adj vertiginous, dizzying. 2 ਘੁੰਮਵਾਰਿ *n* evaporated
 water condensed in air due to coldness in
 winter, fog. “ghūmərīarī sīali bəṇiā kejmā.”
 –cāḍi. ‘Swords of warriors are covering the
 battle-field as the sky is covered with fog in
 winter.’ See ਕੇਜਮ.
 ਘੁੰਮਰੀ [ghumrī] *n* whirlpool, vortex. 2 covered
 the sky. “səyam ghəṭa ghumrī ghəṅghorke.”
 –cāḍi 2.
 ਘੁੰਮਰੇਰੀ [ghumreri] *n* potter’s wife. “dhobən
 ghumreri cəmreri.”–GPS.
 ਘੁੰਮਵਾਰਨਾ [ghumvarna] *v* offer something
 (normally money) by passing it around the
 head.
 ਘੁੰਮਾਂ [ghumā] See ਘੁੰਮਾਂਉਂ.
 ਘੁੰਮਾਂਉਂ [ghumau] See ਘੁੰਮਾਂਉਂ. 2 turn, round.
 3 curve, bend.
 ਘੁੰਮਾਂਉਂ [ghumāu] measure of land which is
 equivalent to eight kanals. See ਮਿਣਤੀ.
 ਘੁੰਮਾਂਉਣਾ [ghumauṇa] *v* rotate. 2 offer something
 (normally money) by passing it around the
 head. “həu sətīguru vīṭəhu ghumaia.”–srim
 1 jogi āḍar. “sətīguru vīṭəhu ghumaia jiu.”
 –majh m 4.
 ਘੁੰਮਾਲ [ghumal] weaver’s wood in which he
 fixes the ends of threads and prepares the
 warp.
 ਘੁੰਮਿ [ghumī] *adv* having come back, returned.
 “je jaṇa mərījaie ghumī nə aie.”–asa fərid. “jo
 te marəni mukia tina nə mare ghumī.”–s
 fərid.
 ਘੁੰਮਿਆਰ [ghumīar] See ਕੁੰਭਕਾਰ and ਕੁੰਮਿਆਰ.
 ਘੁੰਮੀਸਿੰਘ [ghūmsiṅgh] When Guru Gobind Singh
 visited village Kot Bhai (district Ferozepur),

two shopkeepers, Rangī and Ghummi,
 presented themselves before him. The Guru
 baptised and turned them into Singhs.
 ਘੁੰਮੇਰ [ghumer], ਘੁੰਮੇਰੀ [ghumeri] *n* dizziness,
 vertigo.
 ਘੁੰਮੇਰੂ [ghumeru] *adj* who rotates (things). 2 *n*
 rotating pin used for converting carded cotton
 into thread.
 ਘੁੰਮੰਡਚੰਦ [ghumāḍcāḍ] See ਘੁੰਮੰਡਚੰਦ.
 ਘੁੰਮਰ [ghur] *n* thunder. 2 horse. See ਘੁੰਮਰਸਾਰ. 3 *Skt*
 घुर *vr* cry in fright.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਸਾਰ [ghursar] *n* horse stable. “ghursarhī
 ghor bēdhaīhō.”–cārītr 145.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਕਣਾ [ghurəkṇa], ਘੁੰਮਰਕਨਾ [ghurəkna] *v* make
 low noise. 2 chide, reprimand. “kop səme nīj
 nah ko ghurkət aṭho jam.”–cārītr 4.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਕੀ [ghurki] *n* reprimand, threat.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਣਾ [ghurṇa], ਘੁੰਮਰਨਾ [ghurna] *v* thunder. “ghurən
 ghəṭa ətī kalia.”–var maru 2 m 5. “ghure
 nəgare.”–cāḍi 3. 2 *n* den or hiding place of
 wild animals.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਾਟਾ [ghur-ṛaṭa], ਘੁੰਮਰਾਟਾ [ghur-ṛaṭa] *n* snoring,
 sound coming from the throat of a sleeping
 person.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਾ [ghura] *n* den or hiding place of wild
 animals. “hoī sətāṇa ghure nə mave.”–var
 māla m 1.
 ਘੁੰਮਰਾੜਾ [ghurara] See ਘੁੰਮਰਾਟਾ.
 ਘੁੰਮਲਣਾ [ghulṇa], ਘੁੰਮਲਨਾ [ghulna] *v* wrestle.
 2 mix, dissolve. “je kicənī ləkh upav ta kəhi nə
 ghulie.”–var ram 2 m 5. 3 be solved.
 4 adapt.
 ਘੁੰਮਲਵੈਗੋ [ghulavego] See ਘੁੰਮਲਿਘੇਰਿ.
 ਘੁੰਮੜ [ghur] *n* horse.
 ਘੁੰਮੜਸਾਲ [ghurṣal] *n* horse stable.
 ਘੁੰਮੜਚੜਾ [ghurṣarha] *n* horseman, man on horse
 back.
 ਘੁੰਮੜਦੌੜ [ghurḍor] *n* horse race. 2 a game for
 testing the racing strength of horses.
 ਘੁੰਮੜਨਾਲ [ghurṇal] horse shoe. 2 See ਘੁੰਮੜਨਾਲਿਕਾ.

ਘੁੜਨਾਲਿਕਾ [ghoʀnalɪka] *n* horse-driven cannon.

ਘੁੜਬਹਿਲ [ghoʀbəhɪl] horse-driven chariot.

ਘੁੜਵਾਲ [ghoʀval] *Skt* ਘੋਟਕ ਪਾਲ horse keeper; one who rears horses.

ਘੁੜਾਣੀ [ghoʀaṇi] a village in district Sunam of Patiala state. Here lived Ramraia tithe-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 tithe-collectors. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in the village. The Guru bestowed a chola (a long robe) to Surtia māsād, which is still with his decendants. 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.

ਘੁੜਾਮ [ghoʀam] 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.

ਘੁਸ [ghus], ਘੁੰਸ [ghūs] *n* bribe.

ਘੁਕ [ghuk] *n* deep slumber. “sotta ghuk.”—*PPP*.
2 *Skt* owl.

ਘੁਕਾਰਿ [ghukarɪ] owl’s enemy, the crow.

ਘੁੰਗਰ [ghūṅgər] See ਘੁੰਘਰ.

ਘੁਘਟ [ghughəʈ], ਘੁੰਘਟ [ghūṅhəʈu] veil. “rəhu rəhu ri bəhuria ghūṅhəʈu jɪn kəḏhe.—*asa kəbir*. “jəb naci təb ghughəʈu kesa?”—*tukha m 1*. “ghughəʈu kholɪ cəli.”—*oḏkar*.

ਘੁਘਰ [ghughər], ਘੁੰਘਰ [ghūṅhər] *n* tiny bell. “ghughər bādhi bəjəvəhɪ tal.”—*prəbha ə m 5*. “ghūṅhər bādhi bhə ramdasa.”—*maru m 5*.

ਘੁਟ [ghuʈ], ਘੁੰਟ [ghūʈ] See ਘੁਟ.

ਘੁਟਲਾ [ghuʈla] gulps, swallows. “thən cokhta makhən ghuʈla.”—*gəḏ namdev*. See ਮਖਨ.

ਘੁਟਾ [ghuʈa] gulped. “həriɾəs ghuʈa.”—*sar m 5*.

ਘੁਟੀਐ [ghuʈiɛ] let us gulp i.e. let us drink. “həriɾəs ghutiɛ.”—*biɪla m 5 pərtal*.

ਘੁਪ [ghup] See ਘੁਪ. 2 pitch-dark. “təm əḡɪan mohəʈ ghup.”—*biɪla ə m 5*. 3 owl.

ਘੁਮਣ [ghuməṅ] *Skt* घूर्ण् *vr* revolve, go in rounds.

ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ [ghuməṅgheri] See ਘੁਮਣਘੇਰੀ.

ਘੁਮਣਾ [ghuməṅa], ਘੁਮਨ [ghuməṅ] *Skt* ਘੁਣਨ *n* wander.

ਘੁਮਨਘਿਰੀਆ [ghuməṅghiriya], ਘੁਮਨਘੇਰ [ghuməṅgher], ਘੁਮਨਘੇਰਿ [ghuməṅgherɪ], ਘੁੰਮਨਘੇਰੀ [ghūməṅgheri], ਘੁਮਨਿਘੇਰਿ [ghuməṅgherɪ] *n* whirlpool, vortex. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ. “ghuməṅgher əḡah gakhri gursəbdi par utri.”—*asa m 5*. “ghuməṅgherɪ məha əʈɪ bɪkhrɪ.”—*ram ə m 5*. “ghəru ghuməṅgherɪ ghulavego.”—*kan ə m 4*. 2 vertigo, dizziness. 3 fallacy of ignorance. 4 cycle of birth and death, transmigratory cycle.

ਘੁਮਰ [ghumər], ਘੁਮਰਿ [ghumərɪ] *n* vertigo; walking in a circle. 2 a dance which is performed in the form of a circle. “həriɾəs ghumərɪ pavəhu.”—*jet m 4*.

ਘੁਰ [ghur] *Skt* घूर *vr* be violent, torment, get old. 2 *n* frowning.

ਘੁਰਣ [ghurəṅ] *Skt* घूर्ण् *vr* revolve. 2 warn through frowning.

ਘੁਰਣਾ [ghurəṅa] *n* frowning. See ਘੁਰਣ *vr*.

ਘੁਰਮ [ghurəm] See ਘੁਰਣ *vr*. 2 vertigo. 3 dizziness due to intoxication.

ਘੁਰਾ [ghura] *n* sweepings, trash. 2 a devout disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. “ghura ləʈkəṅ janɛ.”—*BG*. 3 a subcaste of Khatri.

ਘੁਲਨ [ghulən] *v* dissolve, be mixed, become indistinguishable. “ghuləhɪ təu mən jəu avəhɪ sərna.”—*bavən*. “təu prəsadi ghulɛ.”—*jet chət m 5*. “jɪsu krɪpəlu tɪsu sadh səḡɪ ghulɛ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਘੋਉ [gheu] *n* clarified butter. “dəhi vɪloɪ gheu kəḏhəɪa.”—*BG*.

ਘੋਉਰ [gheur] See ਘੋੜ.

ਘੋਇਯਾ [gheɪya] See ਘੋਈਆ.
ਘੋਈ [ghei] a subcaste of Khatri, who were involved in the trade of ghee (clarified butter).
 2 a trader of ghee. 3 mixed with ghee.
ਘੋਈਆ [gheia] *n* 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. “mākhnī lē gheia tīh kəryo.”—*cəɪtɪr* 132.
ਘੋਸ [ghes] *n* feigning ignorance. 2 irritation. 3 gnashing.
ਘੋਸਲਾ [ghesla] *n* heavy club; cudgel. 2 wooden grinding rod with which spices etc are pounded.
ਘੋਪ [ghep], **ਘੋਬ** [gheb] territory of Fatehjang and Pindigheb, which falls in district Campbalpur¹. “dhāni gheb kɪ poṭhoḥar.”—*GPS*.
ਘੋਰ [gher] *n* vertigo. “tin avərət ki cuki gher.”—*ram* m 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.
ਘੋਰਣਾ [gherṇa] *v* surround, encircle.
ਘੋਰਣੀ [gherṇī] *n* vertigo. 2 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 ਚਰਖੀ.
ਘੋਰੜ [gherəṛ] a subcaste of Khatri. Bhagwan Das, who had disgraced Guru Hargobind at Sri Gobindpur, (Hargobindpur) belonged to the same subcaste. See ਸ੍ਰੀਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.
ਘੇਰਾ [ghera] *n* periphery. 2 circumference. 3 besiegement. 4 possession. “mua kərət jəg ghera.”—*VN*. ‘takes possession of wealth and land.’
ਘੇਵਰ [ghevər] *Skt* ਘ੍ਰਿਤਭਰ a type of sweetmeat

¹Earlier, it was in Rawalpindi district.

in which lot of ghee is used. In shape it resembles a honeycomb. “ghevər set sɪta bəhu pae.”—*NP*.

ਘੈਕੇ [ghekē] *adj* having injured. “ghaɪn ke sōg ghekē.”—*krɪsən*. 2 having killed.

ਘੈਣਾ [ghēṇa] *v* send. 2 injure.

ਘੈਰ [ghēr] *n* presence of lot of dust particles overcasting the sky. 2 slander, disrepute.

ਘੋਸ [ghos] See ਘੁਸ *vr* and ਘੋਖ.

ਘੋਸਲਾ [ghosla], ਘੋਸਲਾ [ghōsla] *n* ਘਾਸ (grass) - ਆਲਯ (house); nest, where birds lay eggs. “ghosla me ṓḍa təj uḍət əkascari.”—*BGK*.

ਘੋਖ [ghokh] *Skt* ਘੋਸ *n* roar, high-pitched sound. “hot ghokh jīh gərəj sūhavət.”—*NP*. 2 a colony of milkmen where cows bellow. 3 a subcaste of Bengali Kayasths.

ਘੋਖਣਾ [ghokhṇa], ਘੋਖਨ [ghokhən], ਘੋਖਨਾ [ghokhna] *Skt* ਘੋਸਣਾ *n* loud proclamation. “sɪkhā potrā ghokhɪkē.”—*var ram* 3. See 4 below. 2 roar, high-pitched sound. “ghən ghokhən jyō ghəhɪravhīge.”—*kəlki*. 3 read aloud. “ghokhe sastrə bed səbh.”—*bavən*. “ghokhe mūnɪjən sɪmərɪ pūrāna.”—*dhāna* m 5. “care kūḍā ghokha.”—*dhāna* m 5. 4 in Pothohar, ghokhən stands for intense deliberation.

ਘੋਖਾ [ghokha] See ਘੋਖਣਾ.

ਘੋਖਿ [ghokhɪ] having proclaimed. “bed pukarəhɪ ghokhɪ.”—*dhāna* m 5. See ਘੋਖਣਾ.

ਘੋਖੇ [ghokhe] See ਘੋਖਣਾ.

ਘੋਗੜ [ghogəṛ] *n* a scavenging bird which resembles a vulture. See ਕਲਮੁਰਗ. 2 one who eats inedible things. 3 stupid.

ਘੋਗਾ [ghoga] snail *Skt* ਕੰਬੁਕ 2 a māsəd 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 ਨਨਹੇੜੀ.

ਘੋਘਰਾ [ghoghra] *n* an air-filled leather sac which floats in water. People also tie themselves to

such sacs while jumping from high places to escape from being injured. “bādh ghoghre pāvən ləkh kudət bhəyo bənay.”—*cərItr* 72.

ਘੋਖੜ [ghoghər] See ਘੋਗੜ.

ਘੋਘਾ [ghogha] See ਘੋਗਾ.

ਘੋਟ [ghoṭ] *n* attraction, pull. **2** compression, pressure. **3** See ਘੋਟਣਾ. **4** *Skt* horse.

ਘੋਟਕ [ghoṭək] *adj* one that grinds. **2** *Skt n* horse.

ਘੋਟਣਾ [ghoṭṇa], ਘੋਟਣੁ [ghoṭṇu] *v* grind. See ਘੁਟ *vr*. **2** See ਘੋਸਲਾ **2** and ਘੋਟਨਾ **2**.

ਘੋਟਨਾ [ghoṭṇa] See ਘੋਟਣਾ and ਘੁਟ *vr*. **2** short wooden club used for grinding. “bhāg-ghoṭṇa hath sābhara.”—*cərItr* 380.

ਘੋਟਾ [ghoṭa] *n* grinder. **2** process of grinding.

ਘੋਟਿਮ [ghoṭim] due to grinding. “ghoṭim kalṛi māsū.”—*suhi* *m* 1.

ਘੋਪ [ghop] *n* straight sword concealed in a stick. sword stick. **2** annihilation, murder. “jīne sətru ghopā.”—*VN*.

ਘੋਪਾ [ghopa] *n* supportless tent. **2** suffocating place.

ਘੋਰ [ghor] *n* horse. “mrīg pəkṛe bīn ghor hāthiar.”—*bher* *m* 5. “ghor bīna keṣe əsvar?”—*gōḍ kəbir*. **2** *Skt adj* dark, dense. **3** horrible, frightening. “gur bīnu ghor ədhar.”—*var asa* *m* 2. **4** cruel, pitiless. **5** *n* thunder. “catrək mōr bolət dīn rati sunī ghənhər ki ghor.”—*məla* *m* 4 *pəṭal*. **6** sound, echo. “tar ghor bajīṭr təhī.”—*var məla* *m* 1. **7** See ਘੋਲਨਾ. “mrīgməd gulab kərpur ghor.”—*kəlki*. “həlahəl ghorət hē.”—*ramav*.

ਘੋਰਨੀ [ghorəni] *n* cavalry.—*sənama*.

ਘੋਰਾ [ghora] See ਘੋਰ **1**. “carōi ghorən ghayəlke.”—*krīsən*. “ghore cəri bhes cəravən jai.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ. **2** See ਘੋਰ **5**. “dhunī vaje ənhəd ghora.”—*ram* *m* 1. **3** *Skt* pitch-dark night.

ਘੋਰਾਂਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [ghorātək dhonīni] a gun, which produces noise like the roar of a lion, the destroyer of a horse.—*sənama*.

ਘੋਰੀ [ghori] *n* mare. **2** See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਘੋਰੰਧਾਰ [ghorədhar] pitch-dark. “guru bīnu ghorədhar.”—*prəbha* *ə m* 3. **2** pitch-dark, suggestive of ignorance.

ਘੋਲ [ghol] See ਘੋਲਣਾ. **2** *Skt n* half-churned yoghurt. **3** sour buttermilk.

ਘੋਲਘੱਤਣਾ [gholghəṭṇa], ਘੋਲਘੁਮਾਉਣਾ [gholghumaūṇa] *v* be sacrificed. It is customary for water to be taken round the head of the beloved and then drunk, implying that all his sufferings and misfortunes dissolve in that water and the drinker accepts them and wishes his well-being. “həu gholi jiu gholīghumai tīsu səce gurdarbare jiu.”—*mājh* *m* 5. “həu tīsu ghol ghumaṭa gurməṭi rīde gəribi ave.”—*BG*.

ਘੋਲਣਾ [gholṇa], ਘੋਲਨਾ [gholna] *v* dissolve something in water or some other liquid. “gholi geru rəgu cəṛaṭa.”—*maru* *ə m* 1.

ਘੋਲਿ [gholī] *adv* having dissolved, having mixed. “gholī məha rəsū əmritu tīh pia.”—*bavən*.

ਘੋਲੀਆ [gholia] got sacrificed. “tīn vīṭəhu sədu ghūmī gholia.”—*var gəu* *l m* 4. See ਘੋਲਘੱਤਣਾ.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghoṛ-ṛa] *n* horse. “cəṛke ghoṛ-ṛe kūde pəkəṛəhī.”—*gəu* *var* *2 m* 5. See ਕੁੰਦਾ.

ਘੋੜਾ [ghoṛa] *Skt* horse. “ghoṛa kito səhəj da.”—*var ram* *3*.

In Rajputana names of horses are assigned according to their colours:

White – kəṛək

Whitish yellow – khōga

Yellow – həriy

Milky – serah

Black – khōgah

Red – kīyah

White having black calves – ugaḥ

Spotted – həlah

yellowish black – trīyuh

yellow having black knees – kulah

yellow with a reddish tinge – uknah
 blue – nilak
 pink – revāt
 yellow with greenish tinge – halak
 one having white chest, hoofs, mouth, mane
 and tail – əṣtməgəl
 one having white tail, chest, head and both the
 sides – pəcbhədr.

–dīgəl koṣ

ਘੋੜੀ [ghoṛi] *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 ਘੋੜੀਆਂ. **5** song
 sung at the time of the groom's ceremonial
 mounting the horse. **6** bridge over which the
 strings of a sīrōda sitar etc are stretched.
7 machine for making səviā (noodle-like pasta
 for sweet dish).

ਘੋੜੀਆਂ [ghoṛiā] 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 ghoṛi¹. Songs sung on that occasion
 are called ghoṛiā. In order to do away with
 the evil practice of singing indecent songs, Guru
 Ram Das authored a sacred hymn in Rag Vad-
 hans under the heading ghoṛiā which underlies
 the sermon of attaining bliss both in this world
 and the next. “deh tejəṅṅ jī ram upaia.” etc.

ਘੋੜੇਵਾਰਾ [ghoṛevaha] a village in tehsil and
 district Gurdaspur. There is a gurdwara of Guru
 Hargobind in the village.

ਘੰਘੋਰਨਾ [ghəghorna], **ਘੰਘੋਲਨਾ** [ghəgholna] *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 ghoṛi is also held at the
 time of departure of marriage-party from the
 bridegroom's house.

ਘੰਟ [ghəṭ] *Skt* घण्ट् *vr* speak, shine. **2** See ਘੰਟਕ.
ਘੰਟਕ [ghəṭək] gong, bell. See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ. “ghəṭək jyō
 sunke bəṛ bani. rəhe ṭhaḍh dhig mīrgəhī
 səmani.”–*NP*. See ਘੰਟਕਹੇਰਿ.

ਘੰਟਕਹੇਰਿ [ghəṭək-heri] *n* hunter's bell; the bell
 a hunter carries with himself. “chəlbe kəhu
 ghəṭək-heri bəjajo.”–*krīṣan*. ‘A hunter hiding
 himself in the forest rings a bell. In order to
 find out from where the sound comes, the deer
 is drawn towards it.’

ਘੰਟਕਾ [ghəṭəka] See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਘੰਟਾ [ghəṭa] *Skt n* bronze bell moulded in the
 shape of an upside down tumbler. It is struck
 with a hammer from within or without. Small
 bells have been in vogue since time
 immemorial. They were discovered in ancient
 Egyptian tombs and in the ruins of Nineveh.
 In Rome, the time of the royal bath was
 announced with the stroke of a bell. Since long,
 ringing of bells has been prevalent in temples
 in India where the biggest bell was installed at
 Somnath temple. It was broken into pieces by
 Mahmood Ghaznavi and its golden chain was
 plundered.

As of now, the biggest of all the bells is in
 Moscow (Russia). It weighs 198 tons. It was
 cast in 1733 AD. There is also another bell in
 this city which weighs 128 tons. There are
 heavy and huge bells in Burma, Peking (China),
 Cologne (Germany), Vienna and Paris. In
 England, the largest of all the bells weighs 16
 tons, which is installed in the cathedral of St.
 Paul. “ghəṭa jaka sunie cəhu kūt.”– *asa m* 5.
 i.e., ‘the celestial sound.’ **2** unit of time spanning
 two and a half ghəṛis, equalling an hour. See
 ਕਾਲਪੁਸ਼ਾਣ. **3** clock. See ਘੜੀ ਨੰ: 3.

ਘੰਟਾਹੇਰਾ [ghəṭahera] See ਘੰਟਕਹੇਰਿ.

ਘੰਟਾਕਰਣ [ghəṭəkəṛəṅ] *n* son of Mangal, who
 was born to Medha. He was an attendant deity
 of Shiv. On account of a curse, he was born

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 kārṇ bhəṭ.”—*səloh*.

ਘੰਟਿਕ [ghāṭik] See ਘੜਿਆਲ.

ਘੰਟਿਕਾ [ghāṭika] *Skt* घण्टिका *n* bell. **2** gullet, throat.

ਘੰਟੀ [ghāṭi] See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ 1.

ਘੰਡ [ghāṇḍ] *n* big bell, gong. **2** trachea. See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ 2. **3** *Skt* घण्ड large black bee. **4** wretch, vile. “jḥakh marəṇṭ səbh nīdək ghāṇḍa ram.”—*bṭha chōt m 4*. **5** mischievous. **6** a subcaste of Bahujai Khatri.

ਘੰਡ ਵੱਜਣਾ [ghāṇḍ vājṇa] a typical sound that breathing produces due to the entrapped tracheal muscus.

ਘੰਡਾ [ghāṇḍa] See ਘੰਡ 4. **2** bell. “khāṇḍahəra mīrəg jīu.”—*BG*. ‘as the sound of a hunter’s bell stops the deer from running.’

ਘੰਡਾਹੇੜਾ [ghāṇḍahəṛa] See ਘੰਟਕਹੇੜਿ and ਘੰਡਾ 2.

ਘੰਡੀ [ghāṇḍi] See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ 2.

ਘੂ [ghnə] *Skt adj* when suffixed to a word, it means destroyer as ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘੂ (ungrateful), ਗੋਘੂ (slaughterer of cows).

ਘ੍ਰਾ [ghra] *Skt vr* smell, kiss.

ਘ੍ਰਾਉ [ghrau] *n* smell, odour. *Skt* ਘ੍ਰੋਯ. See ਘ੍ਰਾ *vr*. “jīu udīan kusəm pərphulīt kīnə nə ghərau ləio.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਘ੍ਰਾਣ [ghraṇ] *Skt n* organ of smell; nose. “ghraṇ vīlocən pōchē cir.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* smelled.

ਘ੍ਰਾਤ [ghrat] *Skt adj* smelled.

ਘ੍ਰਾਮ [ghram] *Skt* घर्म *n* heat. **2** sunshine. **3** summer. **4** sweat, perspiration. “nə ghram hē nə gham hē.”—*əkal*.

ਘ੍ਰਿ [ghrī] *Skt* घृ *vr* wet, shine, drip.

ਘ੍ਰਿਸ [ghris] *Skt* घृष् *vr* pulverize, pound, grind.

ਘ੍ਰਿਣ [ghriṇ] *Skt* घृण *vr* shine, hate.

ਘ੍ਰਿਣਾ [ghriṇa] *Skt n* hatred. **2** condemnation. **3** compassion. “təjī tat ghriṇa bən bic nīkare.”—*ramav*.

ਘ੍ਰਿਤ [ghrit] *Skt n* clarified butter. “kagədu luṇu rəhə ghrit sāgē.”—*ram m 1*. **2** per etymology, water is also called ghrit. **3** *adj* sprayed, sprinkled. **4** oiled, lubricated, buttered. **5** shining.

ਘ੍ਰਿਤਚੀ [ghritci], **ਘ੍ਰਿਤਾਚੀ** [ghritaci] *Skt* घृताची per books like Mahabharat etc, an extremely beautiful fairy, whose sight led Vyas to discharge his semen. As a result of that, Shukdev was born. Parmiti, son of sage Chyavan, produced a son named Ruru from her womb. Kushnabh, king of Kanauj, begot one hundred daughters from Ghritachi. See ਕਨੌਜ. Bharadwaj was charmed by her, leading to the discharge of his semen. The discharged semen was kept in a boat-shaped wooden cup and from that Dronacharya was born. “brīkhhbanusota ki bərabəṛ murəṭī ṣyam kəhə su nəhi ghritci hē.”—*krīsən*. “sīdhusota ru ghritaci triya.”—*krīsən*. daughters of the sea, Lachhami and Ghritachi. **2** ladle for pouring clarified butter during a fire ritual. **3** per etymology, it also means night. **4** night, bedewed and calm.



ਘ [ɟʰəɟʰa] 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.
ਘਕਾ [ɟʰəɟʰa] the character ਘ. 2 pronunciation of ਘ. See ਘੰਕਾ.
ਘਣ [ɟʰəɟʰ] See ਘਣਨਾ.
ਘਣਤੀ [ɟʰəɟʰti], ਘਣਨਾ [ɟʰəɟʰna] *n* counting, enumeration, calculation. “ɟʰəɟʰti ɟʰəɟʰi nəhi kou chuṭe.”—*bavən*.
ਘਣਿ [ɟʰəɟʰi] having counted. “ɟʰəɟʰi ghale səbh divəs sas.”—*bavən*.
ਘਣੀ [ɟʰəɟʰi] counted. 2 with counting. See ਘਣਤੀ.
ਘਰਾਸ [ɟʰəras] See ਘਰਾਸ.
ਘਿਆਤਾ [ɟʰiata] *adj* learned, erudite. “ɟʰəɟʰa

khəṭsastr hoɪ ɟʰiata.”—*bavən*.
ਘਿਆਨ [ɟʰiān] *n* knowledge. “ənik bhekh əru ɟʰiān dhīan.”—*bavən*.
ਘਿਆਨੀ [ɟʰiāni] *adj* scholar, sage. “bhəgat ɟʰiāni soɪ.”—*bavən*.
ਘਿਆਨੁ [ɟʰiānu] See ਘਿਆਨ.
ਘੁ [ɟʰu] *Skt vr* produce a sound.
ਘੰਕਾ [ɟʰəɟʰa] character ਘ. See ਘਕਾ. “ɟʰəɟʰa ɟʰiānu nəhi mukhbatəu.”—*bavən*.
ਘਰਾਸ [ɟʰras] *n* morsel. 2 swallow. “ɟʰəɟʰa ɟʰrase kal tih.”—*bavən*.
ਘੁਹਾਲ [ɟʰiḥal] *adj* who enjoys; who uses. See ਘ 2. “ɟʰiḥəstva ɟʰiḥalṅ.”—*gyan*. ‘You enjoy through the character ਘ.’ 2 Scholars interpret this word to mean a family man.



ਚ [cæcca] eleventh character of Punjabi script. Its articulation is made from the palate. **2** *suf* of. “sīghæc bhojən jo nər janæ.”—*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: “thorə dɪnāc ɪh kəm ho jauga.”—*prov*.

ਚਉ [cəʊ] infinitive of *cəvənu*; say, state. See *ਚਵਣੁ*. “tū cəʊ səjən meɖɪa.”—*var maru* **2 m 5**. **2** See *ਚਉ*. **3** four. “sekha, cəʊ cəkɪa cəʊ vɪa.”—*var sor m 3*. See *ਚਉਚਕਿਆ* and *ਚਉਵਾਇਆ*. **4** trust, belief. “lækhyo aj kəs he cəʊ badhyo.”—*NP*.

ਚਉਸਠ [cəʊsəθ] See *ਚਉਸਠਿ*.

ਚਉਸਠ ਕਲਾ [cəʊsəθ kəla] See *ਕਲਾ*.

ਚਉਸਠ ਚਾਰ [cəʊsəθ car] sixty-eight. “bhære jogñi pətr cəʊsəθ carə.”—*cōḍi* **2**. See *ਯੋਗਿਨੀ*.

ਚਉਸਠਿ [cəʊsəθɪ] *Skt* चतुःषष्टि sixty-four.

ਚਉਸਠਿ ਘਰੀ [cəʊsəθɪ ghəri], **ਚਉਸਠਿ ਘੜੀ** [cəʊsəθɪ ghəri] day and night, nowadays; a day and night consist of 60 ghəris and each ghəri is of 24 minutes but in earlier times a ghəri was said to be of twenty two and a half minutes. Hence 64 ghəris used to comprise a day and night. “aθ jamɪ cəʊsəθɪ ghəri tuə nɪrkhət rəhe jiu.”—*s kabir*.

ਚਉਸਰ [cəʊsər], **ਚਉਸਾਰ** [cəʊsar] *Skt* चतुस्सारि *n* a game of four flanks; a game of dice. **2** a game of four counters. See *ਚਉਪੜ* and *ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ*.

ਚਉਸੀ [cəʊsi] *n* a type of indigenous cloth with four hundred cords (threads) in its warp.

ਚਉਹਟਾ [cəʊhəʈa] *n* a bazaar with shops on all the four sides; a crossing. **2** a bazaar with four flanks on a crossing.

ਚਉਹਠ [cəʊhəθ] See *ਚਉਸਠ*.

ਚਉਹਾਣ [cəʊhaŋ], **ਚਉਹਾਨ** [cəʊhan] See *ਚੌਹਾਨ*.

ਚਉਕ [cəʊk] See *ਚੌਕ*. **2** an ornament for women to wear on their heads.

ਚਉਕਸ [cəʊkəs] See *ਚੌਕਸ*.

ਚਉਕਸਾਈ [cəʊksai], **ਚਉਕਸੀ** [cəʊksi] See *ਚੌਕਸਾਈ* and *ਚੌਕਸੀ*.

ਚਉਕਰੀ [cəʊkri] *n* a group of four persons or things. “jugən ki cəʊkri phɪraei phɪrət he.”—*akal*. **2** See *ਚਉਕੜੀ*.

ਚਉਕੜ [cəʊkəʃ] *n* a group of four cowries. **2** See *ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਣਾ*. **3** cord made of four threads.

ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਣਾ [cəʊkəʃ khərcəɳa] *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. “cəl kər cəʊkəʃ khərcən kəri.”—*NP*.

ਚਉਕੜਿ [cəʊkəʃɪ] with four cowries. “cəʊkəʃɪ mulɪ əɳaɪa.”—*var asa*. ‘bought a sacred thread for four cowries.’ See *ਚਉਕੜ*.

ਚਉਕੜੀ [cəʊkri] *n* quadrangular platform. **2** a group of four. **3** a group of four persons i.e. a gang. “dusəcəʊkri səda kuʃ kəməvəɦɪ.”—*sor m 3*. **4** a group of four horses for driving a carriage. **5** a group of all the four aeons. See *ਯੁਗ*. **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.

ਚਉਕਾ [cəʊka] *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. “gobəru juθa cəʊka

juṭha.”—*bāsāt kābir*. **5** plastering done on the kitchen floor. “*deke cāuka kadhī kar.*”—*var asa*. **6** animal with four developed teeth. **7** two teeth in the upper and two in the lower jaw. “*cībuk caru vīstrīṭ kachu cōka cāmkaṇe.*”—*GPS*.

ਚਉਕੀ [cəuki] *n* seat with four legs. **2** a group of four watchmen. “*cāuki cāugīrād hāmāre.*”—*sor m 5*. **3** a group of four devotional musicians. “*gavāt cāuki sēbād prēkas.*”—*GPS*. See **ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ**. **4** a group of worshippers who sing devotional songs while circumbulating.

ਚਉਕੈ [cəuke] in the kitchen. “*bāhī cāuke pāṭa.*”—*var asa*. ‘put on the sacred thread while sitting in the kitchen.’

ਚਉਖੰਨ [cəukhān] four parts. “*hāu tīsu vīṭāhu cāukhānīe.*”—*sri m 4*, meaning: ‘I sacrifice myself’. **2** four directions. “*koṛmāṛa cāukhānīe koṭī nā beli.*”—*BG*. ‘all the relatives.’ **3** a blow with a sword. See **ਚੌਰੰਗ 3**.

ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ [cəukhānīe] See **ਚਉਖੰਨ**.

ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਢਣਾ [cəukhānīe vāṇṇa] *v* be cut into four parts, i.e. be sacrificed. **2** move all around, i.e. be devoted.

ਚਉਗਣ [cəugāṇ], **ਚਉਗਨ** [cəugān] See **ਚਉਗੁਣ**.

ਚਉਗਾਨ [cəugān] See **ਚੌਗਾਨ**.

ਚਉਗਿਰਦ [cəugīrād] *adv* on all the four sides, all around. “*cāuki cāugīrād hāmāre.*”—*sor m 5*. “*cāugīrād hāmāre ramkar.*”—*BLA m 5*. **2 n** a mountain surrounding the earth and its seven seas. See **ਲੋਕਾਲੋਕ**.

ਚਉਗਿਰਦੋ [cəugīrādō] from all sides. “*dhae rakhās rohle cāugīrādō bhare.*”—*cāḍī 3*.

ਚਉਗੁਣ [cəugūṇ], **ਚਉਗੁਨ** [cəugūn] *Skt* **ਚਤੁਰੰਗੁਣ** *adj* four-fold, four-sided.

ਚਉਘਰ [cəughār], **ਚਉਘੜ** [caughār] See **ਚਉਝੜ**. “*cuhār cāughār lākhnāu.*”—*BG*.

ਚਉਚਕਿਆ [cəucəkīa] incited by four persons, i.e., provoked by four scoundrels. “*sekha!* *cāucəkīa.*”—*var sor m 3*.

ਚਉਝੜ [cəujhār] a Khatri subcaste from amongst

Bunjahian, mentioned as *cāughār* by some scholars. “*cādu cāujhār sev kāmāi.*”—*BG*. See **ਚਉਘੜ**. **ਚਉਣਾ** [cəuṇa] *n* a group of quadrupeds; a herd of grazing animals. “*cāuṇe sūṭīna paie cūṇī cūṇī khavē ghasu.*”—*var majh m 1*. **2 adj** four-fold, four times.

ਚਉਣੀ [cəuṇī] four-fold. See **ਚੌਣੀ**.

ਚਉਤਰਾ [cəutra], **ਚਉਤਾ** [cəuta] *P ੦੨੬ n* platform, *Skt* **ਚਤੁਰ** platform. **2** court of a kotwal. “*śah cātre jāṭ jōtai.*”—*cārītr 61*. “*jhāgrā kārde cāute aya.*”—*BG*.

ਚਉਤਾਰ [cəutar] See **ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ**.

ਚਉਤਾਰਾ [cəutara] *n* song from a four-stringed instrument or *mṛīdāṅg*. **2** *rābab*, which has four strings or any other four-stringed musical instrument. **3** cloth which has four-ply thread in its weft.

ਚਉਤੀ [cəuti], **ਚਉਤੀਸ** [cəutīs] *Skt* **ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਿੰਸਤੁ** thirty-four.

ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅਖਰ [cəutīs ākhār], **ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅਛਰ** [cəutīs āchār] Originally Sanskrit had the following 34 letters.

ਅ ਙ ਤ, ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ, ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ ਞ, ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਣ, ਤ ਥ ਦ ਧ ਨ, ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਮ ਸ, ਧ ਰ ਲ ਵ ਸ ਹ; the remaining letters are their combinations, as ਞ is a combination of ਕ and ਸ, ਞ of ਜ and ਵ, ਞ of ਤ and ਰ etc. The same ਸ has three forms!.

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: ਅ ਙ ਤ ਞ, ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ, ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ, ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ, ਤ ਥ ਦ ਧ ਨ, ਪ ਫ ਭ ਭ ਮ ਸ, ਧ ਰ ਲ ਵ ਸ ਞ ਞ ਞ. ਞ is used for ਲ. and ਲ does not initiate any word. ਙ ਞ ਞ do not initiate any word either. ਞ is a combination of ਅ and ਏ, ਞ is a combination of ਅ and ਓ, ਞ is a combination of ਅ and ਊ, ਞ is a combination of ਅ and ਓ, ਞ is a combination of ਕ and ਸ, ਞ is a combination of ਜ and ਵ, ਞ is a combination of ਤ and ਰ. In Veds the letter ॐ is not used in conventional words.

“nana khīan puran bed bīdhī cəutis əkhər (əchər) mahi.”—*sor* and *maru rəvīdas*.

ਚਉਤੀਹ [cəutih] See **ਚਉਤੀ**.

ਚਉਤੁਕਾ [cəutuka] *n* a composition containing four lines; a passage having a division after every four lines.

ਚਉਥ [cəuth] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਥੀ *n* fourth day of the bright and dark side of the moon. “cəuthəhī cēcəl mən kəu gəhəhu.”—*gəu thīti kəbir*.

ਚਉਥੜਾ [cəuthrā], **ਚਉਥੜੀ** [cəuthrī], **ਚਉਥਾ** [cəutha] *adj* fourth. “trəgʊn mātamohu hē gurmukhī cəuthapəd paī.”—*sri m 3*. “hərī cəuthrī lav mənī səhəju bhəīa.”—*suhi chōt m 4*.

ਚਉਥਾਪਦ [cəuthapəd] *n* state of knowledge beyond that of the worldly and bodily comforts; enlightened state. “cəuthə pəd kəu jo nəru cinē.”—*keda kəbir*.

ਚਉਥਿ [cəuthī] fourth declension. See **ਚਉਥ**. “cəuthī upae care beda.”—*bīla thīti m 1*.

ਚਉਥੀ [cəuthī] feminine of cəutha. “cəuthī niətī rasī kər.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਚਉਦਸ [cəudəs] *n* ਚਤੁਦਸ਼ fourteen.

ਚਉਦਸਿ [cəudəsī] *Skt* ਚਤੁਦਸ਼ੀ *n* fourteenth day of the moon’s bright and dark sides. “cəudəsī cəudəh lok məjharī.”—*gəu thīti kəbir*.

ਚਉਦਹ [cəudəh] fourteen. “cəudəh bhəvən tere hətnale.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਚਉਦਹ ਰਤਨ [cəudəh rətən] according to Purans, the ocean was churned and fourteen precious objects were obtained. See **ਰਤਨ**. “cəudəh rətən nīkālīənu.”—*var ram 3*.

ਚਉਦਹ ਲੋਕ [cəudəh lok] See **ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ**.

ਚਉਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ [cəudəh vīdya] knowledge of four Veds, six vedāg, nyay, mimāsa, Purans and dhəramśastrə. See **ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ਼ 3 ਐ 6**. According to Bhai Mani Singh these fourteen scriptures are:

“šri əkkhər jəltərən cəkītsa ɔr rəsāin, jotək jotī prəbin rag khəṭ ragənī gāin, kok-kəla vyakərən ɔr bajətr bəjāin,

turəhī tor nəṭ nrītī ɔr sər dhənukh cəlāin, gyan kərən ɔ caturī et nam vīdya vərə, eh cəurdəs jəgət me cəur səməjhmən me dhəre.”

—*JSBM*.

See **ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ** and **ਵਿਦਯਾ**.

ਚਉਦਹਿ [cəudəhī] See **ਚਉਦਹ**. **2** fourteenth day of the lunar month. “cəudəhī carī kōṭ prəbh apī.”—*gəu thīti m 5*.

ਚਉਦਣੋਚਕ [cəudṇocək] fourteen spheres, fourteen worlds. “cəccək cəudṇocəkā.”—*ramav*. ‘Fourteen worlds were taken aback.’ **2** beings of the fourteenth sphere.

ਚਉਦਾ [cəuda] states, speaks. See **ਚਉ** and **ਚਵਣੁ**. “jo gurbāni mukhī cəuda jiu.”—*majh m 4*. **2** See **ਚਉਦਹ**.

ਚਉਦਾਂ [cəudā] See **ਚਉਦਹ**.

ਚਉਦਿਆ [cəudīa] *adv* uttering. “as purī həri cəudīa.”—*suhi chōt m 4*. See **ਚਵਣੁ**.

ਚਉਦੋ [cəudo] *adj* worth stating. “cəudo mukhī əlāī.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** says, utters.

ਚਉਧ [cəudh], **ਚਉਧਨਾ** [cəudhna] See **ਚੌਧ** and **ਚੌਧਨਾ**.

ਚਉਧਰੀ [cəudhri] *n* bearer of a ploughpin; a ploughman. **2** *Skt* ਚਤੁਰ੍ਧਰੀण headman among four. “cəudhri rau sədaie.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਚਉਧਿਤ [cəudhit] See **ਚੌਧਿਤ**.

ਚਉਪ [cəup] See **ਚੌਪ**.

ਚਉਪਈ [cəupəi] See **ਚੌਪਈ**.

ਚਉਪਦਾ [cəupāda] *Skt n* quartet, quatrain; a piece of poetry having four stanzas. See under **ਰਾਗ ਗੁਜਰੀ**. “kīrīa car kərəhī khəṭ kərma.”—a hymn by Guru Arjan Dev. **2** See **ਚੌਪਦ 2**.

ਚਉਪਦਾ ਦੁਪਦਾ [cəupāda dupāda] a poetic composition having four stanzas ɔf two lines each i.e. four couplets.

ਚਉਪਰ [cəupər], **ਚਉਪੜ** [cəupər], **ਚਉਪੜਿ** [cəupərī] *Skt* ਚਤੁਰਘਟ dice cloth with four flanks and the game which is played upon it. “həume cəupərī khelṇa jhuthə əhəkara.”—*asa ə m 1*. “kərəm dhərəm tum cəupərī sajəhu sətə kərəhu tum sari.”—*bəsət m 5*. See **ਚਉਸਰ** and **ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ**.

ਚਮਤਕਾਰੀ [cəmətkəri] *adj* marvellous, wonderful.

2 miraculous. 3 illuminating, resplendent.

ਚਮਤਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [cəmətkrɪtɪ] *n* wonder. 2 rarity.

3 miracle, magical exercise.

ਚਮਨ [cəməɳ] *P* चमन *n* lawn, garden. 2 flower garden, flower bed. 3 a railway station on the border of Balochistan, 4,311 feet above the sea level.

ਚਮਰ [cəməɾ] *Skt* चमरी *n* heavenly cow. 2 tuft of hair at the tail end of a heavenly cow, i.e., sura gəu (cəməri). “tā pər hot cəməɾ chəbɪ bhag.”—*NP*. 3 opposite of cəɾəm. “cəməɾpos ka mēdər tera.”—*bher namdev*. ‘living beings having body covered with skin.’ 4 This word is used in place of cɪmər (cɪmət). cəməɾ (cəbər). “jahɪ cəməɾ tū mukh te kəhɪ hē.”—*cəɾitr 68*.

ਚਮਰਸ [cəməɾs] *n* boil or wound caused by a scratch on the skin.

ਚਮਰੇਟਾ [cəməɾtə] *n* son of a cobbler; leatherman’s son. “cəməɾtə gāṭhɪ nə jənəi.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. See ਚਮਰੇਟਾ.

ਚਮਰਨਾ [cəməɾnə] *v* cling, stick.

ਚਮਰਪੋਸ [cəməɾpos] See ਚਮਰ 3.

ਚਮਰਵਾ [cəməɾvə] *adj* pertaining to cobbling; of the cobbler.

ਚਮਰਾ [cəməɾə] *n* leather, hide, skin. 2 *adj* of the cobbler. “səbhɪ dokh gəe cəməɾe.”—*maru m 4*. ‘All troubles of the cobbler Ravidas have come to an end.’ “ʊh dʰove dʰor hathɪ cəməɾe.”—*bɪla m 4*. ‘Cobbler Ravidas always had a hide in his hand.’ 3 something sticking (to the skin).

ਚਮਰੇਟਾ [cəməɾtə] *n* son of a cobbler.

ਚਮਰੇਰੀ [cəməɾeri] *n* female cobbler. See ਚਮਰੇਰੀ.

ਚਮੜ [cəməɾ], **ਚਮੜਾ** [cəməɾə] *n* hide, skin. “kapəɾu choḍe cəməɾ lie.”—*asa m 1*. ‘wore the skin of a deer.’ 2 See ਚਮਰਨਾ.

ਚਮੜੀ [cəməɾi] See ਗਲਚਮੜੀ. 2 *n* skin or hide. “khəpɾi ləkɾi cəməɾi.”—*asa m 1*. ‘a celibate who carries a skull, and covers himself with deer

skin.’

ਚਮਾਰ [cəməɾ], **ਚਮਿਆਰ** [cəməɪɾ] *Skt n* one who works on the hide of animals; one who skins animals, dyes the skin and makes objects from it. “mukət bhəɪo cəməɪɾo.”—*guj m 5*. 2 per Hindu scriptures, son of a Kshatriya woman from a şudər is a cəməɾ. See ਔਸ਼ਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ § 4.

ਚਮਿਆਲ [cəməɪəl] See ਚੰਬਿਆਲ.

ਚਮੁ [cəməɪ] *skin, hide*. 2 See ਚਮੁ.

ਚਮੁੱਟਾ [cəməɪṭtə] *adj* sticking with something. “jəɳu ḍali cəməɪṭtə avle.”—*cəḍi 3*.

ਚਮੁੱਡ [cəməɪḍ], **ਚਮੁੱਡਾ** [cəməɪḍə] See ਚਮੁੱਡਾ.

ਚਮੁ [cəməɪ] *Skt n* who vanquishes the enemy army. “bhəji cəməɪ səbh danvi.”—*cəḍi 1*. 2 army of specific strength: 729 elephants, 729 chariots, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot soldiers.

ਚਮੁਚਾਲ [cəməɪcəl] *n* disorder in the army. 2 army’s departure.

ਚਮੁਨਾ [cəməɪnə] See ਲਾਲ.

ਚਮੇਲੀ [cəməli] *Skt* a climber with white moon-like flowers. *L Jasminum grandiflorum*. Flowers of this perennial plant give out very pleasant smell from which scent is made. Yellow-coloured cəməli is called cəpəkvəlli. These flowers don’t have any fragrance.

ਚਮੋਟਾ [cəməɪtə] *n* piece of leather. 2 *adj* made from leather.

ਚਮੋਰਨ [cəməɪɾən], **ਚਮੋੜਨਾ** [cəməɪɾnə] *v* stick, paste; tempt, involve. “dəs nari əudhut denɪ cəməɪɾe.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. ‘Ten sense organs can tempt even an ascetic.’

ਚਯ [cəy] *Skt n* group, pile. 2 fort, rampart. 3 foundation, base, root, origin. 4 dais, platform.

ਚਯਨ [cəyən] *Skt n* collection, accumulation etc. 2 laying bricks; raising with bricks or stones. 3 picking, selecting.

ਚਰ [cəɾ] *Skt* चर *vr* go, wander, stroll about, consume, eat, rob, enchant, disobey, serve, indulge in depravity, raise character, think deeply. 2 *n* spy; he who keeps watch in order

to collect information. 3 *adj* one who wanders.
4 See ਚਰਜ. 5 See ਚਰਨਾ.

ਚਰ ਅਚਰ [cər əcər] *n* animate and inanimate, movable and immovable.

ਚਰਸ [cərəs], **ਚਰਸਾ** [cərsa] leather bag to draw water with. See ਚੜਸ and ਚੜਸਾ.

ਚਰਕ [cərək] *Skt 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 cāraksāhita. 6 See ਚਰਗ 2.

ਚਰਕਟਾ [cərəkəṭa] *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.

ਚਰਕਣਾ [cərəkṇa] *v* squabble. 2 sound of frothy liquid falling from the intestines. 3 suffer from dysentery due to fear.

ਚਰਖ [cərəkḥ] *P* چرخ *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.

ਚਰਖਰ [cərkhər] *n* circular disc with serrated edge. “cərkhər səgə.”—*ramav*.

ਚਰਖੜੀ [cərkhəṛi] See ਚਰਖੀ.

ਚਰਖਾ [cərkhā] *P* چرخ *n* circular wheel etc. 2 spinning wheel—an instrument to spin cotton with. “kolu cərkhā cəki cəku.”—*var asa*.

ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ [cərkhā səhəṛnā] *v* marrying a woman who spins cotton on the spinning wheel. “əb səherbo cərkhā cəhiə. jɪs te brɪddhpəno nɪrbəhiə.”—*GPS*.

ਚਰਖੀ [cərkhī] 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 Singhs were put to death and martyred in this manner. “cəṛḥ cərkḥəṛi marō dukh də bhare.” and “sɪgh cərkhi pər cəṛhvae.”—*PP*. 2 horse’s movement in a circle. “cərkhi phɪr gerəhɪ əsvar.”—*GPS*. 3 small spinning wheel.

ਚਰਖੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [cərəkhi cəṛəuṇa] *v* tie someone to the serrated wheel. See ਚਰਖੀ 1.

ਚਰਗ [cərəg] *n* cār (to move) گ (sky). a bird, that flies in the sky,¹ called چرخ in Persian and حتر 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 cərgela is short-statured and is useless for hunting. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ. “siha baja cərga kuhia ena khəvale ghah.”—*var majh m l*. 2 tərək, a hyena, is also called cərək and cəṛəg.

ਚਰਗੇਲਾ [cərgela] male species of cəṛəg. It is not tamed for hunting.

ਚਰਚ [cərəc] *Skt* चर्च *vr* speak, discuss, vilify, torture, think, study. 2 See ਚਰਚਨ. 3 See ਚਰਚਾ.

ਚਰਚਨ [cərcən], **ਚਰਚਨਾ** [cərcəna] *v* plaster with sandal wood. 2 annoint a deity or a scripture with sandalwood.

¹A bird that eats while flying is also called a cəṛəg.

ਚਰਚਰੀ [cərcəri] See ਚਰਚਰੀਆ. **2** *Skt* ਚਰਚਰੀ *n* song sung in the month of Phaggan during the Holi celebration. **3** tamburine, drum. **4** bustle and elaborate show of dance and music “kəṛət kəṛət cəṛəc cəṛəc cərcəri.”—*kan m 5*. ‘Worshippers sing, dance and besmear themselves with sandalwood paste.’ **5** *gīddha*, a female folk dance. **6** a poetic metre. See ਚਾਰਚਰੀ. **7** a posture in yog.

ਚਰਚਾ [cərcə] *Skt n* description, explanation. **2** dialogue in question and answer form. There are four kinds of discussions :

(a) ਵਾਦ [vad] is to satisfy the other person by answering his questions with a feeling of love.

(b) ਹਿਟ is to give a rejoinder without having any ill-will.

(c) ਜਲਪ is to refute the other person’s viewpoint.

(d) ਵਿਟੰਡਾ is to defeat the other person’s argument by hook or by crook.

3 besmear or plaster with sandalwood.

4 fame, rumour etc.

ਚਰਚਾ ਚਰਚ [cərcə cəṛəc] remembering and worshipping the Creator, and pondering over His attributes.

ਚਰਚਾਰ [cərcar] *Skt* चर्चार्ह *adj* worthy of worship. **2** worthy of description. “cərcar cəṛacəryō hūhəṛō.”—*vīna*.

ਚਰਚਿਤ [cərcit] *Skt* चर्चित *adj* worshipped; plastered with sandal paste etc.

ਚਰਣ [cəṛəṇ] *Skt vr* go, roam about. **2 n** feet. “cəṛəṇ ṭhakur ke rīde səmaṇe.”—*majh m 5*.

3 a line of metrical verse. “ṭiṭhi hōi kəla prəṭhme cəṛəṇ.”—*rupdip*. **4** swallow, eat.

5 character, temperament, conduct. “jīn sadhu cəṛəṇ sadhpəg seve.”—*jet m 4*.

ਚਰਣਸਮੂਹ [cəṛəṇsəmuḥ] *Skt* चरण्यु समूह one who moves about everywhere; omnipresent. “mai ri, mati cəṛəṇsəmuḥ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣਕਮਲ [cəṛəṇkəməḷ], **ਚਰਣਕਵਲ** [cəṛəṇkəvəḷ] *adj* lotus-like feet, feet like lotus flowers. “cəṛəṇkəməḷ mən praṇ ədhari.”—*suhi m 5. 2 n* See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆ. **3** See ਚਰਣਕੌਲ.

ਚਰਣਕੌਲ [cəṛəṇkəḷ] See ਚਰਣਕਵਲ. **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 gurudwara 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.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸ [cəṛəṇdas] 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 ਨਾਰੂ [naru]. See ਸੁਰੋਦਾ.

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.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀ [cəɾəɳdasi] *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.

ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀਆ [cəɾəɳdasia] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸ.

ਚਰਣਦੁਖਿ [cəɾəɳdhuɾɪ] dust of the feet. “cə.əɳdhuɾɪ tere jən ki hova.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਚਰਣਪ [cəɾəɳp] one who takes water with feet; tree, which absorbs water through its roots.

ਚਰਣਪਾਦੁਕਾ [cəɾəɳpaduka] *n* traditional wooden sandals. **2** See ਚਰਨਪਾਦੁਕਾ.

ਚਰਣਬੰਦਨਾ [cəɾəɳbəɳdna] *n* act of bowing head on somebody's feet. “cəɾəɳbəɳdna əmɔl dasro.”—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣਰੇਣੁ [cəɾəɳrəɳu] *n* dust of the feet. “cəɾəɳrəɳu gur ki mukhɪ lagi.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਚਰਣਾ [cəɾəɳa] *v* move about. “gəgəɳu rəhara hukme cəɳna.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘The movement in the sky takes place as per His Will.’ **2** manger; trough for feeding animals. **3** See ਚਰਣ. “bəlɪ bəlɪ jai sətɪgur cəɳna.”—*bher m 5*. **4** eat, devour. See ਚਰ *vr*. See ਚਰੀਦਨ.

ਚਰਣਾਕਾ [cəɾəɳaka] See ਚਾਣਕਾ.

ਚਰਣਾਠੀ [cəɾəɳaṭhi] See ਚਨਣਾਠੀ.

ਚਰਣਾਮਤ [cəɾəɳamət] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਚਰਣਾਮਤਿ [cəɾəɳamətɪ] feet worthy of reverence. “rakh lə raj bɪkhe cəɳnamətɪ.”—*ramav*. ‘Hey Ram! let me revere your feet while I am performing my duty towards the kingdom.’¹

ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [cəɾəɳamrɪt] *n* nectar (əmrɪt) from the sacred feet of a deity or Guru; water in which the Guru's feet have been washed. The first nine Sikh Gurus used to initiate new entrants, by administering them water in which the Guru's feet had been washed. It was also called cəɾəɳpahul or pəgpahul. See ਚਰਨਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

¹Bharat says so.

ਚਰਣਾਯੁਧ [cəɾəɳayudh] *n* one whose feet are his weapons: cock, rooster etc.

ਚਰਣਾਰਬਿੰਦ [cəɾəɳarɪbɪɳd], ਚਰਣਾਰਵਿੰਦ [cəɾəɳarvɪɳd] *adj* feet like lotus. “cəɾəɳarɪbɪɳd mən bɪdhyə.”—*gatha*.

ਚਰਣਿ [cəɾəɳɪ] with the feet. **2** *Skt n* human being. **3** *adj* who moves around.

ਚਰਣੀ [cəɾəɳɪ] (second declension) to the feet. “cəɾəɳɪ lage tə məhəlu pave.”—*gəu ə m 3*. **2** (third declension) with the feet. “cəɾəɳɪ cəɳəu marəgɪ ṭhakur ke.”—*sar m 5*. **3** (seventh declension) in the feet. See ਚਰਨੀ.

ਚਰਣੀਠਾ [cəɾəɳɪṭha] *Skt* adorable feet, loving feet. “bəlɪ bəlɪ prəbhə cəɳɪṭha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਣੋਦਕ [cəɾəɳodək] *Skt n* water in which sacred feet are washed. “cəɾəɳodək lə acmən həume dubɪdha rog gəvae.”—*BG*.

ਚਰਨ [cəɾəɳ] See ਚਰਣ. **2** graze, pick. “uṭhke cəɳən ləge pun sare.”—*NP*. **3** character, conduct. “sət cəɳən cəɳən mən laie.”—*brla m 5*. ‘Let us dwell upon the feet and the conduct of devout persons.’ **4** ascend, ride a horse. “sri həɳɪgobɪɳd ap cəɳən ko. rəkhvayo kəɳ suṣṭu vərən ko.”—*GPS*. ‘had a horse to ride on.’

ਚਰਨਕਮਲ [cəɾəɳkəməl], ਚਰਨਕਵਲ [cəɾəɳkəvəl] See ਚਰਣਕਮਲ. “cəɾəɳkəməl əsthɪɪ rɪɳ ətəɪɪ.”—*sar m 5*. “cəɾəɳkəvəl hɪɳdɛ gəhɪ nanək.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆ.

ਚਰਨਦਾਸ [cəɾəɳdas] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸ. **2** a spiritually awakened disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachi Darhi.

ਚਰਨਪਾਹੁਲ [cəɾəɳpahul] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ, ਪਗਪਾਹੁਲ and ਪਾਹੁਲ.

ਚਰਨਪਾਦੁਕਾ [cəɾəɳpaduka] See ਚਰਣਪਾਦੁਕਾ. **2** Many gurdwaras of this name exist in the sacred memory of Guru Nanak Dev. Apparently, the wooden sandals of the Guru were respectfully installed at these places in earlier times. See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ, ਕੋਟਦੁਾਰ, ਜੁਨਾਗੜ੍ਹ and ਢਾਕਾ.

ਚਰਨਬਧਿਕ [cəɾəɳəbəɳhɪk] *adj* one who causes perforation in the feet. “cəɾəɳəbəɳhɪk jən teu

mukāt bhāe.”—*gəu namdev*. ‘The huntsman was liberated who pierced the feet of Krishan with his arrow.’ See ਜਰ 5.

ਚਰਨਰਵਾਰ [cərnəvar], **ਚਰਨਰਵਾਲ** [cərnəvāl], **ਚਰਨਰੇਣੁ** [cərnəreṇu], **ਚਰਨਰੇਨ** [cərnəren] *n* dust of the feet. “bāche cərnərvāro.”—*guj m 5*. “cərnəren bāche nīn nanək.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾ [cərna] See **ਚਰਣਾ**. **2** ascend, climb. “mēdərī cərikē pēthū nīharəu.”—*sor m 5*. “cəri sātən nav tərāio.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **3** receive, get. “phīrī tā əusəru cəre nā hāthā.”—*bavən*. **4** rise. “as cəkvi dīn cərə.”—*bīla chāt m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾਠੀ [cərnāṭhi] See **ਚਨਣਾਠੀ**.

ਚਰਨਾਮਤ [cərnāmət], **ਚਰਨਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [cərnāmṛit] nectar; water in which guru’s feet have been washed. See **ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. “cərnāmṛitsikkhā pilayā.”—*BG*.

ਚਰਨਾਰਬਿੰਦ [cərnārbīd] **ਚਰਣਕਮਲ** lotus-feet. See **ਚਰਣਾਰਬਿੰਦ**. “cərnārbīd bāsāi hīrde.”—*sar m 5*.

ਚਰਨਾਰੇ [cərnāre] (second declension) to the feet, towards the feet. **2** short for cərnəreṇu.

ਚਰਨਾਵੈ [cərnāvə] *Skt* चरणमेव feet, only the feet. “mən əvər nā bhavē cərnāvē cərnāvē.”—*bīla m 5 pəṭal*.

ਚਰਨੀ [cərnī] (seventh declension) in the feet. “gūrcərnī mən laga.”—*sor m 1*. **2** See **ਚਰਣੀ**. **3** *n* the initiated Sikh. See **ਸਗਜੀ**.

ਚਰਨੇਰੇ [cərnere] (third declension) to the feet. “sevəu sadh sāt cərnere.”—*kan m 5*.

ਚਰਨੋਦਕ [cərnōdək] See **ਚਰਣੋਦਕ**.

ਚਰਨੌਲੀ [cərnōli] a village which falls under Nurpur police station, tehsil Una district Hoshiarpur. It is situated twenty-eight miles to the south east of Nawanshahar railway station, and less than two miles short of Kiratpur across the river. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind. The Guru used to stay here while going across Satluj from Kiratpur on way to Doaba. A Manji Sahib is also there. A baptised Singh performs the duties of the pūjari. No land is attached to the gurdwara.

ਚਰਪਟ [cərpəṭ] *Skt* चर्पट *n* slap, blow, spank. **2** robber, thief, pickpocket. **3** name of an ascetic said to be born from the eyes of yogi Machhandar Nath. “cəkṛitcītīcərpəṭhvē dīkhsa. cərpəṭnath tādīn se nīksa.”—*parəs*. **4** a Gorakhpanthi ascetic who had a dialogue with Guru Nanak Dev. “cərpəṭu bolē əudhu nanək.”—*sīdh-əgosəṭī*. **5** a poetic metre. There are two forms of this metre in Dasam Granth.

The first one a transform of uchal, hāsək, and pākṭī, and has SSl, S, S as its structure:

Example:

əmrīt kərme. əmrīt dhərme.

əkkhəl jogē. əccəl bhogē.

—*japū*.

The other one has llS, S, S structure in each line. Hence

sərbā devā. sərbā bhevā.

sərbā kale. sərbā pale.

—*japū*.

This form reccurs in Dattavtar. Hence

gəlītā jogā. dəlītā bhogā.

bhəgve bhesā. suphle desā.

6 *adj* broad and flat.

ਚਰਪਟ ਫੀਗਾ [cərpəṭ chiga] a form of cərpəṭ metre. It comprises six matras and one gūru, making a total of eight matras.

Example:

cītrō bərma. carō cərma.

¹An instance of the dialogue between Charpatnath and Guru Nanak, regarded authentic by Udasi sadhus is given below:

“seli nā bādhō nā pəhīrō mṛigani.

khīṭhā nā oḍhō jo hoījāi pūrani.

bībhuti nā cəṛāō jo utər utər jāi.

khər vakər leṭegi meri bəlai.

duara dekh dhuṇi nā paū.

sādhīa dekh sīṅgi nā bəjāū.

grāhī grāhī kukər nīāī māgəṇ nā jāū.

bhekḥ ka jogi kədə nā kəhāū.”...

birē bərnə. bhirē bhərnə.—ramav.

2 With characteristics of the above metre, it can take the form of əkva, əjba, kənya, and tɪlka. Hence

khəggə khyata. gyanə gyata.

cɪtrə jodhi. juddhə krodhi.—ramav.

ਚਰਪਟਨਾਥ [cərpətnath] See ਚਰਪਟ 3 and 4.

ਚਰਪਟ [cərpəṭ] See ਚਰਪਟ 4.

ਚਰਪਰਾ [cərpəra] *adj* pungent taste like that of a chilli. “mədhur səlvəṇ turəṣ cərpəre.”—GPS.

ਚਰਬ [cərab] *Skt* चर्ब *vr* go, depart; chew, eat etc. 2 *P* بـز *adj* pungent in smell and biting in taste. 3 thick, dense. 4 strong. 5 greasy. 6 *n* victory, conquest. “ərab khərbə purə cərab sərbə kəre.”—ramav.

ਚਰਬਣ [cərbəṇ], **ਚਰਬਨ** [cərbən] *Skt* चर्बਣ *n* roasted corn. 2 act of chewing, masticating.

ਚਰਬਨੀ [cərbəni] *adj* (a female) who chews.

ਚਰਬਾਕ [cərbak], **ਚਰਬਾਖ** [cərbakh] *adj* of pleasant disposition, sweet-tongued. “dūt ge cərbakh.”—ramav. 2 *P* چارباک *clever*. 3 alert, active in work.

ਚਰਬੀ [cərbī] *adj* fat; obese. 2 victorious, triumphant. See ਚਰਬ 6. “sərab cərbīən cərab.”—cəritr 217. 3 *P* بـب *n* body fat.

ਚਰਬੀਦਨ [cərbidən] *P* بـب *v* gain victory, conquer. 2 be ahead of the other.

ਚਰਮ [cəram] *Skt* *adj* last, final. 2 best. 3 *n* western side. 4 end. 5 *Skt* चर्म skin, hide, leather. “lepənə rəkət cərməṇəh.”—səhəs m 5. 6 shield, made from rhino’s skin. “oṭ gursəbəd kər cərməṇəh.”—səhəs m 5. “chuṭi hath cərmə.”—VN. ‘The shield slipped from the hand.’

ਚਰਮਕਾਰ [cəramkar] See ਚਮਾਰ.

ਚਰਮਖ [cərməkh] *Skt* चर्मख *n* spindle of a spinning wheel.

ਚਰਮਛੇਦਕ [cərmchədək] *n* arrow that can pierce a leather shield.—sənama. 2 cobbler’s awl.

ਚਰਮਣ [cərməṇ] *Skt* चर्मण्य leather goods. 2 See ਚਰਮ.

ਚਰਮਣੀ [cərməṇi] which has shields—the army.—sənama.

ਚਰਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [cəramdriṣṭi] *n* vision, eyesight. “cəramdriṣṭi mūd, pekhe dībdrisṭi kē.”—BGK. 2 farsighted, prescient, prudent. See ਚਰਮ.

ਚਰਮਨਗ [cəramnəg] western hills, where the sun sets.

ਚਰਮਨ੍ਵਤੀ [cəramnvəti] See ਚੰਬਲ.

ਚਰਮਪੋਸ [cərampos] *adj* (one) who wears skins of animals. 2 *n* leather bag in which soldiers keep their ammunition. “ləkk jɪnā de cərampoṣ.”—jəgnama.

ਚਰਮਰਿ [cərməri] enemy of the shield, sword. 2 arrow.—sənama.

ਚਰਯ [cəray] *Skt* चर्य *adj* worth doing; duty.

ਚਰਯਾ [cərya] *Skt* चर्या *n* character, conduct, behaviour. 2 deed, effort. 3 livelihood, profession. 4 act of eating. 5 act of going; voyage.

ਚਰਰਜ [cə-rəj] *n* short for cəraṇ-rəj; dust of the feet. “jən cə-rəj mukhi mathe lagi.”—bīla m 5.

ਚਰਵਾਰਾ [cərvaha], **ਚਰਵਾਰਾ** [cərvāra], **ਚਰਵਾਰੋ** [cərvāro] *n* shepherd, herdsman. 2 *adj* (one) who tends sheep and cattle etc. “cərvāro syam dhenu he.”—kṛisən. See ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰ.

ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰ [cərvēdar] *P* چرودار *one* who looks after the cattle; shepherd boy. “cərvēdar tāhi ləgəyo.”—cəritr 122.

ਚਰਾਉਣਾ [cərauṇa] *v* graze the cattle. “kəb-hū nə par utari cəraihu.”—asa kəbir. 2 employ, use, apply. “bhəsəm jəraɪ cərai.bɪbhuta.”—gəu m 5.

ਚਰਾਇਤਾ [cəraɪta] See ਚਿਰਾਯਤਾ.

ਚਰਾਈ [cərai] wages for grazing the cattle. 2 act of grazing the cattle. 3 See ਚਰਾਉਣਾ 2.

ਚਰਾਹਾ [cəraha] See ਚਰਵਾਰਾ. “bənɪ ape gəucəraha.”—sor m 4.

ਚਰਾਕ [cərak], **ਚਰਾਗ** [cərag] *P* چراغ *n* oil lamp; earthen lamp. 2 light, radiance. “koṭɪ cədrəme

kərəhI cərak.”—*bher ə kəbir*. “guru cənəṅ gIAn cərag.”—*var bIla m 4*.

ਚਰਾਗਚੀ [cəragci] *P, T* चरगाची *adj* who lights the lamp. **2** *n* torch-bearer.

ਚਰਾਗਾਹ [cəragah] *P* چراگاه *n* place where cattle are grazed; pasture.

ਚਰਾਗੇਜਹਾਂ [cəragejəhā], **ਚਰਾਗੇ ਫਲਕ** [cərage fələk] *P* چراغ جهان *n* lamp of the world i.e the sun.

ਚਰਾਚਰ [cəracər] animate and inanimate, living and non-living, active and inert.

ਚਰਾਨ [cəran] feet, plural of cəran. “seva gurcəran hā.”—*asa m 5*. “bəsəhI rIdə mohI həri cəranē.”—*kəI m 5*.

ਚਰਾਵਨ [cəravən] *v* graze cattle. **2** apply, fix. “həri həri namu cəravəhu rāḡəni.”—*asa m 5*. **3** offer, present. “gobīd puja kəhā lē cəravəu?”—*guj rəvIdas*. **4** put over (something). “basən mājI cəravəhI upəri.”—*asa kəbir*. **5** climb, make someone mount a conveyance.

ਚਰਾਵਾ [cərava] See ਚਰਾਵਾ. **2** See ਚੜ੍ਹਾਵਾ.

ਚਰਿ [cəri] See ਚਰਨਾ. **2** having climbed. “gəu cəri sīgh pache pave.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘One cannot succeed by attacking a lion while riding a cow.’

ਚਰਿਓ [cəriō], **ਚਰਿਆ** [cəriā] *adj* grazed, ate. **2** found, got. “hath cəriō həri thoka.”—*guj m 5*. **3** roamed, moved. “khozət cəriō dekhəu prīə jai.”—*suhi m 5*. See ਚਰ.

ਚਰਿਆਰ [cəriar] *adj* who has four paramours. “cəriar narI əṅkheli.”—*BG*. **2** who moves about. **3** who grazes. See ਚਰ.

ਚਰਿਕੈ [cərike] by climbing. See ਚਰਨਾ **2**.

ਚਰਿਤ [cərit] *Skt n* trait, misdeed. **2** action, deed. “əpne cərit prəbhI apI bənae.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** ritual, custom. **4** description, narration.

ਚਰਿਤਾਰਥ [cəritarəṅth] *Skt* चरितार्थ *adj* grateful, useful. **2** successful. **3** proper.

ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ [cəritr] *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 another is often called cəritr though the original title is cəritropakhyān. Though they are 405, the actual number is 404. Number 325 is given after writing only “itI sri”, without any cəritr.

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 step-mother. 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 cəritrs figure incidents from Hindu shastars, and the book entitled Bahardanish, stories from the Mughal dynasty, narratives from Rajputana and tales from Panjab. Some

¹“citrəvəti nəgri vikhe citrəsīgh nrīp ek.”

²“rəhi əpsəra rīj rup ləkh rāi ko.”

³“ek putr tāte bhəyo əmIt rup ki khanI. məharudr hū rīs kərə kamdev pəhīcāni.”

⁴“oḍchesəja ki hītu citr-məti tīh nam. hənvat sīgh-hī so rəhe citvət aṅhō jam.”

“vāki kəhi nə nrīəpsut māni.

citr-məti təb bhəi khīsāni.”

“phar cir kər apne mukh nəkhghar ləgar. rāja ko rokhit kīyo tən ko cīhən dīkhar.”

“bəcən sunət krudhīr nrīp bhəyo. marən het sut-hī ləgyo.”

⁵“mātrīn an rav səmjhəyo. trīycəritr kīnhū nəhī payo.”

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.

ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰੋਪਾਖਯਾਨ [cəɾɪtɾopakhyan] See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 4.

ਚਰੀ [cəri] millet, green fodder. See ਜਵਾਰ. **2** *adj* eaten. **3** (feminine gender) rode. "cəp cəri cəturəḡ cəmu."—*kəlki*. **4** found, discovered (used for feminine gender). "əcɪt cəri həthɪ həri həri təkə."—*bher ə m 5*. 'has got the support of the One who is free of all anxiety.'

ਚਰੀਆ [cəria] *adj* who grazes. "cəria jou bache."—*kɾɪsən*. 'who grazed calves.'

ਚਰੀਐ [cəriɛ] let us eat or swallow. **2** let us ride. "bohɪthɪ cəriɛ."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਚਰੀਦਨ [cəridən] *P* ਚਰੀਦਨ *v* cattle's act of grazing. See *Skt* ਚਰ *vr*.

ਚਰੁ [cəru] *Skt n* sacrificial food, grains and other eatables, meant to be used during religious ceremonies. **2** containers for food to be used during such ceremonies. **3** boiled rice which has not been strained. **4** meadows, pastures. **5** rent for using the meadows. **6** oblation. **7** cloud, rain.

ਚਰੁ [cəru] See ਚਰੁ.

ਚਰੈ [cərə] grazes or eats grass. "kudɪ kudɪ cərə rəsətəlɪ pɑɪ."—*gəv kəbir*. **2** get, find. "phɪɪɪ ɪɑ əusəru cərə nə hatha."—*bavən*. **3** (the sun) may rise. "sur cərə pɾɪu dekhe

¹"koɪɪ kəʃt syane səhē, keso dəhə ənəḡ,

nek neh nəhɪ kijɾye təu tərɒnɪ ke səḡ—*cəɪtr 71*.

"pərə apdə kesiye koɪɪ kəʃt səhɪlet.

təu sugħər nəɪ ɪstɾɪən bhəd nə əpno det—*cəɪtr 19*.

neni."—*məla m 5 pəɾtal*. **4** rises. "bhar pərai sɪɪɪ cərə."—*s kəbir*.

ਚਰੈਯਾ [cəreya] *adj* cowherd, shepherd. **2** who moves about. **3** one who makes an offering.

ਚਰੌਜੀ [cəɾɔjɪ] See ਚਿਰੌਜੀ.

ਚਰੌਜੀਵੀ [cəɾəjɪvi] See ਚਿਰਜੀਵੀ. "bapɪ həmarə səd cəɾəjɪvi."—*bher m 5*.

ਚਰੌਤਤਾ [cəɾət-ta] *n* movement, act of moving. "sthavro sthɪɾət-ta, cərə bɪkħe cəɾət-ta."—*NP*.

ਚਰੌਨ [cəɾən] to the feet. See ਚਰਣ. "dekh cəɾən əḡhən həryəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਚਰੌਨਿ [cəɾənɪ] at the feet. "ju cəɾənɪ gɪru cɪt lavət hē."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਚਰੁਵਨ [cərhavən] *v* offer, donate, surrender. "mənəhɪ cərhavəu dhup."—*jet m 4*.

ਚਰੁਵਾ [cərhava] *n* offering, donation, dedication. "kou cərhava luətəbhəyo."—*NP*.

ਚਰ੍ਹੈ [cərhɛ] may climb, See ਚਰੈ.

ਚਲ [cəl] *Skt* चल *vr* shake, tremble, vibrate, gambol. **2** *adj* inconstant, fickle. "cəl cɪt bɪt ənɪt pɾɪə bɪn."—*BIha chāt m 5*. **3** *n* mercury. **4** mind; heart. **5** a poetic form; a couplet in Punjabi, See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8. **6** fraud, deceit. **7** defect, fault.

ਚਲਗੋਜਾ [cəlgoza] See ਚਿਲਗੋਜਾ.

ਚਲਚਿਤ [cəlçɪt], **ਚਲਚਿਤੁ** [cəlçɪtu] *Skt* ਚਲਚਿੱਤ *adj* who has a fickle and inconstant mind; who is not stable. "cəlçɪt vɪt bhrəma bhrəmō."—*gujə m 1*. "mətɪ bhəvi phɪɾəhɪ cəlçɪtu."—*səva m 3*.

ਚਲਣ [cələn] *n* conduct, misdeed, character. **2** departure, act of going (dying). "jɪnɪ cələn janɪɑ, se kɪu kərəhɪ vɪthar?"—*var suhi m 2*. **3** custom, tradition. **4** movement. **5** *Dg* feet; limbs which help in movement. "cəbən cələn rətən."—*s fərid*. 'teeth, feet and eyes.'

ਚਲਣਹਾਰ [cələnhar], **ਚਲਣਹਾਰਾ** [cələnharā], **ਚਲਣਹਾਰੁ** [cələnharu] *adj* mortal. **2** who departs (from this world). "cəle cələnhar."—*asa fərid*. "səbhɪ jəḡu cələnharu."—*var asa*.

ਚਲਣਵਾਰਾ [cələnvara] *adj* See ਚਲਣਹਾਰਾ. **2** *n* time

to depart. “ət səkhai cələnvara.”—*maru solhe m 1.*

ਚਲਣਾ [cəlɳa] *v* go, depart. **2** disappear from one's place of stay. See **ਚਲ**.

ਚਲਣੁ [cəlɳu] See **ਚਲਣ** 2. “cəlɳu riɖe səmalɳ.”—*māla m 3.* **2** See **ਚਲਣ** 3. “age cəlɳu ɔr he bhai.”—*mali m 5.*

ਚਲਤ [cələt] *Skt* ਚਰਿਤ *n* conduct. “jis de cələt ənek.”—*sri m 5.* **2** account of credit with a grocer. **3** *adj* mortal, inconsistent. “tən dhən jobən cələt gəɳa.”—*bɳɳa m 5.* **4** continuing, departing.

ਚਲਤਦੁ [cəlɳtəu] *adj* clever, fickle. “cəlɳtəu mənəu rakhe əmriɳtə cakhe.”—*asa m 1.*

ਚਲਤਰੁ [cəlɳtəru] See **ਚਲਦਲ**.

ਚਲਤੀਬਾਰ [cəlɳtibar] *n* time to depart from this world; time to die. **2** *adv* at the time of death. “cəlɳtibar tərə kəchu nahɳ.”—*bəsət ə m 1.*

ਚਲਤੋ [cəlɳtə], **ਚਲਤੋ** [cəlɳtə] *adj* transitory, fickle. **2** *n* mind. “cəlɳtə ʃhakɳ rəkhəhu ghəɳɳ əpnə.”—*sor m 1.*

ਚਲਦਲ [cəldəl] *Skt n* peepul tree of which the leaves are always moving. *L* *Ficus religiosa*. “so cəldəl ko tərə tət kala. hərə hotbha pətr bɳsala.”—*NP.*

ਚਲਨ [cələn] See **ਚਲਣ**. **2** *n* act of going; movement. “cələn cələn kəu.”—*ram ə m 5.*

ਚਲਨਹਾਰ [cələnhar], **ਚਲਨਹਾਰਾ** [cələnharā], **ਚਲਨਹਾਰੁ** [cələnharu] See **ਚਲਣਹਾਰ**.

ਚਲਨਾ [cəlɳa] *v* depart, move, go. “cəlā tə bhɳje kəbli.”—*s fərid.* **2** have sway over, have a say. “dati sahɳb sədia kɳa cəlɳ tɳsu nahɳ?”—*var sri m 1.* “jɳvɳtən ka cəlɳi? cɳɳɳ let cor su men.”—*parəs.* ‘What power do men have? It steals the heart of even Kam.’

ਚਲਨੀ [cəlɳni] averting, avoiding. “sahe lɳkhe nə cəlɳni.”—*s fərid.* ‘The time of death can't be averted.’ It is inevitable. *n* sieve. “cəlɳni me jese dekhiət hē ənek chɳdrə.”—*BGK.*

ਚਲਵੈਯਾ [cəlveya] *adj* who makes a thing move,

who inspires. **2** clever, which moves when desired; for example, a horse.

ਚਲਾ [cəla] See **ਚਲਾ**. **2** *Skt n* lightning. **3** goddess of wealth; material world.

ਚਲਾਉਣਾ [cəlaʊɳa] *v* urge, goad, drive, persuade, set in motion. **2** remove, efface. “nə cəlɳ cəlāɳa.”—*var majh m 1.* ‘Consequences can never be averted.’

ਚਲਾਉ [cəlaʊ] *adj* mortal, transitory. “so nɳvahu gəɳɳ jo cəlaʊ nə thie.”—*var maru 2 m 5.* **2** which makes something move.

ਚਲਾਇਹਿ [cəlaɳɦɳ] moves. **2** inspires. “jɳtəu cəlāɦɳ tɳv cələh suami.”—*ənədu.*

ਚਲਾਈ [cəlāɳi] *n* act of going; movement. **2** gait. **3** reference, context. “manukh ki kəhu ket cəlāɳi.”—*asa m 5.* ‘What is there to talk of man?’

ਚਲਾਹਾ [cəlāha] *adj* temporary. **2** wiped off. “kɳɳɳ nə cəlɳ cəlāha he.”—*maru solhe m 3.*

ਚਲਾਕ [cələk], **ਚਲਾਕੀ** [cələki] See **ਚਲਾਕ-ਚਲਾਕੀ**.

ਚਲਾਣਾ [cəlāɳa] departure, march. **2** *xa* pass away, leave for the next world.

ਚਲਾਵਾ [cəlāva] *adj* one who drives or moves. **2** *n* movement, speed, gait.

ਚਲਿ [cəlɳ] on the move, moving cleverly. “mənəu dəh dɳɳɳ cəlɳ cəlɳ bhəɳmɳa.”—*suhɳ chət m 4.* **2** by moving, by walking.

ਚਲਿਤ [cəlɳɳt], **ਚਲਿਤੁ** [cəlɳɳɳt] See **ਚਰਿਤ** and **ਚਰਿਤੁ**. “cəlɳɳt tumare prəgət pɳɳare.”—*majh m 5.*

ਚਲਿੰਦਾ [cəlɳɳɳda] *adj* who makes something go. “cap ke cəlɳɳda.”—*gyan.* ‘who employ bow and arrow.’ **2** mortal.

ਚਲੁੰਭ [cəlɳbɦ], **ਚਲੁੰਭਾ** [cəlɳbɦa] See **ਚੁਲੰਭ**.

ਚਲੂਲ [cəlul], **ਚਲੂਲਾ** [cəlulā], **ਚਲੂਲਿਆ** [cəlulɳa], **ਚਲੂਲੀ** [cəlulɳi], **ਚਲੂਲੁ** [cəlulɳu], **ਚਲੂਲੇ** [cəlulɳe] ਚੁੰ-ਲੂਲੂ like a pearl, shining like a pearl. **2** deep red. “suke kasət hərə cəlul.”—*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.’ “rəg cəlulɳə nahɳ.”—*sri m 4.*

“bæstrə hāmare rāg cəlul.”—asa m 5. “ruṛo lal cəlulu.”—sor ə m 1.

ਚਲੇਸਹਿ [cəlesəhɪ] चलिष्यति will go, will proceed.

ਚਲੰਤਾ [cəlōṭa] *adj* inconstant, mortal. **2** *adv* on the move, in motion. **3** continuous.

ਚਲੰਤੀਖੇਲ [cəlōṭikhel] *n* game of skill, trick involving nimbleness of hand. “jotɪk vəd cəlōṭikhele.”—BG. **2** act (art) of playing roles.

ਚਲੰਥੋ [cəlōṭho], **ਚਲੰਥੋ** [cəlōṭho] *adj*(one) that goes; (something) that can go. “kirətɪ sath cəlōṭho.”—gatha.

ਚਲੰਭ [cəlōbh] See ਚੁਲੰਭ.

ਚਲ੍ਹਾ [cəlha] P च्ल्हा चह [cəh] (well) ਲਾਯ [lay] (slush). slush near the well. **2** pit of mire.

ਚਵ [cəv] *n* four. “cəri cəvḡəṅɪ vōni.”—var vəd m 4. **2** See ਚਵਣੁ.

ਚਵਕਾ [cəvka] See ਚਉਕਾ.

ਚਵਗਣ [cəvḡəṅ], **ਚਵਗਣਿ** [cəvḡəṅɪ], **ਚਵਗੁਣ** [cəvḡuṅ], **ਚਵਗੁਨ** [cəvḡun] *adj* four times. See ਚਵ.

ਚਵਣੁ [cəvəṅu] *S*n speech, articulation. “gurbaṅi nɪtɪnɪt cəva.”—suhī chōṭ m 4. “nanək dhərəm ese cəvəhɪ.”—səva m 5. “səbhɪ cəvəhu mukhəhu jəḡōnath.”—var kan m 4. “səcu cəvaie.”—var majh m 1. “həri həri nam cəvɪa.”—tukha chōṭ m 4. “jhuṭhe beṅ cəve kamɪ nə avəe jiu.”—dhəna chōṭ m 1.

ਚਵਤਾਲ [cəvtal] See ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ. **2** *adj* forty-fourth. “sətrəhɪ se cəvtal me savəṅ sudɪ budhvar. nəḡər pāvṭa me tomo rəcɪo grōṭh sudhar.”—krɪsən.

ਚਵਦਾਹ [cəvdah] *n* fourteen.

ਚਵਧ [cəvədh] *n* glitter. **2** panic, dread. “dhyan təj pərət cəvədh munɪ.”—ramav.

ਚਵਨ [cəvən] See ਚਵਣੁ. **2** See ਚੜਵਨ.

ਚਵਧੋਯਾ [cəvpeya] See ਚਤੁਸਪਦੀ and ਪਦਮਾਵਤੀ 2.

ਚਵਰ [cəvər] *n* fly whisk. “pəvəṅu cəvro kərə.”—sohɪla.

ਚਵਰਾ [cəvra] *adj* wide. “mukh cəvrayo.”—krɪsən. **2** See ਚੌਰਾ.

ਚਵਰਾਸੀ [cəvrasi], **ਚਵਰਾਸੀਹ** [cəvrasih] *Skt* eighty-

four. “cəvrasih ləkh jonɪ upai.”—səveye m 4 ke.

ਚਵਰਾਸੀਹ ਸਿੱਧ [cəvrasih siddh] See ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ.

ਚਵਰਾਸੀਹ ਲੱਖ ਜੋਨਿ [cəvrasih ləkh jonɪ] See ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਯੋਨਿ.

ਚਵਰਾਯੋ [cəvrayo] widened, spread. See ਚਵਰਾ.

ਚਵਰੂ [cəvəru] fly whisk. See ਚਵਰ. “kesa ka kərɪ cəvəru dhulava.”—suhī m 5.

ਚਵਾਂ [cəvā] to speak (I wish to), to say (I wish to). See ਚਵਣੁ.

ਚਵਾਉ [cəvaʊ], **ਚਵਾਇਆ** [cəvaɪa], **ਚਵਾਈ** [cəvai], **ਚਵਾਈਐ** [cəvaɪe] to say, said, let us say, may speak. See ਚਵਣੁ.

ਚਵਾਣ [cəvaṅ] *n* place of articulation, mouth. “phuṭṭe cəvaṅ.”—cōḍi 2. “kopər cur cəvaṅi.”—cōḍi 3. ‘Having crushed the mouth and the skull into powder.’

ਚਵਾਵੈ [cəvavə], **ਚਵਿਆ** [cəvɪa] See ਚਵਣੁ. **2** may chew. “kubudhɪ cəvavə so kɪtu ṭhəɪ?”—sɪdhgosəṭɪ.

ਚਵੀ [cəvi] See ਚਵਣੁ. “cəvi cavḍi.”—VN. ‘Chamunda said so.’ **2** See ਚਵੀ.

ਚਵੇ [cəve], **ਚਵੈ** [cəvə], **ਚਵੰਦਾ** [cəvāda] says. See ਚਵਣੁ.

ਚਵੀ [cəvhi] twenty-four.

ਚੜ [cəṛ] See ਚੜਨਾ.

ਚੜਸ [cəṛəs] *n* leather bag used to draw water from the well. See ਚੜਸਾ. **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.

ਚੜਸਾ [cəṛsa] See ਚੜਸ 1. **2** a ten-acre measure of land which can be irrigated with a leather bag called cəṛsa. The measure is only approximate. It may be a little less or more depending on the depth of water in the well. See ਗੌਚਰਮ.

ਚੜਸੀ [cərsi] *adj* who takes hemp, the intoxicant.

2 who draws out water with a leather bag.

ਚੜਤ [cəɾət] *n* offering to the deity, donation etc.

2 departure. **3** attack on the enemy.

ਚੜਤਸਿੰਘ [cəɾətsiŋh] brother of Dan Singh, a Malwai (from the Malwa region of Punjab) Sikh in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. **2** head of Sukarchakia misl (confederation), paternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who was born in Sammat 1779. He fought many battles on the side of the Khalsa. On his own initiative and strength, he created a princely state of Gujranwala, over which he ruled. He died in 1832, due to an accidental shot from his own gun. Prachin Panth Prakash refers to his name as Charh Singh.

ਚੜਨਾ [cəɾna] *v* ride or mount a horse. “cəɾɪ dehəɾɪ ghorɪ.”—*vəḍ ghorīā*. **2** go up. “cəɾɪ bohəthe caləsəhɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 4*. **3** *xa* pass away. **4** attack the enemy, invade the enemy territory. **5** ascend.

ਚੜਾ [cəɾa] *n* kite. “təɾɪ mas cəɾa uḍ ap cəli.”—*dətt*.

ਚੜਾਉ [cəɾau] *n* ascendance. **2** progress, improvement, development. **3** surrender, offering. “sevək sevəhɪ kəɾəməɪ cəɾau.”—*var asa*. “The devout serve the Lord and dedicate themselves and their deeds without expecting anything in return.”

ਚੜਾਉਣਾ [cəɾauna] *cause* ascent, rise etc. **2** make a person ride. **3** surrender. **4** wear. “kapəɾ əḡɪ cəɾaɪa.”—*bɪla m 3*.

ਚੜਾਉ [cəɾau] *adj* who offers or surrenders. **2** who rides. “bhəu beɾa, jə cəɾau.”—*maru m 1*.

ਚੜਿ [cəɾɪ] *adv* by boarding. See **ਚੜਨਾ**.

ਚੜੀ [cəɾi] See **ਚੜਨਾ**. **2** See **ਚੜਾ**. **3** will ride. “sətɪguru əpna mənəɪ le ta rup cəɾi.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਚੜੀਐ [cəɾiə] *adj* superior, excellent. “səbh da khəsəmu hē səbh du tu cəɾiə.”—*var ḡəu 1 m 4*. **2** See **ਚੜਨਾ**.

ਚੜੰਦਾ [cəɾənda], **ਚੜੰਦੀ** [cəɾəndi] *adj* of superior quality, excellent, the chosen one. “ɪk du ɪkɪ cəɾəndia kəuḅu jaḅe mera nau jiu?”—*suhī m 1 kucəji*.

ਚੜੁਸਿੰਘ [cəɾhsɪŋh] See **ਚੜਤਸਿੰਘ 2**.

ਚੜੁਤ [cəɾhət] See **ਚੜਤ**.

ਚੜੁਨਾ [cəɾhna] See **ਚੜਨਾ**.

ਚੜੁਉਣਾ [cəɾhauna] See **ਚੜਾਉਣਾ**.

ਚੜੁਵਾ [cəɾhava] *n* offering to the deity. **2** departure, invasion. **3** gifts (clothes, jewellery etc) sent for the bride before marriage.

ਚਾ [ca] *n* elation, exultation, bliss. **2** act of lifting. **3** See **ਚਾਯ**.

ਚਾਉ [cau] *n* enthusiasm, aspiration, glee. “mənɪ cau bhəɪa prəbh aḡəmu suḅɪa.”—*ənəḍu*.

ਚਾਉ ਚਾਈਲਾ [cau caɪla] *adjeager*, gleeful. “mɪɪ cau caile pran.”—*asa chōt m 5*.

ਚਾਉਣਾ [cauna] *v* lift, raise.

ਚਾਉਲ [caul] *n* rice. “caul pəɾəḡm deɶ məm hoi.”—*NP*.

ਚਾਉਲਾ [caula] See **ਚਾਵਲਾ**.

ਚਾਉੜ [cauɾ] *n* playfulness, frivolity. **2** prank.

ਚਾਉ [cau] *adj* eager, fervent. **2** *n* a devotee from Bambi subcaste, who was a resident of Sultanpur and was initiated into Sikhism by Guru Arjan Dev.

ਚਾਓ [cao] See **ਚਾਉ** and **ਬਿਚਿਤਿ**.

ਚਾਇ [caɪ] See **ਚਾਉ** and **ਚਾਯ**. “səda caɪ hərə bhəɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “təmase bəhu bɪdhi caɪ ləḡɪrəhɪa.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** *adv* having picked up, by lifting. “hath caɪ dije.”—*cəɪtr 109*.

ਚਾਇਆ [caɪa] *picked up*. See **ਚਾਉਣਾ**. **2** *n* yearning, aspiration. “mənɪ upɪa caɪa.”—*bɪla chōt m 5*.

ਚਾਇਣੁ [caɪḅu] *S v* utter, get someone speak. See **ਚਵਣੁ**. **2** lift, pick up.

ਚਾਈ [caɪ] *lifted, picked up*. **2** *adjeager*, zealous.

ਚਾਈਆ [caɪa], **ਚਾਈਲਾ** [caɪla] *adj* zealous, enthusiastic, eager. “səjəḅu meḍa caɪa.”—*var*

maru 2 *m* 5.

ਚਾਸ [cas], ਚਾਸਨੀ [casni] *Dg n* earth, land. 2 *P* چاشنی *n* something worth tasting. 3 sweetened water made thick. Syrupy sweets like jalebis are prepared by dipping them in it. See *Skt* चस *vr*. 4 colour of gold or silver from which the purity of a metal is checked.

ਚਾਸਵਿਦਾਰ [casəvɪdar] *Dg n* one who ploughs land, farmer, ploughman. 2 a blade in front of the plough, ploughshare.

ਚਾਹ [cah] *n* eagerness, keen desire. “cahəhɪ tujhəhɪ dəɪar!”—*asa chāt m* 5. 2 recollection, vision, sight. “cah rəhe cɪtt me krɪpa ki ek cah ki.”—52 *kəvɪ*. 3 *P* چاه deep well. 4 See ਚਾਯ.

ਚਾਹਕ [cahək], ਚਾਹਕੁ [cahəku] *adj* desirous, eager. “cahək tət səmət sərə.”—*səveye m* 4 *ke*. ‘desirer of the supreme spirit, and the ocean of equality. 2 who sees.

ਚਾਹਤ [cahət] wants, desires. 2 sees, looks.

ਚਾਹਨ [cahən], ਚਾਹਨਾ [cahna] *v* desire, seek. 2 see, look, See ਟੁਕ. 3 *n* craving, longing. “mənəhu prətikhət porvi cahən.”—*GPS*.

ਚਾਹਲ [cahəl] a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village in police station Barki tehsil and district Lahore. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev is located here. His maternal grandparents lived here. The Guru visited this place a number of times. Bibi Nanki was born here. A simple building of a gurdwara stands. Guru Granth Sahib is installed. A baptised Sikh performs the duties of a priest. Thirty bighas of land has been attached to the gurdwara, which is located eight miles in the south east corner of railway station Lahore Cantonment.

ਚਾਹਿ [cahɪ] See ਚਾਹ. 2 *adv* by finding. 3 by looking.

ਚਾਹਿਏ [cahɪe], ਚਾਹਿਯੇ [cahɪye] *part* ought to, should, ask for. 2 proper.

ਚਾਹਿਲ [cahɪl] See ਚਾਹਲ.

ਚਾਹੀ [cahi] desirous, keen. 2 *P* چاه related to a

well. 3 *n* land irrigated with water from a well.

ਚਾਹੀਏ [cahie], ਚਾਹੀਯੇ [cahiye] See ਚਾਹਿਏ.

ਚਾਹੇ [cahe] *part* or, although, though. 2 See ਚਾਹਨਾ.

ਚਾਕ [cak] *n* circular wooden frame. “cak te kūbh turət utaryo.”—*krɪsən*. 2 wheel. 3 a sub caste of Jatts. 4 *P* چک crack. 5 sound produced by the clash of weapons like swords etc. 6 *T* چک adj firm, strong. 7 healthy. 8 *n* time, period. 9 *E* chalk.

ਚਾਕ ਚਕੜ [cak cəky] *Skt n* glitter, glamour. 2 brightness, shine. 3 grandeur.

ਚਾਕਚੁੰਧਰ [cakcūdhər] See ਚਕਚੁੰਧਰ and ਚਚੁੰਧਰ. “kɪte cakcūdhər cəhe kak bahi.”—*cəɪtr* 405.

ਚਾਕਰ [cakər] *P* چکر *n* servant, attendant.

ਚਾਕਰੀ [cakri] *n* service, attendance. “jɪnɪ gur ki kiti cakri tɪnɪ səd bəlɪhari.”—*tlīg m* 4.

ਚਾਕਰੂ [cakəru] See ਚਾਕਰ. “cakəru ləge cakri je cəle khəsmə bhəɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਚਾਕਰੇਮ [cakrem] *P* چاکرے short for cakər həstem. ‘We are servants.’

ਚਾਕੀ [caki] *n* flour mill, grinding mill. “caki caṭəhɪ cun khahɪ.”—*bəsət kəbir*. 2 coagulated piece of some object in the shape of bərfi (an Indian sweet). 3 sod around a plant’s root.

ਚਾਕੁ [caku] See ਚਾਕ.

ਚਾਕੂ [caku] *P* چاکو *n* knife, penknife.

ਚਾਖ [cakh] See ਚਾਖਨਾ. *Skt* चख eat. 2 See ਚਾਖੁ.

ਚਾਖਤ [cakhət] tasting, relishing. 2 on realising; just after tasting. “cakhət hoɪ rəhəhɪ bɪsmadu.”—*gəu m* 5. 3 *Skt* चखता because of eyesight.

“pəkhət cakhət kəhie ədha.”—*suhi m* 5. ‘is regarded as blind even when having eyesight.’

ਚਾਖਨਾ [cakhna] *v* taste, relish a bite. See ਚਸ.

ਚਾਖਿ [cakhɪ] by tasting, on relishing. “cakhɪ gūga muskavət.”—*sar m* 5.

ਚਾਖਿਅੜਾ [cakhɪəɾa] tasted, relished. “cakhɪəɾa me həɪɪəs miṭha.”—*asa chāt m* 4.

ਚਾਖਿਬਾ [cakhɪba] tasted, relished. “həɪɪəsəu cakhɪba.”—*jet m* 4.

ਚਾਖੀ [caxhi] tasted. “məha bɪkhiaməd caxhi.”

–sar m 4. 2 n a piece of meat fed to birds of prey so as to sharpen their taste for preying. “baj hvē gvarən kanh dāi jəb cakhi.”–*krīṣṇan*.

ਚਾਖੁ [cakhu] *Skt* चाक्षुष *adj* of eyes, relating to eyes. 2 n evil eye. “həri simrət kəchu cakhu nə johē.”–*bher* m 5. “ram nam jo jən jəpē... tētū mōtū nəh johəi tītu cakhu nə lage.”–*bīla* m 5.

ਚਾਖੇ [cakhe] takes pleasure in tasting; tastes, relishes. 2 experiences by sight. “səbədū dipəku varte tīhu loī. jo cakhe so nirməlu hoī.”–*dhəna* m 3.

ਚਾਂਗ [cāṅ] n shout, shriek, call. “kukediā cāgediā mēti dediā nī.”–*s fərid*. 2 *S adj* brave. 3 *Skt* चाङ्ग n teeth’s whiteness or beauty.

ਚਾਗਾ [caga], **ਚਾਂਗਾ** [cāga] *Skt* चङ्गा *adj* beautiful, graceful. “jīu kusəm carī dīn caga.”–*mali* m 4.

ਚਾਂਗੇਦਿਆ [cāgediā] crying, shouting. See ਚਾਂਗ.

ਚਾਚਰ [cacār], **ਚਾਚਰੀ** [cacri] See ਚਰਚਰੀ. 2 a poetic metre. It is another name of sudhi metre, characterised by four lines, each line arranged as ISI, S.

Example:

ālekh hē. ābhekh hē.

ānam hē. ākam hē...–*jāpu*.

(b) Its second form is ṣṣṣi which has each line with one yəgəṅ, figuring as ISS:

gubīde. mūkōde. udare. əpare...–*jāpu*.

The same form is used in Kalki Avtar also:

hākārē. pācarē. prəharē. krəvarē.

Bhai Santokh Singh has also employed the same form in Guru Partap Suray:

tuphāgē. nīsāgē. uṭhai. cəlai.

3 *Skt* चाचलि *adj* highly frolicsome. 4 moving aslant. 5 n sword, that cuts in a slanting way.

“cacār cəmkarən.”–*əkāl*.

ਚਾਚਰੋਚਰੋ [cacrocārō] sing songs of Holi. See ਚਰਚਰੀ 2.

“kərāt cacrocārō.”–*ramav*.

ਚਾਚੱਲ [cēcəll], **ਚਾਂਚਲਯ** [cācəly] *Skt* चाञ्चल्य n

frolicsomeness, pertness. “ēcacəll əgō.”–*dətt*. inactive organs.

ਚਾਚਾਫੱਗੋ [cacaphəggo] See ਚਾਚਾਫੱਗੋ.

ਚਾਟ [caṭ] n desire to lick, desire to taste. “caṭū pəg, caṭ.”–*kan* m 4 *pərtal*. 2 worth relishing, sauce-like delicacy worth licking. 3 *Skt* traitor, traitorous. 4 cheat.

ਚਾਟਸਾਰ [caṭsar], **ਚਾਟਸਾਲ** [caṭsal], **ਚਾਟਸਾਲਾ** [caṭsala] See ਚਟਸਾਲ. “ape caṭsal apī hē padha.”–*var* *bīha* m 4.

ਚਾਟਨਾ [caṭna] v lick noisily, lap. “jən nanək prīṭi sadhpəg caṭe.”–*gəu* m 4.

ਚਾਟੜਾ [caṭṛā] 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 caṭṛe pəṛəṅ kəu aṇe.”–*var* *bīha* m 4. “padha gurṁukhī akhie caṭṛiā mēti deī.”–*oākar*.

ਚਾਟਾ [caṭā], **ਚਾਟੀ** [caṭī] n large earthen pitcher with a wide mouth.

ਚਾਟੁ [caṭu] *Skt* चाटु n sweet tongue. 2 flattery.

ਚਾਂਡਾਲ [cāḍal] See ਚੰਡਾਲ. 2 *adj* of the outcaste or low born person.

ਚਾਂਡੂਰ [cāḍur], **ਚਾਂਡੂਰੂ** [cāḍuru] See ਚੰਡੂਰ. “kās kesu cāḍuru nə koi.”–*gəu ə m 1*.

ਚਾਣਕਯ [caṇəky] *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.

See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ 2.

ਚਾਣਕਯਨੀਤਿ [caṇəkynitɪ], ਚਾਣਾਕਾ [caṇaka] Chanakyaniti Shastar variously known as caṇaka, cəṇaka, caṇaka etc. See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ 2.

ਚਾਣੂਰ [caṇur] See ਚੰਡੂਰ. 2 per Mahabharat, a ruler.

ਚਾਤਕ [catək] *Skt* *n* a bird that seeks raindrops from the cloud; rainbird. *L* Cucculus Melanoleucus.

ਚਾਤਰ [catər] ਚਾਤੁਰ [catur] *Skt* ਚਾਤੁਰ *adj* clever, intelligent. 2 *n* flatterer. 3 four-cornered seat. 4 four-wheeled vehicle.

ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸ [caturmas] *Skt* ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸਿ *n* 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.¹

ਚਾਤੁਰਾ [catura] *adj* clever (woman).

ਚਾਤੁਰੀ [caturi] *n* cleverness. 2 deceit, treachery. 3 *adj* clever. “kami krodhi caturi.”—*maru kābir*.

ਚਾਤੁਕ [catrək], ਚਾਤੁਕ [catrɪk] *n* rainbird. See ਚਾਤਕ. “catrɪk! tu nəjəṇhi kɪa tɔdhu vɪɪɪ tɪkha hɛ.”—*var māla m* 3. 2 seeker of knowledge, who is oblivious of all pleasures other than spiritual bliss.

ਚਾਤੁਕਚਿਤ [catrɪkəcɪt] *adj* one whose feeling is similar to that of a rainbird, which cares for nothing other than a raindrop. “catrɪkɪt sɔcɪt su sājən cahie.”—*phonhe m* 5.

ਚਾਂਦ [cād] *n* moon. 2 anything looking like the moon; object looking like the moon.

ਚਾਂਦਨਾ [cādna] *n* moonlight. 2 light, brightness. “cādna cadənu āgəɪ prəbhju ətəɪ cādna.”

¹Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala used to spend rupees one and quarter lac during “caturmas” (period of four months) once every year.

—*maru ə m* 5.

ਚਾਂਦਨੀ [cādni] *n* moonlight. 2 white sheet that is spread on the floor. 3 a plant bearing white flowers. *L* Tabernaemontana Coronaria. Massaging with extract from its flowers by mixing it with oil cures one of eczema. The milky extract of its leaves and roots is used in several medicines. 4 canopy.

ਚਾਂਦਨੀਚੌਕ [cādnicək] *n* a major crossing of a town, where four lanes or bazaars meet; city plaza, with great hustle and bustle. “tɪn kɔ cəkcadni maryo.”—*cəɪɪtr* 163. 2 a famous bazaar of Shahjahanabad (Delhi), where stands Guru Tegh Bahadur’s martyrdom memorial named Sis Ganj. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਚਾਂਦਮਾਰੀ [cādmari] *n* act of practising rifle-shooting at Bull’s eye.

ਚਾਦਰ [cadər] *P* ਚਾਦਰ *n* sheet; sheet of cloth for wearing over the body. 2 wavy marble slab beneath a fountain upon which falling water-drops look very beautiful; waterfall, cascade. “nɪr jhəɛ kəhū cadər.”—*kɪsən*. 3 a kind of firework, sparks of which scatter like a sheet. “cadər jhar chuətət phulvari.”—*GPS*.

ਚਾਦਰ ਕੀ ਲਾਜ [cadər ki laj] *n* woman’s practice of fidelity to her husband (as she puts on the head cover presented at the time of marriage); keeping one’s character unblemished. 2 saving the chastity of a lady by helping her. “cadər ki ləjja tē rəkhi.”—*cəɪɪtr* 302.

ਚਾਦਰ ਪਾਉਣੀ [cadər paʊni] *v* marry a widow; act of marrying a widow by covering her head.

ਚਾਦਰ ਲਾਹੁਣੀ [cadər lahʊni] *v* put off the head cover presented by one’s husband during marriage ceremony, that is, to desert one’s husband. 2 be shameless.

ਚਾਂਦਰਾਜਾ [cādraja] *n* ruler belonging to the lunar dynasty. 2 ruler of Chandar Giri. 3 ruler of Chandar Nagar.

ਚਾਂਦਵਾਸੀ [cādvasi] *adj* resident of Chandar

Nagar. 2 resident of Chandar Giri.

ਚਾਂਦਾ [cāda] **ਚਾਂਦਾਗੜ੍ਹ** [cādagərh] an important town in Central Provinces (CP). Its ancient name was Chandarpur. “cādni si cādagərh.”—*akal*.

ਚਾਂਦਾਗਿਰਿ [cādagiri] See **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ**

ਚਾਂਦੀ [cāḍi] *n* silver; a white metal used for making coins and ornaments. 2 shining scalp, bald head. “jəl ḍhovət sɪr cādi pəri.”—*GPS*.

ਚਾਂਦੀਕੋੜ੍ਹ [cādikorh] leukoderma. See **ਸ੍ਰੋਤਕੁਸ਼੍ਰੁ**.

ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰ [cāḍr] *Skt adj* related to the moon; lunar; pertaining to the moon. 2 *n* moon's sphere.

3 lunar month of 30 days. 4 See **ਪੁਨਹਾ** and **ਅਤਿੱਲ**. 4. 5 grammar composed by Chandar Muni. See **ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ**.

ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ [cāḍrmas] See **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ**.

ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ [cāḍrayaṇ] *Skt n* ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰ: ਅਯਤਤੇ ਅਨੇਨ a fast, observance of which leads (entitles) one to enter the lunar world. According to Mitakshra the procedure for observing this fast is as follows:

On the first day of the bright phase of a lunar month, the person on fast must take only 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 **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣ**. 2 See **ਪੁਨਹਾ** and **ਅਤਿੱਲ** 4.

ਚਾਨਣ [cānaṇ], **ਚਾਨਣਾ** [cāna] moonlight. 2 light, radiance. “bahəri di se cāna, dīli ḍdhīari ratī.”—*s fərid*. ‘façade of seeming pure and

erudite.’ 3 See **ਚਾਨਣੁ**.

ਚਾਨਣਿ [cānaṇi] due to light. “tis de cānaṇi səbh məhi cānaṇu hoī.”—*sohila*.

ਚਾਨਣੁ [cānaṇu], **ਚਾਨਣੁ** [cānaṇu] moonlight. 2 light, radiance. “səbh məhi cānaṇu hoī.”—*sohila*. “kəri surəju cədu cānaṇu.”—*sor m 4*. 3 miracle of learning. 4 self-enlightenment. “cānaṇu hovə choḍə həume mera.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਚਾਪ [cap] *n* bow made of bamboo. See **ਚਪ** *vr*. 2 threat, awe. “kalu nə cape dukhu nə sətape.”—*majh ə m 3*. “kalu nə cape həriḡuṇ gaī.”—*oḱkar*. “It ut jahī kal ke cape.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਚਾਪਗੁਣ [capgūṇ] *n* string of a bow, bowstring.

ਚਾਪਣਾ [capṇa] *v* press, compress. See **ਚਾਪ**. 2 massage; press muscles. 3 cover distance. “baṭ cape jat hē.”—*ramav*.

ਚਾਪਣੀ [capṇi] army of bowmen.—*sənama*.

ਚਾਪਣੁ [capəṇu] *S* See **ਚਾਪਣਾ**.

ਚਾਪਨ [capən], **ਚਾਪਨਾ** [capna] See **ਚਾਪਣਾ**.

ਚਾਪੀ [capi] *Skt* चापिन् *adj* bowman. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 key. 4 act of pressing muscles with hands. “thəkīt hoī tih capi bhəḗ.”—*GPS*.

ਚਾਬ [cab] *n* chewable, roasted grains, grams etc.

ਚਾਬਕ [cabək], **ਚਾਬਕੁ** [cabəku] *P* چابک *adj* active, clever. 2 *n* hunter's whip. “təni premu həri həri laī cabəku.”—*vəḍ m 4 ghorja*.

ਚਾਬਨ [cabən], **ਚਾਬਨਾ** [cabna] *v* chew. 2 See **ਚਾਬਨੁ**.

ਚਾਬਨੁ [cabənu] *n* chewable material. “həm kəu cabənu un kəu roṭi.”—*gḱḱ kəbir*. 2 See **ਚਾਬਨ**.

ਚਾਬੀ [cabi] *n* key.

ਚਾਬੁਕ [cabuk] See **ਚਾਬਕ**. “hi cəhi tə prem ke cabuk marəu.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਚਾਬੁਕ ਰਕੇਬ [cabuk rəkəb] *P* چابک رکيب *adj* expert horse rider, great horse rider.

ਚਾਬੁ [cabu] who chews. 2 chewable, fit for chewing as “məkki cabu ho gəi hē.”

ਚਾਂਭਲਨਾ [cābhəlna] *v* be defiant, be disobedient; be disrespectful. See **ਚਾਮਲਨਾ**.

ਚਾਮ [cam] *n* skin, leather. 2 shield. “cam ki oṭ

nɪvɔryo.”—*krɪsən*.

ਚਾਮਕਨ [camkən], **ਚਾਮਕਨਿ** [camkənɪ] shine; give light. “camkənɪ tare.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਚਾਮ ਕੇ ਚਾਕਰ [cam ke cakər] keenly charmed by fair-skinned ladies; servile to other women; lecherous.

lobhi lævar gəvər məhā səṭh
bhekh bənay cəhē sukh dham ke,
sis mūḍay əsi səm hovət
bava ke bava gulam hē gam ke,
nah kəbē tɪn ko sukh “das ju”
je guronɪdək aṭh-hū jam ke,
rəm ke nam ke kam ke nāhən
kam ke kukər cakər cam ke.

ਚਾਮ ਕੇ ਦਾਮ [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 cəlaɪ læ tum.”—*krɪsən*.

sahɪbi paɪ əjan kəhū tu
sujanən hi ke bure kəhū dhavə,
jə dhən hath bure ke pərə tu
bhələn hū ke kəchu kam nə ave,
jogɪ bədhe tu bənayke khəppər
cəḍən kaṭ bɪbhut bənavə,
jə dɪn car mɪlə kəhū raj
cəmar tu cam ke dam cəlavə.

ਚਾਮਚੜਿੱਕ [camcəɪkk] *Skt* **ਚਮਚਟਕਾ** *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.

ਚਾਮਰ [camr] *n* bunch of hair on the tail of female yak; whisk. **2** a poetic metre, also called somvəlləri and tun, marked by four lines, each line having fifteen characters in alternate

sequence of guru and læghu, that is SɪS, lɪl, SɪS, lɪl, SɪS,

Exmample:

səstrə əstrə læ səkop bir bolke səbē,
kop op de həṭhi su dhayke pərə təbē,
kan ke prəman ban tan tan chorhī,
jujh jujhke mərəē nə nek mukkh morhī

—*kəlki*.

3 a demon, who was killed by goddess Durga. “camər se rəṇ cɪcchur se.”—*VN*. **4** Bhai Sukha Singh has used camər for cəram in Guruvilas Patshahi Dasvin. “ləyo təbē cəkaɪ nath tə nə jan camrə.” ‘His skin (leather) got picked up.’

ਚਾਮਰੀ [camri] *n* female yak; hil; cow. It is mostly found in Tibet.

ਚਾਮਰੋ [camro] *n* leather, skin. “pəvənɪ əphar tor camro.”—*sar m 5*. **2** See **ਚਾਮਰ**.

ਚਾਮਰੰਗ [camrəṅg] चिदम्बरं a famous town, one hundred fifty miles to the south of Madras. There exists a famous holy place of Mahadev (Shiv). Its importance is described in thirty-eighth chapter of the sixth part of Devi Bhagwat. “camrəṅg ke des me.”—*cəɪɪtr 86*.

ਚਾਮਲਨਾ [caməlna] See **ਚਾਂਡਲਨਾ**. “bhamɪni je kamrət camli əpar hi.”—*NP*.

ਚਾਮੀਕਰ [camikər] *Skt n* ore extracted from a mine named cəmikər (*krɪtsvər*); gold.

ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾ [camūḍa] *Skt* चामुण्डा *n* goddess Durga, who killed demons Chand and Mund. **2** a goddess that emerged from the forehead of Durga to kill the demons Chand and Mund. According to Markandey Puran, a goddess appeared from the frowns on the forehead of Durga. The goddess so created was terrifying in appearance and dark in colour. She had a sword in one hand and a noose in the other. She had a heavy mace on her shoulder, and bore a rosary of skulls around the neck, and the skin of elephants on the body. With mouth agape and tongue stretched out, she looked

so pərdhanu.”—*gōḍ m 4*.

ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ [car əṅg nitɪ de] See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ.

ਚਾਰ ਸਾਧਨ [car sadhən] four approaches for achieving liberation: insight, detachment, denial of wealth and emancipation. See ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ.

ਚਾਰ ਸਿੱਧਿ [car siddhɪ] See ਚਾਰ ਮੁਕਤਿ. **2** religion, wealth, sex, soul's liberation.

ਚਾਰਹ [carəh] See ਚਾਰਾ.

ਚਾਰਹਸਾਜ਼ੀ [carəhsazi] *P* چاره‌سازي *n* a pretext; making an excuse. **2** trying, attempting.

ਚਾਰਕ [carək] *adj* motivator, inspirer. **2** shepherd. **3** spy, agent.

ਚਾਰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ [car kitabā] “vekh tōret əjil nū zəbbure furkan.”—*məgo*. See ਕਤੇਬ.

ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [car kilvɪkh] four sins as described in Chhandogy Upnishad, Manu and written Simriti i.e. killing of a Brahmin, drinking, theft, coveting the wife of one's mentor.¹ **2** killing of a person having spiritual knowledge, cow slaughter, killing of a girl child, taking meals offered by a corrupt person. “brəhmən keli ghātu kəṅka əncari ka dhanu .”—*səva m 3*. “care kilvɪkh unɪ əgh kie hoa əsur səghar.”—*sri ə m 5*. **3** per Sikh doctrine tonsuring, having illicit relation with another's wife, using intoxicants like tobacco etc, eating meat of animals slaughtered according to the Muslim law are the four main sins.

ਚਾਰ ਕੁਰਹਿਤਾਂ [car kurəhitā] See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ **3**.

ਚਾਰਗਾਹ [cargah] stringed instrument having four strings, one pair of strings for playing and the second pair for adjusting pitch of the tone. The coiled bands of strings are tied in place of metal wedges. **2** See ਸਿਤਾਰ.

ਚਾਰਚੱਛ [carəcchu] *adj* keeping eye on all sides; alert, vigilant. **2** *Skt* ਚਾਰਚੱਛ one whose eyes act as spies; ruler collecting information about

¹According to Simriti scripture, the fifth sin is to have association with a sinner committing these sins.

his subjects through his secret agents.

ਚਾਰਚਰਣ [carəcəṅ], ਚਾਰਚਰਨ [carəcəṅ] *n* animal, quadruped. “carəcəṅ kəhəhɪ bəhu agəṛ.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** four parts, four sections. **3** four foundations (pillars) of religion. See ਚਾਰ ਪਗ and ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. **4** four lines of a poetic metre.

ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ [car cəkīā] 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 cəṛən kəvəl after one full and one fourth quarter of the day after sunrise. This name derives from the chanting of the recitation—“cəṛənkəvəl prəbh ke nɪt dhɪæ.”

3 singing of rəhɪras preceded by soderu at dusk. The name owes its origin to “soderu keha so ghər keha.”

4 singing of kəlyan on the elapsing of four ghəṛis after sunset. In this recitation, only hymns in Kalyan Rag are chanted.

ਚਾਰਛਿਅ [carchɪə] four and six, ten. “ɪh bɪkhɪa dɪn carchɪə.”—*bavən*. 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.

ਚਾਰਜ [carəj] See ਆਚਾਰਯ.

ਚਾਰਜਸੁਕ੍ਰਾ [carəjsukra] Shukracharay. See ਸੁਕ੍ਰ **4**.

ਚਾਰਜਾਮਾ [carjama] *P* چارچامه *n* horse's saddle, a cushioned seat placed on the horse's back.

ਚਾਰਣ [carəṅ] *Skt n* family bard who sings the praise of a particular dynasty; Bhatt. “jɪs ko jəs bed pədhē səm carəṅ.”—*GPS*. **2** a subcaste of Rajputs. **3** sense of movement. “cācəl cəkh carəṅ məcch bɪdərəṅ.”—*gyan*. ‘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 See ਚਾਰਣੋ.

ਚਾਰਣੀ ਦੋਹਰਾ [caɾɳi dohra] See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਚਾਰਣੋ [caɾɳo] *adj* belonging to the feet. "nanək bīrhi caɾɳo."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 See ਚਾਰਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਤਖਤ [caɾ təkhat] four holy seats of the Gurus. Akal Bunga (Amritsar), Hari Mandir (Patna), Kesgarh (Anandpur) Abichal Nagar (Nander).

ਚਾਰ ਤਨਖਾਹਾਂ [caɾ tənkhahā] four sins, deserving punishment. See ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ 3.

ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ [caɾ 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 dhīnta kəttā gedīnta te təkta gedī dhīn.

and

dhī dhī dhage trīk, tī ta tī tī, dhage trīk, dhī dha.

ਚਾਰਦਿਸ਼ਾ [caɾdīʂa] four directions: east, west, north, and south.

ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ [caɾ dīn], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਤਮਾਸ਼ਾ [caɾ dīn da təmaʂa], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਦਾ ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ [caɾ dīn da pərahūṇa], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਨ ਨੌਬਤ ਵਜਾਉਣੀ [caɾ dīn nəbət vəjāūṇi], ਚਾਰ ਦਿਵਸ [caɾ dīvəs] a few days, for a few days, momentarily, transitory, short-lived, ruling for a while. "caɾ dīvəs ke pahūne."—*s kabir*. "caɾ dīn əpni nəubətī cəle bəjāɪ."—*keda kabir*.

manīk nəgīne lal hirən ke dhōlhər

devən ke karīgər anke səjagəe,

pekhte pṛachēḍ nəvō khēḍ me əḍəb oj

dekhte pṛətapē martēḍ se ləjagəe,

koṭī koṭī bir eko tir sō cəlae vyom

cap ke cəḍhae jhūḍ bahni bhəjagəe,

"keʂrinīhal" kəhā jhulte nīsan vāke?

caɾ dyos apni su nəbət bəjagəe.

paɪ pṛəbhutai kəchu kijīye bhəlai, bhai!

choḍī jəḍhtai bən manīye kəvīn ke,

jəs əpjəs rəhījat puhmi ke bic

mulək khəjana ɔr sath gəyo kīn ke,

chudrə chīṭīpalən ki gīnti kərave kən?

ravən se hvegəe trīlokī bəṣī jīn ke,

cobdar cakər cəmuṇətī cəməɾ kəɾē

məḍīr mətəg ye təmaʂe caɾ dīn ke.

ਚਾਰਦੀਵੇ [caɾdīve] four religions for providing spiritual enlightenment during the four ages.

See ਯੁਗਧਰਮ. "caɾe dive cəhu həthī die, eka eka vari."—*bəsət ə m 1*. 2 duties of four divisions of human life and society.

ਚਾਰ ਧੁੰਏ [caɾ dhūe], ਚਾਰ ਧੁੰਏ [caɾ dhūne], ਚਾਰ ਧੂਨੇ [caɾ dhune] See ਉਦਾਸੀ.

ਚਾਰਨ [caɾən] See ਚਾਰਣ. 2 a subcaste of hunters (hunting community).

ਚਾਰ ਨਦੀਆਂ [caɾ nədiā] "həsu hetu lobhu kopu caɾe nədiā əgī."—*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.

ਚਾਰ ਪਗ [caɾ pəg] four parts (segments) of religion; four elements viz- contentment, control over passions, meditation and recitation. "pəg caɾe dhərəm dhīan jīu."—*asa chōt m 4*. 2 In many scriptures, the basis of religion is supposed to be truth, austerity mercy and charity. 3 See ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਪਦਾਰਥ [caɾ pədarəth] wealth, religion, sex (passion), salvation.¹ "caɾ pədarəth je ko māge. sadhujəna ki seva lage."—*sukhmāni*. "əɾəth dhərəm kam mokh ka data."—*bilā m 4*.

ਚਾਰ ਪਾਤਕ [caɾ patək], ਚਾਰ ਪਾਪ [caɾ pap] See ਚਾਰ

¹Prosperity, goodness, success, salvation.

ਕਿਲਵਿਖ.

ਚਾਰ ਪੁਰਖ [car purəkh] four types of men.

“nər ek əkinhi priti kərə
ɪk kin kərə, ɪk kin ju jane,
ek nə priti ke bhed jəne
jou priti kərə əɪkɛ tɪh mane.”

—*krɪsən*.

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. **2** In sexology (science dealing with sex) four types of men are those partaking the qualities of a hare, deer, bull and horse respectively. See ਪੁਰਖਜਾਤਿ.

ਚਾਰ ਪੈਰ [car per] See ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. **2** two warriors involved in one-to-one fight; two warriors fighting with each other, thus having four feet involved in a combat. “nə carper bhajɪyā.” —*VN*. **3** four steps; four long paces, four strides.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਚਰਚਾ [car prəkar di cərcə] See ਚਰਚਾ.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭਗਤ [car prəkar de bhəgət] See ਭਗਤ.

ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭੋਜਨ [car prəkar de bhojən] See ਭੋਜਨ.

ਚਾਰ ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤੇ [car phərɪʃtɛ] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਚਾਰਬਕਤੂ [car bəktɾə] *n* one who has four faces; Brahma, Chaturanan. “d̪əryo carbəktɾē.”—*cōḍi* 2.

ਚਾਰ ਬਰਣ [car bərəṇ], ਚਾਰ ਬਰਨ [car bərəṇ] See ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ. “carɪ bərəṇ carɪ asrəm hē.”—*kan pərtal m* 4.

ਚਾਰਬਾਕ [carbək] *adj* frolicsome, clever. **2** See ਚਾਰਵਾਕ.

ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ [car baṇiā]: pəra, pəʃyōti, mādhyāma, vəkhrɪ. pəra is the stage of the word where it exists in the first centre of consciousness that is, ਮੁਲਾਧਾਰ [muladhar]. Rising from here, the word reaches unto the heart

and is named as pəʃyōti; it is named as mādhyāma when it reaches the throat; while vəkhrɪ is last stage of the word when it is uttered by the mouth. “khaṇi care baṇi bheda.”—*bilam l thiti*. “babe kəhɪa car baṇiā hən-pəhɪle pəra, duji pəsōti (pəʃyōti), tiji mādhdma (mādhyāma), cōthi bekhri (vəkhrɪ), pər soi baṇi vɪsɛkh hē jo yəkdɪl hoke kərtar nū yad kərie.”—*JSBM*.

ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਪਦ [car bar naɪk pəd], ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਨ੍ਰਿਪ ਪਦ [car bar nrɪp pəd], ਚਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਪਤਿ ਪਦ [car bar pətɪ pəd] These utterances occur several times in Shastarnammala viz-“adɪ səbəd matəg bhəṇije. car bar nrɪp pəd ko dije. əɪɪɪ təkə ət bəkhano. səbh sri nam tɔpək ke jano.”—*1250*. “matəg nrɪp nrɪp nrɪp nrɪp əɪɪ.” These are the words which occur in this stanza to get meaning as - 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 naɪk or pətɪ repeatedly occur in place of nrɪp. See p. 1284.

ਚਾਰ ਬਿਚਾਰ [car bɪcar] conduct and thought, action and thinking. “car bɪcar bɪnsɪo səbh dua.”—*bavən*.

ਚਾਰ ਬਿਨਾਸੀ ਖਟਹਿ ਬਿਨਾਸੀ [car bɪnasi khəṭəhi bɪnasi]—*sar m* 5. four castes and six philosophies. **2** four Veds and six scriptures.

ਚਾਰ ਬੀਰ [car bir] per poetics four types of heroism comprise generous, spiritual, compassionate and warring heroes. See ਵੀਰ 7.

ਚਾਰ ਬੇਦ [car bed] See ਵੇਦ.

ਚਾਰਭਈ [carbhai] See ਚਾਰ ਅੱਖਾਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ.

ਚਾਰ ਭੂਖਣ [car bhukhəṇ] See ਭੂਖਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਭੂਖਣ ਵਿਦਯਾ ਦੇ [car bhukhəṇ vɪdya de] See ਵਿਦਯਾ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਭੂਖਣ.

ਚਾਰ ਮਗਜ਼ [car mægəz] *n* four kernels of seeds which are used for preparing sweetened cold drink like sərdaɪ and also some medicines.

These are kernels of seeds of cucumber, musk melon, gourd and water melon.

ਚਾਰ ਮਜਬ [car məjəb] See ਸੁੰਨੀ. **2** See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ. **3** worshippers of the formless God, worshippers of idols (idolators), believers in illusory powers and atheists.

ਚਾਰ ਮਰੰਤ [car mərəntəh], ਚਾਰ ਮਰੰਤੇ [car mərāte] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ.

ਚਾਰ ਮਾਲਾ [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 *kābir*. **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 ਜਪਮਾਲਾ.

ਚਾਰ ਮੁਕਤਿ [car mukəti] four types of salvation:

1 ਸਾਲੋਕਜ [saloky] - staying in the sphere of one's own deity.

2 ਸਾਮੀਪਜ [samipy] - staying closer to the deity.

3 ਸਾਰੂਪਜ [sarupy] - attaining the attributes of one's deity.

4 sayujy- worshipper's merger with the deity. “car mukəti carē sīdhi milīke duləh prəbhū ki sərənī pəriō.”—*maru namdev*. When a living creature takes refuge with the Almighty, he attains all the four salvations. See ਮੁਕਤਿ.

ਚਾਰ ਮੰਗਨਾ [car mōgna] This word has been used for car āgūna, meaning a lady with beautiful features. “nəcat car mōgna.”—*ramav*.

ਚਾਰ ਯਾਰ [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 ਖਲੀਫਾ.

ਚਾਰਯਾਰੀ [caryari] *n* group of four friends; coterie of four friends. **2** team of four close associates of Mohammad. **3** sect of four friends.

ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ [car vərən], ਚਾਰ ਵਰਨ [car vərən] four major castes of the society according to Hindu scriptures; four castes.¹ “brahməṇu khətri sud ves carī vərən, car asrəm həhī, jə həri dhīave so pərdhanu.”—*gōd 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 ਵਿਸਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ section 2 chapter 4. Per Simriti 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 dvīj, 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

¹The 11th Mantar in Chapter 13 of Yajurved reads:

ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीद्ब्राह्मणं राजन्यः कृतः ।

उरु तदस्य यद्वैश्यः पद्भ्यां शूद्रोऽजायत । ।

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 *dhak pēlaṣ*—*butea frondosa* (a forest tree) or of *bzI* (aegle marmelous). The length of this stick is upto 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 upto the forehead. The sacred thread kept by him should be of linseed stems. A Vaishya is permitted to keep stick of *gullār* (fig tree) high upto 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, Gupt and a Shudar, Dass with his name.

During the religious discourse as recorded in 8th chapter of (*vrIdh gōtām sēhIta*) 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, squabble, cowardice, fear, uncleanness 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, uncleanness, 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 “*car vərəṇ ɪkvərəṇ kəraɪa*.”—*BG*. See ਜਾਤਿ. **ਚਾਰਵਾਕ** [*carvak*] *Skt* ਚਾਰਵਾਕ 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.

ਚਾਰ ਵਾਣੀਆਂ [*car vaṇiā*] See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ.

ਚਾਰਵੇਦ [*carved*] The most ancient four scriptures forming the basis of Hinduism viz - Rig, Sam, Yajur and Athrav Veds. See ਵੇਦ.

ਚਾਰਾ [*cara*] *n* conduct, behaviour. “*māha nɪrmal cara*.”—*suhi chōt m 5*. **2** edible material. **3** fodder for the cattle. **4** *P* ੜਛੁ assistance, help. **5** attempt, effort. “*ਜਿਉ ਤੁਮ ਰਾਖਹੁ ਤਿਉ ਰਾਹਾ ਐਵਰ ਨਾਹਿ ਚਾਰਾ*.”—*bxla m 4*. **6** control, command. “*ਜਿਉ ਠਾਕੁਰ ਸਿਉ ਨਾਹਿ ਚਾਰਾ*.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਚਾਰਾਣੀ [*carāṇi n* wife of a bard. **2** *adj* (female) who wanders.

ਚਾਰਿ [*carɪ*] all the four. “*je ved pərəhɪ jug carɪ*.”—*var sor m 3*. **2** four. “*carɪ pukarəhɪ na tu manəhɪ*.”—*ram m 5*.

ਚਾਰਿਓ [*carɪo*], ਚਾਰਿਆ [*carɪa*] gave hue or colour to. “*həri carɪo rēg*.”—*mali m 4*. **2** made to graze.

ਚਾਰੀ [*cari*] *n* backbite. **2** conduct, behaviour, action. “*vəḍai cari*.”—*BG*. **3** *Skt* चारिन् footman, foot soldier. **4** *adj* existing, moving. **5** also used for *dalli* (*kuṭṭni*). “*sətər choḍ ai kyō cari*?”—*cəɪɪr 121*. **6** also stands for *cəɪta*. “*na həmmro*

bās cari?"—*sar m 5*. 'We donot have any control.'

ਚਾਰੁ [caru] See **ਚਾਰ**. **2** *Skt adj* beautiful, gracious. "nam bṛīna keṣe guṇ caru?"—*bāsōt ə m 1*. "gūrī meli guṇ caru."—*sri ə m 1*. **3** *n* Jupiter, Brihaspati. **4** son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. **5** saffron.

ਚਾਰੁਚਛੁ [carucəkṣu], **ਚਾਰੁਚੱਛੁ** [carucēcchu], **ਚਾਰੁਨੇਤ੍ਰ** [caronetr] *adj* who has beautiful eyes, whose eyes are graceful. **2** *n* deer.—*sānāma*.

ਚਾਰੁਮਤੀ [caruməti] See **ਅਸ਼ੋਕ 6**.

ਚਾਰੇ [care] may offer, may present. "ghāsī jəpe nam le tujhəhī kəu care."—*dhāna rāvīdas*. **2** *adv* all the four. "care bed mukhagər paṭhī."—*bāsōt m 1*. **3** may cause to graze. **4** *Skt* ਚਰੁ *n* material for fire worship. "carī nādia əgṇī tənī care."—*bāsōt 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.'

ਚਾਰੇ ਅਗਨਿ [care əgəni] See **ਚਾਰ ਅਗਨਿ**.

ਚਾਰੇ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ [care kilvikh] See **ਚਾਰ ਕਿਲਵਿਖ**.

ਚਾਰੇ ਕੁੰਟਾਂ [care kūṭā], **ਚਾਰੇ ਕੁੰਡਾਂ** [care kūḍā] See **ਚਾਰ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ**.

ਚਾਰੇ ਜਾਗੇ ਚਹੁ ਜੁਗੀ [care jage cəhu jūgi] *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*.

ਚਾਰੇ ਦੀਵੇ [care dive] See **ਚਾਰ ਦੀਵੇ**.

ਚਾਰੇ ਪੈਰ ਧਰੰਮ ਦੇ [cəre per dhərəm de] —*BG*. See **ਚਾਰ ਪਗ** and **ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ**.

ਚਾਰੋ [caro] See **ਚਾਰਾ**.

ਚਾਲ [cal] *n* speed, movement. **2** conduct, custom, tradition. "bhəgta ki cal səci ətī nīrməl."—*suhi chōt m 3*. "bhəgta ki cal nīrali."—*ənādu*. **3** See **ਗਤਿ**.

ਚਾਲਸਉ [calsəu] (I) go, (I) shall go.

ਚਾਲਸਿ [caləsī] will go. "səgī nə caləsī tere dhāna."—*sukhmāni*.

ਚਾਲਕ [calək] *adj* driver, motivator.

ਚਾਲ ਚਲਨ [cal cələn] *n* conduct, convention, character, deed.

ਚਾਲਤ [calət] moving, in motion. "calət bəsət sovət hətjəs."—*asa m 5*. **2** while moving.

ਚਾਲਨ [calən] *Skt n* act of driving, act of moving. **2** movement.

ਚਾਲਨਹਾਰ [calənhar], **ਚਾਲਨਹਾਰੁ** [calənharu] *adj* moving, unstable, destructible.

ਚਾਲਾ [cala] *n* departure. **2** custom, tradition.

ਚਾਲਾਕ [calak] *P* چالاک *adj* clever, active. **2** delicate, smart.

ਚਾਲਾਕਦਸੁ [calakdəst] *P* چالاک دست *adj* quick in manual work; agile in physical work.

ਚਾਲਾਕੀ [calaki] *P* چالاکੀ *n* cleverness. **2** deceitfulness. **3** agility.

ਚਾਲੀ [cali] *n* forty. **2** shuttering for construction of an arch. **3** tradition, convention, custom. "gursīkh mit, cələhu gurcali."—*dhāna m 4*. **4** popularised, got prevalent. "kətha punit nə cali."—*sar pərmanəd*.

ਚਾਲੀਸ [calis] forty.

ਚਾਲੀਸਾ [calisa] *n* collection of forty objects. **2** composition of forty stanzas. **3** action performed on the fortieth day. "It gəga ne kər calisa."—*GPS*. **4** anything completed in forty days. "Ik calisa je tum kəro."—*GPS*. **5** *adj* fortieth.

ਚਾਲੀਹ [calih] See **ਚਾਲੀਸ**.

ਚਾਲੀ ਮੁਕਤੇ [cali mukte] See **ਮੁਕਤੇ**.

ਚਾਲੁ [calu] *adj* temporary, transient, unstable.

ਚਾਲੁਕਜ [caluky] See **ਸੋਲੰਕੀ**.

ਚਾਵ [cav] *n* fervour, desire. "cav məgəl rəs bhəre."—*asa chōt m 5*. **2** strong desire.

ਚਾਵਡ [cavəd], **ਚਾਵਡਾ** [cavəḍa] See **ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾ**.

ਚਾਵਰ [cavər] *n* rice. "cavər ḍarət riḥ nə jehē."—*cəritr 266*. **2** petulance, ebullience, play-

fulness, prank. 3 whisk. 4 *Skt* ਚਾਮਰਿਕ whisk holder. “chətr nə pətr nə cəur nə cavər.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5.*

ਚਾਵਲ [cavəl] *n* seed of paddy; rice. “cavəl karṇə tukh kəhu mṛhli laɪ.”—*var ram 2 m 5.* ‘Rice ripens in the husk.’

ਚਾਵਲਾ [cavla] *adj* eager, ardent. 2 exciting, provoking. “rəṅ ghure nəgare cavle.”—*cāḍi 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.

ਚਾਵਲੀ ਮਸਾਇਕ [cavli məsəɪk], **ਚਾਵਲੀ ਮਸਾਯਖ** [cavli məsəyəx] 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.

ਚਾਵੜ [cavər] *n* petulance, pranks, frolicsomeness.

ਚਾਵੜਾ [cavɾa], **ਚਾਵੜਾ** [cavəḍa] See ਚਾਮੁੰਡਾ.

ਚਾੜਨਾ [caɾna] *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.

ਚਾੜੀ [caɾi] *n* bribery, gratification. “lok muhavəhɪ caɾi khaɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1.* 2 *Skt* ਚਾਟੁਤਾ flattery. “laɾi caɾi laɪtbaru.”—*oḍkar.* See ਲਾੜੀ ਚਾੜੀ.

ਚਾੜੇ [caɾe], **ਚਾੜੇਹ** [caɾeh] See ਚਾੜੁਨਾ. 2 *adj* better than, excellent. “hɪk du hɪkɪ caɾe.”—*jet chāt m 5.* ‘par excellence.’

ਚਿ [cɪ] *Skt vr* search, find, collect, achieve, obtain, resolve, hate, see. 2 *P* ਝੁ what, who. See ਚਿਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਉੜਾ [ciuɾa] See ਚਿੜਵਾ.

ਚਿਸਤ [ciʂət] *P* چشت a town of Khurasan.

ਚਿੰਸਤ [ciʂət] trumpeting. “hɪʂət hɛ bər ciʂət

barən.”—*GV 10.* ‘Horses neigh and elephants trumpet.’

ਚਿਸਤੀ [ciʂti] *adj* resident of Chisht town. See ਚਿਸਤ. 2 *n* the sect and descendants of Abbu Ishaq of Chisht. It is a huge sect of sufis.

ਚਿੰਸਨ [ciʂən] *n* trumpeting of an elephant; shouting.

ਚਿਹ [cih] *n* funeral pyre, pyre. “səti pukare cih cəri.”—*s kəbir.* 2 obstinacy, obduracy. 3 *P* ਝੁ what.

ਚਿਹਕਾ [cihka] See ਚੀਕਾ.

ਚਿਹਨ [cihən], **ਚਿਹਨੁ** [cihənu] *Skt* ਚਿੰਨੁ *n* standard, flag. 2 spot. 3 characteristic. “sohagəɪ ka kɪa cihənu hɛ?”—*var suhi m 3.* 4 symbol, sign. “cəkr cihən əru bərən jatɪ.”—*japu.* “tū vərna cihna bahra.”—*sri m 5 pəpaɪ.*

ਚਿਹਰ [cihər] face. See ਚਿਹਰਾ. “vo gulcihər kəhā hɛ?”—*ramav.* ‘Where is (the person) having rose-like face?’

ਚਿਹਰਾ [cihra] *P* چهره *n* face. 2 grace, splendour. 3 description of bodily features of a person’s appearance. See ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ.

ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ [cihra lɪkhṇa] *v* write down the features of some body while employing him.

ਚਿਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ [cihɾeʂahi] See ਚੇਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ.

ਚਿਹਲ [cihəl] *P* چهل *n* forty.

ਚਿਹਲਕਦਮੀ [cihəlkədmi] *P* چهل قدمی *n* praying for the dead by moving forty steps backward from the grave and then taking forty steps forward. See ਮਿਸ਼ਕਾਤ. 2 strolling.

ਚਿਹਲਤਨਾ [cihəltəna] *P* چهل تن the forty men counted among Abdaals. See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਚਿਹਲਨਰ [cihəlnər] forty persons, forty warriors. 2 forty warriors, who fought specially in the battle of Chamkaur.

ਚਿਹਲਬਾਜੀ [cihəlbaji] game of forty days; forty days pleasure. 2 amusement, enjoyment. See ਚੋਹਲ. “khələk cihəlbaji nə kina səneh.”—*GPS.*

ਚਿਹਲੀ [cihli] *adj* who fasts for forty days. See ਸੋਖਚਿਹਲੀ.

ਚਿਹਾ [ciha] *P* ਚਿਹਾ what.

ਚਿਕ [cik] *T* چک *n* curtain or screen of split bamboo sticks suspended at the door. “cikən jhərokhe ləge ghənerē.”—*GPS*. 2 *E* Cheque, draft.

ਚਿਕਣ [cikən], ਚਿਕਣਾ [cikna] *Skt* ਚਿਕੁਨ *adj* oily, greasy, delicate.

ਚਿੱਕਣੀ [cīkṇi] *adj* crying, wailing, shrieking.

ਚਿਕਦ [cikəd] *P* چکد *n* drips, leaks, will drip, will leak, may drip. Its root is cəkidən.

ਚਿਕਨ [cikən] See ਚਿਕਣ. 2 *P* چکن *n* embroidery. 3 embroidered cloth.

ਚਿਕਨਤਾ [cikənta] *n* smoothness, greasiness.

ਚਿਕਨਾ [cikna] See ਚਿਕਣਾ.

ਚਿਕਨਿ [cikəni], ਚਿਕਨਿਆ [cikniya] *adj* elegant; who keeps one's body clean and shining. “yō chəl chelī cikəni sən gəi.”—*cəritr* 345.

ਚਿਕਰ [cikər] See ਚਿਕੁਰ. 2 See ਚਿੱਕੜ.

ਚਿਕੜ [cikəṛ] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਲ *n* mud, slush, mortar of mud.

ਚਿਕੜਿ [cikəṛi] with mud. “cikəṛi laṭe kṛiā thī jā tuṭe pəthərbōdh.”—*var mēla m l*. 2 in the mud.

ਚਿਕੜੀ [cikṛi] mud not too deep. 2 smooth yellow-coloured wood used for making fine combs.

ਚਿਕਾਰ [cikar] *P* چکار what for, for what. “təb cikare bīdai.”—*tlīg* m 5.

ਚਿੱਕਾਰ [cīkar] *Skt* ਚੀਟਕਾਰ *n* shriek, cry. 2 trumpet of animals like elephants etc.

ਚਿਕਾਰਾ [cikara], ਚਿੱਕਾਰਾ [cīkara] *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* ਚਿਕਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਕਿਤਸਕ [cikitsək] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਤਸਕ *n* doctor, physician; one who tries to cure ailments.

ਚਿਕਿਤਸਾ [cikitsa] *Skt* ਚਿਕਿਤਸਾ *n* cure, treatment, act of curing a disease, physician's job.

ਚਿਕੀਰਸਾ [cikirsa], ਚਿਕੀਰਖਾ [cikirkha] *Skt* ਚਿਕੀਰਸਾ *n* desire to do work, longing to do a job.

ਚਿਕੁਰ [cikur] *Skt* *n* hair. 2 reptiles. 3 mole, squib. 4 squirrel.

ਚਿਕੁਣ [cīkṇ], ਚਿਕੁਨ [cīkṇ] smooth, oily. See ਚਿਕਣ. “cīkṇən basən būd jīm chūi nā mən kəchu lyai.”—*GPS*.

ਚਿਖ [cikh], ਚਿਖਾ [cikha] *Skt* ਚਿਤਾ *n* funeral pyre for cremating the dead. In Hindu scriptures the wood of trees having milky extracts is thought superior for a pyre; and the dead body of a male should be laid with face downward and feet towards the south. It is customary to lay the female dead body with her face upward. There is no such specific restriction regarding wood or posture in Sikhism.

ਚਿੰਗਾਰੀ [cīgari], ਚਿੰਗਿਆੜੀ [cīgiāṛi] See ਚਿਨਗਾਰੀ.

ਚਿੰਘਾਰ [cīghar], ਚਿੰਘਿਆੜ [cīghīāṛ] See ਚਿੰਕਾਰ. shrill cry, call. “cīṭi ki cīghar pəhī le hi sunīṭ hē.”—*əkal*.

ਚਿਚੜ [cīcəṛ], ਚਿਚੜੀ [cīcṛi] *n* blood-sucking creature that sticks to the skin; tick. 2 person acquiring a vice, forsaken virtues. 3 Durga, goddess of power. “cīcṛi cavḍa.”—*parəs*.

ਚਿੱਚਾ [cīca] *Skt* ਚਿਕਚਾ *n* tamarind tree.

ਚਿੱਚੜ [cīccəṛ], ਚਿੱਚੜੀ [cīccṛi] See ਚਿਚੜ-ਚਿਚੜੀ.

ਚਿੱਛਰ [cīcchər], ਚਿੱਛਰ [cīcchur] See ਚਛਰਾਸੁਰ. “bāli camrevē. hāṭhi cīcchurvē.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਚਿੱਜੁ [cīju], ਚਿੱਜੁ [cīju] *Skt* ਚਕੁ *n* beak. “cīju bhəri gōdhi ai.”—*səva m l*. “cīju boṛəni nā pivāhī.”—*s fərid*.

ਚਿਟ [ciṭ] *Skt* चिट् *vr* be a servant, be a slave.

ਚਿਟਕਾਰ [ciṭkar] *n* ticking sound. 2 ciṭkar has been used for ਚਿਟਕਾਰ in Krishan Avtar. viz “ciṭkarən sō bhīrhē tīh ja.”—502. ‘...hit against water drops’.

ਚਿਟਵਾ [ciṭva], ਚਿਟਵੀ [ciṭvi] *adj* white, clean. “mənəhu kusudha kalia bahəṛi ciṭviah.”—*var sri m l*.

ਚਿਟਾ [ciṭa] *adj* white, clean, bright. “ciṭe jīn ke kəṛe mēle ciṭu kəṭhor jiu.”—*suhi ə m l*.

ਚਿਟਾਨ [ciṭan] See ਚਟਾਨ.

ਚਿੱਟਾ [cɪt̪t̪a] See ਚਿਟਾ.

ਚਿੱਟੇ ਬਾਜ ਵਾਲਾ [cɪt̪t̪e baz vala] Guru Gobind Singh, who used to keep a white falcon perched on his hand; one keeping a white falcon.

nic nic akhke əchut durkarɪā nū
kən cʊkk puttā vāj chati nal lāūda?
ɪkk ghər hoŋ jɪt̪t̪e barā cʊlhevəkh vəkh
kən unhā ɪkk bhāde əmɪɪt̪ pɪāūda?
bɪna ghər dhər jerhe phɪɪrən vrɪjeshəhərɪ
kən tɪnhā raj de sɪghasən bəhāūda?
hūde kɪvɛ cɪɪɪe baz gɪddəɪ bəbər ʃer
cɪt̪t̪e bazvala je na jəg vɪcc āūda?

ਚਿੱਠਾ [cɪt̪t̪ha] *n* account of salary, statement of accounts. **2** lengthy letter. “cɪt̪t̪ha kholjan səbh asəy.”—*GPS*. **3** document regarding detail of accounts.

ਚਿੱਠੀ [cɪt̪t̪hi] *n* letter, epistle.

ਚਿੱਡੋਲ [cɪt̪dʊl] See ਚੰਡੋਲ.

ਚਿਣਗ [cɪnəg] *n* spark, spark of fire. **2** a urinary disease. See ਚਿਨਗ 2.

ਚਿਣੜੀ [cɪɳt̪i] *n* masonry work, construction. See ਚਿਣਨਾ.

ਚਿਣਨਾ [cɪɳna] *Skt* ਚਯਨ *n* masoning, fixing bricks and stones with mortar or mud, lime etc. in order to construct a building. **2** stacking and piling.

ਚਿਤ [cɪt] *Skt* See ਚਿੰਤਕਰਣ. “re cɪt, cetəsɪ kin dəɪal?”—*asa dhāna*. **2** *Skt* चित् *vr* think about, remember. **3** *n* knowledge, consciousness. **4** *adj* stacked, piled up. **5** covered. **6** also used in place of cɪtən; See ਮਨ 11. **7** See ਚਿੱਤ 2. **8** short for cɪtvət; on seeing “lino mən mero hər nənkor cɪt-hi.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਚਿੱਤ [cɪt] *Skt* चिन्त् *vr* think about, remember. **2** *n* worry, anxiety. “cɪt gəɪləgɪ sətɪgʊr pae.”—*bher m 5*. **3** jealousy, envy. “həm nahi cɪt pərai cʊkha.”—*var vəd m 4*.

ਚਿਤਊਰ [cɪtəʊr] See ਚੌੜ.

ਚਿੱਤਕ [cɪtək] *adj* who is given to thinking.

ਚਿਤਕਬਰਾ [cɪtkəbra] *adj* spotted, dappled.

ਚਿਤਕਾਰ [cɪtkar] See ਚਿਤਕਾਰ. “təjɪ cɪɪre cetəhʊ cɪtkari.”—*gəʊ kəbir bavən*. ‘World is a painting and the Creator is its painter.’

ਚਿਤਕਾਰੀ [cɪtkari] *n* painting, portraiture. **2** to the painter. See ਚਿਤਕਾਰ.

ਚਿਤਗੁਪਤ [cɪtɡʊpət] See ਚਿਤਗੁਪਤ. “cɪtɡʊpət kərəməhɪ jan.”—*bɪla ə m 5*. ‘Deeds are the only recorders.’

ਚਿਤਚਰਨ [cɪtcərən] *adj* prevailing in the mind. “cɪtcərən nam.”—*javu*.

ਚਿਤਚਾਰ [cɪtcar] *adj* favourite, pleasing.

ਚਿਤਚੋਰ [cɪtcor] *adj* charming, attractive.

ਚਿੱਤਤ [cɪtət] *Skt* चिँतित *adj* desired, longed for. “mənɔcɪtət səgle phəl pae.”—*asa m 5*. **2** worried, anxious. “cɪtət hi dise səbhʊkɔɪ.”—*oəkar*.

ਚਿਤਨ [cɪtən] See ਚਿੰਤਨ. **2** *Skt* conscious. “kəhā cɪtən ki cestə?”—*əkal*.

ਚਿੰਤਨ [cɪtən] *Skt n* meditation, contemplation. “subhcɪtən gobɪdrəmən.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਚਿੰਤਪੁਰਣੀ [cɪtɔpurni], ਚਿੰਤਪੁਰਨੀ [cɪtɔpurni] In Hinduism, a goddess who fulfills the desires of her devotees. Her temple is in district of Hoshiarpur.¹ The village is known as Chintpurni after the name of this goddess. **2** 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.

ਚਿਤਬਿਤ [cɪtbit] See ਚਿਤ and ਬਿਤ. **2** propensity, proclivity, inclination.

ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨ [cɪtɔbhəvən] *n* mourning hall, condolence room in a palace where people gather for mourning.

ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨਿ [cɪtɔbhəvənɪ] in the condolence room. See ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨ. “cɪtɔbhəvənɪ mən pəɪɔ həmara.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** vertigo caused by worries.

¹There is an idol of goddess chɪnməsta in this temple.

ਚਿਤਕ੍ਰਮ [cɪtʰkrəm] *n* delusion, heart's whim.

“hərɪcɛd̪əuri cɪtʰkrəm səkhie.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਚਿਤਮਨ [cɪtmən] See ਚਿਤਵਨ.

ਚਿਤਮਿਤਾਲਾ [cɪtmɪtala] *adj* mottled, multicoloured, dappled. See ਫੋਫਲਾ.

ਚਿਤਵਉ [cɪtvəu] meditate upon, contemplate. “cɪti cɪtvəu cərnarβɪd̪.”—*bavən. 2* I meditate upon, I contemplate.

ਚਿਤਵਹਿ [cɪtvəhi] I contemplate, I think about, I consider. “jo jo cɪtvəhi sadhujən so leta manɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਚਿਤਵਤ [cɪtvət] contemplating, thinking about, considering. “cɪtvət pap nə aləku ave.”—*bher m 5*.

ਚਿਤਵਨ [cɪtvən] *n* contemplation, consideration, thought. “cɪtvəu cərnarβɪd̪.”—*kan m 5*. **2** seeing; looking back. **3** vision, sight.

ਚਿਤਵਨਿ [cɪtvəni], **ਚਿਤਵਨੀ** [cɪtvəni] *n* thought, contemplation, deliberation. “həmri cɪtvəni həri prəbhū jāne.”—*kəli m 4*. **2** sight, vision. **3** *adv* through the power of contemplation. “cɪtvəni cɪtvəu priə priti beragi.”—*sar m 5*.

ਚਿਤਵਾ [cɪtva] See ਚਿਤਕ. cheetah. “jyō cɪtva mɪg pekhke dərət.”—*kɪsən*.

ਚਿਤਵੀ [cɪtvi] contemplated, considered. **2** pondered over. “koṭhe mēḍəp maṛia pasəhu cɪtviaha.”—*suhi m 1*. ‘pondered over from all sides.’

ਚਿਤਵੈ [cɪtvə] thinks about, ponders. “əndɪnu cɪta cɪtvə.”—*səva m 4*.

ਚਿਤਾ [cɪta] See ਚਿਖਾ. **2** See ਚਿੱਤਾ.

ਚਿੱਤਾ [cɪt̪a] *Skt n* anxiety, reflection. “nanək cɪta mət kərəhu cɪta tɪs hi heɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 2*. **2** thinking, pondering. “esi cɪta məhi je mərə.”—*guj trɪlocən*.

ਚਿਤਾਉਣਾ [cɪtaʊna] *v* remind. **2** draw another's attention. “šəhɪr cɪtaɪ lɪau.”—*JSBM*. **3** beg like a mendicant.

ਚਿਤਾਸਾ [cɪtasa] *n* heart's place. “jin həripriti cɪtasa.”—*gɔd m 4*. **2** desire of the mind, wish,

longing.

ਚਿੱਤਾਪੁਰਨੀ [cɪt̪apurni] See ਚਿੱਤਪੁਰਣੀ.

ਚਿੱਤਾਮਣਿ [cɪtaməɳɪ], **ਚਿੱਤਾਮਨਿ** [cɪtamənɪ] *n* In Purans a gem that provides desired objects. **2** in Gurbani the Ultimate One, the Creator. “cɪtaməɳɪ kəruɳaməe.”—*gəu m 5*. “nanək kəhɪt cet cɪtamənɪ.”—*sor m 9*.

ਚਿਤਾਰਣ [cɪtarəɳ], **ਚਿਤਾਰਣਾ** [cɪtarɳa], **ਚਿਤਾਰਨਾ** [cɪtarɳa] *v* contemplate, consider. “nanək das cɪtarɳa.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਰਾ [cɪtara] contemplated. “sadhosəgɪ həri həri namu cɪtara.”—*ṭodi m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਰਿ [cɪtarɪ] *adv* after contemplating. “gurmōtr-ɾa cɪtarɪ, nanək dukh nə thivəi.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** *n* process of contemplating, meditation. **3** meditating power. “sasɪ sasɪ həri, dehu cɪtarɪ.”—*bher m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਰੀ [cɪtari] having meditated, having contemplated. “hərijənu jivə namu cɪtari.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਚਿਤਾਵਨੀ [cɪtavni] *n* act of informing, information, reminder.

ਚਿੱਤਿ [cɪti] *n* act of describing. “doya kagəlu cɪti nə jānda.”—*sri m 5*. ‘(I) do not know to write otherwise than the Creator's praise.’ **2** in the mind, within the mind. “həri namu cɪti nə avəi.”—*məla ə m 3*. **3** *Skt* pyre, funeral pyre. **4** collection, heap. **5** masonry, brick laying. **6** consciousness. **7** Durga. **8** See ਡਾਕੀ **3**. **9** abstract knowledge.

ਚਿੱਤਿਤ [cɪtɪt] See ਚਿੱਤਤ.

ਚਿੱਤੀ [cɪti] *n* anxiety. “cuke mən ki cɪti.”—*sor m 5*.

ਚਿਤੀਸ [cɪtis] *n* artist, painter, portrait maker. **2** engraver; one who engraves on wood, stone etc. “dɪpē car pae. cɪtisə bənae.”—*GV 10*. **3** lord of the mind, master of the mind, motivator of conscience, soul.

ਚਿਤੁਗੁਪਤ [cɪtugupət], **ਚਿਤੁਗੁਪਤੁ** [cɪtugupətɔ] See ਚਿਤੁਗੁਪਤ. “gavəhi cɪtugupətɔ lɪkhi jānəhi.”

—jəpu.

ਚਿਤੇ [cɪte] painted, coloured. “cɪte dɪsəhɪ dhəʊlhər.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਚਿਤੇਗੀਆ [cɪtehɪə] (I) am remembered, (I) am considered, (I) am kept in mind. “həʊ kɪs cɪtehɪə?”—*jet chət m 5*.

ਚਿਤੇਨ [cɪten] *adj* active, conscious, alert. “gʊrɪ kie sʊcɪt cɪten.”—*kan m 4*. **2** just on thinking about, just after seeing.

ਚਿਤੇਰਾ [cɪtera] *n* painter, artist. “təjɪ cɪtre cɪtu rakhɪ cɪtera.”—*gəʊ kəbir bavən*. ‘The world is a painting while the Creator is the painter.’

ਚਿਤੇਰੀ [cɪteri] female painter. **2** pondered over, considered.

ਚਿਤੇਰੇ [cɪtere] plural of cɪtera. **2** by contemplating, by recollecting. “mənʊ jɪvə prəbhnamʊ cɪtere.”—*vəḍ m 5*.

ਚਿਤੇ [cɪtə] ponders over, thinks about. “cɪtə bɪkara.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** in the mind. “cɪtə əḍəɪ səbhko.”—*var asa*. **3** of the painting, of the idol. “cɪtə əḍəɪ cət cɪtere.”—*BG*. ‘Look for (think about) the painter in his painting.’

ਚਿਤੇਨੀ [cɪteni] recollected, pondered, thought over. “so kəre jɪ mere cɪtɪ nə cɪteni.”—*bɪla m 4*. ‘He does what I had never thought of.’ **2** consciousness.

ਚਿਤੋਨ [cɪtən] *n* thinking, vision, sight. “cəkhən cɪtən so curəɪ cɪt mero liyo.”—*cəɪtr 12*.

ਚਿਤੋਰ [cɪtər], **ਚਿਤੋੜ** [cɪtər], **ਚਿਤੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ** [cɪtərɡəɾh] See **ਚਤੋਰਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਚਿਤੰਨ [cɪtān] *adj* conscious, having consciousness. “jou pəriɟət nə cɪtān gətɪdan nəhɪ.”—*NP*. ‘Pariɟat is not a sentient being and hence cannot provide salvation.’ See **ਸੁਰਤਰੁ**.

ਚਿੱਤ [cɪtt] See **ਚਿਤ**. **2** falling flat on the ground, as “ʊh cɪtt dɪggɪə”.

ਚਿੱਤਣਾ [cɪttɳə] *v* paint. **2** draw a picture by engraving on wood etc.

ਚਿੱਤਭ੍ਰਮ [cɪttbhɾəm] See **ਭ੍ਰਮ**.

ਚਿੱਤਾ [cɪtta] cheetah. See **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ**.

ਚਿੱਤਿ [cɪttɪ] *Skt n* fame, repute. **2** disposition. **3** argument, reasoning. **4** proposal, planning. **5** devotion.

ਚਿੱਤੋਰ [cɪttər] See **ਚਤੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [cɪtr] *Skt* चित्र *vr* draw a picture, surprise, see wonder. **2 n** illustration. “cəca rəcɪt cɪtr he bhari.”—*gəʊ bavən kəbir*. Here it stands for the world. **3** See **ਚੰਚਲਾ**. **4** a figurative expression in poetics.

rəcna vərɳən ki jəhā kɪjə ədhɪk vɪcɪtr,
kəvɪən ke mət janɪye əlākar so cɪtr.

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:

vərəɳcɪtr, sthancɪtr, akarcɪtr, gətɪcɪtr and bhaṣacɪtr.

(a) vərəɳcɪtr is a kind of word play involving the use of only one character in which all characters are either ləghu or guru involving no matra.¹

(b) sthancɪtr 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 əmətt, viz:

cəɳən səɳən əgh gən kər hərən.

²The place of articulation is as follows:

ਅ ਹ (:) ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ are velar

ੲ ਸ ਚ ਛ ਜ ਝ ਞ are palatal

ਸ ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਣ ਠ ਞ are retroflex

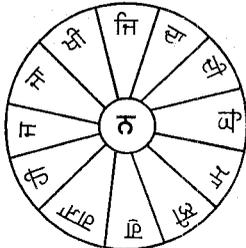
ਸ ਤ ਥ ਦ ਧ ਨ ਲ are dental

ੳ ਪ ਫ ਬ ਭ ਮ ਵ are bilabial, and ਵ is also dental

ਙ ਵ ਞ ਨ ਮ are nasal with the place of articulation in their respective row.

used. This also includes a niroṣṭh^1

(c) akaracitr is a diagram showing a sketch of a cow, lotus, etc in which a poem is written. See the lotus diagram:



$\text{jin dan din, tin man lin,}$
 $\text{gun gyan hin, jən jan khin.}$

(d) gəticitr 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) bhaṣacitr is that poetic metre which involves the use of many languages. It is also called bhaṣasəmāk .

Example:

$\text{mira dana dīl soc,}$
 $\text{mohəbte mənī tənī bəse səcu sah bədimoc.}$
 $\text{didne didar sahīb kəchū nəhi īs ka molū,}$
 $\text{pak pərvədīgar tu khudī khaṣəmu vəḍa ətolū,}$
 $\text{dəstgiri dehī dīlavər tuhi tuhi ek,}$
 $\text{kərtar kudrətī kəron̄ khalək nanək teri tək.}$

— tīlāg m l.

$\text{gaje məhasur ghūmi rəṇə hur}$
 $\text{bhrāmi nəbhə pur bekhə ənupə,}$
 $\text{vəle vəli sāl̄ jivī jogā tāi}$

¹ niroṣṭh 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 ədhərvīchoha .

Example:

$\text{kəlgidhər dhər dukh hərən, dayok das ənəd.}$

² $\text{viz: das khas tiy khel.}$

³It is also called gətagət .

$\text{viz: həy gəj rəthī nə hē nə thīr jəg yəh.}$

$\text{tēde gholi jāi əlavi tə ese,}$
 $\text{ləgo lar thane bəro rajmhane}$
 $\text{kəho ər kane həthi chaḍ theso,}$
 $\text{bəro an moko bhəjo aj toko}$
 $\text{cəlo devloko təjo beg lāka.—ramav.}$

$\text{aphtab se rəṣən ho tum hīmkər se ətī sit,}$
 $\text{dhərti vāṅ khīmā nū dhərde rəhō səda nīrbhit.}$

5 Another form of the figurative expression described by pictures is termed ərəthcitr , in which the poetic stanza contains answer to the question posed:

$\text{jəhī bujhət kəchū bat ko uttər soi bat,}$
 $\text{citr kəhīt mətīram kəvī səkəl sū mətī əvdat.}$
— ləlīt ləlam.

Example:

$\text{ko kəhīye jəl te sukhi, ka kəhīye pər ṣyam?}$
— cītrcādrīka.

$\text{ko kəhīye jəl te sukhi?}$
Its answer - $\text{kok hīye jəl te sukhi.}$
 $\text{ka kəhīye pər ṣyam?}$
Its answer - $\text{kak hīye pər ṣyam.}$

(b) Answering many questions in a single poetic line is another form of ərəthcitr figurative expression, and is also known as ṣasnottər .

$\text{prəṣn ənekən ko īkk uttər.}$
 $\text{bhəd cītr jano ṣasənotər.}$

Example:

$\text{ko ṣətru rətīnath ko? ṣīv—ərī ko kya nam?}$
 $\text{kīh bīn jivən dukhi hē? uttər dino 'kam'.}$
All the three questions have been answered with a single word ਕਮ [kam], which means Lord Shiv i.e. one having no physical existence and passion.

$\text{rajdvār əru mənəsər kəməl devəta-əg,}$
 $\text{kīs se ṣobhən hot hē? uttər hē sarəg.}$

“ sarəg ” 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 *arathprahelika* is the third form of pictorial figure of speech. It is a puzzle that conceals the name of the object under description.

Example:

pəuŋe paŋi əgni ka melu,
cēcəl cəpəlbudhi ka khelu,
nəu dərvaje dəsvā duaru,
bujhu re giāni ehū bicaru.”

—*gəu m 1.*

In this puzzle, human body is described.

pēc mənāe pēc rusae,
pēc vəsae pēc gəvae,¹
in bīdhi nəgəru vuṭha mere bhāi.

—*asa ə m 5.*

sara pəuṇa duja gəuṇa,
nər nari the dono bhəuṇa,
kuch khadha kuch ləke səuṇa,
uttər deh guru ji kəuṇa?

A princess posed these questions to Guru Gobind Singh; answers to which, according to Bhai Santokh Singh, are as under:

jaṇo sara devtən pəṇa maṇəsdeh,
duvidha duji kər gəmən nər nari hve kheh,
ubhe lok bhodā phire khadha khərəc jəmal,
prəle bhāi səṇa hua uttər tumra bal.

—*GPS.*

pani me nis dīn rəhe jāke haḍ nə mas,
kam kərə tərvar ko phir pani me bas.

—*citr-cōdrīka.*

This is a potter's line or cord. 7 See चिञ्जकुम्भ. 8 blood-purifying drug made from a plant *ophelia chirretta*. 9 *adj* spotted., multicoloured.

चिञ्जमाल [citr-sal], चिञ्जमाला [citr-sala] *n* a house with mural paintings; house decorated with

¹saty sātokh dāya dhərəm əte dhīrj mənāe.

kam krodh lobh moh əte əhākar rusae.

pāj tattā de guṇ khīma adī vəsae.

ṣəbəd səpərəṣ adī pāj viṣay gəvae.

wall-paintings. 2 picture gallery, art gallery. “citr-sal sūdər bag mādər.”—*guj m 5.* “bəkōṭhbhəvən citr-sala.”—*māla namdev.* 3 a house where pictures are drawn, studio.

चिञ्जक [citrək] *Skt n* cheetah; a carnivorous animal like the tiger with spotted skin. It is trained for hunting the deer. See मारदूल and मीय. 2 artist, painter. 3 a blood-purifying and phlegm-eradicating herb, citra (*L Plumbago Zeylanica*). Its latent effect is warm and dry. 4 snake with spotted skin. 5 castor.

चिञ्जकला [citr-kəla] *n* painting; art of painting. 2 See यनकला.

चिञ्जकार [citr-kar] *n* artist, painter.

चिञ्जकारी [citr-kari] *n* art of painting.

चिञ्जकुम्भ [citr-kuṣṭ], चिञ्जकुम्भ [citrakuṣṭh] See कुम्भ.

चिञ्जकुट [citr-kuṭ] a mountain near Payastini (Mandakini) river in district Banda of Bundel Khand in central India. It is situated four miles away from Chittarkoot railway station of G.I.P. railway. Ram, Sita and Lachhman stayed on this hill during their exile in a thatched hut made by them. The hermitage of sage Valmiki was also situated here.

चिञ्जकंठ [citr-kāṭh] *n* one having a multicoloured neck, pigeon.

चिञ्जगुपड [citr-gupət] *Skt* चित्रगुप्त according to Sikhism, the observant soul that secretly keeps record of vices and virtues of the individuals. See वायिष्येत्तु. 2 per Purans, a record keeper of Dharam Raj, god of death, who secretly notes down the deeds of individual souls. There is a reference in Sakand Puran to a raja named Chitar, who was an expert in accounts. Dharam Raj had him picked up (when he entered the river to take his bath) and assigned him the office work.

According to Bhavishyat Puran, when Brahma went into deep meditation after the

3 madder. 4 parsley. 5 a nymph in heaven. 6 spotted cow. 7 a river, that flowed through Ferozepur region in ancient times. See ਭਟਲੀ. 8 a shrub. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ 3.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾਂਗ [citrāṅg] *adj* having spotted limbs; spotted, piebald (horse), mottled. 2 a spotted deer. 3 a spotted snake.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾਂਗਦ [citrāṅgad] son of king Shantnu from Satyavati's womb. He was Bhisham's step-brother.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਣੀ [citrīṇi] In poetics, a category of women.

“nṛīṭy git kāvīta roce acalcitt cādrīṣṭī, bīhrāt rāṭī aṭī surāt jāl mukh sugādh ki sṛīṣṭī, vīrāl lom tānu māḍāngṛīh bhavāt sākāl sovas, mītr-citt pṛīy citrīṇi janāhu keṣāvdas.”

—*rāsīkprīya*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰੋਤਰ [citrōttar] (citr = picture or description uttār = answer) It is a figurative expression based on letters, requiring answer posed through a figure in a figurative way.

prāṣān līkhe murāṭī vīkhe uttār hve tāsṛī, citrōttār tāko kāhē kāvījān māṭīgābhīr.

Example:

sṛī aṛjān lahār tē catāk ki tāsṛī, prāgāṭ kārān āpni dāṣa bhejī sātīguru tīr. ramdas sātīguru ne megh bhānu līkhdīn, sṛī aṛjān anād bhe vāchīṭ uttār cīn.

Guru Arjan Dev depicted the picture of rainbird to express his ardent desire for a glimpse of the Guru. “māra mānu loce gurdārsān tāi. bīlōp kāre catīk ki nīai.” 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 citr figure of speech, while several others include it in “sukṣam” figure of

speech.

ਚਿਬਣਾ [cīṭṇa] *Skt* ਚੀਣੰ *v* chew; crush under molars. 2 crush by rubbing, grind. “sāṅu kisarā cīṭṇa.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਚਿਦ [cīd] See ਚਿਤ.

ਚਿੰਦ [cīd] *n* anxiety, worry. “bhe bīnse utri sēbh cīd.”—*prābha m 5*. 2 anxiety, care, attention. “jīṣāhī hāmāri cīd.”—*var sar m 4*. 3 deliberation, consideration. “bālī bīnod cīd rās laga.”—*sri beṇī*.

ਚਿਦਮਤ ਗੁੰਥਿ [cīdjaṛ grāṭhī] *Skt* ਚਿਜ਼ਤ ਧ੍ਰਿਥਿ *n* link between consciousness and inertness; arrogance, pride, ego.

ਚਿੰਦਭਵਨ [cīdabhavan] See ਚਿੰਤਭਵਨ.

ਚਿੰਦੜੀ [cīdṛī] *n* worry. 2 thinking power.

ਚਿੰਦਾ [cīda] *n* worry. “mān vīāpīa cīda.”—*maru a m 5*. 2 concern. “nīda cīda kārahī pārai.”—*gāum 1*. ‘concerned with condemnation from others.’

ਚਿਦਾਕਾਸ਼ [cīdakaṣ] *n* sky-like Supreme Reality; unattached like the Creator.

ਚਿਦਾਤਮਾ [cīdatma] *Skt* ਚਿਦਾਤਮਨ੍ Supreme Soul—the source of consciousness.

ਚਿਦਾਨੰਦ [cīdanāṇḍ] *n* Supreme Soul—source of bliss.

ਚਿਦਾਭਾਸ [cīdabhas] *n* individual soul—the image of consciousness. 2 image of the Supreme Soul reflected in the conscience.

ਚਿਦਾਰ [cīdar], ਚਿਦਾਰਦ [cīdarād] *P* ਚਿਦਾਰ *n* silken ropes used as front fetter and rear tether for a horse. 2 *P* ਚਿਦਾਰੁ what does he keep? What does he have? “nam cīdara?”—*NP*.

ਚਿੰਦਿਅੜਾ [cīdīāṛa], ਚਿੰਦਿਆ [cīdīā] pondered, contemplated. “mān cīdīāṛa phēlu pāīa.”—*bīha chāt m 4*. “māncīdīā sātīguru dīvāīa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਚਿੰਦੀ [cīdī] pondered, contemplated. 2 meditated, contemplated. “māncīdī so phāl pāīda.”—*sri m 5 pēpāī*.

ਚਿੰਦੇ [cīde] pondered; contemplated.

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 कण [kay] 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-gupət ka kagəd pharṭa jəmdutā kəchu nə cəli.”—*sri chēt m 5*.

In Islam too, there are many messengers of God just like Chitar Gupt. See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਜੋਧੀ [citr-jodhi] *adj* fighting amazingly. “bədō citrəjodhi kərodhi kəralā.”—*parəs*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ [citr-dəṛshən] *n* In poetics, recalling to mind the image of one's beloved just by looking at the picture; getting absorbed in the image just by looking at it. See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਤੀ [citr-dhəni] *n* one who is excellent in the art of painting; expert painter. “manolīkhi citrədhəni.”—*hənu*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿ [citr-ni] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਣੀ. 2 See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿਦਿਸ਼.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਿਦਿਸ਼ [citrəni-ṭis] Lord of citra zodiac; the moon. “təm-ətək pərkas səkəl jṭs. dījvər prəjanath citrəni-ṭis.”—*səloh*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਨੀ [citr-ni] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਣੀ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ [citr-pəda] a poetic metre, marked by four lines, each line having two bhəgəns, and two gurus i.e. Sll, Sll, S, S, also called vicitr-pəda.

Example:

prem kəṛē gorubani. sikh dhəṛē sūkhḍani.
keṣ krīpan dhəṛōte. sīgħ sərūp ləkhāte..

2 Its second form, called cəkor, comprises seven bhəgəns and guru ləghu in every line : Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, S, l.

Example:

par pəre jəgsagər te ur
te pərda bhrəm ko səbh par,
parəd ke səm jo mən cəcəl
ta məhī mul vīkar upar,
parən prem kəṛē guru nanək
jo ṣəṇagət ke prətīpar,
parəs jyō chuṭ jat jīne
səm loh ju kēcən hot əpar.

—*GPS*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [citr-putrika] *n* painting in words.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਭਾਨੁ [citr-bhanu] *Skt n* fire, blaze. 2 sun. 3 Ashvni Kumar. 4 əkk, a wild plant. 5 ruler of Manipur, who was father of Chitrangada and father-in-law of Arjun.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰਥ [citr-rəth] 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.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰਿਖਾ [citr-rīkha], ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰੇਖਾ [citr-rekh], ਚਿਤ੍ਰਰੇਖਾ [citrərekha], ਚਿਤ੍ਰਲੇਖਾ [citrələkha] *Skt* चित्रलेखा daughter of Kooshmand, a minister of Van (Bansur), a superb word picture painter. She was a dear friend of Van's daughter, Usha. See ਊਸ਼ਾ. “tə ləg citr-rīkha ju hoti sū səkhi ṭh ki ṭh ke dhīg ai.”—*krīṣən*. “citr-rekh təb soc jənai.”—*krīṣən*.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਵਿਦਯਾ [citr-vidya] *n* art of painting, painting. 2 rare knowledge.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਵਿਲਾਸ [citr-vilas] one of the main disciples of Shankaracharya. 2 a collection of poems composed by poet Amrit Rai of Lahore. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਰਾਯ.

ਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [citra] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਕ. 2 *Skt n* a celestial body, also called ਤਾਰਾ [tara]. According to Purans, Chitra is regarded as the wife of the moon. “citra ke sōmet cād anəd bəlōd kər.”—*GPS*.

ਚਿਦ੍ਰੁਪ [cɪdrup] *Skt n* Supreme Soul—the source of consciousness; source of enlightenment.

ਚਿਨਗ [cɪnəg] *n* spark, atom of luminous fire. 2 a urinary disease. “cɪnəg prəməh bhəgīdr dəkhuṭra.”—*cəṛItr* 405.

It is a type of painful urination. In Ayurveda it is named mūtraghāt. *عسر البول* dyasuria. This ailment is caused by taking very spicy food with woman and dry effect on the body, excessive drinking, resisting urination, having intercourse with a woman during her menstrual period. One feels burning pain during urination due to infection in the urinary track. Sometimes it may result in pus.

It common treatment is:

(1) Taking cold drink made by crushing mixture of bhākṛa (a hard thorny seed—trigulus alatus), seeds of musk melon, chicory, white cumin seeds, bəhuphəli 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 vāslocān, cardamom, lump sugar, resin extract and catechu, all in equal measure by weight and taking two to three such doses daily alongwith 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 səgəyḥud (pəṭthərber)—a herbal plant.

(5) Taking diet containing rice, milk, kidney beans, spinach, dish of rice mixed with kidney beans etc, pumpkins etc.

(b) Syphlistic 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,

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, kəcūr (medicinal plant named curcuma rectinata), coriander, holly hock (alcea roses), ਕਾਸਨੀ [kasni] (wild succory; chicory) in water. Taking blood-purifying medicines and laxatives is also useful in treating this disease. Also taking of hərəṛ (chebulic myrobalan), honey and easily digestive diet like milk, rice, kidney beans etc is useful for relief from this ailment.

ਚਿਨਗਾਰੀ [cɪngari] See ਚਿਨਗ.

ਚਿਨਤੀ [cɪnti] *n* masoning, construction. “təhī bəjar ki cɪnti hoɪ.”—*GPS*. See ਚਿਣਨ.

ਚਿਨਮਯ [cɪnməy] *Skt* चिन्मय *adj* embodiment of consciousness, of enlightenment.

ਚਿਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [cɪnmatr] *Skt* चिन्मात्र *adj* just conscious.

ਚਿਨਵਤ ਪੇਰੇਤੁ [cɪnvət peretu] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਚਿਨਾਰ [cɪnar] *n* identity, knowledge of identification mark. “ɪk bɪn dusəɾ sō nə cɪnar.”—*həjare* 10. 2 poplar, plane tree. See ਚਨਾਰ. “bəḍe cɪnar tərə sovət bhəi.”—*cəṛItr* 222.

ਚਿਨਾਰੀ [cɪnari] *n* identification. “bɪna cɪnari mɪl he jəse.”—*NP*.

ਚਿਨੀ [cɪni] *P* چینی *adv* such as, as. “məm i cɪni əhɪval.”—*tlīg m l*.

ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ [cɪnh] *Skt* चिन्ह *vr* mark, identify. 2 *n* mark, sign. 3 facets.

ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਚਕ੍ਰ [cɪnhcəkɾ] identification marks on the body; appearance.

ਚਿਨ੍ਹਾਰ [cɪnhar], **ਚਿਨ੍ਹਾਰੀ** [cɪnhari] See ਚਿਨਾਰ-ਚਿਨਾਰੀ.

ਚਿਨ੍ਹਿਤ [cɪnhɪt] *adj* with marks.

ਚਿਪਕ [cɪpək] *n* stickiness. 2 a preying bird. It is a male hawk smaller in size. Hunters rear it rarely because it is not effective in hunting. It is also named as śikrin. “cɪpək dhutīē jat nə gəni.”—*cəṛItr* 307. See ਸ਼ਿਕਰਾ and ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਚਿਪਕਣਾ [cɪpəkɳa], **ਚਿਪਕਨਾ** [cɪpəkna] *v* cling, stick, adhere to. **2** get compressed.

ਚਿਪਟਾ [cɪpɽa], **ਚਿਪਟੀ** [cɪpɽi] *Skt* **ਚਿਪਿਟ** *adj* flat, not raised at any point, compressed. **2** plain, even, level.

ਚਿਪੀਆ [cɪpia] *n* beggar's bowl; bowl made from the shell of sea coconut. "hathən me cɪpia gəhɪlehē."—*kṛisən*.

ਚਿੱਪਣਾ [cɪppɳa] *v* flatten, flatten by pressing or beating.

ਚਿੱਪੀ [cɪppi] See **ਚਿਪੀਆ**.

ਚਿਬੁਕ [cɪbʊk] *Skt n* chin. "cɪbʊk əmɔl chəbɪ here te lobhavai."—*NP*.

ਚਿਭੜ [cɪbhəɽ] *Skt* **ਚਿਭੰਟ** *n* a fruit growing on creepers during summer, which is sour and sweet. When of larger size it is called **ਰਾਠਿਭਭੜ**. 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.

ਚਿਮਟਨਾ [cɪmɔɳna] *v* adhere, stick. **2** cling.

ਚਿਮਟਾ [cɪmɽa] *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.

ਚਿਰ [cɪr] *Skt adj* old. **2** *adv* for many days, since long. **3** *n* delay.

ਚਿਰਕਾ [cɪrka], **ਚਿਰਕੀ** [cɪrki] *adj* old.

ਚਿਰਗਟ [cɪrgəɽ] *Skt* **ਚਟਕਗਢ**, **ਚਟਕਗ੍ਰਿਹ** *n* cage, the living place of a male sparrow. "cɪrgəɽ pharɪ cəɽara le gəɪo."—*asa kəbir*. 'The cage is body's skeleton.'

ਚਿਰਜੀਵਨ [cɪrjivən], **ਚਿਰਜੀਵਨੁ** [cɪjivənu] *n* one having long life. **2** *adj* long-lived. "cɪrjivənu upjɪa səjogɪ."—*asa m 5*.

ਚਿਰਜੀਵੀ [cɪrjivi] *Skt* **चिरजीविन्** *adj* long living, living for a long period. "kəi koɽɪ kie cɪrjive."—*sukhmani*. **2** *n* In Purans, the following seven persons are supposed to have lived long life

and did not die till doom's day: Markanday, Ashvathama, Bali, Hanuman, Vibhishan, Kripacharya, Parshuram. In many scriptures these long-living persons are thought to be eight, Vyas being the eighth one. **3** Vishnu. **4** crow. **5** silk-cotton tree. *L* bombax heptaphylum.

ਚਿਰਤ [cɪrət] irritated. "jəb cɪtt cɪrət. uɽ sən ghɪrət."—*kəlki*.

ਚਿਰੱਯਾ [cɪrəyya] *adj* who saws. **2** *n* sparrow. "nəbh ke uɽəyya ko cɪrəyya ke bəkhanie."—*əkal*.

ਚਿਰਰਾਨਾ [cɪr-rana] *v* produce a chirping sound. **2** *adj* produce an irritating sound.

ਚਿਰਵਾ [cɪrva] See **ਚਿੜਵਾ**. "sevkiā cɪrve ləɽua."—*kṛisən*.

ਚਿਰਾ [cɪra] male sparrow, bird. **2** *P* **ੴ** why, when.

ਚਿਰਾਇ [cɪraɪ] produces a chirping sound; irritating sound. "cɪraɪ jyō bhəɽhi."—*kəlki*. **2** on getting irritated.

ਚਿਰਾਇਤਾ [cɪraɪta] See **ਚਿਰਾਯਤਾ**.

ਚਿਰਾਈ [cɪrai] act of sawing. **2** wages for sawing.

ਚਿਰਾਗ [cɪrag] See **ਚਰਾਗ**.

ਚਿਰਾਣਾ [cɪraɳa], **ਚਿਰਾਣੋ** [cɪraɳo] *adj* old, ancient. "mɪɽəhɪ kəmaɳe pap cɪraɳe."—*dhəna m 5*. **2** without beginning; eternal; ever-existent. "saca məhɪ cɪraɳa."—*tokha chət m 1*. "prəbhū purəkh cɪraɳe."—*biha chət m 5*. **3** long-living, living for a long period.

ਚਿਰਾਤ [cɪrat] since long. **2** gets irritated. "cɪrat bəsat kəchu nə."—*ramav*.

ਚਿਰਾਨਾ [cɪrana], **ਚਿਰਾਨੀ** [cɪrani], **ਚਿਰਾਨੋ** [cɪrano] *adj* old, ancient. **2** without beginning, eternal. "purən bhəgət cɪrano."—*məla m 5*. **3** ancient, old. "əb ucɾō me kətha cɪrani."—*brəhəm*. **4** See **ਚਿਰਾਣਾ**.

ਚਿਰਾਮੰ [cɪramə] *adv* for long. "kəɪbhəgwət bəd cɪramə."—*prəbha beɳi*. 'prays for a long time.'

ਚਿਰਾਯਤਾ [cɪrayta] *Skt* **चिरयित्वा** a medicinal plant

specially grown in hilly regions, used for curing several diseases. It is bitter in taste and its latent effect is warm and dry. It is an excellent antipyretic medicine, purifies blood and acts as an appetizer. In Sanskrit it is known by many names like kīrat, bhunīb, kəṭu, ਰਾਮਸੇਨ [ramsen] etc. *L* Agathotes Chirata.

ਚਿਰਾਯੂ [cīrayu], ਚਿਰਾਯੂਸ਼ [cīrayuṣ], ਚਿਰਾਯੁਖ [cīrayukh] *adj* long-living, having a long life. **2** *n* deity, god.

ਚਿਰਿ [cīri] *Skt vr* cause pain, torment. **2** *n* parrot.

ਚਿਰੀ [cīri] *adv* since long. “cīri vichūne melīanu.”—*sri m 3*. **2** *n* sparrow, bird.

ਚਿਰੀਂ [cīri] See ਚਿਰੀ 1.

ਚਿਰੀਆ [cīria] *n* maid servant, female attendant. “teri priy cīria.”—*sar m 5*. **2** sparrow.

ਚਿਰੀਯਾ [cīriya] See ਚਿਰੀਆ 2. “cīriya bān me cūhkē tāb l.”—*krisan*.

ਚਿਰੁ [cīru] See ਚਿਰ. “cīru hoā dekhe sarīgpani.”—*majh m 5*.

ਚਿਰੇ [cīre] irritated, got irritated. “cīre car dhuke.”—*VN*. ‘in irritation, (they) advanced from all sides.’ **2** plural of ਚਿਰਾ (cīra).

ਚਿਰੋਕਣਾ [cīrokṇa] *adj* old, ancient.

ਚਿਰੋਂਜੀ [cīrōji] *n* a dry fruit having four seeds within its shell; seeds of priyal tree, which taste like almonds. Its latent effect is warm and oily. *L* Chironjia aspida. “dakh cīrōji mīrcā adī.”—*GPS*.

ਚਿਰੰਕਾਲ [cīrōkal] *n* long time. **2** *adv* after a long time, since long. “cīrōkal ihu deh sājria.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਚਿਰੰਜੀਵ [cīrōjiv], ਚਿਰੰਜੀਵੀ [cīrōjivī] See ਚਿਰਜੀਵੀ and ਚਿਰਾਯੂ.

ਚਿਲ [cīl] *Skt* चिल् *vr* wear clothes; dress up. **2** See ਚਿੱਲ.

ਚਿਲਕ [cīlāk] *n* lustre, brightness, light.

ਚਿਲਕਣਾ [cīlākṇa] *v* shine, sparkle, flash. **2** *adj* shining, bright. “oṃlō kēha cīlākṇa.”

—*suhi m 1*.

ਚਿਲਕਾ [cīlka] *n* disciple, follower. “cīlka hvēhē ədhīk su orē.”—*GV 10*.

ਚਿਲਕਿਓਨੁ [cīlkiōnu] He brought to light. He brought it in print. “kārī avagōṇ cīlkiōnu.”—*var ram 3*.

ਚਿਲਗੋਜ਼ਾ [cīlgoza] *P* چلوژہ *n* a kind of nut obtained from pine seed. See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਚਿਲਚਿਲਾਤ [cīlcīlat] *adj* producing dim light; with average light. “rāvī thorāk cīlcīlat.”—*cārītr 183*. **2** crying, shrieking.

ਚਿਲਤਹ [cīltəh], ਚਿਲਤਾ [cīlta] *P* شلٹہ *n* shirt-like armour. “cīlta kərke səbh sāj hi sō bərno həthīar.”—*gurusobha*. “bīdhyē cīltīē dval parē pədhārē.”—*VN*. ‘Arrows crossed the belt piercing through the armour.’ Some ignorant scribes have written cīlkatē for cīltəh.

ਚਿਲਮ [cīlām] *P* چلم *n* cup-shaped earthen bowl of a hubble-bubble used for smoking hemp, tobacco etc.

ਚਿਲਮਿਲਾ [cīlmīla], ਚਿਲਿਮਿਲਿ [cīlimīli] *Skt* lightning. “cīlimīli bisīar donia phāni.”—*var mēla m 1*. ‘The world, flashing like lightning, is transitory.’ **2** *P* چللم without proof.

ਚਿੱਲ [cīll] *Skt* चिल् *vr* open, loosen, express one’s mind, play trick, cheat. **2** *n* kite.

ਚਿੱਲਾ [cīlla] *n* bowstring, merit. **2** embroidered end portion of a turban. **3** *P* چلہ *n* period of forty days for keeping fast etc.

ਚਿੱਲੀ [cīlli] *n* double sack used for loading beasts. **2** *Skt* a preying bird.

ਚਿੱਲੀਆਂਵਾਲਾ [cīllīāvāla] a village in tehsil Falia of district Gujarat. There was an unprovoked battle between the Sikh forces of Sardar Chatur Singh and his son Raja Sher Singh Attariwala against Lord Gough on 13th January, 1849.¹ In this combat twenty-eight British army officers, two hundred eighty-six junior officers and

¹In this context see “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 Wal line.

चिञ्ज [ciɽ] *n* insistence, obstinacy. **2** sense of irritation. *Skt* चङ् *vr* get angry.

चिञ्जना [ciɽna] *v* get irritated. See चिञ्ज.

चिञ्जवा [ciɽva] *Skt* चिपिट *n* soaked, boiled, salted, and beaten fried rice. It is a favourite dish of the people belonging to eastern India.

चिञ्ज [ciɽ] *n* male sparrow; well known bird, that mostly lives in houses.

चिञ्जपुटा [ciɽaɽna] *v* irritate, make angry. (*Skt* चङ् *vr* get angry). “dusəɽu det ciɽaɽa.”—*bher m 3*.

चिञ्जयी [ciɽrai] *n* sense of irritation; irritation. **2** *adj* provoked to irritation. “oni tɔpək taɽɽ cəlai, ōnhi həsətɽ ciɽrai.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘Mughals fired a volley with guns. The Pathans advanced their army of elephants by goading.’ In wars fought in the ancient times, the Indian rulers used to fight by positioning their elephants in front but they could not face the attack of guns and cannons.

चिञ्जी [ciɽi] *n* sparrow. “ciɽi cuhki pəh puɽi.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ची [ci] *of*. “sətci səgətɽ sətəkətha rəs.”—*asa rəvɽdas*.

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.

चीं [ci] *n* chirping sound of a sparrow. **2** low cry, plaintive sound. **3** *P* چین *n* wrinkle, shrivel. **4** See चीन. **5** *adj* picker. It is used as a suffix as in gulci—picker of flowers.

चीम [cis] *n* throbbing pain, shooting pain. **2** cry, shriek, wailing sound. “həsətɽ bhagke cisa mare.”—*gəɽd kəbir*.

चीमडां [cistā] *P* چیماں *n* puzzle, quiz. **2** *P* چیوت اں what is he? what is that?

चीगका [cihka] See चिगका.

चीगण [cihaɽ] *n* horse's neigh; sexual excitement. “cəclie taji cihaɽə.”—*ramav*.

चीक [cik] *Skt* चीक् *vr* tolerate, get impatient, touch. **2** *n* shriek, cry.

चीकटा [cikna] *v* shriek, cry, shout with pain in a loud voice, grumble with ire. **2** See चिक्टा.

चीकना [cikna] See चीक्टा. **2** *adj* smooth, soft, mild. **3** oily. See चिक्टा.

चीकर [cikər], **चीकड़** [cikəɽ] *n* mud, slush, slime. See चिक्ड़. “dhiɽg gram ki cikər bɽthrava.”—*asa chət m 4*.

चीकड़ [cikrɽ] in the mud. “moh cikəɽɽ phathe.”—*asa chət m 4*.

चीकड़ [cikəɽu] See चीकड़. “kədhɽ paɽi cikəɽu pəve go.”—*kan ə m 4*.

चीका [cika] *n* two-stringed musical instrument that is played with yard-like rod; a village in district Karnal tehsil Kaithal police station Gulha. A gurdwara relating to Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur is situated there. The shrine is raised, but there no priest. It is 20 miles to the north-east of Patiala railway station connected by an unmetalled road. See गल्लेरा.

चींघण [ciɽghəɽ] *Dg n* long stick used for the cremation of a dead body; unhewn club.

चीचहट्टी [ciɽvəhuɽi] *n* an insect 'with soft red velvety coat, which appears in the rainy season; a kind of lady bug—*Mylabris Cichrii*. Ayurvedic physicians use it to cure paralysis. It is beneficial to rub the powder of this insect

mixed with wax on the swollen part of the body.

चीची [cici] *n* little finger. कनिष्ठा.

चीचुंगली [cicūgli] little finger. “jīū ləhūri cicūgli pēdhi chap mīli vəḍīai.”—BG.

चीज [cij] or **चीज** [cij] *P* ४ *n* thing, material object, liquid. “ekū cijū mujhe dehī, əvər jəhər cij nə bhāīa.”—*var mēla m 1*. **2** meal, food, diet. “dhərti ciji kī kərə jīsu vīci səbhū kīchu hoī.”—*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 **चेज** [coj] (play, miracle). “cij kərənī mənī bhavde həri bujhənī nahi harīa.”—*var asa*.

चीनी [ciji] within the things. within objects. “hər ciji jīnī rāg kia.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*. **2** *P* चीजे some object. **3** See चीज 2.

चीज [cij] See चीज.

चीटा [ciṭa], **चीटी** [ciṭi] male ant, large ant; emmet pismire. “ciṭi ciṭa bīl se nīkəs.”—BGK. “ciṭi hoī cūnī khai.”—*ram kəbir*. Here it implies humility. “ciṭi te kūcər əsthula.”—*cəpəi*.

चीटा [ciṭa] *Skt* चीतक *n* a cereal, harvested in autumn. *L* Panicum miliaceum. *E* common millet.

चीट [cit] or **चीट** [citu] *Skt* चित्त innerself. “prəbhū siu lagīrəhīo mēra citu.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2** memory, recollection, meditation. “mənua ḍole cit ənīti.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘During improper meditation, the mind remains wavering.’ **3** चीट [cit] has also been used for चित्र. “ənīk gupət prəgṭe təhī cit.”—*sar ə m 5*. ‘Chitgupt, Chitargupt’ (mythical, invisible angel accompanying every person and recording his or her good or bad deeds).

चीटकार [citkar] *Skt* चीत्कार *n* cry, shriek. “cəhū or tē cavḍē citkari.”—*cərītr 96*.

चीटगुपट [citgupət] See चीट 3.

चीटनहार [citənar] *adj* one who paints; a painter.

2 *n* an artist, portraitist. “kīn oī cite citənhare.”—*gəu kəbir*.

चीटर [citər], **चीटल** [citəl] *n* an antelope; a deer with white spots on its body. “citər ər səsə bəhu mare.”—*kriṣən*.

चीटा [cita] See चिट्टक. “bətər cite əru sīghata.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** *xa* urine. **3** See चीट 1. “nīrməl bhəe cita.”—*bīla m 5*. **4** conscious. “mən məhī mənua cit məhī cita.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘In the mind is the object of reverence and in the conscience is the Supreme Being.’ **5** *adj* painted, illustrated.

चीटा कुदाउना [cita kudauna], **चीटा उनाउना** [cita bhəjauna] *xa v* urinate, discharge urine.

चीटि [ciṭi] in the heart. “ciṭi citvəu miṭu ədhare.”—*bīla chət m 5*. **2** whole-heartedly, from the depth of one’s heart.

चीटु [ciṭu] See चीट. mind, innerself. “ərpəu əpno citu.”—*dhəna m 5*.

चीटे [cite] painted. See चीटनहार. **2** plural of चित्रक (ciṭta). See चीटा 1.

चीथन [ciṭhən], **चीथना** [ciṭhna] See चिथन.

चीथरा [ciṭhra], **चीथरा** [ciṭhra] *n* a piece of tattered cloth; a piece of cloth used for cleaning millstones. “caki ka ciṭhra kəha lejahī?”—*bəsət kəbir*.

चीदन [cidən] *P* चिद pick grain, select. **2** elect, sift.

चीदा [cida] *P* चिद *adj* the elected one, the chosen one.

चीन [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 Peking. “cin məcīn ke sis nyavē.”—*əkal*. See चीनी जाडू. **3** a kind of

millet, food. 4 thread, cotton yarn. 5 small flag, pennon. 6 a variety of sugarcane known as ਚਣ [caṅ]. 7 resident of China. 8 Chinese cloth. 9 imperative of cin-na 'see! recognize!'

ਚੀਨਨਾ [cināna] *v* recognize by observing some sign. 2 know, understand. "jəb nəhi cinəst atəmram."—*gəv kəbir*. "jɪnɪ atəmtətə nə cinɪa."—*prəbha beṇi*. 3 see, visualize through reasoning power.

ਚੀਨਾ [cina] See **ਚੀਨਨਾ**. 2 resident of China, Chinese. 3 red and white, dappled. 4 See **ਚੀਣਾ**. 5 past tense of cin-na, observed, recognized.

ਚੀਨਾਂਸ਼ੁਕ [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.

ਚੀਨਿ [cinɪ] by observing. 2 by knowing, by understanding or grasping. "səbəd cinɪ sukha pata."—*prəbha ə m 3*. "atəm cinɪ bhəe nɪrəkari."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਚੀਨੀ [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 ਚੀਨਾ [cina]. 5 See **ਚੀਨੀ ਵਾਲਾ**.

ਚੀਨੀ ਯਾਤਰੀ [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.

ਚੀਨੀ ਵਾਲਾ [cini vala] Namdhari Sikhs gave this name to Baba Ram Singh because he used to ride a Chinese horse.

ਚੀਨ੍ਹ [cinh] See ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ. 2 knowledge, experience. "ramrəsaɪṅu rəsna cinhe."—*bher m 5*.

ਚੀਨ੍ਹੇ [cinhe] See ਚੀਨ੍ਹ.

ਚੀਫ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [ciph khalsa divan] See ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ.

ਚੀਮਾ [cima] a Jatt subcaste, which originated from Chauhan Rajputs. 2 a village, which was founded by Jatts of Cheema subcaste. See ਅਤਰਸਿੰਘ 2.

ਚੀਰ [cir] *n* sign or mark of a cut. 2 *Skt* ਵਸਤੁ garment. "kaɪa kəci, kəca cir hāḍhae."—*majh ə m 3*. 3 bark of a tree. 4 teat of a cow. 5 *P* ੳੳ *adj* brave, courageous. 6 victorious, triumphant. 7 *n* victory, triumph. 8 elderliness. "je cɪdrup cɪrjiv sədevi cir nə janət koɪ tomari."—*səloh*.

ਚੀਰਹਦਸੁੀ [cirəhdəsti] *P* ੳੳੳ *n* blustering behaviour, use of force. 2 might, domination.

ਚੀਰਹਰਣ [cir-həraṅ] 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.

ਚੀਰਣ [cirəṅ] *Skt* ਚੀਣ *adj* sliced, torn. 2 gathered, piled.

ਚੀਰਣਾ [cirṅa], ਚੀਰਨਾ [cirna] *v* tear, split into two parts. See ਚੀਰਣ.

ਚੀਰਾ [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* ੳੳੳ *bravery, courage*. 4 victory, triumph. 5 a colourful scarf¹ used by ladies. 6 might, power. "koɪ nə jaṅe tera keta kevaḍu cira."—*sodəru*. "səbh jəgu tɪs ke vəsɪ he səbh tɪs ka cira."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "səbh ko jəm ke

¹Multi-coloured sərbād is also called ਚੀਰਾ [cira] in Rajputana. Punjabi words like vəstər, ləṛ (damən) etc in the sense of ਚੀਰਾ [cira] have their root only in this Persian word.

cire vici hæ.”—*var bīla m 3*. “hæri ji sœca sæcu tu sœbhū ki chu terē cire.”—*sri m 3*.
7 *adj* courageous, brave. 8 high, great. 9 wise.
10 in Guru Vilas, ਚੀਰਾ [cira] is used for cīhra—
“Irkhē tas cira.” See ਚਿਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਣਾ.

ਚੀਰੀ [ciri] letter, missive. “ciri ai dhī nā kau.”
—*var ram l m l*. “jīn ki ciri dærgəhi paṭi.”
—*asa ə m l*. 2 letter of authority; warrant. “ciri
jaki na phīrē sahību so pərvaṇu.”—*var sar m*
2. 3 *Skt* cricket, an insect having shrill voice;
gryllus domesticus.

ਚੀਰੀ ਪਾਟਣੀ [ciri paṭni] end of life; death. In
India it is a tradition to tear the corner of the
letter carrying news of death. 2 See ਚੀਰੀ. 3 A
paper is torn into half to attach in the file after
framing the charge.

ਚੀਰੂ [ciru] See ਚੀਰ.

ਚੀਲ [cil], ਚੀਲ੍ਹ [cilh] *n* eagle. See ਚਿੱਲ. 2 a
mountain tree, pine tree. *L Pinus Longifolia*.
Its gum is called resin. See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਚੀਵ [civ] *Skt* चीव *vr* wear, catch, shine, speak.

ਚੀਵਰ [civər] *n* a thread with which a potter
cuts off the pot from the wheel. 2 *Skt* tattered
cloth, rag.

ਚੀੜ੍ਹ [ciṛh] *n* gumminess, mucilage. 2 a mountain
tree; pine tree, which secretes resin. “sərli uce
thəl bəhu ciṛh.”—*GPS*. See ਚੀਲ੍ਹ 2.

ਚੀੜ੍ਹਾ [ciṛha] *adj* mucilaginous, sticky, adhesive.

ਚੁ [cu] See ਚੁ. “cu karəz hāməh hiltē¹
dærguzəšt.”—*jəfər*. 2 also used in Punjabi for cō
(four), as in cūhəttər, cūrəsta, cūrasi etc.

ਚੁਆਉਣਾ [cuaṷṇa] *v* cause to drip, cause to
trickle. See ਚੜ੍ਹ and ਚੜ੍ਹਤ.

ਚੁਆਤਾ [cuata], ਚੁਆਤੀ [cuati] *n* spark; burning
stick like a flambeau; smouldering piece of
wood; meteor; firebrand.

ਚੁਇਣਾ [cuiṇa] *v* drip, trickle, dribble. See ਚੜ੍ਹ.

ਚੁਈਜੈ [cuijē] cause trickling, cause dripping.
2 dripping, trickling. “rəsūəmri tu dəsve cuijē.”

¹hilh se.

—*kəli ə m 4*. See ਚੜ੍ਹ.

ਚੁਸਕਣਾ [cusəkṇa] *v* speak in low pitch. 2 slurp.

ਚੁਸਕੀ [cuski] *Dg n* wine bowl.

ਚੁਸਤ [cusət] *P* چسٹ *adj* tightened. 2 firm,
determined. 2 agile, active.

ਚੁੰਸਨ [cūsən] *Skt* चूसन *n* suck. “sronət cūsən.”
—*əkal*.

ਚੁਹਕ [cuhək], ਚੁਹਕਾਰ [cuhkar] *n* twittering sound
of birds like sparrows etc. “cīṛi cūhki pəh
phuṭi.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਚੁਹਚ [cuhəc] See ਚੁਹਕਾਰ. 2 *adj* trickling, dripping.

ਚੁਹਚੁਹਾ [cuhcuhā] *adj* soaked, deep, fast.

ਚੁਹਟੀ [cuṭṭi] *n* pinching of flesh with thumb
and the first finger of hand, as with pincers.
“cor caṭṭye cəḍhayo suri, cuṭṭi ləgāi chāḍie
to kəhā mar he?”—*BGK*.

ਚੁਹੱਤਰ [cuhəttər] seventy-four.

ਚੁਹਲ [cuhəl] *n* chirping of birds, “prat bhəyo
cuhlat cīri.”—*krīsən*. 2 laughter, fun.
3 merriment. See ਚੋਹਲ.

ਚੁਹਲਬਾਜ਼ [cuhəlbaz] *adj* jovial, witty. 2 voluptuous.

ਚੁਹਲਬਾਜ਼ੀ [cuhəlbazi] *n* laughter, amusement,
banter.

ਚੁਹਾਣ [cuhəṇ] See ਚੋਹਾਨ.

ਚੁਕ [cuk] *n* slipping of waist muscle from its
position; spinal dislocation. See ਚੁੱਕ *vr*. 2 ਚੁਕ
neglect, mistake, omission. “es səme te jo
cukjai.”—*NP*. 3 completion, end. “səgəl cuki
muṭtaie.”—*sar m 5*. 4 See ਚੁਕਣਾ.

ਚੁਕਈ [cukəi] finishing, ceasing to exist. “avəṇu
jaṇu nā cukəi.”—*sri m l*. “kuk pukar nā
cukəi.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਚੁਕਸਾਈ [cuksai] See ਚੋਕਸਾਈ. “səṭigoru kevət
mīləhi jīai. mətī nōka pər hve cuksai.”—*NP*.

ਚੁਕਣਾ [cukṇa] *v* lift, raise. 2 forget, miss. 3 come
to end. 4 become extinct.

ਚੁਕਾ [cuka] See ਚੁਕਣਾ 4. “cuka nīhōra səkhi
səheri.”—*asa m 5*.

ਚੁਕਾਉਣਾ [cukaṷṇa] *v* forget. 2 get something
raised, elevate. 3 wipe. “maṭamoh cukaṷda.”

—*maru solhe m 3*. “mæn re, dujabhau cukai.”
—*sri m 3*. 4 settle the price. 5 clear the account.

ਚੁਕਾਠ [cukaṭh] *n* a door frame; threshold; cot’s frame.

ਚੁਕੋਣਾ [cukona], **ਚੁਕੋਰ** [cukor] *adj* four-cornered, square. “cəhu dɪs bəni supan cukor.”—*GPS*.

ਚੁਕੰਦਰ [cukāḍər] *P* چڪندر, sugarbeet, particularly red in colour like carrot and turnip; sugar is also extracted from it. *L* Beta Vulgaris. *E* Beet.

ਚੁੱਕ [cukk] See **ਚੁਕ**. 2 *Skt* चुकृक् *vr* torture, feel pain. 3 *n* provocation, incitement.

ਚੁੱਕਣਾ [cukkṇa] *v* lift, raise. 2 urge, provoke.

ਚੁੱਕਾ [cukka] past tense of cukkṇa; raised. 2 *n* quantity of something that can be placed on the fore fingers of a hand; it is a transform of cuṭka.

ਚੁਖ [cukh] *adj* a little, small in quantity. “je gəl kəpəhɪ cukh.”—*s fərid*. 2 in tiny parts, little by little. “mrɪg pəkɾe ghəɪ aṇe haɪɪ. cukh cukh legəe bāḍhe baɪɪ.”—*bher m 5*. 3 *n* part, segment. “tere nam vɪɪṭəhu bɪḍ bɪḍ cukh cukh hoɪ.”—*dhəna m 1*. 4 $\frac{1}{30}$ time of cəsa.

ਚੁਖਕ [cukhək], **ਚੁਖਕੁ** [cukhəku] small quantity, a little. “cukhəku leke cəkkihɪa.”—*BG*. ‘tasted a small quantity.’

ਚੁਖਚੁਖ [cukhcukh] See **ਚੁਖ** 3.

ਚੁਖਾ [cukha] small in quantity, a little. “nahi cɪɪt pərai cukha.”—*var vəḍ m 4*.

ਚੁਖੰਡੀ [cukhāḍi] See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨ**.

ਚੁੰਗ [cūg] *n* group, gang. “bəḍo cūg bāḍhe jəhā sətru avē.”—*GPS*. 2 See **ਚੰਗੁਲ**. 3 See **ਚੁੱਕਾ** 2 and **ਚੁੰਗੀ**.

ਚੁਗਣਾ [cugṇa] *v* peck, sort, pick up grains (by birds), eat grass with the help of mouth (by the animals). 2 elect, choose.

ਚੁਗਦ [cugəd] *P* چوگد *n* an owl. See **ਚੁਗਲ**. 2 idiot.

ਚੁਗਨਿ [cugənɪ] pick up. “kəkəru cugənɪ thəɪ vəsənɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਚੁਗਲ [cugəl] *n* owl, female partridge. See **ਚੁਗਰ** 1. Thieves have named it so because it

screeches when it sees some persons at night time, which alerts the people. 2 *P* چوگد backbiter. “nə suṇəi kəhɪa cugəl ka.”—*var sri m 4*.

jəse beškɪmət ko musa than katjat
vayəs vɪɪtarjat kələʃ ke nɪr ko,
sāp dəsɟat vɪɪkɪh rom rom phəlɟat
kotta kaṭkhat rahcələt phəkɪr ko,
kəhe “hərɪkɛʃ” jese bɪcchu dōk marɟat
kəchu nə bəsət bhəye vyakul ʃəɾɪr ko,
təse hi cugəl həkk nahək bɪɪrano kam
det he bɪgar ke nə dər rəghubɪr ko.

ਚੁੰਗਲ [cūgəl] *n* gang, group, class. 2 grip of a hunting bird’s claw like that of a falcon etc. See **ਚੰਗੁਲ**. 3 claw, paw.

ਚੁਗਲੀ [cugli] *P* چوگلی *n* backbiting, censure made at one’s back, adverse remarks passed in one’s absence. “nɪɪt cugli kəɾe əṇhōḍi pərai.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਚੁਗਾ [cuga] See **ਚੋਗਾ** 2.

ਚੁਗਾਠ [cugaṭh] See **ਚੁਕਾਠ** and **ਚੋਕਾਠ**.

ਚੁਗਾਰ [cugar] *P* چوگار *n* shameless woman.

ਚੁਗਾਰਾ [cugara] *adj* immoral. See **ਚੁਗਾਰ**. “cor cugara.”—*BG*.

ਚੁੰਗੀ [cūgi] *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. “bāḍhe cūg cūgi cəle khet ae.”—*cəɪɪtr 320*.

ਚੁੰਗਾ [cūgga] *n* an ox with four front teeth cut; cattle with four front teeth. 2 squint-eyed, cross-eyed.

ਚੁੰਘਣਾ [cūghṇa], **ਚੁੰਘਨਾ** [cūghna] *v* suck, sip, suckle, suck milk from the teat.

ਚੁੰਘਾਵੀ [cūghavi] wet-nurse, foster-mother, mother. See **ਚੁੰਘਣਾ**.

ਚੁੰਛਿਆ [cūṇɪa] one who picks; one who extracts essence. 2 *p* ਚੰਗਲਾ, one of the three blood vessels in the human body according to Yog. “bhaṭhi gəgəṇu sɪṇɪa əru cūṇɪa, kənək kələs ɪku

पाता.”—*sri kabir*. ‘The tenth door is a furnace, ११a (a vein originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine and reaching the brain) and pīgla (breathing through the right nostril) are two air pipes, pure conscience is (a pitcher) in which the essence or əmrīṭ trickles and gets collected. See ਸਿੱਕਿਆ.

ਚੁੱਚ [cūc] *Skt* चकुचु *n* चोंच beak. “so siri cūc səvarəhī kag.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਚੁੱਚਗਿਆਨ [cūcgīan] *n* bookish knowledge, shallow knowledge, discussion without practice. “jəg kəua mukhī cūcgīan.”—*bīla ə m 3*.

ਚੁੱਚਗਿਆਨੀ [cūcgīani] *adj* who has shallow knowledge, pretentious prattler without any merit.

ਚੁਚਵਾਤ [cucvat], ਚੁਚਾਤ [cucat] is leaking, is dripping, 2 trickling, dripping. “srən sōek phīrē cucvate.”—*krīsan*.

ਚੁਚਾਨ [cucan] leaked, dripped, trickled. “rəkət netr cucan.”—*gyan*. ‘Rage poured out from blood-red eyes.’

ਚੁਚਜ [cucy] *Skt* चुच्य *vr* distil, take bath.

ਚੁੱਜ [cūj] See ਚੁੱਚ.

ਚੁੱਜਵੀੜੀ [cūjvīri] *n* act of pecking, pecking at, poking beak into. “khir nir nīrnəu cūjvīri.”—*BG*.

ਚੁਟ [cuṭ] *Skt* चुट् *vr* become small, trim. 2 See ਚੁੱਟ.

ਚੁਟਕਾ [cuṭka] masculine of cuṭki. See ਚੁੱਕਾ 2.

ਚੁਟਕਾਰੀ [cuṭkari] *n* sound produced by a finger’s flick. 2 sound as produced by the flick of fingers.

ਚੁਟਕੀ [cuṭki] *n* sound produced with the help of thumb and middle finger. *Skt* ਛੋਟਿਕਾ. 2 only such quantity as can be held between the thumb and the first finger; a pinch, “cuṭkibhər luṅ”. 3 pinch.

ਚੁਟਾਏ [cuṭae] chipped, clipped pieces, chopped

bits. See ਚੁਟ *vr*. “trāsae, cuṭae.”—*ramav*.

ਚੁਟਾਲਾ [cuṭala] *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. “nam cuṭala yahī, jou dərəs 1ccha kərə.”—*GV 6*. See ਮੰਡਿਆਲੀ.

ਚੁਟੀਆ [cuṭia] *n* hair tied into a pigtail, tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. “hoī bəḍi tumri cuṭia.”—*krīsan*. 2 See ਚੋਟੀ.

ਚੁਟੀਆਉੜ [cuṭiaūḍ] *n* comet, shooting, star. “cuṭiaūḍu tej mənə dərəsayo.”—*krīsan*.

ਚੁੱਟ [cuṭṭ] *Skt* चुट्ट् *vr* become small; get to the bottom of something; grab.

ਚੁੱਟੈ [cuṭṭe] small quantity. 2 with a pinch. “de cavəl cuṭṭe.”—*BG*. ‘distribute rice in pinchfuls.’

ਚੁਡ [cuḍ] *Skt* चुड् *vr* wrap, encircle, hide.

ਚੁੱਡ [cuḍḍ] *Skt* चुड्ड् *vr* use; indulge in sexual intercourse; give a signal. 2 *n* female genital organ, vagina.

ਚੁੱਡੂ [cuḍḍu] *adj* debauchee, licentious. See ਚੁੱਡ.

ਚੁਣ [cuṅ] *Skt* चुण् *vr* trim, divide into parts.

ਚੁਣਨਾ [cuṅna] *v* pick. 2 select, pile up. 3 elect, choose.

ਚੁਣਿ [cuṅṅ] by sorting out. “bīṅṅu navē cuṅṅi suṭiəhī.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਚੁਤ [cut] *Skt* चुत् *vr* get wet, leak. 2 *n* rectum, anus. “so cuti so vat mīlave.”—*BG*. ‘The same hand touches the rectum and the mouth.’ 3 See ਚਤੁਤ.

ਚੁਤਲ [cutəl], ਚੁਤੜ [cutəṛ] *n* cut-təl anus, haunches, buttock, posterior, bum.

ਚੁਤਾਲੀ [cutali] See ਚੋਤਾਲੀ.

ਚੁਤੀ [cuti] See ਚੁਤ 2.

ਚੁਦ [cud] *Skt* चुद् *vr* inspire, question, purify, make haste.

ਚੁੱਧ [cūdh] *n* dazzling glare that blinds the eyes; glaring light.

ਚੁੱਧਲਾਉਣਾ [cūdhlaūṅa], ਚੁੱਧਿਆਉਣਾ [cūdhīaūṅa]

v dazzle eyes. 2 close eyes because of intolerable glare. See ਚੁੰਧ.

ਚੁਨਨਾ [cunəna] choose. See ਚੁਣਨਾ. “melət cunət khɪnu pəl cəsa lage.”—*asa m 4*. ‘It takes a while to attune the musical instruments and select a rag or a song.’

ਚੁਨਰੀ [cunri] *n* mantilla, a light head-cloth for women.

ਚੁਨਾ [cuna] *P* چونا *adje* equal, similar, identical.

ਚੁਨਾਚਿ [cunacɪ] *P* چوناچي *adv* even then, according to that, therefore.

ਚੁਨਾਰ [cunar] an ancient fort in a city situated on the bank of Ganga in Mirzapur district of U.P. Then this fort was named Charnadrigarh.¹ See ਜਿੰਦਕੋਰ.

In this fort are to be found the residence of Bhartrihari (Bharthri), his memorial and a stone slab on which he used to sit to perform yog.

ਚੁਨਿ [cunɪ] after choosing, by picking up. “kəd mulu cunɪ khaɪa.”—*sor kəbir*. See ਗੁਣ 20.

ਚੁਨੀ [cuni] See ਚਿਨੀ. 2 See ਚੁਣਨਾ. “hathi cuni nə jaɪ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘The elephant (all vanity) cannot pick up (any thing).’

ਚੁੰਨੀ [cūni] See ਚੁਨਰੀ. 2 See ਚੁਨੀਆ.

ਚੁਨੀਆ [cunia] *n* mantilla, light head cloth for ladies, head scarf. “oɖhke lal cəli cunia he.”—*krɪsən*. 2 a bit of precious stone, gem. “kəcən me cunia cunɪ khaci.”—*krɪsən*. 3 a species of duck (water fowl).

ਚੁਨੀਆਬੇਗਮ [cuniābegəm] Opium eaters call opium cuniā begəm.

ਚੁਪ [cup] *Skt* चुप *vr* walk slowly. 2 *n* silence, quietness. 3 *adj* silent, reticent.

ਚੁਪਕਾ [cupka], ਚੁਪਕੀਤਾ [cupkita] *adj* one who observes silence, reticent.

ਚੁਪੱਟ [cupəɖɖ] *Skt* चपट *adj* without protuberance, plain, level, flat. 2 wide open, without veil. 3 entrance without doors.

¹also referred to as Chandelgarh in literature. Palvanshi rajas of Bengal built this castle.

ਚੁਪਰਾ [cupra] *adj* buttered, soaked with oil. “copre caru cɪkne kes.”—*parəs*.

ਚੁਪਾਕ [cupak] *n* residue of sugarcane etc. left after sucking its juice. “pəre cupak cup tɪh ʃhane.”—*GPS*. 2 *adj* who sucks, who sips.

ਚੁਪਾਤਾ [cupata] *adj* silent, without speaking. “guru ji cupate hi cəlde rəhe.”—*JSBM*.

ਚੁਪੈ [cupɛ] from silence. “cupɛ cup nə hovəi.”—*əpɒ*. ‘by keeping silent, mind does not get still.’ 2 only silence. “cupɛ cəga nanka.”—*var məla m 1*. ‘Silence is good.’

ਚੁਫੇਰ [cupher] *adv* in all the four directions; all a round.

ਚੁਫੇਰਗੜੀਆ [cuphergəɖhia] *adj* who tries to please everyone; unreliable; sycophantic; unprincipled.

ਚੁੰਬ [cūb] *Skt* चुम्ब *vr* kiss, osculate, be violent.

ਚੁੰਬਕ [cūbək] *adj* who kisses. 2 *n* a particular metal which attracts iron towards itself, which is obtained from mines and is also prepared through chemical experiments; loadstone; magnet.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ [cubacca] See ਚਬੱਚਾ.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [cubacca saɦɪb] See ਚਬੱਚਾ 2. 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 ਥਾਂਦੇ.

ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਰਾਮਰਾਇ [cubacca ramraɪ] See ਮੁਗਲਪੁਰਾ.

ਚੁੰਬਨ [cūban] *Skt* चुम्बन *n* kissing; a loving kiss.

ਚੁਬਰਸੀ [cubərsi] *n* act of celebrating fourth death anniversary; a Hindu rite of feasting Brahmins for the benefit of a dead ancestor’s soul.

ਚੁਬਾਰਾ [cubara] See ਚਉਬਾਰਾ.

ਚੁਬਾਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cubarasahib] See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4 and ਛੀਟਾਂਵਾਲਾ.

ਚੁਬੰਦੀ [cubādi] *n* act of tying the four feet. 2 act of tying the four feet of a horse (or other animals) together.

ਚੁਭਕੀ [cubhki] *n* dip, dive, submergence. See ਚੁਚੜ *vr*.

ਚੁਭਣਾ [cubhṇa], **ਚੁਭਨਾ** [cubhna] *v* pitch, push into. 2 cause rankle, harbour rancour. “ਜੁਪੁ ਜੁਪੁ cələhɪ cubhe dukhu pavəhɪ.”—*sohɪla*.

ਚੁੰਭਾ [cūbha] *n* dive. See ਚੁਭਕੀ.

ਚੁਭਾਉਣਾ [cubhaṭṇa] *v* cause to penetrate, prick.

ਚੁਭਾਲ [cubhal] See ਝਬਾਲ.

ਚੁੱਭਾ [cubbha], **ਚੁੱਭੀ** [cubbi] *n* See ਚੁਭਕੀ.

ਚੁੰਮਕ [cūmæk] See ਚੁੰਬਕ. “cūmæk ɖolət bic mənə jəl loh ki sui.”—*krɪsən*.

ਚੁੰਮਣਾ [cūmṇa] See ਚੁੰਬਨ.

ਚੁੰਮਾਂ [cūmā] kiss. 2 may I kiss. 3 I kiss. “cūma per mū.”—*asa fərid*.

ਚੁਮਾਸਾ [cūmasa] See ਚਾਤੁਰਮਾਸ.

ਚੁਮਾਤਾ [cūmata] See ਚੁਆਤਾ. “jvəlɪt hath me gəhyo cūmata.”—*GPS*.

ਚੁਮਿ [cūmɪ] by kissing, by osculating. “apənṛə ghəɪɪ jaie per tɪnhā de cūmɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਚੁਰ [cʊr] *n* underground fireplace, hearth. 2 *adj* short for prəcʊr. 3 *Skt* चुर *vr* burn, blaze.

ਚੁਰਸਤਾ [cʊrəsta] *Skt* चतुःस्य *n* crossroad; crossing.

ਚੁਰਸਤੀ ਅਟਾਰੀ [cʊrəsti ətəri] 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.

ਚੁਰਟ [cʊrət] In Tamil language Shurutṭu 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

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.

ਚੁਰਣ [cʊrəṇ] *Skt* चुरणा *vr* steal, rob, abduct.

ਚੁਰਵਾ [cʊrva] *Pu* thief.

ਚੁਰਾ [cʊra] See ਚੁਲਾ. “cʊra kin mukh hath pəkhare.”—*GPS*.

ਚੁਰਾਉਣਾ [cʊraṭṇa] *v* take away something for personal use without the knowledge of the owner; steal; abduct. See ਚੁਰ 3.

ਚੁਰਾਸੀ [cʊrasi] See ਚਉਰਾਸੀ.

ਚੁਰੀ [cʊri] *n* rinsing the mouth. “pun jəlpən cʊri kərləhɪ.”—*GPS*. 2 bracelet, bangle.

ਚੁਰੂ [cʊru] *n* mouthful; palm of a hand cupped to hold water. See ਚੁਲਕ.

ਚੁਰੂਭਰ [cʊrubhər] palmful.

ਚੁਰੂ ਭਰਿ [cʊru bhərɪ] palmful. “apɪ nə dehɪ cʊru bhərɪ pani.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਚੁਰੈਯਾ [cʊrəya] *Pu adj* one who steals. 2 *n* bangle, bracelet.

ਚੁਰੈਲ [cʊrəl] See ਚੁੜੈਲ.

ਚੁਰੰਜਾ [cʊrəjə] fifty-four.

ਚੁਲ [cʊl] *Skt* चुल् *vr* raise, wet, dip.

ਚੁਲਾ [cʊla] *n* palmful of water taken in one hand. 2 rinsing of mouth; water put in the mouth for washing. 3 prayer before God after rinsing the mouth. “trɪpət hoɪ mukh hath pəkhərəhu. tɪs pəscati cʊla ucərəhu.”—*GPS*. The cula prayer is as follows:

“devəṇharu dataru kitu mukhi salahie,
jɪsu rəkhe kirpa dhari rɪjək səmahie,
koɪ nə kɪs hi vəsi səbhna ɪk dhər,
pale balək vagɪ deke apɪ kər,
kərda ənəd bɪnəd kɪchu nə janie,

sərəbdhar səmrəth hæu tisu kurbaniə,
gaie ratı dīnōtu gavənjogıa,
jo gur ki peri pahı tıni həriəsəu bhogıa.”

—var ram 2 m 5.

“daṇa paṇi guru ka, təhı| bhavna sikkhā di,
teri degō prasad chəkıa, deg səvai teg fətəh,
jo jıə ave so raji jave, tera nam cıttı ave.” etc.

ਚੁਲਿਆਲਾ [culıala] a poetic metre, also named **ਚੁਲਕਾ** [culka], consisting of four lines, each line having 29 matras; pauses at 13-16 matras and ending with a yəgəṇ: 155; or we can say that this metre is formed at the end of a couplet by adding one yəgəṇ.

Example:

mərdana sunkər təbe, pəd pər dhar ıılar əlavə.
səty vəcən tım kəhıı ho, je bhəv ke dukh darı
mııtəve.”—NP.

ਚੁਲੀ [culi] *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. “nanək culia sucia je bhəıı jəne koıı... raje culi nıav ki.”—var sar m 1. See **ਚੁਲਕ**.

ਚੁਲਕ [culok] *Skt n* thick mud. **2** small cooking pot. **3** palmful (of water).

ਚੁਲੁੱਪ [culüp] *Skt* चुलुप् *vr* trim, be ruined, swing.

ਚੁਲੁੱਭ [culübh], **ਚੁਲੁੱਭੁ** [culübhü] *Skt* चलुभ *adj* cool like the moon. “mənu tənu hoıı culübhü.”—suhı ə m 1. **2** soaked, wet. See **ਚੁਲ** and **ਅੰਭ**.

ਚੁਲੁ [culh], **ਚੁਲੁਆ** [culha] *Skt* चुल्लि *n* fire place; place where fire is lit to cook food.

ਚੁੱਲ [cull] *Skt* चुल्ल् *vr* express one’s desire; enjoy.

ਚੁਵਨਾ [cuvna] See **ਚੁਵਣਾ**.

ਚੁੜ [cuṛ] See **ਚੁੜ**.

ਚੁੜੱਤ [cuṛətt] spread widthwise; latitude.

ਚੁੜੇਲ [cuṛel], **ਚੁੜੇਲ** [cuṛel] *n* female demon, female spectre, evil spirit that possesses living beings. See **ਚੁੜ**. **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.

ਚੁ [cu] *P* ਚੁ *part* when. **2** then, at that time. **3** like this, in this way. **4** like, same as.

ਚੁੰ [cū] *n* chirping sound. **2** *P* ਚੁੰ *adj* equivalent, similar, identical. **3** *part* when. “cū səvəd təkbir.”—tılōg m 1. See **ਤਕਬੀਰ**. **4** how, in what way, by which method.

ਚੁਸ [cus] *Skt* चुष् *vr* suck, absorb.

ਚੁਸਣਾ [cusṇa], **ਚੁਸਨਾ** [cusna] *v* suck, draw juice of some object with the help of the tongue and lips. **2** draw the essence of something.

ਚੁਹਣੀਆ [cuhṇıa] headquarters of a tehsil in Lahore district, situated eight miles to the south of the Chhangamanga railway station. Two devout Sikhs of Sethi subcaste, whom Guru Arjan Dev named Ugvanda (Gobinda) and Sabhaga, belonged to this place. From their clan are now alive two shopkeepers named Basakhi and Salamat.

ਚੁਹਮਾਰ [cuhmar] rat-killer. See **ਮੂਸਖੋਰ**.

ਚੁਹਰਾ [cuhra] *Skt* one who carries night soil; one who cleans latrines; scavenger; sweeper.

ਚੁਹੜ [cuhəṛ] See **ਪੁਰੀਆ**. Puria’s brother was a nābərdar (village headman) whom Guru Arjan Dev converted into a disciple and made him take a vow never to tell a lie. He served at Amritsar as a truthful and virtuous person. **2** a devotee from Sethi subcaste, who was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and was expert in kirtən (chanting divine hymns). **3** a Lucknow-based devotee of Guru Hargobind. The Guru explained to him principles and norms of Sikhism, which made him feel exalted.

ਚੁਹੜਕਾਣਾ [cuhəṛkaṇa] a village of district, tehsil and thana Shekhupura. In between its two settlements, there is gurdwara Khara Sauda where Guru Nanak spent the money given to him by his father (meant for some profitable business) on serving meals to the hungry

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.

ਚੁਹੜਵਾਲ [cuhəɾval] See ਝਾੜਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਚੁਹੜਾ [cuhɾa], **ਚੁਹੜੀ** [cuhɾi] low caste Hindu man or woman; outcaste; scavenger; sweeper. See ਚੁਹਰਾ. “pərnīda ghəɪɪ cuhɾi.”—*var sri m 1*.

ਚੁਹਾ [cuha], **ਚੁਹੀ** [cuhi] *n* mouse, male and female respectively. “jəm cuha kɪɾəs nɪɪ kʊɾəkda.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਚੁਹੇਮਾਰ [cuhemar] See ਚੁਹਮਾਰ and ਮੁਸ਼ਖੋਰ.

ਚੁਕ [cuk] *n* error, omission. “sətɪgʊɾu kɪa kəɾe jəu sɪkha məhɪɪ cuk.”—*s kəbir*. **2** a kind of spinach, used as green leafy vegetable dish ਸਾਗ [sag]. It is slightly sour in taste. “soa cuk pukarət bhəi.”—*dətt*. ‘A she-gardener (or wife of a gardener) gave a call to sell ਸੋਆ ਚੁਕ [soa-cuk] (spinach) and from this Datt (Dattaray) got the advice that a person who is asleep (ਸੋਆ [soa]) misses (ਚੁਕ [cuk]) all virtues.’ **3** See ਚੁਕਣਾ.

ਚੁਕਈ [cukəi] forgetting, committing a mistake. **2** ending, finishing. See ਚੁਕਈ.

ਚੁਕਣਾ [cukɳa], **ਚੁਕਨਾ** [cukna] *v* err. **2** end, finish. “cuka avəɳu jaɳu.”—*var sor m 3*. “jəb cuke pəcdhatu ki rəcna.”—*maru kəbir*. **3** lose feeling of being calm. “pəchotava nə mɪɪɛ jəb cukegi sari.”—*ɪɪlɔg m 1*. **4** See ਚੁਲਾ **2**.

ਚੁੰਕਿ [cūɳɪ] *P* ਚੁੰਕਿ *adj* because; because of this; due to.

ਚੁਖਾ [cukha] Bhai Pheru, a devotee who with his truthful living, was an ideal preacher of the Sikh faith.

ਚੁਗਹਿ [cugəhɪ] picks up. “ujəl moti cugəhɪ həs.”—*asa m 1*. Here həs (swan) means a person having discriminating power and ਮੋਤੀ [moti] (pearls) means virtues.

ਚੁਘਨਾ [cughna], **ਚੁੰਘਨਾ** [cūghna] See ਚੁੰਘਣਾ. “lele

kəu cughe nɪɪ bheɖ.”—*gəu kəbir*. Here ਲੇਲਾ [lela] (lamb) means ਜੀਵ [jiv] (individual soul) and bheɖ (sheep) means ਮਾਇਆ [maɪa] (illusion). **ਚੁਚਕ** [cucək] Heer’s father. “jun jaɪ ki tɪn dhəri mɪɪtməɖəl me aɪ. cucək ke upji bhəvən hir nam dhərvaɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr 98*. See ਹੀਰ.

ਚੁਚਾ [cuca] chick. In Punjabi, it is a transform of cuzəh. See ਚੁਜਾ.

ਚੁਚੀ [cuci] *Skt* चूचुक *n* breast nipple through which a child sucks milk; teat.

ਚੁਜਰ [cuzəh], **ਚੁਜਾ** [cuza] *P* چوچو chick; chicken.

ਚੁੰਡਨਾ [cūɖna] *v* scrape, pluck, or suck with teeth or beak.

ਚੁੰਡਾ [cūɖa] See ਚੁੜਾ.

ਚੁੰਡਾਬੰਡ [cūɖabəɖ], **ਚੁੰਡਾਵੰਡ** [cūɖavəɖ] *n* division according to bangle (suggestive of wife); division of property according to an old tradition. Per this old tradition, inherited property is divided in equal parts with wife (cūɖa), not children in view. For example, if a man has two wives and the first one has two sons and the later has one, and the land property is giving annual income worth Rs. 2000/-, then it will be divided in two equal shares of one thousand rupees each. See ਪੱਗਵੰਡ.

ਚੁੰਡਿ [cūɖɪ] after scraping, after plucking. **2** imperative of cūɖna. “kaga! cūɖɪ nə pɪjra.”—*s fərid*.

ਚੁੰਢੀ [cūɖhi] act of pinching with the help of the thumb and first finger, i.e. “cūɖhi vəɖhɳi”.

ਚੁਣ [cūɳ] *Skt* चूण *vr* pull, hesitate.

ਚੁੜ [cut] *Skt n* mango tree and its fruit. **2** *Skt* चञ्चुੜਿ female genital organ, vagina.

ਚੁੜੜ [cutəɾ] See ਚੁੜੜ.

ਚੁੰ ਤੁੰਦ ਅਜਦਹ [cū tōd əjdəh]—*ramav*. ‘furious like a venomous snake.’

ਚੁੜੁ [cutɾ] See ਚੁੜੜ.

ਚੁਥੀ [cuthi] *n* pivot of a hingeless door on which it turns.

ਚੁਨ [cun] *Skt* चूਣ *n* flour, ground grain. “caki

caṭəhɪ cun khahɪ.”—*bəsōt kəbir*. **2** lime, lime stone. “cun cɪhən nə rəhahɪ.”—*s kəbir*. **3** See ਚੁੰ **2**.

ਚੁਨਰੀ [cunri] *n* mantilla or light head-cloth for women. “cunri nəvin lal.”—*NP*.

ਚੁਨੜੀ [cunṛi] See ਚੁਨਰੀ. **2** *adj* which sucks. “jibh rəsaɪɪ cunṛi.”—*var maru 1 m 1*. **3** See ਚੁਨੀ.

ਚੁਨਾ [cuna] See ਚੁਨ. “duɪ ser magəu cuna.”—*sor kəbir*. **2** slaked lime or powdered lime stone. **3** *v* leak, trickle, drip.

ਚੁਨੀ [cuni] *n* small fragment of gem, small piece of a ruby. **2** light head cloth for women, mantilla.

ਚੁਨੀਆਂ [cuniā] See ਚੁਹਣੀਆਂ. **2** plural of cuni.

ਚੁਨੀਮੰਡੀ [cunimōḍi] a market of Lahore city where Guru Ramdas was born. See ਲਹੌਰ.

ਚੁਪ [cup] See ਚੁਪ. “səhje cup səhje hi jəpna.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **2** See ਚੁਪਨਾ.

ਚੁਪਣਾ [cupṇa], ਚੁਪਨਾ [cupna] *v* suck, sip.

ਚੁਪੀ [cupi] See ਚੁਪਣਾ. **2** *adv* silently, without making a noise. “cupi nɪɾṇəu paɪa.”—*asa m 1*. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ and ਦਾਈ.

ਚੁਰ [cur] or ਚੁਰੁ [curu] *Skt* ਚੂੜ *vr* burn, reduce to ashes. **2** *n* short for curəṇ. “nīda teri jo kəre so vōjə curu.”—*var ram 3*. ‘gets reduced to dust.’ **3** See ਚੁੜ. “moticur bəḍ gəhɪn gəhɪnəia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਚੁਰਣ [curəṇ] *Skt* ਚੂੜ੍ਹ *vr* attract, hesitate, inspire, grind, press. **2** *n* flour; ground corn. **3** powdered medicine i.e. “hazme da curəṇ” etc. **4** dust. “curəṇ tā cəṛṇa bəlɪhari.”—*NP*.

ਚੁਰਣਾ [curṇa] *v* grind; powder. “kəhət kəbir pəc jo cure.”—*asa*.

ਚੁਰਣਿ [curəṇɪ] gun, which kills the enemy—*sənama*.

ਚੁਰਨ [curən] See ਚੁਰਣ.

ਚੁਰਮਾ [curma] *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 Srichand and is called roṭ prəsad. Hindus offer this sweet food to Hanuman and Bhairav.

ਚੁਰਾ [cura] See ਚੁੜਾ. “səkh moticura.”—*BG*. ‘turns a shell into a precious pearl.’ **2** ਚੁਰਮਾ [curma]. “əkhōḍ kirtənu tɪnɪ bhojənu cura.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **3** powdered stuff. **4** *adj* powdered, ground.

ਚੁਰੀ [curi] *n* crushed bread mixed with ghee and sugar. **2** bracelet, bangle.

ਚੁਰੁ [curu] See ਚੁਰ.

ਚੁਲ [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. ਚੁਲੀ. **2** See ਚੂਲ. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਖਾ hair dressed into a braid, a tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head.

ਚੁਲਕਾ [culka] See ਚੁਲਿਆਲਾ.

ਚੁਲਾ [cula] See ਚੂਲ. **2** hip, hip joint, haunch. **3** See ਚੂਲਾ.

ਚੁਲੁ [culh], ਚੂਲਾ [culha] *Skt* ਚੂਲ੍ਹ and ਚੂਲੀ *n* fire-place in a kitchen. “bəsudha khodɪ kəṛəhɪ duɪ culhe.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਚੁਵਨ [cuvən] *Skt* ਚੜਵਨ trickle, drip.

ਚੁੜ [cuṛ], ਚੁੜਕ [cuṛək] *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. “cuṛ cəṛaɪ hē dātən dou.”—*GPS*.

ਚੁੜਾ [cuṛa] *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 newlywed bride. “cuṛa bhənu pələgh sɪu mōdhe!”—*vəḍ m 1*.

ਚੁੜਾਮਣਿ [cuṛaməṇɪ] *Skt* *n* precious gem embedded in a crown. **2** a jewel for wearing on the head. **3** master or husband.

ਚੁੜਿਕਾ [cuɽɪka] *adj* crowned lady. **2** *n* bracelet, glass bangle.

ਚੁੜੀ [cuɽi] *n* a small set of red and white bangles worn by the newly-wed woman; bracelet, glass bangle. “na māniaru nā cuɽia.”—*vāḍ m 1*.

ਚੁੜੀਸਰੋਟ [cuɽisəroɽ] See ਜਵਾਸਾ.

ਚੁੜੇਲ [cuɽel], **ਚੁੜੇਲੀ** [cuɽeli] See ਚੁੜੇਲ. **2** *adj* one who wears bangles. “phɪr sōpi cuɽeliā kəttəṅ bāh pəsar.”—*māgo*.

ਚੁੜਾ [cuɽha], **ਚੁੜੀ** [cuɽhi] See ਚੁੜਰਾ, ਚੁੜੜਾ and ਚੁੜੜੀ.

ਚੇ [ce] *suḥ* indicative of genitive: of. “nədi ce nathō.”—*dhāna trilocan*. “name ce svami.”—*gūjri*. **2** *part* then, if. “tūm ce parəsu hām ce loha.”—*prābha namdev*. “tūm ce dhāni dhānaḍh ləkhmibər mace cero ənucər kīkar.”—*səloh*. **3** See ਚਿਹ 3.

ਚੇਸਟਾ [ceṣṭa] See ਚੇਸ਼੍ਟਾ. “kəhū ceṣṭa caru ciṯṯ sərupō.”—*akal*.

ਚੇਸ਼੍ਟ [ceṣṭ] *Skt* चेष्ट् *vr* move, try, make effort; quarrel, pass through, wander.

ਚੇਸ਼੍ਟਾ [ceṣṭa]¹ *Skt n* effort, endeavour. **2** action, work. **3** movement. **4** search, quest.

ਚੇਹਰਾ [cehra] See ਚਿਹਰਾ.

ਚੇਹਰਾ ਲਿਖਾਉਣਾ [cehra lɪkhaṅna] *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 cehraṅna, cehralikhṅna and cehralɪkhaṅna etc are used. See ਚਿਹਰਾ.

ਚੇਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ [cehreṣahi], **ਚੇਹਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਰੁਪੌਯਾ** [cehreṣahi ruṗəyya] 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 kəḍdar ruṗəyya, because it was manufactured in a mint through a mechanical process.

¹हिताहित प्राप्त परिहारार्था क्रिया चेष्टा.

‘Physical effort required for fulfilment of one's self-interest and eradication of enmity is called ceṣṭa.’

ਚੇਚਕ [cecək] *P* چچک *n* smallpox. See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

ਚੇਟ [cet] *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.

ਚੇਟਕ [ceṭək] *n* dramatic entertainment, spectacle. **2** game of illusion. “naṭək ceṭək kɪye kukaja.”—*VN*. “kɪnhu sɪdhɪ bəhu ceṭək lae.”—*ram ə m 5*. **3** devotion, hobby.

ਚੇਟਕਈਆ [ceṭkəia], **ਚੇਟਕੀ** [ceṭki] *adj* one who presents a spectacle. **2** magician, who creates illusion. “magəhi rɪdhɪ sɪdhɪ ceṭək, ceṭkəia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*. **3** fashionable.

ਚੇਤ [cet] *Skt* चेत् *part* in case, provided, if. **2** perhaps. **3** *Skt* चेतस् *n* mind, heart. “bhet cet hət kɪse nā mɪho.”—*ṣri m 1 pəhɪre*. **4** soul. **5** knowledge, cognition. **6** *adj* conscious; alert. “ghəṭɪ ek bɪkhe rɪpu cet bhəyo.”—*rudr*.

7 month of Chet. See ਚੈਤ. **8** See ਚੇਤਾਈ.

9 imperative of ਚੇਤਨਾ [cetna]. you remember.

ਚੇਤਉ [cetəu], **ਚੇਤਹੁ** [cetəhu] meditate, remember, recollect.

ਚੇਤਕੀ [cetki] *adj* occurring in the month of Chet; sown in this month. **2** *n* hərə; hətiki; a medicinal nut (its tree as myrobalan). Some ayurvedic doctors call this nut ਚੇਤਕੀ. By holding it in the hand, one gets loose motions.

ਚੇਤਣਾ [cetṅa] *v* meditate, remember. “əgode je cetie ta kaitu mɪle səjɪ.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਚੇਤਨ [cetən] *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. “vɪpr vəṅɪk tē adɪk jal. cəl ae cetən dɪɟ nal.”—*GPS*. **4** *adj* consciously. **5** alert, vigilant.

ਚੇਤਨਤਾ [cetənta] *n* consciousness.

ਚੇਤਨ ਬਟ [cetən bət], **ਚੇਤਨ ਮਠ** [cetən məṭh], **ਚੇਤਨ ਵਟ** [cetən vət] a place in Kashi where stayed some Sikhs sent by Guru Gobind Singh for

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.

ਚੇਤਨਾ [cetna] *Skt n* wisdom, understanding. "cetna he, t̄au cet̄e."—*TLl̄g m 9*. 'If you have wisdom, then remember God.' **2** consciousness. "k̄at-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio."—*akal*.

ਚੇਤਨੀ [cetni] while remembering. "nanək guru n̄a cetni."—*var asa*. **2** will meditate; will ponder over. **3** See ਚੇਤਨੀਯ.

ਚੇਤਨੀਯ [cetniy] *Skt adj* worth knowing. **2** worth remembering.

ਚੇਤਰ [cet̄r] See ਚੈਤੁ.

ਚੇਤਵਿਆ [cetvīa] *adj* contemplated, meditated. "m̄ar̄aṇ bh̄aīa t̄ab cetvīa."—*asa p̄aṭi m 1*.

ਚੇਤਾ [ceta] *n* meditation. "ceta v̄atr."—*var ram 1m 1*. Remembering the Creator is like fertile land suitable for sowing the crop. "ḡaḡaṇm̄ōḍ̄al m̄aḥī rakhe ceta."—*r̄at̄an̄mala b̄ōno*. 'meditates upon vahīguru.' "das jan c̄it cete k̄or̄ie."—*NP*.

ਚੇਤਾਇਆ [cetaīa] reminded, made one remember. **2** recollected, came to mind.

ਚੇਤਾਈ [cetaī] *n* consciousness. **2** wisdom, understanding. "cetaī, ta cet."—*ḡaṅ var 2 m 5*. 'If you are wise, then ponder over the Creator.'

ਚੇਤਾਵਨੀ [cetavni] *n* act of reminding. **2** remembrance, memory. **3** reminder, notice. "īhu cetavni, m̄at s̄aḥīsa r̄aḥīj̄aī."—*s k̄abir*.

ਚੇਤਿ [cet̄i] by recollecting, by remembering. "h̄ar̄i cet̄i kh̄aḥī t̄īna s̄aph̄alo he."—*var sri m 4*. **2** in the month of Chet. "cet̄i gov̄īdu ar̄adhie."—*majh bar̄ah̄maha*. **3** imperative of cetna. '(You) remember.' "cet̄i m̄ana, parbr̄ah̄mu."—*ḡaṅ m 5*.

ਚੇਤੀ [ceti] *adj* relating to the month of Chet, as in "ceti gulab".

ਚੇਤੁ [cet̄u] See ਚੇਤ.

ਚੇਤੁ [cet̄u], ਚੇਤੋ [ceto] *n* individual soul. See ਕਾਇਬ

ਚੇਤੁ. **2** a m̄as̄ōd (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.

ਚੇਤੰਨ [cet̄ōn], ਚੇਤੰਨੁ [cet̄ōnu] See ਚੇਤਨ and ਚੈਤਨ. "ḡīanī hoī su cet̄ōnu hoī."—*var b̄l̄ha m 3*.

ਚੇਦਿ [ced̄i] *Skt n* area surrounding Chandernagar of Bundelkhand. In Mahabharat, it is also named Chaidya and Trepur. See ਚੰਦੇਰੀ. Its king, Shishupal, was opposed to Lord Krishan who murdered him for making foul utterances. **2** a caste, mentioned in Rigved.

ਚੇਦਿਨਾਥ [ced̄inath], ਚੇਦਿਪਤਿ [ced̄ip̄at̄i], ਚੇਦਿਰਾਜ [ced̄iraj] Shishupal, the king of Chedi. See ਚੇਦਿ and ਚੰਦੇਰੀ.

ਚੇਨਾਬ [cenab] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ.

ਚੇਪ [cep] *n* stickiness, viscosity, glutinosity.

ਚੇਰ [cer] *n* an ancient country, which is also called Kerala, now it is a part of Malabar, Cochin and Travancor. **2** See ਚੇਰਾ. "h̄uto r̄as̄oi cer."—*NP*. 'He was a cook.'

ਚੇਰਾ [cera] slave, servitor. **2** disciple, pupil.

ਚੇਰਿ [cer̄i], ਚੇਰਿਕਾ [cer̄ika], ਚੇਰੀ [ceri], ਚੇਰੁਲੀ [ceruli] *Skt* slave girl, maidservant. "s̄ar̄ab̄ j̄ot̄i name ki cer̄i."—*b̄as̄ōt̄ a m 1*. "t̄ah̄ā ek cer̄ika n̄īhari."—*d̄ōtt*. "ceri ki seva k̄ar̄e ṭhakur n̄ahi dise."—*ḡaṅ a m 1*. Here by ਚੇਰੀ [ceri] is meant illusion. "ja pr̄abh̄u ki h̄au ceruli so s̄abh̄ te uca."—*asa m 5*.

ਚੇਲ [cel] See ਚੇਲਾ. **2** *Skt* ਚੇਲ੍ ਵਰ move, make a movement. "sr̄is̄aṭ̄i s̄abh̄ t̄umri jo dehu m̄ati t̄it̄o cel."—*asa m 4*. **3** *Skt n* dress, cloth.

ਚੇਲਕ [cel̄ak], ਚੇਲਕਾ [celka], ਚੇਲਾ [cela] pupil,

disciple, learner. “su sobhṛt celāk sōg nārō.”
–*datt*. “jo guru gope apṇa kiṭu siṅhāḥṛt cela?”
–*BG*. **2** follower of some deity, who claims
the deity’s presence within himself, and on
whose behalf gives replies to queries.

ਚੇਲਿਕਾ [celɪka], **ਚੇਲੀ** [celi] feminine of celāk.
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.

ਚੇ [ce] See ਚਯ.

ਚੈਤ [cet] See ਚੈਤੜ and ਚੈਤ੍ਰ.

ਚੈਤਕੀ [cetki] *Skt* ਚੈਤਯ ਤਰੁ *n* peepal tree. See
ਚੇਤਕੀ.

ਚੈਤਨਯ [cetāny] *Skt n* conscience. **2** knowledge.
3 the Transcendent One, the Creator.
4 resident of Bengal, the great saint who was
born in Nadia Navdvp 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.

ਚੈਤਯ [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.

ਚੈਤ੍ਰ [cetr] *Skt n* month of Chet; month in which
Spica star is seen on the full moon night; first
month of the lunar calendar.

ਚੈਤ੍ਰਰਥ [cetrārəth] *n* a garden planted by a

celestial musician named Chitrarth, which is
in Kuber’s possession. **2** son of raja Kuru of
Chandarvansh (lunar clan).

ਚੈਨ [cən] *n* comfort, peace. “hārṛ pṛ bṛnu cən
nā paie.”–*majh dīn rēn*. **2** See ਚਯਨ.

ਚੈਯਾ [cəya] a māsōd (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 ਚਈਆ.

ਚੈਲ [cel] *Skt n* garments for wearing. “dhoṛ
sukaṛ cel lē ava.”–*NP*.

ਚੈਲਧਾਵ [celdhav] one who washes clothes;
washerman.

ਚੋ [co] genitive postposition: of; belonging to.
“sōt co marəg.”–*asa rəvṛdas*. **2** *n* a piece of
wood burning like a flambeau; small
smouldering piece of stick. **3** See ਚੋਣਾ.

ਚੋਆ [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.

ਚੋਆ ਚੰਦਨ [coa cōdān] oil of eaglewood (*L amyris*
agalocha) and sandalwood. **2** sandalwood oil,
perfume, scent. “coa cōdānu laie kapəru rup
sigar.”–*sri ə m l*.

ਚੋਇਆ [coɪa] *Skt* dripped.

ਚੋਸ [cos], **ਚੋਸਯ** [cosy] *Skt* ਚੋਸਯ *adj* worth sucking.
2 *n* any worth sucking juicy thing like mango,
sugarcane, etc. See ਚੂਸ *vr*.

ਚੋਹਲ [cohəl] dalliance, fun or drollery.

ਚੋਹਾਸਾਹਿਬ [cohasahɪb] See ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ. **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
ਚੋਹਤਾਸ.

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.

ਚੋਕ [cok] *n* prick caused by some pointed object.

ਚੋਕਰ [cokər] *n* husk of food grains, residue after sieving.

ਚੋਖ [cokh] *Skt* *n* agony, envy. “kərək səbəd əsətokh cokh srəm hē.”—*BGK*.

ਚੋਖਣ [cokhən] *Skt* ਚੋਖਣ *n* act of sucking; suckling.

ਚੋਖਤ [cokhət], ਚੋਖਤਾ [cokhta] sucking, suckling. See ਚੋਖਣ. “f̥hən cokhta makhən ghuṭla.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਚੋਖਾ [cokha] *Skt* ਚੋਕ *adj* clean, neat, tidy. **2** plenty of. **3** *n* rice.

ਚੋਖੀ [cokhi] feminine of ਚੋਖਾ [cokha]. “əkhər bīrəkḥ bag bhūī cokhi.”—*asa m 1*. ‘A character, əkkhər or sublime’ scripture is a grove of trees, and conscience, is well ploughed land.

ਚੋਗ [cog], ਚੋਗੜੀ [cogri] *n* feed for birds; grain etc, which birds pick. “jalū pəsari cog bīsthari.”—*bīla m 5*. “phatha cogē nīī cogri.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਚੋਗਾ [coga] See ਚੋਗ **2** *T* چوگه a type of lengthy robe, worn in the court. Its transform is also cogəh. In Latin, the noun for the sheet wrapped round the body is called toga. It seems as if the word ਚੋਗਾ [coga] is from this Latin word.

ਚੋਚ [coc] *Dg* *n* bark of a tree.

ਚੋਚ [cōc] See ਚੁੰਜ.

ਚੋਚਲਾ [cocla] *n* gesture, playfulness, artfulness.

2 coquetry, elegance, grace.

ਚੋਜ [coj] *Skt* चेतोज *n* excitement of mind.

2 spectacle, miracle. “səbh tere coj vīḍaṇa.”—*sopurəkhū*. “tīs ka coj səbāīa.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “kərī vekhe apī cojaha.”—*sor m 4*. **3** चर्या, dealing, behaviour.

ਚੋਜਵਿਡਾਣੀ [cojvīḍaṇī] *adj* thaumaturgic; whose miracles leave one wonderstruck. “hərī dhīavəhū cojvīḍaṇī hē.”—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਚੋਜੀ [coji] *adj* sensualist; who performs miracles. “hərī prəbhū mera coji jiu.”—*gəu m 4*. See ਚੋਜ.

ਚੋਜ [coj] See ਚੋਜ.

ਚੋਟ [coṭ] *n* injury, wound, assault. See ਚੁਟ *vr*. “coṭ səhare səbəd ki.”—*s kəbir*. **2** sound produced by beating a large kettle drum with a club. “rəṇ coṭ pəri pəg dve nə ṭəle hē.”—*VN*.

ਚੋਟੀ [coṭī] *n* summit; tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head. **2** knot of hair. **3** high mound, hillock; top of a temple, tree or tower etc.

ਚੋਣ [coṇ] *n* selection, picking up, election.

ਚੋਣਾ [coṇa] *v* milk an animal; drip, trickle. “əmrīī hərī mukhī coī jiu.”—*asa chāt m 4*. This word is a transform of coṭṇa: trickle. **2** *adj* one who picks, one who selects. **3** *n* a Khatri subcaste of Hindus. Guru Nanak Dev’s father-in-law, Baba Mulchand belonged to this subcaste.

“bhakhət jeram coṇa got mula nam tīh tənūja hē dham so rēdhavē pəṭvarīa.”

—*NP*.

ਚੋਣੀ [coṇī] *adj* (feminine) picking, sorting out. **2** of Chona subcaste; the name of Mata Sulakhani is mentioned in the sakhis as Mata Choni because of her allegiance to the Chona subcaste. “coṇī bəcən ruṭīr təv kəhe.”—*NP*.

ਚੋਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [coṇī mata] See ਚੋਣੀ **2**.

ਚੋਦ [cod] *Skt* पुराਣी *n* a stick with a prod at the end, used to goad a tardy animal. **2** lash, whip.

ਚੋਦਨਾ [codna]¹ *Skt* *n* persuasion. **2** maxim,

¹Sanskrit ਚੋਦ [cod] and ਚੋਦਨਾ [codna] have sexual connotations in Punjabi.

axiom or sentence that inspires one to perform some action.

ਚੌਦਾ [cōda] dripping. See ਚੋਣਾ.

ਚੋਪ [cop] *n* a special dress for women on which embroidery is done. See ਚੋਪ. 3 See ਚੋਬ.

ਚੋਪਡ [copəḍ] *Skt* cream, skim of milk.

ਚੋਪਦਾਰ [copdar] See ਚੋਬਦਾਰ.

ਚੋਪਰਾ [copra], **ਚੋਪੜਾ** [copṛa] *n* a Khatri sub caste. 2 *adj* besmeared, oiled.

ਚੋਪੜੀ [copṛi] *adj* smeared with ghee or oil; oiled. “dekhi pərai copṛi.”—*s fərid*.

ਚੋਪੜੀ ਪਰੀਤਿ [copṛi pritṭi] *n* hypocritical love, fake love. “dər dərvesi gakhṛi copṛi pəritṭi.”—*s fərid*.

ਚੋਬ [cob] *P* چوب *n* wood. 2 stick, club, mace. 3 tent-pole. 4 drumstick. “dohri cob nāgare pəri.”—*GPS*.

ਚੋਬਦੀਨੀ [cobcini] *P* چوبدینی 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*.

ਚੋਬਦਾਰ [cobdar] *n* mace bearer; policeman, who carries a baton with him. Macers remain present at the court of rajas and walk ahead of them.

ਚੋਬਾ [coba] *adj* which has a stick or pole, as “do cobra khema ər becoba tōbu”. 2 See ਚੋਬਾ.

ਚੋਬੀ [cobi] *adj* who carries a stick. 2 *n* a drummer, appointed to beat a large kettle drum. “cobi dhəus bəjai.”—*cōḍi 3*.

ਚੋਬੀ [cobī] with pricks.

ਚੋਭ [cobh] *n* feel of a prick, act of pricking by some pointed thing. 2 shooting pain, piercing pain. “əje su cobh kəu bīləl bīl-late.”—*ram kābir*. 3 jealousy, spite, envy. “nə lohḥə nə cobhḥ.”—*əkāl*.

ਚੋਭਕ [cobhək] *adj* who pricks.

ਚੋਭਣਾ [cobhṇa] *v* prick, thrust a pointed thing.

ਚੋਰ [cor] *Skt n* one who steals; thief, pilferer;

smuggler. See ਚੁਰ *vr*. “əsākh cor hərəmkhor.”—*jəpu*. See ਚੋਰ. 2 *Skt* ਚੋਰ theft, robbery; act of stealing. “kəri dusti cor coraṭa.”—*gəu m 4*. 3 in the 12th Charitar of Dasam Granth, the scribe has used ਚੋਰ [cor] for cor.

ਚੋਰਈ [corəi] *n* hiding, disappearance, concealment, theft. “ṭisu pasəhu mən kiṭa corəi hē.”—*gōḍ m 4*. 2 steals.

ਚੋਰਘੋੜੀਆ [corghoṛia] *n* disguised spy who rides a horse at night to bring tidings of the enemy. “corghoṛia muhṛe toryo.”—*PPP*.

ਚੋਰਚਕਾਰ [corcəkār] See ਚੋਰ and ਉਚਕਾਰ.

ਚੋਰਟਾ [corṭa], **ਚੋਰਟੀ** [corṭi] *adj* one who goes about looking for stealing; a male or female thief. “kābir māṭa corṭi.”—*s*.

ਚੋਰਤਾਪ [cortap] fever which shoots up at night, but comes down during the daytime.

ਚੋਰਪਹਿਰਾ [corpəhṛa] watchman appointed to keep vigilance on thieves at nighttime; watchmanship at nighttime.

ਚੋਰਾਇ [coraṭ] *adv* having stolen. “dhənu coraṭ aṇṭi muhṛi pāṭa.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਚੋਰੀ [cori] *n* thief's work; theft. “kəri cori mē jā kiṭchu lia.”—*gəu m 1*.

ਚੋਲ [col] *Skt n* long robe, dress. 2 body, mortal frame. “ṭhi ṭt ko col.”—*GPS*. 3 armour. 4 a territory with its capital named Kanchi¹ situated between rivers Krishna and Kaveri, on the Karomandal coast. 5 resident of Chol. **ਚੋਲਣਾ** [colṇa], **ਚੋਲਨਾ** [colna], **ਚੋਲੜਾ** [colṛa], **ਚੋਲਾ** [cola] See ਚੋਲ 1 and 2. “guṇ-nīdhanu prəgəṭio ṭh cole.”—*kan m 5*. “lal colna tē tənṭi sohṭa.”—*asa m 5*. “bhəṭa purāṇa cola.”—*sri m 1*. “mere kōṭu nə bhavē colṛa.”—*ṭīlōg m 1*. ‘Apparel of heresy is not to be cherished.’

ਚੋਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ [colasahṭb] a long robe worn by the Guru. The robe that has the honour to have a touch of the Guru's body.

¹In Sanskrit books it is also called drāvṛṭ See पद्मपुराण, अटि khōḍ, ə 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.¹ 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 ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਅੰਗ 19.

(c) Another robe of Guru Gobind Singh is lying in Sirepau Sahib Gurdwara of Rajbhawan of Nabha state. The Guru gave this robe to Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh along with his hukamnama (mandatory edict). See ਨਾਭਾ and ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੋਲੀ [coli] short robe. See ਚੋਲੀ. 2 body and mind. "kam krodh ki kəci coli."—*maru solhe m 1*. "hərɪ prem bhīni colie."—*dev m 4*.

ਚੋਲੀਪੰਥ [colipə̃th], ਚੋਲੀਮਾਰਗ [colimarəg] 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

¹When Guru Nanak Dev visited Baghdad, the ruler of Baghdad was Ismael Saphvi. See ਬਗਦਾਦ.

pot and takes out a blouse. Likewise, others follow suit and whoever gets the blouse of whichever woman cohabits with her on that occasion.

ਚੋਲੈ [cole] within the robe. 2 In the flap of a shirt (spread to receive something). "sadhən səbh rəs cole."—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਚੋਲ੍ਹਾ [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: "hərɪ nam bhojən ɪhɪ nanək kino colha."—*dhəna 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.

ਚੋਵਤ [covət] trickles, drips. See ਚੋਵਨ.

ਚੋਵਨ [covən] v trickle, dribble. "covət jat jəvən te vara."—*cəɪɪtr 394*.

ਚੋਵਨਾ [covna] See ਚੋਣਾ and ਚੋਵਨ.

ਚੋ [co] See ਚਉ.

ਚੌਸਠ [cɔsə̃th] See ਚਉਸਠ.

ਚੌਸਠ ਕਲਾ [cɔsə̃th kəla] See ਕਲਾ. 2 sixty-four types of arts (चतुः षष्टि 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 ਵਿਦਯਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਚੌਸਠ ਘੜੀ [çosəθ ghəri] See ਚਉਸਠ ਘੜੀ.

ਚੌਸਠ ਜੋਗਣੀ [çosəθ jogni] See ਯੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਚੌਸਠ ਵਿਦਯਾ [çosəθ vidya] See ਕਲਾ, ਚੌਸਠ ਕਲਾ and ਵਿਦਯਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਚੌਸਰ [çosər], ਚੌਸਾਰ [çosar] *n* four stringed garland or necklace. **2** a game like blackgammon

played with an oblong dice; çopər. **3** *adj* having four strings, four strands. “çəmkət çosər har udaru.”—*GPS*.

ਚੌਸੀ [çosi] See ਚਉਸੀ.

ਚੌਹਟ [çohət] See ਚਉਸਠ and ਚਉਹਟਾ.

ਚੌਹਟਾ [çohṭa] See ਚਉਹਟਾ.

ਚੌਹੱਤਰ [çohəttər] See ਚੁਹੱਤਰ.

ਚੌਹਾਣ [çohaṇ], ਚੌਹਾਨ [çohan] 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 : Pramara, 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 ਰਾਜਪੂਤ. “mālləṇ has çohaṇ cīṭari.”—*BG*.

ਚੌਕ [çok] *n* ਚਤੁ: ਕੋਣ 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. “çok pəri təb hi ih yō jīm çok pərə təm me dər khvabi.”—*krīṣṇan*.

ਚੌਕ [çok] See ਚੌਕ. **2** See ਚੌਕਣਾ.

ਚੌਕਸ [çokəs] *adj* tightened from four sides; alert, careful, vigilant. **2** ਚਾਕੁਸ vigilant, watchful.

ਚੌਕਸਾਈ [çoksaɪ], ਚੌਕਸੀ [çoksi] *n* alertness, carefulness, smartness.

ਚੌਕਣਾ [çokṇa] get startled. **2** wake up abruptly.

ਚੌਕਰੀ [çokri] See ਚਉਕੜੀ. “jugən ki çokri phīṭrae i phīṭrət hē.”—*akal*.

ਚੌਕੜ [çokər], ਚੌਕੜ ਖਰਚਨਾ [çokər khəṛəçna] See ਚਉਕੜ and ਚਉਕੜ ਖਰਚਨਾ.

ਚੌਕੜੀ [çokri] See ਚਉਕੜੀ.

ਚੌਕਾ [çoka] See ਚਉਕਾ.

ਚੌਕਾਠ [çokaṭh] See ਚੁਕਾਠ.

ਚੌਕੀ [çoki] See ਚਉਕੀ.

ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ [çokidar] *n* one who keeps watch all around; watchman.

ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰੀ [çokidari] *n* protection, keeping watch.

2 watchman's wage or pay.

ਚੌਕੀਭਰਣੀ [çokibharni] *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.

ਚੌਖੁੰਟਾ [çokhūṭa] *ਚਤੁਸਕੋਣ* *adj* identical from four corners. **2 n** something like a four-cornered cloth etc.

ਚੌਖੰਨ [çokhān], **ਚੌਖੰਨੀਐ** [çokhānie], **ਚੌਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਢਣਾ** [çokhānie vāṅṅṅa] See **ਚਉਖੰਨ** and **ਚਉਖੰਨੀਐ ਵੰਢਣਾ**.

ਚੌਗਣ [çogṅ] See **ਚਉਗੁਣ**.

ਚੌਗੱਤਾ [çogṅṅta] See **ਚਗੱਤਾ**. **2** a subcaste of Mughals of Amritsar district. **3** a Jatt subcaste in Multan.

ਚੌਗਾਨ [çogan] *P* **چوگان** *n* playing with cloth-ball and sticks. **2** stick with which this game is played. **3** playing ground. **4** drum beating.

ਚੌਗੁਣ [çogṅ] See **ਚਉਗੁਣ**.

ਚੌਘਰ [çoghār], **ਚੌਘੜ** [çoghār] See **ਚਉਘੜ**.

ਚੌਚ [çoc] See **ਚੁੱਚ**. **2** snout, human face; (derogatory) ugly face. "kukār jyō çoc kaḡh caki caṭbe ko jaṭ."—*BGK*.

ਚੌਚੋਬਾ [çocoba] *adj* having four sticks. "çocoba grīh vāstrā bānayo."—*çarītr* 74. 'a tent having four poles.'

ਚੌਛੱਤਾ [çochṅṅta] *adj* having four roofs; a four storeyed house.

ਚੌਝੜ [çojhār] See **ਚਉਝੜ**.

ਚੌਣਾ [çoṅa] See **ਚਉਗੁਣ** and **ਚਉਣਾ**.

ਚੌਣੀ [çoṅi] *adj* four times. "duṅi çoṅi karamat."—*var ram* 3.

ਚੌਤਰਾ [çotra] See **ਚਉਤਰਾ**.

ਚੌਤਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [çotrasaḡib] *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.

ਚੌਤਰਾ ਜੀ [çotra ji] See **ਚੌਤੇ ਜੀ**.

ਚੌਤਾ [çota] See **ਚਉਤਾ**.

ਚੌਤਾਲ [çotal] See **ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ**.

ਚੌਤਾਲੀ [çotali], **ਚੌਤਾਲੀਸ** [çotalis] forty-four.

ਚੌਤੀ [çoti] See **ਚਉਤੀ**.

ਚੌਤੀਅੱਖਰ [çoti-akḡhār], **ਚੌਤੀਸਅੱਖਰ** [çotisakḡhār] See **ਚਉਤੀਸ ਅੱਖਰ**.

ਚੌਤੁਕਾ [çotuka] See **ਚਉਤੁਕਾ**.

ਚੌਤੇ ਜੀ [çote 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.

ਚੌਥ [çoth] See **ਚਉਥ**. **2** act of chewing, crushing. "ekahṭ ghaṭ çoth sṭr ḡarē."—*çarītr* 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 çoth and the freeholder (the head) was called çothdar.

ਚੌਥਦਾਰ [çothdar] See **ਚੌਥ** 3.

ਚੌਥਾ [çoṅṅa] See **ਚਉਥਾ**.

ਚੌਥਾਈਆ [çoṅṅaia] See **ਚੌਥਾਯਾ**. **2** sharecropper who was allowed to take one fourth share of the yield.

ਚੌਥਾਪਦ [çoṅṅapad] See **ਚਉਥਾਪਦ**.

ਚੌਥਾਯਾ [çoṅṅaya] or **ਚੌਥੈਯਾ ਤਾਪ** [çoṅṅeya tap] fever that recurs every fourth day. "sukha jvār teia çoṅṅaya."—*çarītr* 405. See **ਤਾਪ** (e).

ਚੌਦਸ [çodās], **ਚੌਦਸਿ** [çodāsṭ] See **ਚਉਦਸ** and **ਚਉਦਸਿ**.

¹Its root is cōtra; ਜੀ [ji] is honorific.

ਚੌਦਹ [çodəh] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚੌਦਹ ਦਾ ਗ਼ਦਰ [çodəh da çədər] the mutiny that took place during Sammat 1914 (1857 AD).¹ 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 sepoy 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.

ਚੌਦਹ ਭਵਨ [çodəh bhəvən] See ਸਾਤਆਕਾਸ਼ and ਸਾਤ ਪਤਾਲ, as well as ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਚੌਦਹ ਰਤਨ [çodəh rətən] See ਰਤਨ.

ਚੌਦਹ ਲੋਕ [çodəh lok] See ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਚੌਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ [çodəh vɪdya] See ਚਉਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚੌਦਹਿ [çodəhɪ] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚੌਦਾ [çoda] See ਚਉਦਾ.

ਚੌਦਾਂ [çodā] See ਚਉਦਹ.

ਚੌਦਾਂ ਗੁਣ ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਕਤਾ ਦੇ [çodā guṇ śrota ətə vəkta de] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ and ਵਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਚੌਦਾਂ ਰਤਨ [çodā rətən] See ਰਤਨ.

ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ [çodā lok] seven skies and seven nether worlds i.e. bhuvāh, bhuvāh, svāh, māhāh, jənāh, tārāh, and sət̄y. ətəl, sətəl, vɪtəl, çəbhstɪmət (təlātəl), māhātəl, rəsātəl, and patəl. According to Sidhant Siromani—a book of astrology—these fourteen worlds exist on this earth itself.

ਚੌਦਾਂ ਵਿਦਯਾ [çodā vɪdya] See ਚਉਦਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਚੌਧ [çōdh] *n* glare, light. **2** piercing light, blazing light.

ਚੌਧਨਾ [çōdhna] *v* shine, glow. “çōdhɪt car dɪʃə bhəi.”—*parəs*. ‘The four directions got lit or illumined.’

ਚੌਧਰ [çōdhər] *n* headmanship; post of a village nōbārdar. “çōdhər kərəhɪ bənəɪ.”—*çəɪɪtr* 40.

ਚੌਧਰਾਨੀ [çōdhraɪ] wife of a village headman.

ਚੌਧਰੀ [çōdhri] See ਚਉਧਰੀ. **2** Guru Arjan Dev’s loving devotee from Suri subcaste, who attained self-enlightenment and became a famous philanthropist.

ਚੌਧੀ [çōdhi] *n* flash of light. **2** closing of eyes due to dazzling light. **3** optical illusion. **4** mirage.

ਚੌਧੇ ਦਾ ਗ਼ਦਰ [çodhe da çədər] See ਚੌਦਹ ਦਾ ਗ਼ਦਰ.

ਚੌਪ [çop], **ਚੌਪ** [çōp] *n* longing for joy, cheerfulness, high spirits. **2** hobby.

ਚੌਪਈ [çopəi] ਚਤੁਸ਼ਪਦੀ a poetic form, employing matrɪk metre. It comprises four lines, each line having fifteen matras. The first pause is at the eighth matra, next at the fifteenth thereafter and the ending is with guru ləghu; it is also named jəykəri.

Example:

suṇɪɛ isəɾu bəɾma ɪdu,
suṇɪɛ mukhɪ salahəṇ mād̄u,
suṇɪɛ jog jugətɪ tən bhed,
suṇɪɛ sasət sɪmrɪtɪ ved.—*jəpu*.

(b) If this metre has a jəgəṇ at the end, it is known as gupal and bhujjəgɪɪ.

Example:

suṇɪɛ sət̄u sət̄okhu gianu,
suṇɪɛ əṭhsəṭhɪ ka isnanu,

¹It is called the Mutiny of 57 according to the year of the Christian era.

suṅIE pəɾI pəɾI pavəhI maṅu,
suṅIE lage səhəjI dhIAnu.—jəpu.

(c) If this metre has sixteen matras per line with a guru at the end, it is called rupcəpəi. In this metre, a jəgəṅ or a rəgəṅ are not permitted at the end.

Example:

jaTI paTI jIh CIhən nə bərna,
əbIgət dev əche ənbhərma,
səb ko kal səbhIn ko kərta,
rog sog dokhən ko hərta.—əkal.

(d) If a cəpəi has sixteen matras, the last two matras being guru, it is called śākhInI. Many believe that this cəpəi must have a yəgəṅ at the end as in the following illustrations:

nənəhu dekhu sadhdərsere,
so pavə jIṣu lIkhatu lIlere,
sevəu sadhsət cərnere,
bachəu dhurI pəvITr kərəre.—kan m 5.
tat mat jIh jat nə pata,
ek rəg kahu nəhI rata,
sərəb jotI ke bic səmana,
səb hū sərəbthər pəhIcana.—əkal.

2 It is given this name because of its particular poetic form, which comprises cəpəi metre. In 405th cəɾITr 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 battlefield and fought a dreadful combat. Dulahdei and Akal destroyed the army of Svasviray. “pun rachəs¹ ka kaṭa sisa”.

At the end of this rhetorical description, there is a prayer (request) under the heading. “kəvI uvacI benti cəpəi,” which starts with “həmri kəro hath dē rəccha.”

Devout Sikhs recite the text of cəpəi in the evening prayer (rəhITras) everyday. This holy poetic composition ends with a line of great spiritual significance:

“dukh dərəd bhə nIkəṭ nə tIn nər kərəhe,
ho! jo yāki I kbar cəpəi ko kəhe.”

ਚੋਪਸਰ [cəpsər] *n* bud of a fragrant tree, michelia champacca; a special ornament for women.

ਚੋਪਖਾ [cəpəkhə] *adj* four-cornered, having four facets. 2 *n* four-stringed necklace. 3 four-cornered house. 4 roof with three beams or girders between the two walls, making four divisions of the roof.

ਚੋਪਟ [cəpəṭ] See ਚਉਪੜ.

ਚੋਪਦ [cəpəd] See ਚਉਪਦਾ. 2 a particular poetic metre having four lines. Each line has 24 matras, pauses at the 11th and then at the 13th matra thereafter with two guru matras at the end. See ਰਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਚੋਪਦਾ [cəpəda] See ਚਉਪਦਾ.

ਚੋਪਰ [cəpər] See ਚਉਪੜ. 2 forehead, façade. “caru I kər cəpər cəmkayo.”—GPS.

ਚੋਪਰਬਾਜ [cəpərbaj] *n* chess player. “cəpərbaj tohI təb jano.”—cəɾITr 97.

ਚੋਪੜ [cəpəɾ] See ਚਉਪੜ.

ਚੋਪਈ [cəpəi] See ਚਉਪਈ and ਚੋਪਈ.

ਚੋਪਸਿੰਘ [cəpasɪŋh] This noble person was a babysitter of Guru Gobind Singh and devout Sikh. He wrote a code of conduct, later on largely misinterpreted by ignorant Sikhs. See ¹svasviray demon.

ਗੁਰੁਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਦੀ ਕਲਾ 10.

ਚੌਪਾਯਾ [çɔpaya] *Skt* चतुसृपद *n* quadruped; cow; buffalo, deer etc.

ਚੌਪਾੜ [çɔpaɾ] a house that has four doors. 2 common meeting place of the village; assembly point for the people of a village.

ਚੌਪੈਯਾ [çɔpeya] See ਚਤੁਸਪਦੀ. 2 See ਚੌਪਾਯਾ.

ਚੌਫੇਰ [çɔpher] *adv* in all directions, on all the four sides, all around.

ਚੌਬਣਾ [çɔbɛta] *n* a place where four roads meet; crossroads. “cor cahie çərayo suri çɔbɛta me.” –BGK.

ਚੌਬਰਸੀ [çɔbɛrsi] *n* act of feasting Brahmans on the fourth death anniversary for the benefit of the departed soul; act of giving feast to the Brahmans four years after the death of a person.

ਚੌਬਾ [çɔba] *Skt* चतुर्वेदी *adj* who has knowledge of four Veds. 2 *n* a subcaste of Brahmans. 3 Brahman priest cum teacher (pāḍa)¹ at holy places like Mathura etc.

ਚੌਬਾਰਾ [çɔbara] See ਚਉਬਾਰਾ.

ਚੌਬਾਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [çɔbarasahib] See ਮਨਸੂਚਪੁਰ. 2 See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4.

ਚੌਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ [çɔbare çəɽhiə] *xə* deaf, hard of hearing.

ਚੌਬਿਸ [çɔbis], ਚੌਬੀਸ [çɔbis] twenty-four.

ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ [çɔbis əvtar] Twenty four incarnations as mentioned in Purans are:

mācch, kēcchəp. vərəh, mohini, nr̥is̥h, pərsuram, ramçōdrə, kr̥is̥ən. bəlrām, vamən, buddh, narəd, r̥is̥əbhdev, kəp̥il, vyas, hōs, pr̥ithu, dattatrey, nər, narayən, həygriv, vevəsvətmənu, dhənvōtr̥i and kəlki.

From a preface written at the beginning of the anecdotes of 24 avtars (incarnations) mentioned in Dasam Granth, we learn of the

¹The root of no. 2 and no. 3 is also çəturvedi. In ancient times Brahman priests of holy places used to be scholars of four Veds.

intention of the author, which is:

“əb çɔbis ʊcrō əvtara,
jɪh̥i b̥id̥hi t̥in ka ləkha əkhara...
jəb jəb hot əriʃt əpara,
təb təb deh dhərət əvtara.
kal səbh̥in ka pekh tōmaʃa,
ōtəh̥i kal kərət he naʃa...
jo çɔbis əvtar kəhae,
t̥in bhi tum prəbh̥u! tən̥ɪk nə pae...
brəhmadiç səbh̥ hi pəç-hare,
bisənu məhesur kəvən b̥icare?
çōd sur j̥in kəre b̥icara,
tāte jən̥iyət he kərtara.
ekp̥urəkh j̥in nek pəçhana,
t̥in hi pərəmtətvə kəh̥i jana...”

ਚੌਬੀਹ [çɔbih] See ਚੌਬੀਸ.

ਚੌਬੋਲਾ [çɔbola] See ਚਉਬੋਲਾ.

ਚੌਮਾਸਾ [çɔmasa] See ਚਤੁਰਮਾਸ.

ਚੌਮੁਖ [çɔmukh], ਚੌਮੁਖਾ [çɔmukha] See ਚਉਮੁਖ. “bar çɔmukhe t̥ā məh̥i dipa.” –NP.

ਚੌਰ [çɔr] *n* thief, one who steals other’s things.

2 See ਚਾਮਰ. 3 *Skt* rice, set of bangles, coronet.

“ç̥ur̥ē çɔr çarō.” –ramav. 4 A hill mound in Nahan state, 11,922 feet high, is famous by this name.

ਚੌਰਸ [çɔrəs] *Skt* चतुरसृ *adj* identical from all the four sides; four-cornered.

ਚੌਰਾ [çɔra] *adj* having beard like a whisk. 2 also been used for çəra. 3 assembly point in a village. 4 god’s house, a temple. 5 a bullock with grey tail; from this derives the derogatory use of çəra for a man having grey beard.

ਚੌਰਾਸੀ [çɔrasi] See ਚਉਰਾਸੀ.

ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਆਸਨ [çɔrasi asən] The yogis have selected 84 postures from those of animals and birds, which are to be practised by the followers of əʃtāgyog. From the names of the postures, the reader can understand their forms, i.e. –s̥īhasən, hāsasən, kurmasən, māḍukasən

²Sanskrit çəturəs̥r̥ is also correct.

etc. See आसष्ट. 2 In Ratishastar (Kok) are also mentioned 84 erotic postures.

ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੱਧ [cɔrasi siddh] the most revered yogis among the Gorakhpantis, who number eighty four.¹ They are:

uramI, asunath, asurvInasi, anhadṣabdi, abInasi, amarnIdhI, amritbhogi, anādrupi, apsvārupi, oghar, isvār, ekrāgi, ekāgi, ekātvasi, samarāt, sarāsvāti, sagar, siddhsen, ṣitāl, surātI-siddh, ṣōkār, sābhalka, ṣābhū, svārsiddh, hānīpha, hārāṣnIdhI, kānāk, kānīpha, kāmālsen, kārāmnasi, kālavIasi, kāleṣnasi, kalēdrā, kelIkārān, kevālkārmi, krIṣān kumar, khālōknIdhI, khīthar, gāgānvasi, gIrIdhar, gIrIbodh, gūphabasi, gopal, govārdhān, ghānānādi, cāturbēn, cālNIdhI, jalāk, jog-ānupi, jotImāgān, jotIlogān, jhōgār, tārān, tārāgi, dārṣānjotI, dukkhnasi, dhurām, nItIyāsiddh, nIrāt, pārvāt, pālōknIdhI, pālasbhogi, purān, prānānath, bhāgāmjōgi, bībsar, bīmāljotI, brāhām, brāhāmbhōgi, brāhāmyōgi, bhārtharI, bhutnath, bhāgār, māhayōgi, māgāndhar, mukteṣvār, mulmātri, yogNIdhI, rāmsiddh, rāgnāth, lohāripa, lōgār, vIṣṇupātI and vIcItI-kārmi.

ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਜੀਵ [cɔrasi lakkh jiv], ਚੌਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਯੋਨਿ [cɔrasi lakkh yoni] 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,

¹In many scriptures there are many different names. Actually all the names are not correct. If the siddh names were not imaginary, then there would not have any mutual contradiction.

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.

ਚੌਰੰਗ [cɔrōg] *adj* four-coloured, cōrōga. 2 cut into four segments (pieces). 3 *n* an assault with a sword; while sitting in virasān 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 ਚਉਬੋਲਾ 3.

ਚੌੜ [cɔr] See ਚਉੜ. 2 *Skt* ਚੌੜ elevated place, high place.

ਚੌੜਾ [cɔra], ਚੌੜੀ [cɔri] *adj* wide; spread breadth-wise.

ਚੌੜੋਤਰੀ [cɔrotri] a subcaste of Khattris. “ketriā cɔrotri.”—BG.

ਚੌਉਚ [cɔur] See ਚਾਮਰ. “sāt cōur ḡhulavāu.”—suhim 5.

ਚੰਗ [cōg] *n* large paper kite; tokkāl. “mē nāhI tāhI cōḡhāIv cōg.”—GPS. 2 *adj* good. See ਚੰਗ ਚੰਗਨਾ. 3 *Skt* चङ्ग knowledgeable, knower. 4 a trident-shaped, stringed, musical instrument played with the help of a plectrum. 5 *P* चङ्ग violin. 6 claw, a grip by a man or a lion with five fingers.

ਚੰਗ ਚੰਗਨਾ [cōg cōgna] *adj* the best, excellent. “gurmāti hārI cōg cōgna.”—var kan m 4.

2 great scholar. See ਚੰਗ 3.

ਚੰਗੜਾ [cōgḡra], ਚੰਗੜੀ [cōgḡri], ਚੰਗੜੀਆ [cōgḡriā] *adj*

²Many scriptures mention that there are in 42 lac aquatic and 42 lac land species.

- good, superb. “deh su kēcən cāgrīa.”—*vad m 4 ghorīa*.
- ਚੰਗਾ** [cōga] *adj* remarkable, excellent, superb. *S* ਚੜ੍ਹੇ. “so mukət nanək jīsu sətīguru cōga.”—*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.
- ਚੰਗਾ ਭਾਟੜਾ** [cōga bhaṭṭra] 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, “həkikət rah mukam ṣīvnabhī raje ki” refers to him.
- ਚੰਗਿਆਈ** [cōgiāi] *n* goodness, benevolence, virtue. “cōgiāi aləku kərə burīai huī seru.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
- ਚੰਗਿਆੜਾ** [cōgiāṛa] *n* ember, spark of burning wood or coal.
- ਚੰਗੁਲ** [cōgul] *P* چنگل claw. *2* car-ōgul, four fingers.
- ਚੰਗੋਜ** [cōgez] *T* چنگیز *adj* very big.
- ਚੰਗੋਜ਼ਖ਼ਾਂ** [cōgezṣā] *T* چنگیزخان son of Yesuki Khan of Mughal dynasty emperor of Tatar, who was born in 1154 and died in 1227 AD. His capital was Karakuram. See *ਚਗਤਾਈਖਾਂ*.
- ਚੰਗੋਰ** [cōger] *Skt* चङ्गेरिक *n* big and wide basket. “əsən cōger sis pər dhərke.”—*NP*.
- ਚੰਗੋਰਾ** [cōgera] *adj* good, excellent. “həri vīsrīa purəkh cōgera.”—*ṭoḍi m 4*. See *ਚੰਗ 3*.
- ਚੰਚ** [cēc] *Skt* चञ्च् *vr* go, jump, move.
- ਚੰਚਰੀ** [cēcri] *n* a surəh cow, from whose tail a whisk is made. *2 Skt* चञ्चरी, large flower-sucking black bee. *3* a poetic metre. See *ਚਚਰੀਆ*.
- ਚੰਚਰੀਆ** [cēcriā] See *ਚਚਰੀਆ*.
- ਚੰਚਰੀਕ** [cēcrik], **ਚੰਚਰੀਟ** [cēcriṭ] *Skt* चञ्चरीक *n* large flower-sucking black bee. “seve hīṭ lai cēcrik jyō lubhai ur jāne gətīdai e cārən jāljat hē.”—*NP*. “cēcriṭ chəbī her bhəe əb ləgē dīvane.”
- cārītr 142*.
- ਚੰਚਲ** [cēcəl] *adj* transitory; which is not permanent. See *ਚੰਚ vr*. “cēcəl supnə hi urjhaīo.”—*dev m 5. 2* down with a sexual disease. “cēcəl cit nə rəhī ṭhaī.”—*oōkar. 3 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.
- ਚੰਚਲਚੀਤ** [cēcəlciṭ] *adj* fickle-minded. *2 n* large flower-sucking black bee. “ləkh ghaṭi uco ghəno cēcəlciṭ bīhal. nic kic nīmriṭ ghəni kərni kəməl jəmal.”—*cəu 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.’
- ਚੰਚਲਚੋਰ** [cēcəlcor] *n* desire, without body. “hərīhā, cēcəlcorəhī mar.”—*phunḥe m 5. 2* mind, conscience.
- ਚੰਚਲਤਾ** [cēcəlta] *n* pertness, transitoriness.
- ਚੰਚਲਾ** [cēcəla] vocative of cēcəl. he! “e mən! cēcəla!”—*ənādu. 2 Skt n* Lakshmi; illusion. *3* lightning. *4* wanton woman. *5* a poetic metre named variously as cītr, bīraj and brəhām-ropək. characterised by four lines, each line having a sequence of 16 characters in guru-ləghu order that is, SīS, lSī, SīS, lSī, SīS, l order.
- Example:
marbe ku tāhī tak dhāī bir savdhan,
honlag yuddh ke jəhā təhā səbhe bīdhan,
bhīm bhāt dhārke nīṣōk ghāī kərt aī,
jujh jujhke pərē su devlok bəst jāī.
—*kəlki*.
- See *ਬਿਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਰੂਪ*.
- ਚੰਚਲਿ** [cēcəlī] playful woman, wanton woman. “cēcəl ənīk bhav dīkhavəe.”—*bīla chət m 5*.
- ਚੰਚਲੀ** [cēcəli] See *ਚੰਚਲਿ. 2 n* See *ਚਚਰੀਆ*.
- ਚੰਚਾਲਿਕਾ** [cēcəlīka], **ਚੰਚਾਲੀ** [cēcəli] lightning. See *ਚੰਚਲਾ. 3* “kī cēcəlīka chē.”—*dətt*. “ghəṇ mājhe jese cēcəli.”—*dətt*.

ਚੰਚੂ [cācu] *Skt* चकू *n* beak. **2** castor oil plant.

3 *adj* famous, popular.

ਚੰਡ [cāḍ] *Skt* चण्ड *vr* 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. “mūḍ ko mūḍ utardāyo ab cāḍ ko hathlāgavāt cāḍi.”—*cāḍi* *l*. **8** state of trance caused by yogic exercise. “chuṭi cāḍ jage brāhām.”—*cāḍi* *l*. **9** short for ‘cāḍīka’.

“nīrākḥ rup bār cāḍ ko gīryo murcha khāe.”—*cāḍi* *l*. **10** *adj* sharp, fast. **11** hot. “ab surāj ki cāḍ kīrān bhi.”—*GPS*. **12** furious, angry. **13** intense, frightening, dreadful. “cāḍ kop ke cāḍīka e ayudh kārīn.”—*cāḍi* *l*. **14** *S n* moon.

ਚੰਡਈਆ [cāḍāia] *adj* who has evil inclination; wanton in nature. “cāḍal cāḍāia.”—*bīla* *ə m* *4*.

ਚੰਡਕਰ [cāḍkār] See ਚੰਡਾਂਸੁ.

ਚੰਡਣਾ [cāḍṇa] *v* beat into sharpen. **2** warn.

ਚੰਡਰਸਾ [cāḍrāsā] See ਅਕਰਾ.

ਚੰਡਾਇਲਾ [cāḍāila] a Rajput subcaste. Colonel Todd has written that from Jamuna to Narmada Chandayals ruled during the twelfth century AD.

ਚੰਡਾਈ [cāḍai] *n* act of sharpening. **2** wages for getting anything sharpened. **3** brutality, cruelty, atrocity.

ਚੰਡਾਸੁ [cāḍāsu] *Skt* *n* having cāḍ (sharp), āḥu (rays); the sun.

ਚੰਡਾਰ [cāḍār], **ਚੰਡਾਰਨੀ** [cāḍārnī], **ਚੰਡਾਰੀ** [cāḍāri] See ਚੰਡਾਲ and ਚੰਡਾਲੀ. “kam krodh cāḍār.”—*māla* *m* *1*. “bāsāṭ sārīr kārōdh cāḍāra.”—*suhi* *m* *5*.

ਚੰਡਾਲ [cāḍal] *Skt* चाण्डाल *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 ਔਸਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ *ḥ*: 8.

ਚੰਡਾਲਨੀ [cāḍālnī], **ਚੰਡਾਲਿ** [cāḍālī], **ਚੰਡਾਲੀ** [cāḍālī] wife of a cāḍal.

ਚੰਡਾਲੀਆ [cāḍālia] See ਚੰਡਾਇਲਾ. **2** a subcaste of Khatris. “pēra jatī cāḍālia.”—*BG*.

ਚੰਡਿਕਾ [cāḍīka], **ਚੰਡੀ** [cāḍī] *adj* wrathful woman, querulous woman. **2** *n* Durga, killer of demon cāḍ. “kārāk uṭhī rāṇ cāḍī phōjā dekhke.”—*cāḍi* *3*. **3** goddess Kali. **4** *xa* fire. **5** a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered great service in building Amritsar.

ਚੰਡੀਆ [cāḍīā] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev belonging to the Dhir subcaste. **2** a subcaste of Jatts and Baluches.

ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [cāḍī 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 “bhāḡōtī ki var”.

ਚੰਡੀਪਾਠ [cāḍīpāṭh] 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 ਸਤਸਈ.

ਚੰਡੀਵਾਹਨ [cāḍīvahān] vehicle of cāḍī (Durga), the lion.

ਚੰਡੂ [cāḍū] a narcotic derived from opium which like tobacco is used for smoking. It is also called māḍāk. It enfeebles the muscles of the heart and the brain.

ਚੰਡੂਰ [cāḍūr] *Skt* चाडूर, a famous wrestler of Kans, who was killed in the arena by Krishan. “cāḍūr kōs kesu māraha.”—*sor* *m* *4*. See ਮੁਸਟ.

ਚੰਡੋਲ [cāḍōl] *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 āḡān. 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 चन्द्रदामस्तं. 2 Skt हिन्दोल swing, merry-go-round. 3 a kind of covered sedan chair. “eyhu ap cāḍol cārheke.”—*cārītr* 112. 4 four-sedaned merry-go-round, for people to sit upon.

चंद [cād] Skt चन्द्र *vr* shine, be happy. 2 Skt चंद्र *n* moon. “cād dekhi bigāsāhi kaular.”—*pāsāt m* 5. 3 indicative of ‘one’; because the moon is regarded as one only. “cād āgāni rās māhi gīn bhadō purānmas.”—*GPS*. That is to say, 1631. 4 ॠra, the left of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. “cād sāt bhediā.”—*maru jēdev*. See चंदसत 2. 5 soul. “cādu gupātu gēnarī.”—*bīla thiti m* 1. ‘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 ५ *adj* a few. “cād roj cālna kiču pākro kērar.”—*nēsīhāt*. 9 how much; to what extent.

चंदसत [cādsāt] See चंद 4 and सत. There is a hymn by Jaidev, in मरु [maru] musical measure which reads:

- 1 cādsāt bhediā nadsāt purīa sursāt khorṣa dātu kia.
- 2 ābāl bālu torīa ācāl cālu thāpīa āghāru ghāpīa tāha āpīu piā.
- 3 mān-adi guṇ-adi vākhaṇīa.
- 4 teri dubīdhadrīsāṭī sēmanīa.
- 5 ārādhi kāu ārdhīa sārādhi kāu sārđhīa sālāl kāu sālālī sēmanī āīa.
- 6 bādātī jēdev jēdev kāu rāmīa brāhāmu nīrbaṇu līvliṇu paīa.

This hymn means:

1 Inhaled life-force through vessel on the left by chanting the mystical syllable, then

¹cād (1), āgāni (3), rās (6), māhi (1).

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 chanted the name of the omnipotent, then into the redeeming Brahma, took place my merger.

चंद सुरज [cād surāj] ‘ॠra’ and ‘pīglā’ the left and right vessels running from the loins to the head. “cād surājki pae gāḍhi.”—*var ram l m* 1.

चंदकला [cādkāla] See चंदकला.

चंदकौर [cādkōr] 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 (Sammāt 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 Dhyān 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 See ਖੁਦਾਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੰਦ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [cād cəṛhna] *v* manifest sətogun (quality of purity, goodness and orderliness). 2 (for spiritual illumination) to dawn. “ਮਿਠਿਆ ਐਠੇਰਾ cād cəṛhna.”—*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.

ਚੰਦ ਚੰਦਾਕੀ [cād cādaki] See ਚੰਦ and ਚੰਦਾਕੀ.

ਚੰਦਨ [cādən] *Skt* चन्दन *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. Pen-stands and boxes made of sandalwood are highly valued and sent to distant places. “cādən cādu nə sərəd rutɪ mulɪ nə mɪṭəi gham.”—*var jet*. 2 a poet who came to the court of Guru Gobind Singh and presented an obtuse səveya (a quatrain 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 ਧੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਚੰਦਨਗਿਰਿ [cādəngɪɪ]. mountain on which sandal trees in particular grow. See ਮਲਯ.

ਚੰਦਨਰਾਇ [cādənraɪ], ਚੰਦਨਰਾਯ [cādənray] a Chandela Rajput leader. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ੩: 12.

2 another name of poet Chandan. See ਧੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ. **ਚੰਦਨਚਲ** [cādncəl], ਚੰਦਨਾਦ੍ਰਿ [cādndrɪ] mountain with sandal trees. See ਚੰਦਨਗਿਰਿ and ਮਲਯ.

ਚੰਦਨਿ [cādənɪ] with sandal. See ਖਉਲਣਾ.

ਚੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਨਕਾ ਪਰਵਾਨ [cād nū tɪnka pərvan] It is mentioned in Kaushitki 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.

ਚੰਦਪੁਰ [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.

ਚੰਦਮੱਲ [cādməll] son of Sawanmall and a nephew of Guru Amar Dev.

ਚੰਦਮੁਖੀ [cādmukhi] moon-faced; having fair face. 2 *n* blue lotus or water lily.

ਚੰਦਰਾ [cāndra] *Skt* चन्द्रारि *n* Rahu—the demon; enemy of the moon. 2 *adj* who agonizes like Rahu, the demon. 3 *n* whitlow.

ਚੰਦਰਾਤ [cādrat] *n* first night of the lunar month on which the moon becomes visible. 2 second night of the bright fortnight.

ਚੰਦਾ [cāda] *n* plural of cādrə. “je səu cāda ugəvəhɪ.”—*var asa*. 2 cover of a quilt carrying moon's print. 3 *P* ਸਦਾ collection, 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. “cōda ḍor me pavta he, tā guḍḍi nū jāṅ pəhucta he.”—*JSBM*.

ਚੰਦਾਂ [cōdā] *P* چاند a bit more; somewhat like this.

ਚੰਦਾਇਣੁ [cōdaɪṇu] *n* moonlight. 2 light, flash. 3 moon's abode, sky. “nɪsɪ dāmənɪ jɪu cəməkɪ cōdaɪṇu dekhe.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਚੰਦਾਕੀ [cōdaki] *Skt* चन्द्रिका *n* moonlight. “trɪsna əgənɪ bujhani, sɪv cəɾɪo cōd cōdaki.”—*dhāna m 4*. Shiv (as sign of benediction) on the ascendance, that gives light to the moon.

ਚੰਦਾਯਣ [cōdayəṇ], **ਚੰਦਾਯਨ** [cōdayən] See **ਚੰਦਾਇਣੁ**. 2 light displayed by a hunter, seeing which the deer rush towards it at night.

ਚੰਦਰ [cōdɪr] *Skt* चन्द्र *n* moon. 2 elephant.

ਚੰਦੀ [cōdi], **ਚੰਦੀਂ** [cōdī] *P* چندی many, quite a few. “cōdi həjar aləm ekəl khana.”—*tlīg namdev*.

ਚੰਦੂ [cōdu] See **ਚੰਦ**.

ਚੰਦੂ [cōdu] 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 strategem 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.

ਚੰਦੂਸਾਹੁ [cōduṣahu], **ਚੰਦੂਸਾਹ** [cōdusvah] an

¹See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ, including its footnote.

honorific name for Chandu mentioned at 2 above. Among the Sikhs his derogatory name is prevalent as svah which means 'ashes', instead of sahu.

ਚੰਦੇਰੀ [cōderi] 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 **ਚੇਦਿ**. 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.

ਚੰਦੇਰੀਨਾਥ [cōderinath], **ਚੰਦੇਰੀਪਤਿ** [cōderipəṭɪ] Shishupal. See **ਚੇਦਿਪਤਿ**.

ਚੰਦੇਲ [cōdel], **ਚੰਦੇਲਾ** [cōdela] 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. “cōdel cəɾɪyṛə təbɛ rɪsət dhat bhe səbɛ.”—*VN*. The rulers of Bilaspur belong to this subcaste.

ਚੰਦੋ [cōdo] See **ਚੰਦੋ ਮਾਤਾ**.

ਚੰਦੋਆ [cōdoa] *n* canopy with the moon's image carved at its centre. “təkhətɪ bɛṭha əɾjən guru sətɪgɔr ka khɪvɛ cōdoa.”—*var ram 3*. See **ਚੰਦੂ** 4.

ਚੰਦੋ ਦੀਪਾਇਆ [cōdo dipaɪa] *adj* the moon shone i.e., spiritual effulgence appeared. “cōdo dipaɪa danɪ həri kɛ.”—*suhi chōt m 1*.

ਚੰਦੋ ਮਾਤਾ [cōdo mata] mother-in-law of Guru

²The ruins of the old Chanderi are situated at a distance of 8 miles to the north-west of the new settlement.

Nanak Dev, and wife of Baba Mool Chand Chona and mother of Mata Sulakhni.

ਚੰਦੋਵ [cādvov], **ਚੰਦੋਵਾ** [cādova] See **ਚੰਦੋਆ**. “kittī cādvov dāsō dīṣṭ tanyo.”—*parās*. ‘a canopy of glory.’

ਚੰਦੋਲ [cādvōl] *Dg n* hindmost part of an army; the rear.

ਚੰਦੂ [cādrā] *Skt n* moon. **2** moon-like disc on a peacock’s feather. **3** water. **4** gold. **5** a mountain in Nepal. See **ਚੰਦੂਗਿਰਿ**. **6** camphor. **7** pearl with pinkish hue. **8** Per yog, the blood vessel ਠਾ. **9** indicative of one because the moon is thus regarded. **10** semi-circular arrow. “kite cādr trīsul sēthi sābharē.”—*cārītr* 96. **11** *adj* beautiful; charming.

ਚੰਦੁਸੇਖਰ [cādrsekhār] *Skt* चन्द्रशेखर *n* Shiv, who wears the moon on his head; Mahadev. **2** See **ਸੇਖਰ** 3.

ਚੰਦੁਸੇਖਰੀ [cādrsekhri] *n* goddess Durga, who wears the moon (as her head-ornament).

ਚੰਦੁਸੇਨੀ ਹਾਰ [cādrsenī 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. “cādrāsenīn mānīn hirān.”—*sāloh*.

ਚੰਦੁਹੜਾ [cādrāhāṛa] See **ਧੁਨੀ** (a).

ਚੰਦੁਹਾਸ [cādrāhas], **ਚੰਦੁਹਾਸੁ** [cādrāhasu] *Skt* चन्द्रहास *n* which has moon-like glitter, the sword.

It is made of sākela, not of steel. **2** a particular sword of Ravan which he had received from Shiv. “cādrāhas ekē kār dhari.”—*ramav*. **3** silver. **4** a raja from southern India whose story, narrated in Mahabharat, goes thus: Chandarhas’s parents died when he was young and his father’s minister Dhrishtbuddhi usurped the whole of the state. One day, on seeing the child Chandarhas, a soothsayer predicted that he would become an emperor. Hearing this, Dhrishtbuddhi made various attempts to kill the boy, but every time he was saved by the Almighty. At last, through Chandarhas, the minister sent a letter to his

son Madan directing to poison him. Chandarhas left with the said letter but, in order to relieve himself of fatigue, he went to sleep in Madan’s garden. Madan’s sister Vishya came to the said garden and, on seeing the face of Chandarhas, vowed to marry him. Having retrieved the letter from his shirt flap, she went through it, and was greatly distressed. Taking a bit of collyrium from her eye she changed the word **viṣ** (poison) to **viṣya** and went away. Having risen from sleep, Chandarhas went to Madan and handed over the letter to him. Madan immediately married his sister to Chandarhas. When Dhrishtbuddhi came to know of it, he was beside himself with rage. He gave money to the Chandals so as to behead Chandarhas when he visited the temple for worship. Madan reached the temple before Chandarhas and was murdered by the Chandals. “jīu jān cādrāhasu dukhīa dhriṣṭbuddhi, āpna ghāru luki jāre.”—*nāṭ 3 m 4*.

ਚੰਦੁਹਾਰ [cādrāhar] See **ਚੰਦੁਸੇਨੀ ਹਾਰ**.

ਚੰਦੁਕ [cādrāk] *Skt n* moon. **2** moon-shaped ornament for women’s forehead. **3** a sage. See **ਜਰਾਸੰਧ**. “cādrāk nam rīkhisur ek.”—*GPS*. **4** camphor.

ਚੰਦੁਕ ਬਾਣ [cādrāk baṅ] See **ਅਰਧਚੰਦੁ ਬਾਣ** and **ਚੰਦੁ** 10.

ਚੰਦੁਕਲਾ [cādrākāla] *Skt n* sixteenth part of the moon. Sanskrit scholars have enumerated sixteen parts of the moon as: āmrīta, manda, puṣa, puṣṭī, tuṣṭī, rāṭī, dhriṭī, ṣaṣīnī, cādrīka, kāṭī, jyotsna, śri, prīṭī, āgda, puṣṇa and purnā.

According to Kamshastar sixteen parts of the moon are - puṣa, yāṣa, sumnāsa, rāṭī, prapṭī, dhriṭī, riddhī, somya, māricī, āṣumalīni, āgīra, ṣaṣīnī, chaya, sāpurnmāḍla, tuṣṭī and āmrīta.

2 According to Nanak Prakash, chief queen

of Shīvnabh, king of Lanka, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak. “cādrākāla le rani sāga. ava bhupātī hrīde umāga.”—*NP*. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 15.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾ [cādrāka] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਤ [cādrākāt], ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਤਾ [cādrākāta] *Skt* चन्द्रकान्त *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.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕੁਮਾਰ [cādrākumar] son of the moon, planet Mercury. “jīh sām īdrā nā cādrākumara.”—*cārītr* 273. ‘Mercury has been depicted as very beautiful.’

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ [cādrāgīrī] 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.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ [cādrāgupat] *Skt* चन्द्रगुप्त ruler of Magadh. He belonged to the Maurya¹ dynasty, and set up his capital in Pataliputar (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

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.

benevolent. **2** See ਗੁਪਤ 4. **3** In Sanskrit books Chitargupt has also been mentioned as Chandargupt. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਚੂੜ [cādrācuṣ] *Skt* चन्द्रचूड़ *n* one who wears the moon in his crown; one whose topknot has the moon, Shiv.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਚੰਦ੍ਰ [cādrācādrā] illuminator of the moon. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰ. “nāmo cādrācādre.”—*javu*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਜੋਨਿ [cādrājoni], ਚੰਦ੍ਰਜੋਨਿ [cādrājoni] *n* which originated from the Chandar mountain; Chandarbhaga river.—*sānama*. whose origin is from the Chander mountain.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਣੀ [cādrāṇi] *n* moon’s power. **2** moonlight.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰ [cādrādhar] *n* Shiv; who keeps the moon on his head. **2** which holds the moon, the sky.—*sānama*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ [cādrādharācār] *n* which moves in the sky, an arrow—*sānama*. **2** a bird.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬਾਣ [cādrābaṇ] See ਅਰਧਚੰਦ੍ਰ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰ 10.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬਿੰਬ [cādrābīb] moon’s reflection.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਬੁਤ [cādrābrāt] See ਚਾਂਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਣਿਣ and ਰੋਜ਼.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ [cādrābhāga] Radha’s beloved friend. “cādrābhāga jīh nam sākhi ko hē.”—*krītsān*. **2** river Chenab. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ. “eravti ek dīstī vari... cādrābhāga dīstī dotīy suhai.”—*NP*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਨਿ [cādrābhāgānī] which supports river Chenab; earth.—*sānama*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ [cādrābhāga] *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.

³The Greeks have corrupted his name as Acesines.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ ਏਸਾਯੁਧ [cōdrābhaga esayudh] master of river Chenab, Varun; and his weapon, the noose.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਨ [cōdrābhan], **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਨੁ** [cōdrābhanu] a Sandhu Jatt, resident of Talwandi, father of Bhai Bala. **2** 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, Krishan's beloved milkmaid. He was the son of Mahibhanu.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਲਾ [cōdrābhala] Durga, who wears the moon on her forehead. See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਣੀ [cōdrāmāṇi] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਂਤ. **2** See ਉੱਲਾਲਾ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ [cōdrāma] *n* moon. **2** signifier of 'one'.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾਸ [cōdrāmas] *n* lunar month; period of thirty days from the first day of the bright fortnight to the last day of the dark fortnight.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੁਖੀ [cōdrāmukhi] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੁਖੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੌਲਿ [cōdrāmōli] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਚੂੜ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮੰਡਲ [cōdrāmāṇḍal] *Skt n* orb or disc of the moon. **2** the world of the moon.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵਤੀ [cōdrāvātī] another name of cōdri or Chanderi. See ਚੰਦੇਰੀ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵਰਮਾ [cōdrāvārma] See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਪਦ 2.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵੰਸ਼ [cōdrāvāṅṣ] lunar lineage; Kshatri dynasty, descending from the moon, of which Yadavs, Kauravs and Pandavs have been very illustrious. See ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ਼.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਵੰਸ਼ੀ [cōdrāvāṅṣī] *adj* belonging to or born in the lunar dynasty.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾ [cōdra] See ਚੰਦਰਾ. **2** *Skt* चन्द्रा *n* small cardamom. **3** a self-rooting creeper, cocculus cordifolius. **4** small canopy, baldachin. **5** whitlow.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣ [cōdraiṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ. "vārət kārāhi cōdraiṇa se kite nā lekḥā."—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ [cōdraiṇu] *adj* with moonlight, moonlit.

2 lunar. **3** *n* light, miracle. "phathohu mīrāg jive pekhi reṇi cōdraiṇu."—*asa chōt m 5*. Here the reference is to the fire, lit by a hunter, seeing which the deer gets bedazzled and is attracted to it. The materialistic marvels of the world are likewise dazzling.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਨ [cōdraiṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਗਿਰਿ [cōdragiri] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗਿਰਿ. "cōdrāma si cōdragiri."—*akal*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਨਨ [cōdrānān] *adj* (male) having moon-like face.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਨਨੀ [cōdrānāni] *adj* (female) having moon-like face.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ [cōdrāyāṇ] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਣ and ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੁ.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਲਿ [cōdrāvāli], **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਲੀ** [cōdrāvali] a milkmaid, daughter of Chandarbhanu from the womb of Vindumati, with whom Krishan fell in love and whom he won over using numerous wiles. She was wife Govrdhan Mall, a resident of village Karela. "jū māhi jōri chāli cōdrāvāli kanh kṛisān jādāmu bhāia."—*var asa*. **2** lineage of the lunar dynasty.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ [cōdrīka] *Skt n* moonlight. "ṣri guru pāgnākh kāti jō rucir cōdrīka man."—*NP*. **2** moon-shaped disc on a peacock's tail or feathers. **3** large cardamom. **4** river Chenab. **5** jasmine. **6** a moon-shaped head ornament worn by women. **7** a treatise on grammar, authored by Ramashramacharya.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੀ [cōdri] power of the moon. "savītri cōdri īdraṇi."—*datt*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਜਿਯਾਰੋ [cōdrojīyaro] *sen* cōdr-vāt-ujīyaro. light like that of the moon.—*cārītr 131*.

ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [cōdroday] *Skt n* moonrise. **2** According to the system of Ayurvedic medicine, a metallic salt prepared from a combination of sulphur, mercury and gold. It is considered very invigorating. **3** a small canopy or awning. **4** See ਗੁਰੁਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

ਚੰਨ [cān] *n* moon.

ਚੰਨਣ [cānāṅ] See ਚੰਦਨ.

ਚੰਪ [cāp] *Skt* चम्प *vr* go. cāpāt is derived from it.

ਚੰਪਕ [cāpək] *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.

ਚੰਪਕਮਾਲਾ [cāpəkmala] *n* a garland of michelia campaca flowers. 2 a metre, also called rukāmvāti. Its distinct features are : four lines, each line comprising a bhāgāṅ, māgāṅ, sāgāṅ, guru, thus arranged. ॥, ॥॥, ॥॥, ॥.

Example:

dirāgh rāra dve dīṣṭI hova,
cahāt hathi kō tēb dhova,
sīgh bhāe ghore āsvara,
lohghāṅhi kō dvar nīhara.—*GPS*.

ਚੰਪਤ [cāpāt] massage limbs; press limbs gently with hands. “kamāro krodh sū darīd cāpāt.” —*GV 10*. 2 *adj* who has fled or vanished. See ਚੰਪ *vr*.

ਚੰਪਾ [cāpa] See ਚੰਪਕ. 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.

ਚੰਪਸਿੰਘ [cāpasīgh] It is a another name of Bhai Chaupa Singh.

ਚੰਪਨੇਰ [cāpaner] an old city, in the Panchmahal district of Bombay, located at a distance of 25 miles to the north of Baroda.

ਚੰਪਾਪੁਰੀ [cāpapuri], ਚੰਪਾਵਤੀ [cāpavāti] See ਚੰਪਾ 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.

ਚੰਪਿਲਾ [cāpīla] See ਚਪਲਾ.

ਚੰਪੁ [cāpu] *Skt n* a composition in which both verse and prose are employed.

ਚੰਪੈ [cāpē] gently presses the limbs. “tīsu bhēṭe darīdr nā cāpē.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*. See ਚਾਪ.

ਚੰਬ [cāb] *Skt* चम्ब *vr* go.

ਚੰਬਲ [cābəl] *Skt* चर्मकसू or गजचर्म *صدفیه* 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 ophelia 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 of fumeria 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 (चर्मण्वती) 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

ਚੰਬੜਨਾ [cəbərna] *v* stick, cling.

ਚੰਬਾ [cəba] See **ਚੰਪਾ**. **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. “cəbi bəva nɪkəʃ ənae.”—*GPS*.

ਚੰਬਿਆਲ [cəbɪal] a subcaste of the Rajputs. Kings of Chamba belong to this sect.

ਚੰਬਿਆਲੀ [cəbɪali] language of Chamba region. **2** a female of the Chambial subcaste. **3** *adj* concerning Chamba.

ਚੰਬੇਲੀ [cəbeli] See **ਚਮੇਲੀ** and **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ** 5.

ਚੰਮ [cəm] *n* skin, hide, leather.

ਚੰਮਚੋਰ [cəmcɔr] ravisher of another's wife. **2** an adulterer.

ਚੰਮੜਨਾ [cəməɾna] *v* stick, cling.

ਚੰਮਾਰ [cəmar] See **ਚਮਾਰ**. “meri jatɪ bɪkɦɪat cəmarə.”—*məla ravidas*.

ਚੰਮਿ [cəmɪ] in the leather. “pəsɪ maɳəsɪ cəmɪ pələtɛ.”—*var məla m 1*.

ਚੰਮੁ [cəmu] *S* skin, hide, leather. “jɪu pɪd cəmu tera hədɛ.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਚੰਮੇਲੀ [cəmeli] See **ਚਮੇਲੀ** and **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ** 5.

ਚੜਵਨ [cɔvən] 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.

ਚੜੁ [cɔ] *Skt vr* drip, trickle; fall, decline.

ਚੜੁਤ [cɔt] *Skt ਚ੍ਰੁਤ vr* irrigate, moisten, stream forth. **2** *adj* fallen; fallen from. **3** apostate, defiant. **4** dripped from; streamed forth, oozed.

ਚੜੁਤਿ [cɔtɪ] *Skt n* oozing. **2** fall, degradation. **3** slip, oversight, mistake. **4** anus. **5** vulva, vagina.

ਚੳ [cɔ] *adv* oozing, dripping, falling. **2** having oozed or dripped. “cɔ cəli asəv dhar.”—*nrɪpṣābhv*.

¹According to 67th chapter of Drona section of the Mahabharat, this river has been formed with the blood of the cows sacrificed in Rantidev's yag.



ਛ [chəccha] twelfth character of Panjabi script. It is pronounced from the palate. **2** *Skt* *n* cutting off, fragmentation. **3** act of covering. **4** house, home. **5** piece, fragment. **6** *adj* which pierces; which cuts. **7** clean, tidy. **8** capricious, ebullient. **9** in Punjabi, indicative of six. See ਛਤੀਹ. **10** also used as a substitute for ਝ [kʂ], as in words like ਛੋਭ [chobh], ਪ੍ਰੋਠੇਚ, etc.¹

ਛਉਹੀ [chəuhi] See ਛੋਹੀ.

ਛਉਨਾ [chəuna] See ਛੋਨਾ.

ਛਉਨੀ [chəuni] See ਛੋਣਿ and ਛਾਵਨੀ.

ਛਉੜ [chəuʒ] *n* a covering; something obstructing vision of the eye; cataract; veil. “bhərməkə chəuʒ kəʃɪkə ətəɾɪ jətɪ dhərehu.”—*var bɪɦa m 3*.

ਛਉੜੀ [chəuʒi] *n* graceful woman, elegant lady. “bemukh sukh nə dekhəi jɪū chutʃəɾ chəuʒi.”—*BG*.

ਛਇ [chəɪ] *n* destruction, annihilation. **2** tuberculosis. See ਝਯ.

ਛਇਓ [chəɪo] annihilated. **2** covered, veiled.

ਛਈ [chəi] was or got destroyed. “cɪtcɪtə əb səgli chəi.”—*GPS*. **2** *n* tuberculosis, consumption. “chəi rog əɾu sənɪpat gən.”—*cəɾɪtr 405*. See ਖਈ.

ਛਈਆ [chəia] *adj* which destroys, destructive. **2** shade-providing; shady. **3** which covers; which hides.

ਛਈਮਈ [chəiməi] *adj* shadow-like; shadowy. See ਛਾਈ ਮਾਈ.

ਛਏ [chəe] were or got destroyed, were annihilated. **2** covered, veiled. **3** were

¹Rustic Punjabis use ਛ as a substitute for ਸ and ਝ as, for instance, in ਛਐਕ, ਛਏਬੀ and ਛਏਬਿਲ, etc.

decorated, rendered elegant. “tən rup chəe hē.”—*krɪsən*.

ਛਹ [chəh] *n* six. “car məɾətəh chəh mʊe.”—*s kəbir*. See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ. “chəhū dɪs dhəɪ.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*. **2** act of piercing or cutting. “khəɾges sʊ sis chəhe hē.”—*krɪsən*.

ਛਹਬਰ [chəhbər] spread-over cloud, overcasting cloud. “ɪdɾe no phurmaɪa vʊʃə chəhbər laɪ.”—*var məla m 3*. ‘It rained continuously.’

ਛਹ ਮੁਏ [chəh mʊe] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ.

ਛਹਵੀ [chəhvi] See ਛੋਹੀ.

ਛਹਿਣ [chəhɪɳ] *n* extensive pond, lake; low-lying area where rainwater collects and stands for a long time. **2** See ਛਹਿਣਾ.

ਛਹਿਣਾ [chəhɪɳə] *v* be destroyed. **2** go into hiding. “hoɪ əchəl chəl ədər chəhɪɳə.”—*BG*. ‘being guileless, not to desire one’s fame in the delusive worldly affairs.’

ਛਹੀਆ [chəhia] *n* shade; shadow. “dhup nəhi chəhia.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਛਹੂੰਦਿਸ [chəhūdɪs] *adv* towards the six directions; towards the sky, the netherworld and the four directions; in all directions. See ਛਹ.

ਛਹੂੰਮੁਖ [chəhūmukh] See ਖਟਮੁਖ and ਖੜਾਨਨ.

ਛਹੇ [chəhe] See ਛਹ 2.

ਛਹੇੜੂ [chəheʒu] small quantity of buttermilk that remains in butter and which, on heating, settles down.

ਛਕ [chək] *n* satiation; satisfaction. See ਚਕ *vr*. **2** splendour, grace. See ਛਕਣਾ. **3** See ਛੱਕ.

ਛਕਛਕਾ [chəkchəka] *adj* satiated. “əmrɪt chəkchəkə.”—*asa chət m 4*.

ਛਕਣਾ [chəkɳə] *v* eat or take meals. **2** be

satiated; be content. **3** adorn oneself, seem glorious. “chəkɪ chəkɪ byom bɪvanə.”—*həjare 10*. See ਚਕ *vr*.

ਫਕਤ [chəkət] See ਕੁਲਕ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਫਕਨਾ [chəkna] See ਫਕਣਾ. **2** be taken aback; be astonished.

ਫਕਵਾਰੀ [chəkvari] *adj* living on water; aquatic. “kəhū chala dhəre chel bhari, kəhū chəkvari.”—*əkal*. **2** eater; guzzler. **3** glorious. **4** comely, elegant.

ਫਕੜਾ [chəkṛa] *n* cart.

ਫਕਾ [chəka] See ਫਕਿਆ. **2** See ਫੱਕਾ.

ਫਕਾਉਣਾ [chəkaʊna] *v* feed; make one drink. **2** decorate; embellish. **3** delight.

ਫਕਿ [chəkɪ] short for chəkɪt. **2** having eaten. See ਫਕਣਾ 2. “chəkɪ kɪn rəhəhu chaɖɪ kɪn asa?”—*gəʊ bavən kəbir*. **3** having been decorated; having got elegant. See ਫਕਣਾ 3.

ਫਕਿਆ [chəkɪa] *ate*. **2** became satiated. **3** was decorated.

ਫਕਿਤ [chəkɪt] *adj* decorated, embellished. **2** satiated, satisfied.

ਫਕੋਣ [chəkəŋ] hexagon, an object with six corners.

ਫੱਕ [chəkk] decorative material; clothes, jewelry, etc given by the maternal grand parents of a young girl at the time of her marriage.

ਫੱਕਾ [chəkka] *n* hexad. **2** collection of six poems. See, ਗੁਰੂ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਦੇ ਫੱਕੇ under ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ which are sung in combination with ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa di var]. **3** a throw in gambling, in which six cowries appear obverse. **4** five senses and conscience.

ਫੱਕਾ ਚੁੱਟਣਾ [chəkka chʊṭṭna], ਫੱਕਾ ਚੁੱਟਨਾ [chəkka chutna] *v* (for the five sense organs and the mind) stop functioning; become unconscious. **2** lose at gambling; dropping of the cowries from one's hand due to defeat.

ਫੱਕੇ [chəkke] plural of chəkka. six stanzas of composition by a devotee of Durga, in the name of Guru Gobind Singh beginning as:

“nəmo ugrədəti ənəti sɪveya”... etc.

ਫਗਲ [chəgəl] *Skt n* young he-goat. **2** goat-skin. **3** a bag made from goat-skin to keep water.

ਫਛ [chəch], ਫਛ ਹਜਾਰਾ [chəch həjara] *n* a nineteen mile long and nine mile wide stretch of land, on the bank of the Indus, in tehsil and district Attak, also called cəc həzara. “təkhət həjara chəch həjara.”—*GPS*.

ਫਛਰੌਲੀ [chəchrəli] See ਕਲਸੀਆ.

ਫਛਾ [chəcha] pronunciation of the character ਛ. **2** the character ਛ. “chəcha chohre das tumare.”—*bavən*.

ਫਛਾਹਾ [chəchaha] *n* aquatic animal. See ਚਹਾ. “jhige cʊŋ cʊŋ khaɪ chəchaha.”—*BG*.

ਫਛੂੰਦਰ [chəchūdər] *Skt* छुन्दरि. a species of rat. Its body has such stench that anything it touches keeps on emitting stench for a long time; *E* mole. See ਚਚੂੰਦਰ.

ਫਜ [chəj] *n* winnowing basket used for separating grain from chaff etc. “cuha khəɖɪ nə mavəi tɪkəɪ bənhə chəj.”—*var məla m 1*. **2** See ਫਜਨਾ.

ਫਜਕਰਨ [chəjkərən] See ਫੱਜਕਰਣ.

ਫਜਨਾ [chəjna] *v* do the makeup, look comely.

ਫਜਲੀ [chəjli] *n* small winnowing basket.

ਫਜਾ [chəja] See ਫੱਜਾ. “əɖərɪ koɖ chəje həɖnəle.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਫਜਿ [chəjɪ] *S* ਫਿਛਿ *n* flow, flood. “əmtɪʊ vʊthəʊ chəjɪ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **2** *adv* having done one's makeup.

ਫੱਜ [chəjj] See ਫਜ.

ਫੱਜਕਰਣ [chəjjkərən] *adj* with ears like a winnowing basket. **2** *n* man or demon with ears resembling a winnowing basket. “chəjjadɪ kərən ekadɪ pav.”—*kəlki*. **3** elephant.

ਫੱਜਰ [chəjjər], ਫੱਜਲ [chəjjəl], ਫੱਜੜ [chəjjər] a subcaste of Jatts. “pəɾa sɪkh chəjjəl tɪs jati.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* who makes winnowing baskets. **3** who has a winnowing basket.

ਫੱਜਾ [chəjja] *n* balcony, eaves. **2** bed, bedding.

ਛੱਜਾਦਿ ਕਰਨ [chəjjadɪ kəɾən] See ਛੱਜਕਰਣ.

ਛੱਜੂ [chəjju] 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 ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ and ਛੱਜੂਪੰਥੀ. **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. "chəjju gəjju muhru rədhava te sujana bir."—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.

"gram ho pəjokhra dɪli ko jate məg mahī
təhā ap bole aj ɪhā rəhyo cəhɪye, ..
gval kəvɪ kəhe chəjju jhivər təhā ko huto
vāko chəri chvaɪ kəhɪvayo ərth səhɪye."
—gurupācasa.

ਛੱਜੂ ਦਾ ਚੌਬਾਰਾ [chəjju da cəbara] an upper storey room which was Chajju Bhagatt's abode. It is located in Lahore. See ਛੱਜੂ 1. There is a Panjabi saying: "jo sukh chəjju de cəbare, na bələx, na boxare."—prov. It means that there is no comfort like in one's own home.

ਛੱਜੂਪੰਥੀ [chəjjupə̃thi] sect of well-known ascetic Chhajju of Lahore, norms of which are a mixture of Hinduism and Islam. This sect has its headquarters at Malak Hans in tehsil Pakpattan of district Montgomery. Followers of this sect neither use any intoxicant, nor eat meat. See ਛੱਜੂ 1.

ਛੱਟ [chət] See ਛੱਟ and ਛੱਟੀ.

ਛੱਟਕਨਾ [chətəkna] *v* be released, win freedom. **2** defeat, put down. "mūḍ chətəkət mɪtr pʊtr hū ke sok sō."—əkal.

ਛੱਟਾ [chətə] *Skt n* splendour, brilliance. "Iɪye bərchi kər bɪjju chətə."—cāḍi 1. **2** beauty, grace. **3** lightning.

ਛੱਟਾਂਕ [chətāṅk] *Skt* षट्ठक *n* a weight of six ṭāks; sixteenth of a seer, five tolas.¹

ਛੱਟਾਛੱਟ [chətəchət] *adv* at once, instantly.

ਛੱਟਿਕਾ [chətɪka], ਛੱਟੀ [chətɪ] *n* stick, cane. **2** See ਛੱਟੀ.

ਛੱਟੀਐ [chətɪe] of the sacks. "bənɪ bharu ucaɪnɪ chətɪe."—var ram 3.

ਛੱਟ [chət] gunnybag. See ਛੱਟੀ.

ਛੱਟਾ [chətṭa] *n* splash, sploch. **2** scattering; broad method of sowing. **3** *adj* freed, released. "cətḍe chətṭa."—dət. 'immediately released.'

ਛੱਟੀ [chətṭi] *n* gunnybag. **2** pannier put on a donkey or mule, of which the portion on the back is weightless but bags on the sides are heavy. See ਛੱਟੀਐ.

ਛੱਠ [chətṭhi] six. "rat kəri chətṭh masən ki."—krɪsən. **2** See ਛੱਠਿ.

ਛੱਠਮ [chətṭhəm], ਛੱਠਾ [chətṭha] *Skt* षष्ठ *adj* sixth.

ਛੱਠਿ [chətṭɪ], ਛੱਠੀ [chətṭhi] *Skt* षष्ठी *n* sixth day of both fortnights of a lunar month. "chətṭɪ khətəkər chəhū dɪs dhaɪ."—gəv thɪti kəbir. See ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ. **2** sixth day after birth. **3** ceremonies performed, per family practice, on the sixth day after the birth of a child.

¹One chātāk of ancient times equals two tolas of the present age.

ਫਠੇ ਕਰਮ [chəʃhe kəɾəm] six types of acts or duties. See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਛਡਣਾ [chəɖna], **ਛਡਨਾ** [chəɖna] *v* give up. “chəɖɪkhəɾote khine mahɪ jin siu læga hetu.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** release, unfetter. **3** *adj* worth giving up. “jo chəɖna su əsthɪɾu kəɾɪ mane.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਛਡਿ [chəɖɪ] having left or given up. See ਛਡਣਾ.

ਛਣ [chəɳ] *Skt* ਕਣ *n* moment, instant. See ਛਣਨਾ.

ਛਣਦਾ [chəɳda] *Dg n* night.

ਛਣਨਾ [chəɳna] *v* trickle, drip e.g. “gəɾəbh chəɳna.” **2** sieved or strained.

ਛਤ [chət] See ਛਤ੍ਰ. **2** roof. **3** wound, injury. “ayudh ko chət lag nə kou.”—*NP*.

ਛਤਜ [chətəj] *n* blood which oozes from a wound.—*sənama*. **2** red colour; red-coloured article.—*sənama*.

ਛਤਧਰ [chətdhəɾ] See ਛਤ੍ਰਧਰ. **2** the wounded. See ਛਤ 3.

ਛਤਨਾ [chətna] *n* verandah on the front side of a house; doorless roofed area. **2** a kind of mushroom. “chətr ke bədle jese chətna ki chāh bəthe.”—*BGK*.

ਛਤਪ [chətəp] *Dg n* emperor, monarch.

ਛਤਪਤ੍ਰ [chətpətr] See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਛਤ ਬਨੁੜ [chət bənuɾ] See ਛੱਤ ਬਨੁੜ.

ਛਤਰ [chətəɾ] See ਛਤ੍ਰ.

ਛਤਰਧਾਰ [chətərdhar] See ਛਤ੍ਰਧਾਰ.

ਛਤਰੀ [chətri] *n* small umbrella. **2** roof of an umbrella's size on a chariot. **3** domed memorial usually found in Rajputana. **4** See ਛਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਛਤੜਾ [chətrə] See ਛਤਨਾ. **2** *adj* roofed. “chətrə bajar.”—*var ram 2 m 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.

ਛਤਾਬ [chətab], **ਛਤਾਬੀ** [chətabi] *P* شتابة *adv* at once, immediately.

ਛਤਾਰਾ [chətara] *adj* of a ram. “bɪn sɪmrən jese siɡ chətara.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **2** *n* a six-stringed

musical instrument. **3** a six-ply thread.

ਛਤਾਲ [chətāl] *n* in music, six rhythmic beats. See ਖਟਤਾਲ.

ਛਤਾਲਾ [chətālā] *adj* who knows how to play rhythmic cycle of six beats. **2** clever, shrewd. **3** song with six rhythmic beats. **4** kṣət-alāy, house of wounds; battlefield. “su basā chətālā.”—*kəlki*.

ਛਤਿਯਾ [chətɪyā] *n* chest, breast. **2** umbrella, parasol.

ਛਤੀ [chəti] See ਛਤੀਸ. **2** damage, loss. **3** *adj* wounded, injured.

ਛਤੀਆ [chətīā] *n* chest, breast. **2** umbrella.

ਛਤੀਸ [chətis] *n* thirty-six.

ਛਤੀਸ ਪਖੰਡ [chətis pəkhəɖ] thirty-six kinds of dissimulations or hypocrisies. No particular number of dissimulations is referred to here; implied is their being numerous. The Chinese traveller Fahiyān has written that ninety-six kinds of dissimulations are prevalent in the Madhya Desh. He means that they are countless. “khətdərsən bəhu ver kəɾ nal chətis pəkhəɖ cəlae.”—*BG*.

ਛਤੀਹ [chətih] See ਛਤੀਸ.

ਛਤੀਹ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [chətih əmrɪt] 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. “khəɾ rəs mɪɾh rəs melke chətih bhojən hon rəsoi”. Through mutual combinations, each taste can be converted into six different relishes and this explanation can be applicable in all the countries. “jɪh prəsadɪ chətih əmrɪt khahɪ.”—*sukhmāni*. “chətih əmrɪt bhojən khāṇa.”—*majh m 5*. **2** all kinds of food.

ਛਤੀਹ ਜੁਗ [chətih juɡ] 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. “chätih jog gubaru sa ape gəṇət kini.”—*var ram 1 m 3*. “jog chätih gubar kər.”—*BG*.

ਫਤੀਹ ਭੋਜਨ [chätih bhojən] See ਫਤੀਹ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਫਤੁ [chətu] *Skt* ਫਤੁ *n* umbrella. **2** canopy of a king as regal insignia. “nɪhçəlu çəur chətu.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “ɪku sahɪbu sɪr chətu.”—*asa m 5*.

ਛੱਤ [chətt] *n* shade; derived from chadɪt. **2** umbrella. **3** See ਛੱਤ ਬਨੁੜ.

ਛੱਤ ਬਨੁੜ [chətt bənuʃ] 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.

ਛੱਤਾ [chəttā] *n* umbrella. **2** roofed market; alley or narrow lane. **3** beehive; wasps' nest. See ਫਤੁਕ 4. **4** dishevelled hair (of the head). **5** In Shahpur area, loose hair of the head are termed as chätte.

ਛੱਤੀਸ [chəttis] thirty-six. See ਛਤੀਸ.

ਛੱਤੀਸਵਾਨੰ [chəttisvanə] *adj* thirty-sixth. “rəhyo nak me kuʃt chəttisvanə.”—*jənmejy*. ‘Thirty sixth part of leprosy remained there.’

ਛੱਤੇਆਣਾ [chətteaṇa] a village, under police station Kotbhai, in district Ferozepur, ten kols to the east of Muktsar, where there is Guptsar gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਗੁਪਤਸਰ and ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਛਤੜੋ [chətyo] wounded, injured. “səhəsrə sayəkə chətyo.”—*parəs*. ‘was wounded with a thousand arrows.’

ਛਤੁ [chətr] *n* See ਛਤੁ. “chətr nə pətr nə çəur nə.”—*səvəye sri mukhvak m 5*. **2** *Skt* short for chətvər; abode, residence. “sələgən səbh sək chətr.”—*maru ə m 5*. ‘The sky uniformly covers and provides comfortable abode to all.’ **3** *adj* canopy-like. “dəh dɪs chətr megh ghəʃa.”—*sor*

m 5. **4** a Kshatri. See ਛਿਤੰਕੀਸ.

ਛਤੁਸਾਲ [chətrsal] 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.

ਛਤੁਸਿਰ [chətrəsɪr] *adj* who has a canopy over his head. “patsahu chətrəsɪr sou.”—*bavən*.

ਛਤੁਕ [chətrək] *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.

ਛਤੁਢਾਲਾ [chətrəḍhala] king, over whose head is held a large umbrella. “chətrəḍhala cal bhəe jətr kətr jat hē.”—*BGK*. ‘When a king becomes unsteady, people under his sway dwindle away.’

ਛਤੁਣੀ [chətrəṇi] army of a parasol-shaded king. **2** congregation or society of Kshatris. —*sənama*.

ਛਤੁਧਰ [chətrədhər] one over whose head a parasol is held; king, emperor. **2** parasol-bearer; one who holds a parasol over a king's head.

ਛਤੁਧਾਰ [chətrədhār] See ਛਤੁਧਰ. **2** *xa* opium; poppy has a mark of parasol on it, hence this name.

ਛਤੁਧਾਰ ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ [chətrədhār patsahi] empire. “chətdhār patsahiā.”—*sri m 5*.

ਛਤੁਧਾਰੀ [chətrədhāri] See ਛਤੁਧਰ.

ਛਤੁਪਤਿ [chətrəpəti] *n* owner of a canopy, a king. **2** *adj* having a canopy over head. “pəḍɪt, sur, chətrəpəti rājā, bhəgət brabəri çuru nə koɪ.”—*bɪla rəvidas*.

ਛਤੁਪਾਣਿ [chətrəpaṇi] *adj* holding an umbrella in his hand. **2** This word has also been used for şəstrəpaṇi.

ਛਤੁਪਾਲ [chətrəpāl] *n* king.

ਛਤ੍ਰਭੰਗ [chətrəbhəŋg] demise of a king. **2** disorder in a state. **3** widowhood.

ਛਤ੍ਰਾ [chətra] *n* horned ram. **2** ram that has suet deposit on his tail. **3** *Skt* mushroom of the size of parasol. **4** coriander. **5** madder.

ਛਤ੍ਰਾਣਵੀ [chətraṇvi] *n* a Kshatri woman. “kɪ chətraṇvi he.”—*dətt*.

ਛਤ੍ਰਾਨੇਰ [chətrāner] a town near Panna in Bundelkhand, which is now called Chatarpur. “chach kesi chətrāner.”—*əkāl*.

ਛਤ੍ਰਾਪਨ [chətrapən] *n* Kshatria-hood.

ਛਤ੍ਰਾਲਿਕਾ [chətralika] *adj* having a canopy over her head. **2** *n* empress. “kɪ chətralika chə.”—*dətt*.

ਛਤ੍ਰਿ [chətri], **ਛਤ੍ਰੀ** [chətri] See **ਕਤ੍ਰਿਯ**. “kɪ chətrə chətri he.”—*javu*. ‘He is a warrior, a warrior par excellence.’

ਛਤ੍ਰੀਆਣੀ [chətriāṇi] *Skt n* a female Kshatri.

ਛਤ੍ਰੀਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ [chətribriti] *Skt* ਕਤ੍ਰਿਯਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* livelihood from the duty or occupation of the warrior caste. “chətribriti ən-nyopasək tyagi həṭhi sur bhuvəneṣvər.”—*səloh*.

ਛਤ੍ਰੁ [chətru] See **ਛਤ੍ਰੁ**. “ləhɪŋe dhəriɔnu chətru sɪɪɪ.”—*var ram 3*. **2** a troop of warriors. “barəh jojən chətru cəletha.”—*dhəna namdev*.

ਛਦ [chəd] *Skt* छद् *vr* cover, hide, conceal. **2** *n* covering, curtain. **3** scabbard, sheath. **4** feather. **5** leaf.

ਛਦਮ [chədəm] *Skt* छद्म *n* fraud, trick. **2** deception. “ɪhā nə cələ sətru ko chədəm.”—*GPS*. **3** disguise. “apɪ apu kio chədəm.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **4** pretext, stratagem.

ਛਦਾਮ [chədām] *n* one fourth of a pice. A pice has twenty-four ਦਾਮ [dams].

ਛਦੰਬ [chədəṅb] bayleaf. See **ਤੇਜਪਤ੍ਰੁ**. “kələk tɪlək cəldəl su chədəṅb.”—*GPS*.

ਛਨ [chən] See **ਛਣ**.

ਛਨਹਰੀ [chənhəri] *adj* revelatory; bringing out what is hidden. “pəg nevər chənək chənhəri.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘A tinkle of the anklet brings out

yogis hidden in the huts.’ **2** who jingles, who tinkles. **3** removing in a moment.

ਛਨਕ [chənək], **ਛਨਕਾਰ** [chənkār] *n* jingling or tinkling of a tiny bell.

ਛਨਾਰ [chənar], **ਛਨਾਲ** [chənal] See **ਛਿਨਾਲ**.

ਛਨਿਕ [chənɪk] See **ਕਣਿਕ**.

ਛਨਿਛਰ [chənɪchər] *Skt* शनैश्चर See **ਸਨੀ**. planet Saturn, named as śaneṣcār as it remains in one constellation of the zodiac for two and a half years, i.e., one which moves slowly. **2** day of the week after this planet; Saturday.

ਛਨਿਛਰਵਾਰਿ [chənɪchərvarɪ] on Saturday. “chənɪchər varɪ səuṅ sasət bicaru.”—*bɪla m 3 var 7*.

ਛਪ [chəp] See **ਛਪਨਾ** and **ਛਪਾ**.

ਛਪਸ [chəpəs] *n* lord of chəpa (kṣəpa); moon. “rəvsətuyō. chəpsətuyō.”—*gyan*. ‘Thou art the sun, thou art the moon.’

ਛਪਸਿ [chəpəsɪ] will hide himself.

ਛਪਕੀ [chəpki] *n* lizard.

ਛਪਣਾ [chəpṇa] *v* set, get invisible. “kəhe nanəku chəpə kɪu chəpṇa.”—*asa m 1*. **2** be marked or printed.

ਛਪਨ [chəpən] See **ਛੱਪਨ**. “chəpən koṭɪ jake prətɪhar.”—*bher ə kəbir*. See **ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ**. **2** See **ਛਪਣਾ**.

ਛਪਨਾ [chəpna] See **ਛਪਣਾ**.

ਛਪਯ [chəpəy] See **ਛੱਪਯ**.

ਛਪਰ [chəpər], **ਛਪਰਾ** [chəpra] *n* dilapidated house; thatched hut. “bajh thunia chəpra thamɪa.”—*asa m 5*. See **ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ**.

ਛਪਰਿ [chəpəri] in the thatched hut. “kɪcəru jhətɪ ləghaɪe chəpəri tɔṭe mehʊ?”—*s fərid*. ‘in the decrepit and diseased human body.’

ਛਪਰੁ [chəpəru] See **ਛਪਰ**.

ਛਪੜ [chəpəṛ] *n* unlined pond.

ਛਪੜਿ [chəpəṛɪ] in the pond. “chəpəṛɪ nate səgvi məlu lae.”—*var majh m 4*.

ਛਪੜੀ [chəpṛi] small pond, puddle. “kələr keri chəpṛi aɪ ulthe həjh.”—*s fərid*. ‘The world is a saline puddle; saints are swans.’

हपा [chəpa] See हपज. 2 *Skt* हपा night. “udugan
ōk le chəpa si anpəri he.”—*ṣekhər*.

हपाउ [chəpau] *n* hiding, concealing.

हपाउटा [chəpauna] *v* hide, conceal. 2 publish.
“dvarika chəpae kəhā? tən taiət he.”—52
Poets.

हपाकर [chəpakər] slyly, covertly. 2 *Skt* हपाकर *n*
that which lights the night with its rays; moon.

हपाचर [chəpacər] *Skt* हपाचर. which moves during
the night, nocturnal. 2 thief. 3 animals like a
boar, porcupine, etc.

हपाना [chəpana] See हपाउटा.

हपाव [chəpav] See हपाउ. “kəryo chəpav məhīd
chəl ṭhanyo.”—*GPS*.

हपि [chəpī] *adv* furtively, surreptitiously. “bəl
bāc chəpī kərət upava.”—*səveye sri mukhvak*
ke m 5.

हपे [chəpɛ] See हपज. 2 See हपह.

हपंजा [chəpəja] fifty-six.

हपन [chəppən] *n* fifty-six.

हपज [chəppəj] a prosodic metre; comprising
six lines, it is called khəṭpəd and chəppəy. There
are three popular kinds of this metre.

(1) The first four lines are in रोल [rola],
that is, each line has 24 matras with pauses
after the eleventh and the subsequent thirteenth
matras; the last two lines are in ullal 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:

“dri:səṭi dhərət təmharən
dəhən əgh pap prənasən,
səbədsur bəlvāt kam
əru krodh bīnasən,
lobh moh vāsīkərən sərən
jəcīk prəṭīpalən,
atəmṛət səgrəhən kəhən
əmṛit kəl ḍhalən,

səṭiguru kəly sətigur tīlaku

səṭi lage so pɛ tərɛ,

gurujəgət phīrən si əgrəu

raju jogu ləhəna kərə.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

(2) First there is रोल [rola] and, the last
two lines comprise a दोहा [doha]—a couplet. It
is called rolhōsa. It has a total of 144 matras.

Example:

əmīadrīsəṭi subh kərə hərə əgh pap səkəl məl,

kam krodh əru lobh moh vāsī kərə səbhɛ bəl,

səda sukkhu mənī vāsɛ dukkhu sāsarəhī khovɛ,

guru nəvnīdhī dərīau jənəm həm kaləkh dhovɛ,

su kəhu ṭəll guru sevīɛ əhīnīsī səhījisubhāṭ,

dərsənī pərsəyɛ guru kɛ jənəm mərəṇ dukhu

jaṭ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

(3) The last ullal metre has 26 matras
instead of 28 and the total number of matras
is 148. With 26 matras is formed ullal by
adding two ləghu or one guru at the tail of दोहा
[doha]. There are two pauses each after the
13th matra. Hence:

“mād kərəm nəhī kin jīn,

nṛībhe rəhīt sāsar nīt.

or

nṛībhe rəhit sāsar so.”

On the basis of the number of ləghu guru
matras, poets have distinguished many
different kinds of chəppəy. For this, See गुरुहं
दिवकर.

हपज [chəppəj] See हपज.

हब [chəb] elegance, beauty. See हवि. 2 *P* شب

सभ night. See हवि 5.

हबकी [chəbki] *n* lizard.

हवि [chəbī] *Skt* हवि *n* elegance, beauty.

2 brilliance, radiance. 3 See मयुडार. 4 *Dg* skin.

5 *adv* at night. “pəhruəra chəbī coru nə lage.”

—*asa m 1*. ‘He who keeps watch at night, is
not harmed by the thieves.’¹

¹Feminine charm, like a thief, cannot harm a man who
keeps a vigil over his mind.

ਫਬੀਸ [chəbis], **ਫਬੀਹ** [chəbih] *n* twenty-six.
ਫਬੀਲ [chəbil] *A* **سبيل** *n* 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.
ਫਬੀਲਾ [chəbila], **ਫਬੀਲੀ** [chəbili] *adj* splendid,
handsome. “**ਪਿਰੁ ਚੇਲ ਚ਼ਬੀਲਾ ਚ਼ਬੀ**
ਗ਼ਵਾਇ.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “**sūdār bəcən tūm**
suṇəhu chəbili!”—*var ram 2 m 5*.
ਫ਼ਬਾ [chəbba] *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.
ਫ਼ਬੀ [chəbbi], **ਫ਼ਬੀਹ** [chəbbih] See **ਫਬੀਸ**.
ਫਮ [chəm] *n* *onom*, sound of tinkling bells or of
falling rain. **2** *Skt* **ਫਮ** *adj* forgiving, forbearing.
See **ਸਦਾਫਮ**.
ਫਮਕਣਾ [chəməkṇa], **ਫਮਕਨਾ** [chəməkna] *v* fry in
ghee, oil etc. sizzling sound produced by
something when fried in boiling oil. See **ਫਮਕਾ**.
ਫਮਕਾ [chəmka] *n* seasoning (of some dish);
process of frying in ghee, etc. “**dal urəd ki**
chəmək bənai.”—*GPS*.
ਫਮ ਫਮ [chəm chəm], **ਫਮ ਫਮਕਾਰ** [chəm chəmkar]
n *onom* jingling sound, clang. “**let bhəvari chəm**
chəmkarī.”—*NP*.
ਫਮਚਰ [chəmchər] *Skt* **स्मार्चर** *n* that which moves
or lives on land; mortal being, human being.
ਫਮਚਰੀ [chəmchəri] *adj* related to or concerning
mortals; man’s. See **ਫਮਾਚਰ** and **ਫਮਿਫਚਰੀ**.
ਫਮਾ [chəma] See **ਕਮਾ** and **ਖਿਮਾ**. **2** *Skt* **स्मा** earth, land.
ਫਮਾਸੀ [chəmasi] *n* gold coin weighing six mashas.
2 *adj* semestral.
ਫਮਾਹੀ [chəmahi] six monthly salary or
subsistence. See **ਫਿਮਾਹੀ**. **2** semestral.
ਫਮਾਚਰ [chəmacər] moving on the earth;
terrestrial **2** human being. See **ਫਮਿਫਚਰੀ**.

ਫਮਾਧਰ [chəmadhər] *adj* forgiving, clement. **2** *n*
holder of earth; Sheshnag. **3** king.—*sənama*.
4 mountain.
ਫਮਾਧਰਿਸਣੀ [chəmadhərɪsəṇi] *n* sustainer of the
earth-king; his army; king’s army.—*sənama*.
ਫਮਾਪਨ [chəmapən] *Skt* **कामपन** *n* pardon,
clemency. **2** act of giving pardon.
ਫਮਿ [chəmɪ] *adj* forgiving, clement. **2** concerning
the earth.—*sənama*.
ਫਮਿਇਸਣੀ [chəmɪ ɪsṇi] *n* master of the earth-
king; king’s army.—*sənama*.
ਫਮਿਫਚਰੀ [chəmɪchəri] concerning those who
move on the earth; out of consideration for
the forefathers. “**ɪk loki horu chəmɪchəri**
brahməṇu vəɪɪ pɪɪḍu khaɪ.”—*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 **ਲੋਕੀ**.
2 See **ਜੈਨ**.
ਫਮੀ [chəmi] *Skt* **कमी** *adj* forgiving, clement.
“**chəmi purəs ke kaj udara. nəst̪ hot jɪm əgɪni**
para.”—*GPS*. **2** forgave, pardoned. “**nəhɪ jat**
chəmi.”—*krɪsən*.
ਫਮੀਆ [chəmia] *adj* forgiving, clement.
ਫਮੁਖ [chəmuḁh] *n* Kartikay, who has six faces.
ਫਯ [chəy] *n* six. **2** annihilation. See **ਕਯ** and **ਖੈ**.
ਫਯੋ [chəyo] *adj* spread. **2** destroyed. “**sadhən**
rakhke sətru chəyo.”—*krɪsən*.
ਫਰ [chər] *n* deception, pretence. “**ɪrkha pərukha**
chər amərkha.”—*NP*. ‘jealousy, bluntness,
deception and rage.’ **2** See **ਫਰਨਾ**.
ਫਰਹਰ [chərhər] *adj* lacerating, wounding.
“**chərhər əgə.**”—*ramav*. **2** agile, smart nimble.
ਫਰਹਰਾ [chərhəra], **ਫਰਹਰੋ** [chərhəro] *adj* lively,
active. “**chəl chərhəro jvan.**”—*cəɪɪtr 223*.
2 lean, slim.
ਫਰਤਾ [chəɪta] *n* deception. **2** *adj* who tricks.
“**chəɪta məɪɪ ko ləkh caturta.**”—*GPS*.
ਫਰਦ [chəɪəd] *Skt* **छर्द** *vr* vomit. **2** *n* vomiting.
See **ਫਰਦਿ**.

ਫਰਦਿ [chərədɪ] *Skt* ਫੜਿਓ. 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 ezadirachta, seven small cardamoms, one clove, six mashas of mint and six masas of aniseed. Levigate all these ingredients in two chətāks of water. Mix sugar crystals in this liquid and administer a doze of two tolas to the patient several times a day.

(2) Rub bazoar 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.

ਫਰਨ [chərən], **ਫਰਨਾ** [chərna] *v* thresh, pound. “tuh musələhɪ chərɑɪɑ.”—*tōḍi m 5*. “pir mir sɪdh dərəp chərən ko.”—*NP*. “cavər jyō rən mahī chəre hē.”—*krɪsən*. **2** deceive, swindle. **3** give up, leave. “tɪsu pachə bæcre chərɑɪɑ.”—*sodəru*.

ਫਰਰਾ [chər-ɾɑ] *n* ਖਰੜਰਾ that which, coming out of the gun, kills a deer; a lead pellet (which is fired from the gun); a shot.

ਫਰਰਾ ਛੱਡਣਾ [chər-ɾɑ chəḍḍṇɑ] *xa* urinate.

ਫਰਾਇਆ [chərɑɪɑ], **ਫਰਿਆ** [chərɪɑ] See **ਫਰਨਾ**.

ਫਰਿਯਾ [chərɪyɑ] See **ਫਰੀਆ**.

ਫਰੀ [chəri] *n* stick, cane. **2** also used for chəli. “pərhut səbha dūtɪ lɪn chəri.”—*NP*.

ਫਰੀਆ [chəriɑ], **ਫਰੀਦਾਰ** [chəriɖɑr], **ਫਰੀਯਾ** [chəriyɑ] mace bearer, gatekeeper. “kɪsu nə chəriɑ kou hətəvə.”—*GV 10*. **2** staff-bearer; office-in-charge of a police station. “sɪv so chəriɑ phun rakhət koi.”—*krɪsən*. **3** swindler, cheat.

ਫਰਯੋ [chəryo] deceived, swindled. “chəl sō ju chəryo hē.”—*krɪsən*. **2** See **ਫਰਨਾ**.

ਫਲ [chəl] *Skt n* concealing reality by deceptively showing some other thing or aspect. **2** deceit, fraud. **3** Per Nyay philosophy, through logic or jest, giving an opposite meaning to what is intended. Its apt example is thus, “Two more bodies are expected to attend our meeting”, and in response the other says, “Even a single body can bring trouble, if two come, then there will be a disaster”. **4** gangrene. “ghav sugəm lage huɪ jivən, chəl te bæce nə pran nəsaɪ.”—*GPS*. **5** *adj* deceptive, specious. “chəl bəpuri ɪh kəula dərpe.”—*maru m 5*.

ਫਲਕ [chələk] *n* splash, slosh. **2** splatter produced by the breaking of a wave. **3** *Skt adj* deceptive, specious. **4** In Punjabi, this word is also used for şələk, a salvo or barrage of guns. See **ਸਲਕ**.

ਫਲਛਿਦ੍ਰ [chəlchɪdr] *n* trickery, fraud. “təb chəlchɪdrə ləgət kəhu kis?”—*sukhmāni*.

ਫਲਛੰਦ [chəlchəd] *n* intrigue, skulduggery.

ਫਲਨ [chələn] *Skt n* deceit, trickery, fraud.

ਫਲਨਾ [chəlna] *v* deceive, mislead. “chəlɪo bəlɪ bavən bhaɪo.”—*səvəye m 1 ke*.

ਫਲਨਾਗਨਿ [chəlnagənɪ] *n* deceitful female snake; i.e. the material world. “chəlnagənɪ sɪu meri tuṭənɪ hoi.”—*prəbha ə m 5*.

ਫਲਨੀ [chəlni] *adj* female deceiver. **2** See **ਚਾਲਨੀ**.

ਫਲਾਂਗ [chəlāg] *n* jump, leap, gambol, frisk.

ਫਲਾਰ [chəlar], **ਫਲਿੰਦਾ** [chəlɪɖɑ] *adj* deceitful, dissembling, fraudulent.

ਫਲੀ [chəli] *adj* deceitful, hypocritical. **2** *n* blister skin, hide. “chəli barnisō.”—*kəlki*. i.e., ‘hide of

a large elephant. **3** See ਛੱਲੀ.
ਛਲੀਆ [chəliə] *adj* deceitful, hypocritical.
ਛਲੋਟੀ [chəloti] *n* cəl-ōṭi, women's sheet or oḍhni, headgear.
ਛਲੋਟੀ ਸਿੱਟਣੀ [chəloti siṭṭṇi], **ਛਲੋਟੀ ਲਾਹੁਣੀ** [chəloti lahuṇi] *v* give up the sheet. i.e., throw away husband's sheet from one's head. See ਚਾਦਰ ਲਾਹੁਣੀ. **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.
ਛਲੋਗੀ [chəlogi] *adj* jumping, leaping. "uchle chal chəlogi."—*kalki*.
ਛੱਲ [chəll] *n* See ਛਲਕ 1-2. **2** strong wave that breaks after striking against the shores. Breaker.
ਛੱਲਾ [chəlla] plain or gemless fingerring.
ਛੱਲਿ [chəlli] *Pkt* a peel.
ਛੱਲੀ [chəlli] *n* maizecob, corncob. **2** screwpine's flower. **3** yarn's hank or skein of the size of a corn-cob.
ਛਵਾਉਣਾ [chəvauna] *v* provide roof; shade. "kapəhṭi chanṭi chəvai ho?"—*sor namdev*.
ਛਵਿ [chəvi] See ਛਬਿ.
ਛਵੀ [chəvihi] See ਛੋਹੀ.
ਛੜ [chəṛ] thin and long bar of wood or metal. **2** staff of a flag, having metal caps at both ends. **3** hoof of a quadruped. "dhuṛ utahā ghali chəṛi turəḡma."—*cəḍi* 3. **4** leg of a quadruped. **5** kick by a quadruped. **6** See ਛੜਨਾ.
ਛੜਨਾ [chəṛna] *v* thresh; dash down. **2** separate. **3** beat or pound paddy or barley for husking.
ਛੜਾ [chəṛa] *Skt* छमण्ड *adj* single; without a partner. **2** unmarried male, bachelor.
ਛੜਿਆਲ [chəṛiāl] *Dg n* sleeved lance. See ਛੜ.
ਛੜੀ [chəṛi] feminine of chəṛa. **2 n** stick. **3** flag of Gugga, the serpent god. **4** in Kashmir, Amarnath and Kullu, the flag of Manmahesh is called chəṛi which the pilgrims follow.
ਛੜੀ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [chəṛi əsvari] *n* simple departure; departure without pomp and show. "ḡəṃne prəbhū əsvari chəṛi."—*GPS*.

ਛੜੀਆ [chəṛiə] *adj* who threshes. See ਛੜਨਾ. **2 n** mace bearer; staff bearer.
ਛੜੀਦਾਰ [chəṛidar], **ਛੜੀਬਰਦਾਰ** [chəṛibərdar] *n* staff-bearer, doorkeeper. "chəṛidar dərvan khəliṛā."—*BG*.
ਛਾ [cha] *Skt n* young one of an animal. **2** mercury. **3** *adj* who pierces.
ਛਾਂ [chā], **ਛਾਉ** [chəu], **ਛਾਂਉ** [chāu] *n* shade. "pəhṭi lode jəṛ əḍəṛi jəṃe ta upəṛi hovə chəu."—*var mēla m 1*. **2** shelter, refuge, protection. "səḡṭi a teri chəu."—*keda m 5*. "səbhna jia ṭka chəu."—*var sri m 1*. **3** reflection, image.
ਛਾਉਣਾ [chəuna] *v* roof over; shade. **2** be spread over, cover. "khṭiṇu purəbṭi khṭiṇu pəchəṃṭi chəe."—*asa chət m 4*. **3** cover, wrap. "ənəvṭi ḡhən chəe bəṛəsu subhəe."—*tukha barəhmaha*.
ਛਾਉਣੀ [chəuṇi] See ਛਾਵਨੀ.
ਛਾਉੜ [chəuṛ] See ਛਉੜ. **2** shade, shadow.
ਛਾਇ [chəi] See ਛਾਂਉ and ਛਾਇਆ. **2** *adv* having covered. **3** having spread over.
ਛਾਇਆ [chəiə] *Skt* छाया *n* shade, which cuts off the sunlight. "triṇ ki əḡəṇṭi meḡh ki chəiə."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** protection, shelter. "chəiə prəbhṭi chəṛəpəṭi kini."—*suhī chət m 5*. **3** nescience. "həu vicṭi māiə həu vicṭi chəiə."—*var asa*. "chəiə chuchi jəḡət bhulana."—*oəkar*. **4** reflection, image. i.e. human soul. "ape māiə ape chəiə."—*majh ə m 3*. **5** effect, after-effect. "jo pəḍhkəṛ upḍes bəṭəvə. ap nəhī subh kəṛəṃ kəṃəvə. tiṣ ki chəyā pəṛəhṭi nə kṭiṣ pə."—*GPS*. **6** consort of the sun. There is a story in Mahabharat that Sangya, the daughter of Vishavkarma, 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.
"ḍiṇpəṭi jəbə tras upjəyo,
chəyā sac vrṭiṭāt bəṭəyo,

tumdara gəmni pītor,
mujh ko gəi rakh īs thər.”—*GPS*.
See ਸੰਗਤਾ. 7 possession by an evil spirit. “bhev
lækho kī pəri tīh chaya.”—*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 ਫਾਰ [char]
(ashes). “nīdək kē mukhī chaīa.”—*sor m 5*.
12 *adj* wrapped covered. “gəhḍəṛ-ṛa trīṇī
chaīa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 13 roofed. “uce
mādər sūdər chaīa.”—*gəu m 5*. 14 extended,
widespread. “əmrit jəlu chaīa purən saju
kəraīa.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.
ਫਾਇਆਕਰ [chāīakər] *n* sun. See ਫਾਯਾਕਰ.
2 moon.
ਫਾਇਲ [chāīl] *n* printed sheet of cloth. “kahe
chipəhu chāīle ram nə lavəhu cītu?”—*s kəbir*.
ਫਾਈ [chāī] *n* shade, shadow. “jīu badər ki
chāī.”—*gəu m 9*. 2 reflection, image. “mukər
mahī jese chāī.”—*dhəna m 9*. 3 ashes. “sīrī
chāī pai.”—*var asa*. “mukhī nīdək kē chāī.”
—*sor m 5*. 4 ash, dust. “jəb khīce təb chāī.”
—*sar chāt m 5*. 5 stain, dirt. “ləthī səbh chāī.”
—*var bəsət*. 6 *adjs* spread out, extended. “kirətī
jəg chāī.”—*GPS*.
ਫਾਈਮਾਈ [chāīmai], **ਫਾਈਮਾਈ** [chāīmāī] shadow-
like; i.e., vanishing like a shadow; fleeting.
“kəha su pan tēboli hərma hoīa chāīmai.”
—*asa ə m 1*. 2 *Skt* क्षयमयी perishable.
ਫਾਹ [chah] *n* buttermilk. “dhəule dīssənī chah
duddh.”—*BG*. 2 shade, shadow. 3 reflection,
image.
ਫਾਹ [chāh] *n* shade. “chvə nə səke tīh chāh
ko.”—*VN*. 2 reflection, image. 3 protection.
4 refuge, shelter. “hō jīh bəsət bāh ki chāhi.”
—*cəritr 78*. ‘in the shetler of the arms.’
ਫਾਹਿ [chahī] See ਫਾਹ.
ਫਾਹੀ [chahī] shade. “jīu badər ki chahī.”—*sar
m 9*. 2 reflection, shadow.
ਫਾਹੀ [chāhi] See ਫਾਹ.

ਛਾਕ [chak] *n* satiation. 2 intoxication, inebriation.
3 *S* strength.
ਛਾਕਿ [chakī] *adv* having eaten. “chakī sudha
bəlvan bhəe.”—*səloh*. 2 having adorned one
self.
ਛਾਗ [chag] *Skt n* ram. 2 billy goat. See ਬਕਰਾ.
ਛਾਗ [chāg] *n* lopped off a branch of a tree; cutting.
ਛਾਗਣਾ [chāgṇa], **ਛਾਗਨਾ** [chāgṇa] *v* lop off branches
of a tree; prune.
ਛਾਗਰ [chagər], **ਛਾਗਲ** [chagəl] *n* goat’s fleece.
2 water bag (made of goat-skin). “chagəl huti
su khane tir.”—*GPS*.
ਛਾਗਵਾਹਨ [chagvahən] *Skt n* that has a billy goat
as its vehicle; Agni – the fire god.
ਛਾਗਾ [chāga] *adj* having six fingers.
ਛਾਗੀ [chagi] *Skt* nanny goat.
ਛਾਛ [chach] *Skt* ਛਿਛਿਕਾ *n* sour buttermilk. “chach
kesī chətraner.”—*əkal*.
ਛਾਛਕਾਮਨੀ [chachkamni] one fond of buttermilk
— an epithet of goddess Sheetla. “chachkamni
ki puja hit.”—*cəritr 337*.
ਛਾਛਿ [chachī] to butter milk. See ਛਾਛ.
2 worthless. “chachī piē səsaru.”—*s kəbir*.
3 worldly pleasures. “kīu meṭēgo chachī
tīhari?”—*sor kəbir*.
ਛਾਛੀ [chachi] 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 ਛਛ.
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.
ਛਾਜ [chaj] See ਛਜ. 2 decoration, embellishment.
“səbh chaj su saj die.”—*krisən*.
ਛਾਜਕਰਨ [chajkərən] See ਛੋਜਕਰਣ.
ਛਾਜਨਾ [chajna] *v* be elegant, be graceful.
ਛਾਜਾ [chaja] See ਛੋਜਾ. 2 leaf of a carrot plant
etc. 3 thatch; thatched hut. 4 *adj* decorated,

graceful. “tinI bhəvən pər chaja.”—*bīla kəbir*.
ਫਾਂਟਨਾ [chātna] *v* separate, pick. “kəbəhu nə sake chātI.”—*sar m 5*. **2** cut, pare.
ਫਾਂਟਾ [chāṭa] *n* whip made of fine straps of leather.
ਫਾਂਟਿ [chāṭI] *adv* having picked or chosen. “kIbIbIkh kaḍhe hē chāṭI.”—*māla m 5*.
ਫਾਂਡਨਾ [chādna] *v* give up, leave, renounce.
ਫਾਂਡਿ [chādI] having given up. “chādI sIanəp bəhu cəturaI.”—*bavən*. **2** imperative of chādna; give up. “chādI mən hārIbImukhən ko sēgu.”—*sar m 5*.
ਫਾਂਡੇ [chādē] giving up; renouncing. “tēse sātjəna ramnam nə chādē.”—*bəsət namdev*.
ਫਾਂਡੇ [chādē] shakes violently. See ਫਾਂਡਣਾ.
ਫਾਂਠਸ [chaṇəs] *n* bran, chaff, husk.
ਫਾਂਠਨਾ [chaṇna] *v* pass through a sieve, sift something so that fine particles fall down but crude matter stays back. “chaṇi khaku bIbhut cərai.”—*maru ə m 1*. **2** separate, select. **3** search through, investigate.
ਫਾਂਠਨੀ [chaṇni] See ਚਾਲਨੀ.
ਫਾਂਠਿ [chaṇI] having sifted or picked. “dusət dut hārI kaḍhe chaṇI.”—*bīla m 5*.
ਫਾਂਤ [chat] *n* roof. “cəhū dər pər kər kər I k chat.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt adj* lean, frail.
ਫਾਂਤਾ [chata] *n* umbrella, gamp.
ਫਾਂਤੀ [chati] *n* chest, thorax. “chati sitəl mən sukhi.”—*bavən*.
ਫਾਂਤੀਬੋਝ [chatibojh] *n* dyspepsia; indigestion. **2** clogging of bronchioles with phlegm; pulmonary congestion. “chatibojh hot dukh bhara.”—*NP*. ‘Pulmonary congestion is like egotism.’
ਫਾਂਤ੍ਰ [chatr] *Skt n* student. **2** honey; that comes from a comb. **3** *adj* of Kshatriyas. “juddh kəryo kərke dhrəm chatra.”—*krīsən*. ‘because of the duty of a chətri.’
ਫਾਂਤ੍ਰਵਿੱਤਿ [chatrəvrItI] *n* scholarship; amount fixed as a scholar’s livelihood.
ਫਾਂਤ੍ਰਸੁਮ [chatraṣrəm], **ਫਾਂਤ੍ਰਲਯ** [chatraləy] *n* boarding

house.
ਫਾਂਦਕ [chadək] *adj* enveloping, covering. **2** roofer, thatcher. **3** in Shastarnammala some amateur writer has used chadək for chedək. “nam cərəm ke pṛIthəm kəhI chadək bəhur bəkhan.” ‘leather or shield-piercer, arrow.’
ਫਾਂਦਨ [chadən] *Skt n* cover, lid. **2** curtain, screen. **3** clothing. “chadən bhojən ki asa.”—*var majh m 1*. **4** leaf. **5** feather.
ਫਾਂਦਾ [chāda] *n* portion, share, disbursed amount.
ਫਾਂਦੋਗ [chādog], **ਫਾਂਦੋਗ** [chādogy] *Skt* छान्दोग्य, 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 chādogy उपनिषद् contains the exposition of ਓਅੰ (ਓੰ), the performance of oblation and a description of spirituality.
ਫਾਂਨ [chan] See ਫਾਂਠਨਾ. **2** See ਫਾਂਨਿ. **3** *S* deceit, dissembling.
ਫਾਂਨਣੀ [channi] *n* sieve.
ਫਾਂਨਾ [channa] See ਫਾਂਠਨਾ.
ਫਾਂਨਬੀਨ [chanbin] close search, deep cogitation; discrimination between truth and falsehood.
ਫਾਂਨਾ [chana] *Skt* छन्न. *adj* hidden, esoteric, recondite. “soi əjaṇu kəhe mē jana, janəṇharu nə chana re.”—*asa m 5*.
ਫਾਂਨਿ [chanI] *n* thatch, thatched hut, house covered with thatch. “trIsna chanI pəri dhər upərI.”—*gəu kəbir*. “kapəhI chanI chəvai ho?”—*sor namdev*. **2** *adv* having sifted.
ਫਾਂਨੀ [chani] *adj* hidden, esoteric, recondite. “rəhe nə kəchue chani.”—*sor m 5*.
ਫਾਂਪ [chap] *n* impression, stamp, imprint. “sətIgurI kərIdini dhər ki chap.”—*asa ə m 5*. **2** a ring with letters engraved on it; a signet ring. **3** mark, sign. **4** nome de plume; as “goya” is

¹अविज्ञातं विज्ञानतां विज्ञातमविज्ञानताम्—*iṣavasy*.

the pseudonym of Bhai Nand Lal. **5** trade mark.

ਛਾਪਣ [chapəṅ] See ਛਾਪਣਾ. **2** hide, lurk, disappear.

3 die. “bahurī jənəm nə chapəṅ.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਛਾਪਣਾ [chapṇa], **ਛਾਪਨਾ** [chapna] *v* print, imprint, engraved letters upon something. **2** mark a textile fabric with decorative figures in colours.

ਛਾਪਰ [chapər] See ਛੱਪਰ.

ਛਾਪਰੀ [chapri] *n* thatched hut; shack. “bhəli suhavi chapri ja məhī gun gae.”—*sūhi 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 Khanchhapri, Khanrajada and Chakk Mahira villages. Chhapri is ten miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station.

ਛਾਪਰੂ [chapəru] See ਛੱਪਰ. “chapəru bādhi sāvare triṅ ko.”—*sar m 5*.

ਛਾਪਾ [chapa] *n* pruned thorny bough. **2** surprise attack on the sleeping enemy during the night-time. “marē chapa rat ko jōgəl me se aī.”—*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. “səbh jəg dəbīa chapə.”—*məla ə m 1*. See ਉਥਾਰਾ. **6** act of branding human body with marks of conch-shell, wheel, etc symbols of Vishnu. “bhavə jaī dvarīka dāgədh deh kərə chapa.”—*52 Poets*.

ਛਾਬੜਾ [chabṛa], **ਛਾਬਾ** [chaba] *n* pan of a weighing scale. “jīhba dōḍī īh ghəṭu chaba.”—*maru m 1*. **2** small, shallow basket.

ਛਾਮ [cham] *n* shadow, shade. “həri ke nam ki tum upəri cham.”—*sukhmani*. **2** protection, patronage. “hələṭī pələṭī jākī səd cham.”—*bher m 5*.

ਛਾਮਨੀ [chamni] shade. “īh bīrəkh chamni.”—*ram m 5 pəṛtal*. **2** See ਛਾਵਨੀ.

ਛਾਯਲ [chayəl] See ਛਾਇਲ.

ਛਾਯਾ [chaya] See ਛਾਇਆ.

ਛਾਯਾਕਰ [chayakər] *n* sun. “ləkhe chel chayakəre tej lajō.”—*VN*. **2** large umbrella. **3** tree.

¹The 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 Khalsa. Signed :

Sardar Man Singh Sahib, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, Major Rasaldar, Honorary Magistrate, Manager of Gurdwaras, Sri Amritsar,

President, Singh Sabha, Sri Amritsar.

ਛਾਯਾਗ੍ਰਹਿਣੀ [chayagr̥hṇi] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਛਾਯਾਦਾਨ [chayadan], ਛਾਯਾਤ੍ਰ [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 ਛੰਨਾ.

ਛਾਯਾਪੁਰਖ [chayapurakh], ਛਾਯਾਪੁਰੁਸ਼ [chayapurush] 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 espy 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.

ਛਾਯਾਯੰਤ੍ਰ [chayayātr] *n* a contraption showing time by its shadow; sundial. See ਘੜੀ.

ਛਾਰ [char] or ਛਾਰੁ [charu] *n* alkali. 2 salt. 3 borax. 4 carbon of soda; sodium carbonate. 5 ashes. "siri bhi phiri pave charu."—*var kan m 4*. 6 dust. "chācha! charu hot tere sōta."—*bavān*. 7 jump, leap. "mar char ga əgəni məjhara."—*NP*. 8 shade. "ultət jat birakh ki charəhu."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਛਾਰਹੁ [charəhu] shade-like. See ਛਾਰ 8.

ਛਾਰਕ [charək] *adj* which incinerates. 2 *n* ਛਾਰਕ. *n* dried date.

ਛਾਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤਰੀ [char ki putri], ਛਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤਲੀ [char ki putli] clay doll; i.e., human body. "char ki putri pərəmgəti pai."—*bavān*.

ਛਾਰਤਾ [charta] *n* alkalinity. "ləvən charta sagər mahi."—*səloh*.

ਛਾਰਾ [chara] See ਛਾਰ 6. "həu cəṛənkəməl pəg

chara."—*sohi chāt m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਰਾ a species of crow. "Iḷ mēlali giddər chara."—*BG*. 'The kite, the turdus macrourus, the jackal and the crow; their voice or sight is regarded inauspicious by the superstitious people.'

ਛਾਰੁ [charu] See ਛਾਰ 5-6.

ਛਾਲ [chal] *Skt* rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 *Skt* उत्फाल. jump, gambol. "səbhna chala maria."—*var asa*.

ਛਾਲਨ [chalən] *Skt* बालन. *n* washing. 2 rinsing of a dirty garment in water.

ਛਾਲਨੀ [chalni] See ਚਾਲਨੀ and ਛਲਨੀ.

ਛਾਲਾ [chala] *n* rind, peel, bark of a tree. 2 blister. 3 skin, fleece. "mriḡchala pər bəṭhe kəbir."—*bher kəbir*.

ਛਾਲੀ [chali] *n* cut betel nut, split groundnut.

ਛਾਵ [chav], ਛਾਂਵ [chāv] *n* shade, shadow. "dhup chav je səmkəri səhe."—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਧੁਪ ਛਾਵ.

ਛਾਵਨੀ [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. "ghəṭi ghəṭi lalən chavni niki."—*məla m 5 pəṛtal*.

ਛਾਵਰ [chavər] *n* sacrificial offering; offering of one's head. "kine həjar chavər."—*ramav*.

ਛਾਵਾਣ [chavaṇ] *P* چاوان *n* canopy. "səhəj chavaṇ."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 'is the canopy of knowledge.' "mihər chavaṇiā."—*var məla m 5*. 2 shade of salvadora oleoides tree. "sətəhu khet jəmaia sətəhu chavaṇ."—*var ram 3*. See ਕਿਆਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ and ਮਾਲਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਛਾਵੇ [chavo] *Dg n* son. See ਸਾਵਕ.

ਛਿ [chi], ਛਿਅ [chiə] six. "chiə dərsən ki sojhi par."—*ram m 1*.

ਛਿਅ ਉਪਦੇਸ [chiə updes], ਛਿਅ ਗੁਰ [chiə gur], ਛਿਅ ਘਰ [chiə ghər] "chiə ghər chiə gur chiə updes."—*sohila*. 'six Shastars, their six authors and the teachings contained in them.'

See ਖਟਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਛਿਅਚਾਰ [chɪəçar] six and four; ten; ascetics of ten sects. “s̄ṅṅasi chɪəçar.”—*sidhgosət̄*. See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ.

ਛਿਅ ਜਤੀ [chɪə jəti] six holymen who had control over their passions, i.e. Hanuman, Bhisham-pitamah, Lakshman (Lachhman), Bhairav, Gorakh, Dattatrey. “chɪə jəti maɪa ke b̄ēda.”—*bher kabir*. “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 jəti; that is why Lachhman, who had a wife and children, is counted among them.

ਛਿਅ ਦਰਸਨ [chɪə darsən] See ਖਟਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ and ਖਟਦਰਸਨ.

ਛਿਅ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ [chɪə vɛrtare] six limbs of the body that engage in all sorts of activities. They are five sense-organs and conscience. “chɪə vɛrtare vɛrətəhɪ put.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. ‘Saintly persons use these six limbs, in a chaste way.’ 2 six treatises of the Hindu philosophy.

ਛਿਆਸਠ [chɪəsəθ] sixty-six.

ਛਿਆਸੀ [chɪasi], **ਛਿਆਸੀਹ** [chɪasih] eighty-six.

ਛਿਆਸੀ ਜੁਨ [chɪasi jun] Its source is chɪasi həjar yojən. In the religious books of the Hindus the expanse of the earth is mentioned as eighty six thousand yojans. See ਵਿਹੁਸਪਤਿ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ, s 31. The meaning of ‘wandering through eighty-six reincarnations’ is like wandering on the whole of the earth.

ਛਿਆਹਟ [chɪahət] See ਛਿਆਸਠ.

ਛਿਆਨਵੇ [chɪanve] *Skt* ਸੱਣਵਤਿ ninety-six.

ਛਿਆਲੀ [chɪali] forty-six.

ਛਿਹੱਤਰ [chɪhəttər] seventy-six.

ਛਿਹਰਟਾ [chɪhərta] 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 ਵਡਾਲੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ.

ਛਿਕ [chɪk] *adj* rigid, determined, strong. 2 *n* pull, attraction, tautness. “p̄ōje dut kite v̄əsɪ chɪke.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 3 See ਛਿੱਕ.

ਛਿਕਨੀ [chɪkni] *n* sneeze-inducing material; snuff. 2 a creeper, the juice of which, when applied in the nostrils, prompts sneezing.

ਛਿਕਿ [chɪki] tightly, closely. “m̄e p̄əle b̄ədha chɪki j̄u.”—*sri m 5 p̄epaɪ*.

ਛਿਕੁਲੀ [chɪkuli] *n* perforated muzzle fitted over the mouth of an animal to prevent it from eating crops, corn etc. or from biting.

ਛਿੱਕ [chɪkk] *Skt* झक्यु عس 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 catarh, 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 rhammus 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 ਗਰੁਤ ਜਨੋਤਿਸਚਕ੍.

Gurmat does not believe in the auspiciousness or inauspiciousness of sneezing. "bhakh subhakh vicar, na chikk mānata."—BG. See अवासी.

ਛਿੱਕਾ [chikka] See ਸਿੱਕਾ. 2 See ਛਿੱਕ. 3 See ਛੀਕਾ.

ਛਿੱਕੁਲ [chikkul] 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 ਚੁਹਮਾਰ [cuhmar] ('the mouse-bird'). No hunter tames it for hunting.

ਛਿੱਗ [chīg], **ਛਿੱਕ** [chīṅ] *n* thin metallic needle or thin pointed piece of straw used for picking shreds of food pieces sticking between the teeth; toothpick. "ape jəl ape de chīga."—var bīha m 4.

ਛਿੱਚਰਾ [chichra] butea frondosa. 2 leaf of this plant.

ਛਿੱਚਲਾ [chīchla] *adj* bespattered. 2 *n* goddess Durga. Kali, who is besmirched with blood.

ਛਿੱਚਲੀ [chīchli] *n* thin pot-shred, which children throw to skip on the surface of water. "cəlavət hē chīchli lərka."—cāḍi 1.

ਛਿੱਚ [chicch] *n* splash, drop. See ਚਿੱਚ. "əti ucchəl chicch trikuṭ chəyo."—ramcādrīka.

ਛਿੱਚਰਾ [chicchra] See ਛਿੱਚਰਾ.

ਛਿਜ [chij] See ਛਿਜਨਾ.

ਛਿੱਜ [chīj] See ਛਿੱਤ.

ਛਿਜਣਾ [chijna], **ਛਿਜਣੁ** [chijəṇu], **ਛਿਜਨਾ** [chijna] *v* in Sindhi chijəṇu means 'to break' and in Sanskrit kṣayəṇ means 'to be destroyed'. "nanək khetu nə chijai."—var guj 2 m 5. "ṭku chijəṇi bīa lətarīəṇi."—s fərid. "kīt hi kōmī nə chijie ja hirde səca soī."—sri m 5. "tīn ka kōdhu nə kəb-hu chijē."—var gəu 1 m 4. 2 *adj* loose, "je jāna ləṇu chijna piḍi paī gādhī."—s fərid.

ਛਿਜੜਾ [chijra] *adj* destructible, perishable. 2 loose.

ਛਿਜੰਤ [chijət], **ਛਿਜੰਤਿ** [chijətī] getting decayed, being destroyed. "chijət mähā sūdrī kaīa."—səhəs m 5. 2 causing decay, destruction. "nəh chijətī tərəg toyəṇəh."—səhəs m 5. 'Ocean currents do not destroy the world.'

ਛਿਜੰਦੜੀ [chijəḍṛī], **ਛਿਜੰਦਾ** [chijəda], **ਛਿਜੰਦੀ** [chijəḍī] *adj* destructible. 2 diminishing. "deh chijəḍṛi unməjhuṇa, goro səjəṇ jiu dhəraīa."—var ram 2 m 5. 3 breakable.

ਛਿੱਝ [chījh] *n* wrestling arena. "həu bahūṛī chījh nə nəcəu."—sri m 5 pepaī. 2 wrestler's bout, wrestling match. 3 human ring formed around the wrestling pit. "səbh hoi chījh īkəṭhia."—sri m 5 pepaī.

ਛਿਟ [chit] See ਛਿੱਟ.

ਛਿਟਕਨ [chitkən] *v* sprinkle; spray scented saffron, roses etc. "vəstrə māno chitkai jəneti se cəḍhe."—surəj. 2 be freed, get liberated (from bondage).

ਛਿਟਕਾਈ [chitkai] *adv* after getting rid of, after emancipation. "cəlio gonī chitkai."—gəu kəbir.

ਛਿਟਕਾਏ [chitkae] *adv* by spreading, by scattering. "ləṭ chitkae tīria rove."—asa kəbir.

ਛਿਟਕਾਰ [chitkar] *n* shower of drops. 2 sprinkling, act of spraying. "nam tera kesro le chitkare."—dhəna rəvidas. 3 release, emancipation.

ਛਿਟਕੀ [chitki] released, rescued. 2 sprinkled, sprayed.

ਛਿਟਰ [chɪt̪ər], **ਛਿਟੜ** [chɪt̪ər], **ਛਿਟੜਿ** [chɪt̪ərɪ]
adj blemished, bearing stains, stained. “vekhe!
chɪt̪ərɪ thivdo.”—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਛਿਟੀ [chɪt̪i] *n* stick; small branch of a tree.
twig. 2 bone, rib. “rəsətəl pərɪo chɪt̪i chɪt̪i
sɪrbhārē.”—*sar* m 5. 3 stick, cane.

ਛਿੱਟ [chɪt̪t̪], **ਛਿੱਟਾ** [chɪt̪t̪a] *n* drop, droplet. 2 drop
of mud. 3 spark, ember. “loh ki chɪt̪t̪ chot̪t̪e.”
—*ramav*. 4 *adj* which blemishes; which
stigmatises.

ਛਿਣ [chɪɳ] See **ਕਣ** and **ਖਿਨ**.

ਛਿਣਭੰਗਰ [chɪɳbhəŋgər] See **ਖਿਨਭੰਗਰ**.

ਛਿਤ [chɪt] See **ਛਿਤਿ**.

ਛਿਤਪਤਾਛਿ [chɪt̪pət̪adhɪ], **ਛਿਤਪਤਾਛਿ** [chɪt̪pət̪adhɪ]
n army alongwith the king; army headed by
the king; an army whose motivator is the king
himself.—*sānāma*.

ਛਿਤਪਤਿ [chɪt̪pət̪ɪ] See **ਛਿਤਿਪਤਿ**.

ਛਿਤਰ [chɪt̪ər] See **ਛਿੱਤਰ**.

ਛਿਤਰਾਉਣਾ [chɪtrauṇa] *v* give shoe-beating,
humiliate.

ਛਿਤਾਰ [chɪtar], **ਛਿਤਾਲ** [chɪtal] *n* nourisher;
sustainer of people on earth, the king. 2 six-
beat rhythm.

ਛਿਤਾਲਾ [chɪt̪ala] *adj* who knows the six-beat
rhythm. 2 landholder, farmer, agriculturist.
3 clever, shrewd, intelligent. “tejvan bəlvan
chɪt̪ala.”—*cəritr* 302. 4 *n* song with six-beat
rhythm.

ਛਿਤਿ [chɪt̪i] *Skt* ਚਿਤਿ *n* earth, land. 2 number
denoting one, one.

ਛਿਤਿਨਾਥ [chɪt̪inath], **ਛਿਤਿਪਤਿ** [chɪt̪ipət̪ɪ],
ਛਿਤਿਪਲ [chɪt̪ipal], **ਛਿਤਿਸ** [chɪtis], **ਛਿਤਿਸ** [chɪtes]
n sustainer of people on earth; ruler; lord of
the earth. “chelrup chɪt̪inath.”—*gyan*. “sun
chɪtes! kəs cīta ṭhani.”—*NP*. 2 Kshatria caste
of the Hindus. “ram chɪt̪ipal pər.”
—*GPS*. ‘Parshu Ram dominated the Khattris.’

ਛਿਤੰਕੀਸ [chɪt̪əkis] ਚਿਤਿ + ਏਕੀਸ destruction for
twenty-one times. “kəri chətrəhiṇṇṇ chɪt̪əkis

barō.”—*parəs*. ‘Parshu Ram cleared the earth
of the Khattris twenty-one times.’

ਛਿੱਤਰ [chɪt̪t̪ər] *n* ਚਿਤਿ + ਤੁ pair of footwear
protecting one’s feet from pebbles (gravel),
thorns etc. scattered on the earth; shoes.
2 shoes without heels.

ਛਿਥਾ [chɪtha], **ਛਿਥਾ** [chɪt̪tha] *adj* abashed,
ashamed, mortified. 2 fallen, apostate,
degraded. 3 angry because of shame.

ਛਿਦ [chɪd] *Skt* छिद् *vr* fragment, break into
pieces, grip firmly, do violence.

ਛਿੱਦ ਭਿੱਦ [chɪd bhɪd] *Skt* छिन्धि भिन्धि; kill,
destroy. “chɪd bhɪd bəhu ghat prəharəhɪ.”
—*NP*. ‘(They) attack with weapons shouting
“kill!”.’

ਛਿਦਰ [chɪdər] See **ਛਿਦ੍ਰ**.

ਛਿਦਿਰ [chɪdir] *Skt* sword. 2 axe. 3 fire.

ਛਿਦੁਰ [chɪdūr] *Skt* *adj* who bores; who cuts.
2 *n* enemy, foe.

ਛਿੱਦਾ [chɪdda] *adj* having holes; rarefied not
dense.

ਛਿਦ੍ਰ [chɪdr] *Skt* छिद्र *vr* bore, perforate or pierce
earlobes. 2 *n* hole, perforation. 3 ditch, hole.
4 nine openings of human body like central
nostril etc. “nəve chɪdr srəvəhɪ əpəvɪtra.”
—*maru* m 4. 5 defect, fault, blemish. “jɪh
prəsadɪ tere səgəl chɪdr d̪hake.”—*sukhmāni*.
“jəu dekhe chɪdr təu nīdək umāhe.”—*BIla* m
5. “chəlṅ chɪdrṅ koṭɪ bighənṅ.”—*səhəs* m 5.
6 wound, cut i.e. boil. “kari rog nə chɪdr
kɪchu.”—*sri* ə m 5. 7 pores in the body.

ਛਿਦ੍ਰਦਰਸੀ [chɪdrədərsi] *Skt* छिद्रदर्शिन् *adj* finding
fault with others.

ਛਿੱਦਿਭਿਛਿ [chɪd̪hɪbhɪd̪hɪ] See **ਛਿੱਦ ਭਿੱਦ**.

ਛਿਨ [chɪn] *Skt* कण *n* moment, instant, short
duration. “chɪn məhɪ rau rək kəu kərəi.”
—*BIha* m 9. 2 See **ਛਿਨੁ**.

ਛਿੰਨ [chɪn] *Skt* छिन्न *adj* broken, fragmented,
cut. See **ਛਿਨੁ**.

ਛਿਨਕ [chɪnək] See **ਛਿਨਿਕ**.

ढिनट [chɪnəʊ] *S v* break. **2** decrease, reduce. **3** be destroyed.
ढिन डिन [chɪn bhɪn] *Skt* छिन्न भिन्न *adj* amputated, cut and separated. **2** ruined, devastated.
ढिनवे [chɪnve], **ढिनवे** [chɪnve] ninety-six. “chɪnve kəroʀi meghmala.”—*māla namdev*.
ढिना [chɪna] *adj* momentary. **2** penniless, indigent. “so purkəṛōma na chɪna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.
ढिना [chɪna] *Skt* छिन्ना *n* harlot; dancing girl. **2 adj** torn, tattered. “cir səbhɪ chɪna.”—*var jet*. **3** a creeper plant used medicinally to cure certain fevers.
ढिनार [chɪnar], **ढिनार** [chɪnal] *Skt* ढिना-नारि. See ढिना. prostitute, lecherous woman. “bəḍi chɪnar jəgət me jənɪyət.”—*cəritr 14*.
ढिनिक [chɪnɪk] बट-डिक momentary.
ढिनु [chɪnu] See धिन, धिन, ढिन and ढिन. “chɪnu chɪnu tənu chije jəra jənave.”—*sor kəbir*. “kəha bhəɪo jəu tənu bhəɪo chɪnu chɪnu?”—*asa rəvidas*.
ढिने [chɪne] snatched, usurped. “dɪne nɪkar chɪne su dip.”—*brəhəm*.
ढिनेक [chɪnek] for a moment.
ढिपकली [chɪpkəli], **ढिपकी** [chɪpki] *n* lizard; reptile that clings to the roof of a room.
ढिपना [chɪpna], **ढिपना** [chɪpna] *v* hide, be lost in meditation; get out of sight; set.
ढिपाउ [chɪpau], **ढिपाव** [chɪpav] *n* hideout, refuge.
ढिपु [chɪprə] *Skt* बिपु *adv* quickly, immediately, instantaneously.
ढिमन [chɪmən] *n* forgiveness, pardon.
ढिमा [chɪma] See बमा and धिमा.
ढिमाही [chɪmahɪ] *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. “dəi chɪmahɪ

bādh.”—*cəritr 23*.
ढिमी [chɪmi] *Skt* क्षमिन् *adj* who pardons; cool-headed. unperturbed. “bhəe chɪmi rɪs khoɪ vɪsekhe.”—*GPS*.
ढिम्यो [chɪmyo] pardoned. **2** tolerated. “son gəyo tɪn pas chɪmyo.”—*krɪsən*.
ढिय [chɪy] See ढिअ.
ढिरकना [chɪrəkna] See ढिउकना.
ढिरका [chɪrka] See ढिउका. “vahguru kəhɪ chɪrka dino.”—*NP*. **2** See ढिलका.
ढिरकाव [chɪrkav] See ढिउकाउ.
ढिरना [chɪrna] See ढिउना. “ɪtyadɪk kəbɪ chɪre prəsəg.”—*GPS*.
ढिरानी [chɪrani] initiated, started, broke out. **2** moved, walked. “gəɪ chɪrani.”—*GPS*. ‘Cows went for grazing.’
ढिल [chɪl], **ढिलक** [chɪlək], **ढिलका** [chɪlka] *n* blister, skin. *Skt* ढिल.
ढिलना [chɪlna] *v* peel, skin.
ढिल [chɪll] See ढिल. **2** stud goat.
ढिलउ [chɪlləʀ] See ढिलका. **2** *xa* rupee.
ढिदे [chɪve] *adv* in the sixth stage. “chɪve kamu nə puche jatɪ.”—*var majh m 1*.
ढिउकना [chɪrəkna], **ढिउकना** [chɪrəkna] *v* sprinkle water, spray water, splash water-drops.
ढिउका [chɪrka] *n* spraying, sprinkling.
ढिउकाउ [chɪrkau] *n* act of sprinkling (water).
ढिउना [chɪrna] *v* start. **2** move, depart. **3** jump/leap (of a horse). **4** feel irritated, fret.
ढी [chi] *n* six.
ढी सासउ [chi ʂastrə] See षटसासउ.
ढीक [chɪk], **ढीक** [chɪk] See ढिक. **2** See ढिक.
ढी करम [chi kəɾəm] See षटकरम.
ढीका [chɪka] *n* *Skt* षिकरा. basket suspended from the roof for keeping food. “chike pəɾ teri bəhət dɪθ.”—*bəsət kəbir*. ‘world of paradise.’ **2** cup-shaped net with strings for fastening over the animal’s mouth.
ढीकि [chɪkɪ] *adv* by tightening. “me chɪkɪ gəθhri badha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਫੀ ਜਤੀ [chi jəti] See ਫਿਅਜਤੀ and ਜਤੀ.

ਫੀਜਨਾ [chijəna] *v* diminish, get reduced. “chije jobənu jərua siri kal.”—*oākar*. **2** decay, be destroyed.

ਫੀਟ [chit] *n* drop, droplet. **2** painted calico, chintz.

ਫੀਟਾਂਵਾਲਾ [chitāvala] Mansoorpur is now popularly known as Chhitanwala because of good painted calico-work being done here. See ਮਨਸੂਰਪੁਰ.

ਫੀਣ [chin], ਫੀਨ [chin] *Skt* ਫੀਣ *adj* weak, feeble. **2** thin, lean. **3** reduced, diminished. **4** dead. **5** penniless, indigent. **6** *adv* slowly. “bin bəjət chin.”—*ramav*. **7** Some ignorant scribe has written ਫੀਨ [chin] instead of ਪੀਨ [pin] — *cəritr* 253. “deh chin te oṭh nə səkət bhəyo” should be “deh pin te.” ‘because of fat body.’

ਫੀਤ ਸ੍ਵਾਮੀ [chit svami] 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.

ਫੀ ਦੇਵਤਾ [chi devta] See ਦੇਵ ਖਟਕ.

ਫੀਨ [chin] See ਫੀਣ and ਫੀਨ. **2** See ਫੀਨਣਾ.

ਫੀਨਖਰੇ [chinkhəre], ਫੀਨਖੜੇ [chinkhəṛe] snatched and ran away.

ਫੀਨਣਾ [chinṇa] *v* snatch, grab.

ਫੀਨਤਾ [chinta] *Skt* ਫੀਣਤਾ *n* deficiency, loss. **2** poverty, indigence. “dino jīn dan pun chinta udot he.”—*GPS*. **3** leanness.

ਫੀਨਨਾ [chin-na] See ਫੀਨਣਾ.

ਫੀਨਾ [china] for a moment, momentarily. “kəhū nə manio mən china.”—*bīla m 5*. **2** scattered away, disappeared. “bəjər koṭharu moh he china.”—*dhəna namdev*. **3** *n* a Jatt subcaste to which Bhai Bidhi Chand belonged.

ਫੀਨਿ [chinī] *adv* by snatching, by grabbing. “pərdhən chinī əgīan həriō he.”—*səvəye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਫੀਪ [chip] *n* hiding, refuge. “bəse ghətagħəṭ lip nə chipə.”—*kan namdev*. **2** print, symbol, sign. “kahe chipəhu chaile?”—*s kəbir*. **3** *Skt* शिल्प craft, handicraft, art. **4** act of beautifying and dyeing.

ਫੀਪਹੁ [chipəhu] See ਫੀਪ 2.

ਫੀਪਣਾ [chipṇa], ਫੀਪਨਾ [chipna] *v* print. See ਫੀਪ 3.

ਫੀਪਰੇ [chiprə], ਫੀਪਾ [chipa], ਫੀਪੀ [chipi] *Skt* शिल्पिन् *n* calico printer. “aḍh dam ko chipro hoio lakhina.”—*asa dhəna*. “namdeə priti ləgi həri seti lok chipa kəhe bulaī.”—*suhi m 4*.

ਫੀਪੇ [chipe] sets. See ਫੀਪ 1.

ਫੀ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਂ [chi bəxʃisā] See ਉਦਾਸੀ.

ਫੀਬਾ [chiba], ਫੀਬਾ [chiba] See ਫੀਪਾ. “nama chiba kəbir jolaha pure guru te gətī pai.”—*sri ə m 3*.

ਫੀਰ [chir] *Skt* ਕੀਰ *n* milk. **2** water.

ਫੀਰਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [chirsəmodrə], ਫੀਰਸਿੰਧੁ [chirsīdhū], ਫੀਰਨਿਧਿ [chirnidhi], ਫੀਰਾਵਧਿ [chiravədhī] *n* ocean of milk. “chir kesi chiravədhī.”—*əkal*.

ਫੀ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ [chi ruttā] See ਖਟਰਿਤੁ and ਰਿਤੁ.

ਫੀਰੋਯਜਾ [chirodhja] Lachhmi — born from the ocean of milk.

ਫੀਲਕ [chilək] *adj* who peels. **2** *n* bark, husk, hull. “gol sə chilək jənu jug kele.”—*GPS*.

ਫੀਲਨਾ [chilna] *v* peel, remove or scrape off the skin.

ਫੀਲਰ [chilər] *n* bark, husk. “chilər khan bīkhe hit dhari.”—*NP*. **2** pond whose water is not too deep and dries up fast. **3** pit near a well, in which muddy water remains standing.

ਫੀਵ [chiv] *Dg* ਮਤਵਾਲਾ. *Skt* ਕੀਵ. See ਖੀਵ.

ਫੀ ਵਾਜੇ [chi vaje] See ਵਾਜਾ.

ਫੁਹ [chuh] *n* touch, sense of touch.

ਫੁਹਣਾ [chuhṇa], ਫੁਹਨਾ [chuhna] *v* touch, come into contact.

ਫੁਹਾਰਾ [chuhara] *n* dried Arabian date. “gəri chuhare khādia.”—*asa ə m 1*. See ਖਾਰਕ.

ਫੁਕਟੀ [chukṭi] got released, got liberated, became free. “guru sətīguru pache chukṭi.”—*dev m 4*.

ਛਕਰਾ [chukra] *n* boy, young lad, youngster. “chit̄an te chukran l̄aravē.”—*GPS*.

ਛੰਗ [chūḡ] *n* group, band, gang. **2** ring to which small tinkling bells are attached. **3** See ਛੰਗਣਾ.

ਛੰਗਣਾ [chūḡṇa] *v* pull up, tuck, as in “pəjama chūḡṇa.”

ਛੁੱਦਰੀ [chuchūdri] See ਛੁੱਦਰ.

ਛੁੱਛ [chucch] *adj* unfilled, empty. “chucch kīkaṇ.”—*cāḍi* **2**. **2** clean, pure, clear. **3** See ਛੁੱਛ **3**.

ਛੁਟ [chuṭ] *Skt* छुट्, *vr* clip, break, cover.

ਛੁਟਕਤ [chuṭkət] released. “chuṭkət bəjerkəpaṭ.”—*gəu rəvīdas*. **2** by separating, by renouncing. “chuṭkət hoī rəvare.”—*sar m 5*. ‘O, Creator! a human being becomes useless when detached from you.’

ਛੁਟਕਨ [chuṭkən] *n* release, liberation. “asur jətən chuṭkən ko kino.”—*səloh*.

ਛੁਟਕਾਕੀ [chuṭkaki] *adj* longing for liberation; wishing to be released. “kīv chuṭəhī hām chuṭkaki.”—*dhāna m 4*.

ਛੁਟਕਾਰ [chuṭkar], **ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ** [chuṭkara] *n* liberation, release, absence of bondage. “īn te kəhəhu, kəvən chuṭkar.”—*sukhmāni*. “bīn hārībhājən nāhi chuṭkara.”—*bavən*.

ਛੁਟਕਾਵਨਿ [chuṭkavənī] for getting released, for being liberated, for attaining freedom. “ja pəhī jau ap chuṭkavənī, te badhe bəhu phādha.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਛੁਟਕਿਓ [chuṭkiō] rescued, disappeared, went away. “bəl chuṭkiō bədhən pəre.”—*s m 9*.

ਛੁਟਕੀ [chuṭki] got released, separated, broke. “jhuṭhe ki re jhuṭh pəritī chuṭki.”—*dev m 1*. **2** became free from bondage. “gur sətīgur pache chuṭki.”—*dēv m 4*. **3** went out of control.

ਛੁਟਕੰਤ [chuṭkāt] gets released from bondage, becomes free. **2** spills out; flows. “əmrit-prəvah chuṭkāt səd dvar jī.s.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਛੁਟਕਾ [chuṭkya] was released, disappeared. “bhərəm səbh chuṭkya.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਛੁਟਣਾ [chuṭṇa], **ਛੁਟਨਾ** [chuṭṇa] *v* be released from

bondage, be free; ejaculate.

ਛੁਟਪਨ [chuṭpən] *n* smallness, insignificance. **2** frivolousness, meanness.

ਛੁਟੜ [chuṭəṛ], **ਛੁਟੜਿ** [chuṭəṛī] *adj* deserted, (woman). “jīu chuṭəṛī ghəri ghəri phire duhcarəṇī bədnau.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਛੁਟਾਨਾ [chuṭana] was free, became liberated from bondage. **2 v** have (a person) released. “cəlo beg tīh kərəhī chuṭana.”—*NP*.

ਛੁਟਾਰ [chuṭar], **ਛੁਟਾਰਾ** [chuṭara] *n* release, liberation, emancipation. “əhəbudhī bədhən pəre nanək namī chuṭar.”—*bavən*. “ənīk jətən nāhi hot chuṭara.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਛੁਟੀਵੇ [chuṭive] gets released. “tīn pīche səbh jəḡət chuṭive.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਛੁਟੇਰਾ [chutera] smaller, very small.

ਛੁੱਟੜ [chuṭṭəṛ] See ਛੁੱਟੜਿ.

ਛੁੱਟੀ [chuṭṭī] *n* departure. **2** liberation, release.

ਛੁੱਛ [chud] *Skt* छुड्, *vr* pull out, hide, shelter.

ਛੁੱਡਾਉਣਾ [chudāuṇa] *v* get released, have (a person) freed.

ਛੁੱਤ [chut], **ਛੁੱਥ** [chuth] *n* contagion, contamination. **2** touch, contact.

ਛੁੱਥਿਆਂ [chutthiā] by touching, by making contact. “həthhī kaləkh chutthiā ədər kaləkh lobh lobhae.”—*BG*.

ਛੁੱਦ [chud] *Skt* छुद्, *vr* grind, crush.

ਛੁੱਦ੍ਰ [chudrə] *Skt* छुद्, *adj* trivial, insignificant. “kəi rudr chudr sərup.”—*əkal*. **2** short. **3** mean, ignoble. **4** poor, indigent. **5** cruel, merciless. **6 n** broken rice. **7** thorn-apple. **8** fly. **9** mosquito.

ਛੁੱਦ੍ਰਘੰਟਾ [chudrəghəṭa], **ਛੁੱਦ੍ਰਘੰਟਿਕਾ** [chudrəghəṭīka], **ਛੁੱਦ੍ਰਘੰਠ** [chudrəpīṭh] *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.

ਛੁੱਦ੍ਰਾ [chudra] *Skt* छुद्, *n* honeybee. **2** female acrobat. **3** prostitute. **4** raisin.

ਛੁੱਧ [chudh] *Skt* छुध्, *vr* feel hungry, feel like eating. See ਛੁਧਾ.

ਫੁਧਾ [chudha] *Skt* ਫੁਧਾ *n* desire to eat; hunger.

ਫੁਧਾਤੁਰ [chudhatur] *adj* agitated due to hunger, restless on being hungry.

ਫੁਧੰ [chudhā] See ਫੁਧਾ. **2** Some ignorant scribe has put chudhā instead of chudā in Gyan Parbodh. “chudhā sāstradhārā.”—*gyan*. See ਫੁਦ.

ਫੁਪ [chup] *Skt* ਚੁਪ *vr* touch, be in contact. See ਆਛੋਪ. **2** See ਫੁਪ. “hot bhayo chup bhup māhan.”—*GPS*.

ਫੁਭ [chubh] See ਕੋਭ and ਛੋਭ.

ਫੁਭਿਤ [chubhit] *adj* angry, perturbed.

ਫੁਰ [chur] *Skt* ਚੁਰ *vr* clip, cut, break. **2** See ਫੁਰ.

ਫੁਰਕਾਰੀ [churkari] *n* knife. See ਫੁਰਿਕਾ. “trīsu sudhari churkari.”—*ramav*.

ਫੁਰਤ [churət] disappear, go away. “bhāgətīmətī churət nahi.”—*BGK*.

ਫੁਰਾ [chura] *n* cutlass, long knife. “kur chura muṭha mardaru.”—*sri m 1*. **2** blade, razor. **3** subcaste of Khatris. “bhāgtu chura vākhaṇie.”—*BG*.

ਫੁਰਾਨਾ [churana], ਫੁਰਾਵਨ [churavən] *v* get liberated, get freed. “gop churātibō.”—*krisān*. “dūrəg churāi chinik mo lijiye.”—*cārītr 175*.

ਫੁਰਿਕਾ [churika], ਫੁਰੀ [churi], ਫੁਰਧੁਕਾ [churudhraka] *Skt* ਚੁਰਿਕਾ *n* kitchen knife. “churika bibek le hath.”—*parās*. “hāthī churi jāgətkasai.”—*var asa*. “chudrā min churudhraka.”—*cāḍi 2*. **2** ‘Knives floating in the flow of blood look like tiny fish.’

ਫੁਲਕਣਾ [chuləkṇa], ਫੁਲਕਨਾ [chuləkna] *v* peel off or remove husk from foodgrains; pound grains with threshing club in a mortar.

ਫੁਲਫੁਲਾ [chulchola] *adj* hollow, trivial. **2** cheap, mean.

ਫੁੜਕਨਾ [chuṛəkna] *v* slip, drip, fall. “ethāhu churkīa thaur nā paī.”—*asa m 3*. **2** break. “liv churki lāgi trīsna.”—*anādu*. **3** be free from bondage, be released. **4** slip from the grip.

ਫੁੜਕੀ [churki] See ਫੁੜਕਨਾ **4**. “pauri churki phiri

hathī nā ave.”—*bīla m 3*.

ਫੁ [chu] *n* touch, contact, sense of touching. See ਅਫੁ.

ਫੁਹਨ [chuhən] See ਫੁਹਣਾ. **2** See ਖੁਹਣਿ and ਫੁਹਨਿ.

ਫੁਹਨਿ [chuhənī] ਅਕੋਹਿਣੀ. See ਖੁਹਣਿ. “teis chuhənī lē dāl sāg.”—*krisān*.

ਫੁਚਕ [chucək] See ਫੁਛਕ.

ਫੁਛ [chuch] *adj* empty. **2** trivial, light. **3** a type of cress – medicinal seeds of lepidium stivum. Its fried dish is useful for eradicating psora.

ਫੁਛਕ [chuchək] See ਸੁਤਕ. **2** ceremony performed on the sixth day from the birth of a child. **3** cane, twig. “khelən me jiu tere, khaī chuchkan ko.”—*NP*.

ਫੁਛਾ [chucha] empty. “kāhu kābir chucha ghəṭ bole.”—*gōḍ*. **2** trivial, inferior. “kāhī kābir sāgle mād chuche.”—*ram*. **3** poor, indigent.

ਫੁਛੀ [chuchi] *adj* not full, that which just can not be filled. “chāīa chuchi jāgətu bhulana.”—*oākar*. **2** trivial, vain. **3** *n* small bowl used to keep ground material like sandalwood, saffron etc. **4** cup-like bowl.

ਫੁਟ [chuṭ] *n* sense of freedom from bondage. “pran jāhige chuṭī.”—*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.

ਫੁਟਸਿ [chuṭəsī] will get relieved, will be released. “chuṭəsī mure! kāvəṇ guṇi?”—*maru m 1*.

ਫੁਟਤ [chuṭət] is relieved, is liberated.

ਫੁਟਨ [chuṭən], ਫੁਟਨਾ [chuṭna] *v* be liberated, be released, be freed. “phasən ki bīdhī sābhukou jāne, chuṭən ki īku koi.”—*gəu kābir*.

ਫੁਟਰ [chuṭər], ਫੁਟਰਿ [chuṭərī] *adj* abandoned, deserted. “chuṭərī te guru ki-i suhagənī.”—*sar m 5*. “uṭhī sīdhāīo chuṭərī māṭi.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘When the soul departed,

the body was left like the deserted one.’
ਛੁਟਲਾ [chuṭla] *adj* loose, untied. “jese gaṛ ka bacha chuṭla.”—*gōḍd namdev*.
ਛੁਟੜ [chuṭṛ] See **ਛੁਟੜ** and **ਛੁਟਰ**.
ਛੁਟਿ [chuṭi] on being released.
ਛੁਤ [chut] *n* sense of touch, contact. **2** contamination, defilement caused by the contact of the impure. **3** contagion.
ਛੇ [che] See **ਛੀ** and **ਛੈ**. **2** relational affix ‘of’. “pure manəs tīn che.”—*bəsōt m 4*. ‘Their wishes were fulfilled.’ **3** *adv* in, inside, within. “dharīo hārī urche.”—*bəsōt m 4*.
ਛੇਆ [chea] *adj* decaying, vanishing. “chea nīṭ dekhəhu jəgī hāḍhī.”—*oōkar*. **2** *n* decay, deficiency, loss. **3** *gap*.
ਛੇਹ [cheh] *n* perforation, fragmentation, destruction. **2** hole, aperture, opening.
ਛੇਕ [chek] *n* hole, aperture, bore, opening. “pərīa kəleje cheku.”—*s kəbir*. “beṛa jərjəra phuṭe chek hājər.”—*s kəbir*. **2** condemnation, denigration. “chek chaḍe chātri, kər kahū əṛ na dhəryo.”—*Poets 52*. **3** *Skt* domesticated bird. **4** *adj* shrewd.
ਛੇਕ ਅਨੁਪਾਸ [chek anupras] See **ਛੇਕਾਨੁਪਾਸ**.
ਛੇਕਣਾ [chekṇa], **ਛੇਕਨਾ** [chekna] *v* fragment. **2** condemn. **3** excommunicate. **4** bore.
ਛੇਕਾਨੁਪਾਸ [chekanupras] See **ਅਨੁਪਾਸ** (a).
ਛੇਕਾਪਨੁਤਿ [chekapənṭi] See **ਅਪਨੁਤਿ** (f).
ਛੇਕੁ [cheku] See **ਛੇਕ**.
ਛੇਕੋਕਿ [chekokṭi] (**ਛੇਕ** [chek] - intelligent, **ਉਕਤਿ** [ukṭi] - statement) a proverb spoken intelligently with its deep meaning in mind. “chek ukṭi lokokṭi ko sabhīpray bəkhan.”—*kavyaprābhakər*.

Example:

əpradhī duṇa nīve jo hāta mīrgahī,
 sīsī nīvāte kīa thīe
 ja rīde kəsudhe jahī?—*var asa*.
 dhəri taraju tolie nīve su gəura hoī.

—*var asa*.

jan sujan mē prīṭī kəri səhīke
 jəg ki bəhu bhāt hāsai,
 tyō “hərīcād” ju jo jə kəhyo
 su kəryo cup hvəkər koṭī upai,
 sou nāhī nīb-hi un sō
 əru torət bar kəchu nāhī lai,
 sac bhāi kəhnavət ya əṛī!
 uci dūkan ki phiki mīṭhāi.
ਛੇਜਾ [cheja] *n* leaves of carrot etc. **2** See **ਸੇਜਾ**.
3 See **ਛੱਜਾ**.
ਛੇਤੀ [cheti] *adv* quickly, immediately. **2** *n* quickness.
ਛੇਤੁ [chetṛ] See **ਕੇਤੁ**. “vīprə chetr ke mīl sāmudae.”—*GPS*.
ਛੇਦ [ched] *Skt* छिद् *vr* clip, fragment. **2** *n* part, portion, fragment. **3** sense of piercing, fragmentation. “ched dīye jīn sətru səbhe.”—*GPS*. **4** destruction. **5** sign of separation. **6** aperture, hole.
ਛੇਦਕ [chedək] *adj* which cuts or bores. **2** divider.
ਛੇਦਨ [chedən] *Skt n* act of cutting, sense of sawing. “kīu chede veraie?”—*sīdhgosaṭī*.
ਛੇਦਨੀਯ [chedniy] *adj* worth separating.
ਛੇਦਿ [chedi] by cutting, on cutting. “kaḍhī khəṛəgu gur gīanū kərara bīkhu chedi chedi rəsū pije.”—*kālī ə m 4*.
ਛੇਦੜ [chedy] *adj* worth cutting, fit for cutting.
ਛੇਦੜੇ [chedyte] is cut. “nanək rom nā chedyte.”—*səhəs m 5*.
ਛੇਧ [chedh] See **ਛੇਦ**. “bəḍe bhupəṭī rajē hē chedhe.”—*gōḍd kəbir*.
ਛੇਧੇ [chedhe] were cut. See **ਛੇਧ**.
ਛੇਨਾ [chena] *Skt n* cottage cheese or pənīr prepared by curdling milk.
ਛੇਪ [chep] *Skt* क्रेप *n* distress, trouble. **2** vilification. **3** arrogance. “nanək lep chep nā līpyāte.”—*səhəs m 5*. **4** sending. **5** crossing, passing. **6** delay, lateness.
ਛੇਪਕ [chepək], **ਛੇਪਣ** [chepəṇ] See **ਕੇਪਕ** and **ਕੇਪਣ**.

ਛੇਮ [chem] See ਛੇਮ and ਖੇਮ. “bujhke chem sārī ki ta chīn.”—*NP*.

ਛੇਮੋਚਿਤ [chemocit] fit for salvation, suitable for emancipation. “chemocit kārē kite.”—*NP*.

ਛੇਚ [cher] *n* hole, perforation, aperture. **2** teasing, vexing, annoying. “nār herkē kōi nā cher kārē.”—*GPS*. **3** herd of driven cattle. **4** group of persons forcibly brought from villages. In ancient times, rulers and chiefs forcibly used to gather villagers to fight in battles. “sābhā apdesā su cherō bulai.”—*GV 10*.

ਛੇਚਾ [chera] *n* young male of a goat or a sheep, he-goat. “chera sākār kācaru lyae.”—*cārītr 24*. ‘brought a he-goat, sugar and kācalus (esculent tuberous roots).’

ਛੇਚਿ [cherī], **ਛੇਚੀ** [cherī] *n* goat; she-goat. See ਛੈਲਕ. **2** See ਛੇਤੀ.

ਛੇਚੀਂ [cherī] in the holes, inside the perforations. “cherībhārmē mukatī nā hoī.”—*bitlā m 1 thīti*. ‘The bird does not free itself by just striking against the holes,’ i.e. no liberation comes through dissimulations.

ਛੇਲ [chel], **ਛੇਲਕ** [chelak], **ਛੇਲਾ** [chela] *Skt* ਛੇਲਕ *n* young male of a goat or a sheep. “kudām kārē gaḍar jīu chel.”—*ram m 5*. **2** he-goat.

ਛੇਲਿਕਾ [chelīka], **ਛੇਲੀ** [cheli] *Skt* ਛੇਲਿਕਾ *n* she-goat, young she-goat.

ਛੇਵ [chev] *n* hole. **2** stroke, blow, hit, knock. **3** wound, cut, deep injury.

ਛੇਵਾ [cheva] *n* separation mark; sign used for parsing. **2** *adjs* sixth. “pāj tātū kārī tudhō srīstāṭī sābh sāji, kōi cheva kārīu jī kīchu kita hovē.”—*suhī m 4*.

ਛੇੜ [cheṛ] See ਛੇੜ 3. **2** teasing.

ਛੇੜਖਾਨੀ [cherkhani] act of teasing, provocation.

ਛੇੜਣੁ [cheṛṇu], **ਛੇੜਨਾ** [cheṛnā] *v* touch. **2** goad, motivate. **3** begin work. **4** provoke, instigate. **5** annoy.

ਛੇੜੀ [cherī], **ਛੇੜੁ** [cheru] *adj* engaged in grazing

cattle. **2** *n* herdman or cowherd, who drives a herd of cattle out for grazing.

ਛੈ [che] *Dg n* be, is. “dūtār māīa che.”—*dev m 5*. **2** six. See ਛੈਮੁਖ. **3** decay, destruction. “sātru bhāe che.”—*sāloh*.

ਛੈਹਰਟਾ [cheharta] See ਛਿਹਰਟਾ and ਵਡਾਲੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਕੀ. **ਛੈਣ** [cheṇ] *adj* decaying, vanishing, killing, destroying. “kolāccheṇ kārṁō.”—*gyan*. ‘a misdeed that destroys a dynasty.’

ਛੈਣਾ [cheṇa] *n* cymbal, musical instrument made of brass used while performing ਆਰਤੀ [artī] (hymn of praise) in temples. **2** See ਛੈਨਾ.

ਛੈਣੀ [cheṇī] *n* chisel; graver; small tool used for cutting stone and iron.

ਛੈਣ [cheṇ] See ਛੈਣ. **2** See ਛੈਣਾ. “kāhū cheṇ turē nāgare mrīdāgē.”—*cārītr 405*.

ਛੈਨਾ [chena] See ਛੈਣਾ. **2** *v* decay, wear out. **3** dominate, prevail upon, spread.

ਛੈਨੀ [chenī] See ਛੈਣੀ. “kāṭ oṭh dāe jīm loh kō cheni.”—*cāḍī 1*. **2** *adj* which destroys, puts an end to. “chenī sātron.”—*sāloh*.

ਛੈਮੁਖ [chemukh] *n* Kharanan, son of Shiv who had six faces; Kartikey. “chemukh devān kō senani.”—*sāloh*.

ਛੈਯਾ [cheya] *adj* who destroys. **2** spreading, prevailing. **3** *n* child, lad.

ਛੈਲ [chel] *adj* graceful, beautiful, handsome, elegant, comely. “āe bānke chel bulād.”—*GPS*. **2** fop, dandy. **3** adorned, decorated. **4** *n* handsome youngman. “chel lāghāde parī gori mānō dhirīa.”—*asa fārid*. Here chel stands for a virtuous and pious person, equipped with all qualities.

ਛੈਲ ਛਬੀਲਾ [chel chābila] *adj* beautiful and graceful, adorned and beautiful, young and graceful. “pīru chel chābila chāḍī gāvāīo.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਛੈਲਨਿ [chelānī], **ਛੈਲੀ** [cheli] *adj* feminine of chel; beautiful woman. “chālrupī cheli sāda chāki rāhī chīṭī māhī.”—*cārītr 70*.

ਫੈਲੁ [chelu] See ਛੈਲ.

ਛੋਹ [choh] *Dgn* anger, ire, wrath. *Skt* ਛੋਭ. “səcu kəhe ta choho ave.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** mercy, kindness. **3** attachment, affection. **4** touch, contagion, contamination.

ਛੋਹਣ [chohəṅ] *Skt* ਛੋਭਣ. being angry. **2** touching.

ਛੋਹਨਿ [chohəni], **ਛੋਹਨੀ** [chohni] See ਖੂਹਣਿ.
“chohəni bhāi əṣṭdəs əni.”—*GPS*. ‘Eighteen megaunits of army gathered there.’

ਛੋਹਰ [chohər], **ਛੋਹਰਾ** [chohra], **ਛੋਹਰਿ** [chohəri],

ਛੋਹਰੀ [chohri] *n* young lad, boy, girl, young girl.

“sātjəna ka chohra tɪsʊ cərnɪ lagɪ.”—*BIla m 5*. “chəcha chohre das tumare.”—*bavən*. “ghər vərʊ səhəju nə jaṅe chohəri.”—*maru solhe m 1*. ‘in a state of ignorance.’

ਛੋਹਾਇਆ [chohaiā] became irate, got angry.
“sətɪ sunət chohaiā.”—*asa m 5*.

ਛੋਹਾਰਾ [chohara] See ਛੁਹਾਰਾ.

ਛੋਹਿਓ [chohio] got angry, became irate. “kəvən cɪhən sunɪ upəri chohio.”—*maru m 5*.

ਛੋਹੀ [chohi] *adj* angry, irate.

ਛੋਹੈ [chohə] touches. **2** gets furious, becomes angry.

ਛੋਕ [chok] See ਛੋਕ. **2** excommunicated, ostracised. “bɪdər dasisut chok chohra kɪsənu ək gəlɪ lavəgo.”—*kan ə m 4*.

ਛੋਕਰਾ [chokra], **ਛੋਕਰੀ** [chokri] young child. See ਛੋਹਰਾ-ਛੋਹਰੀ.

ਛੋਛਾ [chocha], **ਛੋਛੀ** [chochi] *adj* hollow, empty. **2** trivial, worthless. “chocha ɪs da mʊlʊ.”—*var sri m 3*. “chochi nəli tətʊ nəhɪ nɪkse.”—*gəv kəbir*. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਛੋਟ [chot] liberation, release. **2** partial exemption from the recovery of a loan. **3** exemption in paying land revenue in ancient times but one had to serve the state in lieu of it. For example, if a landowner had to pay revenue of one lakh rupees, the state would grant him exemption of Rs. 25000/- or less or more. The beneficiary was to serve the state by arranging an

appropriate army. He was responsible for maintaining law and order in his territory.¹

4 *adj* younger. “choṭ bhətijləkhe kərke.”—*kɪsən*.

ਛੋਟਦਾਰ [choṭdar] See ਛੋਟ 3.

ਛੋਟਾ [choṭa] *adj* younger in age or shorter in height. **2** shallow, trivial. **3** *Skt* ਛੋਟੀਯੰ *n* power, strength, bravery. “koṭ nə oṭ nə kos nə choṭa.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਛੋਟਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ [choṭa əkhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

ਛੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ [choṭa nankiana] See ਮਾਂਗਾ. **2** In Sialkot district, tehsil and police station Daska, there is a village Siok by name. Half a mile to the south-west of it is a sacred place called Chhota Nankiana in memory of Guru Nanak, who stayed here for some years because of the devotion of Rupa, a disciple. Sixteen ghumaons of land was donated by the village. A religious fair is held on 25 and 26 Harh every year. This holy place is situated twelve miles to the south of Sialkot railway station. The village had “Bharowal” as its name at the time of the Guru’s visit.

ਛੋਟਾ ਮਿਰਜਾਪੁਰ [choṭa mirjapur] a town three kols away to the south across river Ganga in Kashi. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place while going to Punjab from Patna. The gurdwara is popularly known as Guru Ka Bagh. See ਕਾਸ਼ੀ.

ਛੋਟਾਮੀਰ [choṭamir] a village near Kartarpur in district Jalandhar, where Paindekhan had his residence. “sədən mirchoṭe bənvae.”—*GPS*.

ਛੋਟਾਮੇਲ [choṭamel] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਚੰਦ.

ਛੋਟਿ [choṭɪ] *n* leave, release, liberation, freedom. “nɪməkh mahɪ hovə teri choṭɪ.”—*gəv m 5*. “bhɾəmte pukarəhɪ, kətəhɪ nahi choṭɪ.”—*guj m 5*.

¹The amount of exemption was not fixed like cōth (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.

ਛੋਟੀ [choṭi] feminine of choṭa. **2** urination. This term is used only by women.

ਛੋਟੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ [choṭi gujrat] sword of cast iron made in Gujarat (south) having three iron bars. If made of two bars, it is termed as vaḍigujrat. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

ਛੋਡਣਾ [choḍṇa], **ਛੋਡਨਾ** [choḍna] *Skt* ਛੇਡਨ v give up, abandon, shun, vanish. “choḍāhu kəpəṭu hoṭi nīrvera.”—*sar m 5*.

ਛੋਡਾਇਸੀ [choḍāisi] will free from bondage, will release. “həri hələṭi pələṭi choḍāisi.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਛੋਡਿ [choḍi] *adv* by giving up, by abandoning. “choḍi stanəp bəhu cəṭurai.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** *adj* hidden, covered, latent. “bhrāṭi təji choḍi təu əṭu piḷe.”—*maru m l*. See ਛੁਡ *vr*. **3** imperative form of verb choḍṇa. give up, leave. “choḍi an biuḥar.”—*guj m 5*.

ਛੋਡਿ ਛੋਡਾਨਾ [choḍi chəḍana] depart leaving everything behind i.e. worldly objects. “urəjhi pəre jo choḍi chəḍana.”—*bavən*.

ਛੋਡੀਲੇ [choḍile] by leaving, by giving up. “choḍile pakhōḍa.”—*var asa*.

ਛੋਣਿ [choṇi] *Skt* ਛੋਣਿ *n* earth, laud. “bhuja dēḍke choṇi chəṭri chīnai.”—*VN*. **2** lady, woman.

ਛੋਣਿਧਾਰੀ [choṇiḍhari] *n* lord of the earth, ruler, king. **2** land lord.

ਛੋਣੀ [choṇi] See ਛੋਣਿ.

ਛੋਣੀਕਰ [choṇikər] the Creator of the earth. “chelrup chīṭinath choṇikər.”—*gyan*.

ਛੋਤ [choṭ] See ਛੁਤ and ਛੋਤਿ.

ਛੋਤਅਛੋਤਾ [choṭ-əchota] *adj* reliever of untouchables; purifier of the polluted. “nau nəraṭṇ choṭ əchota.”—*BG*.

ਛੋਤਿ [choṭi] *n* contagion, contamination, unholiness. “biṇu nave sutək jəg choṭi.”—*asa ə m l*. “jaki choṭi jəgət kəu lage, ta pər tuhi ḍhəre.”—*maru rəvīdas*.

ਛੋਦ [choḍ] *Skt n* powder, dust.

ਛੋਨਿ [choṇi], **ਛੋਨੀ** [choṇi] See ਛੋਣਿ.

ਛੋਪ [chop] *n* a red-coloured, embroidered cloth worn by women. **2** concealing, hiding. **3** touch, contact.

ਛੋਭ [chobh] See ਕੋਭ and ਖੋਭ.

ਛੋਭਿਤ [chobhit] *adj* irate, perturbed, impatient, restless. **2** wrathful, peevish.

ਛੋਰ [chor] *n* bank, end. “jəri chor dṷe bəhūt ləgai.”—*GPS*. **2** origin, beginning. “chorkəṭha səbh hi təb kəḥihō.”—*VN*. ‘tale of the beginning.’ **3** variant of choḍ; give up.

ਛੋਰਨ [chorən] v give up, abandon.

ਛੋਰਾ [chora] See ਛੋਹਰਾ. **2** given up, abandoned.

ਛੋਰਿ [chori] *adv* after leaving. “pāc-cətro chori cōdhri aṭyo.”—*cəriṭr 156*. **2** after opening. “pəṭiya ṭin chori bəcai.”—*cəriṭr 135*. ‘got the letter read after opening it.’ **3** from the beginning, from the start. “həmri kəṭha chori ṭe kəḥiyəḥu.”—*cəriṭr 142*. **4** details, elaboration.

ਛੋਰੀ [chori] See ਛੋਹਰੀ. **2** abandoned, given up. **3** untied. “tori nə ṭuṭe chori nə chuṭe.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਛੋਰੂ [choru] See ਛੋਹਰਾ, ਬਾਲਕ, ਬੱਚਾ. “həm choru thare.”—*asa ə m l*. **2** transitory. **3** one who takes animals for grazing.

ਛੋਲ [chol] *n* abrasion, scratch. **2** sense of peeling; act of peeling. “chol dēḥu ṭujh dēu səvari.”—*GPS*. ‘will set you right by beating.’

ਛੋਲਦਾਰੀ [choldari] *n* small tent for soldiers; camp of soldiers. In Malabar it is called choltry.

ਛੋਲਨਾ [cholna] v peel.

ਛੋਲਾ [chola] *n* gram; cicer arietum. It is a very useful cereal. Many dishes are prepared from its flour. It is used as a feed for horses and milch animals during lactation period. The loaves of bread made by mixing it with wheat flour are very nutritious.

ਛੋਹਨੀ [chōhni], **ਛੋਹਿਨੀ** [chōhīni] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਛੋਹੀ [chōhi] *n* battleaxe with long and broad sharp blade. “sethi səṙək, chōhi chəṙək.”—*VN*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

हैकना [chōkna] *v* fry vegetables or lentils by adding flavoured spices.

हैडी [chōḍi] See हैडि. 2 See हैदनी.

हैना [chōna] *Skt* मुनु *n* child, lad. “chITṬI chōna sōbe dudhadhari.”—*akal*. 2 an attendant of Shiv.

हैनी [chōni] See हैडि.

हैर [chōr] *n* a pile of stacks of harvested fodder like sorghum, maize etc. 2 See बैर.

हैरी [chōri] *n* smaller stack of harvested fodder. See बैर 1.

हैर [chōr] See हैरुड.

हैगा [chōga] See हैगा.

हैहार [chōchar], **हैहारा** [chōchara] *adj* devoid of ashes; without smoke and haze. “təhI dipək jəle chōchara.”—*sor namdev*. ‘self-realisation.’ 2 *n* lightning.

हैहाल [chōchal] *n* flash, lightning. 2 *Dg* elephant.

हैहाली [chōchali] *n* flash, lightning. “ghən vIc jyō chōchali tegā həssiā.”—*cāḍi* 3. 2 army of elephants. See हैहाल 2.

हैडना [chōḍna], **हैडना** [chōḍna] *v* sift, separate. 2 give up, renounce. “sər chōḍəhīge.”—*kalki*. “sethin ke var chōḍe.”—*cəriṭr* 123. “sIṭr sōbh hətth du chōḍiā.”—*cāḍi* 2. ‘Goddess Durga held demon Shumbh by his head, violently shook him for dashing away.’

हैड [chōḍ] *Skt* छन्द poetic metre. Many hymns are found in various poetic metres under the head chōḍ. A few examples are given below for the knowledge of readers -

(1) Variation of hollas metre:

əndo ənədu ghəṇa mə so prəbhū ḍiṭha ram,
cakhIṭəra cakhIṭəra mə həriṭəsū miṭha ram,—
həriṭəsū miṭha mən məhI vuṭha
sətIḡuru tuṭha səhəju bhəIa.¹
grIṭhu vəsI aIa mägəlu gəIa.¹
pōc dust̄ oI bhagI gəIa.¹
sitəl aghəṇe əmriṭbaṇe

¹For the metre to keep proper rhythm, the pronunciation is bhəya, aya, gaya, gəya.

sajən sōt bəsiṭha,

kəhu nanək həriṭ sIṭu mənū

manIa so prəbhū nənI ḍiṭha.”

—*asa chōṭ m* 5.

(2) In Guru Pratap Suray Granth, hāsgəṭI poetic metre has been written under the title of chōḍ only -

guru te vIcṭṭə sIkkh, lobhi nam kəhu,

bəxṣe guru bəkhṣəd, mele chad rəhu,

ḡḡḡḡhare nit, cəle nə sacməg,

lōpəṭbhəe kuṭəb, nə mIṭhya ləkhyo jəg.

(3) A variation of sugiṭIka is found in Asa Rag with 25 matras per line with pauses at 15-10 matras, and 2 guru matras at the end.

Example:

həriṭ əmriṭ bhīne ioṭṭa,

mənū prem rətāna,

mənū ramkəsvəṭi laIa,

kācənu sovīna. ...—*asa chōṭ m* 4.

“kəhu nanək chōṭ gobīd həriṭ ke.”

—*asa chōṭ m* 5.

हैड [chōḍ] *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, pīḡal, figures among the six elements of Veds. 5 desire, longing. “təje sərəb əsa rəhe ek chōḍe.”—*dətt*. 6 bondage. “səbh cuke jəm ke chōḍe.”—*bIla 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 chōḍ. Hence Veds were also popularly named as chōḍ.

हैदसासु [chōḍsastrə] *Skt* छन्द: शास्त्र prosody.

हैदधेल [chōḍkhel] repetitive assonance, and poetic creation like puzzles etc. “tinI chōḍe khelu ache.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*. This is a

combination of three alliterative words, e.g. केल [kel], बेल [bel], तेल [tel], etc.

हंदर्षद [chādbāḍ] *n* tactics, tricks. “chāḍ bāḍ nahī nek bīcara.”—*VN*. **2** poem, poetry, verse.

हंदमुनीसुर [chādmunisur] *n* master sages who created vedic hymns. “brāhmadīk sīv chādmunisur.”—*sāveya sri mukhvak m 5*. **2** scholars of prosody.

हंदरुकति [chādarukati] *sen* chāḍ-aru-ukati. **2** etymology of the poetic metre.

हंद वडा [chāḍ vāḍa] In Dasam Granth chāḍ vāḍa is written for hāṛigitika. Its characteristics are: four lines, each line comprising 28 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 12th matras, and ending in a rāgāṇ, S/S :

Example:

pāti śābād adī ucakē
mrīg śābād bāhur bākhanīye,
arī śābād bāhur ucar tuppāk
nam ko pāhīcanīye,
nahī bhed ya māhī nek hē
sābh sukāvi manāhu cītt me,
jāhī jānīye tāhī dijīye
pād chāt or kābit me.—*sānama*.

2 dādāk metre. See दंडक.

हंदविद्या [chādvīdyā] prosody, science of poetic metres. See हंदसामु.

हंदा [chāḍa] desire, longing. See हंद 5. “pīru āpnā bhāṇa kīchu nīsi chāḍa.”—*jet chāt m 5*.

हंदर्षदा [chāḍabāḍa] See हंदर्षद 1. “sātīguru bepārvahu sīrāḍa. na jāmkāṇī nā chāḍabāḍa.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** blind follower of Veds.

हंदु [chāḍu] See हंद. **2** *Skt* छन्दु *adj* charming, appealing.

हंदे [chāḍe] See हंद 6.

हंदोग [chāḍog] See हंदोग. **2** *Skt* छान्दोग *adj* reciter of Veds.

हंन [chān] a subcaste of Jatts found in Amritsar

and Multan areas. **2** *Skt* छन्न *adj* covered, secretive. **3** *n* thatched hut.

हंन [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 (khīcri). etc. According to the magical lore, it is used for हज्जादान [chayadan] (offering up one's reflection to avert ominous influence of evil spirits). No wonder, this bowl is also called हज्जापात्र [chayapatr].

“sābh bat bānāī kāhī tumrī
tāb bhupāṭī ko hāṭh bhara rāha,
jāb kin rāsai mūsahīb sō
tāb to tān nek īṣara rāha,
kāvi das khīsara kāḍhō sāgro
tān jō āpnā mān mara rāha,
sābh ghī āru chāna tumara rāha
pār bic ka mal hāmara rāha.”¹

—*bava ramdas*.

2 हंन (छन्न) covered, roofed, secretive, esoteric.

हंनी [chāni] *adj* hidden, concealed. “gūjhi chāni nahi bat.”—*asa m 5*. ‘It is not an esoteric or secret matter.’ See हंन 2.

हंभ [chābh] *n* chā (house) - ābh (water). storage of water, pond, lake. **2** saline water lake, lagoon.

ह्व [chvā] See ह्वै.

ह्वारा [chvaha] brought in contact. “nīj kār sākha tābe mukh chvaha.”—*NP*.

ह्वै [chvā] *adv* by touching, by bringing into contact. **2** *n* touch, contact. “chvā nā sāke tīh chāh ko.”—*VN*.

¹Baba Ram Dass, an eminent courtier of maharaja Narendra Singh, ruler of Patiala state, forwarded this sāveya 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.



ਜ [jəjja] thirteenth character of Punjabi script, articulated palately. *Skt* *n* birth. **2** father. **3** poison, venom. **4** liberation, salvation. **5** glory. **6** short for jəgəɳ (lsl). **7** *adjs* swift, fast. **8** victor, conqueror. **9** *suf* born, created. This ਜ is used as a suffix in such cases as jələj, deşəj etc. **10** short for jəu; if, in case. “jəpie nam jə pie ən.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘One can meditate only if one drinks and eats.’ **11** short for yəsy, or jɪs. “nə dənətɪ jəsmərnən jənəm jəradhɪ.”—*gujjədev*. **12** in Punjabi, it is also used in place of ਯ as in jəm, jəg, jəg etc. **13** Sometimes it replaces ਢ as in jəsrəth. **14** *P* ੴ. This is short for əz, which means from.

ਜਉ [jəu] *n* barley. “jəu ki bhusi khau.”—*s kəbir*. **2** *part* if, in case, provided. “jəu tum gɪɪvər təu həm mora.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. ‘If you are a cloud, we are peacocks.’ Here gɪɪvər does not mean a mountain because the peacock does not have any love for it. **3** *adv* when, then at that time. “jəu səce təu bhəu mən mahi.”—*maru m 5 əjuli*.

ਜਉਹਰੀ [jəuhri] See ਜੋਹਰੀ.

ਜਉਤ [jəut] *part* if, in case, provided. “jəut səbh sukh ɪt ut tum bəchəvəhu.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **2** if you, in case you.

ਜਉਨ [jəun] See ਜੋਨ.

ਜਉਪੇ [jəupe] *part* if, in case. “jəupe həm nə pap kərəta.”—*sri rəvɪdas*.

ਜਉਲਉ [jəuləu], ਜਉਲਗੁ [jəuləgu] *adv* till then, up to that moment. “jəuləu bhəu əbhəu ɪhu manə, təu ləu mɪlənəu durai.”—*sor m 5*. “jəuləgu jiu pəraɳ, səcu dhɪaie.”—*asa m 1*.

ਜਉਲਾ [jəula] *P* ੴ *n* bondage, shackle. “kəhu nanək bhrəm kəte kɪvərə, bəhuɪ nə hoie jəula jiu.”—*majh m 5*. “ɪsu mari bɪnu səbhokɪchu jəula.”—*gəu ə m 5*. ‘Everything is in bondage.’ **2** *A* besiege, overpower. “həɪt vəse nɪkəɪt, səbh jəula.”—*var kan m 4*. **3** run away, flee. i.e. - evade. “jəb ɪs te ɪhu hoɪo jəula.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਜਉ [jəu] *part* if, in case.

ਜਉਪਿਸਟਰ [jəudhɪstər] See ਯੁਧਿਸ਼ਟਰ. **2** *Skt* ਯੋਧਿਸ਼ਟਰ *adj* relating to Yudhishtar.

ਜਅੰਪ [jə-əp] meditation. **2** *Skt* जल्पनम् statement, saying. See ਜਇਅੰਪਹਿ.

ਜਇ [jəɪ] *Skt* जय *n* victory, triumph, conquest. **2** See ਜਈ 4.

ਜਇਆ [jəɪa] *n* ovation. “nanək ucɾə həɪt ki jəɪa.”—*bɪla m 5*. ‘Nanak applauds the triumph of the Divine.’ **2** *adj* born, begotten. “sadhəsgətɪ bɪnu bad jəɪa.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਜਇਅੰਪਹਿ [jəɪəpəhɪ] speaks out, states. “je je jəɪəpəhɪ səgəl jakəu.”—*bɪla chət m 5*. See ਜਲਪਨ. **2** applauds, hails (divine) triumph.

ਜਇਬੋ [jəɪbo] *v* take birth, be born. “məɪɪjəɪbe kəu kɪa kərəhu əbhage?”—*suhi kəbir*. **2** go, depart.

ਜਈ [jəɪ] *n* creation. “mən prɪtɪ nəi ki jəɪ upjai.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* developed, was born. **3** finished, vanished, may end, may vanish. “jāte həume jəɪhe.”—*gəu kəbir*. **4** *Skt* जयिन् victorious, winner. **5** See ਜਈ.

ਜਈਏ [jəɪe] may go, should go. “tāke səd bəlɪhari jəɪe.”—*səloh*.

ਜਈਫ [jəɪph] *A* ضعیف *adj* old, aged. **2** weak,

infirm. See ਜੋਫ਼.

ਜਏ [jæe] were produced; born. “kaṣi bic jæe, te kāmāũ jaɪ mære hẽ.”—*cərɪtr* 266.

ਜਸ [jəs] *adj* like this, similar. “jəs ohu hẽ, tæs lækhe nã koi.”—*gəu kəbir*. “jəs dekhie tərvar ki chaɪa.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** (sixth declension) to whom, to which. **3** *Skt* यशस् *n* fame, reputation, grandeur. “jɪh prani hærɪjəs kəhɪo.”—*s m* 9. **4** respect, honour. **5** *Skt* जस् *v* release, free, warn, insult.

ਜਸਕੀਰਤਿ [jəskirətɪ] honour and praise. See ਜਸ 4. ‘prestige and appreciation.’

ਜਸਤ [jəsət] odd.

ਜਸਤਾਈ [jəstai] *n* admiration. “bhāne prəbhũ ki jəstai.”—*krɪsən*.

ਜਸਦ [jəsəd] *adj* admirable. **2** *Skt n* zinc. See ਜਿਸਤ 2. **3** *A* جسم physique, body. “cəḏhyo bir rəs jəsəd əpare.”—*PP*.

ਜਸਨ [jəʃən] *P* جشن *n* festivity, celebration. **2** happiness, joy. **3** festival, assembly for merry-making.

ਜਸਪਤਿ ਦੀਵਾਨ [jəspətɪ divan] brother of Diwan Lakhpat Rai and resident of Kalanaur. Jaspāt was initially a ruler of Jalandhar. Zakriakhan, subedar of Lahore, appointed him as ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan] of the mini district of Aimnabad and installed Adeena Beg as the ruler of Jalandhar in his place. This resulted in antagonism between Jaspāt and Adeena Beg, and the Sikhs took advantage of it.

There was a skirmish between Jaspāt and a group of Sikhs in Sammat 1802 (1744 AD). Nibahu Singh Ranghreta beheaded Jaspāt by getting on the elephant he was riding near village Baddo Ki Goosain. Bawa Kirpa Ram, the family guru of Jaspāt, cremated his head after acquiring it from the Sikhs after paying five hundred rupees. The memorial of Jaspāt is located near Baddo Ki Goosain (district Gujranwala). See ਲਖਪਤਿਰਾਇ.

ਜਸਪਦ [jəspəd] *Skt* सपदि *adv* immediately, instantaneously. “anyo jəspəd sətɡuru pas.”—*NP*. Bhai Santokh Singh has used jəspəd for səpədɪ at several places.

ਜਸਪਾਲ ਭਾਈਕੇ [jəspal bhaikē] a village under police station, tehsil and district Ludhiana situated at a distance of two miles to the south west 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, alongwith 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 bighas of land and a village Garibnagri to the gurdwara.

ਜਸਮਤ [jəsmət] Yashoda – wife of milkman Nand; foster-mother of Krishan.

ਜਸਮਰਣੇਨ [jəsmərən] by worshipping him, by paying homage to him. “nã dənɔtɪ jəsmərən jənəm jəradhɪ mərən bħəɪõ.”—*gujjedev*.

ਜਸਮਤ [jəsmat] Yashoda. See ਜਸਮਤ. “jəsmat prəsən bhəi mən me.”—*krɪsən*. **2** yəsmat (fifth declension) by whom, by which.

ਜਸਰਥ [jəsrəth] Dashrath, of solar dynasty, ruler of Ayudhya was father of Ram. See ਦਸਰਥ. “jəsrəth raɪ nōdu raja mera ramcōdu.”—*ram namdev*. ‘My Ram Chand is the lord of the son of raja Dashrath.’ i.e. the icon of his devotion.

ਜਸਰੋਟ [jəsrot] a section of Jamwal Rajputs. Jasrota town, founded by the people belonging to this subcaste, falls in Jammu state. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਜਸਰੋਟਾ [jəsroṭa] See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਰੋਟੀਆ [jəsroṭia] belonging to Jasrot subcaste. **2** resident of Jasrota. See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਵਾਲ [jəsval] a section of Katoch Rajputs. Their capital was Jaswan. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਜਸਵੰਤ [jəsvət] *adj* glorious, reputed, famous.

ਜਸਵੰਤਸਿੰਘ [jəsvətʂiŋh] ruler of Jodhpur, and son of Gaj Singh. He ascended the throne in Sammat 1694 (1638 AD). Earlier he was a commander of Shah Jahan, then Aurangzeb designated him as chief of the army comprising seven thousand soldiers. He was appointed garrison commander and was sent to Jamrod where he expired in 1678 AD.¹ After his death, the emperor wished to convert his descendents to Islam, but with help from the wise queen and her officials his family fled from Delhi. The royal forces chased them, and all of them were killed, except Tikka Ajit Singh and his mother who escaped by hiding. Ajit Singh got back Jodhpur state in 1711 after the death of Aurangzeb. Emperor Farrukh Siyar got married to his daughter. See ਫਰਰੁਖ ਸਿਯਰ.

2 son of rani Raj Kaur and raja Hamir Singh of Nabha state. He was born in 1775 AD in village Badabar and ascended the throne of Nabha State in 1783 at the age of 8 after his father's death. His stepmother, Deso, who was pious, religious and sagacious, took charge of the administration during the time he was a minor. Raja Jaswant Singh was a far-sighted and intelligent ruler. He assisted the British government in many battles. His chief concern was to serve his people and keep with honour scholars in his court. Raja Jaswant Singh breathed his last in Nabha on 22nd May, 1840 at the age of sixty-six years. **3** See ਖੁਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜਸਾਮਤ [jəsamət] *A* جسامت *n* robust physique.

ਜਸਾਰੋਟ [jəsarot] of Jasrot, belonging to Jasrot. "jəsarot rajə."—*VN*. Raja Sukhdev of Jasrot. See ਜਸਰੋਟ.

ਜਸਿ [jəsɪ] reputation. "səbhɪ kɪlbɪkɪh hərəɪ jəsɪ

¹Colonel Todd writes in his book on Rajasthan, that he was killed by administering poison on the behest of Aurangzeb.

jala."—*mali m 4. 2* whose, of whom.

ਜਸੀ [jəsi], **ਜਸੀਆ** [jəsia] *adj* glorious, having good reputation, well known, famous.

ਜਸੁ [jəsu] See ਜਸ 3. "jəsu gavət pap ləham."—*kan m 4*. See ਜਸ 4. "jəsu kirətɪ jəg leɪ."—*jəpu*. 'respect and honour.'

ਜਸੁਦਾ [jəsuda], **ਜਸੁਧਾ** [jəsudha] *Skt* जसोदा *adj* who bestows glory. **2 n** wife of milkman Nand, who reared Krishan. "jɪu jəsuda ghərɪ kanu."—*sri m 1 pəhɪre*.

ਜਸੁਆ [jəsua] *n* glory, fame. "driɪri nanək das bhəgətɪ həriɪjəsua."—*gəu m 5. 2 adj* who glorifies; who eulogises.

ਜਸੁਸ [jəsus] See ਜਸੁਸ. "vəh an jəsus bətaɪ dæ."—*əje*.

ਜਸੁਸੀ [jəsusi] See ਜਸੁਸੀ.

ਜਸੋ [jəso] See ਜਸ. **2** short for Jasoda (Yashoda). **3** short for Jaswalia Jasrotia. "jəso dəɖdɪhvalə."—*VN*. 'jəsrotia and dəɖdɪhvalia.'

ਜਸੋਦ [jəsod], **ਜਸੋਦਾ** [jəsoda], **ਜਸੋਧ** [jəsodh], **ਜਸੋਧਾ** [jəsodha], **ਜਸੋਮਤ** [jəsomət] Yashoda. See ਜਸੁਦਾ. "kəhət ma jəsod jɪsəhɪ dəhi bhat khahɪ jɪu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. "jəbɛ jəsodha suɪgəi maya kɪyo prəkəs."—*krɪsən*. "nəd jəsomət moh bəɖhaɪke."—*krɪsən*.

ਜੱਸਾ [jəssa] See ਗੋਰਾ.

ਜੱਸਾਸਿੰਘ [jəssasɪŋh] son of Badar Singh, resident of Ahluwal, born in 1718 AD. In the company of Nawab Kapoor Singh he proved to be a man of great achievement. He is worthy to be termed the life breath of Ahluwalia misl. Mata Gujri bestowed him with a mace. He was highly respected in the Sikh community. Raja Amar Singh, ruler of Patiala state, was baptised by Jassa Singh. In 1748 AD, this great warrior brought under his control extensive territory by killing Salabat Khan, ruler of Amritsar, and in 1749 he assisted Diwan Kaura Mall a lot in ousting Shah Nawaj from Multan. In 1753 AD, he annexed the territory of Fatehbad by

defeating Adeena Beg, ruler of Jalandhar. He was popularly known as bēdichor 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 Attal. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

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. Alongwith 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

¹The coin bore following inscription on it:

ਸਿਕਕਾਹ ਤਾਦ ਦਾਰ ਜਾਹਾ ਬਾਫੌਲੇ ਐਕਲ,

ਮੁਲਾਕ ਐਮਾਦ ਗੁਰਿਫਾਤ ਜੈਸਾ ਕਲਾਲ.

²This fort came to be known as Ramgarhia after the name of its leader.

success upto Delhi and Meerut. He won great reputation all over the country for getting Brahman girls released from the clutches of the ruler of Hissar 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 supermacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਜੱਸੀ [jəssi] a village under police station and tehsil Bhatinda, subdivision Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place. When the Guru, wearing blue clothes and riding his horse, crossed the pond near the gurdwara, his robes turned bəgga (white), that is why this holy pond is now popularly known as Baggsar. The devotees belonging to this area offered jaggery to the Guru. “jəssi aɪ cəle gur khaɪ.”—GPS.

The gurdwara has landed property of sixty bighas in village Patharala, twenty bighas in village Jassi and four hundred fifty bighas in village Jhirhi. An annual grant of rupees 160 is given by Patiala state. The village is situated three miles to the south of railway station Sangat (BBCI Railway).

ਜਸਜ [jəsy] to that, to whom. See ਜਸ 2. “jəsy rəkheṅ gopaləh.”—səhəs m 5.

ਜਸਵਾਰ [jəsvar] See ਜਸਵਾਲ. “ute bir dhae su birə jəsvarə.”—VN.

ਜਹ [jəh], ਜਹੈ [jəhh] adv there, at that place, at the place. “jəh sadhu gobɪdbhəjənu.”—bavən. “jəhə təhə bhəi dhəramgətɪ lopə.”—kəlki.

2 Skt जह n renunciation, forsaking.

ਜਹਤ ਲਕਣਾ [jəhət ləkʂna] Skt जहल्लक्षणा. See ਜਹਤਿ.

ਜਹਤਾਜਗਤਿ [jəhtajəhətɪ] Skt जहदजहल्लक्षणा n a variation of figurative sense of which a part is

left for grasping the sense of an utterance. In chādog Upnishad, there is the advice: “tātṡvāmāṡṡ ṡvetketu.” “Oh ṡvetketu, “Are you the one?”’ It figures as an utterance wherein the omniscience of Braham as against the ignorance of ṡvetketu 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 **ਭਾਗਤਯਾਗ** [bhagytyag].

ਜਹਤਿ [jəhətɪ] *Skt* जहत्स्वार्था *n* a form of attribute wherein the utterance conveys its latent meaning by leaving aside the manifest one. “mera ghar gōga vɪcc hē--mē hār vele gōga vɪcc rəhɪda hā.” Here the suggestion of the bank is conveyed by leaving aside the mention of Ganga’s flow.

ਜਹਨ [jəhən] *Skt n* renunciation, abandonment.

ਜਹਮਤ [zəhmət] *A* جهمت; *n* disease. **2** suffering, trouble.

ਜਹਮਤੀ [zəhməti] *adj* ill. “bhæ jəhməti nən.” —*cəɪtr* 264.

ਜਹਰ [zəhər] See ਜਹਿਰ.

ਜਹਲ [zəhəl] *A* جهل; *n* ignorance, naivety, foolishness. “mai bap pəre hē jəhəl me.”—*hənu*.

ਜਹਾ [zəha], **ਜਹਾਂ** [zəhā] *adv* where, at what place. “jəha srəvəntɪ hərɪkətha nə sunie.”—*sar m* 5.

“jəhā səbədū vəse təhā dukh jae.”—*asa m* 3. **2 P** جهان; *n* world, universe. **3** worldly objects.

ਜਹਕ [jəhak] See ਜਹਕ.

ਜਹਾ ਕਹਾ [jəha kəha], **ਜਹਾਂ ਕਹਾਂ** [jəhā kəhā] *adv* wherever. **2** everywhere, at every place. “jəhā kəhā prəbhū tū vərtəta.”—*bher m* 5.

ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ [jəhāgir] *P* جهانگیر; *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. (Sammāt 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

¹His full name is “Nuruddin Mohammad Jahangir Padshah Gazi”.

²Although 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.”—*tuzək jəhāgiri*.

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- "jəhāgīr pətʃəh ke begəm nurjəhā. vəʃɪ kina pətɪ apno ɪh rəs jəhā təhā."—*cəɪɪtr* 48.

Jahangir was addicted to drinking and hunting. He died on 28th October, 1627 (Sammāt 1684) on way from Kashmir due to severe attack of asthma. An elegant tomb was built in his memory in Shahdara near Lahore. See ਨੂਰਜਹਾਂ.

ਜਹਾਜ਼ [jəhaz] *A* ਜਹਾਜ਼ *n* preparation. **2** saddle for camel's back. **3** ship, steamer, vessel, large boat, raft. "guru jəhaj khevəʃ guru."—*səvəye 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-engine powered ship, Enterprize, arrived in Calcutta in 1885. **4** See ਜਹੇਜ. **5** i.e. Sikh religion.

ਜਹਾਜ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [jəhaj çəʃna] *xa* embrace Guru Nanak Dev's religion in order to attain salvation; get baptised.

ਜਹਾਜੀ [jəhaji] *adj* pertaining to a ship.

ਜਹਾਦ [jəhad] *A* ਜਹਾਦ *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 ਸੂਰਤ 9, ਆਯਤ 5-6-29.

ਜਹਾਂਦਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ [jəhādarʃah] 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 (Sammāt 1771) and became emperor.¹

ਜਹਾਂਦੀਦਾ [jəhādīda] *P* جہانگیر *adj* world-wide travelled; skilled, experienced.

ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan] or **ਜਹਾਨੁ** [jəhanu] *P* جهان *n* world. "tarɪa jəhanu lahɪa əbɦɪman."—*gəv chət m* 5.

ਜਹਾਨਖਾਨ [jəhanxan] 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.

ਜਹਾਨਤਾਬ [jəhantab], **ਜਹਾਨਤਾਬਾਂ** [jəhantabā] *P* جہانگیر *adj* who lights the world. "ruksər jəhantabā."—*ramav*. 'Her cheeks render the world bright.' **2** *n* sun.

ਜਹਾਨਾਬਾਦ [jəhanabad] a town in district Peelibhit. **2** short for Shahjahanabad (Delhi). "səhər jəhanabad bəsət jəhɪ. ʃəhjəhā ju raj kərət təhɪ."—*cəɪɪtr* 278. **3** a town in district Gaya, which was once a famous business centre.

ਜਹਾਨੁ [jəhanu] See ਜਹਾਨ.

ਜਹਾਨੈ [jəhanɛ] to the world, for the world. "sājhi səgəl jəhanɛ."—*var sor m* 3.

ਜਹਾਂਪਨਾਹ [jəhāpənah] *P* جہانگیر *adj* refuge for the world. **2** *n* the Creator. **3** emperor.

ਜਹਾਲਤ [jəhalət] *A* جهالت *n* ignorance, stupidity, illiteracy.

¹Jahandar expired on Muhram 17, 1125 hɪjri.

ਜਹਿ [jəhɪ], ਜਹਿੰ [jəhɪ̃] See ਜੱਹ.

ਜਹਿਤ [jəhɪt] *Skt adj* discarded, abandoned.

ਜਹਿਮਤ [jəhɪmət], ਜਹਿਮਤੀ [jəhɪməti] See ਜਹਮਤ and ਜਹਮਤੀ.

ਜਹਿਰ [jəhɪr] *P ڄڙ n* anger, ire. **2** poison, venom. “an jəhɪr cij nə bhɑɪɑ.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਜਹਿਰੀ [zəhɪri] *adj* poisonous, venomous. **2** irate, wrathful.

ਜਹਿਰੀਲਾ [zəhɪrila] *P ڄڙ; adj* poisonous. **2** *n* material or substance having poisonous effect.

ਜਹਿੰਵਾ [jəhɪva] *adv* where, at which place. “ʃri nanək ki ɪccha jəhɪva. vɪcərəhɪ balək me mɪl təhɪva.”—*NP*.

ਜਹੀਂ [jəhɪ] *adv* where, there, at this place. **2** wheresoever.

ਜਹੀਨ [jəhin] *A ڄڙ; adj* with acute intelligence, having sharp memory; blessed with deep understanding.

ਜਹੀਰ [jəhir] *A ڄڙ; adj* grieved, sorrowful, distressed. “həkk bɪgana jo rəkhən so hosən bəhət jəhir.”—*JSBB*. “ɪkna vədi arja, ɪkɪ məɪ hohɪ jəhir.”—*var mēla m 1*. **2** weakened by illness. **3** *A ڄڙ* a speaker who has loud and clear voice. “dɪsən bəde jəhir.”—*məgo*.

ਜਹੀਰੀ [jəhiri] *n* oratory, descriptive skill, articulation. See ਜਹੀਰ 3. “tədbiri jəhiri əkəlgiri.”—*GPS*.

ਜਹੁਰੀ [jəhɪri] See ਜੌਹਰੀ. **2** a lump of opium, having colour like that of safflower (*carthamus tinctorius*), mostly consumed in Rajputana.

ਜਹੁਦ [jəhud], ਜਹੁਦੀ [jəhudi] See ਯਹੂਦੀ.

ਜਹੁਰ [jəhur] *A ڄڙ n* light, miracle, wonder. “kɪ jahər jəhur he.”—*japu*. **2** *adj* apparent, visible.

ਜਹੁਰਾ [jəhura] splendour, ostentation. **2** light. See ਜਹੁਰ.

ਜਹੇ [zəhe] *P ڄڙ* well done!, bravo!. “zəhe pɪckariye kɪ pur zəəfrani.”—*digo*.

ਜਹੇਜ [jəhez] *A ڄڙ n* dowry, money and valuables given at the time of a daughter's marriage. It is a transform of jəhaz in which [a] is replaced

by [e].

ਜਹੰਨਮ [jəhənəm] *A ڄڙ n* hell, inferno. **2** distressing place.¹

ਜਹੂ [jəhnu] See ਜਨੂ.

ਜੱਕ [jək] *n* doubt, suspicion. **2** obstruction, hesitation. **3** *P ڄڙ* defeat, failure. **4** insult. **5** fear. **6** *A ڄڙ*; conflagration. “jək jarei məɪət hē.”—*əkal*. **7** sharp, intelligence.

ਜਕਣਾ [jəkna], ਜਕਨਾ [jəkna] *v* hesitate, restrain oneself. **2** feel shy. See ਜਕ 3.

ਜਕਰੀਆਖਾਨ [zəkriaxan] زکریا خان See ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦਖਾਨ and ਖਾਨਬਹਾਦੁਰ.

ਜਕੜਨਾ [jəkəɾna] *v* fasten, grip tightly.

ਜਕੜਬੰਦ [jəkəɾbənd] *n* rope. **2** chain. **3** celibate's loincloth.

ਜਕਾ [jəka] See ਜਕ 6 and 7.

ਜਕਾਖੇਲ [jəkakhel] *n* a subcaste of Pathans, found in Khaibar.

ਜਕਾਤ [jəkət] See ਜਗਾਤ.

ਜਕੀ [jəki], ਜਕੀਆ [jəkia] *adj* suspicious; of doubting nature. **2** obdurate, stubborn. **3** *A ڄڙ*; wise; with sharp intelligence; prudent.

ਜਕੀੜਾ [jəkiɾa] *n* tight grip, pull. **2** concentration of mind. “bɪkh sēcəhɪ laɪ jəkiɾa.”—*jet m 4*. **3** stocks, vice.

ਜੱਕ [jəkk] *n* getting solid through freezing. Its root is Arabic جھك. **2** See ਜਕ.

ਜੱਕ ਤੱਕ [jəkk təkk] *n* act of looking with suspicion.

ਜਕ [jəks] *Skt vr* laugh. **2** eat. **3** See ਯਕ.

ਜਖ [jəkh] See ਜੱਖ, ਜਖੜ, ਜੱਛ and ਯਕ. “jəkh kɪnər guɪ bhəni.”—*asa chət m 5*. **2** See ਯਖ.

ਜਖਣ [jəkhən] *n* civilised mode of eating. See ਜਕ *vr*. “utəm bhəle jɪna ke jəkhən.”—*rətənmala*. ‘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.

ਜ਼ਖਮ [zəxəm] *P* **جرح** *n* wound; injury, cut.

ਜ਼ਖਮੀ [zəxmi] *P* **جرحی** *adj* wounded, injured.

ਜ਼ਖਮਤ [jəxamət] *A* **ضخامت** *n* thickness.

ਜਖੀਰਾ [jəkhira] *A* **خزیرہ** *n* collection. **2** treasure. **3** heap, pile. **4** nursery in which tiny seedlings are sown.

ਜੱਖ [jəkkh], ਜਖੜ [jəkhy] See **ਯਕ**. “avət tho ɪk jəkkh bədo.”—*kṛtsən*. “kəi koʃ jəkhy kīnər pɪsac.”—*sukhməni*.

ਜਗ [jəg] *Skt* **जगत्** *n* world. “jəg sɪu jhuth prɪtɪ mən bedhɪa.”—*sor m 1*. **2** people, mankind. **3** fire ritual. “jəg ɪsnan tap than khōde.”—*dhəna m 5*. “geɖa marɪ hom jəg kie.”—*var məla m 1*. **4** demigod, diety’s attendant. “koʃɪ jəg jake dərbar.”—*bher ə kəbir*.

ਜਗ ਅਉਰੁਨ [jəg əurən] none else in the world. “jəg əuru nə yahɪ məha təm mɛ əvtaru ʊjəgəru anɪ kiəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. ‘who in the darkest era.’

ਜਗਈ [jəgəi] is awake, is alert; remains watchful.

ਜਗਹ [jəgəh], ਜਗਹਿ [jəgəhi] *P* **جگہ** *n* short for **جگہ** place, spot, sojourn.

ਜਗਜੀਵਣ [jəgʝivən], ਜਗਜੀਵਨ [jəgʝivən] *n* the Creator of the world; the Lord who provides consciousness to the world. “jəgʝivən sɪu apɪ cɪtu lae.”—*bəsət m 3*. “ape jəgʝivən sukhdətā.”—*sri m 3*. **2** living in the world. **3** See **ਸਤਨਾਮੀ**.

ਜਗਜੀਵਨਦਾਸ [jəgʝivəndas] See **ਸਤਨਾਮੀ**.

ਜਗਜੀਵਨੁ [jəgʝivənu] See **ਜਗਜੀਵਨ**.

ਜਗਜੋਨੀ [jəgʝoni] *Skt* **जगद्योनि** *n* earth. **2** Brahma. **3** Vishnu. **4** the Creator of the world. “yō vɪcar bole jəgʝoni.”—*NP*.

ਜਗਣ [jəgən] *n* prosodic foot of three characters with a long matra in the middle: short-long-short (lsl).

ਜਗਤ [jəgət] *Skt* **जगत्** *n* breeze, air, wind. **2** country. “sətjug ka ənyay suɳ, ɪk phɛrɛ səbh jəgət mərəvɛ.”—*BG*. **3** mobile, moving creatures. **4** world, universe, cosmos. “ɪh

jəgət mɛ kɪnɪ jəpɪo gurmətu.”—*s m 9*. **5** etymologically, a human being. **6** *adv* while awake. “məharudrə ke bhəvən jəgət rəjni gəi.”—*cəɪtr 146*. **7** See **ਜਗਤਸੇਠ**.

ਜਗਤਉਧਾਰਣੁ [jəgətudharənu], ਜਗਤਉਧਾਰਨ [jəgətudharən] *adj* having power to emancipate the world; liberator of the world. “jəgətudharən nam prɪə.”—*kan m 5*. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “tɛ jəgətudharənu pəɪəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਗਤਸੇਠ [jəgətseth] Initially he was a sweet-maker 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 **ਜੀਵਨ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਜਗਤਸੇਤੁ [jəgətsetu] *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.

ਜਗਤ ਸੰਸਾਰ [jəgət səsar] *adj* world, (transitory) world. **2** people of the world. “sətɪgur no səbhko vekhda jeta jəgətu səsaru.”—*var vəd m 3*. See **ਜਗਤ**.

ਜਗਤਕਸਾਈ [jəgətəkəsai] *adj* traitor. **2** evil doer; humanity’s butcher. See **ਜਗਤਕਸਾਈ**.

ਜਗਤਕਰਤਾ [jəgətkərtā] *adj* the Creator of the world. **2** *n* the ultimate one, the supreme one.

ਜਗਤਕਸਾਈ [jəgətəkəsai] See **ਜਗਤਕਸਾਈ**. “həthɪ chori jəgətəkəsai.”—*var asa*.

ਜਗਤਗੁਰੂ [jəgətguru], ਜਗਤਗੁਰੂ [jəgətguru] *Skt* **जगद्गुरु** *n* the Creator. “tom kəhiət hɔ jəgətguru suami.”—*jet rəvɪdas*. **2** *adjs* spreading message of love in the world. “mɪlu nanək dev jəgət guru kɛrɛ.”—*kan m 5*. “jəgətguru guru nanək dev.”—*BG*. **3** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **4** the caretaker of Shakaracharya’s seat is also known by this name.

ਜਗਤਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ [jəgətsɪgh məharaja] See **ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ**.

ਜਗਤਜੀਵਨ [jəgəʝivən] See **ਜਗਜੀਵਨ**.

ਜਗਤਧਾਤਾ [jəgətdhātā] *Skt* **जगद्धातृ** *n* saviour of

the world, the supreme One. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. **3** Brahma, according to Purans. **4** Vishnu.
ਜਗਤਪਤਿ [jəgətpətɪ] *n* lord of the world; the Creator.

ਜਗਤਪਿਤਾ [jəgətpɪtɑ] *n* the Creator of the world, the supreme One. “jəgətpɪtɑ he sərəb pran ko ədhar.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. **2** Brahma. “jəgətpɪtɑ pəd prɪthəm kəhɪ sut pəd ət bəkhan.”—*sənāma*. jəgətpɪtɑ (Brahma) sut (son); river Brahmaputra.

ਜਗਤਪਿਤਾਮੁਤ [jəgətpɪtɑsʊt] See ਜਗਤਪਿਤਾ 2. **2** Naradmuni, monk Narad. **3** sage Sankadi.

ਜਗਤਪ੍ਰਾਣ [jəgətpɾɑɳ] *n* the Creator – the soul of world. **2** air, wind.

ਜਗਤਾ [jəgɪtɑ] 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 māsəds for their misdeeds. **3** a holy saint-grandson and disciple of Bhai Pheru Sachi Darhi.

ਜਗਤਾਗਰ [jəgɪtəgər] *n* primal, primeval, cause of the world's origin. “gəhə sərəɳ jəgɪtəgər.”—*həjare 10*.

ਜਗਤਾਵਲਿ [jəgɪtəvəlɪ] *n* system of cosmic creation. “jəgɪtəvəlɪ kərtɑ.”—*gyan*.

ਜਗਤੀ [jəgɪti] *Skt n* earth. **2** world, universe. **3** a vedic metre having twelve characters in each line, i.e. forty-eight characters in four lines. kamɪni mohna, toʃək and bhujəgɾəyət etc all belong to this metre.

ਜਗਤੀਸ [jəgɪtis] jəgət-ɪs; lord of the creation. See ਜਗਦੀਸ.

ਜਗਤੁ [jəgətʊ] See ਜਗਤ. “nɪjkəɪ dekhɪo jəgətʊ mɛ, ko kahu ko nahɪ.”—*s m 9*. **2** people. “jəgətʊ bhɪkharɪ phɪrət he.”—*s m 9*.

ਜਗਤੁ ਸੰਸਾਰੁ [jəgətʊ səsaru] See ਜਗਤ ਸੰਸਾਰ.

ਜਗਤੁੱਲਾ [jəgɪtulla] a Gujjar chief belonging to Bhau 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.

ਜਗਤੁ [jəgətɾ] short for jəgət-matr. “jɛ jɛkar jəgɪtrə məhɪ.”—*bita m 5*. **2** जगत्त्रय three spheres; three worlds.

ਜਗਤੁਗੁਰੂ [jəgɪtrə guru] all the three spheres of the world. “bhəndas sʊ as jəgɪtrə guru ki.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਗਦ [jəgəd] *Skt adj* saviour, sustainer.

ਜਗਦਗੁਰੂ [jəgədɡuru] See ਜਗਤਗੁਰੂ and ਜਗਦਗੁਰੂ.

ਜਗਦਯਾਰ [jəgɪdɑjɑr] *n* the Creator; the sustainer of the world. **2** air, wind.

ਜਗਦੀਸ [jəgɪdis] *n* lord of the world, the Creator. “səda bhəjəhʊ jəgɪdis.”—*gʊj m 5*.

ਜਗਦੀਸ ਈਸ [jəgɪdis ɪs] *adj* rulers of the world—their lord, God. **2** sacred deities of the world like Vishnu, Brahma – their holy God. “jəgɪdis ɪs gɔpəl mədho.”—*ram chət m 5*.

ਜਗਦੀਸਰ [jəgɪdisər], ਜਗਦੀਸਰ [jəgɪdisur], ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ੁਰ [jəgɪdisourɑ], ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ੁਰ [jəgɪdisvər] *Skt* जगदीश्वर *n* lord of the world – the Creator, the ultimate One. “sərəbɡʊɳ jəgɪdisrɛ.”—*ram chət m 5*. “jəgɪdisur cərənsərən jə ae.”—*kəɪɪ m 4*. “səda ənədu jəpɪ jəgɪdisourɑ.”—*sar m 4 pərtal*. “dhən cərəɳ rəkhyɑ jəgɪdisvərəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਜਗਦੀਪ [jəgɪdɪp] *Skt* जगदीप *n* the Creator, who gives light to the world. **2** sun.

ਜਗਦੰਬਾ [jəgɪdəbɑ] *Skt* जगदम्बा *n* mother of the world. **2** goddess Durga. **3** Mata Sulakhni. **4** Mata Sahib Kaur.

ਜਗਦਗੁਰੂ [jəgɪdɡuru] *n* mentor of spiritual knowledge for the world; the revered One. “he pɾɑɳnəth gɔbɪdəh kɪɪpɑ nɪdhan jəgɪdɡuro.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਜਗਧ [jəgədh] *Skt* जगध *adj* eaten, taken. **2 n** food.

ਜਗਧਾਤਾ [jəgɪdhɑtɑ] See ਜਗਤਧਾਤਾ.

ਜਗਧਿ [jəgədhɪ] *Skt* जग्धि *n* food, diet, meal.

ਜਗਨ [jəgən] *Skt* जनन *n* act of worshipping.

2 oblation to the fire god. **3** fire ritual. See ਜਗਨਾ *v*. “jægən kære bəhu bhar əphari.”—*gəu ə m l*. “əsumedh jægne.”—*gəḍ namdev*. **4** *Skt* जगन्नु glow-worm. **5** creatures. “jhəṛət əgnə, jələt jəgnə.”—*ramav*. **6** See ਜਗਨਾ. **7** See ਜਗਣ.

ਜਗਨਾ [jægna] See ਜਗਨਾ. **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.

ਜਗਨਾਥ [jægnaθ] See ਜਗਨਾਥ. **2** sword. “səbhe nam jægnaθ ke səda rīde mo rakh.”—*sənama*.

ਜਗਨਿਵਾਸ [jəgnɪvas] *Skt* जगन्निवास *n* the Creator, who, within Himself, provides abode to the world.

ਜਗਨੈਣ [jægneɪ] sun—the eye of the universe.

ਜਗਬਕਤ੍ਰ [jəgbəktrə] yug (four) — vəktrə (faces) having four faces representing the four ages; Brahma. Some ignorant scribe has written jəgbəktrə for jəgbəktrə. “jəgbəktrə huɪ kære bed bəkhyan.”—*sənama*.

ਜਗਬੰਦਨ [jəgbədn] *n* God, worthy of worship as the Creator of the world. “nanək sərənɪ pəriɔ jəgbədn.”—*jet m 9*. **2** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਜਗਮਗ [jəgməg], **ਜਗਮਗਤ** [jəgməgət], **ਜਗਮਗਿਤ** [jəgməgɪt] *adj* illuminated, lit. “jəgməg jɔɪɪ vɪrajəi əbɪcəl nəgər əpar.”¹ “jəgməgət tej purən prətəp.”—*əkāl*.

ਜਗਮਾਤ [jəgmat], **ਜਗਮਾਤਾ** [jəgmata] *n* mother of the world. **2** creative power of the timeless One. “jəgmat ko dhyan dhəryo jɪy me.”—*cəḍi l*. **3** goddess Durga. **4** the Creator of world, God. “krɪpa kəri həm pər jəgmata.”—*cəpəi*. “tū mera pɪta tū hē mera mata.”—*bher m 5*. **5** sword. “səbhe nam jəgmat ke lijhə sʊ kəvɪ vɪcar.”—*sənama*. **6** Mata Sulakhni. **7** Mata Sahib Kaur.

ਜਗਮੋਹਨੀ [jəgmohni] *n* illusion that lures the world. “jəgmohni həm tɪagɪ gəvai.”—*asa m 5*.

¹This verse is the text of the insignia of Gurdwara Abichal Nagar (Hazoor Sahib).

ਜਗਰ [jəgər] *n* light, miracle. **2** *Skt* armour; coat of mail.

ਜਗਰ ਮਗਰ [jəgər məgər] *n* lustre, glamour. “tero jəs jəgər məgər bhəe, sɔbha gəi meru ki.”—*həsram*.

ਜਗਰਾਉਂ [jəgraʊ], **ਜਗਰਾਵਾਂ** [jəgravā] tehsil head quarter of district Ludhiana, situated 26 miles away from the city. See ਕਲੁਰਾਯ and ਰਾਯਕੋਟ.

ਜਗਾ [jəga] *n* remaining awake for the whole night. **2** place, spot, location. **3** in musicology, a stroke at the end of a beat.

ਜਗਾਉਣਾ [jəgaʊnə] *v* awaken. **2** call out loudly so that people may wake up. **3** give out a mendicant's call by shouting words like ələkkh etc. “gɔrəkhnath jəgəhē.”—*krɪsən*. **4** See ਜਗਾਵਨ.

ਜਗਾਤ [jəgat], **ਜਗਾਤਿ** [jəgatɪ] *A* جگت or جگت; *n* purity, sacredness, holiness. **2** share spared from one's wealth and property for religious purposes is zəkat, so called for rendering them sacred. According to the Koran to pay zəkat is a religious code i.e. to the part with the charitable share of one's property is religiously essential. See ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 43.

To pay zəkat on the property possessed by a person for one year, is compulsory while that held for a period less than a year is exempt from this cess. It is clear that varying tithe was prescribed for varied property. For example the owner of four camels is exempt from paying any tithe while the possessor of five camels is bound to give one sheep or a he-goat every year. One having ten camels is to give two sheep or he-goats. Similarly, the possessor of forty camels gives four sheep or male goats as tithe. A person keeping fewer than thirty heads of cattle (cows and buffaloes) is exempt from paying any tithe, while the owner of thirty heads of cattle has to offer a one-year old calf annually and a keeper of

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 $\text{d}\bar{\text{I}}\text{r}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\bar{\text{s}}^1$ is free from $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{k}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}$ while five percent $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{k}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}$ is imposed on silver of higher amount. Similarly gold weighing less than twenty $\text{m}\bar{\text{I}}\text{s}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{l}\bar{\text{s}}^2$ is also exempted from paying any $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{k}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}$ whereas for holding gold more than that, one has to pay two ਕੀਰਾਤ [kirats]³ per $\text{m}\bar{\text{I}}\text{s}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{l}$. On the unutilized belongings worth more than two hundred $\text{d}\bar{\text{I}}\text{r}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\bar{\text{s}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{k}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}$ to the tune of 2.5% is imposed.

The spending of revenue or material collected through $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{k}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}$ 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. **3** octroi, the toll collected on goods entering a city or state. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\text{j}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{d}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{o}}\ \text{l}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{n}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{I}}$.”—*asa a m 5*.

ਜਗਾਤੀ [jəgatɪ], **ਜਗਾਤੀਆ** [jəgatiə] *n* octroi-collector, receiver of tithe. “ $\text{k}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{d}\bar{\text{h}}\ \text{d}\bar{\text{o}}\text{I}\ \text{b}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{e}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{I}}$.”—*gəu kəbir*. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{m}\bar{\text{o}}\text{h}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\ \text{m}\bar{\text{ü}}\text{d}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{p}\bar{\text{a}}\text{i}$.”—*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਜਗਾਦਿ [jəgadɪ] in the beginning. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{d}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{t}\bar{\text{u}}\text{h}\bar{\text{i}}\ \text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{b}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{p}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{e}}\text{l}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{h}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{o}}$.”—*səveye 33*. **2** beginning of the world, origin of the world. **3** fire ritual, sacrificial ritual like $\text{y}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{y}}$ etc. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{d}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{a}\text{d}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{d}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{ä}}$.”—*gyan*.

ਜਗਾਧਰੀ [jəgadhri] an old and famous city in district Ambala. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh inside the

¹a silver coin weighing twenty four rəttis.

²a silver coin weighing four and a half mashas or a weight equivalent to four and a half mashas.

³equivalent to two rəttis.

Hanuman gate of this town. The Guru visited this place during his stay in Kapal Mochan. A small gurdwara has been built there. The priest is a Sikh. The town is situated three miles to the north-east of Jagadhari railway station.

ਜਗਾਨਾ [jəgana], **ਜਗਾਵਨ** [jəgavən] *v* awaken. **2** warn, make one cautious, alert. **3** enable a corpse to rise from its place of cremation or burial with the supernatural power of black magic. “ $\text{h}\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{s}\bar{\text{I}}\text{m}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{c}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{d}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{e}}\ \text{r}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{v}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{I}}$.”—*s kəbir*.

ਜਗਿ [jəgɪ] in the world, within the world. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{s}\bar{\text{u}}\text{k}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{n}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\ \text{h}\bar{\text{e}}$.”—*bɪla chāt m 4*.

2 because of fire rituals. **3** of the world.

“ $\text{l}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{e}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{t}\bar{\text{a}}\text{p}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{r}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}$.”—*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

4 *Skt* जज्ञि scholar, knower. “ $\text{v}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{n}\bar{\text{a}}\text{v}\bar{\text{e}}\ \text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\text{b}\bar{\text{h}}\ \text{b}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\text{d}\bar{\text{e}}\ \text{n}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{t}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{s}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}\bar{\text{I}}$.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਜਗਿਸ਼੍ਰੀ [jəgɪʃvi] supreme yogi, supreme sage. “ $\text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\text{s}\bar{\text{e}}\text{k}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\ \bar{\text{I}}\ \text{k}\ \text{n}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{p}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{s}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{i}}\ \text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\text{j}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\ \text{b}\bar{\text{a}}\text{l}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\ \text{t}\bar{\text{a}}\text{p}\bar{\text{a}}\text{s}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{i}}$.”—*cəɪtr 260*.

ਜਗਿਜੀਵਨੁ [jəgɪjɪvənʊ] living in the world: leading life in the world. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{I}}\text{v}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{e}\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{s}\bar{\text{u}}\text{p}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{e}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}$.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** See ਜਗਜੀਵਨ.

ਜਗਿੰਦਾ [jəgɪnda] *adj* who awakens. **2** who ignites. **3** who enlightens. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{o}}\text{t}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{o}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{d}\bar{\text{a}}$.”—*gyan*.

ਜਗੀ [jəgi] woke, became alert. **2** performer of a fire ritual. **3** by performing the fire ritual. “ $\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}\ \text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{a}}\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{I}}$.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*.

ਜਗੀਸ [jəgis] short for jəgdis.

ਜਗੀਰ [jəgir] See ਜਗੀਰ.

ਜਗੀਰਦਾਰ [jəgirdar] fiefholder, landlord.

ਜਗੁ [jəgu] See ਜਗ and ਜਗਤ. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{u}\text{p}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{e}}\ \text{b}\bar{\text{I}}\text{n}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{e}}$.”—*asa chāt m 4*. **2** the public, people. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{u}}\ \text{r}\bar{\text{o}}\text{g}\bar{\text{i}}\ \text{b}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{g}\bar{\text{i}}$.”—*asa m 1*.

ਜਗੇਨ [jəgen] (third declension) due to the fire ritual. “ $\text{j}\bar{\text{o}}\text{g}\bar{\text{e}}\text{n}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{I}},\ \text{j}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{e}}\text{n}\ \text{k}\bar{\text{I}}\text{?}$ ”—*gυj jədev*.

ਜਗੋੜਾ [jəgəɾə] a village in police station Dehlon of tehsil and district Ludhiana, situated at a distance of about one and a half miles to the north-east of Ahmadgarh railway station. A

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.

ਜਗੋਟਾ [jəgōṭa] *n* rope made of twisted strings of wool, which mendicants generally tie around their waist. “səhəj jəgōṭa bādhən te chuṭa.” –*ram m 1. 2* diaper. See ਜਗੋਟੀ. **3** loud call for waking up the people.

ਜਗੋਲ [jəgōl], ਜਗੋਲਾ [jəgōla] *P* جگول; *n* pellet in tinkling bell; tinkling bell. “ukab bəsinən ko səj, kəṭh jəgōlən dval nəvine.” –*kr̥ṭsən*. 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.

ਜਗੰਨਥਈ [jəgənthəi], ਜੰਗਨਥ [jəgnath], ਜੰਗਨਥੁ [jəgnathu] *Skt* जगन्नाथ *n* lord of the world; ultimate Reality, God. “həṛṭ jəp̄ɪo jəgənthəi.” –*kəṭṭ m 4*. “jəgənthəi səbh jəṭr̄ upae.” –*nəṭ ə m 4*. “jəgənthəi jəgdisu jəp̄aɪa.” –*var vəḍ 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 (Krishan) 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 Baṛam 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 some-time, a well-wisher and devotee preserved these holy remains in a box. The king of Orissa, Indardiyuman, was directed by Vishnu to instal these remains in a statue of Jagannath. Acceding to Indardiyuman’s direction, Vishvkarma 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 Vishvkarma. Vishvkarma got angry and left the work incomplete. The idol of Jagannath thus remained without hands and feet. King Indardiyuman 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.¹

The consecrated food distributed in this

¹See in this context: “ਵੈਲਭ ਛਲ ਕਪਟ ਦਰਪਣ” ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

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 *gəgənme ʈal* 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 Mangumat 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.

ਜੱਗ [jəgg] *Skt* यज्ञ *n* worshipping. **2** prayer. **3** sacrifice. “kijie əb jəgg ko arəbh.”—*gyan*.

ਜੱਗਬੰਡ [jəggkəbh], **ਜੱਗਬੰਡ** [jəggthəbh] *n* pillar raised at the place where oblation is performed. See **ਯੁਪ**. “pəg pəg jəggkəbh kəhu gəḍa.”—*rəghu*.

ਜੱਗਪੁਰਖ [jəggpurəkh] *Skt* यज्ञपुरुष *n* Vishnu. **2** fire. **3** chief god to please whom sacrificial oblation is offered. “jəgg kūdəhu te uʈe təb jəggpurəkh kulaɪ.”—*ramav*. ‘Made Himself manifest.’

ਜੱਗਾ [jəgga] 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.

ਜੱਗਸਿੰਘ [jəggasɪgh] a devoted servant of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਜੱਗੁਪਵੀਤ [jəggupəvit] sacred thread. See **ਯਗੁਪਵੀਤ**. “jəggupəvit gəre jɪm pavən.”—*GPS*.

ਜਗਯਾਸਾ [jəgyasa] See **ਜਿਗਯਾਸਾ**.

ਜਗੁਪਵੀਤ [jəgyupəvit] sacred thread. See **ਯਗੁਪਵੀਤ**. “jəgyupəvit den hɪt dhara.”—*NP*.

ਜਗਯੇਸ਼ੁਰ [jəgyeʃvər] *Skt* यज्ञेश्वर *n* lord of the oblationary ritual, Vishnu. **2** fire. **3** See **ਜੱਗ ਪੁਰਖ**.

ਜਗੁਪਵੀਤ [jəgyopəvit] See **ਯਗੁਪਵੀਤ**.

ਜਘਨ [jəghən] *Skt n* rear portion of the army. **2** buttocks, posterior. **3** pelvis.

ਜਘਨਾ [jəghna], **ਜਘਨੀ** [jəghni] See **ਜਘਨਜ**.

ਜਘਨਜ [jəghəny] *Skt n* the untouchable. **2** purchased servant, slave. **3** menial. **4** mean. **5** final, last.

ਜਚਨਾ [jəcna] *v* examine, inspect, estimate. **2** look presentable. “ja uʈu nɪɪməlu, ta həm jəcna.”—*asa m 5*. ‘only then we look spotless.’

3 determine. “kal ka kal nɪɪrəjən jəcna.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **4 n** idea, concept. “kəɪɪ kəɪɪ vekhə əpne jəcna.”—*maru ə m 5*. **5 adj** suppliant, supplicant. “kəhu nanək pəbhə ke səbhɪ jəcna.”—*bɪɪa m 5*.

ਜਚਨੀ [jəcni] *Skt* जाचनीज *adj* supplicable. **2** supplicated substance. “jo ɪche so phəlu pəɪsi, səbh ghəre vɪc jəcni.”—*var suhi m 3*. **3** See **ਜਚਨਾ**.

ਜਚਾ [jəca] *adj* suppliant, beggar. “səda səlahie səbh tɪs ke jəca.”—*var maru l m 3*. **2** examined, estimated. See **ਜਚਨਾ**. **3 P** **چچ** *n* woman who has just delivered a child.

ਜੱਚਾ [jəcca] See **ਜਚਾ** **3**.

ਜੱਚ [jəch], **ਜੱਚ** [jəchh] See **ਯਚ**.

ਜੱਚਰਿ [jəchh-hərɪ] lion. See **ਹਰਜੱਚ**. “dhərəm jəchh-hərɪ ɪk səmbhar.”—*GV 10*. ‘Dharam Singh.’ Bhai Sukha Singh has used *jəchh-hərɪ* for a Singh—a baptised sikh.

ਜੱਚਣੀ [jəchhni] wife of a demigod, *yəkʃɪni*.

ਜੱਚਪ [jəchhəp], **ਜੱਚਰਾਜ** [jəchhraj] king of demigods; Kuber.

ਜਜ [jəj] See **ਯਜ** *vr*. “jəɪ kəɪɪ pərthəɪ suhai.”—*asa m 5*. ‘looked charming during rituals of worship and marriage etc.’ **2 Skt** warrior a brave fighter. **3 S** feast given at the time of marriage. **4** marriage party, wedding party.

ਜਜਨ [jəjən] See **ਯਜਨ**.

ਜਜਬ [jəjəb] *A* **جذب** *n* act of drawing attention. **2** absorb. **3** assimilate.

ਜਜਬਾ [jəjba] *A* **حزب** feeling, sentiment. **2** concept, resolve. **3** anger, wrath. **4** desire, lust.

ਜਜਮ [jəjəm] See **ਜਜਮ**. **2** See **ਜਜਮਲਿਆ**. **3 A** **چچ**

adj determination.

ਜਜਮਾਨ [jəjman], **ਜਜਮਾਨੁ** [jəjmanu] See **ਯਜਮਾਨ**. one who performs oblation; one who gets oblation performed by the family priest. “kərta, tu mera jəjman.”—*prəbha m 1*. “sai putri jəjman ki sa teri, etu dhanı khadhē tera jənənu gəɪa.”—*asa pəti m 3*.

ਜਜਮਾਲਾ [jəjmala], **ਜਜਮਾਲਿਆ** [jəjmalɪa], **ਜਜਮਾਲੇ** [jəjmale] **ججماله** *adj* who is leperous. **2** a wretched person, whose closeness can be contagious. “cuṇi vəkhi kədhē jəjmalɪa.”—*var asa*. “səcē vəkhi kədhē jəjmale.”—*var gəu l m 4*. **3** man of determination. See **ਜਜਮ** **3**. “nıt maɪa no phıre jəjmalɪa.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਜਜਰ [jəjər], **ਜਜਰਾ** [jəjra], **ਜਜਰੀ** [jəjri] *Skt* **जजर** *adj* decrepit, decayed. “ıhu sərıru jəjri hē ɪs no jəru pəhuce ae.”—*vəḍ m 3 əlahni*. **2** old. **3** dilapidated, broken.

ਜਜਾ [jəja] pronunciation of **ਜ**. **2** thirteenth character of Punjabi script. “jəja janē həu kəchu hua.”—*bavən*. **3** See **ਜੱਜਾ**. **4** *A 17* revenge. **5** reward, gain.

ਜਜਾਤਿ [jəjatɪ], **ਜਜਾਤੀ** [jəjati] See **ਯਜਾਤਿ**.

ਜਜਿ [jəjɪ] See **ਜਗਿ** and **ਜਜ**.

ਜਜੀਆ [jəjia] See **ਜੇਜੁਆ**.

ਜਜੀਰਾ [jəjira] *A ੪੭੨* *n* island; piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

ਜੱਜਾ [jəjja] See **ਜਜਾ**. **2** a clan of tillers in district Amritsar. **3** a subcaste amongst the Jathol Rajputs of solar lineage of Sialkot area. “həmja jəjja janıe, bala mərvaḥa vıgəṣəda.”—*BG*

ਜਜੁ [jəjɾə], **ਜਜੁਟ** [jəjɾət] *Dg n* Yamraj, the god of Death.

ਜਟ [jət] See **ਜਟਾ**. “tət nə khət nə jət nə hom nə.”—*kan m 5*. ‘neither residing at sacred places, nor performing six actions, neither matted hair nor oblation.’ See **ਜਟੁ** and **ਜੱਟ**.

ਜਟਕਾ [jətka] *adj* of or relating to a Jatt.

ਜਟਕੇ ਸੰਦ [jətke sənd] tools or implements such as plough, field leveller, pitch fork, multipronged

pitch fork, seed pipe, yoke, cart, hoe, weeding instrument, sickle, winnower, levelling plank, small axe, pole axe etc, used by Jatts.

ਜਟਜ [jətəj], **ਜਟਜਾ** [jətja] *n* Ganga, which has its origin from the matted hair of Shiv.—*sənama*.

ਜਟਜਾਸੁਤ [jətjasut] son of Ganga, Bhisham.—*sənama*.

ਜਟਜਾਟ [jətjaɪ] wearing matted hair; topknot of matted hair. “kərɪ jət jəta jətjaɪ.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

ਜਟਧਾਰ [jətɖhar] *adj* who wears matted hair. **2** *n* ascetic. “dəḍdhar jətɖhare pekhio vərət nem tirəthae.”—*bher m 5*. **3** Shiv. See **ਜਟਧਾਰ**. **4** banyan tree.

ਜਟਧਾਰੀ [jətɖhari] See **ਜਟਧਾਰ**. **2** Ganga, which has its origin in the matted hair of Shiv. “jape cəlle rətt de sələle jətɖhari.”—*cəḍi 3*.

ਜਟਨਿ [jətənɪ] residing in the matted hair of Shiv, Ganga.—*sənama*.

ਜਟਨਿਨ [jətnɪn] one that holds jətənɪ (Ganga); the earth.—*sənama*.

ਜਟਪੁਰਾ [jətpura] See **ਲੰਮੇ 3** and **ਲੰਮੇਜਟਪੁਰੇ**.

ਜਟਭੁਕ [jətbhuk] *Skt* a tree having aerial roots (Banyan). “jɪmɪ bətbij vɪkhe jətbhuk dəl sakha kād səhɪt phəl ahɪ.”—*GPS*. ‘as the seed of banyan contains within it leaves, boughs, branches, fruit and aerial roots.’

ਜਟੱਲ [jətəɪ] *n* rustic talk. **2** gossip; fanciful tale.

ਜਟਾ [jəta] *Skt n* matted rope-like hair on the head.

“jətamukətu tənɪ bhəsəm ləgai.”—*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.

ਜਟਾਉ [jətau] *n* topknot of matted hair.

2 See **ਜਟਾਯੁ**.

ਜਟਾਚੂਟ [jətajut] *n* topknot of matted hair. “jətajut bhekh kie phıɾət udas kəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

2 *xa adj* one who does not cut even a single hair from head to foot. “jətajut rəhıbo ənuragəhu.”—*GV 10*.

ਜਟਾਣੀ [jəṭaṇi] *n* queen of Jatadhar (Shiv); Durga. "mare vir jəṭaṇi."—*cāḍi* 3. **2** wife of a Jatt. **3** *adj* of or relating to a Jatt.

ਜਟਾਧਰ [jəṭadhər], **ਜਟਾਧਾਰ** [jəṭadhar], **ਜਟਾਧਾਰੀ** [jəṭadhari] *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.

ਜਟਾਮੁਕਟ [jəṭamukəṭ], **ਜਟਾਮੁਕਟੁ** [jəṭamukəṭu] crest of matted hair; topknot of the matted hair. See ਜਟਾ 1.

ਜਟਾਯੂ [jəṭayū] 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 ravəṇ an jəṭayū ghīre."—*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.

ਜਟਾਯੂਅਰਿ [jəṭayū-əri], **ਜਟਾਯੂਰਿਪੁ** [jəṭayūrīpu] Ravan, the enemy of Jatayu.—*sānāma*.

ਜਟਾਲ [jəṭal], **ਜਟਾਲਾ** [jəṭala] *adj* wearing matted hair. **2** *n* Shiv. "ughe jəṇu neje jəṭale."—*ramav*. 'Spears seem tridents of Shiv.'

ਜਟਾਵਲ [jəṭavəl], **ਜਟਾਵਲਾ** [jəṭavla] *adj* wearing matted hair. **2** *n* Shiv. **3** Nadia, the bull, upon which Shiv rides. "dhol nəgare pəṇ de ūghən janu jəṭavle."—*cāḍi* 3. 'As and when Nadia jumps, the battledrum thunders.' See ਉੱਖਨ. **4** ascetic. **5** banyan tree.

ਜਟਿਤ [jəṭit] *Skt adj* studded, inlaid.

ਜਟਿਪੁਰ [jəṭīdhur] See ਧੁਰਜਟੀ.

ਜਟਿਯਾ [jəṭīya] *adj* one wearing matted hair. *n* wife of a Jatt.

ਜਟਿਯਾਰਾ [jəṭīyara] *adj* one wearing matted hair. "nību kədəm su vət jəṭīyare."—*cārītr* 256. 'banyan trees with aerial roots.'

ਜਟਿਲ [jəṭil] *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.

ਜਟੀ [jəṭi] *adj* having matted hair. **2** *n* banyan tree. **3** a tree of the ficus venosa type. **4** Shiv. **5** See ਜੱਟੀ.

ਜਟੀਸ [jəṭis] *n* Shiv, the god of those who wear matted hair, Shiv. "vəruṇ vīrəci jəṭis sur."—*GV 10*.

ਜਟੀਲਾ [jəṭila] See ਜਟਿਲ.

ਜਟੁ [jəṭu] See ਜੱਟ. "dhōna jəṭu balmiku bəṭvara, gurmukhī parīpəta."—*maru m 4*.

ਜਟੁਆ [jəṭua] *adj* having matted hair. **2** topknot of matted hair. "bāḍhəhī bəhu jəṭua."—*səvəye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਜਟੋਟਾ [jəṭəṭa] son of a Jatt.

ਜੱਟ [jəṭt] 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.

ਜੱਟਾ [jəṭṭa] *adj* having matted hair. "bhrəmte jəṭṭa."—*dətt*. **2** a vocative. "e jəṭṭ".

ਜੱਟੂ [jəṭṭu] a Tewari Brahman who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. **2** a Chaddha devotee of the fifth Guru. **3** a Bhiva disciple 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.

ਜਠਰ [jəṭhər] *Skt n* abdomen, belly. "kəri dokh jəṭhər kəu bhəte."—*māla m 5*. **2** stomach. **3** womb. "kīm devəkī ke jəṭhrətəri ayo."—*səvəye 33*. **4** *adj* old.

ਜਠਰ ਰੋਗ [jəṭhər rog] *Skt* जाठर रोग *n* a disease of the abdomen. See ਉਦਰਰੋਗ.

ਜਠਰਾਗਨਿ [jəθragənɪ], **ਜਠਰਾਨਲ** [jəθranəl] *n* fire of hell; heat of the blood by which food is digested and human system is kept on working. Through the circulation of blood, heat is produced, which is 98.4° Fahrenheit,¹ as shown by the thermometer.²

ਜਠੇਰਾ [jəθhera] *Skt* ਜਠੇਸ਼ੁ *adj* elder. See ਜਿਠੇਰਾ.

ਜੱਠ [jəθh] See ਚੱਠ.

ਜੜ [jəḍ] *Skt* जड़ *vr* settle down, accumulate. **2** inlay, set. “ਜਿਹ ਕੇ ਮਾਨ ਮੇ ਜੜ-ਰਾਕੁ ਜੜੇ.”—*krīṣṇan*. **3** *Skt* जड़ *adj* inanimate. **4** mentally retarded, idiotic. **5** *n* water.

ਜੜ [jəḍh] See ਜੜ 3 and 4.

ਜਣ [jəṇ] See ਜਨ. “ਜੇਠ ਜੇਠ ਸਿਉ ਚਾਢੁ ਧਹੋ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** See ਜਣਨਾ. **3** See ਜਣੁ.

ਜਣਨ [jəṇən] *Skt* जनन. *n* birth, origin. **2** act of reproduction.

ਜਣਨਾ [jəṇna] *v* give birth, reproduce, cause reproduction. See ਜਣਨ. “ਐਤ ਜਣੇਦਾ ਜਾਣਿ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. “ਧਠਨ ਜਣੇਦੀ ਮਾਣਿ.”—*sri m 3*. “ਜਿਨ ਕੇ ਜਣੇ ਬਢਿਰੇ ਤੁਮ ਹਐ ਤਿਨ ਸਿਉ ਜਿਹਗਰੇ ਪਾਪ.”—*sar m 4*.

ਜਣਾ [jəṇa] of or relating or pertaining to people. **2** count. “ਬਿਰਠਾ ਜਣੇਮੁ ਜਣਾ.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **3** man.

ਜਣਾਉਣਾ [jəṇaʊna] *v* enlighten, make one realise. **2** cause infant's birth, help during birth.

ਜਣਾਕਣਾ [jəṇakəṇa], **ਜਣਾਖਣਾ** [jəṇakhəṇa] every one, everybody. See ਜਣਾਕਨਾ. **2** layman.

ਜਣਾਵਣਾ [jəṇavṇa] See ਜਣਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਣਿ [jəṇɪ] *adv* after giving birth. “ਜਿਉ ਜੰਨੀ ਸੁਤ ਜਾਣਿ ਪਾਲੀ.”—*gəu m 4*.

¹It 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).

²See ਬਰਮਾਮੀਟਰ.

ਜਣੀ [jəṇi] See ਜਨੀ. **2** part no, not, never. “ਜੇਠੀ ਲੇਖਾਵਹੁ ਐਸੇ ਪਾਪੀ ਸਾਣਿ.”—*asa rəvīdas*. ‘do not live your life with an agnostic wretch.’ **3** reproduced. **4** *S* distribution of food like the distribution of *gāḍḍṛa ləḍḍus* after the death of some person. **5** *Dg* mother.

ਜਣੁ [jəṇu] *S* *adv* as if. “ਜਿਸ ਨੋ ਵਿਸਰੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਰਾਮ ਸਾਨੇਹੀ, ਤਿਸੁ ਲਖ ਬੇਦਾਨ ਜਾਣੁ ਐ.”—*sor m 5*.

ਜਣੇ [jəṇe] See ਜਣਨਾ. **2** plural of ਜੇਠ (ਜੇਠ) as “ਦੋ ਜੇਠੇ ਐ.”

ਜਣੇਦਾ [jəṇeda], **ਜਣੇਦੀ** [jəṇedi] giving birth. See ਜਣਨਾ. “ਤਿਨ ਧਠਨੁ ਜਣੇਦੀ ਮਾਊ ਐ ਸਾਧੇਲੁ ਸੇ.”—*asa fəriḍ*.

ਜਣੇ [jəṇo] *Dg n* father. **2** See ਜਣਾ.

ਜਣੰਤ [jəṇāt] gives birth. **2** knows. “ਜਣੰਤ ਚਰ ਚਕਰਾਠੇ.”—*gyan*. ‘knows all.’

ਜਤ [jət] *Skt* जतु *adv* where. “ਜੇਠ ਜੇਠ ਜਾਏ ਤੇਠ ਤੇਠ ਠਰਿਸਾਏ.”—*bīla m 5*. **2** See ਜਤੁ and ਜਤ. **3** See ਜੱਤ.

ਜਤਕਤ [jətkət], **ਜਤਕਤਰ** [jətkətəh], **ਜਤਕਤਾ** [jətkəta] *Skt* जतु कतु *adv* wherever. “ਜੇਠਕੇਠ ਤੁਮ ਬਿਠਪੁਰ ਹਾਹੁ.”—*bīla m 5*. “ਜੇਠਕੇਠੇਠ ਤੇਠੇਠ ਠਰਿਸੇ.”—*səhəs m 5*. “ਜੇਠਕੇਠਾ ਤੇਠ ਪੇਖੀਏ.”—*kəli m 5*.

ਜਤਨ [jəṭən] *Skt* जतु *n* effort, attempt. “ਜੇਠਨ ਬਾਹੁ ਸੁਖ ਕੇ ਕੀਏ.”—*s m 9*. **2** control over sensual impulses. “ਜੇਠਨ ਤੇਪਨ ਬਿਰਮਾਨ.”—*kan m 5*.

ਜਤਬੁਤ [jəṭbrət] *n* principle of control over sensual impulses. “ਦਾਨ ਢਾਯਾ ਢਾਮ ਸਾਯਮ ਨੇਮ ਜੇਠਬੁਤ.”—*səveye 33*.

ਜਤਲਾਉਣਾ [jəṭlaʊna], **ਜਤਲਾਨਾ** [jəṭlana], **ਜਤਾਉਣਾ** [jəṭaʊna], **ਜਤਾਨਾ** [jəṭana] *v* make known, inform. **2** tell.

ਜਤਿ [jəṭɪ] See ਜਤਿ. **2** caste. “ਜੇਠੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪੈਠੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਧਠਨ ਹੇਰੀ ਨਾਮ.”—*suhī m 5*. **3** In music, ਜੇਠੀ is a mode of recitation. The pause occurring during the playing of *mṛīdāḡ*, is known as ਜੇਠੀ. Dr. Charan Singh has stated in his book “Sri Guru Granth Bani Beore” that ਜੇਠੀ, ਗੇਠੀ, ਸਾਠ, all are functions of tabla. When the right hand performs the function of ਗੇਠੀ i.e., when like

gəɪɪ fingers of the right hand work from the rim to the centre and the left hand plays or evokes them in brief like ਸਾਥ [sath], then it is known as jətɪ. When fingers of both the hands evoke words, known as patachər so, the articulation being in low pitch, then it is known as gətɪ. When both the hands work freely and there is a free flow of sound (known as kəɪ kuɪɪ), then it is called ਸਾਥ [sath]. See ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਮ: 1 ਬਿਤੀ, ਘਰ 10 ਜਤਿ. 4 *v adv* where. “jətɪ jat səda kal həi.”—*kan m 5*.

ਜਤਿ ਪਤਿ [jətɪ pətɪ] caste and row; caste and subcaste, as caste is Khatri, subcaste is Suri, Kapur etc. “bhəgətɪ rəte se utma, jətɪ pətɪ səbde hoɪ.”—*asa ə m 3*. 2 caste and honour.

ਜਤੀ [jəti] *Skt* यतिन् *adj* having control over sensual impulses. “jəti səti kete bənbasi.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 *n* saint, pious man. 3 Some writers talk of six celibates — “əb je jəti sunəhu de kana. ləchmən gorəkh əru hənumana. bhīṣəm bherəv dətə pəchano.”—*NP*. See ਛਿਅ ਜਤੀ. 4 celibate or ascetic. “na ɪhu jəti kəhave seu.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘neither a celibate, nor an ascetic.’ 5 a Jain saint.

ਜਤੀਲੀ [jətɪli] *adj* fleecy: “jətɪli bheɪ”. 2 *Skt* ਜਿਤਿਤ੍ਰੀ victorious. “jətɪli tōdməte.”—*əkal*.

ਜਤੁ [jətu] *Skt* जतु *n* control over sensual impulses. “jətu pəhara dhirəju sunɪaru.”—*jəpu*. 2 *Skt* ਜਤੁ gum. 3 sealing wax.

ਜਤੈ ਕਾ [jətə ka] *Skt* of yət. “tretə rəthu jətə ka.”—*var asa*.

ਜਤੌਲੀ [jətəli] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una. Here the tenth Guru rested for some time. A gurdwara called Damdama Sahib exists there in his memory.

ਜਤੰਨ [jətənn], **ਜਤੰਨੁ** [jətənnu] See ਜਤਨ. “soi jətənnu bətaɪ.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਜੱਤ [jətt] fleece.

ਜਤ੍ਰ [jətr] *Skt* जत्र *adv* where. “jətr jau tət biṭhəlu bhəla.”—*asa namdev*.

ਜਤ੍ਰਕਤਾ [jətr-kəta], **ਜਤ੍ਰਕਤ੍ਰ** [jətr-kətr], **ਜਤ੍ਰਤ੍ਰ** [jətr-tətr], **ਜਥਕਥ** [jəthkəth] *Skt* जत्रकत्र, जत्रत्र *adv* wherever, everywhere. “pekhiə jətr-kəta.”—*guj m 5*. “jətr-kətr tu sərəb jia.”—*bher m 1*. “jətr-tətr bɪraj-hi.”—*jəpu*. “jəthkəth rəmnəə sərnəə sərəbətɪ jənnəh.”—*gatha*.

ਜਥਾ [jətha] See ਯਥਾ. 2 *n* group. See ਯੂਥ.

ਜਥਾਜੋਗ [jəthajog] See ਯਥਾਯੋਗ.

ਜਥਾਤਥ [jəthətəth] See ਯਥਾਤਥ.

ਜਥਾਮਤਿ [jəthaməti] See ਯਥਾਮਤਿ.

ਜਥਾਰਥ [jətharəth] See ਯਥਾਰਥ.

ਜਥਾਵਤ [jəthavət] See ਯਥਾਵਤ.

ਜਥੇਦਾਰ [jəthedar] *n* leader of a group. This term is specially common amongst the Khalsa. “jəthedar jokəchu kəhɪdeta. soi pəth man səbh leta.”—*PP*.

ਜਥੇਬੰਦੀ [jəthebədi] *n* act of uniting a group. 2 unity, cohesion in the jətha.

ਜਥੋਚਿਤ [jəthocɪt] as deemed fit. See ਯਥੋਚਿਤ. “dɪɪ sɪɪpau jəthocɪt jəne.”—*GPS*.

ਜਦ [jəd] *Skt* जदा *adv* when, whenever. 2 *P* ,; *n* wound, blow. 3 target. 4 See ਜੱਦ.

ਜਦਹੁ [jədəhu] See ਜਦ 1. “jədəhu ape thaɪu kia bəhɪ kəte.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਜਦਕਦ [jədkəd] *Skt* जदाकदा *adv* whenever.

ਜਦਨ [zədən] *P* ٧; *v* hurt, attack. 2 aim, target.

ਜਦਪਿ [jədəpɪ] *part* may be, even if. See ਯਦਜਪਿ.

ਜਦਰ [jədər], **ਜਦਲ** [jədəl] *A* جاد *n* fight, battle, war.

ਜਦਾ [jəda] See ਜਦ and ਯਦਾ. 2 *P* ਜਦਹ. afflicted, grieved. See ਜਦਨ.

ਜਦਾਪਿ [jədəpɪ] *Skt* जदापि. See ਜਦਪਿ and ਯਦਜਪਿ.

ਜਦਿ [jədɪ] *Skt* जदि *part* if. 2 when, whenever. “dukh təde jədɪ visrə.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਜਦਿ ਚਿੰਤ [jədɪ cɪt] *Skt* यत् अचिन्त्य. “jədɪ cɪt sərəbgətə.”—*guj jedev*. ‘who is free from worry.’

ਜਦਿਨ [jədɪn] on which day. “jədɪn ros vəh aɪ hɛ.”—*parəs*.

ਜਦੀ [jədi] See ਜਦਿ. 2 from the Yadav subcaste;

Yadav. “bhāgwan jēdi.”—*krīṣṇan*. **3** See ਜੱਦੀ. **ਜਦੀਦ** [jədīd] *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* new, fresh. **2** modern. **ਜਦੁ** [jədu] *Skt* जदु leader of Yadavs, a raja from whom the dynasty got its name, See ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ and ਯਦੁ.

ਜਦੁਨਾਇਕ [jəduṇaɪk] lord of Yaduvanshis, Krishan. **ਜਦੁਨਾਇਕ ਨਾਇਕਾ** [jəduṇaɪk naɪka] beloved of Krishan, Yamuna.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੁਨਾਥ [jəduṇath] Yadavnath Krishan.

ਜਦੁਨਾਥ ਕੀ ਦਾਰਾ [jəduṇath kī dara] Yamuna; wife of the lord of Yadavs, Krishan.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੁਪਤਾਰਿ [jədupətari] Yadavpati Krishan's enemy, arrow.—*sānāma*. Krishan died when he was hit by an arrow. **2** Jar, the hunter, killed Krishan with an arrow.

ਜਦੁਪਤਿ [jədupəti], **ਜਦੁਰਾ** [jədura], **ਜਦੁਰਾਇ** [jəduraɪ] king of Yadavs — Krishan. “jədupəti mohi sənath kio.”—*krīṣṇan*.

ਜਦੁਰਾਗੁਜ [jəduragrəj] Balbhadar who was born before Krishan; elder brother of Krishan. “he jəduragrəj! he jəsudhasut.”—*krīṣṇan*.

ਜਦੁਵੀ [jəduvi] *adj* of or for Yadavs. “dər pəryo jəduvi prətna pər.”—*krīṣṇan*.

ਜਦੁਵੀ ਪੁਤਨਾ [jəduvi prətna] army of Yadavs. See ਜਦੁਵੀ.

ਜਦੁਦਨ [zədudən] *P* 𑂔𑂗; *v* clean, remove dirt.

ਜਦੇਸ [jədes] 𑂔𑂗𑂔𑂗 god of Yadavs, Krishan.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੇਸਨਿ [jədesənɪ] queen of Yadvesh (Krishan), Yamuna.—*sānāma*.

ਜਦੇਸਰਿ [jədesəri] yadav-iṣ-ərɪ. enemy of Krishan.—*sānāma*. See ਜਦੁਪਤਾਰਿ.

ਜਦੋ [jədō] See ਜਦ and ਜਦੁ.

ਜੱਦ [jədd] *A* 𑂔𑂗 maternal grandfather. **2** paternal grandfather. **3** dynasty, lineage. **4** fate. **5** elderliness.

ਜੱਦੀ [jəddi] *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* ancestral, hereditary.

ਜਦ੍ਰੇਸ [jədves] god of Yadavs, Krishan. “he nə rəghves jədves rəmapətɪ, tē jɪn ko vɪsunath pachanyo.”—*səveye* 33.

ਜਨ [jən] or **ਜਨੁ** [jənu] *Skt* जन *vr* produce, give birth. **2** *adj* produced, born. **3** *n* people. “oɪ pūrəkḥ praṇi dhēnɪ jən həhɪ.”—*var gəu* 1 *m* 4. **4** gathering, community. “suri nər munti jən əmrɪtu khojde.”—*ənādu*. **5** devotee, pious person. “dusta seti pirhəri jən siu vadu kərənɪ.”—*var bɪla* *m* 3. **6** slave, servant. “prəbhu te jənu janije jən te suami.”—*sri rəvɪdas*. **7** person, being. “sət sərənɪ jo jənu pərə so jənu udhrənar.”—*sukhməni*. **8** according to Purans, the fifth among the upper seven worlds. In it reside Brahma's son Sankadi and the great yogis. **9** *P* 𑂔𑂗; wife. “jən pɪsər pədər bɪradra.”—*tlɪg* *m* 1. **10** woman. “khivi nek jən jɪsu bəhuti chau pətɪali.”—*var ram* 3. **11** blow, attack; imperative of zədən. “məzən teg bər xun kəs bedərec.”—*zəfər*. **12** *suf* one who attacks; used at the end of the word as in: tegzən. **13** moonlight. “prəthme nanək cədu jəgət bhəyo anādu tarənɪ mənukhy jən kiəu prəgas.”—*səveye* *m* 4 *ke*. To begin with, Guru Nanak appeared as a moon, and infused the stars (human beings) with his moonlight. Here tarən has double meaning i.e. celestial bodies (stars) and tarən (exemption from future transmigration). **14** It is also used for knowing, and understanding. “adɪ ət jɪn jənləyo.”—*gurusobha*. ‘who has understood.’ **15** See ਜੱਨ.

ਜਨਈ [jənəi] knows. “cəmrəta gāthɪ nə jənəi.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. **2** gives birth.

ਜਨਸੰਖਯਾ [jənsəkhya] See ਮਰਦੁਮਸੁਮਾਰੀ.

ਜਨਸਥਾਨ [jənsthān] country lying between rivers Godavari and Krishna.

ਜਨਹੋ [jənho] know, understand. “jhuṭh nəhi sətɪkə jənho.”—*krīṣṇan*.

ਜਨਕ [jənək] or **ਜਨਕੁ** [jənəku] *adv* as if. “tarɪka mādəl jənək moti.”—*sohɪla*. **2** *adj* learned, all-knowing. “jənəkɪ soɪ jɪnhɪ jaɪɪa.”—*səveye* *m* 4 *ke*. “həri ka nam jənək udhare.”—*gəu* *m* 5.

“jənək jənək bēthe sīghasənī.”—*kan ə m 4*.
 ‘The learned sat on the throne.’ **3** *Skt* जनक
adj creating, procreating. **4** *n* father.
 ləkər dutara gave sṅgətī mē var asa
 pəkəṛ dūdharma vahe səturu sīr ara he,
 kəṛcha le hath bərtavat ətuṭṭ deg
 kəṭhīn ko dōd vaṇ vedh kərə para he,
 bhəktī gyan prem ɔ verag ki sunave kətha
 cəṛhke turəg jəg deve ləkara he,
 tətṽ-gyani dani yodha grīhi tyagi gurucela
 vah vah! dhəny dhəny! “jənək” hāmara he.
5 father-in-law of Ram Chandar, father of
 Sita; Sirdhvaj. 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. “jəpɪo namu suk jənək
 gurbəcni.”—*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 Udvasu. 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 Sita’s svəyābər. Devrat’s son
 was Brihdrat who had Sudhritiman as his son.
 Sudhritiman’s son was Dhrihtiketu. 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 Hrasvroma as
 his son. He had two sons Sirdhvaj, who was
 father-in-law of Ram and Lachhman, and
 Kūshdhvaj, who was father-in-law of Bharat

and Shatrughan.

ਜਨਕ ਜਨਾਕ [jənək jənək] *adj* one who enlightens
 about the Creator; provider of divine knowledge.
 “te jən utəm jənək jənək.”—*kan m 4*.

ਜਨਕਜਾ [jənəkja], **ਜਨਕਤਨਯਾ** [jənəktənyā], **ਜਨਕਤਨੀਆ**
 [jənəktəniā], **ਜਨਕਦੁਹਿਤਾ** [jənəkduhɪta], **ਜਨਕਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ**
 [jənəkputri] Sita. See **ਜਨਕਸੁਤਾ**.

ਜਨਕਪੁਰ [jənəkpur] Mithila, raja Janak’s town.

ਜਨਕਰਾਜ [jənəkraj] *n* a rule like Janak’s, who
 had realised the supreme reality and was a
 ruler and asectic combined into one. “Iṭhu
 jənəkraj gur ramdas tujh hi bəṇṇave.”—*səveye*
m 4 ke.

ਜਨਕਰਾਜਾ [jənəkraja] See **ਜਨਕ** 5. **2** Janak-like;
 detached from household affairs. “tuta
 jənəkraja əutar.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **3** Janak
 (creator) raja (enlightened) God, the
 enlightner.

ਜਨਕਾਦਿ [jənəkadɪ], **ਜਨਕਾਦਿਕ** [jənəkadɪk] Janak
 etc. Janak who is at the top of the illustrious in
 the muster roll.

ਜਨਕੁ [jənəku] See **ਜਨਕ**.

ਜਨਕੈ [jənke] after knowing, after finding. “jo
 lərka jənke khɪjh he.”—*krɪsən*. “bole dəyalu
 bɪrəd nɪj jənke.”—*NP*. **2** after giving birth,
 after producing.

ਜਨਖ [zənəx], **ਜਨਖਦਾਂ** [zənəxdā] *P* جنخ n chin.

ਜਨਖੇ [jənkhə] See **ਖੇ**. **2** with the benevolence
 of holy persons. “həɪ tare sṅgɪ jənkhə.”
 —*nəṭ m 4*.

ਜਨਗੇ [jəŋge] of the devotees. “prəbhɪ rakhi pəj
 jəŋge.”—*nəṭ m 4*. **2** Such devotees as are
 capable chanting hymns.

ਜਨਤਾ [jənta] *Skt n* public, people. **2** *Skt* father
 (जनितृ). **3** mother. (जनित्री).

ਜਨਦ [zənəd] *P* ٤; hurts. See **ਜਦਨ**.

ਜਨਨ [jənən] See **ਜਣਨ**.

ਜਨਨਿ [jənənɪ], **ਜਨਨੀ** [jən-ni] *adj* who gives birth.
 “nanək jən-ni dhəni maɪ.”—*məla m 1*. **2** *n*
 mother. “jənənɪ pɪta lok sut bənɪta.”—*sodəru*.

“jɪU jən-ni sut jənɪ palti.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਜਨਨੇ'ਦਿਯ [jənnēdɪy] *n* organ of procreation.

ਜਨਪਤਿ [jənpətɪ] king. **2** master of the devotees – the Creator.

ਜਨਪਦ [jənpəd] feet of the devotees. **2** *Skt n* motherland, people, country. **3** public.

ਜਨਪਦੇਸ [jənpədəs] jənpəd (country or its people), its king; king of the people.

ਜਨਪੰਚ [jənpə̃c] See ਪੰਚਜਨ. **2** See ਪੰਚਜਨ.

ਜਨਪ੍ਰਿਯ [jənpɾɪy] *adj* popular, loved by all the people. **2** *n* coriander. **3** drumstick tree. **4** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਜਨਬ [jənəb] *P* جناب a town, which in the bygone days, was known for superior swords. Now it is in Armenia. See ਜਨਬੀ.

ਜਨਬੀ [jənbi], ਜਨੱਬੀ [jənəbbi] جنّبي a resident of Janab. **2** a sword made in Janab. “səph sərohi jatɪ jənəbbi.”—*GPS*.

ਜਨਮ [jənəm] *Skt* जन्म *n* birth, production, origin. “jənəm səphəlu həɾɪcəɾni lage.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** life, life-time.

ਜਨਮਅਸਟਮੀ [jənəm əstəmi] See ਜਨਮਾਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ. “jənəm əstəmi ko dɪn əvə.”—*GPS*.

ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ [jənəmsakhi] *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 spoil the originals. See the preface of Janam Sakhi by Macauliffe, published in 1885, by Gulshan Punjab Press, Rawalpindi.

ਜਨਮਸਿ [jənəməsɪ], ਜਨਮਸੀ [jənməsi] will be born.

ਜਨਮਸੜ [jənməsy] See ਤਸੜ.

ਜਨਮਕੁੰਡਲੀ [jənəmkūdli] See ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਜਨਮਤ [jənəmət] *adv* since the time of birth. “te jənəmət gurmətɪ brəhəm pəchanɪo.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. **2** *v* takes birth. **3** *n* public opinion.

4 devotees' opinion.

ਜਨਮਦ [jənəməd] *Skt* जनमद *n* father. **2** ignorance, that leads to transmigration.

ਜਨਮਦਿਨ [jənəmdɪn] birthday; the day on which birth takes place.

ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰ [jənəmpətr], ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [jənəmpətrɪka], ਜਨਮਪਤ੍ਰੀ [jənəmpətri] *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.

ਜਨਮਪਦਾਰਥ [jənəmpədərəθ] *n* material birth birth in human form. “jənəmpədərəθ səphəlu hə.”—*sri m 5*.

ਜਨਮਭੂਮਿ [jənəmbhumi] place and region of birth; motherland.

ਜਨਮਵਿਜੋਗ [jənəmvɪjog] eternal separation since many births. **2** parting of the soul from birth and body (death). **3** lifelong separation, life long disjunction. “ləgəni jənəmvɪjog.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਜਨਮੜਾ [jənəmɾa] *n* birth. “bəhɾɪ nə hovi jənəmɾa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਜਨਮੜੀਆਹ [jənəmɾiah] taking birth, getting born. “bəhɾɪ nə jənəmɾiah.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਜਨਮਾਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [jənəməstmi] *Skt* जन्माष्टमी birthday of Krishan; eighth day of the dark half of Bhadon. “jənəməstmi ramnəmi.”—*BGK*.

ਜਨਮਾਂਤ [jənəmāt], ਜਨਮਾਂਤੁ [jənəmātu] birth and death. **2** another birth. “mɛɾɪa jənəmātu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਨਮਏ [jənəmadhe] take birth. “bəhɾɪ bəhɾɪ jənəmadhe.”—*asa m 5*.

ਜਨਮਿ [jənəmi] *adv* having taken birth. “jənəmi mərəhɪ juɛ bajɪ hari.”—*asa m 4*. **2** during life time. “pɾəb jənəmi bhəgətɪ kəɾɪ ə.”—*bila ə m 4*.

ਜਨਮਿਮੁਏ [jənəmiɪmue] were born and died. **2** died at the time of birth. **3** those who have spent a non-benevolent life; as good as dead.

“jənəmɪmue nəhɪ jivən asa.”—oākar.

ਜਨਮੇਜ [jənmej], **ਜਨਮੇਜਯ** [jənmejəy], **ਜਨਮੇਜਾ** [jənmeja] greatgrandson of Arjun, grandson of Abhimanyu, son of Parikshit, Kuruvanshi king Janamejya, who was enemy of snakes.¹ Parikshit, father of Janamejay, was bitten by Takshak, as a result of which he died. To avenge the death of his father, Janamejay, organised a sərəpmedh yəgy, during which numerous snakes were reduced to ashes. Finally at the advice of sage Astik, he stopped his sərəpmedh yəgy and spared the life of Takshak. “jənmej raj məhan.”—gyan. “rovəhɪ jənmeja khɪɪ gəɪa.”—var ram 1 m 1.

ਜਨਮੇਜੈ [jənmejɛ] Janamejay has. “jənmeje gursəbəd nə janɪa.”—gəv ə m 1. ‘As Janamejya did not heed Vyas’s dictum, disease struck him.’ **2** See ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.

ਜਨਮੋਤਸਵ [jənmoʈsəv] birthday celebration.

ਜਨਵਾਸਾ [jənvasa] place where a marriage party is put up.

ਜਨਵਾਡਾ [jənvaɖa], **ਜਨਵਾਰਾ** [jənvara], **ਜਨਵਾੜਾ** [jənvara] 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.

ਜਨਵੇਸੁਰ [jənvesur] lord of Janvara. See ਜਨਵਾੜਾ.

ਜਨਾ [jəna] person. “əvəɪɪ pəc həm ek jəna.”—gəv m 1. ‘There are five enemies and I am alone.’ **2** *Skt* origin, birth. **3** *adj* bogotten, produced. **4** plural of jən. “sətjəna sunəhɪ sɔhbəcən.”—sukhməni. **5** See ਜਿਨਾ 5.

ਜਨਾਉਣਾ [jənaʊɳa] See ਜਣਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਨਾਉਚ [jənaʊtʃ] See ਜਾਨਵਰ.

ਜਨਾਇਆ [jənaɪa] made one realise, made known. “prəbhɪ jənaɪa təb hi jata.”—prəbha ə m 5. **2** bore, gave birth.

ਜਨਾਇਤ [jənaɪt] See ਜਨਾਤ.

¹There have been two Janmejays before him; for this reason, he should be called Janmejaj III.

ਜਨਾਈ [jənai] got realised, made known. “jeti prəbhɪ jənai rəsna tet bhəni.”—asa chət m 5. **2** got delivered. **3** payment for getting a child delivered.

ਜਨਾਹ [jənah] See ਜਿਨਾ 5.

ਜਨਾਕ [jənək] *adj* who enlightens; who imparts knowledge. See ਜਨਕ ਜਨਾਕ.

ਜਨਾ ਕਨਾ [jəna kəna] *adj* everyone, everyday. “sun rijhət hɛ su jənoru kəno.”—krɪsən. See ਜਣਾਖਣਾ.

ਜਨਾਜਾ [jənaja] *A* جنازة dead body, corpse. **2** ritual of taking away the dead body to the specified place for cremation or burial. **3** bier.

ਜਨਾਤ [jənət] *A* جنات *n* plural of jənət; gardens, orchards. **2** See ਜਿਨਾਤ. **3** *H* one who enlightens. See ਜਾਨਾਤ.

ਜਨਾਨਾ [jənana] *H v* make known, find out. **2** be born. **3** *P* جنات related to women.

ਜਨਾਬ [jənab] *A* جناب *n* honorific vocative; sir.

ਜਨਾਰਦਨ [jənardən] *Skt* जनार्दन *adj* deliverer or terminator of birth-death cycle; whose grace redeems a person from the cycle of birth and death. **2** one who gives trouble to the people. **3** *n* Vishnu.

ਜਨਾਵਰ [jənavər] See ਜਾਨਵਰ. **2** bird. “gyan jənavər ki ləi baj hve cakhi.”—krɪsən.

ਜਨਿ [jənɪ] *Skt n* reproduction, birth. **2** mother. **3** motherland.

ਜਨਿਅਤ [jənɪət] ਜਾਨੀਅਤ. knows. “jako rup rəg nəhɪ jənɪət.”—həjare 10.

ਜਨਿਤ [jənɪt] *Skt adj* born. “moh jənɪt səsə səbh hərhɪ.”—*NP*. **2** produced, reproduced.

ਜਨਿੰਦਾ [jənɪda] *adj* aware, knowledgeable. **2** one who gives birth; one who produces or reproduces.

ਜਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [jənɪdr] king, provider, ruler. **2** the lord of devotees, the Creator. “sri jənɪdr ko coj bɪsala.”—səloh.

ਜਨਿਯਤ [jənɪyət] knows. See ਜਨਿਅਤ. “ədhɪk rup jənɪyət tāko jəg.”—cəɪɪtr 251. “jəgət bhəyo tāte

səbh jəniyət.”—*cobis*.

ਜਨੀ [jəni] disciples have, devotees have. “Ih bicari həri jəni.”—*bəsət m 5. 2* known, understood. “murəkh bat jəni nə kəchu.”—*krīṣən. 3 Skt* maidservant. **4** wife, consort. **5** woman.

ਜਨੀਂ [jəni] devotees have. See ਜਨੀ 1.

ਜਨੀਆ [jənia] See ਜਨੀ 3 and ਰਾਮਜਨੀਆ.

ਜਨੀਯਤ [jəniyət] See ਜਨਿਅਤ, ਜਨਿਯਤ and ਜਾਨੀਯਤ.

ਜਨੁ [jənu] devotee. See ਜਨ 6. “jənu nanək mōḡe danu.”—*var ram 2 m 5. 2* person, man. See ਜਨ 7. “sət sərənɪ jo jənu pərə.”—*sukhmāni. 3 adv* as if. “sronət dhar cəli nəbh ko jənu sur ko ram jəlājulɪ dino.”—*cəḡdi 1. “nam sunət jənu bɪchuə ḡəsana.”—ram m 5. 4 Skt* birth, reproduction.

ਜਨੁਕ [jənuk], **ਜਨੁਕਰ** [jənukər] *adv* as if. “jənu kər jəe nə kāk te.”—*cəritr 125. ‘as if not born from the mother’s womb.’*

ਜਨੁਕੀਸ਼ [jənukis̄] jənuk-iṣ; as if Brahma has. “ap hath jənukis səvari.”—*cəritr 220. ‘as if Brahma has created with his own hands.’*

ਜਨੁਵਨਿ [jənuvənɪ] *cpd* holder of Janhvi (Ganga) — the earth. “jənuvənɪ pəd ko adɪ ucəro. jacər kəhɪ nayək pəd ḡəro. sətru səbəd ko bəhur bhənɪjje. nam tɪphōḡ cin cɪt lɪjje.”—*sənama. ‘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.’*

ਜਨੁਆ [jənuə] of the devotees. of the disciples. “dhurɪ punit tere jənuə.”—*bavən. 2* who is related to a devotee.

ਜਨੁਨ [jənun] *A* جنون lunacy, mania. See ਸਿਰੜ.

ਜਨੁਬ [jənuβ] *A* جنوب *n* south. See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਜਨੁਬੀ [jənubi] *adj* southern.

ਜਨੇਊ [jəneu] *n* sacred thread. “sət vɪɪɪ səjəm, jət vɪɪɪ kahe jəneu?”—*ram ə m 1. In Hindu scriptures the following procedure is prescribed for preparing a jəneu.*

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 jəneu, this is thrice folded and twisted into a cord. Those three twisted cords make an əḡər and two əḡərs make a jəneu. Such a jəneu is worth wearing by the dvɪj. 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 Brahman’s jəneu should be of cotton, Kshatri’s of jute and Vaish’s of ram’s wool. At the time of jəneu ceremony, a Brahman 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 bɪl or pəlah, a kshatri of banyan tree and a vaish of ਪੀਲੂ [pilu] tree.

For a brahman, jəneu 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, jəneu ceremony for a brahman should be performed in spring, for a kshatri in summer and for a vaish in winter.

ਜਨੇਊ ਦਾ ਹੱਥ [jəneu da hətth], **ਜਨੇਊ ਦਾ ਵਾਰ** [jəneu da var] striking with a sword, in such a way that it cuts the body obliquely in two parts, i.e. from the left shoulder to the right side, as a jəneu is worn.

ਜਨੇਸ਼ [jəneʃ] *n* king. **2** the Creator.

ਜਨੇਤ [jənet] *n* marriage procession, wedding procession. See ਜਨੜ 4 and 11.

ਜਨੇਤਾ [jənetə] *Dg n* father. *Skt* ਜਨਿਤ੍ਰਿ (ਜਨਿਤ੍ਰੁ).

ਜਨੇਤੀ [jəneti] members of a marriage party.

जपन्सन्. repeats, performs ਜਾਪ [jap]. “dɪno rɛɳɪ jəpəθa.”—*var maru 2 m 5. 2* repeat, perform ਜਾਪ [jap]. “je jekar jəpəθɪ nərə.”—*səveye m 3 ke.*

ਜਪੰਦਰਾ [jəpədra], ਜਪੰਦਰੀ [jəpədrɪ] repeats or performs ਜਾਪ [jap]. “nam jəpədrɪ lali.”—*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਜਪੰਨ [jəpən] (they) repeat, perform ਜਾਪ [jap].

ਜਪੰਨਾ [jəpəna] See ਜਪਨ. “kahe kəu kije dhɪaɳu jəpəna.”—*asa namdev. 2* See ਜਪਨਾ.

ਜਪੰਨਿ [jəpənɪ] See ਜਪੰਨ.

ਜਪੁਉ [jəp-həʊ], ਜਪਜਉ [jəpyəʊ] repeated, performed ਜਾਪ [jap]. “jəp-həʊ jɪnh əɾjundev guru.”—*səveye m 5 ke. 2* known. **3** pleased. See ਗਜਪ *vr.*

ਜਪਜੇਸ਼ੁਰ [jəpyeʃvər] See ਜਾਲਪੇਸ਼ੁਰ.

ਜਫਰ [jəphər] *A* ظفر *n* victory, triumph, conquest. **2** success. **3** nom de plume of the last Mughal emperor (Bahadur Shah Rangila) was Zafar. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਸ਼ਾਹ **2**.

ਜਫਰ ਨਾਮਾ [jəphər nama] *P* ظفرنامه letter of victory. **2** History of Timur written by Sharffudin in the year 1425 (Sammāt 1482).

3 a letter written by Guru Gobind Singh to Aurangzeb in Sammat 1763 from Kangarh village. It was in Persian couplets and was sent to Aurangzeb in Deccan through Bhai Daya Singh and Dharam Singh. This letter is known as Zafarnama (the letter of victory). It contains the description of unjust and unworthy deeds of the emperor couched in beneficent advice.

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.

ਜਫਰਨਾਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [jəphərnaɳa saɦɪb] a gurdwara in Kangar Patti of village Dyalpur, situated in

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.

ਜਫਾ [jəfa] *A* ظر tyranny. **2** misery, distress. “kər kətək pɛɾɪpu ʃar dəye bɪn hi dhəræ sər səyɳm jəpha.”—*krɪsən. 3* See ਜੱਫਾ.

ਜਫਾਕਸ਼ [jəfəkəʃ] *P* ظكش *adj* the oppressed, the persecuted. **2** hard working (people).

ਜੱਫਾ [jəppha], ਜੱਫੀ [jəpphi] *n* tight embrace, hug. Its root is in Persian word jəfa.

ਜਬ [jəb] *adj* when. “jəb həm sərəɳɪ prəbhu ki ai.”—*dev m 4.*

ਜਬਹ [jəbəh] See ਜਬ and ਜਬ ਹੀ. **2** See ਜਿਬਹ.

ਜਬਹੀ [jəb-hi] See ਜਬ. “jəb-hi nɪrdhən dekhɪo nər kəʊ, səg chaɳɪ səb bhage.”—*sor m 9.*

ਜਬ ਕਬ [jəb kəb] *adj* whenever. “jəb kəb tuhi tuhi.”—*ram kəbir.*

ਜਬਤ [jəbət] *A* ضبط *n* forfeiture, confiscation. **2** restraint, discipline. **3** intimidation. **4** administration.

ਜਬ ਤਕ [jəb tək] *adv* till then. See ਜਾਵਤ **2**.

ਜਬਤੀ [jəbti] *P* ضبطي seizure; act of confiscating. See ਜਬਤ.

ਜਬਰ [jəbər] *A* جبر *n* writing. **2** understanding. **3** patience. **4** discussion. **5 P** *adv* above, over. **6 adj** powerful, dominant. **7 n** a mark in grammar which shortens a vowel. “jer te jəbər ɔɾ mayne kɪtabən ke.”—*NP. 8 A* جبر pushing and shoving. **9** youngman, youth. **10** warrior, brave man. **11 adj** much, enough, plenty. “jevər jəbər jəvəhər jere.”—*GPS. 12* algebra.

ਜਬਰਜੰਗ [jəbərjəg] *adv* warrior; brave, valiant. **2 n** pickaxe, adze. **3** small gun carried on a camel; cannon, balloon, big gun. “əsəʃ dhatu

da jəbərjəg.”—BG. “jəbərjəg həm kai cəlai.”
—GV 10. “tupək bhən jəbər jəg həthnal.”
—sənama.

ਜਬਰਦਸਤੁ [zəbərdəst] *P* **زبردست** *adj* strong, powerful, mighty.

ਜਬਰਦਸਤੁਮਾਂ [zəbərdəstxā] **زبردست خان** commander-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.

ਜਬਰਨ [jəbərən] *A* **جبراً** *adv* forcibly, perforce, violently.

ਜਬਰਾਈਲ [jəbərail] See ਤਿਕੁਟੀ 4 and ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਜਬਲਉ [jəbləu], **ਜਬਲਗੁ** [jəbləgu] *adv* till. “jəb ləu nəhi bhag lɪlar ʊde.”—səveye *m* 5 *ke*. “jəbləgu sas hoɪ mən ətəɪ.”—*kəli* *ə* *m* 4. ‘so long as one is alive.’

ਜਬਾਂ [zəbā], **ਜਬਾਨ** [zəban] *P* **زبان** sense of taste, tongue. 2 language.

ਜਬਾਬ [jəbab] or **ਜਬਾਬੁ** [jəbabu] *A* **جواب** *n* answer. “səlamu jəbabu dove kəre mūd̪həhu ghutha jaɪ.”—*var asa* *m* 2. 2 example, illustration.

ਜਬਾਬਦਿਹੀ [jəbabdɪhi] *P* **جواب دہی** *n* accountability. “kəro jəbabdɪhi ɪn səg.”—GPS.

ਜਬਾਬੁ [jəbabu] See ਜਬਾਬ.

ਜੱਬਾਰ [jəbbar] *A* **جبار** *n* in Koran, epithet for God. 2 *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਜੱਬੂਰ [zəbbur] *A* **زبور** *adj* written, recorded. 2 *n* document, deed. 3 a religious scripture revealed to David, included amongst the divine texts. Psalms of David. See ਕਤੇਬ and ਚਾਰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ.

ਜਮ [jəm] short for jənəm. “jəm kal sɪro nə ʊtre.”—*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. “jəm dəɪ bəd̪ha ɔt̪ə khæ.”—*majh* *ə* *m* 1. 6 god of death. “jəm ki kət̪ie teri phas.”—*ram* *m* 5. 7 *P* **چ** great king, emperor. 8 Suleman and Jamshaid.

ਜਮਈਆ [jəməia] has planted, has confirmed. “həɪɪ həɪɪ bhəgətɪ jəmia.”—*bilā* *ə* *m* 4. 2 one who plans. 3 son-in-law.

ਜਮਹ [jəməh], **ਜਮਹਿ** [jəməhɪ] of Yam. “həɪɪ həɪɪ kərət nəhi dukh jəməh.”—*gəḍ namdev*. “dura aɪo jəməhɪ təna.”—*sri trilocan*. 2 to Yam, for Yam. 3 take birth. were born. “prəbhu bɪsrət mərɪ jəməhɪ əbhage.”—*gəu thɪti* *m* 5. 4 See ਜਮ. 5 See ਜਮੈ.

ਜਮਹੂਰ [jəmhur] *A* **جمهوری** all, entire, general; equal, Republic.

ਜਮਹੂਰੀ [jəmhuri] *A* **جمهوری** of all, of general public as “jəmhuri səltənət”. Republican (Democracy).

ਜਮਕ [jəmək] See ਯਮਕ.

ਜਮਕਾਗਰ [jəmkagər] paper of Yam, Yamraj’s office, where actions of people are recorded. “phare jəmkagər.”—*gəu* *m* 5.

ਜਮ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ [jəm ka ghat] the way of Yam. “jau nə jəm kə ghat.”—*məla* *m* 5.

ਜਮਕਾਲ [jəmkal], **ਜਮਕਾਲੁ** [jəmkalu] *Skt* time of Yam; two times; twice; the time of birth and death. “jəmkal te bhəe nɪkəne.”—*dhəna* *m* 5. “jəmkalu tɪsu neɪɪ nə aɪe.”—*majh* *ə* *m* 5. 2 *adj* deadly Yam.

ਜਮਕਿੰਕਰ [jəmkɪkər], **ਜਮਕੰਕਰ** [jəmkəkər], **ਜਮਕੰਕਰੁ** [jəmkəkəru] *Skt* यमकिङ्कर *n* servant of Yam, angel of death; messenger of death. “jəmkəkər marɪ bɪdarɪənu.”—*səva* *m* 4. “jəm kəkəru neɪɪ nə aɪa.”—*sor* *m* 5.

ਜਮਘਟ [jəmg̱hət] *n* crowd, stampede. 2 Yam’s way; path of death.

ਜਮਘਾਟ [jəmg̱hat] See ਜਮ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ.

ਜਮਜਮ [zəmjəm] *A* **چمن** a well situated near Kaaba in Mecca, considered sacred. It derives its name from an incident. When alongwith her

son Ismail, Ibrahim's wife Hajrah (هجره), feeling very thirsty, came close to this well, Ismail shouted - "stop stop". In Egyptian language zām means stop. Some other scholars are of the view that zām 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 zām zām 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 zām zām water into the mouths of the dying persons.

ਜਮਜਮਾ [zəmjəma] *A* زمزم *n* 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.

ਜਮਜਾਲ [jəmjəl] *n* noose of Yam. "nɪt johe jəmjale."—*sri m 3*. **2** hunter's net, trapper's noose.

ਜਮਜਾਲਿ [jəmjəlɪ] in the noose of Yam or a trapper. "jɪu məcholi phathi jəmjəlɪ."—*oōkar*.

ਜਮਜੇਵਰਾ [jəmjəvrə], **ਜਮਜੇਵਰੀ** [jəmjəvri], **ਜਮਜੇਵੜਾ** [jəmjəvrə] noose of Yam. "cəhʊ dɪs pəsrɪo hɛ jəmjəvrə."—*sor kəbir*.

ਜਮਜੇਦਾਰੁ [jəmjədāru] Yam, the executioner. See ਜਿੰਦਾਰ and ਜੰਦਾਰ. "jəmjədāru nə ave nərə."—*dhəna m 5*.

ਜਮਡੱਢ [jəmdədh] *n* dagger. See ਜਮਦਾੜੁ. "jəmdədh kɪpən nɪkarhɪge."—*kəlki*.

ਜਮਡਾਂਡ [jəmdāḍ], **ਜਮਡਾਂਡਾ** [jəmdāḍa] cudgel of Yam. "mɪle jəmdāḍa."—*suhi m 5*.

ਜਮਡਾਢ [jəmdādh] See ਜਮਦਾੜੁ.

ਜਮਡੰਡਾ [jəmdəḍa], **ਜਮਡੰਡੁ** [jəmdəḍu] Yam's cudgel. **2** punishment inflicted by Yam. "jəmdəḍu səhəɪ səda dukh pae."—*gəu ə m 3*.

ਜਮਣ [jəməṅ] See ਜਨਮਨ and ਜੰਮਣਾ.

ਜਮਤ [jəmət] born. *Skt* ਜਾਮਿਤ੍ *n* adoption, assimilation. "pōc bhut bəsɪ kine jəmət nə tras."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 'have controlled five evils by adopting them and not through a show of fear.'

ਜਮਤੁ [jəmətu] is born, takes birth. "besua ke ghərɪ put jəmətu hɛ."—*dev m 4*.

ਜਮਦਗਨ [jəmdəgən], **ਜਮਦਗਨਿ** [jəmdəgənɪ] *Skt* जमदग्निर a brahman of Bhrigu lineage, who was the son of Richik and Satyavati. Jamdagani's mother Satyavati was the daughter of king Gadhi of Kshatri dynasty. There is a mention in Vishnu Puran that once saint Richik, by virtue of his austerity, prepared divine food. A son with the qualities of a brahman was to be born if this food was taken. At the same time he prepared another food and gave it to Satyavati's mother to eat, and with that food a warrior son was to be born. The two exchanged their foods, with the result that Richik's son Jamdagani became a warrior¹ and Gadhi Kshatri's son became Vishvamitar, a brahman.

It is mentioned in Mahabharat that when Jamdagani had mastered all the Veds, he went to king Renu or Prasenjit of the solar dynasty and demanded his daughter Renuka. The king gave him his daughter and from her, Jamdagani had five sons – Rumnvan, Sushen, Vahu, Vishva vahu and Parshuram.

The place of Jamadagni's residence is known as Zamania in Ghazipur district.

¹There 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 jəmdəgənɪ pərəs ramesur.”—*səveye m l ke*. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ, ਚੜਵਨ, ਪਰਸਰਾਮ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ.

ਜਮਦੱਢ [jəmdədd] , ਜਮਦਾਰੁ [jəmdarh], ਜਮਦਾੜੁ [jəmdarh] *Skt* जमदंष्ट्रा *n* dagger, which resembles Yam’s grinder tooth. **2** bichua, a poniard with a curved projecting part. **3** double-edged dagger. See ਸਸੜੁ.

ਜਮਦੀਪਕ [jəmdipək] *n* an earthen lamp lighted, in the courtyard for the sake of Yam on the 3rd of the dark half of Kattak.

ਜਮਦੁਤ [jəmdut] *n* angel of death. “jəmdut nə ave nere.”—*sor m 5*.

ਜਮਧਰ [jəmdhər], ਜਮਧੜ [jəmdhər] See ਜਮਦਾੜੁ.

ਜਮਧਾਣ [jəmdhaṅ] battledrum. It derives its name from the fact that two battledrums are placed on a horse etc. “səṭṭ pəi jəmdhaṅ kəu.”—*cōḍi 3*. **2** चर्मपिधान *n* a musical instrument mounted with leather.

ਜਮਧਾਣੀ [jəmdhaṅi] *n* Yamdhani, the capital of Yam. **2** upon battledrums. “səṭṭ pəi jəmdhaṅi.”—*cōḍi 3*. See ਜਮਧਾਣ.

ਜਮਧਾਰ [jəmdhar] See ਜਮਦਾੜੁ.

ਜਮਧਾਰਾ [jəmdhara] See ਜਮਦਾੜੁ. **2** a section of Yam’s law. “avəṅu jaṅu nəhi jəmdhara.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਜਮਨ [jəməṅ] See ਜਨਮਨ and ਜੰਮਣ. **2** See ਜਮੁਨ. **3** See ਯਮਨ. **4** See ਯਵਨ. “ae əhəmev yut jəməṅ.”—*GPS*. ‘Turks came overflowing with arrogance.’

ਜਮਨਪਿਤਾ [jəmənpɪta] sun, the father of Yamuna. “jəmənpɪta cəṅh gəgəṅ məjhara.”—*GV 10*.

ਜਮਨਾ [jəməna] *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. “rəsna ram nam hɪt jakə, kəha kərə jəmna?”—*asa kəbir*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ [jəmənapətɪ] Yamuna’s husband - Krishan. **2** god Varun is lord of river Yamuna—*sənama*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ ਆਯੁਧ [jəmənapətɪ ayudh] lord of Yamuna, Varun; his weapon, noose.—*sənama*. **2** lord of Yamuna - Krishan; his weapon *sudərṣəṅ cəkr*.—*sənama*.

ਜਮਨਾਪਿਤ [jəmənapɪt] Yamuna’s father, the sun.

ਜਮਨੋਤਰੀ [jəmənotri] 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.

ਜਮਪਾਸ [jəmpas] the noose of Yam.

ਜਮਪਾਸਿ [jəmpasɪ] in the noose of Yam. “namu nə paɪa, te bhag-hin jəmpasɪ.”—*sodəru*.

ਜਮਪੰਥ [jəmpəṭh], ਜਮਪੰਥੁ [jəmpəṭhu] the way of Yam. “jəmpəṭh bɪkhrə.”—*gəu chət m 5*.

ਜਮਬਾਹਣ [jəmbahəṅ], ਜਮਬਾਹਨ [jəmbahən] Yam’s vehicle for riding, a male buffalo. “jəmbahəṅ jɪu əṛfæ.”—*cōḍi 3*.

ਜਮਮਗਿ [jəmməgɪ] in the way of Yam. “jəməgɪ nə javəhu.”—*tukha chət m 1*.

ਜਮਮਗੁ [jəməgɪ], ਜਮਮਾਰਗ [jəməmarəg] way to Yampuri. “jəməmarəg ke sōgi path.”—*bher m 5*.

ਜਮਰਾ [jəməra], ਜਮਰਾਇ [jəməraɪ], ਜਮਰਾਜ [jəməraj] Yamraj. “kəhā kərə jəməra?”—*asa kəbir*.

ਜਮਲ [jəməl] See ਯਮਲ.

ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ [jəməlarjən] *Skt* जमलार्जुन *n* a pair of Arjun trees. There is a tale in the Bhagvat that once Nalkuvar, son of Kubera, 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. “ukhəl kanh əraɪ kɪd̪hō bəlke tən ko tɔr tordæ hæ. tɔ nɪkse tɪntɛ jəmlarjun ke bɪntɪ surlɔk gæ hæ.”—*KRISĀN*.

ਜਮਵਾਹਨ [jəmvahən] vehicle used by Yam for riding – the male buffalo. See ਜਮਬਾਹਣ.

ਜਮਵਾਰ [jəmvar] time of birth. 2 age. “tɪn ves jəmvar vɪcc.”—*BG*. ‘childhood, youth and old age, the three phases of life.’

ਜਮਵਾਲ [jəmval] a subcaste of Rajputs. Jammu state was established by Jamvals.

ਜਮਾ [jəma] *A* جمع *n* sumtotal, grand total. 2 collection. 3 also used for satisfaction (xatɪrjəma). “ɪs bɪd̪hɪ tāki jəma kəraɪ.”—*GV 10*.

ਜਮਾਂ [jəmə] See ਜਮਾ. 2 See ਜਮਾਨ 4. “jəminul jəmə hæ.”—*japu*.

ਜਮਾਉਣਾ [jəmaʊna] *v* cause birth, cause begetting. 2 coagulate as in case of milk. 3 be steadfast. 4 produce, to raise.

ਜਮਾਇਣ [jəmaɪn] See ਜਵਾਯਨ.

ਜਮਾਇਣੁ [jəmaɪənu] *S* coagulator, the curd or yogurt that is put into milk to coagulate it. 2 *v* coagulate.

ਜਮਾਇਤ [jəmaɪt] See ਜਮਾਤ.

ਜਮਾਈ [jəmai] produced. 2 firmly fixed. “hɪrde ram nam lehu jəmai.”—*bher m 3*. ‘Hold nam steadfast in your mind.’ 3 *Skt* जामात्रि son-in-law.

ਜਮਾਣਾ [jəmaɳa], **ਜਮਾਣੀ** [jəmaɳi] *adj* of Yam. “cuki kaɳ jəmaɳi.”—*vəḍ chət m 5*. “dʊkh səhe jəmaɳe.”—*BG*.

ਜਮਾਤ [jəmat] *A* جماعة *class, group, gathering.*

2 row of Muslims engaged in saying prayers.

ਜਮਾਤਾ [jəmata] See ਜਮਾਣੀ 3.

ਜਮਾਤੀ [jəmati] *adj* classfellow, one’s peer, equal. “aɪpə̃thi səgəl jəmati.”—*jəpu*. ‘To treat all as equals i.e. not to discriminate against anybody, is to be the follower of Aipan̄th.’

ਜਮਾਦਾਰ [jəmadar] *adj* a soldier, who keeps labourers together. 2 head of a gathering. 3 *n* a designation in the army.

ਜਮਾਦਿ [jəmadɪ] *yəm-adɪ*. Yam etc. “ɪchəɪ jəmadɪ pərabhyə̃.”—*gujjədev*. See ਪਰਾਭਯੰ.

ਜਮਾਨ [jəman] victorious. “sət jəmane adɪ ət̪e.”—*əkal*. 2 surety, guarantor. “nəhɪ uɡɛ khet həm hæ jəman.”—*NP*. 3 *A* زمان *n* time, period. 4 sky. “jəmin jəman səban ko pekhe.”—*əkal*. “jəmin ko det jəman ko dehe.”—*əkal*.

ਜਮਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ [zəmanʃah] شاه زمان *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.

ਜਮਾਨਤ [jəmanət] *A* ضمانت *n* surety.

ਜਮਾਨਾ [jəmana] *adj* of Yam, relating to Yam. “tɪs nari ko dʊkh nə jəmane.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 *A* زمان *n* time. “əhe vəd̪h ghaṭe ko sou jəmana.”—*NP*. 3 world.

ਜਮਾਨੈ [jəmanə] See ਜਮਾਨਾ. 2 in the world.

ਜਮਾਰ [jəmar] See ਜ਼ਾਰ.

ਜਮਾਲ [jəmal] *A* جمال *n* beauty. “kɪ hʊsnul-jəmal hæ.”—*japu*. 2 quality, merit. “kərnɪ kəməɪ jəmal.”—*cəu m 5*. See ਚੰਚਲ-ਚੀਤ. 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. “miā jəmal nɪhal hæ.”—*BG*. 5 a

faqir of Lahore who was a brother of Kamal. He died in 1650 AD.

ਜਮਾਲਖਾਂ [jəmalxā] See ਰੂਪਕਲਾ.

ਜਮਾਲਗੋਟਾ [jəmalgōṭa] *Skt* ਜਯਪਾਲ. *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.

ਜਮਾਵਨ [jəməvən] See ਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਜਮਿ [jəmi] Yam (did). “jəmi pəkṛiṭa təb hi pəchutana.”—*gəu ə m 3*. **2** after taking birth. “jəmi jəmi məre.”—*maru əjuli m 5*.

ਜਮੀ [jəmi] See ਜਮੀਨ. **2** born, produced. **3** angels of death (did), Yams (did). **4** river Yamuna. **5** having an expedient यमिन्.

ਜਮੀਅਤ [jəmiət] *A* جمعیت a gathering. **2** satisfaction, contentment.

ਜਮੀਦਾਰ [zəmiḍar] *P* زميندار 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.

ਜਮੀਦਾਰੀ [zəmiḍari] landlordism, act of asserting ownership of land. **2** landlord's occupation.

ਜਮੀਨ [zəmin] *P* زمین; earth, land. *Skt* जमी.

ਜਮੀਮਾ [jəmiṃma] *A* ضمیمه supplement, appendix.

ਜਮੀਰ [jəmir] *A* ضمير *n* conscience. **2** heart. **3** inner voice.

ਜਮੁ [jəmu] Yam, god of death; Yamraj. “jṃni jəmu kita so sevie.”—*var vəḍ m 3*.

ਜਮੁਨ [jəmun] river Yamuna, See ਜਮਨਾ. “dutiā jəmun gəe.”—*tokha chāt m 4*. ‘Other holy places shifted from Kurukshetar to Yamuna.’ **2** according to the yog doctrine, a beat passing through the pīḡla, the right one of the three vessels running from the loins to the head. “ulṭi gəḡga jəmun mīlavəu.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਜਮੁਨਨੀ [jəmun-ni] the holder or bearer of river Yamuna, earth.—*sənama*.

ਜਮੁਨਾ [jəmunā] See ਜਮਨਾ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਦ੍ਰੀ [jəmunadri] mountain from which Yamuna originates; Kalind mountain. See ਜਮਨੋਤਰੀ. **2** a resident of Kalind mountain. See ਗੰਗਾਦ੍ਰੀ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਪਤਿ [jəmunapəti], ਜਮੁਨਾਪਿਤ [jəmunapit] Krishan and Varun. See ਜਮਨਾਪਤਿ and ਜਮਨਾਪਿਤ.

ਜਮੁਨਾਭ੍ਰਾਤ [jəmunabhṛat] Yamuna's brother, Yam. There is a myth that the sun had twins, Yam and Yamuna.

ਜਮੁਨਿਨੀ [jəmunini] earth. See ਜਮੁਨਨੀ.

ਜਮੁੰਰੁਦ [zəmurud] *A* زمرد *n* emerald.

ਜਮੁਆ [jəmuā] Yam. **2** angel of death. “jəmuā take nṭkəṭi nə jae.”—*gəḡḍ ə m 5*.

ਜਮੁਰਾ [jəmura] *n* boy accompanying a juggler and performing tricks per his directions. See ਜੰਝੁਰਾ.

ਜਮੈ [jəme] takes birth, is born, grows. “gurmukhṭi bije səcu jəme.”—*asa ə m 3*. **2** gathering. “jogi dīḡəbər jəme sənu jasi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **3** جمع totally, in toto. “jəme kale te chuṭe.”—*bher m 3*.

ਜਮੈਯਤ [jəmeyət] See ਜਮੀਅਤ.

ਜਯ [jəy] *Skt n* victory. “dev tohṭi jəs jəy jəy jəpəhṭi.”—*səveye m 5 ke 2* a servant of Vishnu. See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ. **3** Indar, chief of the deities.

ਜਯਸਿੰਘ [jəysīḡh] 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
“tṭis chin nrīp jəysīḡh səvai. sun vṛitāt səbh kəhyo bujhai.”—*GPS raṣṭi 10 ə 32*.

capital from Ambar to this place. He ascended the throne in 1697 AD (Sammat 1755).¹ 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 rajadhiraj 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 (popularly known as Jantar Mantar) erected at Delhi,² 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

ਜਯਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [jəysɪŋpura] a village set up near Delhi where used to be the camp of Mirza Jai

¹Guru Harkrishan passed away in Sammat 1721.

²This Observatory was built by Jai Singh Savai in 1710.

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.

ਜਯਕਰੀ [jəykəri] See ਚੌਪਈ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 1.

ਜਯਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੂ [jəykrɪʃən] author poet of Rupdeep Pingal.

ਜਯਘੰਟਾ [jəyghəṭa] 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 ਆਰਤੀ [arti] is performed. In ancient times it was struck at the time of war.

ਜਯਚੰਦ [jəyčād] 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.

ਜਯਜੀਵ [jəyjiv] The terms jəydəya and jəydip³ are used in hilly areas as greetings in place of Ram Ram, Salam and Fateh. They mean, 'let

³The word jəyjiv is recorded at several places in old Sanskrit texts. Sumant, the minister, had uttered the same word to Raja Dashrath. See ਅਧਯਾਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ.

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 lowcaste 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 j̄ȳd̄āya but being of highcaste, he did not want thus to greet Dhian Singh.

ਜਯਤਯੁਕਿ [j̄ȳətd̄h̄uɪ] victory shout; repeated ovation; repeated sloganshouting. "bh̄uɪ bh̄uɪ ūthi j̄ȳətd̄h̄uɪ."—*gyan*.

ਜਯਦਯਾ [j̄ȳd̄əyā] See ਜਯਜੀਵ.

ਜਯਦੇਵ [j̄ȳd̄ev] See ਜੈਦੇਵ.

ਜਯਪਤਾਕਾ [j̄ȳp̄ətaka] *n* flag of triumph.

ਜਯਪਤ੍ਰ [j̄ȳp̄ətr] *n* Zafarnama, letter of victory. 2 document which the loser party gives to the winner. "j̄ȳəp̄ətr payo sukh̄ā p̄āḍv̄eṅṅ."—*gyan*.

ਜਯਪਾਲ [j̄ȳpal] 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 alongwith 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 Ugrbhati authored an excellent grammar of Sanskrit.

2 Anangpal's son Jaipal the second, who ascended the throne of Lahore in 1013 AD,

¹Muslim writers have termed Bhatinda as "Tabar Hind." b̄əth̄īḍā is a corrupt form of bh̄əṭīḍā.

²Some writers mention him as Anandpal.

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.

ਜਯਮਾਲਾ [j̄ȳmala] garland of victory. 2 garland put by the bride around the neck of the bridegroom.

ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ [j̄ȳ vɪj̄ȳ] Vishnu's attendants and gatekeepers. Once they did not allow Sankadi saints to see Vishnu. Enraged, the saints cursed them to go to the earth and become demons. According to a myth, Jai Vijay became Hirnyakship, Ravan and Kans etc.

ਜਯਾ [j̄ȳa] *Skt* victorious Durga. 2 green weed. 3 myrobalan. 4 flag. 5 hemp, cannabis.

ਜਯਾਂ [zyā] See ਜਯਾਨ.

ਜਯਾਦਹ [zyad̄əh] *A* زیادہ *adj* more, special, excessive.

ਜਯਾਨ [zəyan] *P* زیان *n* loss.

ਜਯਾਫਤ [j̄ȳaphət] *A* ضیافت act of serving food to a guest. 2 grand feast, entertainment.

ਜਯਾਰਤ [zəyarət] *A* زیارت meeting, visit. "j̄ȳarət k̄əɪɪ m̄ult̄an di ph̄ɪɪ k̄ərtarp̄ure nū aya."—*BG*.

ਜਯੀ [j̄ȳi] See ਜਈ 4.

ਜਯੋ [j̄ȳo] born. 2 gave birth. "pr̄ɪth̄əṃ j̄ȳo t̄ɪn ram k̄umara."—*VN*. 3 See ਜਯੋਜਯ.

ਜਯੋਜਯ [j̄ȳoj̄ȳ] repeated ovation. "sri guru ramdas j̄ȳoj̄ȳ j̄ḡ m̄əh̄ɪ."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਯੋਕਰ [j̄ȳə̄k̄ər] victorious. "j̄ḡət̄ j̄ȳə̄k̄ər manie."—*parəs*.

ਜਯੋਕਾਰ [j̄ȳə̄k̄ər] See ਜੈਕਾਰ. 2 victorious.

ਜਯੋਤ [j̄ȳət] *Skt* जयन्त *adj* victorious. 2 having many disguises. 3 *n* Indar. 4 son of Indar. 5 son of Shiv; Kartikay. 6 father of Akrur Yadav. 7 a minister of king Dashrath. 8 an assumed name of Bhimsen, when he was hiding in king Virat's house.

ਜਯੰਤੀ [j̄ȳə̄t̄i] *adj* (feminine) victorious. 2 *n* flag. 3 turmeric. 4 Durga. 5 anniversary. 6 dates of birth of Krishan and Ram Chandar, bhadō

bādi 8 and cetsudi 9.

ਜਯੰਪਤ੍ਰ [jəyɔpətr] See ਜਯਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਜਰ [jər] root, origin. “dārō jər hi ukharke.”
–*kr̥Isən*. 2 burn. “dekhət prəbhuta jər bər
gəyo.”–*GPS*. 3 See ਜਰਨਾ. “jər jaɪ nəhī kiste
əjri, əspat̪ gæ səgri ur me jər.”–*GPS*. 4 *Skt*
old age, senility. See ਜਰਵਾਣਾ and ਜਰੁ. 5 name of
a hunter who shot an arrow into the foot of
Krishan, resulting in his death. 6 *P* زر gold.
“mate mətəg jərə jər səg.”–*əkal*. 7 wealth. “Isu
jər karəɪ ghəni vɪguti.”–*asa ə m l*. “pərədæ
nə gɪrah jər.”–*var majh m l*. ‘Birds don’t
carry money in their protuberance.’ 8 dirt,
specially that of a metal; rust.

ਜਰਸ [jərəs] *A* زر big bell; gong; small bells worn
around the ankle.

ਜਰਹ [jərəh] *A* زر; very small particle.

ਜਰਕ [jərək] *n* jerk, shock. 2 sound produced
while wood is broken etc. 3 *A* زر falsehood,
untruth. 4 fraud, intrigue. 5 *P* زر gold leaf.

ਜਰਕਸ਼ [zərkəʃ], ਜਰਕਸ਼ੀ [zərkəʃi] *P* زر
embroidered with gold thread; mounted with
small stars between embroidered bands.
“pəʔəbər jərkəsi.”–*parəs*.

ਜਰਕਣਾ [jərəkɳa] *v* give out a sound due to a
strong jerk or heavy loading.

ਜਰਕ ਬਰਕ [jərək bərek] *A* زر glitter, outer
show. See ਜਰਕ 5.

ਜਰਕੋਬ [zərkob] *P* زر one who makes gold
and silver leaves by beating these metals.

ਜਰਕੋਬਰ [jərkəbər] *n* zərkə-əbər. dresses laced
with gold and silver leaves; dresses mounted
with small stars between embroidered bands.
“aɪ gæ jərkəbər se əj, əbər se nrɪp kəbər kine.”
–*əj*. ‘When kings like Zarak Ambar came,
kings like cotton clothes lost their lustre.’

ਜਰਖ [jərəkh] *Dg n* a species of wolf. *Skt* उरख.
See उरक 4.

ਜਰਖਬਾਹਣੀ [jərkəbhəni] *Dg n* a witch who rides
a wolf. See उरक 4.

ਜਰਖਰੀਦ [zərxərid] purchased with money. “əsī
tabɪa teri jərkhr̥id.”–*jəgnama*. 2 purchased
slave.

ਜਰਖਲ [jərkəhəl] *adj* decrepit, rusty.

ਜਰਖੇਜ [zərxəz] *P* زر; *adj* productive, fertile.

ਜਰਗਰ [zərgər] *P* زر goldsmith.

ਜਰਗਰੀ [zərgəri] *P* زر; job of a goldsmith.

ਜਰਜਰ [jəɾjər], ਜਰਜਰਾ [jəɾjəra], ਜਰਜਰੀ [jəɾjəri],
ਜਰਜਰੀਕ [jəɾjərik] *Skt* जर्जर-जर्जरित-जर्जरीक *adj*
decrepit, worn out, very old, rusty. “beɾa jəɾjəra
phuṭe chek həjar.”–*s kəbir*. Here beɾa means
human body.

ਜਰਠ [jərṭh] *Skt adj* aged. 2 decrepit. 3 hard
inflexible. 4 *n* old age.

ਜਰਠਾਇਆ [jərṭhəɪa], ਜਰਠਿਆ [jərṭhɪa] aged.
2 decayed, decrepit. See ਜਰਠ.

ਜਰਣ [jərəṇ], ਜਰਣਾ [jəɾɳa] *v* tolerate. See ਜਰਣੁ.
“meri bəhūt ɪanəp jərət.”–*dev m 5*. 2 digest.
3 burn. “had jərə jɪu lakri.”–*s kəbir*. “ɪhu jəgu
jəɾta dekhɪke.”–*s kəbir*. 4 *Skt* ਜਰਣ *n*
cuminseed. 5 old age. “grəsət jat bəl jəɾni.”
–*sar m 5*. 6 *Skt* ਜਣ the moon. 7 tree.

ਜਰਣੀ [jəɾni] See ਜਰਣ 5.

ਜਰਣੁ [jərəṇu] *S v* burn. 2 tolerate, bear, endure.

ਜਰਤ [jərət] See ਜਰਣਾ 1. 2 See ਜਰਣ 2. 3 studded.
“pənhi guru ki jo zər jərət.”–*GV 10*. ‘studded
with gold.’ 4 *Skt* जरत *adj* aged. 5 old, decrepit.

ਜਰਤਾ [jəɾta] burns. See ਜਰਣ 3. 2 tolerates. See
ਜਰਣੁ 2.

ਜਰਤਾਰੀ [jəɾtari] *n* embroidered with gold
threads, head cloth for women. “teɾ pəʔəbər
sɪɾ jəɾtari.”–*NP*.

ਜਰਦ [zəɾəd] *P* زر golden, yellow, xanthic.

ਜਰਦਕ [zəkɖək] *P* زر; carrot.

ਜਰਦਗਵ [jəɾədgəv] *Skt* जरदाव *n* old bull. 2 *adj*
old, antique.

ਜਰਦਦੁ [zəɾdəru] *P* زر; *adj* pale-faced; one who
goes pale due to shame and fear. 2 ashamed.

ਜਰਦਦੁਈ [jəɾdəruɪ] *P* زر; *n* shameful; state of being pale.

ਜਰਦ ਰੁਬਾਨੀ [zərəd rubani] paleness of the face. “dɪl khəlhəlu jakə jərəd rubani.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘one whose mind is disturbed, gets pale in his face.’

ਜਰਦਾ [zərda] *P* زردہ *n* yellow pulau (cooked rice).

ਜਰਦਾਲੂ [zərdalu] *P* زردآلو *n* apricot. This fruit grows in abundance on cold mountains and in Kashmir.

ਜਰਦੁਸ਼ੁ [zərduʃt] *P* زردوشٹ; spiritual guide of the Parsees and author of “Zend”. See ਜੰਦ 3 and ਪਾਰਸੀ.

ਜਰਨ [jərən], **ਜਰਨਾ** [jərna] See ਜਰਣ. “jərəhɪ nəhi ʊr jərəhɪ kucare.”—*GPS*. ‘do not tolerate but get jealous.’ “apən bɪbhəʊ ap hi jərna.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** burn. “aj ʊcɪt nəhi jərən tɪharo.”—*cəritr 182*. **3** stud, inlay. “təva su jərke tas pɛ.”—*cəritr 132*.

ਜਰਨਿਗਾਰ [zərnɪgar] *P* زرنگار *n* studded with gold. **2** golden.

ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnɛl] *E* general; a high ranking official of the army.

ਜਰਪੋਸ਼ [zərpoʃ] *P* زرپوش *n* gold-plated. “gəhɪnɛ jɪʊ jərpos de.”—*BG*.

ਜਰਫ [jərəph] *A* ظرف *n* vessel, utensil. **2** ability, capability, capacity. **3** courage, zeal.

ਜਰਬ [jərəb] *n* cannon, gun. “cədhəvo gɪɪ pər jərəb.”—*GV 10*. **2 A** ضرب *n* blow, injury, wound, stroke.

ਜਰਬਫਤ [zərbəfət] *P* زربفت *n* a dress woven with gold threads.

ਜਰਬਰਿ [jərbəɪɪ] ill-tempered; jealous.

ਜਰਬਾਫ [zərbaf] See ਜਰਬਫਤ. “jərbəph dɪvəvət hɛ dɪjoro.”—*kɪsən*. ‘dress woven with gold-threads.’ **2 P** زرپاف *n* one who weaves gold or silver lace. **3** one who embroiders with gold or silver threads.

- **ਜਰਬੀਲਾ** [jərbila] *adj* one who inflicts an injury. **2** gaudy and beautiful. “jəbən jotɪ jəge jərbile.”—*cəritr III*.

ਜਰਬੁਲਮਸਲ [jərbulməsəl] *A* ضربالمثل *n* proverb, saying, illustration.

ਜਰਮ [jərəm] birth, origin. “jərəm kərəm.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2 E** germ, sprout, seed. **3** aboriginal form. **4** minute organisms present in blood, water, milk etc.

ਜਰਮੇਖ [jərmekh] See ਜੜਮੇਖ. “ravən bag ki muləhu te jərmekh ukhari.”—*kɪsən*.

ਜਰਰ [jərər] *A* ضرر *n* damage, loss. **2** injury.

ਜਰਰਾ [jər-ɾa] *A* رر *n* minute particle. **2** one hundredth part of a barley grain. **2** millet. **3 adj** a bit. “jɪn ke mən me jər-raku jəɖɛ.”—*kɪsən*. ‘in whose mind a bit of doubt is planted.’

ਜਰਵਾਣਾ [jərvəna], **ਜਰਵਾਨਾ** [jərvana] *adj* tyrannical, strong. “jəru jərvəna kənɪ.”—*sri m 1 pəhɪre*. “səbhəhɪ nə sis kal jərvana.”—*cəritr 266*.

2 Skt ਜਰਵਾਨਨ *n* one whose old age is his vehicle, death. **3** colour of old age; grey hair. “je jərvəna pərhəɛ jəru ves kəredi aie.”—*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 su jəmi juddh nū jərvəna jənu mɪɾɾaɪ ke.”—*cəɖi 3*. ‘In the form of fire Kali took birth to battle, just as Virbhadar was born from Shiv.’

ਜਰਵੈਹੋ [jərvəhō] will cause to burn. “tɪh dɪthəhɪ sō ɪh ko jərvəhō.”—*kɪsən*.

ਜਰਾ [jəra] *Skt n* old age. “jəra ka bhəʊ nə hovəi, jɪvənʊpədvi pɑɪ.”—*guj m 3*.

It is mentioned in Braham Vevart Puran that old age [jəra] is Kal, God of Death’s daughter who traverses this world alongwith 64 diseases, her brothers. **2** See ਜਰਰ. **3** See ਜਰਮੰਧ.

ਜਰਾਉ [jərau] See ਜੜਾਉ. “jərau jəvahər jərə.”—*GPS*.

ਜਰਾਉ [jərau] See ਜੜਾਉ.

ਜਰਾਇ [jəraɪ] See ਜਰਾਉ. “jətɪtjin jəraɪ.”—*ramav*.
2 getting studded, getting inlaid. **3** having burnt, having been reduced to ashes. **4** having got burnt. “kəbir esa ko nəhi mādər deɪ jəraɪ.”—*s*.

ਜਰਾਇਤ [jəraɪt] See ਜਰਾਤ.

ਜਰਾਏ [jərae] burnt. incinerated. **2** make one tolerant; render one forbearing. “jɪsəhɪ jərae apɪ, soi əjəru jərə.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜਰਾਸੰਧ [jərasɪdh], **ਜਰਾਸੰਧ** [jərasədh], **ਜਰਾਸੰਧਿ** [jərasədhɪ] *Skt* जरासन्ध king of Magadh who was conjoined by an ogress. He was father-in-law of Kans and sworn enemy of Krishan. There is a mention in Mahabharat that once king Brihdarth got a fruit from saint Chandkaushik for begetting progeny. Brihdarth 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 ogre named Jara. He conjoined both the pieces and thus a live boy came into being. He handed over the boy to Brihdarth 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 Krishan 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, Krishan, 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 Krishan 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. “jərasədhɪ kaljəmun səghare.”—*gəu ə m 1*. “dekh tɪne nrɪp sɪdhjəra həthɪyar dhəre ləkh bir pəcare.”—*krɪsən*.

ਜਰਾਹ [jərah] *A* جراح *n* surgeon. “ek jərah hot hē səyane.”—*NP*.

ਜਰਾਹੀ [jərahi] *n* surgery. **2** science of surgery.

ਜਰਾਤ [jərat] *A* زراعت *n* agriculture.

ਜਰਾਦੀ [jəradi] See ਜੱਰਾਦ. See ਖਾਨਜਰਾਦੀ.

ਜਰਾਧਿ [jəradhɪ] disease such as old age etc. “jənəm jəradhɪ mərən bhəɪɔ̃.”—*gujjədev*.

ਜਰਾਨਾ [jərana] burn. **2** See ਯਾਰਾਨਾ.

ਜਰਾਫਤ [jəraphət] *A* طرافت *n* wisdom. **2** fun, joke. **3** delight, ecstasy.

ਜਰਾਬ [jərab] See ਜੁੱਰਾਬ.

ਜਰਾਬਾ [jəraɓa] See ਜਰਬ. “jaləm juləm nə jor jəraɓa.”—*BG*. ‘A tyrant cannot inflict injury with cruelty and force.’

ਜਰਾਮ [jəram] short for jə ram. “dham jəram nanki dou.”—*NP*. See ਜੈਰਾਮ.

ਜਰਾ ਮਰਾ [jəra mərə] old age and death. “jəra mərə nəh vɪapəi.”—*bila m 5*.

ਜਰਾਯੁ [jərayu] *Skt* placenta. **2** vagina. **3** womb.

ਜਰਾਯੁਜ [jərayuj] *Skt* one wrapped in placenta.

ਜਰਾਰ [jərar] *A* رار *adj* which pulls. **2** powerful, mighty. **3** warrior. “nəməstə jərarə.”—*jəpu*.

ਜਰਾਰਦਨ [jəradən] *adj* jəra-ərdən. destroyer of death. “jəradən dɪndəyalu krɪpalu bhəe hē.”—*səveye 33*. **2** *n* elixir, nectar of life.

ਜਰਾਰਿ [jərarɪ], **ਜਰਾਰਿਪੁ** [jərarɪpu] enemy of old age, elixir.—*sənama*. “an jərarɪ dəyo həm ko phəl.”—*cəritr 209*. ‘brought and gave a fruit that imparts immortality.’

ਜਰਾਰਿਫਲ [jərarɪphəl] fruit which imparts immortality. See ਜਰਾਰਿ.

ਜਰਾਵ [jərav] See ਜਰਾਉ.

ਜਰਾਵੈ [jərave] gets burnt. “jəja jəu tən jivət jərave.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** gets studded.

ਜਰਿ [jəri] old age has. “jəri jitia sir kalo.”
–*bher m 1*. **2** due to old age. **3** after being
burnt. **4** *n* burning sensation, inflammation,
burning heat, anguish.

ਜਰਿਓ [jəriɔ] See ਜਰਣਾ. **2** burnt. “pavəku jəriɔ
nə jat.”–*səveye m 5 ke*. ‘is not burnt by fire.’

ਜਰਿਯਾ [jəriya] *n* herb. **2** hill goddess,
demoness.

ਜਰਿਯਾਖੇਲ [jəriyakhel] *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. “jəriyakhel kuk jəb dijo.”–*cəritr 178*.

ਜਰੀ [jəri] old age. “avət nɪkətɪ bɪkhəm jəri.”
–*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. **2** death. “sun hāt
jəri.”–*GPS*. ‘On listening to the exegesis of
Gurbani, the fear of death vanishes.’ **3** herb.
“hərta jər ki sukhpūj jəri.”–*GPS*. “kam jəri ɪh
kin jəri.”–*krɪsən*. ‘Thus was treated the sex-
starved woman.’ **4** *adj* burnt. **5** tolerated. “jəri
nə gurkirətɪ mətɪ jəri.”–*GPS*. **6** studded. “caru
jərau jəri.”–*GPS*. **7** gold thread. “jəridar əbər
pəṭəbər suhaɪ bədo.”–*GPS*.

ਜਰੀਆ [jəria] herb. **2** forbearance, tolerance.
“jisu lagi pir pɪrəm ki so jaṇe jəria.”–*asa chāt
m 4*. **3** burnt. “kop jəria.”–*kan m 5*. **4** old age.
“nəh məria nəh jəria.”–*suhi m 5 pərtal*. **5** net,
fishing net. “jəria ədh kədh pər dəre.”–*dətt*.
See ਅੰਧ. **6** *A* **جری**; way, means.

ਜਰੀਐ [jəriə] we burn. “jəb jəriə təb hoɪ bhəsəm
tən.”–*sor kəbir*. **2** let us tolerate. “ətər ki
dubɪdha ətərɪ jəriə.”–*maru solhe m 1*.

ਜਰੀਦਾ [jərida] *A* **جری** *adj* alone. **2** *n* office.
3 newspaper.

ਜਰੀਦੋਜ [jəridoj] *P* **جری** *adj* embroidered with
gold wire. “jəridoj phɪrē bɪjna səbh pē.”–*NP*.

ਜਰੀਨ [jərin] *P* **جری** *adj* of gold, golden. **2** *n* wire
of gold, etc.

ਜਰੀਨਾ [jərina] *P* **جری** *adj* golden. **2** gold coin.
“təməhɪ khəjina tūməhɪ jərina.”–*sar m 5*.

ਜਰੀਫ [jəriph] *A* **جریف** *adj* wise, intelligent.
2 joyful, cheerful. **3** good-natured, good-
tempered.

ਜਰੀਬ [jərib] *A* **جریب** *n* 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.

ਜਰੁ [jəru] See ਜਰ. “jəru ai jobəni harɪa.”–*var
asa*.

ਜਰੁਆ [jərua] senility, old age. “jobən ghəṭe jərua
jɪnē.”–*sri m 1 pəhɪre*. “khɪsə jobənu bədhə
jərua.”–*asa chāt m 5*.

ਜਰੁਸਲਮ [jəruʂələm] *A* **جریسالم** Jerusalem; ancient
holy city of Israelis, which is now in Palestine.
Here is situated the famous temple of Soloman
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 ਦਾਦੂਦ and
ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ.

ਜਰੁਰ [jəruɾ] *A* **جریر** *adj* must, sure.

ਜਰੁਰਤ [jəruɾət], **ਜਰੁਰਤਿ** [jəruɾətɪ] *A* **جریر** necessity,
need. “jesa kəre kəhave tesa esi bəni jəruɾətɪ.”
–*var sar m 2*.

ਜਰੇ [jəre] tolerate. “jəre nə gəe sune gun guru
ke.”–*GPS*. **2** burnt. “cəḍ surəj duɪ jəre
cəragə.”–*ram m 5*. **3** shut, closed. “jəre
kɪvara.”–*suhi ə m 5*. **4** studded. “bhukhən
rətən jəre.”–*GPS*. **5** may burn. “bɪnu gorsəbde
jənəmu jəre.”–*maru ə m 1*.

ਜਰੰਗਾ [jəɾəga] *adj* with burning limbs, whose
body is on fire. “ətɪ trɪsən jəɾəga.”–*kan m 5*.

ਜਰੰਗਾਰੀ [jəɾəgari] See ਜਰਗਰੀ.

ਜੰਗਦ [jərrad] *A* **جری** *n* one who burnishes utensils
of copper. **2** **جری** one who fabricates coats
of iron.

ਜਰਾਰ [jərar] *A* **جری** mighty, powerful. “dhae jərrar
vir.”–*səloh*. **2** warrior, gallant.

ਜਲ [jəl] *Skt* जल् *vr* whet, be rich, cover. **2** *Skt n* water, which gives life to people, i.e. it covers the earth. “jəl bɪhun min kət jivən?”—*bɪla m 5*. **3** flame. “həume jəl te jəlɪ mue.”—*var sor m 3*. ‘got burnt to death in the flame of ego.’ **4** *P* ج a crested lark. **5** middle part of the sea. “jəl te thəl kər.”—*sar kəbir*. i.e. ‘turns deep sea into dry land.’ **6** handle. **7** thread.

ਜਲਅਸੁ [jəl-əʃv] sea horse. See ਪਾਗਾ.

ਜਲਅੰਡ [jəl-əbh] *Skt* जलम्भ pond full of water. “jɪɔ jəl-əbh upəɪ kəməl kɪnare.”—*asa m 1*.

ਜਲਈ [jələi] burns. **2** Sea ਜਲੀਈਂ.

ਜਲਸਾ [jəlsa] *A* جلسا *n* gathering, conference. **2** gathering of people to celebrate a festival.

ਜਲਸਾਈ [jəlsai] *Skt* जलशायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps in water; Narayan.

ਜਲਸਾਈ [jəlsāi] lord of water, Varun.

ਜਲਸਿ [jələsɪ] will burn. In Shastarnammala, an ignorant scribe has used jələsɪ instead of jəlis (Varun). See ਅੰਗ 932. **3** See ਜਲਸੀ.

ਜਲਸੀ [jəlsi] will burn, will glow.

ਜਲਹਰ [jəlhər] *n* cloud. **2** who carries water. See ਜਲਹਰੁ.

ਜਲਹਰਣ [jəlhərən] See ਘਨਾਬਰੀ (d). **2** act of carrying water.

ਜਲਹਰਬੰਬ [jəlhərbɪb] rainbow; display of numerous colours in the sky, generated by the passage of sun rays through droplets of water. “jəlhərbɪb jəgətɪ jəgə rəca.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘Multi-coloured world like the rainbow appears and disappears in an instant.’ **2** reflection (shadow) of həri (the sun) in water.

ਜਲਹਰੀ [jəlhəri] *n* ਜਲਧਾਰੀ. stone spoon in which a ਸ਼ੜਫਿਗ is set.

ਜਲਹਰੁ [jəlhəru] cloud. See ਜਲਹਰ. “jəlhəru bərsənharu.”—*var mēla m 2*.

ਜਲਹਾਰ [jəlhər] *n* waterman. **2** cloud.

ਜਲਕੇਸ [jəlkeʃ] *n* alga, moss.

ਜਲਕੰਟਕ [jəl-kəʔək] water chestnut; thorny fruit of a water plant.

ਜਲਕ੍ਰੀੜਾ [jəlkrɪʔa] water sport. **2** art of swimming.

ਜਲਖਗ [jəlkhəg] *n* water fowl.

ਜਲਖੀਨਾ [jəlkhina] *adj* got completely burnt.

ਜਲਘਟਾਦੂ [jəlghəʔau] in the water of a pitcher. “həbh səmaɪi jətɪ jɪɔ jəlghəʔau cədrəma.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** *n* wind, which dries and thus reduces water.

ਜਲਘੜੀ [jəlghəʔi] water clock; an instrument which measures time by means of water. See ਘੜੀ.

According to an article in Bhartiya Naty Shastar, water clock has been in use in India since long. Then it was known as udək nalɪka. Its structure was as follows:

(a) a long pipe of metal was fabricated, on the inner and outer side of which ghəʔis (24 minutes) were calibrated and just below, there used to be proper hole. When placed in water as much quantity of water entered the pipe as was sufficient to reach the fixed mark in a ghəʔi.

(b) a lightweight small bowl of metal was fabricated and below it a hole of proper measurement was made. Then the bowl was placed on a water-filled vessel. When after being filled, the bowl sank, it was presumed that a ghəʔi had elapsed.

When the use of an hour instead of a ghəʔi came into vogue, the hole of the bowl was so modified that it sank in two and a half ghəʔis i.e. 60 minutes.

Even now water clocks are used by numerous armies and factories.

ਜਲਚਰ [jəlcər] *n* aquatic animals such as tortoise, fish etc.

ਜਲਚਰਕੇਤੁ [jəlcərketu] *n* Kamdev, whose standard bears the sign of a crocodile.

ਜਲਚਰੀ [jəlcəri] *n* fish.

ਜਲਚਾਰੀ [jəlcari] ਜਲਚਾਰਿਨ੍. See ਜਲਚਰ.

ਜਲਜ [jələj] *adj* born from water, produced from

water. 2 *n* lotus. 3 tree. 4 grass. 5 agriculture. 6 pearl. “jələj əbɪddh su taɪ əharə.”—*GV 10*. ‘Unpierced pearls are swan’s food.’ 7 crocodile. 8 conch shell. 9 moon.

ਜਲਜ ਕੁੰਦਨੀ [jələj kūdni] *n* gun with a wooden butt.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਜਤ੍ਰਾਣ [jələjtraṇ] *n* pond that gives protection to lotuses. 2 pond that gives shelter to aquatic animals.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਜਪੀਠ [jələjpiṭh], **ਜਲਜਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣੀ** [jələjprɪstəni] *n* a gun with a wooden butt.—*sənama*. “khəṛəg kəṭh, kəṛ jələjpiṭh.” and “jələj prɪstəni gəṛəj əpar.”—*GV 10*.

ਜਲਜਲਾ [zəlzəla] *A* زلزله or زلزله *n* earthquake. See **ਭੂਚਾਲ**.

ਜਲਜਾਇ [jəljajɪ] See **ਜਲਜਾਤ**. “jəljajɪ nən ləhɪ ros man.”—*dətt*. ‘Lotus protests on seeing the eyes.’ 2 may it burn! may it glow!

ਜਲਜੱਛ [jəljəach] *Skt* जलजाक्ष lotus-eyed.

ਜਲਜਾਤ [jəljat] *adj* born from water. 2 *n* lotus. 3 See **ਜਲਜ**.

ਜਲਜਿਯ [jəljɪy], **ਜਲਜੀਵ** [jəljiv] *n* aquatic animal.

ਜਲਜੀਵੀ [jəljivi] *n* fisherman. 2 sailor.

ਜਲਜੇਛਣ [jəljəchəṇ] *adj* jələj-ikṣəṇ. lotus-eyed; one who has eyes like the lotus. “jəljəchəṇ hē.”—*kəlki*.

ਜਲਜੋਗਨ [jəljogən] *Skt* जलयोगिन् aquatic animals like octopus, crocodile etc. “jəljogən te bəhu bhāt bəcave.”—*əkal*. 2 lightning.

ਜਲਜੰਤੂ [jəljəntu] See **ਜਲਜੀਵ**.

ਜਲਜੰਮ [jəljəm] born from water, lotus. See **ਜਲਜ**.

ਜਲਣ [jələṇ], **ਜਲਣਿ** [jələṇɪ] *n* burning sensation, inflammation. “jələṇɪ bujhi sitəl bhəe.”—*ram m 5 roti*.

ਜਲਤ [jələt] burning, while burning. “əb mohɪ jələt ramjəl pəɪa.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 *n* burning sensation. “ram-udəkɪ tənə jələt bujhaɪa.”—*gəu kəbir*. 3 *adj* on fire, burning. “jələt əgənɪ məhɪ jən apɪ udhare.”—*biɪla m 5*. ‘saves his disciples from the flames of fire.’

ਜਲਤਰ [jəltər] See **ਜਲਤਰੰਗ**. “dəph jhəjh dhol jəltər upəg.”—*mənuraj*. 2 floating wood.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣਿ [jəltər prɪstəṇɪ]—*sənama*. gun with a wooden butt. 2 See **ਜਲਤਰ 2**.

ਜਲਤਰੰਗ [jəltərəṅ] musical bowls; a musical instrument comprising 22 bowls of various sizes made of metal or china clay. A large bowl with more water produces a lower note while a small bowl with less water produces a higher note. With variation in the quantity of water, the desired note is achieved. After properly setting the notes, it is played with a small stick. 2 wave of water, a breaker. “jəltərəṅ əgni pəvne phunɪ trə mɪɪɪ jəgətu upəɪa.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. ‘Fusion of blood and semen, heat and air, have produced living beings.’

ਜਲਤੀ [jəlti] burning. “jəlti əgənɪ nɪvarə.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 In Punjabi, this word is used in place of **ਜਲਦੀ** as well.

ਜਲਤੁਰਾ [jəltura], **ਜਲਤੁਰੰ** [jəlturə], **ਜਲਤੁਰੰਗ** [jəltərəṅ] *n* sea horse.

ਜਲਤੋਰੀ [jəltori] *xa* fish.

ਜਲਤੰਤੂ [jəltəntu] *n* octopus. See **ਤੰਦੂਆ**. 2 fishing net. “jɪu jəltəntu pəsarɪo bədhəkɪ.”—*kan m 4*.

ਜਲ ਥਲ [jəl thəl] water and land. “jəl thəl bən pərbət patal.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. 2 watery place, river, pond etc. “jəlthəl nɪɪ bhəe.”—*majh m 5*.

ਜਲਦ [jələd] *Skt adj* who offers water. 2 *n* cloud. 3 *A* جلد *adj* smart, active, clever. 4 *P adv* immediately, at once. 5 quickly.

ਜਲਦਾਨੀ [jəldani] *adj* who offers water. 2 According to Hindus, a relative having the right to offer water to the forefathers. 3 water-carrier. “jəldani tɪh piche həkət.”—*GPS*.

ਜਲਦੀ [jəldi] burning. “jəldi kəre pukar.”—*var asa*. “əndɪnu səda jəldia phɪrəhɪ.”—*asa ə m 3*.

2 *P* جلدی *n* quickness, promptness.

ਜਲ ਦੁੱਧ ਛਾਣਨਾ [jəl dudhh chaṇ-na] *v* separate

chaff from wheat i.e. differentiate truth from falsehood; do justice.

ਜਲਪ [jələdh], **ਜਲਪਰ** [jəldhər] *adj* which holds water. **2** *n* cloud. **3** sea. **4** tank. **5** lake.

ਜਲਪਰਾ [jəldhəra] See **ਜਲਪਰ**. **2** See **ਜਲਪਾਰਾ**. “catrək mukhī jēse jəldhəra.”—*dhəna namdev*. Here it means a drop of rain during svatī (when alone the catrək is said to drink raindrops and when raindrops falling into a shell are said to turn into pearls).

ਜਲਪਰਾਜ [jəldhəraj] *n* Varun, the ocean king. —*sənama*.

ਜਲਪਰਾਜ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [jəldhəraj səstrə], **ਜਲਪਰਾਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ** [jəldhəraj həthīar] *n* noose, weapon of Varun.—*sənama*.

ਜਲਪਾਰਾ [jəldhara] *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 **ਧਾਰਤਾ**.

ਜਲਪਿ [jələdhī] *Skt n* bearer of water—the sea. “jələdhī bādhi dhru thapīo ho.”—*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 ṣākh, one trillion. See **ਸੰਖਯਾ**.

ਜਲਪਿਸੁਤ [jələdhīsut], **ਜਲਪਿਜ** [jəldhīj], **ਜਲਪਿਨੰਦ** [jələdhīnēd] *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.

ਜਲਨ [jələn] See **ਜੁਲਨ**, **ਦਾਹ**, **ਤਪਤ**. **2** in waters. “jələn thələn bəsudh gəgən.”—*ram m 5 pərtal*.

ਜਲਨਾ [jəlna] *v* burn. See **ਜੁਲਨ**.

ਜਲਨਿ [jələnī] See **ਜਲਨ** 1. “jələnī bujhi sitəl hor mānuā.”—*majh m 5*. **2** (they) burn.

ਜਲਨਿਧ [jəlndh], **ਜਲਨਿਧਿ** [jalndhī] *n* rain, cloud. “babiha pīu pīu kərə jəlndhī prem

pīarī.”—*səva m 3*. **2** nectar. “jīso jəlndhī karəni tum jəgī ae, so əmrītu gur pahi jīu.” —*sor m 1*. **3** *Skt* ocean, which bears all the waters.

ਜਲਨੀ [jəlni] bearer of water—the earth. —*sənama*.

ਜਲਨੀਧ [jəlndh] See **ਜਲਨਿਧਿ**.

ਜਲਨੀਧੇ [jəlndhe] in the cloud. “həri-əmrī həri jəlndhe.”—*bəsāt m 4*.

ਜਲਪ [jələp] *Skt* जल्प *vr* speak, prattle.

ਜਲਪਕ [jəlpək] *Skt* जल्पक *adj* prattler. **2** speaker.

ਜਲਪਤਿ [jəlpətī] *n* lord of waters, Varun. **2** sea.

ਜਲਪਨ [jəlpən], **ਜਲਪਨਾ** [jəlpəna] *Skt* जल्पन *n* prattle, nonsense. **2** boast. **3** discussion. **4** *v* prattle.

ਜਲਫਲ [jəlpəl] *Skt n* water chestnut.

ਜਲਬਲ [jəlbəl] See **ਜਲਿਬਲਿ**.

ਜਲਬਿੰਬ [jəlbīb] *n* bubble. **2** sun’s reflection in water.

ਜਲਬਿਲਾ [jəlbīla] a water-animal such as otter and beaver. In Veds, it is called *udrā*. See *E* Otter.

ਜਲਬੰਧੁ [jəlbādhū] *n* fish.

ਜਲਭੁਵਿਚਿ [jəlbhūvī], **ਜਲਭੋਰੀ** [jəlbhōri] *n* whirlpool.

ਜਲ ਮਹਿ ਉਪਜੈ [jəl məhī upjē] *sen* “jəl məhī upjē jəl te durī. jəl məhī jotī rəhīa bhərpurī.” —*asa ə 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.

ਜਲਮੁਘ [jəlmugh] *n* water releasing cloud. “bhə set jəlmugh jəlhin.”—*NP*.

ਜਲਯਾਨ [jəlyan] *n* boat. **2** ship. See **ਨੌਕਾ** and **ਜਹਾਜ**.

ਜਲਯੰਤ੍ਰ [jəlyātr] *n* water clock. See **ਘੜੀ** and **ਜਲਘੜੀ**. **2** water-driven machine. **3** mechanism for drawing water from the earth; Persian wheel etc. **4** fountain. **5** musical bowls.

ਜਲ ਰਸ ਸਨਨੀ [jəl rəs sən-nī] accumulator of

water, bearer of water—the earth.—*sənama*.
ਜਲਰਾਸਿ [jəlrasi] *n* the sea.
ਜਲਰਾਜ [jəlrāj] king of waters, Varun.
ਜਲਰੂਹ [jəlrūh] *Skt n* lotus born from water.
ਜਲਲਾਗ [jəl-lag] See ਪਾਣੀਲਾਗ.
ਜਲਲੈ [jəl-lə] *Skt* ਜਲ ਆਲਯ *n* sea, which is the abode of water. “jəlpətɪ jəl-lə nədipətɪ.”—*sənama*.
ਜਲਵਹ [jəlvəh], **ਜਲਵਾ** [jəlva] *A* جَلْوَة *n* splendour, illumination. “jəlva sərəv sərirən jou.”—*NP*.
2 elegance, radiance. **3** revelation, manifestation. **4** being manifest.
ਜਲਵਾਗਰ [jəlvagər] *P* جَلْوَاغَر *adj* who provides a glimpse. **2** charming. **3** elegant. **4** radiant.
ਜਲਾ [jəla] plural of jəl. “an jəla sɪu kajə nə kəchue.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 5*. **2** See ਜਲਾਉਣਾ. **3** flame. “jese mēl nə lage jəla.”—*sukhmāni*.
ਜਲਾਉਣਾ [jəlaʊṇa] *v* burn.
ਜਲਾਸਰਾ [jəlasra], **ਜਲਾਸਰੇ** [jəlasre] *Skt* ਜਲਾਸੁਯ *n* sea. “nəməstə jəlasərə.”—*japv*. ‘Salutation to the sea as the Creator.’ **2** *adj* basis of water.
ਜਲਾਸ੍ਰੀ [jəlasri] *adj* subsisting on water alone. See ਜਦੀ 2.
ਜਲਾਜਲ [jələjəl] *Skt* जलाञ्जल *n* waterfall, spring. **2** brook. **3** *P* جَلَجَل *n* an ornament comprising small bells worn around the neck of a horse. **4** tabour with bells attached. “nədi hər cəʃhe cəhū dɪs jələjəl baj-hī.”—*səloh*.
ਜਲਾਂਜਲਿ [jələjəlɪ] *Skt* जलाञ्जलि *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 Brahmans, after uttering spells, offer a handful of water as oblation to the sun, the ogres disperse in no time.
ਜਲਾਦ [jəlad] See ਜੱਲਾਦ. “hukəm jəladən təbe ucarā.”—*GPS*. *Skt* ਜਲਾਹਾਰੀ.
ਜਲਾਧਿਪ [jəladhɪp], **ਜਲਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [jəladhɪpətɪ] *n* lord

of waters, Varun.
ਜਲਾਨਾ [jəlanā] *v* burn.
ਜਲਾਬਿੰਬ [jəlabɪnb] waves of water. “jəlabɪnb əsrāl.”—*var mēla m 1*. **2** See ਜਲਬਿੰਬ.
ਜਲਾਲ [jəlal] *A* جَلال *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 Uch, upon whom Guru Nanak Dev bestowed the status of a holy man. **5** See ਬੁੱਢਾ ਬਾਬਾ.
ਜਲਾਲਖਾਨ [jəlalxan] Emperor Aurangzeb’s commander who was subordinate to commander-in-chief Hussaini and fought against hill chieftains to recover tribute. “læ gurəj cəllə su jəlalxanə.”—*VN ə 11*. **2** See ਜਲਾਲਬਾਦ.
ਜਲਾਲਤ [jəlalət] *A* جَلالَت *n* elderliness. **2** splendour.
ਜਲਾਲਯ [jəlaləy] *n* sea, the house of water.
ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ [jəlalabad] In Afganistan, a town situated on the road to Kabul. A sacred place Choha Sahib, exists here in memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਚੋਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ. **2** a village of district Muzzafar Nagar situated at a distance of about twenty kōhs to the south of Saharanpur, founded by Jalal Khan Pathan, son of Hajar Khan, after razing Kheramanihar a Rajput town. After Sirhind, Khalsa army conquered it.
ਜਲਾਵਣੀ [jəlavṇi] *adj* fit for burning. “jɪhva jələv jəlavṇi namu nə jəpɛ.”—*sri ə m 1*.
ਜਲਾਵਤਨੀ [jəlavətɪ] *P* جَلَاوَتْنِي *n* exile, banishment, transportation for life.
ਜਲਾਵਨ [jəlavən] *v* See ਜਲਾਉਣਾ.
ਜਲਾਵਰਤ [jəlavərt] *Skt* जलावर्त *n* whirlpool, vortex. See ਜਲਭੋਰੀ.
ਜਲਿ [jəlɪ] *n* fire. “ətəɪ lagi jəlɪ bujhi.”—*sri m 1*. “jəlɪ bujhi tujhəɪ bujhai.”—*sor ə m 1*.

“bældi jəli nɪvrɛ kɪrpa te.”—*maru solhe m 1*.
2 *v adv* quickly, immediately. “həθu nə laɪ
 kəsūbhɾɛ jəlɪjasi d̪hola.”—*suhi fərid*. ‘This
 colour will fade away in no time.’ **3** with water.
 “jəlɪ məlɪ kaɪa mājie bhai.”—*sor ə m 1*. **4** in
 water. “thorɛ jəlɪ machuli.”—*s kəbir*. **5** having
 burnt. See ਜਲ 3. “jəlɪmue.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਜਲਿਐ [jəlɪɛ] from burning. **2** burnt. “jɪnɪ jəlɪɛ
 nam vɪsariɑ.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਜਲਿਸ [jəlɪs] See ਜਲੀਸ.

ਜਲਿਥਲਿ [jəlɪθəlɪ] in water and on land. “jəlɪ
 θəlɪ purɪ rəhɪɑ gosai.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਜਲਿੰਦ [jəlɪnd], ਜਲਿੰਦ੍ਰ [jəlɪndr] *n* lord of waters,
 Varun.

ਜਲਿ ਬਲਿ [jəlɪ bəlɪ] offering to the fire, oblation
 to the fire. “hərɪ bɪnʊ jɪu jəlɪ bəlɪ jau.”—*sri m*
1. **2** *adv* having burnt. “bɪnʊ gursəbdɛ jəlɪ
 bəlɪ tata.”—*sɪdhgosəɪ*.

ਜਲਿਮਲਿ [jəlɪməlɪ] after rubbing (with) water.
 See ਜਲਿ and ਮਲਿ.

ਜਲੀਈਂ [jəlɪi] burnt. “eni jəlɪi namʊ vɪsariɑ.”
 —*var mæla m 1*.

ਜਲੀਸ [jəlɪs] *n* lord of waters, Varun. **2** sea. “sun
 ərəj das kəruŋajəlɪs.”—*GV 10*. ‘O, treasury of
 compassion.’

ਜਲੀਖਾਂ [jəlɪkhā] See ਜਲੇਖਾਂ and ਯੁਸਫ. “rum ʃəhər
 ke ʃah ki suta jəlɪkhā nam.”—*cəɪtr 201*.

ਜਲੀਲ [jəlɪl] *A* جليل; *adj* wretched, disgraced. **2** *A*
 جليل respectable. **3** luminous, radiant.

ਜਲੁ [jəlu] See ਜਲ. “jəlu məθɪɛ jəlu dekhɪɛ
 bhai!”—*sor ə m 1*.

ਜਲੁਸ [jəlus] *A* جلوس *n* sitting. **2** ascending the
 throne. **3** sitting in judgement. **4** procession.
 “məha jəlus cəhū dɪs kəre.”—*GPS*.

ਜਲੁਸੀ ਸਨ [jəlusɪ sən], ਜਲੁਸੀ ਸਾਲ [jəlusɪ sal] 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 be taken as the fifth jəlusɪ

year. This calendar has been prevalent since
 long, even before the beginning of Bikrami,
 Christian, Hijri calendars.

ਜਲੇਸ [jələs] *n* jəl-iʃ, lord of water Varun.

ਜਲੇਖਾਂ [jələkhā] See ਜਲੇਖਾਂ and ਯੁਸਫ.

ਜਲੇਤਾ [jələta] *n* fuel; firewood etc. “kam krodhʊ
 duɪ kie jələta.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਜਲੇਬ [jələb] *n* a large jəlebi. **2** *A* جلب a slave
 brought for trading.

ਜਲੇਬਦਾਰ [jələbdar] Its root is Persian جلودار; a
 man, who walks alongside a rich horse rider,
 with reins in hand. “kɪɾɛ ləkh jələbdar gədivan
 cəlaɪ gədirā.”—*BG*.

ਜਲੇਬੀ [jələbi] a kind of sweetmeat.

ਜਲੇ [jələ] See ਜਲਨਾ. burns. **2** from burning. “jələ
 nə paɪɛ ram sənɛhi.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** causes to
 burn. “hərɪ səgɪ rate bhahɪ nə jələ.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਜਲੇਦਰ [jələdər] *n* accumulation of water in the
 abdomen. جلدري drosy. This disease occurs due
 to some disorder in the liver, kidney, spleen etc.
 In the aqueous membranes of the viseral
 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 drosy 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 hārəṛ (myrobalan) one masha, kuṣṭa phoḷad abi two rəttis, should be taken with cow's buttermilk twice a day;

(4) iron, peel of hārəṛ, rēvəd xətai, kəru, nāsadər, all these should be taken in equal measure and three doses of 1½ mashas each, should be taken thrice a day with cow's buttermilk or məkō 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 məkō in fruits of bitter gourd at night and one masa powder of the root of nəkchɪkkəṇi herb be taken with it, the next morning;

(7) take two tolas of the juice of kərela;

(8) eat crushed fried məkō;

(9) a powder of 4 tolas of ĩdr jə, 4 tolas of roasted asafoetida, 4 tolas of calcined conchshell (səkh di bhəsəm), məghā (piper longum) one tola be made and taken with cow's buttermilk according to age and strength;

(10) a paste of grounded puṭhkəḍa 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.

ਜਲੋਕਾ [jələka] See ਜੋਕ.

ਜਲੰਜਲ [jələjəl] all water; water only. “*jɪU jəlmin jələjəl prɪɪ hæ.*”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4. 2* See ਜਲਾਂਜਲਿ.

ਜਲੰਤ [jələt] burns. **2** See ਜੁਲੰਤ.

ਜਲੰਧਰ [jələdhər] 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 - tulsī (holy basil), aulā (emblica officinalis), pəlaṣ (butea frondoso) and peepal (boucerosia edulsis) grew from her ashes. See ਤੁਲਸੀ. **2** an ancient saint. **3** some write Jalandhar as Jalodar. See *GPS ਰਾਜਿ 4, ə 50*. “*rog jələdhər udər vɪsala. pɪra det məha səbh kala.*” See ਜਲੋਦਰ. **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.

ਜਲੰਧਰੀ [jələdhəri] *n* Jalandhar's wife, Varinda. **2** Durga who helped Shiv in eliminating Jalandhar. "jələdhri ta dīn te nama. jəpō cəḍḍka ko səbh jama."—*rudr*.

ਜਲੰਬਲ [jələbəl] *Skt n* stream, river.

ਜਲੁ [jəlh] *a* Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. "sumətī jəlh jāni jugətī."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਜਲੁਣ [jələhṇ], **ਜਲੁਨ** [jələhṇ] *a* Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. "jəlhən tir bīpas bənao."—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** a Sidhu Jatt from Bhadana village, who was an open-minded, and large-hearted devotee. His wife's name was Ramki. His simple words carried deep meanings. Once when he was transplanting onions, somebody asked him how union with God could be achieved. Pat came the reply. "rəbb da ki paṁṁ, odhrō puṭṭṁa te ədhər lauṁa." i.e. 'divert your mind away from worldly affairs and dedicate it to God.' He was a contemporary of the sixth Guru. "jəlhən sadh huto jīs than. təhī ləg pəhuce guru bhəgwan. nam ramki tīs ki dara. həkhet ur pīkh vak ucara."—*GPS rasī 7 ə 15*.

ਜਲਜ [jəly], **ਜਲਜਨ** [jəlyən] *a* Bhatt bard who eulogised the Guru. See **ਜਲੁ** and **ਜਲੁਨ**. "gobīd puri səm jəlyən tir bīpas bənao."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜੱਲਨ [jəllən] See **ਜਲੁਨ**.

ਜੱਲਾਦ [jəllad] *A* , 𑂔𑂗 *n* one who flogs. **2** executioner, hangman.

ਜੱਲੇ [jəllə] *a* māsəd (a priest who received offerings and presented them to the Guru) of Tulspur. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜਵ [jəv] *Skt n* impulse. **2** speed. See **ਯਵ**.

ਜਵਨ [jəvən] *Skt adj* impulsive, agile. **2 n** horse. **3 pron** which, who. "jəvən kal səbh jəgət bənao."—*cṛpāi*. **4** See **ਯਵਨ**. **5** See **ਜੋਨ**.

ਜਵਨਕਰਨ [jəvənkəran] *n* which gives moonlight—the moon. "jəvən kəran ki bhəgənī bəkhanəhu. sut cər kəhī pən səbəd prəmanəhu. tāke ət səturu pəd dijə. nam tūpək ke səbh ləhī lijə."—*sənama*. moon's sister Chandarbhaga river; its son grass; its grazer deer and his enemy, the gun.

ਜਵਨਿਕਾ [jəvnīka] *Skt n* tent wall, curtain.

ਜਵਾ [jəva] See **ਜਿਹਵਾ** and **ਜੁਬਾ**. **2 Skt n** goldcupæria flower; Chinese rose. **3** Javasa, a prickly plant used in medicine; Javahan—camel thorn. "jəva jemī jare."—*VN*. **4** saffron.

ਜਵਾਇਣ [jəvaīṇ], **ਜਵਾਇਨ** [jəvaīn] See **ਜਵਾਯਨ**.

ਜਵਾਈ [jəvai] *Skt* जामातृ son-in-law. "kīs hi dhəra kia kuṛəm səke nalī jəvai."—*asa m 4*.

ਜਵਾਸ [jəvas], **ਜਵਾਸਾ** [jəvasa] *Skt* जवाम, जवामक and जवामक. *L* Alhagi Maurorum. *n* Javaha, a type of grass which perishes in the rainy season and is used for making superior shutters for cooling the air in summer. Its seeds are pest-repellent. **2 Skt** जवस् speed, flow. "than jəg ko jəvas."—*PP*.

ਜਵਾਹਰ [jəvahər] *A* 𑂔𑂗 plural of **ਯਹਰ**, jewel.

ਜਵਾਹਰਸਿੰਘ [jəvahərsīṅgh] See **ਗੰਗੂਸਾਹ**. **2** resident of Agra, a Jarhia Sikh, who attended the congregation of the tenth Guru, when he visited Agra. **3** maternal uncle and minister of Maharaja Dalip Singh who was murdered by the army at Lahore on 21st September 1845. Lal Singh was appointed minister in his place. Jawahar Singh's memorial is at Masti Darvaza. **4** a Punjabi poet who wrote "Ramvar" in 102 stanzas. It tells the story of Ramayan in brief. A specimen is given below: "supnəkha əpəchra bəni kər kəran cala, akhe raje ram nū sun rau chətala, menū tū kər īstri tək jəbən bala,

tenū hor ki loṛie jṛs ravəṇ sala.
rəghupəṛi kəhṛi sun supnəkh, ṛh gəll nə mōna
səhəs kəsale mansā jṛnhā do rōna,
rup vəṭaṛa rakhsi bən ai bōna,
pəikā uttō janki muh kərdi vōna,
ləchmən nəkk utarṛa nale do kōna. ...”

ਜਵਾਹਾਂ [jəvahā] See ਜਵਾਸਾ. **2** In Pothohari, rapeseed is also called by this name.

ਜਵਾਨ [jəvan] *Skt* जवान् *P* جوان *n* and *adj* youngman, youth, youthful.

ਜਵਾਨਾਂ [jəvanā] plural of jəvan.

ਜਵਾਨੀ [jəvani] *P* جوانی *n* youth.

ਜਵਾਬ [jəvab] See ਜਬਾਬ.

ਜਵਾਂਮਰਦ [jəvāmərəd] *P* جوانمرد *adj* brave man. **2** youngman.

ਜਵਾਂਮਰਦੀ [jəvāmərđi] *P* جوانمردی *n* bravery.

ਜਵਾਯਨ [jəvayən] *Skt* यवानी *n* thyme, Ptychotis ajowan. *P* नान्धुग. a soalike drug used to treat stomach ache, gastric trouble and indigestion; jəvayən is diuretic and cures the disease of bladder and liver.

It is sown in the month of Magh and harvested in Harh. In height it equals a coriander plant. Its effect is hot and dry. “mel jəvayən khaṛi su bədna.”—*NP*. See ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ.

ਜਵਾਰ [jəvar] *n* millet, food grain of autumn harvest. *Skt* जुआँचुग. *L* Sorghum Vulgare, *E* Great millet. **2** *A* جوار neighbourhood. **3** neighbouring country.

ਜਵਾਰਭਾਟਾ [jəvarbhāṭa] See ਜ਼ਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਜਵਾਲ [jəval], **ਜਵਾਲੁ** [jəvalu] *A* جوال *n* decline, downfall. “khəuphu nə khəta nə tərsu jəvalu.”—*gəu rəvīdas*. ‘there is no fear, no omission and no fear of downfall at that place.’ **2** *P* جوال sack, large bag. **3** deception, fraud. **4** *adj* openly. “jəval duhā neṇa nū nəcavṇa.”—*cəṛitr* 228. **5** *A* جبال plural of jəbəl (mountain). “cəlle əcəl jəval.”—*kəlki*. ‘Even the most powerful warriors, stable as mountains, got dislocated.’ **5** See ਜ਼ਾਲ.

ਜਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [jəvitrī] See ਜਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਜਵੀ [jəvi] *Skt* जविन् *adj* fast-running, clever. “sunət dut le jəvi turəg.”—*GPS*. **2** one who eats barley. “jəlasri jəvi.”—*parəs*. ‘living on water and eating barley.’ **3** *n* oat or barley-like foodgrain. It is largely fed to the animals. *L* Avena Sativa.

ਜਵੇਹਣਾ [jəvehṇa] *adv* as, like. “pəbā jəvehṇe.”—*cəḍi* 3. ‘like mountains’.

ਜਵੇਹਰ [jəvehər] See ਜਵਾਹਰ. “lal jəvehər maṅki gurbhəḍare soṛi.”—*sri ə m* 1.

ਜਵੇਹਰੀ [jəvehri] See ਜਵੇਹਰ. **2** *n* jeweller, a person who judges the quality of jewels. **3** of jewels. “həṛidhənu rətən jəvehri so gūṛi həṛidhənu həṛi pasəhu devaṛa.”—*var bīla m* 4.

ਜਵੇਹਾ [jəveha] *adv* as, like.

ਜਵੰਧਾ [jəvādha] a Jatt subcaste. **2** a village inhabited by Jatts of Jawandha subcaste.

ਜੜ [jəṛ] *Skt* जड़ *adj* inanimate. **2** foolish, idiotic. “jəṛ bamən ṛn rəsən ko jəne kəhā upaṛi.”—*krīsən*. **3** root; origin. **4** foundation, base. **5** See ਜੜਨਾ.

ਜੜਤ [jəṛət] *adj* studded, inlaid. **2** *n* process of studding or inlaying.

ਜੜਤਾ [jəṛta] *n* foolishness, stupidity. **2** unawareness. **3** *adj* one who inlays.

ਜੜਨਾ [jəṛna] *v* stud; inlay something with a blow.

ਜੜਭਰਤ [jərbhərət] *Skt* जडभरत. 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.

ਜੜਮੇਖ [jəṛmekh] *n* a nail which is driven with a specific procedure at the time of constructing a house or raising a garden. Foundation mark.

ਜੜਵਤ [jəṛvət] *adj* ਜਾਡਜਵੰਤ made inanimate by

frost. “ai mäsəṭi jərvət ki ni ai.”—*sar m 5*.
2 like a root.

ਜੜਾ [jəra] *adj* foolish, stupid. “kəvən su surta kəvənu jəra?”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** studded, inlaid.

ਜੜਾਉ [jərau] *n* process of studding or inlaying a gem. “gur ka səbəd rətənu he hire jitu jərau.”—*ənādu*. **2** topknot of matted hair.

ਜੜਾਉ [jərau] *adj* studded; in which gems have been inlaid.

ਜੜਾਵ [jərav] See **ਜੜਾਉ** 1. “bīn jərie le jəṭo jərava.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Without the application of aphorism or rhetoric by any Pandit, people of good conduct have embellished their conscience with virtues.’

ਜੜਾਵੀ [jəravi] *adj* studded, inlaid, “dhəraṇi suvāni khəṛ rətən jəravi.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. ‘studded with jewel in the form of grass.’

ਜੜਿਤ [jəṛit] *adj* studded, inlaid.

ਜੜੀ [jəri] *n* herb. **2** See **ਜੜਨਾ**.

ਜੜੀਆ [jəria] *n* expert in studding jewels. See **ਜੜਾਵ**. **2** a subcaste of Jatts of Jind, further divided into five subcastes—Rangi, Jaria, Beria, Jhari and Khichar.

ਜੜ੍ਹ [jəṛh] See **ਜੜ** and **ਜੜ**.

ਜਾ [ja] *pron* which “ja dīni bisre pran sukhudata, so dīnu jat əjæ.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *part* if, whether. “ja pəti lekhe na pəve tā səbh nīraphəl kam.”—*asa m 1*. **3** *adv* when. “ja apī krīpal hove həri 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 jənəkja, gīrija etc. **7** *P* ७ place “kī sərbətr ja ho.”—*jəpu*. **8** short for bəja (at the right place). **9** *S* of See **ਮਹਿੰਜਾ**. **10** imperative of *v* ਜਾਣਾ. go.

ਜਾਂ [jä] See **ਜਾ** 2. “jä ape nədəri kəre həri prəbhu saca.”—*məla m 3*. **2** short for ਜਾਨ [jan]. **3** short for əz-ā; from him, from her.

ਜਾਉ [jau] *n* birth, origin. **2** (he) may go, (you)

having gone. “mohṇia īstria hovəni nanək səbho jau.”—*var majh m 1*. **3** (I) may go. “jau nə jəm ke ghaṭ.”—*məla m 5*.

ਜਾਇ [jai] *adv* after going, after reaching. “jai pucha tin sājna.”—*sri m 4*. **2** *n* origin, birth. “he bhi hosi jai nə jasi.”—*jəpu*. ‘is present, was present, will not take birth, will not die.’ **3** may cease to exist; vanish. “jitu bhəu khəsəm nə jai.”—*var asa*. **4** continuing. “vəḍa nə hove ghaṭi nə jai.”—*sodəru*. **5** *P* ७ place. “duji nahi jai.”—*var asa*. “dərgəhi mīle tise hi jai.”—*dhəna m 5*. **6** See **ਆਖੈ**.

ਜਾਇਆ [jaiā] gave birth, produced. “dhənu jən-ni jīni jaiā.”—*sri m 3*. **2** was born; was produced. “na oh mərə nə jaiā.”—*bher m 3*. **3** *n* *Skt* ਜਾਯਾ mother. **4** wife, spouse, better half. See **ਜਾਯਾ** 1. “təh mat nə bədhū nə mit nə jaiā.”—*maru m 5*. **5** *A* ضائع *adj* in vain. **6** useless, worthless.

ਜਾਇਕੈ [jaike] having been born. “jivəṇu mərna jaike.”—*sri m 1*. **2** having reached. “jaike bat bəkhani.”—*GPS*.

ਜਾਇਥਾ [jaiṭha] used to go. “həj kabə həu jaiṭha.”—*s* *kəbir*.

ਜਾਇਦਾਤ [jaiḍat], **ਜਾਇਦਾਦ** [jaiḍad] *P* جايداد luggage, wealth, property.

ਜਾਇਫਰ [jaiḫər], **ਜਾਇਫਲ** [jaiḫəl] See **ਜਾਫਰ** 1.

ਜਾਇਬਾ [jaiḃa], **ਜਾਇਬੋ** [jaiḃo] *v* go, move, depart. “na kəchu aiḃo na kəchu jaiḃo.”—*dhəna pipa*.

ਜਾਈ [jai] goes. “ih bīdhi mīlən nə jai.”—*sor ə m 5*. **2** plural of ਜਾਯ [jəy]; places. “səbh tise kia jai jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **3** gave birth, bore. **4** daughter. **5** in vain.

ਜਾਏ [jæ] may go. **2** may give birth. **3** children. “jæ əpne khai.”—*s* *kəbir*. **4** place. “bag mīləkḥ səbh jæ.”—*gəu m 5*. **5** futile.

ਜਾਸ [jas] *n* praise, glory. “jitu grīhi mādəri həri hot jas.”—*kan m 4 pəṭal*. “əbīnasi bīməl jako jas.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** See **ਜਾਸੁ**. **3** short for

javəsɪ; will go.

ਜਾ ਸਉ [ja səu] with whom. “Ihu mən bəḍa kɪ ja səu mən manɪa?”—*gəu kabir*.

ਜਾਸਨ [jasən] *adj* glorious, praiseworthy. “apəhɪ sunət ap hi jasən.”—*bavən*. ‘Himself is glorious, He listens to His glory.’ 2 See ਜਾਸਨਿ.

ਜਾਸਨਬਾਸਨ [jasənbasən] *adj* praiseworthy. “jasənbasən səhɪjkel kəruɳame.”—*dev m 5*.

ਜਾਸਨਿ [jasənɪ] will go. “jasənɪ jənəmu səbhū harɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਜਾਂ ਸਪੁਰਦ [jā səpʊrəd] *P* جال سپرد laid down life for someone, sacrificed himself.

ਜਾਸਾ [jasa], ਜਾਸਾਂ [jasā] (I) go. “həu varɪ varɪ apne guru kəu jasa.”—*vəd m 4*. 2 (I) will go.

ਜਾਸਿ [jasɪ], ਜਾਸੀ [jasi] will go. “putu kələtu nə sathɪ koi jasɪ.”—*var sər m 3*. “jaɪ nə jasi rəcna jɪnɪ rəcai.”—*jəpu*.

ਜਾਸੁ [jasu] *n* praise, glory. “jɪs ka jasu sunət bhəv tərɪe.”—*maru m 5*. 2 I go. “həu səd bəlɪhare jasu.”—*sri ə m 1*. 3 I will go. 4 *pron* to whom. “jasu jəpət bhəu əpda jaɪ.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਜਾਸੁਸ [jasus] *A* جاسوس spy, detective. 2 informer, reporter.

ਜਾਸੁਸੀ [jasusi] *P* جاسوسی *n* spying, espionage. 2 reporting; act of informing.

ਜਾਹ [jah] (contemptuous) go away! 2 See ਜਾ 10. 3 *P* جاه *n* status, rank, position, authority.

ਜਾਹਜਾਂਦੀ [jahjādi] deprivation of dignity or status. See ਜਾਹ 3. “pəchotaɳ kərən jah jādi.”—*BG*. Accompanied by wringing of hands, this word is in western Punjab used for expressing regret and repentance.

ਜਾਹਦ [jahəd] *A* جاهد *n* one who has renounced the world and has engaged himself in meditation. 2 *A* جاهد *a* crusader, one who wages a holy war against the infidels. 3 investigator.

ਜਾਹਮਣ [jahmən] 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

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.

ਜਾਹਰ [jahər] *A* جاهر *adj* apparent, evident, obvious.

ਜਾਹਰਨਦੀ [jahərnəvi] *Skt* ਜਾਹਰੀ Ganga. “jahərnəvi təpe bhəgirəthɪ aɳi.”—*məla m 4*. See ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ and ਭਗੀਰਥ.

ਜਾਹਰਾ [jahəra] *A* جاهرا *adv* apparently, evidently, obviously. “nanək ka patɪsah dɪsə jahra.”—*asa m 5*.

ਜਾਹਰਿ [jahɪr] See ਜਾਹਰ. “ape gupətu vərətɔda ape hi jahərɪ.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਜਾਹਲ [jahəl] *A* جاهل *adj* illiterate, unlettered. 2 ignorant.

ਜਾਹਾ [jaha] goes. “bahərɪ kahe jaha he?”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਜਾਹਾਨ [jahan] See ਜਹਾਨ.

ਜਾਰਿ [jahɪ] (they) go. “jahɪ səvərə səjh bɪal.”—*gəu m 1*. 2 *adj* similar to, like. “meru kəro tɪɳ te muhɪ jahɪ.”—*VN*. ‘Make me a mountain of gold from a blade of grass.’ 3 *pron* to whom. “bed səke nəhɪ jahɪ bətai.”—*krɪsən*. 4 who. “əghasur ki sɪrɪ jahɪ phari hɛ.”—*krɪsən*.

ਜਾਂਹਿ [jāhi] See ਜਾਹਿ.

ਜਾਹਿਗਾ [jahiga] will go. “jiə re jahiga me jana.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਜਾਹਿਦ [jahid] See ਜਾਹਦ.

ਜਾਹਿਰ [jahir] See ਜਾਹਰ.

ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ [jahirjəhur] A جَاهِرْ جُور “ki jahir jəhur he.”—*japu*. ‘His manifestation is evident i.e. beyond doubt.’

ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ [jahirajəhur] See ਜਾਹਿਰਜਹੂਰ. **2** 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 Garne 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.

ਜਾਹਿਲ [jahil] See ਜਾਹਲ.

ਜਾਹੀ [jahi] goes, passes. “jo dīn ave so dīn jahi.”—*suhi ravidas*. **2** go. “cələtū nə jahi ləkhne.”—*suhi chət m 5*. ‘go unnoticed.’ **3** *pron* whose. “jahi ke nam prətap hū te.”—*krīsən*. **4** *adv* wherever, where. “jahi or jaū əti adər təhā hi paū.”—*Poets 52*.

ਜਾਹੂ [jahu] (will) go. See ਜਾਣਾ. “mo kəu chodī nə au jahu re.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** *pron* who, whom. See ਜਾਹੂ ਕਾਹੂ.

ਜਾਹੂ ਕਾਹੂ [jahu kahu] *pron* to everybody. “jahu kahu əpuno hi citī ave.”—*sar m 5*.

ਜਾਹੂਵੀ [jahnvi] See ਜਨ੍ਹੂਮੁਤਾ and ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ.

ਜਾਕ [jak] See ਜਕ. **2** short for zəkakhel. See ਜਕਾਖੇਲ. “gurikhel məhmədle jak dhae.”—*cəritr 96*.

ਜਾਕਉ [jakəu], ਜਾਕਹ [jakəhu], ਜਾਕਾ [jaka], ਜਾਕਾ [jāka] See ਜਾ and ਕਉ. *pron* to whom, whose. “jakəu əpni kəre bəkhshis.”—*sukhməni*. “jaka kia

səbhukīchu hoī.”—*bher m 5*.

ਜਾਕਿ [zākī] *P* جَاكِي ; short for əz-ā-ki. because.

ਜਾਕਿਰ [jakir] *A* جَاكِر ; *adj* who mentions. **2** meditator.

ਜਾਕੀ [jaki], ਜਾਕੀ [jāki], ਜਾਕੇ [jāke], ਜਾਕੈ [jake], ਜਾਕੈ [jāke] whose. “jaki priti səda sukh hoī.”—*gəu m 5*. “jāke cakər kəu nəhi dān.”—*gəu ə m 5*. “jake ətəri bəse prəbhu apī.”—*sukhməni*.

ਜਾਕੈਬਸੀਸਿ [jakebəsisi] jāke-əb-sis pur; on whose head. “jake bəsisī dhəriə gurī həthu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਾਕੋ [jako], ਜਾਕੋ [jāko] to whom. **2** whose. “jako mətr utarə səhsa.”—*sar m 5*.

ਜਾਗ [jag] *n* curd or yogurt put into milk to coagulate it. **2** *H* fire. “jag jəravət nəgər ko.”—*vrīd*. **3** See ਜਾਗ. **4** awakening. **5** place, spot. **6** *P* جَاغ ; crow.

ਜਾਗਸਿ [jagəsi] will awaken. “jagəsi jivəṇ jagəṇhara.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ [jagseni] *Skt* याज्ञसेनी daughter of Yagyasen (Drupad). Draupati. See ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ.

ਜਾਗਣਾ [jagna] *v* wake up, rise. **2** get rid of ignorance and acquire knowledge. **3** *adj* awake, conscious. “həu suti pīru jagna.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਜਾਗਤ [jagət] awake. “jagət suta bhəramī vīguta.”—*maru m 5 əjuli*.

ਜਾਗਤਜੋਤਿ [jagətjoti] *n* spiritually-awakening light, different from the mundane one. **2** The Creator, who is the incarnation of spiritually-awakening light. “jagətjoti jəpənisi basər.”—*33 səveye*.

ਜਾਗਤੁ [jagətu] *n* awake, aware. **2** state of having acquired knowledge. **3** *adj* who has acquired knowledge. “jagətu jagī rəhe liv lāi.”—*biti thiti m 1*.

ਜਾਗਨ [jagən], ਜਾਗਨਾ [jagna], ਜਾਗਨੁ [jagənu] See ਜਾਗਣਾ. “jagna jagənu nika hərikiṛtən məhi jagna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ [jagmeni] See ਜਾਗਮੇਨਿ. Some ignorant

scribe has put the wrong word in place of ਜਾਗਮੇ ਨਿ. “jagmenɪ ko prɪthəm kəɦɪ pətɪ pəd bəɦur ucar. ənuj adɪ səttāt əɦɪ səbh sər nam əpar.” –sənama. The correct version is “yagysenɪ ko prɪthəm kəɦɪ pətɪ pəd bəɦur ucar. ənujadɪ sutāt əɦɪ səbh sər nam əpar.” Yudhishtar, husband of Yagyaseni (Draupadi), his young brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy, the arrow.

ਜਾਗਰ [jagər], **ਜਾਗਰਣ** [jagrən], **ਜਾਗਰਣੁ** [jagrənu] *Skt n* awake; feeling of lack of sleep. **2** state of awareness. “nɪt nɪt jagrənu kərəɦu.” –sar m 4 pərtal.

ਜਾਗਰਤ [ragrət] *Skt* awakened; feeling of lack of sleep. **2** state of having knowlege.

ਜਾਂਗਲ [jāgəl] *Skt adj* wild, or relating to the jungle. **2 n** a country with scant rainfall; wilderness. **3** wild animals as partridge and deer etc.

ਜਾਂਗਲਿਕ [jāglɪk] *Skt adj* wild. **2 n** wild animal. “jəgəl kər jāglɪk vɪsɪs.” –GPS. **3** snake charmer.

ਜਾਗਾ [jaga] *n* place. **2** state of being awake. **3 adj** awake. “jənəm jənəm ka soɦa jaga.” –bher m 5.

ਜਾਗਾਇ [jagaɦ] *adv* having awakened. **2** having kindled, having illuminated. “pərəmɦotɦ jagah.” –səva m 1.

ਜਾਗਾਇਣੁ [jagaɦnu] *S v* awaken. **2** kindle, illuminate.

ਜਾਗਾਏ [jagae] cause to awaken. “ɦɪsu te suta nanka jagae soɦ.” –asa ə m 1.

ਜਾਗਾਤ [jagat] See ਜਗਾਤ.

ਜਾਗਾਤਿ [jagatɦ], **ਜਾਗਾਤੀ** [jagati], **ਜਾਗਾਤੀਆ** [jagatia] collector of religious tax i.e., zəkat. See ਜਗਾਤੀ. “jəmu jagati neɦɪ nə aɦa.” –tukha chət m 4.

ਜਾਗਿ [jagɦ] having woken up. “jagətu jagɦ rəɦe gurseva.” –məla ə m 1.

ਜਾਂਗੀ [jāgi] *Dg n* kettledrum sounded in time of war.

ਜਾਗੀਰ [jagir] *P* **جیر** *n* act of receiving land given

by a king. **2** freehold village or land given by a king to someone; fief.

ਜਾਗੀਰਦਾਰ [jagirdar] fiefholder, landlord.

ਜਾਗੁ [jagu] See ਜਾਗ. “jagu re mən, jagənhare.” –asa m 5. “jagu soɦ sɦmrən rəs bhog.” –ram kəbir. **2** will go. “na ave na jagu.” –sri m 5.

ਜਾਗੁਤਾ [jaguta] who remains awake, who has renounced sleep. “kapɦi kəute jaguta.” –sri ə m 5.

ਜਾਗੋਟੀ [jagoɦi] *n* jəgh-ohi; loincloth. “kaha kərasənu mənɦu jagoɦi.” –sɦdhgosəɦɦ. See ਕੜਾਸਨ. **2 S** ਜਾਗੋਟੇ cord tied to the heads of jogis.

ਜਾਗੁਣ [jagrən] See ਜਾਗਰਣ. “bɦe bɦaɦ jage se jən jagrən kərəɦɦ.” –prəbɦa ə m 3.

ਜਾਗੁਤ [jagrət] See ਜਾਗਰਤ. **2 Skt** awake.

ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿ [jagrɦ] *Skt* जागृ *vr* wake; not to sleep.

ਜਾਂਘ [jāgh] *Skt* जङ्घा *n* part of the body between the knee and the waist; thigh.

ਜਾਂਘੀਆ [jāghia] *n* shorts; a short dress worn on the thighs; a dress to cover nakedness; a sort of a small underwear, which wrestlers and people engaged in exercise wear.

ਜਾਚ [jac] See ਜਾਚਨਾ. **2** test, examination. **3** investigation. **4** skill, method.

ਜਾਂਚ [jāc] See ਜਾਚ 2 and 3.

ਜਾਚਕ [jacək] *Skt* जाचक beggar, suppliant. “jacək jən jace prəbɦu dan.” –sukɦməni.

ਜਾਚਣੁ [jacənu] *S* See ਜਾਚਨ.

ਜਾਚਨ [jacən], **ਜਾਚਨਾ** [jacna] *Skt* beg. “jacəu sət rəval.” –bɦɦa ə m 5. **2** request, supplication. “sadh tere ki jacna vɪsəru nə sasɦ gɦrasɦ.” –asa ə m 5. **3** assess, estimate. **4** test.

ਜਾਚੜੀ [jacɦɦ] *n* supplication demand. “jacɦɦ sa saru.” –var gəu 2 m 5.

ਜਾਚਿਕ [jacɦk] See ਜਾਚਕ. “jacɦk məgə nɦt namu.” –var gəu 2 m 5.

ਜਾਚੈ [jace] asks for, demands. “jacək namu jace.” –kəɦɦ m 5. **2** assesses, estimates. See ਜਾਚਨਾ 3 and 4.

ਜਾਂਚੈ [jācə] *pron* whose. “jācə ghəɦɦ kulalu

brāhma.”—*māla namdev*. 2 assesses. See ਜਾਚਨਾ 3 and 4.

ਜਾਚੇਵੈ [jacovɛ] asks for, demands. “jacək sɛda jacovɛ.”—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਜਾਚੰਗਨਾ [jacəɽɽna] *n* alms, entreaty, begging, charity. “jənu bāche jacəɽɽna.”—*maru solhe* m 5. 2 ‘Men and women all beg from him.’

ਜਾਚੰਤਿ [jacəɽɽɪ] yacəɽɽɪ; they entreat and beg; he begs and entreats. “jacəɽɽɪ nanək krɪpa.”—*səhəs* m 5.

ਜਾਜਕ [jajək] a performer of sacrifice. See ਯਾਜਕ.

ਜਾਜਮ [jajəm] *P* جاجم *n* floor cloth on which embroidery has been done. “jajəm əru sətrəɽɽi səg.”—*GPS*.

ਜਾਜਰਾ [jajra] See ਜਰਜਰਾ.

ਜਾਜਰੂਰ [jajrur] *P* جاجرور *n* latrine.

ਜਾਜਰੋ [jajro] See ਜਰਜਰਾ.

ਜਾਜੁਲ [jajul], ਜਾਜੁੱਲ [jajull] *Skt* ਜਾਜੁਲ *adj* radiant, illuminated. 2 *Dg n* anger, wrath.

ਜਾਜੁੱਲਿਕਾ [jajullɪka] lightning, brilliance. See ਜਾਜੁੱਲ. “kɪ jajullɪka che.”—*dətt*.

ਜਾਜੀ [jajni] member of a marriage party. “ape jani ape majni.”—*asa chət* m 5.

ਜਾਟ [jat] See ਜੱਟ. 2 topknot of the matted hair. “kəɾɪ jət jəɽa jət jat.”—*kan* m 4 *pəɽtal*. 3 *S* a group of pilgrims. 4 furrow.

ਜਾਟਰੋ [jatɾo], ਜਾਟੜਾ [jatɾa] See ਜੱਟ, ਜਟੜਾ. “ɪh bɪdɽɪ sunɪke jatɾo uɽɪ bhəgɽɪ laga.”—*asa dhəna*.

ਜਾਟੁ [jatɔ] See ਜੱਟ and ਜਾਟ.

ਜਾਠਰ [jathər] *Skt adj* relating to the abdomen (stomach). 2 *n* offspring, progeny. 3 hunger. 4 stomach’s digestive heat.

ਜਾਠਰ ਰੋਗ [jathər rog] abdominal disease, stomach’s disease. See ਉਦਰ ਰੋਗ.

ਜਾਂਡ [jāɽ] See ਜੰਡ.

ਜਾਂਡਾ [jaɽa] winter. See ਜਾਂਡ 2. “age gham pi che rutɪ jaɽa.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਜਾਂਡੜ [jaɽɽ] *Skt n* inertia, inertness. 2 winter, coldness. 3 inertness, laziness.

ਜਾਣ [jaɽ] *n* knowledge, understanding, awareness. “pure guru te jaɽe jaɽ.”—*bəsət ə* m 1. 2 going, roaming. 3 imperative of ਜਾਣਨਾ. 4 See ਜਾਣੁ.

ਜਾਣਨਾ [jaɽna] *v* acquire knowledge, understand. “jaɽna ənədu sɛda guru te.”—*ənədu*. “jaɽo prəbhɔ jaɽo suami.”—*ram chət* m 5.

ਜਾਣਨਿ [jaɽənɪ], ਜਾਣਨੀ [jaɽni] (they) know. “murəkh səcu nə jaɽni.”—*var asa*.

ਜਾਣਲਾ [jaɽla] *adj* knowing, conversant. “səbhkɪchɔ jaɽla.”—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਜਾਣਾ [jana] *adj* knowledgeable, wise, prudent. “bhəgət koi vɪrla jaɽa.”—*sri* m 5. 2 *v* go. 3 (He) knows. “kəɾəm dhəɾəm nəhi jaɽa.”—*suhi* m 5.

ਜਾਣਾਇਆ [janaɪa] made to understand, made conversant. “gurɪ pure jaɽaɪa.”—*sor* m 5.

ਜਾਣਾਇਹ [janaɪh] makes (him) understand. 2 you make it understand, you make it conversant. “ja tu jaɽaɪh ta koi jaɽe.”—*vəd* m 5.

ਜਾਣਾਵੈ [janave] makes (him) understand. “janie je apɪ janave.”—*suhi chət* m 1.

ਜਾਣਿ [janɪ] *adj* scholar. “guru kəu jaɽɪ nə jaɽəi, kɪa tɪsɔ cəɽu əcaru.”—*sri* m 1. 2 *adv* having known, having understood.

ਜਾਣੀ [jani] *adj* knowing, conversant. “səbh jia ka he jani.”—*var bɪha* m 4. “bɪnu gur pure koi nə jani.”—*asa ə* m 3. 2 going, departing. 3 understood, knew.

ਜਾਣੀਅ [janɪə] knowing, conversant. “janɪə əkəl gətɪ.”—*səveye* m 2 *ke*. ‘conversant with the ways of ə-kəl (the supreme god).’

ਜਾਣੀਜਾਣੁ [janɪjanu] *adj* omniscient, all knowing.

ਜਾਣੀਯ [janɪy] See ਜਾਣੀਅ. 2 worth knowing.

ਜਾਣੁ [janu] *adj* conversant. “dɪɽɽa sɛda nalɪ həɾɪ ətəɽjami jaɽu.”—*sri* m 5. “ədhɪ dunia sahɪb jaɽu.”—*asa* m 1.

2 *v* know. “ape akhənu ape jaɽu.”—*var ram* 1 m 1. 3 *part* as if. “jaɽu nə jae maiā juihe surme.”—*cədi* 3. 4 who goes. “kəha te aɪa kəha

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.

ਜਾਤਵਾ [jatva] *adj* conversant, knowledgeable. “səbhəs da jatva hē.”—*JSBM*. 2 *adv* knowingly.

ਜਾਤਵੇਦ [jatved] *Skt* जातवेदस् *n* fire. 2 the Creator; etymologically: ‘He knows all those who have taken birth.’ Hence he is ਜਾਤਵੇਦ [jatved].

ਜਾਤਾ [jata] *adj* conversant. “jənəm jata gyan gyata.”—*əkal*. 2 one who goes or moves. 3 known. “jini ghəru jata apṇa.”—*asa ə m 3*. “jini jata so tis he jeha.”—*oəkar*. 4 *n* journey. “həri ki-i hāmari səphəl jata.”—*bīla m 4 pərtal*. ‘journey of human birth.’ 5 *Skt* daughter. 6 origin, birth.

ਜਾਤਿ [jati] *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:

jaṇəhu joti, nə puchəhu jati, age jatī nə he.

—*asa m 1*.

age jatī rupu na jatī.

teha hovē jehe kərəm kəmaī. —*asa m 3*.
bhəgətī rāte se utma, jatī pətī səbde hoī,
bīnu nave səbh nic jatī he, bīṣṭa ka kiṛa hoī.

—*asa m 3*.

jatī ka gərəbu nə kəriəhu koi,
brəhəmu bīde so brəhmən hoi.
jatī ka gərəbu nə kəri murəkh gəvara,
is gərəb te cələhī bəhutu vīkara.
care bərən akhe səbhukoi,
brəhəmu bīdu te səbh opətī hoi.
maṭi ek səgəl səsara,
bəhu bīdhī bhāḍe ghəre kumhara.
pəc tətū mīlī dehi ka akara,
ghəṭī vadhī ko kərə bicara.
kəhətu nanək īh jiu kərəmbādhu hoi,
bīn sətīgur bheṭe mukətī nə hoi.

—*bher m 3*.

jatī jənəmu nəh puchie, səcughəru lehu bətaī,
sa jatī, sa pətī he, jehe kərəm kəmaī.

—*prəbha m 1*.

gərəbhvas məhī kulu nəhi jati,
brəhəmbīdu te səbh utpati.
kəhure pəḍīt, bamən kəbke hoe,
bamən kəhī kəhī jənəmu mət khoe.
jo tū brahməṇu brahmṇi jaīa,
təu an baṭ kahe nəhi aīa?
tum kət brahmən, həm kət sud?
həm kət lohu tum kət dudh?
kəhu kəbir jo brəhəmu bicare,
so brəhməṇu kəhiətu he həmare.

—*gəu kəbir*.

kou bhəyo mūḍia sənyasi kou yogi bhəyo,
bhəyo brəhəmcari kou yəti ənumanbo,
hīdu ɔ turək kou rafzi īmam šafi,
manəs ki jatī səbh eke pəhīcanbo.
dehura məsit soi, puja ɔ nīmajoi,
manəs səbhe ek, pə ənek ko prəbhav he.
devta ədev jəcch gədhṛəb turək hīdu,
nyare nyare desən ke bhes ko subhav he.
eke nən, eke kan, eke deh, eke ban,

xak bad atəṣ ɔ ab ko rəlav he.
 əlləh əbhəkʰ soi, puran ɔ kuran oi,
 ek-hi sərʉp səbhə ek hi bənav he.—*əkal*.
 sadhu kərəm jo purəkʰ kəməvə,
 nam devta jəgət kəhavə.
 kukrɪt kərəm je jəg mɛ kərɪ,
 nam əsur tɪn ko jəg dhərɪ.—*VN*.
 ghɪu bhāḍa nə vɪcarie,
 bhəgtā jatɪ sənati nə kai.—*BG, var 25*.
 prɪthiməll əru tɪlsa doɪ,
 hute jatɪ ke bhəlle soi,
 sun dərʂən ko təb cəl ae,
 nəmo kəri beṭhe ḍɦɪg thae.
 ur həkari gɪra ucari:—
 “eko jat həmar tumari.”
 ʂri guru əmər bhənyo sun soi:—
 “jatɪ patɪ guru ki nəɦɪ koɪ.”
 upjəɦɪ je ʂərɪr jəg mahɪ,
 ɪn ki jatɪ sac so nahɪ,
 bɪnəsjat ɪh jərjərɪ hoɪ,
 age jatɪ jat nəɦɪ koɪ.
 ‘age jatɪ nə jorʉ he, əge jɪu nəve,
 jɪn ki lekhe pətɪ pəve, cəge sei keɪ.’
 ɪm ʂri nanək bak ucara,
 age jatɪ nə jor sɪdhara.
 upje tən ɪt-hi bɪnsəte,
 age səg nə kɪse cələte.
 sɪməryo jɪn sətɪnam sədiva,
 sɪkkhən sev kəri mən nivā,
 tɪn ki pət lekhe pərjajɪ,
 jatɪ kujatɪ nə pərkhəɦɪ kai.—*GPS*.
3 family. “phādhi lægi jatɪ phəɦaɪnɪ.”—*var mēla m 1*. **4** subcaste. **5** jasmine. **6** nutmeg. **7** universe, creation. “jotɪ ki jatɪ, jatɪ ki jotɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘It is the creation of the radiant Creator, creation illuminated by intellect.’ “jatɪ məɦɪ jotɪ, jotɪ məɦɪ jata.”—*var asa*. ‘The Creator in creation and creation in the Creator.’
ਜਾਤਿਅਰੁ [jatɪəɦu] on going, continuing. **2** going.

“jɪh dər avət jatɪəɦu hətke nahi koɪ.”—*s kəbir*.
ਜਾਤਿ ਅਜਾਤਿ [jatɪ əjatɪ] high and low castes.
 “jatɪ əjatɪ namu jɪnɪ dhɪaɪa.”—*vəḍ chət m 4*. **2** people of high and low castes. “kete tere rup rəg kete jatɪ əjatɪ.”—*sri m 1*.
ਜਾਤਿ ਸਨਾਤਿ [jatɪ sənati], **ਜਾਤਿ ਸਨਾਤੀ** [jatɪ sənati] primary caste and hybrid caste. **2** low caste. “jatɪ sənati horɪ hɪdvaɪia.”—*ɪləg m 1*.
ਜਾਤਿ ਪਤਿ [jatɪ pətɪ], **ਜਾਤਿ ਪਾਤਿ** [jatɪ patɪ] caste and subcaste as caste Kshatri, subcaste Kapur, Bedi etc. “jatɪ pətɪ səbhɪ tere naɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. “həmri jatɪ patɪ guru sətɪguru.”—*suhi m 4*.
ਜਾਤਿ ਵਰਣ [jatɪ vərən], **ਜਾਤਿ ਵਰਨ** [jatɪ vərən] caste and subcaste as caste Brahman, subcaste Gaurh, Sarsvat etc. “jatɪ vərən te bhə ətita.”—*prəbha ə m 1*.
ਜਾਤੀ [jati] See **ਜਾਤਿ**. “jati de kɪa hətʰ, səcu pərkhie.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** pilgrim. “jəu tum tɪrəth, təu həm jati.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. **3** known, understood. “grɪh əpune ki khəbərɪ nə jati.”—*gəu m 5*. “gətɪ nanək vɪrlɪ jati.”—*majh m 5*. **4** *Skt n* jasmine. **5** creeper. **6** *Dg* elephant. **7** a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. **8** *A* **جتي** *adj* personal, individual.
ਜਾਤੀਆ [jatia] knew, understood. “səbhə gəla jatia.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *Skt* **जतीय** *adj* pertaining to a caste.
ਜਾਤੀ ਸੁੰਦਰ [jatɪ sūdər] *adj* naturally beautiful, basically good. **2** *n* horse.
ਜਾਤੀਮਲਿਕ [jatiməlɪk] 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 **ਦਯਾਰਾਮ**.
ਜਾਤੁ [jatu] *Skt part* ever, likely. **2** perhaps. **3** *n* magic.
ਜਾਤੁਧਾਨ [jatudhan] *Skt n* possessing magic; magician. **2** demon; in Sanskrit text demons

are thought to be great magicians.

ਜਾਤੁਲਜੰਬ [jatuljəb] See ਜਾਤੁਲਜੰਬ.

ਜਾਤੇ [jate] going, moving. 2 known, understood. “gurprəsadɪ kahu jate.”—*dev m 5. 3* since when. “jate sadhusəraṅɪ gəhi. sāɪɪ səhəjmənɪ bhəɪo prəgasa.”—*sar m 5. 4* from where. “hoɪ ja te terə naɪ vasa.”—*sohɪla. 5* See ਜਾਤੇ.

ਜਾਤੇ [jato] known, understood. “tera kita jato nahi.”—*mōdavṇi m 5. 2* going. “jato jaɪ kəhā te avə.”—*gəv m 1.*

ਜਾਤੁ [jatr] caste. “base drəm jatr kə.”—*BGK.* ‘makes trees fragrant.’ 2 pilgrimage. “gəvən bhəvən jatr kəraṅ.”—*bher m 5 pərtal.*

ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ [jatra] See ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ. “bhəi səphəl jatra.”—*dhəna ə m 5.* Here pilgrimage means living in human form.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰੀ [jatri] *Skt* यात्रिन् *adj* pilgrim. 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 ਜੰਭਰ.

ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ [jatva] See ਜਾਤ੍ਰਾ. 2 *Skt* knowingly, purposely.

ਜਾਦ [jad] See ਜਾਦ. 2 *P* ڄ; *n* birth. 3 son or daughter. 4 *adj* born, in such a context, it comes at the end of a word as ਖਾਨਜਾਦ [khanzad]. 5 *A n* travelling expenses.

ਜਾਦਹ [jadəh] *A* ڄ; *n* path, passage. 2 *adj* born. See ਜਾਦਾ 1.

ਜਾਦਨ [zadən] *P* ڄ; *v* give birth, beget. 2 be born.

ਜਾਦਮ [jadəm] Yadav, Yaduvanshi. “krɪsənjadəm bhəɪa.”—*var asa.*

ਜਾਦਮਰਾਇ [jadəmraɪ] Yadav prince, Krishan. 2 God, the Creator.¹ “hinṛi jatɪ meri,

¹what is reflected in the mind of Shiv who suppresses carnal desire.

इ=कामस्तस्य अ=आत्मा यः, तं यं=कामस्यात्मानं दुनोतिदवतिवा यदुः, यदुदेव यादवः=शिवस्तस्मिन् यादवे राजते स्वयं प्रकाशकूटस्थरूपेणेति यादवराजः शुद्धं ब्रह्म ।

jadmraɪa!”—*bher namdev.*

ਜਾਦਵ [jadəv] See ਜਾਦਵ.

ਜਾਦਵੀ [jadvi] of Yadavs. “bəhut sen hən jadvi.”—*krɪsən.*

ਜਾਦਵੇਸ [jadves] yadəv-iṣ, Krishan.

ਜਾਦਾ [jada] *P* ڄ; *adj* born, as in əmirzada. 2 *A* ڄ; *n* more, additional. 3 See ਜਾਦਹ.

ਜਾਦੂ [jadu] *P* ڄ; *n* magic, charm, spell, sorcery.

ਜਾਦੂਗਰ [jadugər] *n* magician. 2 sorcerer, charmer.

ਜਾਦੋ [jado] See ਜਾਦਵ.

ਜਾਦੋਜਾਇ [jadojaɪ] *adj* continuously on the march, perpetually on the march. “hukme jadojaɪ.”—*sor ə m 1.*

ਜਾਦੋਰਾਇ [jadoraɪ], ਜਾਦੋਰਾਯ [jadoray] 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 ਜਾਦਮਰਾਇ.

ਜਾਨ [jan] *n* attendant of a deity; slave. “tərə bhəvsɪdhu te bhəgət hərijan.”—*kan m 4 pərtal.*

2 *Skt* ਜਾਨ mode of conveyance, vehicle. 3 *P* ڄ; *n* loss, damage. 4 *P* ڄ; *n* vital force.

5 life. 6 *Skt* ज्ञान. “jan prəbin suami prəbhu mere.”—*dev m 5. 7 adj* knowledgeable, conversant. “jan ko det əjan ko det.”—*əkal.*

ਜਾਨਉ [janəu] know, understand. 2 knows, understands. “janəu nahi bhavə kəvən bata.”—*sri ə m 5.*

ਜਾ ਨਸ਼ੀਨ [ja nəʃin] *P* جانشين *n* successor, descendant.

ਜਾਨਹਾਰ [janhar] mortal, perishable.

ਜਾਨਹੁ [janəhu] know, understand. 2 *part* as if.

ਜਾਨਕ [janək] *adj* knowledgeable, conversant. 2 *part* as if.

ਜਾਨਕਾਰ [jankar] *adj* knowing, knowledgeable, conversant.

ਜਾਨਕੀ [janki] Janak’s daughter, Sita.

ਜਾਨਕੀਨਾਥ [jankinath], ਜਾਨਕੀਪਤਿ [jankipətɪ],

ਜਾਨਕੀਵਰ [jankivər] Sita’s husband, Ram Chandar.

ਜਾਨਕੰਦਨੀ [jankōdni] *P* جان کندی *n* feeling of exhaustion, total loss of vitality.

ਜਾਨਣਹਾਰੁ [janəṇharu] *adj* knowing, knowledgeable. “janəṇharu rəhīa prəbhū janī.”—*ram m 5*.

ਜਾਨਥ [janəth], **ਜਾਨਦ** [janəd] knows. “jo binsət so nīhcəl janəth.”—*maru m 5*. “səgəl guṇa bīdhī janəd.”—*sar m 5*. **2** one who has knowledge, one who imparts knowledge.

ਜਾਨਦਾਰ [jandar] *P* جاندار *adj* living, animate.

ਜਾਨਨ [janən] *v* knowing, learning.

ਜਾਨਨਹਾਰ [janəṇhar], **ਜਾਨਨਹਾਰੁ** [janəṇharu] *adj* knowledgeable, knowing. “janəṇhar prəbhū pəbin.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਜਾਨਨਾ [jan-na] See **ਜਾਨਨ**. “jən nanək jəgu janīo mīthīa.”—*gəu m 9*.

ਜਾਨਨੀਯ [janniy] *adj* worth knowing. “janniy budhī kərəkə jou.”—*GPS*.

ਜਾਨਪੁਰਾ [janpura] Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned in the 35th chapter of the 12th section of Gurpratap Suray that Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed at Janpura after his departure from Jind. This village is in Bangar from where the Guru set out for Agra.

“janpure īk he gurūthana.
təhā kərən đera həm jana. ...
nəgər agre marəg jən.
kərəkə sedh cəle guru tən.”

ਜਾਨਬ [janəb] See **ਜਾਨਿਬ**.

ਜਾਨਬਾਹ [janbah] *adj* driver of a vehicle, coachman, charioteer. “kou janbahō.”—*gyan-*
2 short for ajanubahū. See **ਆਜਾਨੁਬਾਹੁ**.

ਜਾਨਭਾਈ [jabbhai] a horse meant only for the riding of Guru Hargobind. See **ਗੁਲਬਾਹ**. **2** The Khalsa uses this word for any horse used for riding.

ਜਾਨ ਮਰਾਲਾ [jan mərəla] See **ਮਰਾਲਜਾਨ**.

ਜਾ ਨਮਾਜ਼ [ja nəmaz] *P* نماز *n* prayer carpet of Muslims.

ਜਾਨ ਮਿ੍ਗ [jan mriḡ] See **ਮਿ੍ਗਜਾਨ**.

ਜਾਨਵਰ [janvər] *P* جانور *n* living being, animate.

ਜਾਨਵਿ [janəvɪ], **ਜਾਨਵੀ** [janvi] See **ਜਨੁਸੁਤਾ** and **ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ**.

ਜਾਨਾ [jana] *v* go. **2** *adj* known, understood.
3 *P* جان beloved, darling, dearly loved.

ਜਾਨਾਤ [janat] makes known. “apəs kəu janat.”—*guj m 5*.

ਜਾਨਾਨਹ [jananəh] *P* انانہ of the beloved. **2** like the loved one.

ਜਾਨਿ [janɪ] *adv* having known. “janɪ əjan bhəe həm bavər.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. **2** to a disciple, to a worshipper. “sərənɪ aɪo udhərū nanək janɪ.”—*kan m 5*. **3** during the life time, throughout the life. “səgli janɪ kərəhu məudipha.”—*maru solhe m 5*. See **ਮਦਿਦੀਫਾ**. **4** *Skt n* wife, consort.

5 See **ਜਾਨੀ**.

ਜਾਨਿਬ [janɪb] *A* جانب direction, side. **2** edge.

ਜਾਨਿ ਬੁਝਿ [janɪ bujɪ] *adv* knowingly, deliberately. “janɪ bujɪ əpna kio nanək.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਜਾਨਿਯ [janɪy] worth knowing. **2** knowledgeable, conversant.

ਜਾਨੀ [jani] known, understood. “jani jani re raja ram ki kəhani.”—*ram kəbir*. **2** living being, animate. “sədɾe ae tɪna janiā.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇi*. **3** member of a marriage party, bridegroom. “jəlɪ məɪɪ jani navalɪa.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇi*. **4** explained, described. “kəhe nə jani əugəṇ mere.”—*gəu m 1*. ‘cannot be described.’

5 *P* جان the dear one, beloved. “kəd pəsi jani! tohɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **6** soul, spirit. “jani vɪchōnɾe mera mərəṇu bhəɪa.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇi*. **7** *A* criminal, the accused.

8 brave, daring. **9** a devout Muslim who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and attained spiritual enlightenment. “jani ko īk jani bɪna. kəchu nə suhave ur īk chɪna.”—*GPS*.

10 *A* جنّی *adj* lecherous. **11** *Skt* ज्ञानिन् sage, scholar.

ਜਾਨੀਅਤ [janiət] is known, is acquainted with.

ਜਾਨੀਅੜਾ [janiəɾa] animate, living. “janiəɾa ghəɾɪ cəlaɪa.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahni*. **2** knowledgeable, knowing, conversant. **3** dear one, beloved. “janiəɾa həɾɪ janiəɾa.”—*ram chət m 5*.

ਜਾਨੀਖਾਂ [janikhā] See ਮੋਰੰਡਾ.

ਜਾਨੁ [janu] *n* knowledge. “jəje janu məḡətjən jace.”—*asa pəti m 1*. **2** disciple, worshipper. “so səca həɾɪjanu.”—*var bɪha m 4*. **3** *adj* knowing, conversant. “ape surta ape janu.”—*bɪla m 1*. **4** *part* as if. “so janu dev əɣna.”—*ramav*. **5** imperative form of janna. “gur ki surətɪ nɪkəɾɪ kəɾɪ janu.”—*ram m 5*. **6** *Skt* जानु *n* knee *P j; L Genu, G Genu*.

ਜਾਨੁਸੁਤਾ [janusuta] See ਜਾਨੁਸੁਤਾ.

ਜਾਨੁਪਾਨ [janupan] *adv* admitting defeat, on the knees. “janupan pəɾē səbē.”—*dətt*.

ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ [janurog] knee-pain. *Skt* क्रोष्टुक शीर्ष 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 guggal to be administered by mouth;

decoction of hərəɾ, baheɾa, aola alongwith guggal to be given;

guggal along with the soup of partridge be administered;

decoction of two tolas of crushed gilo and tɾɪphəla, each be prepared and six mashas of guggal 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.”—*cəɾɪɾ 405*.

ਜਾਨੁ [janu] See ਜਾਨੁ 5. *adj* acquainted, familiar.

ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ [janurog] See ਜਾਨੁਰੋਗ.

ਜਾਨੇ [jane] who has. **2** may know, may

understand.

ਜਾਨੇ [jane] knows. “koɪ nə jane tumra ət.”—*sukhməni*. **2** disciple, worshipper. “cəɾni aɪpəvə həɾɪjane.”—*kəɪɪ m 4*.

ਜਾਨੋ [jano] know, understand. **2** *v* go. “jəh jano so citɪ nə ave.”—*asa m 5*.

ਜਾਨੁਵੀ [janhyi] See ਜਾਨੁਸੁਤਾ and ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ.

ਜਾਨੁਜਉ [janyəu] known. “nanək nam nɪɾəjən janyəu.”—*səveye m 4* *ke*.

ਜਾਪ [jap] *Skt n* repetition of Vahguru's name or some other incantation. **2** Bhai Gurdas has used ਜਾਪ [jap] in place of jəpuji. “əmrɪt vele jap ucara.”—*var 1*. **3** knowledge. See ਗੜਪ *vr*.

4 See ਜਾਪਜੀ. “jəp jap jəpə bɪna jo jevə pərsad. so vɪstə ka kɪɾəm huɪ.”...—*rəhɪt*. **5** See ਜਾਪਿ.

6 See ਜਾਪਨ. **7** See ਜਾਪੇ 2.

ਜਾਪਈ [japi] repeats. **2** is apparent; looks. “nanək həkəm nə japəi.”—*var məla m 1*. **3** it seems as if. “ev bhɪ akhɪ nə japəi.”—*var asa m 2*.

ਜਾਪਸਿ [japəsɪ] will appear. **2** will know. **3** will repeat.

ਜਾਪਸੀ [japsi] one who repeats incantations etc. “prəbodh hare japsi.”—*əkāl*. **2** See ਜਾਪਸਿ.

ਜਾਪਹ [japəh], **ਜਾਪਹਿ** [japəhɪ] See ਗੜਪ *vr* appears; as if. **2** becomes prominent. “dəɾgəhɪ japəhɪ sei.”—*sor m 3*. **3** recites incantations. **4** from whom, to whom. “japəhɪ jav apu chotkavəɾɪ, te badhe bəhu phədhə.”—*gəu kəbir*. **5** See ਜਾਪੇ.

ਜਾਪਹੁ [japəhu] recite incantations etc. “mən, japəhu ram gupal.”—*kan m 4 pəɾtal*.

ਜਾਪਕ [japək] *adj* who performs recitation.

ਜਾਪਜੀ [japji], **ਜਾਪੁਜੀ** [japuji] 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

ਜਾਪਣਾ [japṇa] *v* seem, appear. **2** be known.

¹ek-achri, həɾɪbolmana, cəɾpət, cəɾi, chəpə, bhəḡvəti, bhujəḡpɾəyat, mədhbhar, rəsavəl and rual.

See ਗਜਾਪਨ.

ਜਾਪਣੀ [japni] See ਜਾਪਨੀ.

ਜਾਪਤ [japət] seems, appears. “bɪn həri japət he nəhi hor.”—*məla m 4 pərtal. 2* seems, appears. “prəgət prətapu tahu ko japət.”—*bavən.*

ਜਾਪਦਾ [japda] becomes known. “həriju səbde japda.”—*sor ə m 3.* See ਗਜਪ *vr. 2* recites religious hymns.

ਜਾਪਨ [japən] *v* recite incantation etc. **2** See ਗਜਾਪਨ. **3** *Skt* ਜਾਪਿਹੁ who repeats incantations. “jəp japən he.”—*japu. 4 part* as if. “mare japən bɪjuli.”—*cəḍi 3.*

ਜਾਪਨੀ [japni] *n* rosary. **2** are known, are understood. “bɪnu gur guṇ nə japni.”—*sri ə m 3. 3* recite. **4** See ਜਾਪਨੀਯ.

ਜਾਪਨੀਯ [japniy] *adj* worth repeating.

ਜਾਪਯੈ [japyɛ] worth repeating. “kɪ sərbətr japyɛ.”—*japu. 2* ਜਾਪਯੈ worth informing.

ਜਾਪਾ [japa] a devotee of Guru Ram Das. **2** a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was resident of Shahdara and was from Bhandari subcaste.

ਜਾਪਾਨ [japan] a famous country existing as archipelago in the Pacific ocean. The Japanese call it Nippan which means land of the East. Most of it is mountainous. It has numerous volcanoes. Some of them are dormant while others are still active. But for its eastern side, the rest of the country is earthquake prone. There are several hot water-springs containing medicines such as sulphur, having curative properties. It has an overall area of 260,738 square miles with a population of 77,005,500.¹ The rivers are not very long but their flow is very fast. Due to heavy downpour and melting of snow in summer, they get inundated. These rivers are useful for irrigation but are not good

¹According to the 1925 census, the population is 83,458,405. Apart from it, as many as 625,430 Japanese are settled in other countries.

for navigation. There is diversity of climate in the country. During winter, in the north temperature plunges to as low as 5°F² 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.

²See ਜਠਰਯਾਨਿ, with its note and ਬਰਮਾਮੀਟਰ.

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 kindergarten¹ schools, three hundred and twenty middle schools in Japan. In the elementary schools such subjects as etiquettes, 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

¹'Kindergarten' is a German word, which means children's garden. It teaches them alphabet, through the use of pictures, flowers etc so that they may not lose interest. This method was invented by Friedrich Frobel (1782-1852).

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.

ਜਾਪਾਨੀ [japani] a resident of Japan. **2** of or pertaining to Japan. **2** the Japanese language.

ਜਾਪਿ [japɪ] imperative of ਜਾਪ. "mən mahɪ japɪ bhəgvətu."—*ram m 5*. "aṭh pəhər prəbh ka jəpu jəpɪ."—*ram m 5*. **2** *Skt* ज्ञप्ति *n* acquaintance, knowledge. **3** intellect. **4** joy. **5** praise, commendation. "apən kia nanka ape hi phɪɪɪ japɪ."—*sukhmāni*. **6** worth reciting.

ਜਾਪਿਐ [japɪɛ] worthy of repetition "kɪ sərbəɪr japɪɛ."—*japu*. **2** See ਜਾਪਐ 2.

ਜਾਪੀ [japi] *Skt* जापिन् *adj* one who repeats an incantation etc. "nanək japi jəpu japu."—*ram m 5*. 'One worthy of reciting, chants recitation.' **2** is known. "hukəmu nə japi khəsəm ka."—*gəu m 1*.

ਜਾਪੀਐ [japiɛ] may recite. "saca nau othe japiɛ."—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** seems, appears. **3** is known.

ਜਾਪੁ [japu] See ਜਪ, ਜਪੁ and ਜਾਪ. "japu tapu gɪanə səbh dhɪanə."—*sukhmāni*. **2** a bani by Guru Gobind Singh, which like Japuji is included in daily recitation by Sikhs. See ਜਾਪਨੀ. **3** worthy of recitation. "ramnam jəp japu."—*sri m 5*.

ਜਾਪੁ [japu] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He was of Dhutta subcaste. **2** a Khatri of Bassi (Vassi) subcaste. He was a devout follower of Guru Arjan Dev. "japu vəssi sev kəmave."—*BG*.

ਜਾਪੇ [jape] repeats, performs jap. "aṭh pəhɪɪ

tudhu jape pəvna.”—*majh m 5*. **2** *n* ਜਾਪ-ਆਪ [jay-ap] drain. “jape chəlle rətt de.”—*cāḍi 3*. **3** *part* as if. “jape ditti sai marən sūbh di.”—*cāḍi 3*. **4** See ਜਾਪੈ.

ਜਾਪੈ [japə] recites, performs jap. **2** it seems, it appears. “jape apɪ prəbhɪ tɪh loɪ.”—*oākar*. “nanək gəɪa jape jaɪ.”—*jəpu*. **3** knows. “kɪ jape sahu ave, kɪ nə ave!”—*biha chōt m 4*.

ਜਾਪਯ [japy] *Skt adj* worthy of recitation. **2** *n* prayer, submission. **3** ਜਾਪਯ *adj* worth making known.

ਜਾਫਤ [japhət] *A* ضیافت *n* feast, entertainment. **2** hospitality, service. “japhət ke het dhən dino het kino bəhu.”—*GPS*.

ਜਾਫਰ [japhər] *Skt* ਜਾਤੀਫਲ *n* nutmeg *L* Myristica moschata. “ela su dakh japhər kəpur.”—*GV 10*. Its effect is warm and moist. Its oil relieves joint-pain, bodily disorder and colic pain etc. See ਜਾਫਲ. **2** جافر *adj* victor, conqueror.

ਜਾਫਰਬੇਗ [japhərbeg] son of Adinabeg, who was defeated by the Sikhs in a battle near Batala.

ਜਾਫਰਾਨ [japhran] *A* زعفران *n* saffron. **2** a Tartarian race.

ਜਾਫਰੀ [japhri] *A* جفري *n* victory, conquest. “jəg japhri dɪhəda.”—*gyan*. **2** *A* جفري: a flower like marigold, which is golden in colour.

ਜਾਫਲ [japhəl] See ਜਾਫਰ 1. “japhəl sətɡuru səbəd kər, moh sənɪ kər nas.”—*NP*. Myristica moschata is useful in curing bodily disorder.

ਜਾਫਿਜ਼ਾ [jāfɪza] *P* جانفزا *adj* tonic, energising drug.

ਜਾਬਸਤਾਨ [jabəstan] *P* زابلستان a territory of Ghazni, Sistan etc.

ਜਾਬਜਾ [jabja] *P* جا جا *adv* at every place; here, there and everywhere.

ਜਾਬਤਾ [jabta] See ਜਾਬਿਤਾ.

ਜਾਂਬਮਾਲੀ [jābmali] *Skt* जम्बुमाली son of demon Prahast. He was a soldier of Ravan. When Hanuman was uprooting the Ashoka garden, Jambali went to fight against him, riding on a donkey-driven chariot. Hanuman killed him.

“jābmali bəli praṇhiṇə kəryo.”—*ramav*.

ਜਾਂਬਵਤੀ [jābvəti] *Skt* जाम्बवती daughter of Jambvan, whom Krishan married. She gave birth to ten sons including Samb, Vijay etc. See ਜਾਂਬਵੰਤ.

ਜਾਂਬਵਾਨ [jābvan], ਜਾਂਬਵੰਤ [jābvət] *Skt* जाम्बवान्-जाम्बवन्त् a leader of bears. He was very helpful to Ram Chandar during his battle of Lanka. According to Bhagwat, Krishan married his daughter Jambvati. It is mentioned in Valmik part 1, chapter 17 that once when Brahma yawned, Jambvan came out of his mouth.

ਜਾਬਾਲਿ [jabalɪ] a Vedic ascetic.

ਜਾਬਿਤਾ [jabɪta] *A* ضابطه *n* procedure, method, custom. **2** code.

ਜਾਬਿਰ [jabɪr] *A* جاب *adj* one who patches up. **2** oppressor, tyrant.

ਜਾਬੁਲਸਤਾਨ [zabulstan] See ਜਾਬਸਤਾਨ.

ਜਾਂਬੁਨਦ [jābunəd] *Skt* जाम्बुनद *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 Ilavrit 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. “jābunəd ke phul ləgae.”—*GPS*.

ਜਾਮ [jam] *n* Yam, god of death. “tələhɪ jam ke dut tɪh ju sadhu səgɪ səmahɪ.”—*bavən*. **2** birth, genesis. “ənɪk jonɪ jənme mərɪ jam.”—*sukhməni*. **3** of Yam, god of death. “mit səjən səbh jam.”—*barəhmaha majh*. ‘All are like the god of death.’ “adər devət jam.”—*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* چاچ silver cup. **7** goblet. **8** a devoted disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਜਾਮਜਮ [jamjəm] See ਜਮਜਮ. 2 *P* جامجم a peculiar cup of king Jamshed of Iran, from which everything relating to geography and astronomy could be known.

ਜਾਮਣ [jaməŋ], **ਜਾਮਣੁ** [jaməŋu] *Skt* जम्बु *n* a kind of black plum, which ripens in the rainy season and is of sweet and sour taste. *L* Eugenia Jambolana. There is also a white variety of it. Its vinegar is of very high quality. 2 coagulant such as curd, which is added to milk. 3 *v* take birth. “jaməŋu mərṇa diṣ siri ubho.” –*māla ə m 1*.

ਜਾਮਣੁ [jamṇu] See ਜਾਮਣ 1. 2 *adj* inherrent, inborn, natural.

ਜਾਮਦਗਨਿ [jamdægənɪ] *Skt* जामदग्नਿ son of Jamdagani i.e. Parshuram. “bhəyo jamdæg-nō dijə avtarē.” –*parəs*. See ਜਮਦਗਨਿ.

ਜਾਮਨ [jamən] See ਜਾਮਣ. 2 *A* جامن one who makes additions. 3 responsible. 4 helpful.

ਜਾਮਨੀ [jamni] See ਜਾਮਨਤ. 2 *Skt* जामिनी night. 3 *Skt* जावनी of Greece; Greek. “kəhu jamni torke birvidya.” –*əj*.

ਜਾਮਨੀਭਾਖਾ [jamnibhakha] See ਜਾਵਨੀ ਭਾਖਾ.

ਜਾਮਨੁ [jamnu] See ਜਾਮਣੁ.

ਜਾਮਵਾਨ [jamvan], **ਜਾਮਵੰਤ** [jamvənt] See ਜਾਂਬਵਾਨ.

ਜਾਮਾ [jama] *Skt n* daughter. 2 *P* جام garment. 3 dress. “je rətu ləgə kəprə jama hoɪ pəlitu.” –*var majh m 1*. 4 body. “jama mohɪ turək ko ahi.” –*NP*. “cəturəth jama jəb həm dhərhē.” –*NP*. 5 *A* جامع accumulator; one who gathers. 6 a place like a mosque where lots of people gather.

ਜਾਮਾਤਾ [jamata] *Skt* जामातु son-in-law, daughter's husband.

ਜਾਮਾਰਾਏ [jamarəe] See ਡੇਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਜਾਮਿ [jamɪ] *adv* when, heretofore. “sukh mən məhi aɪ vəsɪa jamɪ tɛ phurmatā.” –*vəḍ chōt m 1*. 2 *if*. “jamɪ nə bhije sacnaɪ.” –*bəsət m 1*. 3 *Skt* जामि a woman of one's own lineage or subcaste. 4 sister.

ਜਾਮੀ [jami] took birth. 2 *n* of or relating to Yam, Yam's weapon, noose. “ja pəd prɪthəm bəkhankə mi pəd ət bəkhan. jami pəd ɪh hot hɛ nam pas ko jan.” –*sənama*. 3 understanding, knowledge. “ɪh karən kya ucrō svami. ɪt ut dhərət nə həm kəchu jami.” –*GPS*.

ਜਾਮੁਸ [jamus] *A* جاموس *n* male buffalo. 2 according to Saravloh, a soldier of demon Viraynad.

ਜਾਮੇਜਮ [jamejəm] See ਜਾਮਜਮ 2.

ਜਾਮੈ [jamɛ] originates, grows. “upərɪ jame ghas.” –*s kəbir*. “bɪn bije nəhi jamɛ.” –*sar m 5*. 2 in which “jame bhəjənu ram ko nahi.” –*bɪla m 9*.

ਜਾਯ [jay] place. See ਜਾਇ.

ਜਾਯਕਹ [jaykəh], **ਜਾਯਕਾ** [jayka] *A* جايك; *n* sense of taste, tongue's gustatory capacity. 2 taste, gust, secretion.

ਜਾਯਚਰ [zaycəh] *P* جازي; *n* horoscope. 2 details of fortune telling.

ਜਾਯਜ [jayəz] *A* جاي; *adj* relevant, proper, reasonable.

ਜਾਯਦ [zayəd] *P* زايد; *adj* more, in excess, excessive. 2 surplus.

ਜਾਯਦਾਦ [jaydad] *P* جايداد *n* property, estate.

ਜਾਯਫਰ [jayphər], **ਜਾਯਫਲ** [jayphəl] See ਜਾਫਰ 1.

ਜਾਯਲ [zayəl] *A* جيل; *n* eradication; elimination. *adj* which has been destroyed. “jəkhmi jəg bhumɪ bhe jayəl.” –*səloh*.

ਜਾਯਾ [jaya] *Skt 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 ਮਠੁ ch 9, s 8. 2 mother. 3 *A* ضائع *adj* lost.

ਜਾਯੁ [jayu] *Skt adj* victorious, triumphant. 2 *Dg n* medicine.

ਜਾਰ [jar] *n* dragnet. “bɪthryo ədrɪst jɪh kərəmjar.” –*əkal*. 2 *Skt* one who establishes sexual relation with a woman who is someone

else wife's; lecher.¹ "cor jar juar piṛe ghaṇie."
 –var *māla m 1*. **3** aged man, old man.
4 imperative form of jarən. **5** *A* جار neighbour.
6 *P* جار; cry, lamentation, wail. **7** desire. **8** when
 used as a suffix with a word, it gives the sense
 of place e.g. gulzar. **9** *S* combustion,
 inflammation. **10** worry. **11** title of the Russian
 emperor (czar)², 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. ਜਾਰ [zar] means king of
 kings. It is written in many ways viz-czar, zarr,
 czaar, czarr, tzar and tsar.

ਜਾਰਉ [jaru] burn, put to flame. "jarəu tise ju
 ram nə cetē."–*gōd kəbir*.

ਜਾਰਸਿ [jarəsɪ] (he) causes to burn. "tis siu
 jərə jarəsɪ re."–*maru m 5*. **2** will burn.

ਜਾਰਕ [jarək] *adj* that which makes something
 burn, that which puts something to flame.

ਜਾਰਜ [jarəj] *Skt n* son born to a woman from
 the semen of her lover, who is not his putative
 father. "sut pɪtmarək jog ləkh bhəyo hɪye me
 sog. pən hulsyo jɪy jətsi səmjhe jarəj jog."
 –*bihari*. '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.'

ਜਾਰਜ ਟਾਮਸ [jarəj təməs] See ਟਾਮਸ.

ਜਾਰਜਾਰ [zarzar] *P* جار; extreme lamentation.
 "rove jar jar dhune sis chati."–*səloh*.

ਜਾਰਠ [jarəθ] *n* senility, old age, sense of decay.

ਜਾਰਣ [jarəɳ] *Skt n* act of burning, reduction to
 ashes. **2** cumin seed.

ਜਾਰਤ [jarət] burns, sets on fire. "kos kos læg

¹Many ignorant Punjabi writers use Persian جَار [yar] for
 ਜਾਰ [jar], which is not correct. Similarly to write ਜਾਰ [jar]
 for جَار [yar] is improper.

²Nowadays, there is no emperor in Russia; the country
 has a democratic setup.

cəhu dɪs jarət."–*GPS*. **2** *A* زيارت *n* personal
 meeting; glimpse. See ਜਜਾਰਤ. **3** glimpse of a
 holy person or place.

ਜਾਰਨ [jarən] See ਜਾਰਣ.

ਜਾਰਨੀ [jarəni] *Skt* ਜਾਰਿਣੀ adulterer's mistress;
 adulteress. "je mā hove jarni."–*BG*.

ਜਾਰਬਾਰ [jarbar] *adv* after reducing to ashes,
 after burning. "jarbar kər nath."–*cəritr 233*.

ਜਾਰਿ [jarɪ] *adv* by burning, by reducing to ashes.
2 *n* fire that burns things. **3** in a blaze; on fire.
 "mokəu ghalɪ jarɪ."–*bəsət kəbir*. **4** *S* woman.
5 *v* imperative form of jəla (burn). "nanək jɪsu
 pɪjər məhɪ bɪrha nəhi so pɪjər lə jarɪ."
 –*var sri m 2*.

ਜਾਰੀ [jari] burnt, set on fire. "kam krodh maɪa
 lə jari."–*asa kəbir*. **2** *n* mesh, trap. "khēcət dve
 kər jhivər jari."–*krɪsən*. **3** sexual indulgence.
 "kan kəhyo həm khelhɪ jari."–*krɪsən*. 'Let us
 indulge in sex.' **4** See ਜਾਰੀ. **5** *A* جاري *adj*
 continuous. "bhəyo khun jari."–*səloh*.

ਜਾਲ [jal] *Skt n* window, peephole. **2** mesh of
 strings to entrap animals. "məchuli jal nə
 jaɳɪa."–*sri ə m 1*. **3** careya arborea tree, wild
 tree, forest. "jal bɪrəch ki chaya heri."–*GPS*.
4 group, gang. "nas bhəe əgh jal."–*GPS*.
5 pride. **6** cataract in the eye. "dhūdh jal
 prəval khāsi."–*səloh*. See ਪੁਵਾਲ. **7** *A* جال
 artificial structure. **8** deceit, cheating. "jal ənek
 nɪsacər kərə."–*səloh*. **9** *S* wife, woman.

ਜਾਲਉ [jaləu] burn. "jaləu esi ritɪ, jɪtu mɛ piara
 visre."–*var vəd m 1*. **2** I cause burning. **3** may
 I ignite.

ਜਾਲਸਾਜ [jalsaj] *P* جالس *adj* one who fabricates a
 mesh; forger, deceiver, cheat, betrayer.

ਜਾਲਹ [jaləh] *P* جال *n* hail, hailstone.

ਜਾਲਹੁ [jaləhu] See ਜਾਲਉ. **2** (you) ignite.

ਜਾਲਕ [jalək] *adj* one who sets things on fire,
 burner. "kəlməl səgle jalka."–*maru solhe m 1*.
2 *Skt n* flower bud, blossom. **3** assemblage,
 group. **4** banana. **5** nest.

ਜਾਲਕਾ [jalaka] O, igniter! See ਜਾਲਕ 1. See ਜਾਲਿਕਾ.
ਜਾਲਗ [jaləg] *adv* until. “ja ləg cɪt nə avəi.”—*var suhi m 2*. **2** for whom, for which.
ਜਾਲਣ [jaləŋ], ਜਾਲਣੁ [jaləŋu] *v* burn. **2 n** firewood; fuel. **3 S** tolerate. **4** pass time, spend time. “jaləŋ gora nalɪ ulame jə səhe.”—*asa fərid*.
ਜਾਲਨਾ [jalna] *v* burn, cause ignition. **2** pass difficult time.
ਜਾਲਪ [jaləp] a Bhatt, who sang paeans of his master. “səkyəθ su sɪr jaləp bhəŋe.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “jalpa! pədarəθ ɪtɾe.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.
ਜਾਲਪਾ [jalpa] *n* goddess of speech. See ਜਲਪਨ.
“jalpa jəyətɪ.”—*əkāl*. **2** See ਜਾਲਪ. **3** Durga, who is ardently worshipped in Jalpagiri; Jalpeshvri. See ਜਲਪੀਸ਼.
ਜਾਲਪਾਦ [jalpad] web-footed creatures like a swan, duck, goose etc.
ਜਾਲਪੀਸ਼ [jalpiʃ], ਜਾਲਪੇਸ਼ਵਰ [jalpeʃvər] a temple of Mahadeva at the bank of river Tista in district Jalpagiri in eastern Bengal. It is also named as Japyeshvar. In Purans, Jalpish has been greatly admired. See ਕਾਲਿਕਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ chapter 77.
ਜਾਲਪ੍ਰਯਾ [jalpraya] *Skt n* a flexible body armour made of small ironrings; a coat of mail, worn like clothes.
ਜਾਲਮ [jaləm] *A* جالم *adj* cruel. **2 Skt** जाल्म rustic, uncivilized. **3** mean, base.
ਜਾਲਮਸਿੰਘ [jaləmsɪŋh] flagonkeeper of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਜਲਿਮ 2.
ਜਾਲਾ [jala] *n* rust, dirt. “ləhe mən ki jala.”—*vəḍ chət m 1*. **2** net, bondage. “əmər əjoni jatɪ nə jala.”—*bɪla m 1 thɪti*. “phathi məchuli ka jala tuṭa.”—*ram m 5*. **3** eyelid, thin membrane covering the eye. **4** spider’s web. **5** a Khatri subcaste. **6** algae grown in water. **7** niche, arch. **8 adj** burnt.
ਜਾਲਿ [jalɪ] *adv* by burning, by setting on fire. “jalɪ mōhu ghəstɪ məsu kəɪɪ.”—*sri m 1*. **2 n** fire. “cɪta jalɪ tənə jalɪa.”—*maru kəbir*.

3 entrapped, within a mesh. “tū kəse aɾɪ phathi jalɪ?”—*məla ə m 1*.
ਜਾਲਿਕ [jalɪk] *Skt* जालिक net maker. **2** juggler, acrobat. **3** spider.
ਜਾਲਿਕਾ [jalɪka] *Skt* noose, snare. **2** coat of mail, armour. **3** spider. **4** iron. **5** widow.
ਜਾਲਿਮ [jalɪm] See ਜਾਲਮ. **2 Dg** powerful, mighty. With this meaning in view, many glorious personalities in Rajputana have their names as Jalim Singh. See ਜਲਮਸਿੰਘ.
ਜਾਲੀ [jali] small net. “jali rənɪ jalɪ dɪnu hua.”—*maru m 1*. **2** burnt, reduced to ashes. “mərti bar əgənɪ səgɪ jali.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** mesh of cotton yarn, silk, metal or stone etc. **4 A** جلی *adj* artificial, forged, not genuine. **5** deceiver, deceitful.
ਜਾਲੇਨਿ [jalənɪ] (they) burn. “tən evə jalənɪ.”—*s fərid*.
ਜਾਲੰਧਰ [jalədhər] *adj* pertaining to Jalandhar. **2 n** See ਜਲੰਧਰ. **3** a well known disciple of Gorakh Nath; Jalandhar Nath.
ਜਾਲੰਧਰੀ [jalədhri] See ਜਲੰਧਰੀ.
ਜਾਵਸਿ [javəsɪ] will go.
ਜਾਵਕ [javək] *Skt* lac, scarlet dye, with this women colour their hands and feet. **2** Several poets regard henna to be the same, but it is different. **3** See ਯਾਵਕ.
ਜਾਵਣਾ [javṇa] *v* go.
ਜਾਵਤ [javət] goes. **2 Skt** यावत् *adv* until, till then. “javət brəhəm nə bɪd te.”—*səhəs m 1*.
ਜਾਵਦ [javəd] See ਜਾਵਤ 2.
ਜਾਵਦੇਕ [javdek] *Skt* यावन्मात्र-एक *adv* the extent to which they are alike. “pətrɪtə dirəgh səman ləghu javdek, jənənɪ bhəgənɪ suta rupkə nɪharie.”—*BGK*.
ਜਾਵਲ [javəl] *Pkt n* rust, dirt. **2** fungus.
ਜਾਵਲੀਪੁਰ [javlipur] present day Jabalpur.
ਜਾਵਾ [java], ਜਾਵਾਂ [jāvā] may (I) go? “həu dadhi kə dərɪ java?”—*vəḍ m 1*.
ਜਾਵਾਈ [javai] son-in-law. “puti bhati-i javai.”

—var *bīla* m 4.

ਜਾਵਾਲਿ [javālɪ] See ਜਾਬਾਲਿ.

ਜਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [javitrɪ] *Skt* *L-Myristica* *Fragrans*. *n* crust of a nutmeg, that has sharp fragrance. It is used in many dishes like rice [pulaō] as well as in many medicines. Its latent effect is hot and moist.¹ 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.

ਜਾਵੀ [javi] will go away (feminine). “tina bhukh s̄abhɪ javi.”—*tl̄g* m 4. **2** one who goes (female).

ਜਾਵੀਯਹ [zaviyəh] *A* *جانب* *n* corner, angle, edge.

ਜਾਵੇਦ [javed] *P* *دائم* *adj* permanent, ever-existing.

ਜਾੜ [jaɾ] *n* a cluster of roots. **2** strand of matted hair. **3** See ਜਾੜੁ.

ਜਾੜਾ [jaɾa] See ਜਾੜਾ. **2** See ਜਾੜ 1.

ਜਾੜੁ [jaɾh] *n* molar, grinder tooth.

ਜਿ [ji] *pron* who, whose. “tin ki baṇi s̄eda s̄əu he ji namɪ r̄əhe liv laɪ.”—*sri* m 3. “ji m̄atɪ ḡəhi j̄edev.”—*s̄əve* m 3 ke. **2** whose. “ji d̄ih nala k̄əp̄ɪa.”—*s* *f̄erid*. **3** *Skt* ਜਿ *vr* win, be ahead of all.

ਜਿਉ [jiu] *n* living creature. **2** mind. “jiu mohio un mohni bala.”—*ḡəu* m 5. **3** *adv* as, how, in the manner of. “jiu hove sahɪb siu mel.”—*sohɪla*. “jiu aɪa tiu javəhi b̄əure.”—*ram* ə m 1.

ਜਿਉਨਾਰ [jiunar] *Skt* जेमनाई edible substance. “kastika s̄əbh des ki s̄əbh des ki jiunar.”—*gyan*. **2** food. **3** kitchen.

ਜਿਉਪਾਣੀ [jiupraṇi] aquatic life, aquarians, aquatic animals, big fish, milter etc. “jiupraṇi j̄əl b̄inu he m̄arta.”—*suhi* ə m 4.

ਜਿਉਰ [jiur] See ਜੇਵਰ. **2** See ਜੌਰ.

ਜਿਅ [jiə] *n* living creature. **2** mind, heart. **3** living beings. **4** life.

ਜਿਆਂ [jiā] *P* *فقد* *n* loss, harm. **2** *adj* angry, wrathful, irate.

ਜਿਆਹੀ [jiahi] gives life. **2** feeds, makes one eat. “nit ad̄ər k̄ə s̄əbhɪn jiahi.”—*GV* 10.

ਜਿਆਦਹ [jiadəh], ਜਿਆਦਾ [jiada] *A* *بیش* *adj* more, excessive, special.

ਜਿਆਨ [jian] See ਜਯਾਨ.

ਜਿਆਫਤ [jiaphət] See ਜਯਾਫਤ.

ਜਿਆਰਤ [jiarət] See ਜਯਾਰਤ and ਜਾਰਤ 2.

ਜਿਆਂ [jiə] See ਜੁਆਂ.

ਜਿਸ [jis], ਜਿਸਹ [jisəh], ਜਿਸਹਿ [jisəhi] *pron* for whom, whom, to whom. “jis k̄əu h̄ərɪ pr̄əbhū m̄əntɪ c̄ittɪ av̄e.”—*sukhm̄ani*. “jisəhi j̄əḡai piave ihu r̄əsu.”—*sohɪla*.

ਜਿਸਤ [jisət] *n* even, opposite of odd; for example two, four, eight etc. **2** *Skt* a metal zinc. **3** See ਜਿਸੁ.

ਜਿਸਨ [jisən] *Skt* जिष्णु *n* Vishnu. **2** Indar. “kr̄is̄ən bh̄əḡət ko megh̄əd jis̄ən.”—*GPS*. **3** Arjun. **4** sun. **5** *adj* who wins, victorious, triumphant.

ਜਿਸਨਾ [jisna] See ਜਿਸਨ 1. “he p̄ətɪ jis̄na rup s̄əhi.”—*NP*. ‘incarnation of Vishnu.’

ਜਿਸਨਾਂਤਕ [jisnātək] demons who killed Jishan (Indar)—*s̄ənama*.

ਜਿਸਨੁ [jisənu] See ਜਿਸਨ.

ਜਿਸਨੁ ਅਨੁਜ [jisənu ənuj] Vaman, Jishan’s younger brother; Indar.—*s̄ənama*.

ਜਿਸਨੁਈਸ [jisənuis], ਜਿਸਨੁਏਸ [jisənuēs] master of Jishan (Indar), Kashyap.—*s̄ənama*.

ਜਿਸਮ [jisəm] *A* *جسم* *n* mortal frame, body.

ਜਿਸੁ [jisu] See ਜਿਸ. “jis̄u sim̄r̄ət dukh̄d̄era dh̄əhe.”—*ḡəu* m 5.

ਜਿਸੈ [jis̄e] *pron* whom, whose. “dukh̄ t̄is̄e p̄əhɪ akh̄iəhɪ suk̄h̄ j̄is̄e hi pas̄ɪ.”—*sri* m 1.

ਜਿਸੁ [jis̄ət] *P* *شست* *adj* bad, wicked. **2** ugly, hideous.

ਜਿਸੁ [jis̄nu] See ਜਿਸਨ.

ਜਿਹ [jih] *pron* who, whose. “jih pr̄əs̄adɪ dh̄ər

¹The Greeks consider it warm-dry.

upəri sukhi bəsəhi.”—*sokhmāni*. “jati əv
pati nəhən jih.”—*javu*. **2** with which, with
whom. “ar nəhi jih topəv.”—*sor rəvidas*.
3 *adv* where. “jih pəurhe prəbhū sri gopal.”
—*bher ə kəbir*. **4** *Skt* bowstring.¹ *P* २. “mrītak
sərap nīharke jih əgr tahi uṭhai.”
—*prichət*. **5** *part* good luck. **6** applause.
7 bravo!

निगय [jihdhər] *n* bow having a string; bow.
—*sənama*.

निगयमुत्त [jihdhərsut] *n* son of stringed bow,
arrow. “jihdhər prəthəm bəkhan, tīhsut bəhur
bəkhanīye. sər ke nam prəman, cətur cītt
māhi janīəhu.”—*sənama*. In Shastarnammala,
arrow is named as son of bow and string; such
is its mention in Devat section of the book of
etymology.

निगयिचि [jihdhiri] where, wheresoever.

निगण [jihən] *A* ८; *n* brain, intellect,
understanding.

निगघा [jihba], **निगह** [jihəv], **निगहा** [jihva] *Skt*
निर्वा *n* tongue. “re jihba! kərəv sət khəḍ.”
—*bher namdev*. “car bed jihəv bhəne.”—*sar m*
5 pəṭal. “jihva eku kəvənu guṇ kəhie?”
—*dhəna m 5*.

निगहेक [jihvek] unanimous, with one voice.
“kəb jihvek bəteye?”—*parəs*.

निगा [jīha] See **नेरा**.

निगामा [jihasa] *Skt n* desire to renounce.

निगामु [jihasu] *Skt adj* desirous of renunciation.

निगह [jihad] See **नगह**.

निगीधा [jihikha] *Skt* निगीर्षा *n* desire of
renunciation, wish to quit.

निगे [jihē] See **नेरे**. **2** See **नरे**.

निगम [jihm] *Skt adj* crooked. **2** guileful, deceitful.
3 *n* irreligion. **4** guile.

निवृ [jihv], **निर्वा** [jihva] See **निगहा**.

निक्कर [jikər] *A* १; *n* context. **2** mention. **3** act

¹Cobblers (shoemakers) call the tip (toe) of a shoe jih,
which they embroider with golden or silver thread.

of remembering, meditation. **4** See **निक्कर**.

निक्किरु [jikionu] *sen* whatsoever is done; has
been done. “səbh uməti vekhəhu jikionu.”
—*var ram 3*.

निक्कु [jikū], **निक्कुर** [jikkur] *adv* as, in the manner
of, as if, as though.

निगर [jigər] *P* ११ *Skt* यकृत *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 1/40th 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.

निगरा [jigra] *n* courage, patience, boldness.
See **नेरा**.

निगरी [jigri] *P* ११ *adj* intrinsic, intimate.
2 pertaining to the liver. **3** dear e.g. “oh jigri
səbādhi hē.”

निगजा [jigra] *adj* warrior-like, quarrelsome.
“jigra jalpa.”—*parəs*.

निगा [jiga] *T* ११ *n* plume – an ornament in the
crown of kings and other eminent personalities.
Plume and crest are the status symbols of
sovereignty.

“kordar cəhū orən cire.

jəre bīkimət tīs mēhi hire.

jəbər jeb jut jəgməgkari.

jiga dəi sīr bādhi udari.”—*GPS*.

निगीसा [jigisa], **निगीधा** [jigikha] *Skt* जिगीषा *n*
desire to conquer. **2** endeavour, enterprise.

निगजामा [jigyasa] *Skt* जिज्ञासा *n* desire for
acquiring knowledge; urge to understand.

निगजामु [jigyasu] *Skt* जिज्ञासु *adj* desirous to know,
2 *n* one having the urge to acquire knowledge.

निथत्सा [jightsa] *Skt n* intention to murder.
2 desire to eat.

निथत्सु [jightsu], **निथत्सु** [jighāsu] *Skt adj*
intention to commit murder. **2** having the urge
to eat.

ਜਿਚ [zɪɔ] *P* ७ *j n* getting irked. **2** getting tired.
ਜਿਚਰ [jɪɔɐ], **ਜਿਚਰੁ** [jɪɔɐɐ], **ਜਿਚਿਰ** [jɪɔɪɐ] *adv* as long as, unless, so long as. “jɪɔɐ sathi naɪ.”—*sri m 5*. “jɪɔɐɐu ghəʔ ətəɪ he sasa.”—*sor m 3*.
ਜਿਜਿਆ [jɪjɪyɑ], **ਜਿਜੀਆ** [jɪjɪɑ] See ਜੇਜੀਆ.
ਜਿਠਾਈ [jɪʈhɑi] *Skt n* elderliness; respectability. “tat ki jɪʈhɑi.”—*NP*.
ਜਿਠਾਣੀ [jɪʈhɑɳi], **ਜਿਠਾਨੀ** [jɪʈhɑni] *n* wife of husband's elder brother, older sister-in-law. “der jɪʈhɑni mui dukhɪ sətəp.”—*asa m 5*. ‘ambition, expectation.’
ਜਿਠੇਰਾ [jɪʈhəɾɑ] See ਜਠੇਰਾ. “ghər ke jɪʈhəɾɑ ki cuki kaɳɪ.”—*asa m 5*. viz ‘Yam's respect came to end.’
ਜਿਣ [jɪɳ] See ਜਿਣਿ and ਜਿਨ. **2** victory.
ਜਿਣਕਾ [jɪɳkɑ] *adj* victorious, victor. “jo gurmukhɪ hərə jəpɪ jɪɳkɑ.”—*var sor m 4*.
ਜਿਣਤਿਆ [jɪɳtɪɑ] those win, (they) conquer. “gursɪkh lə, mən jɪɳtɪɑ.”—*var sōr m 4*.
ਜਿਣਾਇਆ [jɪɳɑɪɑ] came out victorious, helped in conquering.
ਜਿਣਿ [jɪɳɪ] *adv* by winning. “mənɐ jɪɳɪ pɑsɑ dhalɪɑ.”—*sri chət m 3*.
ਜਿਣਿਜਾਇ [jɪɳɪjɑɪ] conquers, wins. “mənɐ nau soi jɪɳɪjɑɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.
ਜਿਣੈ [jɪɳɐ] wins, conquers. “jobənɐ ghəʔe jəruɑ jɪɳɐ.”—*sri m 1 pəhre*. **2** *pron* who, whosoever. “lɑɪ cabəkɐ mənɐ jɪɳɐ gurmukhɪ jɪtɪɑ.”—*vəd m 4 ghoɾiā*.
ਜਿਤ [jɪt] *Skt* जित् *adj* who is a victor; used as a suffix, as īdr-jɪt, ʔətrɐjɪt, etc. **2** *Skt* जित्त conquered, won over. **3** *n* victory, conquest, triumph. **4** *adv* hither, thither, whither. **5** See ਜਿਤੁ.
ਜਿਤਉ [jɪtəʊ] conquered, won. **2** *adv* as much as, so much as.
ਜਿਤਕ [jɪtək], **ਜਿਤਕੁ** [jɪtku] *adv* as much as, as often as.
ਜਿਤਤੇ [jɪt-te] got victorious. “jɪt-te bɪsv səsəɾəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਜਿਤਨਕੁ [jɪtənkɐ], **ਜਿਤਨਾ** [jɪtəna], **ਜਿਤਨੋ** [jɪtno] *adv* as much as. See ਜਿਤਕੁ.
ਜਿਤਵਾਰ [jɪtvar] *adj* triumphant, victorious. “bədə jɪtvar sɐləcchən.”—*parəs*. **2** that day. **3** that time.
ਜਿਤੜਾ [jɪtɾɑ], **ਜਿਤੜੇ** [jɪtɾɐ] *adv* as much as, as many as. “jɪtɾɐ phəl mənɪ bāchiəhɪ, tɪtɾɐ sətɪgur pɑsɪ.”—*sri m 5*.
ਜਿਤਾ [jɪtɑ] *adv* as much as, as much quantity (as). **2** conquered, won. “jɪtɑ jənəmɐ əpɑɾu.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
ਜਿਤਾਤਮਾ [jɪtɑtmɑ] *Skt* जितत्मन् *adj* who has conquered himself; one who has won over his or her desires.
ਜਿਤਾਨਾ [jɪtɑnɑ] *v* cause to win, cause to conquer. **2** See ਜਤਾਨਾ. **3** conquered, won. “jəgu tɪnəhɪ jɪtɑnɑ.”—*var maru 1 m 3*.
ਜਿਤਾਰੀ [jɪtɑri] *adj* winner, victor. **2** *n* victory, conquest. “pəʔɐʊvən ki jɪn kəri jɪtɑri.”—*cəɪtɪr 320*.
ਜਿਤਿ [jɪtɪ] *adv* in which side or direction, whither. **2** *Skt n* victory, triumph. **3** profit, gain.
ਜਿਤੀ [jɪtɪ] *adv* as much as, of as much quantity as. “jɪtɪ horɐ khɪɑlu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** *Skt* जिति *n* victory, triumph. **3** profit, gain. “təʊ jɪtɪ pɪn-ɳe dərɪ kɪtɾɐ.”—*səvɑ m 5*. ‘You gain by begging at several doors.’
ਜਿਤੀਆ [jɪtɪɑ] have conquered, have won. “təb jɑɳɐ jəgu jɪtɪɑ.”—*tɪlɔg m 4*. **2** *adj* conqueror, winner. **3** *adv* as many as, as much quantity as.
ਜਿਤੁ [jɪtu] See ਜਿਤ. **2** *adv* while. “jɪtu kɪtɑ pɑɪɐ əpɳɑ sɑ ghəl bɐr kɪʊ ghaliɐ?”—*var asa*. **3** in which direction, whither. “jɪtu kɐ lɑɪɑ tɪtu hi lɑgɑ.”—*asa kəbɪr*. **4** where. “vɪsəɾəhɪ nɑhi jɪtu tu kəb-hu sɐ thanu tɐrɑ kehɑ?”—*suhɪ m 5*. **5** from whom, from which. “bədhɑ chəʔəhɪ jɪtu.”—*sri m 1 pəhre*. **6** *pron* which. “jɪtu dɪhɑɾɐ dhən vəri.”—*s fəɾɪd*. “jɪtu sevɪɐ sukh hɐɪ ghəna.”—*bɪlɑ m 5*.

ਜਿਤੇ [jɪtɛ] *adv* as many as.

ਜਿਤੇ ਦਿਯ [jɪtɛdriy], ਜਿਤੇ ਦ੍ਰੀ [jɪtɛdri] *adj* one whom has won control over his own senses.

ਜਿਤੇ [jɪtɛ] *adv* to which side, on which side.

ਜਿਤੇ [jɪto] *adv* as much as.

ਜਿਥੇ [jɪthɛ] *adv* where, from where, in which place, wherever. “jɪthɛ jaɪ bəhɛ mɛrɑ sətɪguru, so thanu suhava.”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿਥੇ [jɪthɛ kiθɛ] *adv* wherever, everywhere. “jɪthɛ kiθɛ sɪrjənharu.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਜਿਥੋਂ [jɪthō] *adv* from where, from which place.

ਜਿਦ [jɪd] *A* ۛ *n* resistance, opposition. 2 persistence, stubbornness. 3 paradox, contradiction.

ਜਿੰਦ [jɪd] *P* ۛ *n* life. 2 soul, spirit, vitality. “jɪdu vəhʊtɪ mərəŋ vər.”—*s fərid*. 3 mind, inner self, conscience. “oh rəsʊ jaŋɛ jɪdu.”—*sri m 5*. 4 life; lifespan. “kəɪɪ kɪrpa rakhi jɪdu.”—*sri m 5*.

ਜਿੰਦਹ [jɪdəh] See ਜਿੰਦਾ. 2 *P* ۛ *adj* frightful, terrifying, horrible. 3 *n* ragged blanket, beggar's blanket.

ਜਿੰਦਹਪੀਰ [jɪdəhpɪr] See ਜਿੰਦਪੀਰ.

ਜਿੰਦਹਪੀਲ [jɪdəhpil] *P* ۛ *n* dreadful elephant, bloody elephant.

ਜਿੰਦਕੌਰ [jɪdkɔr] daughter of Jatt Sardar Manna Singh Aulakh, resident of village Charh (district Syalkot, tehsil Jaffarwal). She was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's queen and mother of Maharaja Duleep Singh. After the British took control of Lahore, she was taken away, kept under detention first in Sheikhpura, then shifted to the fort of Chunar (in district Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh) on August 19, 1849 AD. She escaped from the prison in the guise of an ascetic and reached Nepal, where she lived with honour. In 1861 Maharani went to England to see her son where she died on 1st August, 1863, in London at the age of 46. Her body was

cremated in Nasik area of Bombay in India.

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 ਦਲੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜਿੰਦਗਾਨੀ [zɪdɡani], ਜਿੰਦਗੀ [zɪdgi] *P* ۛ *n* life. 2 age, life span.

ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ [zɪdɡinama] See ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ.

ਜਿੰਦਪੀਰ [jɪdpir] *n* living religious teacher, ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਰਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਰ, god of water (Varun). See ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ. There is a very beautiful temple in memory of Jindpir in an island of Indus river near Bhakkhar 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. “hoa jɪdpir əbɪnasi.”—*BG*.

ਜਿੰਦਵੜੀ [jɪdvəɾi] another name of Jandvari. See ਗੁਰੂਆਣਾ and ਜੰਦਵੜੀ.

ਜਿੰਦੜੀ [jɪdɾi] See ਜਿੰਦੜੀ.

ਜਿੰਦਾ [jɪda] *n* lock. 2 *P* ۛ *adj* living; alive.

ਜਿੰਦਾਂ [jɪdā] See ਜਿੰਦਕੌਰ.

ਜਿੰਦਾਨ [zɪdan] *P* ۛ *n* prison, jail.

ਜਿੰਦਾਰ [jɪdar], ਜਿੰਦਾਰਿ [jɪdarɪ] *n* enemy of life. Yam (god of death). 2 See ਜੰਦਾਰ.

ਜਿੰਦਹ [jɪdɪh] on the day; the day. “jɪ dɪh nala kəɾɪɑ.”—*s fərid*.

ਜਿੰਦੂ [jɪdu] See ਜਿੰਦ.

ਜਿੰਦੜੀ [jɪdɾi] *n* life, lifespan. 2 soul, spirit. 3 consciousness, inner self, conscience. “həɪɪ həɪɪ namʊ dhɪɑɪɛ, mɛɪɪ jɪdɾiɛ!”—*bɪha chāt m 4*.

ਜਿਦੂ [jɪdu] from whom, from where. “guru salahi apɳa jɪdu paɪ prəbhʊ soɪ.”—*sri m 3*.

ਜਿੰਦੂ [jɪdu] *n* life, soul. “jɪdu ku səmjhaɪ.”—*s fərid*. 2 living creatures. “gurmukhɪ jɪdu jəɾɪ

namu.”—*gəu m 4*. ‘O living creature! recite His Name through the Guru.’

ਜਿਧਰ [jɪdhər], **ਜਿਧਰਿ** [jɪdhərɪ] *adv* to which direction, to whichever side. “jɪdhərɪ rəb rəjɑɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਜਿਨ [jɪn] *pron* plural of ਜਿਸ; who. “jɪn janɪɑ sei tære.”—*ram roti m 5*. **2 part** no, not “guru sən mukh jɪn mɪthya bhakho.”—*GPS*. Another form of it is ਜਿਨਿ. See ਜਿਨਿ. **3** to which direction, to which side. “dori prəbhʊ pəkri jɪn khīcɛ tɪn jaiɛ.”—*oəkar*. ‘We go in whichever direction we are pulled.’ **4 Skt adj** who conquers, victorious. “əb mote ei jɪn jai.”—*parəs*. **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 ਤੀਰਥੰਕਰ, ਪਾਰਸਨਾਥ and ਰਿਖਭਦੇਵ.

ਜਿੰਨ [jɪn] *A* ڄڻ *n* evil spirit, ghost, giant, ogre. “joru jɪna da sərdar.”—*var bɪha m 1*. See ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਚਨਾ.

ਜਿਨਸ [jɪnəs] *A* جنس *n* genus, species, kind, class. “kəri kəri jɪnsi maɪɑ jɪnɪ upai.”—*sodəru*. **2 thing**. **3 material**. **4 foodgrains**, harvest, provisions. “jɪnəs thapɪ jia kəu bheje.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਜਿਨਸੀ [jɪnsi] See ਜਿਨਸ. **2 Sarasvat Brahmins** from Kashmir, who converted to Sikhism. They are called so because they chose to take food grains jɪnəs (in kind, instead of cash), as their wages during the Sikh rule.

ਜਿਨਹ [jɪnəh], **ਜਿਨਹਿ** [jɪnəhi], **ਜਿਨਹੁ** [jɪnəhu] *pron* whoever. “jɪnəhi nɪvaje tɪnhi saje.”—*ram m 5*. **2 whoever**. “jɪnəhu bat nɪscəl dhruə jani.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਜਿਨ ਕਿਨੈ [jɪn kɪnɛ] *pron* whosoever. “jɪn kɪnɛ paɪɑ sadhʊsəgəti.”—*sri m 3*.

ਜਿਨਾ [jɪna] *pron* to whom. “jɪna sasi gɪras nə vɪsrɛ hərɪnɑmɑ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **2 whose**.

“jɪna pɪcɛ həu gəi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **3 who**. “jɪnɑ sətɪgʊr ɪkmənɪ sevɪɑ.”—*səva m 3*. **4 conquered**. “jənəmpədərəth so jɪna.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **5 A** ٤; *n* sexual misconduct, extramarital relation.

ਜਿਨਾਹ [jɪnɑh] *pron* to whom. **2** See ਜਿਨਾ 5.

ਜਿਨਾਕਾਰੀ [zɪnɑkari] *P* ٤٤٤; *n* sexual misconduct, adultery.

ਜਿਨਿ [jɪnɪ] *pron* whoever. “jɪnɪ ehʊ jəgətu upɑɪɑ.”—*sri m 1*. **2 whoever**. “jɪnɪ jɪnɪ namu dhɪɑɪɑ.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **3 part** prohibition, negation. “unki gɛɪ toɦɪ jɪnɪ lagɛ.”—*asa kəbir*. “dhənu dara səpətɪ səgəl jɪnɪ əpʊni kəri manɪ.”—*s m 9*.

ਜਿਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [jɪnɪndr] *adj* lord of demons. “juɛ jɪnɪndr is.”—*səloh*. ‘Bhutnath Shiv gathered.’ **2 Jinendar**, a Tirathankar of Jain sect. **3 Rishabhdev**.

ਜਿਨੀ [jɪni] *pron* who. “jɪni ɛsɑ hərɪnɑmu nə cɛtɑ.”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਜਿਨੁਰਾ [jɪnura], **ਜਿਨੁਰੀ** [jɪnuri] *adj* looking like a demon; Satan-like, demon-like. “put jɪnura dhɪə jɪnuri.”—*var bɪha m 1*.

ਜਿਨੇਹਾ [jɪneha] *adj* like, similar to. “korəʃ moʃh jɪneha.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜਿੰਨ [jɪnn] See ਜਿੰਨ.

ਜਿੰਨਾਤ [jɪnnat] plural of ਜਿੰਨ. See ਜਿੰਨ. “dev bhut jɪnnat kəhɪ levəɦɪ nɪkəʃ bʊlɑɪ.”—*cəritr 135*.

ਜਿਧਈ [jɪpəi] victory. **2 was** conquered. “mənəhəthɪ tərəph nə jɪpəi.”—*var suhi m 2*.

ਜਿਫੀ [jɪfi] *A* ڄڻ *n* felling prostrate on the ground. “ek jɪphi kəɦɪ ɛsɛ dhəra, ɪk kukət hɛ.”—*krisən*.

ਜਿਬਹ [jɪbəh], **ਜਿਬਾਹ** [jɪbah] *A* ٤; *n* slaughter by severing the throat, slaughter by beheading. **2 an animal**, which has been beheaded.

ਜਿਬਾਯਸ [jɪbayəs] See ਜੇਬਾਯਸ.

ਜਿਬੈ [jɪbe] See ਜਿਬਹ.

ਜਿਭ [jɪbh] See ਜੀਭ.

ਜਿਮ [jɪm] See ਜੀਮਨਾ. **2** See ਜਿਮਿ.

ਜਿਮਤਿ [jɪmətɪ] intelligence; such wisdom. “jɪmətɪ gəhi jedev.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.
 ਜਿਮਨ [jɪmən] *A* ضمن *adv* amid, amidst, among, between.
 ਜਿਮਾਵਨ [jɪmavən] *v* serve food; feed; cause one take meals.
 ਜਿਮਿ [jɪmɪ] *adv* as, in the manner of, as if. “jɪmɪ ədhkar surəy hərə.”—*səloh*.
 ਜਿਮੀ [jɪmi], ਜਿਮੀਂ [jɪmī] *Skt* जमा. See ਜਮੀਨ. “jɪmi nahi mē kɪsi ki boi.”—*suhi kəbir*.
 ਜਿਮੀਕੰਦ [jɪmikənd] *n* an edible tuberous root; yam. See ਸੁਰਣ.
 ਜਿਮੀਦਾਰ [jɪmidar], ਜਿਮੀਦਾਰੀ [jɪmidari] See ਜਮੀਂਦਾਰ and ਜਮੀਂਦਾਰੀ.
 ਜਿਮੀਨ [jɪmin] See ਜਮੀਨ.
 ਜਿਮੀਨਦਾਰ [jɪmindar] See ਜਮੀਂਦਾਰ.
 ਜਿਮੁ [jɪmu] See ਜਿਮਿ.
 ਜਿਮੁਆਰ [jɪmuar] *n* pike — a dagger of the shape of a molar (grinder tooth)
 ਜਿਮੁ [jɪmh] See ਜਿਮੁ.
 ਜਿੰਮਹ [jɪmməh] *A* ضمّ *n* sense of covering; covering oneself.
 ਜਿੰਮਹਵਾਰ [jɪmməhvar], ਜਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ [jɪmmevar] *P* قابل *adj* answerable, accountable.
 ਜਿਯ [jɪy] *n* living creature. 2 mind, heart, innerself.
 ਜਿਯਬ [jɪyəb] *n* life, lifespan. “rəhyo jɪyəb jəg thora.”—*səloh*.
 ਜਿਯਰਾ [jɪyra], ਜਿਯਰੇ [jɪyro] *n* living being. 2 mind.
 ਜਿਯਾਰੇ [jɪyaro], ਜਿਯਾਰੇ [jɪyaro] brought to life; kept alive. “sun rani! tē mohɪ jɪyaro.”—*cəritr 128*.
 ਜਿਰਹ [jɪrəh], ਜਿਰਹਿ [jɪrəhi] *A* حُرّ *n* frivolous argument; complex question. 2 *P* درج *armour*, suit of armour, coat of mail.
 ਜਿਰਗਾ [jɪrga] *T* جمع *n* group, crowd, gathering of people. 2 class of elected people, which has assembled for giving judgement.
 ਜਿਰਾ [jɪra] See ਜਿਰਹ.

ਜਿਰੇ [jɪrɛ], ਜਿਰੈ [jɪrɛ] plural of jɪrəh.
 ਜਿਲਤ [jɪlət], ਜਿਲਦ [jɪləd] *A* جلد *n* skin, hide. 2 leather binding on the book for its protection. “tyar bhəyo təb jɪlət bədhai.”—*GPS 3* volume of a book e.g. “ɪh grəth pəj jɪldā vɪcc hɛ.”
 ਜਿਲਦਗਰ [jɪlədgər] *P* جلدگر *n* bookbinder.
 ਜਿਲਵਾ [jɪlva] See ਜਲਵਾ. “aləm khusaɪ jɪlva.”—*ramav*.
 ਜਿਲਾ [jɪla] *A* ضلع *n* district, province. “bəhoro bəs tohɪ nə ɔr jɪlɛ.”—*NP 2* *A* بھ *remove*, abolish. 3 cleanse. 4 exile.
 ਜਿਲਾਵਤਨੀ [jɪlavətɪni] See ਜਲਾਵਤਨੀ.
 ਜਿਲੋ [jɪlɔ] *P* جَلْو *bridle* of a horse. 2 *A* بھ *pomp*, show, splendour, glory.
 ਜਿਲੁਣ [jɪlhən], ਜਿੱਲਣ [jɪllən] *n* marsh, quagmire, swamp; mire on the bank of a river or on foot hills.
 ਜਿੱਲਤ [jɪllət], ਜਿੱਲੀ [jɪlli] *A* زلی *n* insult, dishonour, humiliation, degradation.
 ਜਿਵ [jɪv] *adv* as, in the manner of, for example. “jɪv jɪv hukəmu tɪv tɪv kar.”—*jəpu*. “jɪv tu rəkhəhi tɪv rəhəu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. 2 living creature. “jəpət jɪvɛ.”—*əkal 3* See ਜਿਰਵ.
 ਜਿਵਹਰ [jɪvhər] See ਜੋਹਰ. 2 destroyer of life, killer.
 ਜਿਵਹਾ [jɪvha] See ਜਵਾਸਾ. “ladɪo kalər bɪrəkh jɪvha.”—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਜਿਵੇਹਾ.
 ਜਿਵਨਾਰ [jɪvnar] kitchen, cooked food, meals. See ਜਿਉਨਾਰ. “bəd hotbhəi jɪvnara.”—*GPS*.
 ਜਿਵਰ [jɪvər] See ਜੇਵਰ. 2 See ਜੇਵਰ. “jɪvrən so tɪh drɪɪ gəhɪlyo.”—*cəritr 136*. ‘tightly held with ropes (jaws).’
 ਜਿਵਾਉਣਾ [jɪvaʊna] *v* put life in, make alive. 2 feed, serve food.
 ਜਿਵਾਇ [jɪvai] *adv* by making alive. 2 by feeding, by serving food. “log jɪvai bəcən ɪm bhakha.”—*cəritr 245*.
 ਜਿਵਾਹਾ [jɪvaha] See ਜਵਾਸਾ. “ko sal jɪvahe sali?”—*var ram 3*. 2 See ਜਿਵੇਹਾ.
 ਜਿਵਾਹੇ ਸਾਲੀ [jɪvahe sali] See ਸਾਲ.

ਜਿਵਾਯੋ [jɪvayɔ], **ਜਿਵਾਰਯੋ** [jɪvɔryɔ] made alive, put life in. **2** gave birth to, produced. “put an ko an jɪvayɔ.”—*cəRɪtr 150*. **3** gave food, fed. “bhojən dham lɪjay jɪvɔryɔ.”—*krɪsən*.

ਜਿਵਾਲਣਾ [jɪvalɳa] See **ਜਿਵਾਉਣਾ**.

ਜਿਵਾਲੀਆ [jɪvalia] *adj* who gives life, giving life. **2** meal server; feeder.

ਜਿਵਾਲੇ [jɪvale] puts life in. **2** gives life, makes alive. **3** serves food, feeds. “mo kəu donəu vəkhat jɪvale.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਜਿਵੇਹਾ [jɪveha] *adv* as that, similar to that, identical to that.

ਜਿਵੈ [jɪvɛ] *adv* like that; like. “catɪk būd jɪvɛ.”—*asa chōt m 4*.

ਜਿਵ੍ਹਾ [jɪvha] See **ਜਿਹਵਾ**.

ਜੀ [ji] *n* living creature. “bətalis ləkh ji jəl məɦɪ hote.”—*asa namdev*. **2** mind, heart. “gurməti pərgasəu hoə ji.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** courage, spirit. **4** part honorific word. “mɛ ji nama hō ji.”—*dhəna namdev*. **5** yes sir; this word is uttered in response to a call from someone. **6** *n* short for jivən. “bərəsəu megh ji, tɪlɒ bɪləmu nə lau.”—*məla m 5*.

ਜੀਂ [ji] ੜ short for ਜੀਨ [zin] (saddle). **2** *P* short for əz-ī (from this).

ਜੀਉ [jiu] *part* a honorific word. “jɪcəru vəsɪə kətu ghəɪɪ, jiu jiu səbhɪ kəhat.”—*sri m 5*. Here ghəɪ stands for the body and kət means the soul. **2** *n* soul, spirit. “jiu eku əru səgəl sərira.”—*gəu ə kəbir*. **3** soul. “jiu pɪd səbh teri rasɪ.”—*sukhməni*. **4** life, lifespan. “jiu səmpəu apɳa.”—*oəkar*. “lipət jiu gəɪo.”—*bɪla kəbir*. **5** mind, heart. “jiu dərət hɛ apɳa.”—*dhəna m 1*. “həmra khosi kərə nɪt jiu.”—*dhəna dhəna*. “juṭh ləhɛ jiu mājie.”—*guj m 1*. **6** living creature, animal. **7** birth. “kərəməɦɪ kɪn jiu din re?”—*gəḍ kəbir*. ‘Who has given birth to kərəm?’ **8** tune, tone. “jəs jəti məɦɪ jiu səmana.”—*gəu kəbir*. **9** welcome, reception. “je ko jiu kəhɛ ona kəu, jəm ki tələb nə hoi.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਜੀਉਦਾਨ [jiudan] See **ਜੀਅਦਾਨ**.

ਜੀਉ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ [jiu dhərauɳa] *v* console, encourage, boost the morale. “guru səjəɳ jiu dhəraɪa.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜੀਉ ਪਿੰਡੁ [jiu pɪɳdu] soul and body, life and body. “jiu pɪɳdu səbhɪ tɪs ka.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਜੀਉਵਾਲਾ [jiovalə] 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 əgəɪ pɪchəɪ səɦɪb. The gurdwara 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.

ਜੀਅ [jiə] *n* a being, life. “mɛ təu molɪ məɦgi ləi jia səɟɛ.”—*dhəna rəvɪdas*. **2** mind, heart. “jia səgɪ prəbhɪ əpna dhəɪta.”—*asa m 5*. **3** water. “babihə benti kərə kəɪɪ kɪɪpə dehu jiaɳan.”—*var məla m 3*. Here jia has two meanings: water as well as mind. **4** life. **5** living creature, being. “jete jia jivəɦɪ le saha.”—*var majh m 1*. **6** soul. **7** See **ਜਿਅ**.

ਜੀਅਉ [jiəu] may live, may live long. “jiaɦu həmar jiu denhara.”—*asa m 5*.

ਜੀਅਹੁ [jiəɦu] See **ਜੀਅਉ**. **2** from the heart. “jiaɦu nɪɪməl bahəɦu nɪɪməl.”—*ənədu*.

ਜੀਅਕਹ [jiəkəɦ] *Skt* livelihood, sustenance. “ucəɳəḱ səɪəb jiaəkəɦ.”—*səɦəs m 5*. “All these utterances are for one’s sustenance.” **2** of the creature. **3** to the creature.

ਜੀਅ ਜੀਅਨ [jiə jiaɳ] life of all living beings – the Creator. **2** air, wind.

ਜੀਅਜੰਤ [jiəjənt], **ਜੀਅਜੰਤੁ** [jiəjəntu], **ਜੀਅਜੰਤੁ** [jiəjəntu] living beings; creatures, small or big. “jiajənt səgəle prətɪpal.”—*ram m 5*. “jiajənt kərə prətɪpal.”

—*mali m 5.*
ਜੀਅਣ [jiəŋ], **ਜੀਅਣੁ** [jiəŋu] See ਜੀਵਨ. **2** See ਜੀਅਨ.
ਜੀਅਦਾਨ [jiədān] *n* gift of life, bestowal of true life. “jiədān de bhəgti laɪn.”—*suhi m 5.*
2 sparing one’s life. **3** offering of water; See ਜੀਅ 3.
ਜੀਅ ਪਿੰਡੁ [jiə pɪɖu] See ਜੀਉ ਪਿੰਡੁ. “jiə pɪɖu ke pran ədhare.”—*asa m 5.*
ਜੀਅਰਾ [jiəra], **ਜੀਅੜਾ** [jiəɾa] *n* individual soul. **2** mind, heart. “həɾɪ bɪn jiəra rəɦɪ nə səke.”—*guj m 4.* “jiəra əgənɪ bərabəɾɪ təpɛ.”—*gəu m 1.* **3** being; creature. “papi jiəra lobh kəɾət hɛ.”—*maru kəbir.*
ਜੀਆ [jia] to the creatures; beings. “jia kuhət nə səgɛ praɳi.”—*gəu m 5.* **2** of the creatures. “jia ədɛɾɪ jiu.”—*var ram 2 m 5.*
ਜੀਆਇਹ [jiaɪh] gives life, provides life, keeps living. **2** to living beings. “kahu bɪhave jiaɪh hɪɾte.”—*ram ə m 5.* ‘Life goes waste in robbing people.’
ਜੀਆਵਨਹਾਰਾ [jiavənhara] giver of life. “əb mohɪ mɪɪɪo hɛ jiaavənhara.”—*gəu kəbir.*
ਜੀਐ [jiə] may live. **2** (let us) live. See ਸਮੰਜੀਐ.
ਜੀਇ [jiɪ] See ਜੀਉ and ਜੀਅ. **2** in the mind, within the self. “həmre jiɪhoru mukɦɪ horu hot hɛ.”—*dev m 4.*
ਜੀਇਇਛਿਅੜਾ [jiɪ-ɪchɪəɾa] *adj* inwardly desired, mentally required. “jiɪ-ɪchɪəɾa phəlu paɪa.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədɛɾɪ.*
ਜੀਸ [jis] See ਜਿਸ. **2** will go. “ghumɪ ghumɪ jis.”—*kan m 4 pəɾtal.* **3** from the heart’s core.
ਜੀਸੁ [zist] *P* **جیت** *n* life span, life.
ਜੀਸੁਨ [zistən] *P* **جیتن** *v* live, pass one’s life.
ਜੀਹ [jih], **ਜੀਹਾ** [jiha] *n* tongue, taste. “ek jih guɳ kəvən bəkhane.”—*maru solhe m 5.* “əri jih! pəgɪya kəɦɪt, bol ben rəsbor. tor kurəxti tənɪk t̃ɛ ho kəmbəxti mor.”—*bəsət sətəi.*
ਜੀਹਾਂ [jihā] who. See ਕੀਹਾਂ.
ਜੀਹਿ [jihɪ] See ਜੀਹ.
ਜੀਗਣਾ [jigɳa], **ਜੀਗਨਾ** [jigɳa] *Skt* जृङ्गण *n* glow-

worm, glow fly. “təm me jɪm jigəɳ jhəmkəte, dhukhɛ pəlite pɔj.”—*GPS.* See ਜਗਨੁ. “nɪs me cəmək jɪgna jese.”—*GPS.*

ਜੀਜਾ [jija] *n* sister’s husband, brother-in-law. “sun jija, bat sujane.”—*NP.*

ਜੀਜੀਐ [jijie] remain living. “həɾɪ kət bɪnu kiɪu jijie?”—*bɪha chət m 5.*

ਜੀਜੈ [jijɛ] lives. “pekɦɪ dərsənu nanək jije.”—*suhi chət m 5.* **2** let us live.

ਜੀਤ [jit] *n* victory, conquest. “jit har ki sojhi kəri.”—*gəu ə m 5.* See ਜੀਤਿ 3.

ਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ [jitsɪŋh] name of Sahibzada Ajit Singh as mentioned by the poet Sainapati in Guru Shobha. “jitsɪŋh rəɳ me mādɔyo hot pəɾ bəhpur.”. See ਅਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੀਤਣੁ [jitəɳu], **ਜੀਤਨ** [jitən], **ਜੀਤਨਾ** [jitna] *v* conquer, win.

ਜੀਤਬ [jitəb] *v* win. **2** live, remain alive. “kəɦɪ jitəb kəɦɪ mərən hɛ?”—*əkāl.* See ਏਕ ਸਮੇਂ ਸੁੀ ਆਤਮਾ.

ਜੀਤਮੱਲ [jitməll] See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਜੀਤਾ [jita] living, alive. **2** won. “nanək gɪani jəg jita, jəgɪta səbhukoɪ.”—*var bɪha m 3.* ‘The enlightened one has conquered the world, and the world has conquered all.’

ਜੀਤਿ [jitɪ] *adv* by winning. “jitɪ avəhu vəsəhu ghəɾɪ əpne.”—*maru solhe m 5.* **2** from the heart, wholeheartedly. “bhrəmbɦitɪ jitɪ mɪɾavəhu.”—*asa m 5 pəɾtal.* **3** *Skt n* victory. **4** loss, harm, damage.

ਜੀਤਿਆ [jitɪa] conquered. **2** ਜੀਤਿਆਂ *adv* while alive. **3** on winning.

ਜੀਤਿਆਂ [jitɪā] on winning. See ਜੀਤਿਆ 2-3.

ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ [jito mata] daughter of Harijas Subhikhia, 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. ਜੀਂਦ [jīd] 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 jəgir 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,¹ 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.²

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 Hulkar should not be given any aid by the Sikh rule.

¹See ਨਭਾ.

²7.6%. See ਸਤਦੁਰ.



MAHARAJA RANBIR SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, RULER OF JIND



RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH SAHIB

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 alongwith thirteen villages near Sangrur and was conferred the title of G.C.S.I. in 1863.²

This majestic ruler expired on January 26,

¹“In 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.

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

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, fərzāde dɪlbād, rəsuxul ɪtkad, dəʊləte ɪglɪʃiə, rəjəʊrəʒgən, məhəʊrəʒə (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 ਸੰਗਰੂਰ and ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼. 2 mud of a well is also called jīd in Punjabi language.

ਜੀਂਦਣਾ [jīdṇa] v dig mud out of the well.

ਜੀਂਦ ਰਿਆਸਤ [jīd riāsət] See ਜੀਂਦ.

ਜੀਂਦੋਵਾਲ [jīdovāl] See ਚਰਣਕੋਲ.

ਜੀ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ [ji dhəraʊṇa] See ਜੀਉ ਧਰਾਉਣਾ.

ਜੀਨ [jin] or ਜੀਨੁ [jinu] P 𑂔𑂗 n saddle. “tɪn ke ture jin khurgir səbh pəvɪt həhɪ.”—var sor m 4. “deh pavəʊ jinu bujhɪ cāga ram.”—vəḍ m 4 ghorīā. 2 Skt leather bag.

ਜੀਨਤ [zinət] A زينت n glory, beauty, decoration.

ਜੀਨਾ [jina] v live, be alive. 2 P 𑂔𑂗 n ladder; stairs.

ਜੀਨੁ [jinu] See ਜੀਨ.

ਜੀਭ [jibh], ਜੀਭਾ [jibha] See ਜਿਹਵਾ and ਜਿਰ੍ਹਾ. “jibh rəsəɪnɪ saccə rati.”—maru solhe m 1.

jibh yog əʊ bhog jibh səbh rog bədhəve,

jibh kərə udyog jibh le kəd kərave,

jibh svəʊəg le jaɪ jibh səbh nəʊək dɪkhəve,

jibh mɪləve ram jibh səbh deh dhəʊəve,

jibh ɔ̄th ekətr kər baʃ sɪhəʊ təlɪye,

“betal” kəhə vɪkrəm suno! jibh səbhəʊə bolɪye.

ਜੀਭੇ [jibhə], ਜੀਭੋ [jibhə] with the tongue, from

the tongue. “jibhə bajhəʊ bolṇa.”—var majh m 2. “ɪk du jibhə ləkh hohɪ.”—jəpɪ.

ਜੀਮਗ [jiməg] which has its path in water, snake. “təb jiməg patal sɪdhəʊa.”—NP.

ਜੀਮਣਾ [jimṇa], ਜੀਮਨਾ [jimna] Skt जिम् vr take meals, eat. 2 Skt ਜੇਮਨ n eating of food.

ਜੀਮੂਤ [jimut] Skt n which keeps water bound ਜੀ [ji] ਮੂਤ [mut]; cloud, rain. “jimutsəməghəhravət hē.”—səloh. 2 mountain. 3 sun. 4 Indar. 5 a wrestler, who was defeated by Bhimsen in the arena of king Virat.

ਜੀਮੂਤਵਾਹਨ [jimutvahən] Skt n Indar, who controls the movement of the clouds; god. Indar who rides the clouds. 2 son of king Shaalivahan.

ਜੀਮੂਤਵਾਹੀ [jimutvahi] Skt जीमूतवाहिन n smoke.

ਜੀਯ [jiy] See ਜਿਯ and ਜੀਅ.

ਜੀਰ [jir] Skt adj clever. 2 n cumin seed. 3 sword. 4 P 𑂔𑂗 small string of a musical instrument, that produces a high pitch; in Punjabi, it is called ਜੀਲ [jil].

ਜੀਰਕ [jirək] Skt n cumin seed. P 𑂔𑂗 L Cumminum Cyminum—a fragrant plant having seeds smaller than aniseed (pimpinella anisum). It is about 2 or 3 feet tall. Its seeds are used in spices (condiments) and in many medicines. It is of two kinds, white and black; the latent effect of white cumin seed is cool while that of the black one is warm.¹ Both of them are useful in curing stomach and mouth ailments. They kill worms in the intestines and keep kidneys healthy. They discharge phlegm and keep the body free from humidity. See ਜੀਰਾ.

ਜੀਰਣ [jirəṇ] Skt जीर्ण adj old. 2 very old; senile. 3 digested, absorbed. 4 n cumin seed. 5 In Punjabi, jirəṇ has been used for əjirəṇ. See ਜੀਰਨ. 6 Dg sorghum (Indian millet) a cereal.

ਜੀਰਣਾਂਬਰ [jirṇābər] Skt jirṇ-əbər n worn out garments. 2 adj wearing ragged or tattered

¹Greeks consider both of these cumin seeds warm-dry.

clothes.

ਜੀਰਨ [jirən] See ਜੀਰਣ. **2** dyspeptic, flatulent, non-digestive. See ਜੀਰਣ **5**. “kərət man ɪh he vəd jirən ... rɪde gəribi curən khai.”—*NP*.

ਜੀਰ [jir] See ਜੀਰਣ.

“dhəny gору pun dhəny ho udhəv!,
kyō nə hərə səbh ki səbh pira?
janət dhətu bənaɪ səbhə rəs
nar¹ bɪcar jɪti tədbira,
sac hū ved əpurəb hō tum
“das ju” phorət kəṭh mətira,
logən rog bhəe təb hi sun
jog dəyo jəb ūṭən jira.”²

ਜੀਰਾਣ [jiraṇ] *Gj n* graveyard. “jaɪ sute jiraṇ məhɪ thie ətima gəd.”—*s fərid*. **2** **ਆੜ** plural of ਜਾਰ [jar] (neighbour), neighbours.

ਜੀਰਾਣਿ [jiraṇɪ] in the graveyard. See ਜੀਰਾਣ **1**. “səjən mere rəgule jaɪ sute jiraṇɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

ਜੀਰਾਂਦਿ [jirāṇɪ] *n* tolerance, forbearance. “dərvesa no loɾie rukhā di jirāṇɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਜੀਰਾਂਨ [jirān] See ਜੀਰਾਣ **2**.

ਜੀਰੀ [jiri] *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 kəlōji (kalijiri) i.e. nigelle stiva is also so called.

ਜੀਲ [jil] See ਜੀਰ **4**. **2** cord or string (of a musical instrument). “jil bɪna kəse bəje rəbab?”—*bher m 5*.

ਜੀਵ [jiv] *Skt n* human soul. “isvər jiv ek ɪm janəhu.”—*GPS*. See ਆਤਮਾ. **2** living being. “jiv¹pulse, nerve.

² utṭhā nū jira deṇa³ to feed cumin seed (jira) to camels. This phrase is used in the same manner as one would use “bādrā nū bənat di ṭopɪ əte bhedā nō bənəphṣa da ṣərbət” meaning to give someone what he does not deserve. The səveya under reference suggests that Udho (Krishan) preached yoga to his naughty beloveds.

jɪte jəl mɛ thəl mɛ.”—*əkal*. **3** Jupiter, lord of deities. **4** moon. **5** Vishnu. **6** water. “jiv gəyo ghəṭ meghən ko.”—*krɪsən*. **7** जीव् *vr* live; earn livelihood; live happily.

ਜੀਵਉ [jivəu] may live, may live long. **2** (I am) alive. “jivəu nam suni.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਜੀਵਸਾਂ [jivsā] will live, shall live.

ਜੀਵਹਤਯਾ [jivhətya], **ਜੀਵਹਿੰਸਾ** [jivhɪsa] *n* killing of a living creature. **2** soul's estrangement from the body. **3** crime of murder.

ਜੀਵਕ [jivək] *Skt n* living creature. **2** attendant, servant. **3** snake charmer.

ਜੀਵਕਰਾ [jivkəra] art of living, vital force. “jɪh əɪ kalkɪɪpan bəhi sɪr. tɪn ke rəhi nə jivkəra phɪr.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

ਜੀਵਣ [jivəṇ] *Skt* ਜੀਵਨ *n* state of living, living-condition. “jivəṇ səgəmu tɪsu dhəni.”—*var jet*. **2** a blacksmith of Lahore, who was an ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. He made a khurpa (wedding implement) for Bhai Bidhi Chand. **3** See ਜੀਵਨ. **4** *Skt* जृम्भण, kick with the hind leg. “jivəṇ mari lətt di.”—*BG*. The priest of Mecca kicked (with his leg) Guru Nanak pointing towards Kaaba (Muslim's sacred place).

ਜੀਵਣਪਦਵੀ [jivəṇpədvi] See ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ. “gur ke bhəṇe jo cəle tā jivəṇpədvi pahɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਜੀਵਣੁ [jivəṇu] See ਜੀਵਣ. “jivəṇu mərṇə səbh tudhe tai.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਜੀਵਤ [jivət] *Skt* ਜੀਵਿਤ *adj* living, alive. “jivət pɪtər nə manɛ kou mue sərədh kərahi.”—*gəu kəbir*. “jivət kəu mua kəhe.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **2** alive. “so jivət, jɪh jivət jəpɪa.”—*bavən*. ‘He is alive, who meditates upon the conscious Creator rather than focus on the ‘inert Being’. **3** livelihood. “kahu bɪhave sɔdhət jivət.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਜੀਵਤਮਰਣ [jivətməṇ], **ਜੀਵਤਮਰਨਾ** [jivətmərna] die when alive, die while living. This means to

renounce the ego; to consider oneself very humble. “apu choḍṭ jivətməre.”—*sri m 3*. “səṭigur bhai cələhu, jivəṭia iv mərie.”—*suhi chət m 4*. “apu tīagṭ hoie səbh reṇa, jivəṭia iv mərie.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** emancipation.

ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕ [jivət mirtək] *Skt* जीवन्मृत *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 ਜੀਵਤਮਰਨਾ.

ਜੀਵਤਮੁਕਤ [jivətmukət] See ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤ. “jivətmukət gurməti lage.”—*məla m 3*.

ਜੀਵਤਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ [kivətmritək] See ਜੀਵਤਮਿਰਤਕ.

ਜੀਵਤੁ [jivətu] See ਜੀਵਤ. “gur ke səbədṭ jivətu məre.”—*sri m 3*. **2** *n* lifespan, sense of living.

ਜੀਵਦ [jivəd] *Skt n* giver of life, physician. **2** God. **3** nectar. **4** air, wind. **5** food.

ਜੀਵਦੱਤ [jivdətt] *n* nectar.—*sənama*.

ਜੀਵਦੜਾ [jivədṛa], **ਜੀਵਦੜੋ** [jivədṛo] *adj* living, alive. “jivədṛo muiohi.”—*s fərid*.

ਜੀਵਦਾਨ [jivdan] See ਜੀਅਦਾਨ.

ਜੀਵਦਾਪੁਰਖ [jivdapurəkh] *n* human being; living being, transcendent One. “nanək jivdapurəkh dhīata əmrapəd 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.

ਜੀਵਨ [jivən] See ਜੀਵਣ. **2** life. “jivənsukhu səbhu sadh səgṭ.”—*bīla m 5*. **3** water. “de jivən jivən suhkari.”—*GPS*. **4** livelihood. **5** air. **6** ghee, clarified butter. **7** God, the Creator. **8** son. **9** See ਅਜੁਬਾ. **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 ਭਗਤੁ.

ਜੀਵਨਸਿੰਘ [jivənsiŋh] 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.

ਜੀਵਨਗਤਿ [jivəngətṭ] *n* art of living, way of living. **2** condition of living beings. **3** *adj* one who emancipates the sentient. “jivəngətṭ suami ətəjami.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ [jivəncəritṭ], **ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤੁ** [jivəncəritṭr] *n* life history; book depicting one's life history; biography especially of a holy person that is, jənəmsakhi; biography.

ਜੀਵਨਜੀਆ [jivənjiə] *adj* life of living beings, life of the animates; giver of life to the animates. “so kiṭ visre jṭ jivən jiə.”—*sukhməni*.

ਜੀਵਨਤਲਬ [jivəntələb] *n* desire to live. **2** desire or wish of the animates; demand of living beings. “jivəntələb nivarṭ, suami!”—*ram m 1*.

ਜੀਵਨਦੇਵਾ [jivəndeva] *n* giver of life. “jivən deva parbrəhəm seva.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2** giver of water.

ਜੀਵਨਪਦ [jivənpəd] *n* plight of life; life. “laləc kərə jivənpəd karən, locən kəchu na sujhe.”—*dhəna kəbir*. **2** *adj* who gives life. “jivənpəd nanək prəbhū mera.”—*maru m 5*. **3** See ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ.

ਜੀਵਨਪਦਵੀ [jivənpədvi] a stage which, once ¹Prior 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 Jiwan 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. “əb mohɪ jivənpədvi pai.”
—*maru m 5. 2* right to live with self-respect.

ਜੀਵਨਪੁਰਖੁ [jivənpurəkhu] *n* giver of life—God; the omnipresent life giver. “jivənpurəkhu mɪɪa hæɪɪ rɑɑ.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤ [jivənmukət] *Skt* जीवन्मुक्त *adj* who gets liberated from transmigration after attaining spiritual enlightenment during his life time. “jivən mukət jis rɪdɛ bhəgvət.”
—*sukhməni*. “man moh dono kəu pərhəɪ gobɪd ke gun gavɛ. kəhu nanək ɪh bɪdhi ko prani jivənmukət kəhavɛ.”—*bɪla m 9.*
“jivənmukət sʊ akhie jisʊ vicəhu həume jɑɪ.”
—*maru ə m 1.*

ਜੀਵਨਮੁਕਤਿ [jivənmukətɪ] *n* one who is free from bondage in life.

ਜੀਵਨਮੂਰਿ [jivənmurɪ] *n* life providing plant; life saving plant. **2** self-realisation.

ਜੀਵਨਰੂਪ [jivənrup] living as spiritually enlightened. “jivənrup sɪmrəʊ prəbhʊ tera.”
—*suhɪ m 5.*

ਜੀਵਨਾ [jivna] *v* live, remain alive. “ədhe! jivna vicarɪ dekhi keteke dɪna.”—*dhəna m 1.* “jivna səphəl jivən sunɪ hæɪɪ jəɪ jəɪ səd jivna.”
—*maru ə m 5.*

ਜੀਵਨਿ [jivənɪ] *n* livelihood, sustenance. “həɪɪ hæɪɪ sətjəna ki jivənɪ.”—*sar m 5. 2* life; lifespan. “mɛ gunbədɪh səgəl ki jivənɪ, meri jivənɪ mere das.”—*sar namdev.*

ਜੀਵਨੀ [jivni] *n* life history, biography, life history of a personage. See ਜੀਵਨਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਜੀਵਨੀਯ [jivəniy] *Skt adj* worthy to live, liveable. **2 n** water. **3** milk.

ਜੀਵੜ [jivəɾ] a subcaste of Khatri. **2** See ਮਾਣਕ ਚੰਦ **2.**

ਜੀਵੜਾ [jivɾa] *adj* living, alive. **2** See ਮਾਣਕ ਚੰਦ. **3** belonging to Manak Chand's dynasty.

ਜੀਵੜੇ [jivɾɛ] See ਮਾਣਕਚੰਦ **2.**

ਜੀਵਾ [jiva] *Skt n* livelihood, sustenance. “cakər

hve jiva sʊ cəlavɛ.”—*GPS. 2* string of a bow; bowstring. **3** earth. **4** Bhai Jiva, cook of Guru Angad Dev. “rəhu raji bən gurmukh jiva.”
—*GPS. 5 (I)* live. “jiva tere naɪ.”—*dhəna chət m 1.*

ਜੀਵਾਇਆ [jivaiɑ] made alive. **2** nourished. “dukʰ sukʰ kəɪɪkɛ kuʃəbu jivaiɑ.”
—*suhɪ kəbir.*

ਜੀਵਾਈ [jivai] made alive. **2** living, (I) am alive.

ਜੀਵਾਸਾ [jivasa] *n* life hope; hope to live.

ਜੀਵਾਸਿ [jivasɪ] will live. “dhrɪgu jive dhrɪgu jivasɪ.”—*sodəru*. ‘cursed be life that is gone and is to come.’

ਜੀਵਾਤਮਾ [jivaʈma] *Skt* जीवात्मन् *n* individual soul; soul that keeps the body conscious. See ਆਤਮਾ.

ਜੀਵਾਨਦ [jivanəd] lives. “ʊh səda səda jivanəd.”
—*sar m 5. 2* pleasure of life, joy of life.

ਜੀਵਾਲਣਹਾਰਾ [jivalənhara], ਜੀਵਾਲਨਹਾਰ [jivalənhar], ਜੀਵਾਲਨਹਾਰੁ [jivalənharu] *adj* provider of life, life's sustainer. “mɪɪtək kəu jivalənhar.”—*sukhməni. 2* who awakens. “guru əkəsʊ marɪ jivalənhara.”
—*gəu m 3.* ‘one who brings an inebriated elephant to its senses with a pricking prod.’

ਜੀਵਾਲਿਅਨੁ [jivalɪənu] he has made us alive; has put life into us. “rog mɪʈɑɪ jivalɪənu.”
—*bɪla m 5.*

ਜੀਵਾਲੇ [jivale] gives life. “jiā marɪ jivale soi.”
—*var majh m 1.*

ਜੀਵਾਵਉ [jivavəu] (I) live. “dərsən pekʰɪ jivavəu.”—*bɪla m 5. 2* ‘(I) live.’

ਜੀਵਿ [jivɪ] by living, by being in the living state. “jivɪ jivɪ mʊɛ.”—*var sar m 1.*

ਜੀਵਿਕਾ [jivɪka] *Skt n* livelihood, sustenance.

ਜੀਵੀ [jivi] *adj* living being. **2** bread winner.

ਜੀਵੀਜੈ [jivijɛ] let us live; has to live.

ਜੀਵੇਸ਼ [jivɛʃ] lord of living beings; God, the transcendent One.

ਜੀਵੈ [jivɛ] lives. **2** may live. “jivɛ data devənharu.”—*gəu m 3.*

ਜੀਵੰਦਾ [jivəda] living; alive. **2** a devotee of Guru

Amar Das.

ਜੀਵੰਦਿਆਂ [jivə̃dɪā] by living; while being alive.

“jivə̃dɪā həri cetɪā, mə̃rə̃dɪā həri rə̃g.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਜੀਵੰਧਾ [jivə̃dha] a Jatt subcaste. See ਜਵੰਧਾ.

ਜੁ [ju] *part* whatsoever, whatever. “təm ju kəhət həu nā̃d kəu nā̃dən.”—*gəu kəbir 2* if, provided. **3** *pron* whoever, whosoever. “guru ju nə cetəhɪ apno.”—*s kəbir*.

ਜੁਆ [juā] young, youthful. “balɪka briddhni əu juā hē.”—*krɪsən 2* *Skt* ਜੁਹੁ *n* wooden ladle (spoon) for performing oblation. “juā jəgg dhari.”—*dətt*.

ਜੁਆਇਆ [juāɪā] *adj* combined with, coupled, related. “nanək sərəb juāɪā.”—*guj ə m 1*.

ਜੁਆਣ [juāɳ] See ਜੁਆਨ.

ਜੁਆਣੀ [juāni] *adj* youthful. “tərla juāni apɪ bhāni.”—*və̃d chāt m 1 2* the youth did.

ਜੁਆਨ [juān] *Skt* युवन् *adj* youthful, young, adolescent.

ਜੁਆਨੀ [juāni] *n* youthfulness, youth, adolescence. “bal juāni əru bɪrə̃d hphunɪ tinɪ əvə̃stha.”—*s m 9 2* See ਜੁਆਣੀ 2.

ਜੁਆਂਮਰਦੀ [juāmə̃rdi] See ਜਵਾਂਮਰਦੀ.

ਜੁਆਰ [juār] See ਜਵਾਰ. **2** See ਜੁਆਰ.

ਜੁਆਰਭਾਟਾ [juār bhə̃tā] See ਜੁਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਜੁਆਰੀ [juāri] *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.

ਜੁਆਲ [juāl], ਜੁਆਲਾ [juāla] See ਜੁਾਲ and ਜੁਾਲਾ. “gɪrɪ tərɪ jəl juāla bhə̃ rakhɪo.”—*bhər namdev*.

ਜੁਆਲਾਧਰਣੀ [juāladhə̃rni], ਜੁਆਲਾਬਮਣੀ [juālabə̃mni] *n* gun, which emits flame of fire.—*sənama*.

ਜੁਆਲਾਮੁਖੀ [juālamukhi] See ਜੁਾਲਾਦੇਵੀ.

ਜੁਆਂ [juə̃] *Skt* युवन् *adj* young. **2** *n* a category of deities (angels) like the demi-gods of Kuber. “jɪh jə̃pə̃hɪ kɪnər jə̃cch juə̃.”—*əkal*.

ਜੁਸਤਜੁ [jusətju] *P* جستجو *n* search, hunt, exploration. See ਜੁਸਤਨ and ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੁਸਤਨ [justən] *P* جستن *v* search, find, explore.

ਜੁੱਸਾ [jussa] *n* zeal, enthusiasm. **2** *A* جسّ *n* body, physique.

ਜੁਸੁ [just] *Skt* जुष्ट *adjeaten* or drunk in part; left over. **2** used, served. **3** delightful. “just pust rɪst ətɪ.”—*GPS 4* bound. “bhə̃t just.”—*səloh*.

ਜੁਹਦ [juhəd], ਜੁਹਦੜੀ [juhə̃dri] *A* جهد *n* power. **2** attempt, effort. “juhəd kə̃rət khojət sə̃bh thā̃i.”—*GPS 3* intense effort, toil. **4** *A* جهن *n* renunciation of the worldly pleasures. **5** worship.

ਜੁਹਦੀ [zuhdi] *A* زهدی *adj* renouncer of the worldly pleasures. **2** devotee. **3** who toils hard.

ਜੁਹਰਾਇ [juhrai] after greeting. “pəd bhup ke juhrai.”—*parəs*.

ਜੁਹਾਕ [juhək] *P* جهاک *a* terribly cruel emperor, who ascended the throne after killing Jamshid, the ruler of Persia. “sun juhək payo ɪh bɪdhi jə̃b.”—*cə̃rɪtr 402*.

ਜੁਹਾਰ [juhar], ਜੁਹਾਰੁ [juharu] *n* *Mg* salutation, greeting. **2** exchange of greeting; mutual salutation. “svə̃rə̃gsɪgh sūdər bhə̃e tā̃ki rə̃he juhar.”—*cə̃rɪtr 181*. ‘He had very courteous interaction with handsome Swarg Singh.’ See ਜੋਹਾਰ.

ਜੁਹੀ [juhi] a kind of jasmine (flower). *Skt* जुही *L* Jasminum auriculatum. Erroneously it is written as kuhi instead of juhi in a poem by Bhai Santokh Singh. “baj juhi line gən ayo.”—*GPS*. See ਕੁਹੀ.

ਜੁਹੀਰ [juhir], ਜੁਹੀਰੀ [juhiri] See ਜਹੀਰ and ਜਹੀਰੀ.

ਜੁਕਾਮ [zukam] *A* زكام *n* common cold, coryza. See ਨਜਲਾ.

ਜੁਕਿਤੀ [jukiti] *Skt* युक्ति *n* argument, reasoning. **2** way out, effort, scheme.

ਜੁਕਿਤੀਐ [jukitɪe] by planning. “tũtəsɪ moh jukitɪe.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਜੁਗ [jug] *n* pair, couple, collection of two things. **2** world. “jug mə̃hɪ ram nam nɪstara.”—*suhi*

¹Issaac.

chēt m 3. “həri dhīavəhi tudhu ji, se jən jug məhi sukh vasi.”—*sopurəkhu*. **3** an era such as sət̄yug (Era of Truth). See ਜਗ. **4** representing the figure of four, as there are four aeons. **5** *adj* studded, combined. “tu ape hi jug jogia.”—*var kan m 4*. one who plans for combining. See ਯੰਜਾਨਜੋਗੀ.

ਜਗ ਜਗ [jugəh jug] in every era; eternally, for ever.

ਜਗ ਜਗੰਤਰਿ [jugəh jugətəri] eternally, at all times. “jugəh jugətəri bhəgət tomare.”—*vəḍ chēt m 1*.

ਜਗ ਲਗ [jugəh ləg] in all the ages, eternally.

ਜਗਜਗ [jugjug] See ਜਗ ਜਗ.

ਜਗਜੁਥ [jugjuth] multitude of mundane people. “sət̄iguri khema ṭaṇṭia jugjuth səmaṇe.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘All were subsumed by the eternal One.’

ਜਗਜੋਗੀ [jugjogi] See ਯੰਜਾਨਜੋਗੀ. “tu ape hi jugjogia.”—*var kan m 4*.

ਜਗਣੇ [jugəne] coincidentally, luckily. “səbh jəg jivən jugṇe.”—*nəṭ m 4*.

ਜਗਤ [jugət] *Skt* ਜੁਗੁ *adj* coupled, attached. “sərbəda sərəb jugte.”—*japu*. **2** See ਜਗਤਿ.

ਜਗਤਸਿਵ [jugətsiv] *adj* engrossed in Shiv, absorbed in the Creator. See ਮੰਦਰਭਾਗ.

ਜਗਤਜੋਗੀ [jugətjogi] See ਜੁਗੁ **4**.

ਜਗਤਾ [jugta] *adj* coupled, attached. “jugta jiu jugəhjug jogi.”—*asa m 1*. “bhəgəūti rəhit jugta.”—*sri ə m 5*. ‘The devotee is always engrossed in worship.’ **2** bound, tied. “kəuṇu su mukta kəuṇu su jugta.”—*majh ə m 5*. **3** *n* style of living, conception, planning. “brəhəmgīāni ki nirməl jugta.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** with planning, properly. “nəh m̄lie ih jugta.”—*sor ə m 5*.

ਜਗਤਾਜਗਤ [jugtajugət] proper and improper, correct and incorrect, appropriate and inappropriate, reasonable and unreasonable. “səgri jugtajugət n̄ihərke.”—*GPS*.

ਜਗਤਾਰਿ [jugtarī] *adj* who is absorbed in yog (meditation); perfectly engrossed. “tūhi mukəd jogjugtarī.”—*gōḍ rəvidas*.

ਜਗਤਿ [jugətī] *Skt* जगति *n* plan. “jogi jugətī nə jānē ədh.”—*dhāna m 1*. **2** argument, reasoning. “jugətīsiddh ih bat.”—*səloh*. **3** method, way. “Iahu jugətī bīhane kəi jənəm.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** management, administration. “jā jugətī jake hē hathī.”—*gəu m 5*. **5** ability. “jo vət̄ae sai jugətī.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਜਗਤਿ ਉਕਤਿ [jugətī ukətī] See ਜੁਗਿ ਉਕਿ.

ਜਗਤਿਜੋਗੇਸੁਰ [jugətījogesur] *adj* having utmost ability among the lords of the yogis. “gavəhi jənəkadī jugətījogesur.”—*səveye m 1 ke*. **2** See ਜੁਗੁ **4**.

ਜਗਤੀ [jugtī] See ਜਗਤਿ.

ਜਗਤੁ [jugətu] See ਜਗਤ. **2** proper, befitting. “soi brəhməṇu pujaṇ jugətu.”—*səva m 1*.

ਜਗਤੇ [jugte] connected, coupled. “səda əlipət jog əru jugte.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** with planning, properly. “nəhi chutō ih jugte.”—*səloh*.

ਜਗਤੇ [jugətē] through all ages, eternal. See ਤੈ.

ਜਗਨਿ [jugənī] yoginī, a female yogi; she who practises yog. “māharudrə ke bhəvən jugənī hve ayhō.”—*cəritr 146*.

ਜਗਨੀ [jugni] a necklace, tied with a silk cord, hanging on the chest.

ਜਗਨੁ [jugnu] *Skt* जगणु *n* glow worm, firefly, glow fly; lightning bug. *L* Lampyris noctiluca. The glow worm has florescent material on its tail. The male glow worm flies in the air while the female glow worm crawls on the earth. The latter also emits light. In fact the male is named glow fly while the female is called glow worm but writers (especially poets) regard both as the same.

ਜਗਮ [jugəm] See ਜੁਗਮ.

ਜਗਰਾਜ [jugraj] a Virk Jatt, resident of village Rame-ana. When Sikhs of Majha, i.e., Maha Singh, Bhag Kaur etc were looking for Guru

Gobind Singh to seek forgiveness Jugraj directed them to proceed towards Khidrana pond.

ਜੁਗਰਾਫੀਆ [jugraphia], ਜੁਗਰਾਫੀਯਹ [jugrafiyah] *G* جغرافیه source of geographical knowledge, book of geography. *E* Geography.

ਜੁਗਲ [jugəl] See ਯੁਗਲ.

ਜੁਗਲ ਜਾਮਨੂ [jugəl jamnu] two kinds of plum-like tree viz *cevasus cornuta*; *svzygium cumini*. *gulabjaman* and *Jamoa*. 2 white and black fruit of these trees.

ਜੁਗਵਤ [jugvət] capable, competent. “*tese gursikkhən ko jugvət jətən kē.*”—*BG*. 2 worth using, worthy of use. “*jese tute nagbeli se vides cəljat, səli sājog cirəkāl jugvət he.*”—*BGK*.

ਜੁਗਵੈ [jugvə] with ability, in a proper way. “*jənənī jətən kər jugvə jəthər rakhe.*”—*BGK*.

ਜੁਗਾਹਾ [jugaha] several aeons. 2 through the aeons. 3 related, concerned. 4 in yog. “*ape jogi jugət jugaha.*”—*jet m 4*.

ਜੁਗਾ ਜੁਗੰਤਰਿ [jugā jugātərī] See ਜੁਗਹ ਜੁਗੰਤਰਿ. “*jugā jugātərī khahī pāi.*”—*asa pəfi m 3*.

ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [jugadī] origin of time, before aeons. “*jugadī səcu.*”—*jəpu*. 2 pair, another. “*jugadī gurəe nəmäh.*”—*sukhmāni*. (I) bow to Guru Angad Dev.

ਜੁਗਾਵਈ [jugavəi] See ਜੁਗਾਵਨ.

ਜੁਗਾਵਨ [jugavən] *v* merge, combine. 2 be capable, qualify. “*jog nə jugavəi.*”—*BGK*. ‘does not seem competent.’

ਜੁਗਾਵਲੀ [jugavəli] a line of epoch, an order of epochs. 2 a writing by a devoted Sikh in *Janam Sakhi*, supposedly narrated by *Guru Nanak Dev*. In this *Janam Sakhi*, *Guru Nanak Dev* is depicted as meditating in eternal time. This ‘*Jugavali*’ can be seen in the hand written manuscript of *Guru Granth Sahib* preserved in *Bhai Buta Singh Hakim’s dharmasala*. It goes from page 1341 onward of the holy scripture.

ਜੁਗਿ [jugī] in the era; in the period. “*cəhu jugī nirməlu.*”—*maru solhe m 4*. 2 in the world. See ਜੁਗ.

ਜੁਗਿਜੁਗਿ [jugījugī] through the ages, in every period. “*jugī jugī saca eko data.*”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਜੁਗੀਆ [jugiā] practitioner of yog. 2 coupled.

ਜੁਗ [jugu] See ਜੁਗ.

ਜੁਗ ਜੁਗ [jugu jugu] several ages. 2 throughout the ages, in each era. “*həri jugu jugu bhəgət upāi.*”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਜੁਗਪਸਾ [jugupəsa] *Skt* जुगुप्सा *n* condemnation, vilification. See ਗੁਪ *vr*. 2 hatred, hate, disgust.

ਜੁਗਪਸਿਤ [jugupəsīt] *Skt* जुगुप्सित *adj* maligned. 2 contemptible, disgusting.

ਜੁਗੇਸ [juges], ਜੁਗੇਸੁਰ [jugesur] master of sages, lord of yogis. 2 *Shiv*. 3 *Gorakh*. 4 the *Creator*. 5 *Baba Sri Chand*.

ਜੁਗੰਤ [jugāt] end of an era. 2 *doomsday*; ultimate destruction of the universe.

ਜੁਗੰਤਰ [jugātər] within an aeon, within the era. 2 another era i.e. several aeons. “*jese jəl ētər jugātər bəse pəkhan.*”—*BGK*.

ਜੁਗਣ [juggəṇ], ਜੁਗਣਿ [juggəṇī] a *yogini*, a horrible goddess attending upon *Durga*. “*jəy jəpəhu juggəṇ juh juṅ.*”—*əkāl*.

ਜੁਛਾਂਦਾ [juchāda] See ਜੋਸ਼ਾਂਦਾ.

ਜੁਜ [juj] *n* *Yajur Ved*, suggesting *Dvapara* (the second aeon) which got prominence in *Yajur Ved*. “*juj məhī jorī chəli cədravī.*”—*var asa*. 2 *P* ੜ part without, except. 3 *A* ੜ short for *juzəv*. *n* part, piece, portion. 4 unbound volume. 5 *P* ੜ roasted meat of male sheep. “*salən ɔ bīriā juj tahəri.*”—*krisən*.

ਜੁਜਦਾਨ [juzdan] *P n* a bag to keep unbound volumes of a book; satchel.

ਜੁਜਬੰਦੀ [juzbādi] *P n* process of combining and binding frames (of a book); book binding.

ਜੁਜਰ [jujar] or ਜੁਜਰੁ [jujəru] *Yajur Ved*. “*sam vedu rīgu jujəru əthrəbənu.*”—*maru solhe m 1*.

See ਵੇਦ.

ਜੁਜਰੀ [jujri] with both hands folded. “bəhʊ ben bɪne bhən hɛ jujri.”—*NP*. 2 scholar of Yajur Ved.

ਜੁਜਰੁ [jujəru] See ਜੁਜਰ and ਵੇਦ.

ਜੁਜਾਤ [jujat], **ਜੁਜਾਤਿ** [jujatɪ] See ਯਯਾਤਿ. “pən bhyo jujat.”—*jəjatɪ*.

ਜੁਜਾਮ [jujam] *A* **جلم** *n* leprosy. See ਗਲਿਤਕੁਸੁ.

ਜੁਝ [jujh] *n* war, battle.

ਜੁਝੁਆ [jujhua] *adj* warrior, combatant. 2 *n* musical instrument producing heroic feeling. “jujhe jujhua ke bəje.”—*cəɪɪtr 116*.

ਜੁਝਣਾ [jujhna] *v* fight. 2 die fighting.

ਜੁਝਾਉ [jujhau] See ਜੁਝੁਆ. “duh dɪsɪ bəje jujhau baje.”—*GPS*.

ਜੁਝਾਉਰਾਗ [jujhaurag] Sandhuria and Maru rag, the rag that produces a heroic feeling. 2 musical note boosting the morale of warriors.

ਜੁਝਾਰ [jujhar] *adj* warrior, fighter, hero.

ਜੁਝਾਰਸਿੰਘ [jujharsɪŋh] a Rajput of the hill region, who fought against Dilawar Khan. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ch 12. 2 See ਜੁਝਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਜੁਝਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [jujharsɪŋh 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:

“jəb dekhɪo jujhar sɪŋh səmə pəhucyo an, dəryo dəl me dhaɪke kər me gəhi kəman.”

ਜੁੱਝ [jujɪh] *n* war, battle.

ਜੁੱਝਰ [jujɪhər] *adj* warrior, fighter.

ਜੁਟ [jut] pair, group of two, joined. 2 See ਜੁਟੁ 2.

ਜੁਟਸੀ [juṭsi] will meet, will see. “mera mukh sakət sɛgɪ nə juṭsi.”—*dev m 5*.

ਜੁਟਕ [juṭək] *Skt n* knot of matted hair, knot of

tangled hair. 2 bouquet; bunch of flowers.

ਜੁਟਣਾ [juṭna], **ਜੁਟਨਾ** [juṭna] *v* combine, meet. 2 clash mutually, confront.

ਜੁਟੁ [juṭu] See ਜੁਟ. 2 intimacy, familiarity. “name sɛgɪ juṭu.”—*gəu var 1 m 5*.

ਜੁਠ [juṭh] *Skt* ਜੁਸੁ *adj* contaminated, polluted; left over. 2 See ਜੁਠ.

ਜੁਠਾਰਨਾ [juṭharna], **ਜੁਠਾਲਣਾ** [juṭhalna], **ਜੁਠਾਲਨਾ** [juṭhalna] *v* defile or pollute (victuals) by tasting or touching.

ਜੁਠਾਈ [juṭai] *n* coolness, coldness. 2 shiver due to malaria (fever), shiver due to cold.

ਜੁਠਾਨਾ [juṭana] (*Skt* जुड़ *vr* combine) *adj* combined, joined. 2 shrunk due to cold. 3 cooled, made cold.

ਜੁਠਾਨੀ [juṭani] gathered, collected. “ɪn rɪtɪ bɪlɔk bərat juṭani.”—*NP*. 2 cooled, become cool.

ਜੁੱਡੀ [juḍi] *n* crowd, group, gang. See *E* Junto.

ਜੁਤ [jut] *adj* tied, combined. 2 associated, accompanied, involved.

ਜੁਤਉ [jutəu] combined, associated. See ਬਿੰਨ.

ਜੁਤਾ [juta] associated, combined. 2 See ਜੁੱਤਾ.

ਜੁਤੇ [jute] combined, paired, coupled, fastened. “phəɪɪ joni jute.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਜੁੱਤਾ [jutta] See ਜੁਤਾ. 2 pair of shoes, covering for the feet, foot cover. “kaḥ cəɾən te mɔryo jutta.”—*GPS*.

ਜੁਥ [juṭh], **ਜੁੱਥ** [juṭh] *Skt* जुथ *n* group, crowd.

ਜੁਦਰੀਆ [judria] *n* austerity, effort, service, hard labour. “paɪ ləgəu nɪt kəɾəu judəria.”—*malɪ m 4*.

ਜੁਦਾ [juda] *P* جدا *adj* different, separate, distinct.

ਜੁਦਾਈ [judai] *P* جدائی *n* separation, parting.

ਜੁਧ [judh] See ਜੁੱਧ.

ਜੁਧਨਿ [judhənɪ] fighting force, army.—*sənama*.

ਜੁਧਾਂਬਰ [judhābər] *n* yuddh-ābər. standard of war, flag of war. “des bɪdesən jɪt judhābər.”—*parəs*. ‘victory over the enemy's standards.’

2 armour, coat of mail.

ਚੁਪਿਸਟਰ [judhɪstər] See ਯੁਧਿਸ਼੍ਟਿਰ.

ਚੁਪਿਸਟਰਬੰਧੁਸੁਤਰਿ [judhɪstərbāḍhusutərɪ] *cpd.*, brother of Yudhistar—Arjun; his charioteer—Krishan; his foe, the arrow.—*sənama*.

ਚੁਧੀ [judhi] *adj* warrior, fighter.

ਜੁੱਧ [juddh] (*Skt* युद्ध *vr* fight a battle) *n* war, battle.

ਜੁੱਧਸਾਲੀ [juddhsali] *Skt* युद्धशालिन् *adj* fighter, warrior.

ਜੁੱਧਮਾਲੀ [juddhmali] *adj* one who puts on the rosary of war; one who wears the garland of victory. “səbɛ sətɾu jite məhā juddhmali.”—*ramav*.

ਜੁਨੱਬੀ [junnəbi] See ਜਨੱਬੀ.

ਜੁਨੀ [juni] *n* birth, life. “bəhʊɾɪ nə paɪɛ jouniɛ.”¹—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਜੁਨੀਐ [junie] in the vulva. See ਜੁਨੀ.

ਜੁਨੂਬੀ [junubi] See ਜਨੂਬੀ.

ਜੁਨਾਰ [zunnar] *P* زُنَّار *n* sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation).

ਜੁਨਾਰਦਾਰ [zunnardar] *P* زُنَّاردار *n* wearer of the sacred thread. **2** a Parsi, who regards Zend as his holy scripture, also wears a thread, but he ties it around his waste.

ਜੁਫਤ [jufat] *P* جُفَّت pair. **2** even e.g. two, four, eight etc. **3** married woman. **4** *adj* coupled, connected.

ਜੁੱਬਸ [jūbəs] *P* جُبْس *n* vibration, movement, shivering.

ਜੁਬਣ [jubəṇ] *adj* youthful, young, adult. **2** *n* youth, youthfulness. “jubəṇ məy mətti.”—*dətt*. ‘vainglorious of one’s youthfulness.’

ਜੁਬਣਹੀਣ [jubəṇhiṇ], ਜੁਬਣਹੀਨ [jubəṇhin] *adj* devoid of youthfulness, i.e. an old person. “jɪm jubəṇhiṇ ləp̄t̄aɪ nari.”—*ramav*.

¹In 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 ਜੋਨੀ [joni] but per chanting its pronunciation is joni.

ਜੁਬਨ [jubəṇ] See ਜੁਬਣ.

ਜੁਬਾ [juba] *adj* young, youthful.

ਜੁਬਾਂ [jubā], ਜੁਬਾਨ [juban] taste; tongue (language). See ਜਬਾਂ and ਜਬਾਨ. “səməstul jubā he.”—*javu*.

ਜੁੱਬਿਸ [jūbɪs] See ਜੁੱਬਸ.

ਜੁੱਬਣ [jūbbəṇ] See ਜੁਬਣ 2.

ਜੁੱਮਣ [jūmməṇ] *v* take birth; be born. **2** germinate, grow. **3** *S* go, march. “jūme kəṭək əchuhni.”—*cāḍi 3*. ‘Many units of soldiers marched.’

ਜੁੱਮਣਹਾਰ [jūməṇhar] *adj* perishable, mortal. See ਜੁੱਮਣ 3. “ḍhəlɪ ḍhulɪ jūməṇhar.”—*sri m 1*.

ਜੁਮਲ [juməl], ਜੁਮਲਹ [jumləh], ਜੁਮਲਾ [jumla] *A* جُمْلَة *n* sum total, addition. The total of words is given wherever this word appears in different pages of Guru Granth Sahib. **2** *adv* all, entirely.

ਜੁਮਲਾਰਜੁਨ [juməlarjun] *Skt* yəməl-ərjun; a pair of Arjun trees. See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ.

ਜੁਮਾ [juma] *A* جُمَا a day of assembling, a day of congregation. Friday is regarded as an auspicious day in Islam. On this day, the Almighty took Adam to the garden of Eden. Men will rise from their graves on doomsday and present themselves before the court of God for the final verdict.

According to ਮਿਸ਼ਕਾਤ, he, who listens to the sermon with rapt attention during the mid-day prayer on Friday, is liberated from all the sins committed by him during the week.

“roze jum-əh momnane pakbaz.

gɪrəd me ayəd əz bəhɪre nəmaz.”—*zīdgi*.

ਜੁੱਮਾ [jūma] *A* جُمَا shelter. **2** a Rājput sardar, who finds mention in the battle of Husaini. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 11.

ਜੁਮਾ ਮਸਜਿਦ [juma məsɪɪd], ਜੁਮਾ ਮਸੀਤ [juma məsit] *A* جُمَا مسجد a mosque, where Muslims assemble to perform prayer. The mosques, where Muslims gather especially for Friday prayers are named juma məsɪɪd. Such mosques exist in many cities but the mosque

built by Shahjahan in 1650 AD in Delhi and another one constructed by Aurangzeb in 1673 AD near Lahore's fort have special significance.

ਚੰਮਿਓ [jʊmio] See ਚੰਮਣ. 2 See ਪਬਣਿ.

ਜੁਮਿਲਾ [jumɪla] See ਜੁਮਲਾ.

ਚੰਮੇ [jʊme] See ਜੁਮਣ 3.

ਜੁਮੇਰਾਤ [jumerat] *n* Thursday.

ਚੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ [jʊmevari] *P* ذمّہ داری *n* responsibility; taking responsibility of some thing on oneself.

ਜੁਰ [jur] See ਜੁਰਨਾ. 2 fever. See ਜੁਰ. "pərgun pərdhən pərən prəsəsa. jərə nə ɪh jur ləkho nɪsəsa."—*NP*.

ਜੁਰਾਖ [jurə] *A* جرّ *n* sip, gulp.

ਜੁਰਾਖ [jurəh] *A* جرّ *n* only a single draught, only one sip.

ਜੁਰਾਖਤ [jur-ət], ਜੁਰਤ [jurət] *A* جرّات *n* courage. "jur-ət jəmal he."—*japv*. "məm jurət nahɪn etni."—*səloh*.

ਜੁਰਨਾ [jurna] *v* associate, join, assemble. "dhɪɪɪ nɪt kər jurna."—*gʊd* *m* 4.

ਜੁਰਮ [jurəm] *A* جرّ *n* crime, guilt.

ਜੁਰਮਾਨਾ [jurmana] *P* جرّامه *n* fine, penalty.

ਜੁਰਰਾ [jur-ra] *P* جرّ *n* male species of a hawk named Goshawk. Its height is less than that of a hawk. Just like the hawk it is brought up and trained for hunting. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਜੁਰਰੋ [jur-ro] See ਜੁਰਰਾ. 2 *Dg* derived from jvər-həro; *vəd*, doctor.

ਜੁਰਾ [jorra] See ਜੁਰਰਾ. 2 *Dg* sleep, drowsiness.

ਜੁਰਾਕੁਸ [jurākus] *Skt* ज्वरकुस *n* antipyretic medicine to control fever. The Indian *ved* (ayurvedic doctors) prepare this medicine from substances like mercury, sulphur etc. Any medicine that controls fever is called jurākus.

ਜੁਰਿ [jurɪ] in association; together. "səgəl bɪdhi jurɪ ahəru kəɪɪa."—*məla* *m* 5.

ਜੁਰਿਆ [jurɪa], ਜੁਰੀਆ [juria], ਜੁਰੇ [jure], ਜੁਰੈ [jure] got busy, joined, combated, fought. "kɪɪtən juria."—*suhi* *m* 5 *pərtal*. 'got busy with work.'

"sadhu səgɪ mukh jure."—*sar* *m* 5. "həɪɪ sɪu jure tə nɪhcəl citu."—*gəu* *ə* *m* 5. "kal sɪu jure."—*bher* *kəbir*.

ਜੁੱਰਹ [jurrəh] See ਜੁਰਰਾ.

ਜੁੱਰਾਬ [jurrab] *T* جوارب *n* pair of socks.

ਜੁਲ [jul] See ਜੁਲਣ. 2 *A* جلّ *n* warm covering for animals. 3 See ਜੁਲ.

ਜੁਲਈ [juləi] went with. See ਜੁਲਣ. "sathɪ nə juləi maɪa."—*var* *jet*.

ਜੁਲਹਾ [julha] weaver. "tu bamənu mɛ kasik juləha."—*asa* *kəbir*. See ਕਾਸੀਕ.

ਜੁਲਕਾ [julka] a Khatri subcaste among lower class Sarins. "paro julka pərəmhəs."—*BG*.

ਜੁਲਣਾ [julna], ਜੁਲਣ [julənu] *S v* go, travel. "pav suhave ja təu dhɪɪɪ julde."—*var* *ram* 2 *m* 5. "rah dəsai na julā."—*vəḍ* *m* 1. "mu julau təthɪ."—*var* *maru* 2 *m* 5. "pav julai pədh təu."—*suhi* *ə* *m* 5. "kəmaṇa səgɪ julɪa."—*asa* *chət* *m* 5. "pədhɪ julədɪ mera ədərɪ ʃhəḍha."—*var* *ram* 2 *m* 5.

ਜੁਲਨ [julən] See ਜੁਲਣ. 2 See ਜੁਲਨ.

ਜੁਲਫ [juləph] *P* جلف *n* a strand of long hair, hanging over the cheek. "julphə ənuɪp jākɪ."—*ramav*.

ਜੁਲਫਕਾਰ [juləphkar] *A* جلفکار *n* something which is spiral-shaped; sword with a spiral frame. The base of this sword is thick and has a spiral shape. See ਸਸਤੁ. "juləphkar ɔ mɪsɪ."—*səloh*. 2 a sword, bearing this name, which was acquired by Hazarat Mohammad by winning over the infidel Gash in the battle of Baddar and presented to Ali, his son-in-law.

ਜੁਲਮ [julm] *A* جلم *n* oppression, violent use of force, excess. 2 injustice invidiousness. "jor juləm phuləhɪ ghəno."—*bəvən*.

ਜੁਲਾਂ [julā], ਜੁਲਾਊ [julau], ਜੁਲਾਈ [julai] See ਜੁਲਣ.

ਜੁਲਾਹਾ [julaha], ਜੁਲਾਹੋ [julaho] *P* جلاہ *n* weaver of cotton thread; weaver of clothes. "jatɪ julaha mətɪ ka dhɪɪ."—*gʊd* *kəbir*. "jɪu sətəsgətɪ tərɪo julaho."—*kan* *ə* *m* 4. See ਜੋਲਾਹਾ. 2 an

aquatic creature capable of moving over water. 3 See ਗਜ ਨਵ.

ਚੁਲਾਬ [julab] *A* چولاب *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.

ਚੁਲਿਆ [julɪa] See ਚੁਲਣੁ.

ਚੁਲੂਸ [julʊs] See ਜਲੂਸ.

ਚੁਲੈਖਾ [zulexa], **ਚੁਲੈਖਾ** [zulexa] *P* چولخا; See ਚੂਸਫ.

ਚੁਲੰ [julɔ̃] See ਚੁਲਨ.

ਚੁਲੰਦੜੀ [julə̃dʒi] See ਚੁਲਣੁ.

ਚੁੱਲਾ [julla] *n* heavy and thick cloth filled with cotton; worn-out quilt.

ਚੁੱਲਾਬ [jullab] See ਚੁਲਾਬ.

ਚੁੱਲੀ [julli] *n* thick quilt filled with cotton.

ਚੁਵਤੀ [juvti] young woman. See ਯੁਵਤੀ.

ਚੁਵਰਾਜ [juvrɔj] prince. See ਯੁਵਰਾਜ.

ਚੁਵਾ [juva] See ਯੁਵਾ.

ਚੁਵਾਰ [juvar] See ਜਵਾਰ.

ਚੁਵਾਲ [juval] See ਜਵਾਲ. 2 See ਚੁਾਲ.

ਚੁੜਨਾ [juʃəna] *v* combine, merge, join (of two objects). 2 assemble, gather. 3 be available, be accessible.

ਚੁੜਿ [juʃɪ] after gathering. “juʃɪ juʃɪ vichuʃe.” –*var sar m 1*.

ਚੁੜੰਦਾ [juʃəda] *adj* available. 2 added to the total. “dhurɪ paɪa kirətu juʃəda.” –*vəq m 4 ghorā*. 3 coolant; what cools. “həɪɪ jəθɪ juʃəda loʃie.” –*majh barəhmaha*. ‘We seek God who creates coolness in the scorching heat of the month of Jeth.’ 4 hoarder, depositor.

ਚੁ [ju] *part* a polite vocative; Sir. “həɪɪ ju! rakhɪlehu pətɪ meri.” –*jet m 9*. 2 *n* birth, creation. “prəbhɪ he. əju he.” –*japu*. 3 *Skt* air, wind. 4 Sarasvati – the goddess of knowledge. 5 *P* چ or چ river. 6 canal. 7 you search.

ਚੁੰ [jũ] *Skt* चूका *n* a parasite in the hair or in clothes, called louse. Its plural is lice.

ਚੁਆ [juə] See ਚੁੰ. 2 See ਚੁਆ.

ਚੁਆ [juə] *n* gamble. *Skt* द्युत game of chance played with a bet; game of stake (bet) to win or lose money or property. “har juar jua bɪdhe.” –*gəu m 5*. 2 yoke of a cart or a chariot, with which bulls or horses are fastened. 3 *adj* young, adult. “ləre bal ɔ bɪɪddh jua rɪseke.” –*cəɪɪɪ 120*.

ਚੁਆਰ [juar], **ਚੁਆਰੀ** [juari] *adj* gambler. *Skt* द्युतकार. “juar bɪsənu nə jaɪ.” –*bɪɪɪ ə m 5*. “juari jue mahɪ cit.” –*bəsət m 5*.

ਚੁਐ ਜਨਮਹਾਰਣਾ [juə jənəmharəna] *v* waste precious life in useless deeds; spend time in good for nothing engagements. “jəpɪ jue jənəm nə harie.” –*sri chət m 5*.

ਚੁਇ [juɪ] See ਚੁ 5.

ਚੁਈ [juɪ] lice infested. “məlu jui bhəɪɪ nila kala khɪdholʃa.” –*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਚੁਏਬਾਜ [juebaɟ] See ਚੁਆਰ.

ਚੁਏਬਾਰ [juebar] *P* چولبار *n* canal.

ਚੁਸ [jus] *Skt* चुस *n* soup of pulses, meat etc. *E* juice.

ਚੁਹ [juh] *n* domain, boundary, revenue limit of a village. “cəʃh ghəʃe nəs jaŋge vɪc juh pəraɪā.” –*jəgnama*. 2 social group, community. 3 *adj* all, whole, entire. “məulɪo mən tən juh.” –*sar m 5*. 4 meadow, grassland, uncultivated land used as pasture.

ਚੁਹੀ [juhi] See ਚੁਹੀ.

ਚੁੰਕ [jũk], **ਚੁੰਕਾ** [jũka] *n* louse. “jũk pəri bəhu bar bədhe sɪɪ.” –*GPS*.

ਚੁੜ [jujh] *n* battle, war. “nɪɪ uʃɪ jujh kəɪje.” –*kəɪɪ ə m 4*.

ਚੁੜਣਾ [jujhna], **ਚੁੜਨਾ** [jujhna] *v* fight. 2 die fighting.

ਚੁੜਿ [jujhɪ] *adv* fighting, combating. “mən sɪu jujhɪmərə prəbh pae.” –*asa m 1*.

ਚੁਟ [juʈ] *Skt* *n* knot of hair, topknot. “sis jəʈan ke juʈ suhae.” –*VN*.

ਚੁਟੀ [juʈi] *adj* tied. 2 illumined, lit, luminous. “ek te ek juʈi.” –*ramav*. ‘Mountain herbs excelling one another in luminosity.’

ਜੁਠ [juθ] *Skt* ਜੁਸ੍ਰੁ *n* leftover food after eating, leftover. **2** thing contaminated by touch or taste. **3** impiety. **4** *S* lie, falsehood, untruth.

ਜੁਠਕੁਠ [juθkuth] *n* fabricated lie; maligned falsehood, harlot's left-over. "cunē juθ kuthā sṛutō chor dhərma."—*kəlki*.

ਜੁਠਨ [juθhən] See ਮਹਿ 4. **2** utensil contaminated by touch or taste; partly eaten dish, kitchen refuge, leftovers. "juθhən juθhī pāi sīr uparī."—*kan ə m 4*. 'The partly eaten dish was thrown on Shukdev's head.' **3** plural of ਜੁਠ.

ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ [juθ vicc dhən paūṇa] *v* put coins or money in utensil in the leftover food; only the barber has the right to take this money (tip.). This is often practised during the marriage ceremony when some tip is put in the used utensil of the bridegroom. "juθ bīkhe bəhu dhən ko ḍarē."—*GPS*.

ਜੁਠਾ [juθha] *Skt* ਜੁਸ੍ਰੁ *adj* unholy, polluted; stuff leftover after eating.

ਜੁਠਾਨ [juθhan] *n* pollutedness, contamination. "ətərī lobh juθhan."—*sar m 5*.

ਜੁਠਾਨੈ [juθhanē] with liars, with mean people. "khoṭe thəvər n paīni, rāle juθhanē."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਜੁਠਾਨੰਦ [juθhanəṅd] See ਸੁਚਾਨੰਦ.

ਜੁਠਾਰਾ [juθhara], **ਜੁਠਾਰੀ** [juθhari] *adj* polluted, impure. "həm kiukərī mīləhī juθhari?"—*dev m 4*. "bhar ətharəhī səgəl juθhare."—*dhəna rəvīdas*.

ਜੁਠਿ [juθhī] *S* impiety, impurity. "juθhī ləhē jiu mājīe."—*guj m 1*. "īdi ki juθhī utərəsī nahi."—*bəsət kəbir*.

ਜੁਠੀ [juθhi] feminine of ਜੁਠਾ.

ਜੁਠਨਾ [juḍna] *v* get stiff due to extreme cold, feel chill of the cold.

ਜੁੜੀਏ [juḍīe] become stiff because of cold.

ਜੁੜ [jut], **ਜੁੜਾ** [juta], **ਜੁੜੀ** [juti] *n* pair of shoes, footwear; it is customary to remove shoes while entering Sikh shrines. The convention to remove shoes before entering the holy places

also finds mention in the Bible. See *EX* ch 3, verse 5, and *Joshua* ch 5, verse 15.

ਜੁਥ [juθ] *n* crowd group, gang. See ਯੁਥ. "sətiḡorī khema taṇīa juḡjuθ səmaṇē."—*səvəye m 4 ke*. 'The Guru has pitched the tent of Sikh religion, under which many groups of people have taken shelter.'

ਜੁਥਪ [juθəp] leader of the masses, leader of a group. See ਯੁਥਪ.

ਜੁਦ [jud] *P* ,; *adv* hurriedly, hastily, quickly. "ayo uppər khalsē jud."—*PPP*. **2** *A* ਜੁਦ *adj* large-hearted. **3** freedom. **4** hunger, anger.

ਜੁਦੀ [zudi] *P* ,; *n* hurry, haste, quickness.

ਜੁਨ [jun] *n* a kind of worm grown within the intestines etc 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 ਜੁਨਿ.

ਜੁਨਾਗਢ [junagəḍh], **ਜੁਨਾਗੜ੍ਹ** [junagəṛh] a state in Kathiavar and its capital which is closer to Girinar hills. Its ancient name was Girinagar.¹ Charanpaduka, a holy place in memory of Guru Nanak Dev, situated here, is of great religious significance.

ਜੁਨਿ [junī], **ਜੁਨੀ** [juni] See ਯੋਨਿ. female sexual organ; vagina. See ਅਜੁਨੀ.

ਜੁਪ [jup] *n* gamble, gambling. **2** See ਯੁਪ.

ਜੁਪੀ [jupi] *adj* gambler. "bəḍe bəḍe jupi jəb hare."—*cərītr 337*.

ਜੁਰੀ [juri] See ਜੁੜੀ. **2** *E* jury; council sitting alongwith the judge, which take an oath to impart justice; council of arbitrators.

ਜੁਲਾ [jula] *n* yoke; rod of a cart or a chariot used to fasten oxen and horses etc for pulling. *Skt* ਯੋਕੁੜ. "jule sath jor kər here kəchu tor kər."—*GPS*.

ਜੁੜ [juṛ] *n* a rope used for fastening; rope to

¹In the geographical dictionary, its ancient name is written as Yavan Nagar.

shackle.

ਚੁੜਨਾ [juʀəna] *v* shackle, tie securely; tie hand and foot.

ਚੁੜਾ [juʀa] *n* topknot, knot of hair.

ਚੁੜੀ [juʀi] *n* brush of straw or hair used for whitewashing a house and cleansing utensils.
2 group, band. “juʀ gurmukh juʀi.”—*BG*.
3 small knot of hair. **4** small bundles of crop made during harvesting.

ਜੇ [je] *pron pl* of ਜੇ. “je əpne gur te mukh phir-hē.”—*VN*. **2** *part* if, provided. “je jug care arja.”—*jəpu*. **3** Persian letter ਜੇ [ze]. It also means ‘from’.

ਜੇਊ [jeu], **ਜੇਇ** [jei] *pron* who, which.

ਜੇਈ [jei] *pron* who, which. *adjeaten*, consumed, taken. “jəpɪ jei ʃiv ʃəg bhəvani.”—*tolsi*.

ਜੇਸਟ [jesət], **ਜੇਸ੍ਠ** [jeʃθ] *Skt ਜਜੇਸ੍ਠ* *adj* elder. **2** God, the Almighty. **3** husband’s elder brother. “māti devi devər jesət.”—*asa m 5*. **4** month of Jeth (in Hindu calendar); night of the full moon in Jeshtha.

ਜੇਸ੍ਠਾ [jeʃθa] *Skt ज्येष्ठा* *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.

ਜੇਹ [jeh] *pron* of whom. “jeh hiə əhə budhi bɪkara.”—*bavən*. **2** who. “jeh rəsən cakhiə.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. **3** bowstring. See ਜਿਹ. “tir jeh māhi jor jor.”—*GPS*.

ਜੇਹਰ [jehər] *H जेहर* *n* an ornament, usually of silver, with tiny tinkling bells, worn by women around their ankles. “məḍəl ras... sām jehər ki.”—*krɪsən*. “The amphitheatre looked like a tinkling round ornament.

ਜੇਹ ਲਗਿ [jeh ləgi] under whose patronage, with whose assistance. “jeh ləgi bhəujəlu tərna.”—*səveye sri mukh vak m 5*.

ਜੇਹਲਮ [jehləm] 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, Muzaffrabad, 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.

ਜੇਹੜਾ [jehəʀa] *pron* who, which, that, what. *adj* similar to, same as, as like. “jehʀa purəb kəmaɪa.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahni*. “səce jehəʀa soɪ.”—*maru ə m 1*. ‘Like the True One.’

ਜੇਹਾ [jeha] *adj* as like, similar to, resembling. same as. “jeha aɪa teha jasi.”—*majh ə m 3*. *S* similar to, same as.

ਜੇਹਾ ਵੇਖਹਿ ਤੇਹਾ ਵੇਖੁ [jeha vekhəhi teha vekhu] see others as you see yourself. **2** You will see others as you would like to see them.

ਜੇਹਿ [jehi] whom, to whom. **2** See ਜਿਹ.

ਜੇਹੀ [jehi] *adj* same as. “jehi surəti teha tin rahu.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *n* bow having a string; stringed bow.

ਜੇਹੀ ਤੇਹੀ [jehi tehi] *adj* similar to. **2** *pron* any person, anyone, every body, that is—everyone. “jehi tehi pə ghɪghat hē.”—*cəɪɪtr 266*.

ਜੇਹੋ [jeho] See ਜੇਹ.

ਜੇਕਰ [jekər], **ਜੇਕਰਿ** [jekəri] *adv* if, in case, provided. “jekəri sutəku mōnie.”—*var asa*.

ਜੇਕਾ [jeka] if. See ਕਾ.

ਜੇਚੌੜ [jecoʀ] name of the washerman Rajak as referred to in the Mecca-Madina discourse, of which the origin unknown.

ਜੇਜਵਾ [jejva], **ਜੇਜੀਆ** [jejia], **ਜੇਜੁਆ** [jejua] *A ੜੜ* People not adopting Islam under the Muslim regime were forced to pay a tax called jɪziyāh.¹ As per the law of those days, each

¹Khafikhan writes that those who did not offer armed service or help to the empire had to pay zɪziyah; but during the Mughal rule Hindu Rajputs used to offer military help and still were not exempted from this tax.

adult had to pay an annual tax of one dinar.¹ 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 dirham² 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.³

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). “jeṭia dānu ko lāe nā jəgati.”—*asa ə m 5*. “Inə jejva ləge məhan.”—*GPS*.

ਜੇਠ [jeṭh] See ਜੇਸਟ. 2 ਜੈਸ੍ਰ month of Jeth. “hərɪ jeth jṛəḍa loṛie.”—*barəhmaha majh*. See ਜੜਦਾ. 3 *adj* elder, senior. “jeṭh ke namɪ dərəu.”—*asa kəbir*. 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 jeṭh.

ਜੇਠਾ [jeṭha] *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

¹a coin of gold equivalent to 32 rəttis in weight.

²an ancient silver coin, which is equivalent to two annas today.

³Several historians give different slabs of zəziyah.

subcaste, who attained self-realisation and remained in prison at Lahore alongwith 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 Gurusr. 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 Lakhnaur, who was a follower of Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at his residence while on his way to Anandpur from Patna.

ਜੇਠਾਸੰਘ [jeṭhasɪŋh] a businessman of Ahmadabad. Bhai Daya Singh stayed with him while going to deliver Zaffarnama to Aurangzeb in Deccan. 2 Bhai Daya Singh, eldest of all the baptised Sikhs.

ਜੇਠਾਨੜੀ [jeṭhanri], ਜੇਠਾਨੀ [jeṭhani] wife of husband's elder brother. “der jeṭhanriah.”—*maru ə m 1*. “səgəl sətokhi der jeṭhani.”—*asa m 5*. 2 elder, senior.

ਜੇਠਿ [jeṭhɪ] during Jeth (3rd month of Bikrami Sammat). “nanək jeṭhɪ jaṇe tɪsu jesi.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਜੇਠੀ [jeṭhi] elder. “ləhori səgɪ bhəi əb mere jeṭhi əuru dhərɪo.”—*asa kəbir*. Younger daughter-in-law stands for the Guru's teaching while the elder daughter-in-law denotes egotism (wickedness).

ਜੇਠੁ [jeṭhu] See ਜੇਠ.

ਜੇਠੋਪਉ [jeṭhopəu] See ਪਉ.

ਜੇਡ [jed], ਜੇਡਾ [jedə], ਜੇਡੁ [jedu] *adv* as big, as large, *S* ਜੇਡੋ. “khaku jedu nā koɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਜੇਡੋ [jedō] See ਜੇਡੁ.

ਜੇਣ [jeṇ] *Skt* येन *pron* who. “jeṇ jese bɪcare.”—*ramav*.

ਜੇਣ ਮਧਜ [jeṇ mədhy] *Skt* यन्मध्ये in which. “jeṇ

mādhy hārīkirtānāh.”—*gatha*.

ਜੇਤ [jet] *adv* as much as, of as much quantity (as). “jet kin uparjāna prābhū dan deī dātar.”

—*mali m 5. 2* with which; by which. “cārān bhāe sāt bohītha tāre sagār jet.”—*bilā m 5*. See ਜੇਤੁ 2.

ਜੇਤੜਾ [jetṛā], **ਜੇਤੜੇ** [jetṛe] *adv* as much as, of as much (quantity) as. “sūṇāhī vākhaṇāhī jetṛe hāu tīn bālīhāre jāu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਜੇਤਾ [jeta] *adv* as much as, of as much amount as. “jeta dehī teta hāu khau.”—*sri m 1. 2 Skt* ਜੇਤ੍ਰਿ, conqueror, winner, victor. “nanāk sēgāl sṛīṣṭī ka jeta.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਜੇਤੀ [jeti] *adv* as much as. “jeti sīrāṭhī upai vekha.”—*jəpu. 2* See ਜੇਤਾ 2.

ਜੇਤੁ [jetu] *adv* as much as. **2** from whom, from which, with whom. “tānu kārī tulha lāghāhī jetu.”—*ram m 1*.

ਜੇਤੇ [jete] as many as, as much (quantity) as. “jete daṇe ān ke jā jāhū nā koi.”—*var asa*.

ਜੇਤੇ [jete] it is a victory. “har nāhi sēbh jete.”—*kan m 5*.

ਜੇਤੋ [jeto] See ਜੇਤਾ 1.

ਜੇਨ [jen] *Skt* जेन third (declension); wherefore, because of which, due to which. **2** who, . “jen kāla dharīo akasā.”—*s sēhās m 5*. ‘The Creator who has created the sky with His art.’ “jen sārābsīdhi.”—*sāvēye m 3 ke*. ‘because of which the meditator achieved enlightenment.’
ਜੇਨਕੇਨ [jenken] third (declension); any way, because of, whosoever, whichever. “jen ken pārkare hārījāsū sunāhu srāvān.”—*asa chāt m 5*. ‘whichever means; any way, by hook or by crook, howsoever.’

ਜੇਨਕੇਨ [jenāken] See ਜੇਨ ਕੇਨ. howsoever. **2** from whosoever, from everyone, from anyone. “kāṣṭyog dustār āhe hoī n jenāken.”—*NP*.

ਜੇਬ [jeb] *P* جيب *n* praise, reputation. **2 T** جيب pocket. **3 A** an iron cuff worn for the protection of the wrist. “jebo ṭīke nā bākhtār rāhī he.”

—*cārītr 195*.

ਜੇਬਦ [zebād] *P* زيب gets decorated, will be beautified. Its root is zebidān.

ਜੇਬਨਸਾ [jebnāsa], **ਜੇਬਨਿਸਾ** [jebnīsa] See ਜੇਬੁਨਿਸਾ.

ਜੇਬਾਯਸ [zebayās] *P* زيبائش *n* grace, beauty. **2** decoration.

ਜੇਬੀਦਨ [zebidān] *P* زيبان *v* grace; appear beautiful, look beautiful.

ਜੇਬੁਨਿਸਾ [zebunnīsa] زيبانسا 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:

“jebunnīsa phīr akhdi, īk sūxān sūnāīa,
jād da beṭhā tāxāt te, ki adāl kāmaīa?
ṣāhjāhā nū kēd kār, dara mārvāīa,
tegbāhadār nāl bhī, te dhoh kāmaīa,
bijya biu ju zāhīr da, phāl khāṇa āīa,
āggē lekha māgīe, bhār legu sāvāīa,
ṣāh ādalāt nā kāre, phīr dozāx pāīa,
umārītab ādalti, beṭa mārvāīa,
kita ādāl nuṣervā, jās jāg vīc chāīa.

Zebunnisa breathed her last in 1703 AD in Delhi. See ਸਾਲਾਮਾਰ.

ਜੇਬੇ [jebe] were murdered. “kāhū jvan jebe sukati kāṭārī.”—*cārītr 120. 2* having grace; reputed.

ਜੇਮ [jem] *adv* like, same as. “ghāṇā jem gaje.”—*cāḍī 2*.

ਜੇਮਨ [jemān] (*Skt* जित् *vr* eat, take a meal) *n* food, meal. **2 Skt** जेमन् *adj* leading, superior most.

ਜੇਮਿ [jemī] See ਜੇਮ.

ਜੇਮੀ [jemi] ate, fed; See ਜੇਮਨ 1. **2** triumphal, triumphant. “kīlākhar jemi.”—*cāḍī 2*.

ਜੇਰ [jer] *Skt* जरा *n* placenta, foetal membrane. **2** short for jerāj (jērayuj). “āḍ bīnāsī jer bīnāsī.”—*sar m 5. 3 P* ۱۰ *adj* defeated, docile,

subordinate. “səbhe jer kine bəli kal hathā.”
–VN. 4 below, under. “həm jer jɪmi.”–var
majh m 1. ‘All of us are under the ground.’
5 n a vowel sign put below a Persian letter,
which has the pronunciation of [ɪ]. See ਜਬਰ 7.

ਜੇਰ ਸਾਏ [jer sae] See ਜੇਰ ਸਾਯਹ.

ਜੇਰ ਸਾਯਹ [zer sayəh] under the shadow of.
2 under the influence of. 3 under the patronage
of. 4 in the neighbourhood of an important
person e.g. “mē apde zersae vəsda hā”.

ਜੇਰਜ [jerəj] Skt ਜਰਾਯੁਜ n creatures born from
placenta; placental, viviparous.

ਜੇਰ ਜਬਰ [jer jəbər] P زبر up and down, high
and low. 2 superscripts and subscripts
employed in writing. See ਜਬਰ 7.

ਜੇਰਦਸੂ [zerdəst] P زردست a commander of the
Mughal emperor Aurangzeb who fought
against Guru Gobind Singh in the last battle of
Anandpur. 2 adj subordinate, subject,
subservient.

ਜੇਰਬਾਰ [zerbar] P زبر adj hard pressed.
2 distressed. 3 indebted, debtor.

ਜੇਰਬੰਦ [zerbād] P زبند n belly band girth which
does not allow the horse to raise its head too
high. Skt उलिका.

ਜੇਰਜ [jer-rəj] placental; creatures being born
from placenta. See ਜੇਰਜ. “jɪh ədəj setəj jer-
rəjə.”–əkal.

ਜੇਰਾ [jera] P زرا n courage, boldness. 2 capacity,
patience. It also carries the meaning of ਜੇਰਾ
[jera] which means jɪgra from jɪgər.

ਜੇਰੇ [jero] S n fire, flame. 2 See ਜੇਰਾ.

ਜੇਰੋਜਬਰ [jerojəbər] See ਜੇਰਜਬਰ.

ਜੇਲ [jel] E jail. n prison, place of confinement.
A جلف foolish, stupid. “kədi rəttək jel pəroi.”
–BG.

ਜੇਵ [jev] adv same as, as that, similar to. “ohu
jev saɪr deɪ ləhri.”–asa chət m 1.

ਜੇਵਹਿ [jevəhɪ] feeds, serves meals. 2 take(s)
meals. “sur tetisəu jevəhɪ pak.”–bher ə kəbir.

‘Thirty-three crore gods partake meals in the
Almighty’s kitchen.’

ਜੇਵਡ [jevəḍ] adv as big as. See ਜੇਵਡੁ.

ਜੇਵਡਾ [jevəḍa] See ਜੇਵਡੁ. 2 n rope, bondage, ties.
“tere mūdḥ kəṭare jevəḍa.”–vəḍ m 1. ‘O fool!
big is your taunt (sarcasm).’

ਜੇਵਡੁ [jevəḍu] adv as big as, as large as. “jevəḍu
bhavə tevəḍu hoɪ.”–jəpu. S ਜੇਡੋ.

ਜੇਵਣ [jevəṇ] See ਜੇਮਨ.

ਜੇਵਣਹਾਰ [jevəṇhar], ਜੇਵਣਵਾਰ [jevəṇvar] adj one
who eats. See ਜੇਮਨ.

ਜੇਵਨਾਰ [jevnar] See ਜਿਉਨਾਰ.

ਜੇਵਰ [jevər] P زور n which is glamorous; i.e.,
ornaments, jewellery, apparel; a figurative
expression.

ਜੇਵਰਾ [jevra], ਜੇਵਰੀ [jevri], ਜੇਵੜਾ [jevṛa], ਜੇਵੜੀ [jevṛi]
n rope, bondage, ties, noose. Skt जीवा. “cəhu
dɪs pəsɪo hɛ jəmjevra.”–sor kəbir. “prem ki
jevri bādḥɪo tero jən.”–asa rəvɪdas. “jəm ka
gəɪɪ jevṛa nɪt kal sətavə.”–gəu ə m 3. “guri
kəṭi mɪhəḍi jevṛi.”–sri m 5 pepaɪ.

ਜੇਵਿਆ [jevɪa] served, took food, took meals.
See ਜੇਮਨ. “suca hoɪkə jevɪa.”–var asa.

ਜੇਵਿਹਾ [jevɪha], ਜੇਵੇਹਾ [jeveha], ਜੇਵੇਹੇ [jevehe] adv
same as, as that, like that, similar to. “jevehe
kəram kənavde tevehe phəlte.”–var gəu l m
4. “phəl teveho paie jevehi kar kəmaie.”–var
asa. See ਪਿਊ.

ਜੇੜਾ [jerha] See ਜੇਹੜਾ.

ਜੈ [jɛ] pron whom. “jɛ ghəɪɪ kirəɪɪ akhɪɛ.”
–sohɪla. “jɛ bhavə tɛ deɪ.”–sri m 3. ‘He gives
to the person He likes.’ 2 adj as many as.
3 Skt जय n victory, conquest. “jake bhəgət ko
səda jɛ.”–bəsət m 5. 4 part be a victor! God
bless you! “jɛ jəgdis tera jəs jacəu.”–bəsət ə m
1. 5 n a janitor of Vishnu, Jai. “jɛ əɪvɪjɛ nam
jɪn jana.”–NP. 6 son of Vasudev, who was
born before Krishan and was killed by Kans.
“ɔr bhəyo sut jo un ke grəhɪ nam dhəryo tɪh ko
tɪn hū jɛ.”–krɪsən. 7 See ਜਯ.

ਜੈ [jē] *pron* to whom. “so sai jē visrē.”—*var jet*.
ਜੈਸਲ [jesəl], **ਜੈਸਲਮੇਰੁ** [jesəlmeru] 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.

ਜੈਸਾ [jesa] *Skt* जाइस *adv* similar to, like that. “jesa sətɪgur suṇida teso hi me dīṭhu.”—*var ram 1 m 5*.

ਜੈਸਿੰਘ [jesiŋh] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [jesiŋhpura] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ.

ਜੈਸੀ [jesi] *Skt* जाइसी *adv* similar to, same as. “jesi me ave khāsəm ki baṇi.”—*tlāg m 1*.

ਜੈਸੁਖ [jesukh] See ਕੇਰਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਜੈਸੇ [jese], **ਜੈਸੇ** [jeso] *as*, in the manner of. **2** like that, similar to, same as. See **ਜੈਸਾ**. “jese jəl məhɪ kəməl nɪraləm.”—*sɪdhgosəṭɪ*. “jeso gurɪ updesɪa.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਜੈਰਹਿ [jeh-hɪ], **ਜੈਰੈ** [jehē] *will go*. “jeh-hɪ aṭa lon jɪu son səmanɪ sərɪru.”—*s kəbir*. “bit jehē jənəmu əkaj re.”—*jeja m 9*.

ਜੈਕਾਰ [jekar], **ਜੈਕਾਰਾ** [jekara], **ਜੈਕਾਰੁ** [jekaru], **ਜੈਕਾਰੇ** [jekaro] *n* ovation; shout in unison; slogans like vaheguru ji ki fətēh and sət̄t sri əkal, shouted in unison. “sət̄t səbha kəu səda jekaru.”—*gəu m 5*.

This is the slogan of the Khalsa:

“səbh dhərti həlcəl bhəi choḍyo ghərbara,
 şah patšah əmirrē khəpɪ hoe chara,
 sətɪguru bajhəhu ko nəhɪbhē kaṭənhara,
 cəṙhɪa guru gobɪdsiŋh lē dhərəm nəgara.
 bhəkhi bhərmiā di səbha uṭhəɪke,
 dəbɪru ghusɪru nū bhajrā paɪke,
 khoṭe khəcre di səpha smetke
 gursiŋhā rəciə jekara,
 jo gəjke bulave so guru ka pɪɪara
 sətɪ sri əkal, gurbər əkal.

ਜੈਚੰਦ [jēcōd] See ਜਯਚੰਦ.

ਜੈਜਏ [jējə] *n* ovation, applause, cheer. “bolɪ

sadhu həɪɪ jējəe.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਜੈ ਜਗਦੀਸ [jē jəgdɪs] *adj* triumphant Lord, victorious God. “jē jəgdɪs ki gətɪ nəhi jani.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** slogan of vahguru ji ki fətəh.

ਜੈਜਵੰਤੀ [jējavəti] *n* ਜਯਜਵੰਤੀ or ਜਯਜਯੰਤੀ a ragɪṇi of seven notes in Kamach mode, formed by a combination of dhul̄sri, bɪlavəl and sorəṭh. The time for its singing is early morning.¹ It contains both gādhars and nɪṣads. In the ascending order nɪṣad and gādhar are pure notes, while in the descending order both are flat. pəcəm and rɪṣəbh are included in this mode; rɪṣəbh being vadi (primary note), and pəcəm being səmvadi (secondary note).

ascending - *ʃə rə gə ma pə dhə nə ʃə*

decending - *ʃə nə dhə pə mə ga rə ʃə*

The place of jējavəti is 31st in Guru Granth Sahib. Only the hymns of Guru Tegh Bahadur are composed in this ਰਾਗ [rag]. This ragɪṇi alongwith other compositions of Guru Tegh Bahadur, was included in Guru Granth Sahib by Guru Gobind Singh. See ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਜੈਜੇਕਾਰ [jējekar] See ਜੈਕਾਰ. “jējekar bhəɪa jəg ətəɪ.”—*suhi chət m 5*.

ਜੈਡਾ [jēḍa] *pron* whose. **2** *adj* fool. “pəḍɪt mohrəhe sunke, əru mohgəe sunke jən jēḍa.”—*krɪsən*.

ਜੈਣ [jēɳ] *pron* whose. “jēɳ kul chəɳ dhərmə.”—*gyan*. **2** See ਜੈਨ.

ਜੈਤ [jet] *Skt* जैत *n* victory, conquest. **2** a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and brother of Singaru. 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 ਨਾਯਯਣ. **5** See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਜੈਤਸਰੀ [jetsəri], **ਜੈਤਸਰੀ** [jetsɪri], **ਜੈਤਸ੍ਰੀ** [jetsri] ਜਯਤਸ੍ਰੀ, It is a perfect variation of a major

¹Some musicians consider its time of singing as third quarter of the night.

oriental musical measure using only six notes. rīṣābh and dhēvāt are prohibited in the ascending order of notes while in descending order all the notes are allowed. gādhār is vadi (primary); mādhdhām is sharp; dhēvat and rīṣābh are flat. All the remaining notes seem to be pure. The time for its singing is 4th quarter of the day.

ascending - ṣā gā mi pā nā ṣā

descending- ṣā nā dha pā mi gā ra ṣā

The place of Jaitsari is eleventh in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਜੈਤਪੁਨਿ [jetdhunɪ] ovation, applause, triumph; hail! shout of victory.

ਜੈਤਪਤ੍ਰ [jetpətr] *Skt* victory letter. See ਜਯਪਤ੍ਰ. “so jetpətr paɪyā.”—*cāḍi* 2. 2 standard of victory, flag of victory. 3 plume, crest. “sīrō jetpətrō sīrō chətr chaje.”—*ramav*.

ਜੈਤਰਾਮ [jetram] See ਦਾਦੂ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣਾ.

ਜੈਤਵਾਰ [jetvar] *Skt* ਜਯਤਿ-ਵਾਰ *adj* victor. “bhāgəti jog kəu jetvar.”—*səveye m* 5 ke.

ਜੈਤਾ [jeta] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. 2 See footnote to ਜੀਵਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਤਾ ਸੇਠ [jeta seṭh] See ਜਗਤ ਸੇਠ.

ਜੈਤਿ [jetɪ] *n* victory, triumph.

ਜੈਤੇਵਾਲ [jeteval] See ਬਾਣ ਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਜੈਤੋ [jeto], **ਜੈਤੋਂ** [jetō] a village of Phul administration in Nabha state, situated on Bhatinda Ferozepur railway line. 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).

There arose a misunderstanding between the employees of the state and the Akali Dal over əkhəḍ paṭh 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 əkhəḍ paṭhs 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 rəhɪras 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.

ਜੈਤ੍ਰ [jetr] *Skt adj* victor. 2 *n* mercury.

ਜੈਤ੍ਰੀ [jetri] *Skt* ਜਯਿਤ੍ਰੀ victorious. “bəḍ jodha mən sətru jetri.”—*GPS*.

ਜੈਦ [jed] a subcaste of Jatts. 2 a village of Jatts of Jaid subcaste, situated in Nabha state.

ਜੈਦਪਰਾਣਾ [jedpəraṇa] a chief of Bhokhari in Malwa region; he used to torment Mohan Kala and other ancestors of Phool in connivance with Lala Bhullar. He did not hand over the land for his (Mohan Kala's) habitation even on the request of Guru Hargobind. Mohan Kala then founded Mehraj after killing him in a battle with the help of Guru Hargobind. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਹਰਾਜ.

ਜੈਦਰਥ [jedrəṭh] *Skt* ਜਯਦ੍ਰਥ son of Vriddhkshatar and raja of Saurashtra, who was husband of Duashala, sister of Durayodhan. He was killed by Arjun during the battle of Mahabharat. He had a son named Surath.

ਜੈਦਰਥਅਰਿ [jedrəṭh-əɪɪ], **ਜੈਦਰਥਾਰਿ** [jedrəṭhəɪɪ]

Jeyrath's enemy, Arjun.

ਜੈਦਾ [jēda] whose, of whom. “jēda jās des des səbhe lok gāvde.”—*māgāl kāvī*.

ਜੈਦਿਆ [jēdɪa] See ਜਯਦਯਾ.

ਜੈਦੇ [jēde] whose; of whom. “phəte di nɪʃani jēde dvar dərgah di.”—*māgāl kāvī*.

ਜੈਦੇਉ [jēdeu], **ਜੈਦੇਵ** [jēdev] *Skt* ਜਯਦੇਵ a scholar in the court of Vikramaditya, popularly known as Pakshdharmisar. **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 Lakshmansan, 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. “jēdev tɾaɡɪo əhəmev.”—*bəsōt ə m 5*. **3** The Almighty, who is victory-incarnate, conquers all, is conquered by none. “bədət jēdev jēdev kəu rəmɪa.”—*maru jēdev*.

ਜੈਦ੍ਰਥ [jēdrəθ], **ਜੈਦ੍ਰਥਰਿ** [jēdrəθərɪ] See ਜੈਦਰਥ and ਜੈਦਰਥਅਰਿ. “bɪje kəpɪdhujjēdrəθərɪ surəj-jarɪ pun bhakh.”—*sənama*. Vijay, Kapidhvaj Jaidrathar, Suryoj, are Arjun's names.

ਜੈਨ [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

¹Lakshman Sen ascended the throne in 1119 AD. He gave up his throne in 1199 AD after getting defeated by Mohammad, the son of Bakhatayar. The capital of Lakshman sen was Nadia (Navdvip).

of theft, celibacy, and giving up of attachment.

Jainism has two main sects—one is called Shwetambar, 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 rəjohra, 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 chəmchəri², 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. “jēn marəg sējəm ətɪ sadhən.”—*sukhməni*. See ਤੀਰਥੰਕਰ, ਮਾਯਾਮੋਹ and ਰਿਖਭਦੇਵ. **2** *A* **3** quality, virtue. **3** decoration, adornment, ornamentation. **4** *P* renunciator; who has renounced worldly pleasures.

ਜੈਨਮਾਂ [zenxā] *P* **ਜੈਨ** 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 Peerjain 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.

ਜੈਨਲਾਵਦੀ [jenəlavədi] **ਜੈਨ** 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

²The root of this name is Sanskrit sōvatsəri (संवत्सरी).

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 cārītr, viz “jenəlavədi sah ko təb hi dəyo bhəjāī. rətənsən rana gəe gəṛī īh cārī dīkhaī.” See अलाउद्दीन and चउड.

ਜੈਨੀ [jəni] See ਜੈਨ. “īk jəni ūjhəṛī paī.”—var mēla m 1.

ਜੈਪਤ੍ਰ [jəpətr] See ਜਯਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਜੈਪਾਲ [jəpal] See ਜਯਪਾਲ.

ਜੈਪੁਰ [jəpur] See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਮਲ [jəməl] See ਅਕਬਰ and ਚਉਡ. 2 warrior of a hill state, who fought against the army of Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhangani. “jəməl kop cədhyo rəṇ me kə me bərchī tīrchī gəhī līni.”—gurusobha.

ਜੈਮਲਸਿੰਘ [jəməlsīgh] 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 ਖੜਗ ਸਿੰਘ, ਚੰਦ ਕੌਰ, ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੈਮਾਲਾ [jəmalā] *n* 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.

ਜੈਮਿਨਿ [jəminī] a scholar amongst the disciples of Vyas, who was a famous religious teacher of the earlier Hindu phillosophy. Ashvmedh written by Jemini, is quite different from Ashvmedh Parav of Mahabharat. It has many acecdotes which vary from those in Mahabharat. Sumantu, son of Jemini, was also a great scholar.

ਜੈਮਿਨਿਦਰਸ਼ਨ [jəminīdərʂən] a pre-Hindu treatise of philosphy, which has twelve chapters. It affirms the faith espoused by Shruti and Simriti but rejects their mutual contradictions.

ਜੈਯਦ [jəyəd] *A* ۱۰۰; *adj* pure, genuine. 2 strong, firm.

ਜੈਯਾ [jəyā] created, born. “terəh mas bhəe jōu jəyā.”—krīṣən. 2 gave birth. 3 victor.

ਜੈਰਾਮ [jəram] a Khatri resident of Sultanpur, who was the husband of Bibi Nanki, sister of Guru Nanak Dev. He was an official of Daulat Khan Lodhi, ruler of Sultanpur. On his persuasion, Guru Nanak Dev accepted the offer to become Daulat Khan’s storekeeper. See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਜੈਲ [jəl] *A* ۱۰; *n* corner of a cloth or a garment, covering woman’s head. 2 line, queue, group. 3 territory, district, an administrative unit. 4 *adv* beneath, below.

ਜੈਲਦਾਰ [jələdar] *P* ۱۰; *n* supervising incharge of village headmen; administrative official of an area, who works under a tehsildar and other officers of the district.

ਜੈ ਵਿਜੈ [jə vījə] See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ.

ਜੋ [jo], **ਜੋਊ** [jōu] *pron* whosoever. “jō aīa so səbhko jasi.”—gəu chāt m 3. 2 short for jōī and ਜੋਰੁ [jōru]. See ਜੋਜਿਤ. 3 *P* ਜੋ [zo] short for əz-o, from, from that, from whom. 4 *S* of. See ਮਹਿੰਜੇ.

ਜੋਆਇਆ [jōaīa] fastened to plough, yoked. “mē sət ka həlu jōaīa.”—sri m 5 pepaī.

ਜੋਆਨੀ [jōani] *n* youthfulness, youth. “rupvət jōani.”—asa m 5.

ਜੋਇ [jōī] *pron* whosoever, that, which. “cakəru tə tera soī hōve jōī səhəjī səmavəe.”—vəḍ chāt m 1. 2 *n S* wife, spouse. *Skt* जाया *A* ۱۰ “ghər ki jōī gəvai thi.”—gṛḍd namdev. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮੁ. 3 *adv* having explored, inquired, searched. “bed puran səbh dekhe jōī.”—bəsət ramanād.

ਜੋਇਓ [jōīo], **ਜੋਇਆ** [jōīa] fastened to plough; *Skt* जोड़ना “hevər brīkh jōīo.”—gəu m 5.

“phiri phiri joni joia.”—*maru m 5. 2 P* ੁੜ searcher, discoverer. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਇਆਂ [joiã] *P* ੁੜ while discovering or searching.

ਜੋਇਸੀ [joisi] astrologer. “pōḍit padhe joisi.”—*asa ə m 1. 2* will find, will search. **3** will see. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮੁ [joɪ khəsəmu] a hymn of Kabir in Basant Rag.

- 1 joɪ khəsəmu hɛ jɑɪɑ,
- 2 putɪ bapʊ khelɑɪɑ,
- 3 bɪnu srəvɳɑ khɪru pɪlɑɪɑ, ...
- 4 sutɪ muklɑɪ əpni mau,
- 5 pəgɑ bɪnu hɔriɑ mɑrtɑ,
- 6 bədɳɛ bɪnu khɪr khɪr hɑstɑ,
- 7 nɪḍrɑ bɪnu nəru pɛ sove,
- 8 bɪnu basən khɪru bɪlove,
- 9 bɪnu əsthən gəu ləveri,
- 10 pɛḍɛ bɪnu bɑṭ ghəneri. ...

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 wordly 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.

ਜੋਇੰਦਾ [joɪɪda] *P* ੁੜ *adj* who discovers, finds, searches, “həu joɪɪda səcc da.”—*məgo*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ.

ਜੋਈ [joi] *pron* who, whoever. “joi joi jorɪo soi soi phaɪɪo.”—*məla rəvidas. 2 n* wife, consort spouse. “kəvən purəkh ki joi.”—*asa kəbir. 3 adv* having explored or verified. “səgle me dekhe joi.”—*maru m 5*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. **4** fastened, coupled. **5** wherever I see. “joi sāi muh khəra.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਜੋਈਐ [joie] wherever we glance. **2** wherever we search. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. “gursəbdi dər joie.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਜੋਈਦਨ [joɪdən] *P* جويدن *v* search, find, discover. ਜੋਸ [jos], ਜੋਸ਼ [joʃ] *A* جوش *n* ebullience. **2** anger. “uṭhyo kəṭocən jos.”—*VN. 3 Skt* affection. **4** comfort.

ਜੋਸਤਾ [josta] *Skt* जोसिਤ *n* the woman who serves; wife. “mɪli josta balək god.”—*GPS*. See जेखिता.

ਜੋਸ਼ਾਂਦਾ [joʃāda] *P* جوشاندا *adj* boiled. **2 n** decoction; herbs or drugs decocted in water.

ਜੋਸਿ ਸੋਸਿ [josɪ sosɪ] *Skt* जोसिसि सोसिसि Whosoever you are, so you are i.e. ‘You alone know yourself.’ “ʃri nanək jo həmre svami. josɪ sosɪ hɛ̃ ətəɾjami.”—*NP*.

ਜੋਸਿਤਾ [josɪtɑ] See ਜੋਸਤਾ.

ਜੋਸੀ [josi] astrologer. **2** a subcaste of Brahmans from Maharashtra. **3** a subcaste of Brahmans from the hills; joʃi.

ਜੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ [josɪdən] *P* جوشيدن *v* encourage, boil. **2** get excited. **3** get boiled.

ਜੋਹ [joh] *n* surveillance, supervision. “cukē jəm ki joh.”—*bavān*. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. 2 search, exploration. “pərgrih joh nə cukē.”—*dhāna m 5*. 3 wait, expectation.

ਜੋਹਿ [johəhi] sees. “təruṇ teju pətriə mukh johəhi.”—*sri beṇi*.

ਜੋਹਣ [johəṇ] *S v* harm. 2 compete. 3 bury. 4 See ਜੋਹਨ.

ਜੋਹਤ [johət] See ਜੋਹਿ.

ਜੋਹਤੀ [johiti] sees. “mukh kəu johiti.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਜੋਹਦ [johəd] See ਜੁਹਦ.

ਜੋਹਨ [johən], ਜੋਹਨਾ [johna] *v* see; look. 2 search, explore. 3 wait, expect. 4 occur, happen. 5 See ਜੋਹਣ. “johən pap bīdarən kəu.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਜੋਹਰ [johər], ਜੋਹੜ [johəṛ] *n* pond containing water; unlined pool, pit.

ਜੋਹੜਸਾਹਿਬ [johṛsahib], ਜੋਹੜ ਜੀ [johəṛ ji] 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 Dharāmpur 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.

ਜੋਹਾ [joha] *n* search, exploration. See ਜੋਹ. “maia ki nit joha.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਜੋਹਾਰ [johar] salutation, greeting. See ਜੁਹਾਰ. “səda səda takəu johar.”—*bher m 5*. “tisū johari

suəsəti tisū.”—*var asa*.

ਜੋਹਿ [johi] See ਜੋਹ. 2 having seen. 3 having explored.

ਜੋਹਿਓ [johio] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 disappeared. “kətu mīlio mero səbh dukhu johio.”—*asa m 5*. See ਜਹਨ.

ਜੋਹਿਆ [johia] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 disappeared. “həri kəṭhi ləgi sohia dokh səbhi johia.”—*sri chət m 5*. See ਜਹਨ.

ਜੋਹੀ [johi] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 who gazes constantly; onlooker. “pərgħər johi nic sənāt.”—*sri m 1*.

ਜੋਹੇ [johē] seen, See ਜੋਹਨਾ. “nit johē jəmjalē.”—*sri m 3*.

ਜੋਹੇ [johē] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 affect. “matgəṛəbh məhi əgəni nə johē.”—*gōd m 5*.

ਜੋਹੋ [johā] See ਜੋਹਨਾ. 2 See ਜਹਨ. “jisū suṇie mənī hoī rəhəsū əti riḍe man dukh johō.”—*sar m 5*. ‘Worry disappears.’ 3 योऽहं whatsoever I am.

ਜੋਕ [jok] *Skt* जलौका *n* 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. “jū kuṣṭi tənī jok.”—*sar surdas*. e.g. ‘A leech sucks only contaminated blood.’

ਜੋਖ [jokh] *Skt* चुम् (*vr* - estimate, assess) *n* weight, measure.

ਜੋਖਣ [jokhəṇ], ਜੋਖਣਾ [jokhəna], ਜੋਖਣੁ [jokhəṇu] *v* weigh. See ਜੋਖ.

ਜੋਖਮ [jokhəm] See ਜੋਖੋ.

ਜੋਖਿਤ [jokhit], ਜੋਖਿਤਾ [jokhita] woman, wife. See ਜੋਸਤਾ. “bəhu jokhta jor su sil vihina.”—*NP*. “jokhit purkhən ke huī saṇən.”—*səloh*.

ਜੋਖਿਮ [jokhim] See ਜੋਖੋ.

ਜੋਖਿਵਦੈ [jokhivdē] get weighed. “kiū bol hove jokhivdē?”—*var ram 3*. ‘How can the Guru’s words be weighed?’

ਜੋਖੋ [jokhō] *n* worry, anxiety. 2 fear, terror,

scare. **3** fear of adversity. **4** wealth, riches. ਜੋਗ [jog] or ਜੋਗੁ [jogu] *part* to, for e.g. “Irkhtəm uttəmsīgh, jog bhāi gurumukh sīgh.” **2** for, for the sake of, on account of. “mən məhī jhure ramcēdu sita ləchəmən jogu.”—*səva m 1*. **3** *Skt* जोगज *adj* proper, reasonable. “nanək səda dhāie dhīavən jog.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** *Skt* जोग *n* one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy—a sacred work by sage Patanjali for cultivating the concentration of mind.¹ See जोग. “jog dhīan gurugīan.”—*səveye m 1 ke*. **5** combination of planets; relationship, association. “uttəm jog pəryo īn eso.”—*GPS*. **6** This word is also used for ਜੋਗੀ [jogi]. “səṭīgur jog ka tāha nīvasa, jəh əvīgət nathu əgəm dhāni.”—*ram m 5*. **7** Getting engrossed in the Almighty by meditating on His Name is also termed as ਜੋਗ [jog] in Gurmat. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ, ਸਹਜਯੋਗ, ਹਠਯੋਗ and ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਜੋਗ ਸਜੋਗ [jog səjog] *n* proper relationship, legitimate relationship.

ਜੋਗ ਸਜੋਗੀ [jog səjogi] *adj* legitimately related, having forged properly relationship. “nanək ape jog səjogi.”—*suhi chēt m 1*. **2** involved with yog.

ਜੋਗਕਰੀ [jogkəri] *adj* one who practises yog. “munī īdrə māha sīv jogkəri.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਜੋਗ ਖੇਮ [jog khem], ਜੋਗ ਛੇਮ [jog chem] *Skt* जोग केम *n* procurement of material objects and their protection; acquiring the object not achieved so far and protecting what has been achieved.

ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤ [jogjugət], ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤਾ [jogjugta], ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤਾਰਿ [jogjugtarī] *adj* engrossed in yog. “jogjugət nisani.”—*guj m 5*. “tuhi mukəd jogjugtarī.”—*gōd rəvīdas*.

ਜੋਗਜੁਗਤਿ [jogjugətī] *n* method of yog; scheme of yog; type of yogic practice. “jogjugətī sunī aīo guru te.”—*gəu m 5*. “əjən mahī nīrəjənī rāhīe jogjugətī təu paie.”—*suhi m 1*.

¹योगश्चक्रवृत्ति निरोधः —*yogdərəṣən*.

ਜੋਗਜੋਗੇਸੁਰ [jogjogesvər] *n* god of yogis practising yog; lord of master yogis like Shiv etc—the Creator. “nəmo jogjogesvrē.”—*javu*.

ਜੋਗਣੀ [jogṇī] See ਜੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਜੋਗਤਣ [jogtəṇ] *n* ability, talent, competence. “səbh jogtəṇ ramnamu hē.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਜੋਗਨਸ਼ਾਹ [jogəṇṣah] See ਜੋਗਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਜੋਗਿਨਿ [jogəni] *n* yogi's wife. **2** a lady practising yog. **3** Ghor Devi, always in attendance upon Durga, who in the battlefield sucks blood of the warriors.

ਜੋਗਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ [jognīdra] *n* enchanted sleep, light sleep; that state of the Creator during which He is in a state of void, having absorbed His creation. **2** deep meditation in yog. **3** half-awake stage, wakeful slumber. **4** Durga.

ਜੋਗਨਿਧਿ [jognīdhi] treasure of yog. **2** the true Master. **3** the Creator. “səhəj jognīdhi pavəu.”—*asa m 1*. **4** a rare hand-written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib preserved in the house of Bhai Buta Singh, hakim of Rawalpindi, which contains Rangmala Jognidhi, a composition in 98 hymns. Its first and final hymns are:

“agasi guru bhərīa nir,
ta me kəməl bəhūt bīsthīr,
bhəura lūbdha taki gēdh,
nanək bole bīkhāmi sēdh. (1) ...
səbəd guru ke bīnu kəchu nə sujhe,
səbəd guru ke bīnu bole bujhe,
səbəd guru ke je mānu lave,
nanək so nər pərəmgətī pavē. (98)

ਜੋਗਨੀ [jognī] See ਜੋਗਿਨਿ and ਜੋਗਿਨੀ. **2** *Skt* योगिन् yogi, engrossed in practising yog. “īh bīdhi hē mən jogni.”—*ram m 5*.

ਜੋਗਮਾਇਆ [jogmāia], ਜੋਗਮਾਯਾ [jogmaya] *n* The Creator's might with which He creates the world. **2** Durga; goddess. **3** a particular goddess; close to Kutab Minar in Delhi, is situated the temple of this goddess popularly

known as Jog Maya temple.

ਜੋਗਵੈ [jogvɛ] practises yog. “jogi hove jogvɛ, bhogi hove khaɪ.”—*suhi m 1*.

ਜੋਗਾ [joga] *adj* able, talented, intelligent. “prəbhu səbhna gəla joga jiu.”—*majh 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.

ਜੋਗਸਿੰਘ [jogasɪŋh] 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 ਫੇਰਾ [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.

“jogasɪŋh ləkhi gətɪ soe.
məmɦɪt cobdar guru hoe.
səməjh varta cəni pəryo.
dhən prəbhu de hath ubryo.
ap səman nə əpər krɪpala.
səda das ke bən rəkhvala.
təjhū jɪthai sɪkh ke karən.
jyō kyō kərɦō das udharən.—*GPS*.

ਜੋਗਧਾਰੀ [jogadhari] *adj* one who adopts yog; practitioner of yog. “sūdər jogadhari jiu.”—*maru m 1*.

ਜੋਗੀ [jogɪ] See ਜੋਗੀ. **2** *adj* capable, proper, intelligent, deserving. **3** through yog; by yog.

ਜੋਗਿਆ [jogɪa] to the capable. “gaie ratɪ dɪnət gavəŋ jogɪa.”—*var ram 2 m 5. 2* vocative, ‘O, the capable!’

ਜੋਗਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ [jogɪdrə] lord of yogis. **2** Gorakh Nath. **3** Shiv. **4** Baba Sri Chand.

ਜੋਗਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ [jogɪdra] *adj* of the lord of yogis; relating to Gorakh; of Gorakh. “dərsənʊ bhekh kərəɦu jogɪdra.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*.

ਜੋਗਿਨੀ [jogɪni] See ਯੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਜੋਗੀ [jogi] *Skt* ਯੋਗਿਨ੍ adj one who practises yog. **2 n** a person engrossed in the soul; enlightened one. “esa jogi vəd bhagi bheṭe maɪa ke bədhən kaṭe.”—*gəʊ m 5*. “pərnɪda ustətɪ nəɦɪ jəke

kācān loh sāmāno. hārākh sog te rāhe ātita jogi tahī bākhano.”—*dhāna m 9*. See **ਯੋਗੀ**. **3** In Gorakh Nath’s view, one who wears yogi’s dress and practises hāṭhyog. “jogi jāgām bhāgve bhekh.”—*bāsāt m 1*. **4** one who is conversant with 27 yogis including Vishkumbh; an astrologer. “thīṭivarū nā jogi jāne rutī mahū nā koi.”—*jāpū*. **5** *adj* competent, intelligent. “āsā vekhejogi vāsātu nā kai.”—*BG*. **6** as much as, of as much quantity (as).

ਜੋਗੀਆ [jogia] *adj* one who practises yog. **2** relating to a yogi. **3** yog practitioner. “jogi ādārī jogia.”—*sri m 1*. **4** *n* yogi. **5** saffron-coloured.

ਜੋਗੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਪੰਥ [jogiā de barā pāth] See **ਬਾਰ** 2.

ਜੋਗੀਸਰ [jogisār], **ਜੋਗੀਸ੍ਵਰ** [jogisvār] *adj* lord of yogis, chief of yogis, prominent among yogis. **2** *n* Shiv, who is lord of all the yogis. “jogisār pavāhī nāhi tū gūṇ kāthān āpar.”—*gāṭ rāvīdas*. **3** Gorakh Nath.

ਜੋਗੀਟਿੱਲਾ [jogiṭilla] a mountain range in district of Jehlam, the highest peak of which is 3242 feet. There are many important places of yogis like Balgundai etc on these hills. Guru Nanak Dev arrived here to preach to the yogis ways to attain self-realisation. A sacred place still exists there in his memory. See **ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਾਈ**.

ਜੋਗੁ [jogu] See **ਜੋਗ** 4. “jogu nā bhāgvi kāpri, jogu nā mele vesī. nanāk ghārī beṭhīa jogu paie sātīgur ke updesī.”—*sāva m 3*. **2** *adj* competent, intelligent. “meno jogu kitōi.”—*mūdavṇi m 5*. “apāhī kārnejogu.”—*bavān*.

ਜੋਗੇਸੁਰ [jogesur] *n* lord of yogis, Krishan. **2** Shiv. **3** See **ਜੋਗਿੰਦੁ** and **ਜੋਗੀਸ੍ਵਰ**.

ਜੋਗੇਨ [jogen] after doing yog. “jogen kī, jogen kī?”—*gūjēdev*.

ਜੋਗੜ [jogy] See **ਯੋਗੜ**.

ਜੋਜਨ [jojān] *n* measure of distance equal to four kohs. See **ਯੋਜਨ** for its complete derivation. “barāh jōjān chātrū cāletha.”—*dhāna namdev*.

See **ਛਤੂ**.

ਜੋਜਾ [joja] a subcaste of Rajputs. **2** See **ਜੋਜਾ**.

ਜੋਜਿਤ [jojīṭ] *adj* jo (woman) + jīṭ (conquered). one, who has been won over by a woman. “jojīṭ jāg apān nā kāheye.”—*cārītr 33*. **2** *Skt* **ਯੋਜਿਤ** combined, connected, related.

ਜੋਟ [jot], **ਜੋਟਾ** [jotā], **ਜੋਟੀ** [jotī] *Skt* **ਯੋਟਕ** *n* pair, couple. **2** companion, partner.

ਜੋਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਬਦ [jotīā de śabād] *n* verses which are sung by two groups of singers, one line is sung by one group, the same is repeated by the second group. Baba Bhuddha initiated this tradition and concept.

ਜੋਤ [jot] *Skt* **ਜੋਤਿ** *n* light, shine, glitter, lustre. **2** *adj* fastened, yoked. “jese bīrākh jōṭi jot.”—*keda m 5*. ‘like the ox firmly fastened to the yoke.’ **3** *n* strap used to yoke an animal firmly.

ਜੋਤਸ [jotās], **ਜੋਤਸੀ** [jotsī], **ਜੋਤਕ** [jotāk], **ਜੋਤਕੀ** [jotkī] *Skt* **ਜੋਤਿਸ** astrology and possessor of its knowledge, astrologer. See **ਜੋਤਿਸ**. “pārī pārī pādīt jotkī vad kārāhī vicar.”—*sri m 3*.

ਜੋਤਣਾ [jotṇā], **ਜੋਤਨਾ** [jotnā] *v* fasten, plough; tie with a yoke (for ploughing). “hāl jote udāmu kārē.”—*gāṭ m 4*.

ਜੋਤਵਿਕਾਸ [jotvikās] See **ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ**. **2** self-realisation; spiritual knowlege.

ਜੋਤਿ [jotī] *Skt* **ਜੋਤਿ** *n* light, flash. “na surāj cād nā jotī āpar.”—*gūj 3 m 1*. **2** miraculous intelligence. “jānāhu jotī, nā puchāhu jati.”—*asa m 1*. **3** fire. “jotī śāt jīmī varī kār.”—*sāloh*. **4** sun, moon and planets. **5** God; true Master. “sābh māhī jotī jotī hē soī.”—*sohīlā*.

6 spiritual light, self-realisation. “prāgṭi jotī mīṭīā ādhīāra.”—*prābhā kābir*. “pūrān jotī jāgē ghāṭ me.”—*sāvēye 33*. **7** moonlight. **8** eyesight. “nenān jotī gāi ghāṭke.”—*GPS*.

ਜੋਤਿਸ [jotīs] *Skt* **ਜੋਤਿਸ** *n* a branch of knowledge about speed, distance and other properties of the sun, the moon, and the planets etc; astronomy. **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.

ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ [jotɪsərup], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪੀ** [jotɪsərupi], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ** [jotɪsvərup], **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪੀ** [jotɪsvərupi] *n* God, manifested as light—the Transcendent One. “jotɪsərup səda sukhdāta.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “jotɪsərupi səbh jəg məulo.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “nəv khəḍ məhɪ jotɪsvərupi rəhɪo bhəɪ.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਜੋਤਿਕ [jotɪk] See **ਜੋਤਿਸ**. “jotɪk janəhɪ, bəhu bəhu bɪakərnə.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਜੋਤਿਕੀ [jotɪki] See **ਜੋਤਸੀ**.

ਜੋਤਿਜੁਤ [jotɪjot] *adj lit*; with light.

ਜੋਤਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ [jotɪmətrɪ] in the hymn of the radiant God; in the true Vaheguru. “jotɪmətrɪ mənə əsthɪru kərə.”—*bher ə kəbir*.

ਜੋਤਿਰਲੰਗ [jotɪrlɪŋg] *Skt* ज्योतिर्लिङ्ग *n* per Shiv Puran, a glorious līg of Shiv like kalagəhɪ, 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 līgs of Shiv. See **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ**.

ਜੋਤਿਰੂਪ [jotɪrup] See **ਜੋਤਿਸਰੂਪ 1**. “jotɪrup hərəpɪ.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਜੋਤੀ [joti] See **ਜੋਤਿ**. **2** giver of light to the human body (mortal frame); human soul. “səbh teri jotɪ jotɪ vich vətəhɪ.”—*var kan m 4*. **3** the Transcendent One. “tɪu jotɪ səgɪ jotɪ səmana.”—*sukhməni*. **4** self-knowledge, spiritual knowledge. “joti hu prəbhə jəpda.”—*sri m 3*. **5** See **ਜਾਤਿ**.

ਜੋਤਿਸਰ [jotɪsər] a pond three kohs from Thanesar in district Karnal, where Krishan gave Arjun Geeta sermon before the start of war between Pandavs and Koravs. 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.

ਜੋਤੀ ਸਰੂਪ [joti sərup] *n* the radiant Creator. **2** a gurdwara in Sirhind where Mata Gujri and two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were cremated. See **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ** and **ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਜੋਤੀਜੋਤਿ [jotijotɪ] *n* the Creator who provides light to a lamp; the Transcendent One; God, who provides brilliance to miraculous objects like the sun, fire etc. “jotijotɪ mɪɪɪ, jotɪ səmani.”—*tukha chət m 4*. **2 adj** illuminator, emitter of light. “jotijotɪ mɪɪɪ bhəgvan.”—*asa ə m 3*.

ਜੋਤੀਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [jotijotɪ səmaʊṇə] *v* (for the individual light (soul)) to merge with the eternal light (supreme soul); for the living soul to merge with its creator. “jotijotɪ səmani.”—*sor namdev*. **2** merging of the ten Gurus with their origin—the Transcendent One—after giving up their mortal frame; pass away.

ਜੋਤੰਮਾਲੀ [jotəmali] *n* source of the rays—sun.

ਜੋਤਯੋ [jotyō] *Skt* ज्योतिष्मन्त् *adj* luminous, illuminated. “jən kəla səsɪ sur nəkhyətr jotyō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਜੋਦਰੀ [jodri], **ਜੋਦਰੀਆ** [jodria], **ਜੋਦੜੀ** [jodri], **ਜੋਦੜੀਆ** [jodria] See **ਜੁਰਦ**. “mohən, ghəɪ avəhu kərəu jodria.”—*sar m 5*. “gur age kəɪ jodri.”—*gəu ə m 4*.

ਜੋਧ [jodh] *Skt n* warrior, fighter. “kəvən jodh jo kal səghare.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **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 **ਜੋਧਰਾਯ**. **6** See **ਧੁਨੀ** (f). **7** a məhəɪ 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 kols away from Ludhiana, where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a few days after leaving Alamgir. See आलमगीर 3.

ਜੋਧਪੁਰ [jodhpur] a capital city of a state in Rajputana, founded by a Rajput named Jodh in Sammat 1515 Bikrami.

ਜੋਧਰਾਇ [jodhraɪ], **ਜੋਧਰਾਯ** [jodhray] or **ਰਾਯਜੋਧ** [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, alongwith 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 Mahar¹

Chainbeg

Umar Shah

Jodhray

Phatta

Samir, Lakhmir & Takhat Mal

ਜੋਧਾ [jodha] *Skt* योद्धा warrior, fighter, valiant person. **2** from Dhutta subcaste, a devotee of

¹Akbar married his daughter and gave him the title of Mahar. He was also given Kangarh subdivision as a fief.

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.

ਜੋਧਾਂਤਕ [jodhātək] *n* killers of a warrior – sword and arrow. –*sənama*.

ਜੋਧਾਬਾਈ [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.

ਜੋਧੀ [jodhi] *Skt* योधिन् *adj* fighter, warrior.

ਜੋਧੈ ਵੀਰੈ ਪੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਕੀ ਧੁਨੀ [jodhē vīrē purbaṇī kī dhunī] See ਧੁਨੀ (f).

ਜੋਨ [jon] See ਜੋਨਿ. **2** See ਜੋਨ. **3** moonlight.

ਜੋਨਿ [jonɪ] *Skt* जेनि *n* birth; creation. “parbrəhəm pərmesur jonɪ nə avəi.”–*var maru* 2 *m* 5. **2** vagina. **3** womb, uterus, pregnancy. “jonɪ chaɖ jəu jəg məɦɪ aɪa.”–*gəu kəbir*. **4** reason, cause. **5** source of life; mine of life.

ਜੋਨਿਸਿਲਾ [jonɪsɪlɑ] *Skt* जेनिशिला *n* sexual urge, a religious seat of Sati Devi, located in Assam. “jɪɦ nəɾ kə dhənvən təkavē. jonɪsɪlɑ məɦɪ fāɦɪ phəsavē.”–*cəɾɪtr* 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 large amount of money.

ਜੋਨੀ [joni] See ਜੋਨਿ. “so mukhu jələu jɪtu kəhəɦɪ thakuru joni.”–*bher* *m* 5. **2** by virtue of. “joni əkul nɪrəjən gəɪa.”–*maru solhe* *m* 1.

ਜੋਨੀਬਾਟ [jonibat] *n* transmigratory cycle in which an unliberated soul wanders (as per Hindu mythology), in cycles of births and deaths. “bəɦɪɪ nə avē jonibat.”–*bher kəbir*.

ਜੋਨੀਮਾਟ [jonimat] See ਮਾਟ.

ਜੋਫ [noph] *A* ضعف *n* weakness. **2** laziness. **3** old age, senescence.

ਜੋਬਨ [jobən] *Skt* जौवन *n* youthfulness, young age. “jobən dhən prəbhūta kə məd mē əhi nɪsɪ rəhə dɪvāna.”—*dhāna m 9*.

ਜੋਬਨ ਬਹਿਕ੍ਰਮ [jobən bəhɪkrəm] See ਬਹਿਕ੍ਰਮ.

ਜੋਬਨ ਬਾਲੜੀ [jobən baləɾi] *adj* young girl. “mūdha jobən balɾie.”—*asa chāt m 1*.

ਜੋਬਨਬਾਲਾ [jobənbala] *adj* young boy. “pɪru rəliāla jobənbala.”—*dhāna chāt m 1*.

ਜੋਬਨਵਾਰਿ [jobənvarɪ] *adj* young (female).

ਜੋਬਨਵੰਤ [jobənvət] *adj* male of young age, youth. “jobənvət əcar kulina.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਜੋਬਨਾਂਤਅੰਤਕ [jobnātətək] *n* killer of youth — old age; and its destroyer, nectar.—*sənama*.

ਜੋਬਨਾਰਿ [jobnarɪ] a female in young age. “māhā rupvāti māha jobnarē.”—*gyan. 2 n* old age; senescence which is enemy of youth. —*sənama*.

ਜੋਬਨਿ [jobənɪ] *n* youth, young age. “jəb ləgu jobənɪ sasū hē.”—*sri m 4 vən̄jara. 2 adv* due to youth, from young age. **3** of youth. “jəru ai jobənɪ harɪa.”—*var asa*.

ਜੋਬਨੁ [jobənu] See ਜੋਬਨ. “jobənu ghəṭe jərūa jīṇe.”—*sri m 1 pāhāre*.

ਜੋਮ [jom] *A* جوم *n* ambition, excitement. **2** ego, pride, arrogance. **3** zeal, enthusiasm.

ਜੋਯ [joy] See ਜੋਇ.

ਜੋਰ [jor] or **ਜੋਰੁ** [joru] *n* joint, junction, union. “tuṭət nəhi jor.”—*kan m 5*. “re mən mere tū həri sɪu joru.”—*gəu ə m 5. 2 P ੯੯; n* might, strength. “jor juləm phuləhi ghəṇo.”—*bavən. 3* See ਜੋਰਿ.

ਜੋਰਨ [jorən], **ਜੋਰਨਾ** [jorna] *v* add, save. “dhən jorən kəu dhāɪa.”—*sor m 9. 2* put together, collect.

ਜੋਰਾ [jora] *n* pair, two objects. **2** a pair of shoes. **3** dress. “jora ek bənavət bhāe.”—*cəɪtr 122. 4* of wives or women. “mən mukhā de sɪɪɪ jora əmər hē.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਜੋਰਾਵਰ [zoravər] *P ੯੯, ੯੯; adj* powerful, mighty,

bully.

ਜੋਰਾਵਰਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [zoravərsiŋgh 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.

ਜੋਰਿ [jorɪ] pair, couple. “pai jorɪ bat ɪk kini.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘Unity is like a pair of shoes.’ **2 adv** by putting together. “jorɪ jorɪ dhən kia.”—*sor kəbir. 3* jointly. “gur ki sərəṇɪ rəhəu kər jorɪ.”—*gōḍ m 5*. with folded hands. **4** forcibly, by force. “jorɪ chəli cādravəɪɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਜੋਰਿਓ [joriɔ], **ਜੋਰਿਆ** [joriɪ] added, combined, united. “joi joi joriɔ soi soi phaɪɔ.”—*məla rəvidas. 2* deposited, collected.

ਜੋਰਿਐ [joriɛ] by collecting, on collecting, on combining. “sakət sɪu mukhi joriɛ.”—*biḷa m 5*.

ਜੋਰੀ [jori] See ਜੋੜੀ. **2** attached. “otɪ potɪ bhəgtən sōgɪ jori.”—*gəu m 5. 3* collected, deposited. “dokh kəri kəri jori.”—*biḷa chāt m 5*. collected money by committing sins. **4 n** oppression, high-handedness. “jori kie juləm hē.”—*s kəbir. 5 adv* forcibly; unjustly. “jori māge dan ve lalo!”—*tlīg m 1*. ‘Babar, the bridegroom, forcibly asks for the bride’s offer.’ Here marriage is a metaphor only.

ਜੋਰੁ [joru] See ਜੋਰ. “jɪsɪ həthɪ joru kəri vekhe soɪ.”—*jəpu*. “nanək təgu nə tuṭəi je təgɪ hove joru.”—*var asa*.

ਜੋਰੁ ਸਕਤਿ [joru səkətɪ] force and prowess, strength and courage. “joru səkətɪ nanək kɪchu nahi.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਜੇਰੂ [joru] *n* wife, spouse, better half. 2 woman, lady. “*ਜਿਊ ਜੋਰੁ ਸਿਰਨਾਵੀ ਅਵੇ ਵਾਰੋਵਾਰੀ.*”—*var asa*.

ਜੋਰੇ [joro] See ਜੋੜਨਾ. “*mukh joro.*”—*kan m 5*. ‘live collectively.’ 2 See ਜੋਰੂ.

ਜੋਲ [jol] See ਜੁਲ and ਜੁਲਣ.

ਜੋਲਣ [jolənu], ਜੋਲਨ [jolən] *v* go, walk, move. “*ਜੋਲਿਕੇ, ਕੇ ਗੈਲਿ ਲੇਗੇ ਧਾਇ.*”—*s fərid*. “*jo gur dəse baṭ murida jolie.*”—*asa sekḥ fərid*.

ਜੋਲਾ [jola], ਜੋਲਾਹਰਾ [jolahra], ਜੋਲਾਹਾ [jolaha] weaver of clothes. See ਜੁਲਾਹਾ. Per Brahmavaiverat Puran, Jola caste was born of the womb of a weaver’s daughter from a barbarian father. “*nic kula jolahra.*”—*asa dhāna*. “*nama chiba kəbir jolaha.*”—*sri ə m 3*.

ਜੋਲਿਕੇ [jolɪkə] having gone or walked. See ਜੋਲਣ.

ਜੋਲੀਐ [jolie] let us go. See ਜੋਲਣ.

ਜੋਵਣ [jovəṅ] See ਜੋਵਣਾ.

ਜੋਵਣਹਾਰ [jovəṅhar] *adj* onlooker. 2 one who yokes or unites.

ਜੋਵਣਵਾਰੂ [jovəṅvaru] *n* a feeding ritual; ritual of taking meals; according to Hindu mythology, the ceremony of feeding food for the first time to an infant in his sixth or eighth month. “*jovəṅvaru namkəraṅ.*”—*ram m 5 bāno*.

ਜੋਵਣਾ [jovṅa] *v* see, look. See ਜੋਈਦਨ. 2 yoke, harness. “*jovəḥɪ kup sɪcən kəu bəsudha.*”—*asa m 4*. “*jo tere rəgɪ rəte se jonɪ nə jovṅa.*”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਜੋਵਨ [jovən] See ਜੋਬਨ. 2 See ਜੋਵਣਾ.

ਜੋੜ [joɾ] *n* sum (of numbers), total, addition. 2 knot, stitch, solder. 3 body joints like elbow, knee etc. 4 comparison, match. 5 tactic, trick. 6 See ਜੋੜਨਾ.

ਜੋੜਤੋੜ [joɾtoɾ] *n* creation and destruction, growth and decay. permutation and combination. 2 acceptance and contradiction. 3 a herb, which is used to treat mercury.

ਜੋੜਨਾ [joɾəna] *v* combine, mix. 2 deposit, collect. 3 add, total.

ਜੋੜਮੇਲ [joɾmel] *n* gathering, congregation, carnival. 2 fast friendship.

ਜੋੜਮੇਲਨੀ [joɾmeləni] *n* xa needle.

ਜੋੜਾ [joɾa] *n* pair of shoes. 2 dress, a heavy shawl (usually equal to two thin shawls). “*səc bhojən joɾe.*”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. 3 two objects, pair. 4 male and female.

ਜੋੜਿ [joɾɪ] having joined. “*joɾɪ vɪchoɾe nanək thapɪ.*”—*asa m 5*.

ਜੋੜੀ [joɾi] brought together. “*joɾi juɾe nə toɾi tuɾe.*”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 *n* companion, social acquaintance. “*həɾɪname ke hovəhu joɾi.*”—*bəsət 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.

ਜੋੜੂ [joɾu] *adj* which connects; (one) that binds. 2 *n* miser, who never spends and always hoards.

ਜੋ [jo] *part* if, provided, in case. “*jo rajū deḥɪ tə kəvən bəḍai.*”—*guj namdev*. 2 *n* barley. *P ੬ 3* *adv* when, whenever.

ਜੋ [jə] See ਜੋ 2.

ਜੋਊ [jəu] See ਜੋਊ and ਜੋ.

ਜੋਹਰ [jəhər] *n* pond, tank. See ਜੋਹੜ. 2 *A ੯੬* pearl. 3 precious stone, gem, jewel. 4 raw material, e.g cotton for cloth, iron for a sword etc. 5 merit, quality. 6 an old ritual “*jivhər*” in Rajputana, from which the word *jəhər* is derived. Due to a threat from the enemy, wives faithful to their husbands would put an end to their families, with weapon or fire. This ritual is called *jəhər*. See ਅਕਬਰ. 7 oxides of steel, iron oxide. 8 sublimation of medicine.

ਜੋਹਰੀ [jəhri] *n* jeweller, connoisseur and trader of jewels.

ਜੋਕ [jək] *T ੩੬ n* army, military, armed forces. 2 group, gang, crowd, swarm. 3 *A ੩,੩* tasting. 4 happiness, ecstasy. 5 feeling of spiritual bliss.

“lakhya ap ne əpən apa su jək.”—*GPS*.

ਜੋਜ [jɔj] *A* جوج *n* husband.

ਜੋਜਹ [zɔjəh], ਜੋਜਾ [zɔja] *A* زوجة *n* wife.

ਜੋਨ [jɔn] *pron* which, that. **2** who, that. “nīd ustətɪ jɔn ke səm.”—*həjare 10*. **3** *n* See ਜਵਨ (ਯਵਨ). **4** moonlight. “təhā cādrə ki nə jɔn he.”—*ramav*. “bər kirətɪ jɔn.”—*NP*.

ਜੋਨਪੁਰ [jɔnpur] *Skt* जमदगुपुर 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 mṛṇḍāg (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.

ਜੋਧੇ [jɔpɛ] *part* if, in case, provided.

ਜੋਬ [jɔb] if now, now if.

ਜੋਬਨ [jɔbən] *n* youth. “jɔbən bəhɪkrəm kənɪk kūdɫəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਜੋਲਗ [jɔləg] *adv* until, till, as long as.

ਜੋਲਾ [jɔlə], ਜੋਲਾਨ [jɔlən] See ਜਊਲਾ.

ਜੋਲੋ [jɔlə] See ਜੋਲਗ.

ਜੋਤਾ [jɔtə] *n* twins, either of the twins, twin-born.

ਜੰਗ [jɔg] *P* جنگ *n* rust. **2** large bell or gong, conch shell. “jəg ghūghəru təlɪka upjət rag ənət.”—*prichət*. **3** island of Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. See ਜੰਗੀ and ਰੂਮੀ ਜੰਗੀ. **4** *P* جنگ battle, war.

ਜੰਗ ਆਜ਼ਮਾ [jɔg əzəmə] *P* آزمایہ *adj* one who tries his hand in war; experienced in warfare.

ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਯਦ [jɔg dərayəd] description of the war of Kalayvan in Krishnavtar of Dasam Granth is given in the following səvəye:

- 1 jəg dərayəd kaljəmən,
bəgoyəd ki mən phɔj ko šahəm,
- 2 ba mən jəg bugo kən bəya
hərgɪz dɪl mo nə zərə kən vahəm,

3 roz məyā duniā uphtadəm

šabəš be-ədli šəbšahəm,

4 kan! gurez məkun tu byaxuš

mat kənem jɪ jəg guahəm,

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.”

ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ [jəgnəmə] 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.¹ **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 Zebunisa, and details of the battle of Bhangani.

ਜੰਗਮ [jəgəm] *Skt* जङ्गम wanderer, roamer, abodeless homeless. “əsthavər jəgəm kiṭ pətəga.”—*gəv kəbir*. **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). “jəgəm jodh jəti sənɪasi.”—*maru m 1*.

ਜੰਗ ਮੁਸਾਫਾ [jəg musaphə] battlegong, large bell

¹Jangnamas written by Shah Muhammad and Bhai Sahib Singh are very famous.

- rung to proclaim war. “jəg musapha vəjɪa.”—*cədi* 3. See ਜੰਗ and ਮੁਸਾਫ.
- ਜੰਗਲ** [jəgəl] or **ਜੰਗਲੁ** [jəgəlu] *P* 𑂔; *n* uncultivated land, forest. “jəgəl jəgəlu kɪa bhəvəhɪ?”—*s fərid*. **2** *Skt* blood. **3** meat, flesh. **4** land without water, arid land. **5** desert.
- ਜੰਗਲ ਜਾਣਾ** [jəgəl jaṇa] *v* go out for defecation, go out to ease oneself, go to the field to excrete faeces.
- ਜੰਗਲਾ** [jəgla] *adj* wild. **2** *Pg* ਜੇਂਗਲਾ — a grille or a window fitted with iron bars attached to a corridor or door.
- ਜੰਗਲਿ** [jəgəli] in the forest. **2** See ਜੰਗਲੀ.
- ਜੰਗਲੀ** [jəgəli] *adj* one who lives in a forest (forest dweller). **2** barbarian, uncivilized, savage.
- ਜੰਗਲੁ** [jəgəlu] See ਜੰਗਲ.
- ਜੰਗੜਾ** [jəgɜa] *n* octroi barrier. **2** octroi collector. **3** See ਯੰਗੜਾ.
- ਜੰਗਾ** [jəga] *n* nightwatch or vigil, keeping awake at night. “rəjənɪ səbai jəga.”—*sar m* 5. **2** thigh, leg. “səhəsɜə sis təv dhər tən jəga.”—*visən*.
- ਜੰਗਾਰ** [jəgar] *P* 𑂔; *adj* warrior. **2** *P* 𑂔; *n* rust, dirt on metals like iron etc.
- ਜੰਗਾਲ** [jəgal] See ਜੰਗਾਰ. **2** *Skt n* bridge. **3** dam; barrage to stop the flow of water.
- ਜੰਗਾਲੀ** [jəgəli] *adj* rusted object. **2** rust-coloured. See ਮਸਕਲ.
- ਜੰਗੀ** [jəgi] *P* 𑂔; *adj* pertaining to war. **2** armed soldier. **3** Zangi, a resident of Zangvaar. See ਜੰਗ 3.
- ਜੰਗੀਰਾਣਾ** [jəgiraṇa] a village of Bhatinda tehsil, division Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh visited this village but no gurdwara has been constructed here due to the negligence of the Sikhs of the surrounding area. An unmetalled structure stands at a distance of about two kōhs from Jangirana. Close to it is a pond named Tilkara belonging to the Sidhu caste, whose members come to this pond during Navratras to dig out silt from it.
- ਜੰਗੀਲਾ** [jəgila] *adj* warrior, soldier, fighter, pertaining to war. **2** rusted. **3** *n* rust, dirt, filth. “utɾe mənəhu jəgila.”—*guj m* 5.
- ਜੰਗੀਲਾਟ** [jəgilaṭ] commander-in-chief of the armed forces in India.
- ਜੰਘ** [jəgh] *Skt* जङ्घा *n* thigh; part of the body above the ankle and below the knee; leg. “ɪni nɪki jəghie thəlɪ ḍugəɪ bhəvɪomɪ.”—*s fərid*.
- ਜੰਘਵਾ** [jəghva], **ਜੰਘਾ** [jəgha] See ਜੰਘ. **2** See ਪਰਤੀਰਨ.
- ਜੰਘੀਐ** [jəghie] with legs. See ਜੰਘ.
- ਜੰਜ** [jəj] See ਜੰਞ.
- ਜੰਜਾਰ** [jəjar], **ਜੰਜਾਰਾ** [jəjara], **ਜੰਜਾਲ** [jəjal] *n* mundane involvement; worldly attachment; chain, complication. “kəɾəm kəɾət jɪə kəu jəjar.”—*asa m* 5. “bəhɜɪ bəhɜɪ ləpɪɪo jəjara.”—*suhi m* 5. “ɔɾjhɪo an jəjari.”—*sar m* 5. “al jal maɪa jəjal.”—*sukhməni*. **2** human trap; dragnet to entangle human beings. **3** dragnet made by men; plan to entangle.
- ਜੰਜਾਲ ਪਰਾਲਿ** [jəjal pəralɪ] *n* rope made of paddy straw; mesh formed by straw of paddy. “sakət jəjal pɾalɪ pəɪa.”—*ram ə m* 1. ‘delicate bondage of illusion, in which one is trapped due to one’s own weakness.’
- ਜੰਜਾਲੀ** [jəjali] from entanglements, from worldly worries. “mənɔ jəjali vɛɪa.”—*oəkar*.
- ਜੰਜੀਰ** [zəjɪr] *P* 𑂔; *n* chain, made of metallic links etc. “jəjɪr badhɪkəɾ khəɾe kəbɪr.”—*bher kəbɪr*. **2** fetter, shackle.
- ਜੰਜੀਰੀ** [jəjɪri] small chain. See ਜੰਜੀਰ.
- ਜੰਜੂਆ** [jəjua] a Rajput subcaste.
- ਜੰਜੇਲ** [jəjel] a heavy and long rifle, which was earlier used for long range firing. Its range was upto six hundred yards. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.
- ਜੰਞ** [jəj] *Skt* जन्म *n* marriage party, wedding procession led by the bridegroom. See ਜੰਨ. **2** “həɪɪjən mɪɪɪ jəj sɜhədi.”—*sri chət m* 4.
- ਜੰਝੂ** [jəjɔ] *n* sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation). “jɪs jəjɔ te jəm sənmane.”—*NP*.

ਜੰਡ [jəḍ] *n* 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* जंसी. *L* Prosopis Spicigera.

ਜੰਡਸਰ [jəḍsər] See ਦਮਦਮਾ.

ਜੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ [jəḍsahɪb] that jəḍ, tree (Prosopis Spicigera) under the shadow of which each of the ten Gurus of Sikhs has taken rest. Many jəḍs are popular in history, a few of which are mentioned below:

1 One such jəḍ 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 jəḍ 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 jəḍ 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 gəṛhi. 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 jəḍ. A beautiful gurdwara has been built there, 27 kənals 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 jəḍs, 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 jəḍ. 25 ghumaons of land is attached to the gurdwara, which is situated 10 miles to the west of Faridkot railway station.

ਜੰਡਾਲੀ [jəḍali] 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 a land to the gurdwara, which is situated nine miles to the south-west of Chava Payal railway station.

ਜੰਡਿਆਣਾ [jəḍɪaṇa], **ਜੰਡਿਆਨਾ** [jəḍɪana] an area where jəḍ trees grow (prosopis specigera).

2 a pond, at the bank of which are jəḍ trees.

3 Bhai Santokh Singh refers to jəḍsər as jəḍɪaṇa. See ਦਮਦਮਾ 1 (a).

“sayō səme jaɪ jəḍɪane.

bəṭh-hɪ səbhɪn həkəɾən ʃane.”—GPS.

ਜੰਡਿਆਲਾ [jəḍɪala] a village in Amritsar district situated 11 miles to the east of Amritsar town. See ਹੰਦਾਲ and ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਜੰਡਿਆਲੀਏ [jəḍɪalie] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਜੰਡੀ [jəḍi] small jəḍ tree, Prosopis specigera. See ਜੰਡ.

ਜੰਤ [jəṭ] *Skt* जन्तु *n* living creature, animal. “ɪkɪ jəṭ bhəɾəɪ bhule.”—asa chāt m 3. 2 *Skt* यन्त्र

bhav jñ dukkh.”—*NP*. 8 one who is related to some class, caste or nation. 9 See ਜਨ. “munī jñ re.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 10 *A* ۞ doubt, mistrust.

ਜੰਨਾ [jāna] See ਜਨ. “nacāti gopijāna.”—*dhāna namdev*.

ਜੰਨੀ [jāni] followers. “vicarī dīṭha hārījāni.”—*var vāḍ m 4*.

ਜੰਨੂ [jānhu] See ਜਨੂ.

ਜੰਨੂ ਸੁਤਾ [jānhu suta], ਜੰਨੂ ਕੰਨਯਾ [jānhu kānyā], ਜੰਨੂ ਤਨਿਆ [jānhu tānyā] See ਜਨੂ ਸੁਤਾ.

ਜੰਨੌਤ [jānətt] See ਜੱਨਤ.

ਜੰਨੜ [jāny] See ਜਨੜ.

ਜੰਪ [jāp] *Dg n* utterance, sermon. *Skt* जल्पन. See ਜਲਪ.

ਜੰਪਉ [jāpū], ਜੰਪਹਿ [jāpəhi], ਜੰਪਹੁ [jāpəhu], ਜੰਪਤ [jāpət], ਜੰਪਨ [jāpən], ਜੰਪੈ [jāpə] See ਜਲਪ and ਜੰਪ. “jās jāpəu ləhiṇe rəsən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘Sing the praise of Guru Angad Dev.’ “tohi jās jāy jāy jāpəhi.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. ‘(They) sing eulogies?’ “ram jāpəhu nīṭ bhāi.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. ‘Recite Ram’s name daily.’ “jāpət sesphānā.”—*kəlki*. ‘Sheshnag utters.’ “nanək jāpə pətīṭpavən.”—*asa chāt 5*. ‘utters (repeats).’

ਜੰਬਕ [jābək] See ਜੰਬੁਕ.

ਜੰਬਰ [jābər] *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.

ਜੰਬਰੀ [jābri] *adj* belonging to Jambar subcaste.

¹It is learnt that these pillars do not exist now.

“səbēgsīgh jābri.”—*GPS*. 2 of Jambar village.

3 See ਜੰਤਰੀ.

ਜੰਬਾਲ [jābal] *Skt* जम्बाल *n* mud, sludge, mortar of mud. 2 scented liquid prepared from pandanus odoratissimus.

ਜੰਬੂ [jābu] *Skt* जम्बु *n* a kind of plum and its tree.

ਜੰਬੁਕ [jābuk], ਜੰਬੁਕੁ [jābuku] *Skt* जम्बुक *n* scented liquid. 2 gulab jamun, an Indian sweet. 3 jackal. “sīgh sārən kət jāie jāu jābuku grāsē.”—*bīla sādhnā*.

ਜੰਬੁਦੀਪ [jābudīp] *Skt* जम्बुद्वीप 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 Jambudvīp is one lac yojāns. It has nine regions of nine thousand yojāns each. These regions are also named as vāṣ. These are ṭlavṛīṭ, rāmyək, hīrāṇmāy, kuruvāṣ, hārīvāṣ, kīpuruṣ, bhārət, bhādrās and ketumal.

Scholars visualise Asia as a Jambudeep.

ਜੰਬੁਦਵੀਪ [jābudvīp] See ਜੰਬੁਦੀਪ.

ਜੰਬੁਰ [jābur] See ਜੰਬੁਰਕ.

ਜੰਬੂ [jābu] See ਜੰਬੂ and ਜੰਪੂ.

ਜੰਬੂਆ [jābua] *n* a kind of dagger. See ਜੰਬੂਆ. “jābua əru bānə sukəs kəmanā.”—*ramāv*.

ਜੰਬੂਰ [zābur] *P* ڙڙڙ *n* wasp, yellow hornet. “vīchohe jābur.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 tongs, forceps; plier.

ਜੰਬੂਰਕ [zāburək] *P* ڙڙڙ *n* light cannon; cannon mounted on camel back; tong.

ਜੰਬੂਚਾ [jābura] See ਜੰਬੂਰਕ. 2 juggler’s assistant; acrobat.

ਜੰਬੂਲ [jābul] *Skt n* a kind of plum tree, cerasus cornuta, svzygium cumini. 2 a plant—flowers

and scent of which scented liquid is prepared.
ਜੰਬੂਵਾ [jəbuva] See ਜੰਬੂਆ and ਜੰਬੂਆ.

ਜੰਭ [jəbh] *Skt* जम्भ *n* molar, grindertooth.
2 pointed tooth between molar and other teeth, poker. 3 son of Prahilad. 4 father of Mahikhasur, who was killed by Indar. “īdrjɪm jəbh pər.”—*bhuṣaṇ*. 5 son of demon Hiranyakshipu, who was killed by goddess Durga. “nəmo əbɪka jəbh-ha jotrɪrupa.”—*cāḍi* 2. 6 in Ramavtar, name of a demon, who was killed by Ram Chandar. “vyadh jityo jɪne jəbh mario unɛ.”—*ramav*.

ਜੰਭਹਾ [jəbh-ha] killer of demon Jambh, Indar. See ਜੰਭ 4. 2 Durga. See ਜੰਭ 5. 3 Ram Chandar. See ਜੰਭ 6.

ਜੰਭਕਾ [jəbhka] See ਜੰਭਕਾ.

ਜੰਭਣ [jəbhəṇ] (*Skt* जम्भ् *vr* yawn). *Skt* जृम्भण *n* act of yawning. “devdətt jəbhṇe ki.”—*NP*. ‘for taking life saving devdətt-yawn.’ 2 *Skt* जम्भण crush, to destroy.

ਜੰਭਰ [jəbhər] 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.

ਜੰਭਰੀ [jəbhri] ਜੰਭ—ਹਰੀ; killer of demon Jambh-Durga. See ਜੰਭ 5.

ਜੰਭਾਈ [jəbhai] See ਜੰਭਣ. 2 *n* yawn. *Skt* जृम्भा.

ਜੰਭਾਸੁਰ [jəbhasur] ਜੰਭ—ਅਸੁਰ, demon Jambh. See ਜੰਭ.

ਜੰਭਿਕਾ [jəbhɪka] *Skt* ਜੰਭਿਕਾ goddess of sloth. 2 See ਜੰਭ 5 and ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 6 ch. 4.

ਜੰਭੂਆ [jəbhua] *n* dagger in the shape of molar (tooth). See ਜੰਭ 2. In Sanskrit literature its name is mentioned as ਜੰਭਿਕਾ. See ਜਸਤੁ.

ਜੰਮ [jəm] *Skt* जन्म. “jəra jəməhɪ aroəh.”—*səveye* *m* 4 *ke*. ‘You are riding the cycle of old age and rebirth.’ i.e., not controlled by six distresses.

ਜੰਮਣ [jəmən] *v* take birth; be born. “jəmɪa putu bhəgətu gobɪd ka.”—*asa* *m* 5.

ਜੰਮਣਖੇੜਾ [jəmənkhəɾə] Guru Gobind Singh visited this village when he came from Anandpur on a hunting expedition. “jəmənkhəɾe ke dɦɪg gəe. sɪkh bənjare pɪkh təɦɪ ləe.”—*GPS*.

ਜੰਮਣਖੁੱਟੀ [jəmənɣɦuʈti] See ਗੁੜਤੀ and ਖੁੱਟੀ.

ਜੰਮਣ ਮਰਣ ਕਾ ਮੂਲ [jəmən məɾən ka mul] *n* ignorance. “jəmən məɾən ka mul kəɪe ta sukh hovi mɪtu.”—*səva* *m* 3.

ਜੰਮਾਉਣਾ [jəmauɳə] *v* give birth, bear a child. 2 produce. “hoɪ kɪɾsaɳu imanu jəmaɪɛ.”—*sri* *m* 1.

ਜੰਮੂ [jəmu] See ਜੰਭੂ. 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 ਗੁਲਾਬ ਸਿੰਘ 5. 3 capital of Jammu State, 25 miles from Sialkot. As mentioned in Guru Nanak Prakash, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. “tət chɪn jəmupur məɦɪ əe.”—*uttrarədh* 3.

ਜੰਮੇ [jəmɛ] born, took birth. “jəmɛ mərə nə ave jaɪ.”—*bəsət m 3*.

ਜਜ [jɔ] See ਜਯ. 2 *Skt adj* troublesome, inconvenient.

ਜਜਾ [jɔa] *Skt n* string of bow. See ਜਿਹ. 2 earth. 3 mother.

ਜਜਾਦਤੀ [zyadti] *P* جَزَاءُ *n* excess, unjust treatment.

ਜਜਾਦਾ [zyada] *A* جَزَاءُ *adv* excessively, abundantly.

ਜਜਾਨ [jyan] *Skt* oppression, atrocity. 2 *P* ضَرْبُ *loss, damage, harm.*

ਜਜਾਫਤ [jyafət] See ਜਜਾਫਤ.

ਜਜਾਮਿਤੀ [jyamiti] *Skt n* measurement of earth, science dealing with dimensions of the earth; geometry.

ਜਜਾਰਤ [jyarət] See ਜਜਾਰਤ.

ਜਜੁਤਿ [jyuti] *Skt n* light, lamp.

ਜਜੇਸ੍ਰ [jyest], ਜਜੇਸ੍ਰ [jyesth] See ਜੇਸਟ and ਜੇਠ.

ਜਜੋ [jyō] *adv* as, in the manner of, as though, as if.

ਜਜੋਤਸਨਾ [jyotsana] *Skt* ज्योत्सना *n* moonlight. 2 moonlit night. 3 lustre, brilliance, shine.

ਜਜੋਤਿ [jyoti] See ਜੋਤਿ. “jyoti saccida nād.”—*NP*.

ਜਜੋਤਿਸ [jyotis] See ਜੋਤਿਸ.

ਜਜੋਤਿਸਰ [jyotisar] See ਗੀਤਾ 3 and ਜੋਤੀਸਰ.

ਜਜੋਤਿਰਲਿੰਗ [jyotirliṅg] *Skt* ज्योतिर्लिङ्ग *one* whose copulating organ is radiant, Mahadeva (Shiv). 2 miraculous liṅg or penis. See ਜੋਤਿਰਲਿੰਗ and ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ.

ਜਜੋਰ [jyor] *n* rope, lasso. 2 bowstring. “jyor su locān bhohān le dhānu.”—*krīṣan*. ‘Beautiful eyes are bowstrings and eyebrows are arrows.’

ਜਜੰਤ [jyāt] See ਜਯੰਤ.

ਜਿੰਭਾ [jɪbha] yawn. See ਜੰਭਾਈ.

ਜ਼ਰ [jvər] *Skt* ज्वर *vr* have fever, suffer from fever, run fever. 2 *n* fever. See ਤਾਪ.

ਜ਼ਰਘੁ [jvərghnə] *Skt 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*

antipyretic.

ਜ਼ਰਾਂਕੁਸ਼ [jvārakuṣ] See ਜ਼ਰਾਂਕੁਸ.

ਜ਼ਲ [jvəl] *Skt* ज्वल *vr* light, burn, shine. 2 *n* fire. 3 flame (of fire). 4 flash, light.

ਜ਼ਲਨ [jvələn] *Skt n* burning, inflammation. 2 fire. 3 flame, flash.

ਜ਼ਲਿਤ [jvəliti], ਜ਼ਲੰਤ [jvəlōt] *Skt adj* burnt. 2 flashing.

ਜ਼ਾਬ [jvab] See ਜਵਾਬ. “sāke jvab de na hāne sur lājō.”—*VN*.

ਜ਼ਾਰ [jvar] See ਜਵਾਰ. “huto jvar ko tāhā kīdar.”—*GPS*. 2 tidal wave, tide. See ਜ਼ਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਜ਼ਾਰਭਾਟਾ [jvarbhaṭa], ਜ਼ਾਰਭਾਠਾ [jvarbhaṭha] *n A* جزر *ebb and flow of water in the ocean caused by gravitational pull of the sun, moon and earth; ebb and flow of a tide.*

ਜ਼ਾਲ [jval], ਜ਼ਾਲਾ [jvala] *Skt n* flame of fire. 2 fire.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਂਛ [jvallach] *n* ਜ਼ਾਲਾ [jvala]-ਅਭਿ [əkṣi] *a* demon with fiery eye. 2 flame emanating from the eye. “tū dhumrach jvallacch ki sō jərayo.”—*cāritr 1*. ‘With your wrathful glance you reduced Dhumrān to ashes.’

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਦੇਵੀ [jvaladevi] holy place of a goddess in tehsil Haripur of district Kangra, situated 22 miles to the south of Kangra and 11 miles to the north-west of Nadaun. In these mountains, gas comes out and undergoes combustion after coming in contact with fire. This name is due to these flames. According to an article written by Tantar Churamani, the tongue of goddess Sati fell here. See ਸਤੀ 8 and ਪੀਠ 4. It is also named as Jawalamukhi. While on preaching expedition, Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. A gurdwara has been built in memory of his arrival. Jawalamukhi temple is at a height of 1882 feet above the sea level.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਬਮਣੀ [jvalabamṇi] See ਜ਼ਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਮੁਖ [jvalamukh] an opening for fire; crater;

that part of a mountain from where the volcano erupts.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਮੁਖੀ [jvalamukhi] See ਜ਼ਾਲਾਦੇਵੀ. **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 ਜ਼ਾਲਾਮੁਖੀ ਪਰਬਤ.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਮੁਖੀ ਪਰਬਤ [jvalamukhi pərbət] *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.

ਜ਼ਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ [jvalavmṇi], ਜ਼ਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ [jvalavṇi] *n* emitting fire cannon or gun.—*sānāma*.

ਜ਼ਾਲੀ [jvali] *n* gun which emits fire.—*sānāma*. See ਜ਼ਾਲਾਵਮਣੀ. **2** goddess Kali, who spews fire from her mouth. “nacət śiv ji hēsti jvali.”—*kālki*. **3** *Skt* ज्वालित् fire. “dohū or cali. oṭhi jag jvali.”—*GPS*. **4** Shiv, who has fire in his third eye.

ਜ਼ [jy] *Skt* ज्ञ.¹

ਜ਼ਾਨ [jyan] See ਗਿਆਨ.

ਜ਼ਾਨੀ [jyani] See ਗਿਆਨੀ.

¹All words beginning with ज्ञ (ਜ਼) should have been written here but as per the old convention, we have written them under ग as गज्ञ.